E-Poster

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Impact of Urinary Incontinence on Sexual Function in Moroccan Women: A Study Based on the Pelvic Organ Prolapse/Urinary Incontinence Sexual Questionnaire-12 (PISQ-12)

Topic: Diagnosis

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BACKGROUND

Urinary incontinence (UI) is a common condition that affects women's quality of life, particularly their sexual function. This study aims to assess the impact of UI on Moroccan women's sexuality using the French version of the PISQ-12 (Pelvic Organ Prolapse/Incontinence Sexual Function Questionnaire-12) scale, focusing on discomfort, fear of incontinence during sexual activity, and issues related to desire and arousal.

METHODS

This cross-sectional study involved 70 Moroccan women aged 25 to 60, diagnosed with various types of urinary incontinence (stress, urge, or mixed). Participants completed the PISQ-12 questionnaire to assess the emotional, physical, and psychological aspects of sexual function related to urinary incontinence. Demographic and clinical data, such as type of incontinence, age, body mass index (BMI), and medical history, were also collected. Exclusion criteria included women under 18 years of age, those with acute illness, those who had undergone recent pelvic surgery, those with pelvic inflammatory disease, and those with a major psychological disorder.

RESULTS

The average age of participants was 45 ± 10 years, with a mean BMI of 28.3 ± 4.5 kg/m². The distribution of incontinence types was as follows: 40% had stress urinary incontinence, 35% had urinary incontinence due to urgency, and 25% had mixed incontinence. Results showed that 65% of participants experienced impaired sexual function due to urinary incontinence. Fear of leakage during sexual activity reduced sexual desire and arousal in 60% of patients. Additionally, 50% reported lubrication issues and decreased sexual satisfaction. Women with mixed incontinence had lower PISQ-12 scores, indicating a greater impact on their sexual function.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that urinary incontinence significantly affects the sexual function of Moroccan women, particularly by reducing desire and causing discomfort during intercourse. The findings highlight the need for targeted therapeutic approaches, including psychosocial interventions and specialized treatments, to improve sexual quality of life and emotional well-being.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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