Female Sexual Quocient in Patients After Breast Augmentation

Paulo A.M.P.; Guimarães, MD; Fabiana C. Lage, MD; Luiz E.F. Abla, PhD; Daniela F. Veiga, PhD; Miguel Sabino Neto, Phd; Lydia M. Ferreira, Phd.

Background: In women, the breasts are a series of cultural and social values, and are a symbol of femininity, motherhood and sexuality. Hypomastia is a very common complaint. In 2011, 307,000 breast augmentation surgery were performed in the USA. The evaluation of psychic welfare, quality of life questionnaires represent the opinion of the patient in relation to treatment outcome. Breast augmentation is related to improved body image, self esteem and quality of life. Sexuality is a significant component of quality of life. The female sex quotient questionnaire (FSQ) was validated as an evaluation tool of sexuality, and is used to evaluate the impact of various treatments on the sexual health of patients. The questionnaire consists of 10 questions with five alternatives, and each alternative matches the score 0-5. Four domains of sexuality are assessed: sexual desire (D1), arousal (D2), vaginal atrophy (D3) and sexual satisfaction (D4).

Methods: 47 patients with an interest in breast enlargement were consecutively selected, treated and answered the FSQ questionnaire in the pre-operative and post-operative 2, 4 and 18 months. To evaluate the evolution of FSQ over time, nonparametric tests were used: Friedman, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis.

Results: 45 patients were considered for the study; two patients missed follow-up. The average age was 26 years, and the median, 25. Nine patients developed striae distensae (SD) on breasts postoperatively (2-4 months) and were treated satisfactorily between 4 and 12 months postoperatively. Then 2 groups were formed: patients with (n=9) or without (n=36) SD. The total score of FSQ (p = 0.001), D2 score (p <0.001) and D4 score (p = 0.001) were statistically different increase between the preoperative and postoperative values of 4 and 18 months (Figure 1). When compared in patients with and without SD, only in the group without SD was observed similar increase in total score of the FSQ over time (p <0.001).

Conclusions: FSQ significantly increased in patients after 4 and 18 months undergoing breast augmentation. The excitement phase (D2) and sexual satisfaction (D4) demonstrated increased corresponding to the total score, and both fields were related to increased female

Figure 1. FSQ score by domains and total score pre and post-operative

***p<0.01 Friedman Test
sexual quotient. Patients with SD not follow the pattern of increase of female sexual quotient over time.

References


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