

Study of changes of sex hormones and sexual functions in a sample of Egyptian male epileptics

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The aim of this work was to detect the possible changes in sex hormones in male epileptic patients and to assess their sexual functions as well as to study the role of anti-epileptic medication on those hormonal changes.

One hundred male epileptic patients, aged from 18-50 years are subjected to epilepsy sheet, psychosexual questionnaire, CT scan brain, MRI, EEG, hormonal assay (FSH, LH, prolactin, total testosterone, free

testosterone and estradiol), serum level of anti-epileptic drugs and liver function tests.

Results: Global hyposexuality is presented in 18% of the male epileptics which involve the three spheres of sexual functions (libido, potency and ejaculation). In those patients with global hyposexuality we found significantly low level of free testosterone, higher level of estradiol and significant hyperprolactinaemia. This global hyposexuality is commoner among patients with partial epilepsy than patients with generalized epilepsy.

Conclusion: Hormonal disturbances and hyposexuality met with in epileptic men are more prevalent among partial epileptics than generalized epileptic men. Drug related hormonal changes met with in the study could be a major contributing factor of hyposexuality and impotence among epileptic men.