

VOLUME 41, NUMBER 3
March 2024

ISSN 0189 - 160X

WAJM

WEST AFRICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE WEST AFRICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND
WEST AFRICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS



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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Erectile Dysfunction: Prevalence, and Pattern among Adult Male Patients Attending the General Out-Patient Clinic of Federal Medical Centre Bida, Nigeria

Dysfonction Érectile : Prévalence et Modèle chez les Patients Adultes Masculins Fréquentant la Clinique Externe du Centre Médical Fédéral de Bida, au Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Erectile dysfunction (ED) is usually underestimated in many developing countries, Nigeria inclusive.

INTRODUCTION: ED is associated with stigma and poor health seeking behaviour and is assumed not to be life-threatening. This study was undertaken to determine the prevalence of ED and the pattern among adult males.

METHODS: The study was a cross-sectional hospital-based survey among 360 sexually active men aged 18 years and above seen in the GOPC of Federal Medical Centre, Bida. Self-reported ED was obtained using a structured questionnaire administered by an interviewer. The prevalence and severity of ED was obtained using the International Index of Erectile Function-5 Questionnaire (IIEF-5).

RESULTS: The age range of respondents was 22-75 years with a mean age of 42.06(11.35) years. The prevalence of ED was 56.4%, with 29.4% having mild ED, 24.2% had mild-moderate ED and 2.8% had moderate ED. The prevalence of ED was noted to increase with increasing age as ED was more prevalent (100%) among men aged 70-79 years and least common among the younger (20-29) subjects (30.9%). Most of the respondents 198 (54.9%) had sexual intercourse at least thrice a week, while only 158 (43.9%) of respondents were extremely satisfied with their sexual life. About 175 (48.6%) of the respondents had experienced embarrassment over sexual performance, while a greater proportion of the respondents 239 (66.4%) had used performance-enhancing drugs. Despite this, only 20 (5.6%) of the respondents had ever complained of ED in the hospital. Traditional and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs were the commonest source of performance-enhancing drugs 106 (44.4%).

CONCLUSION: Erectile dysfunction is a common medical and social problem in our environment. Physicians should routinely ask their patients about their sexual health and erectile dysfunction.

WAJM 2024; 41 (3): 277 - 285.

KEYWORDS: Erectile Dysfunction, Male, Pattern, Prevalence

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: La dysfonction érectile (DE) est généralement sous-estimée dans de nombreux pays en développement, le Nigeria inclus.

INTRODUCTION: La DE est associée à la stigmatisation et à un comportement médiocre en matière de recherche de soins de santé et est supposée ne pas mettre la vie en danger. Cette étude a été entreprise pour déterminer la prévalence de la DE et son profil chez les hommes adultes.

MÉTHODES: L'étude était une enquête transversale en milieu hospitalier auprès de 360 hommes sexuellement actifs âgés de 18 ans et plus, vus dans la GOPC du Centre médical fédéral de Bida. La DE auto-déclarée a été obtenue à l'aide d'un questionnaire structuré administré par un enquêteur. La prévalence et la gravité de la DE ont été obtenues à l'aide du questionnaire International Index of Erectile Function-5 (IIEF-5).

RÉSULTATS: La tranche d'âge des répondants était de 22 à 75 ans, avec un âge moyen de 42,06 (11,350) ans. La prévalence de la DE était de 56,4 %, avec 29,4 % présentant une DE légère, 24,2 % une DE légère à modérée et 2,8 % une DE modérée. La prévalence de la DE a été notée pour augmenter avec l'âge croissant, car la DE était plus fréquente (100 %) chez les hommes âgés de 70 à 79 ans et moins courante chez les sujets plus jeunes (20-29 ans) (30,9 %). La plupart des répondants, 198 (54,9 %), avaient des rapports sexuels au moins trois fois par semaine, tandis que seuls 158 (43,9 %) étaient extrêmement satisfaits de leur vie sexuelle. Environ 175 (48,6 %) avaient ressenti de l'embarras quant à leur performance sexuelle, et une proportion plus importante des répondants, 239 (66,4 %), avaient utilisé des médicaments améliorant les performances. Malgré cela, seulement 20 (5,6 %) s'étaient déjà plaints de la DE à l'hôpital. Les médicaments traditionnels et en vente libre étaient la source la plus courante de médicaments améliorant les performances, avec 106 (44,4 %).

CONCLUSION: La dysfonction érectile est un problème médical et social courant dans notre environnement. Les médecins devraient régulièrement interroger leurs patients sur leur santé sexuelle et la dysfonction érectile. WAJM 2024; 41 (3): 277 - 285.

MOTS-CLÉS : Dysfonction érectile, Homme, Profil, Prévalence

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