Sexual function in men with diabetes type 2: correlation with glycemic control

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Abstract

One hundred patients, aging 35-50 years, were selected after excluding the presence of co-existing disease namely, liver disease, kidney disease, hyperlipidemia and blood dyscrasia. Thorough history taking, general and local examinations were done. These patients were further asked to complete questions 1-5 and questions 9 and 10 of the International Index of Erectile Function to assess erectile and ejaculatory functions respectively. Glycemic control of the patients was evaluated by measuring the level glycosylated hemoglobin. Results: Our results showed that, on comparing the mean levels of HbA1c in different potency degrees, there was a statistical significant difference (P value = 0.003). Furthermore, a more detailed analysis of the results confirmed the previous results. The association between the degree of glycemic control in different potency groups showed that there was an association between the two factors (P value = 0.002). Our findings suggest that glycemic control is independently and inversely associated with erectile dysfunction in men with diabetes type 2. As regarding ejaculatory function, the mean HbA1c in different ejaculatory status, there was a statistically significant difference between the two groups (P value = 0.014). Conclusion: Our data suggest that sexual dysfunction correlates with the level of glycemic control in an inversely proportional manner.

Keywords

Erectile dysfunction, diabetes mellitus, hemoglobin A, glycosylated,