

Evaluating Sexual Dysfunction among TTUHSC Healthcare Workers & Medical Students

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Study Question and Background

Studies show that potentially up to 40% of adult women and 20% of adult men may experience sexual dysfunction (depending on how it's defined).

Objective: to determine how people respond to sexual dysfunction and how differences in gender and age affect their approach, including the willingness to seek medical attention and/or other resources.

Study Population

Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Staff, Faculty, and third and fourth year Medical Students in Lubbock, Permian Basin, Midland, and Odessa.

Data Collection Methods

An omnibus survey was conducted within the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center community.

Participant Demographics

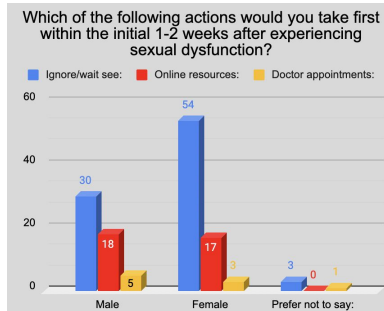
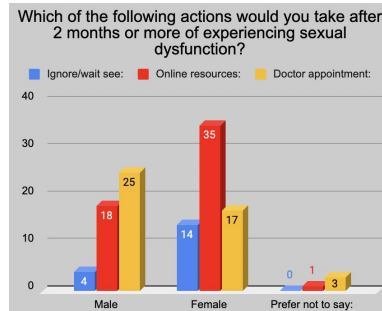
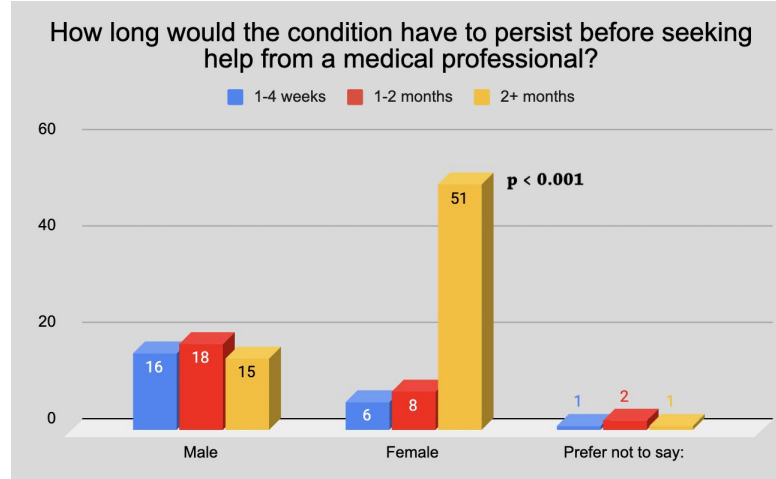
Total Respondents: 130
 Male: 53
 Female: 74
 Median Age Male: 31-35
 Median Age Female: 31-35

How Is Sexual Dysfunction Defined?

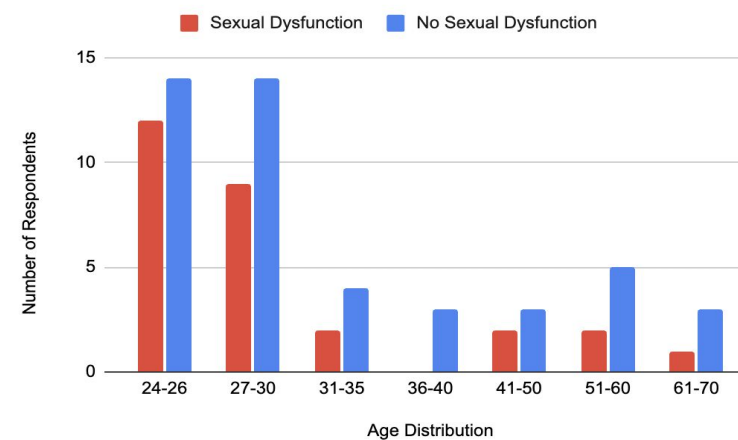
Males: inhibited sexual desire, ejaculation disorders, erectile dysfunction, or sex-related anxiety

Females: inhibited sexual desire, difficulty in arousal or orgasm, pain during intercourse, or sex-related anxiety

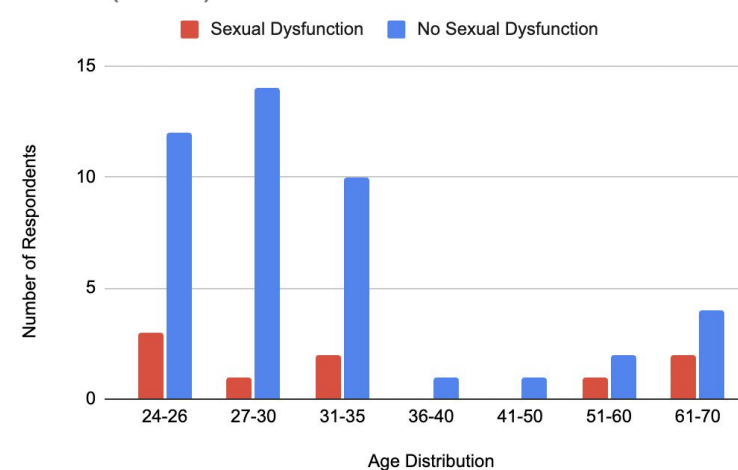
	No Sexual Dysfunction	Sexual Dysfunction	Sexual Dysfunction (%)
Male	44	9	17.0
Female	46	28	37.8



Females (n = 74)



Males (n = 53)



Results

Sexual dysfunction is much more prominent among female healthcare workers and medical students at TTUHSC.

Females in our cohort are most likely to ignore/wait & see in first 1-2 weeks and more likely than men to ignore/wait & see at 2 months.

Males are most likely to make doctor's appt. at 2 months, while women most likely to consult online resources

Women are more likely to wait 2+ months before making doctor's appt.

Men and women both most trusting of PCPs, Specialists, and Health Websites.

Age does not seem to be a factor in rates of sexual dysfunction in our cohort.

Conclusions

Cultural taboos and social expectations may contribute to greater hesitancy to seek care for sexual dysfunction in females. This problem is equally pervasive among healthcare workers and medical students.