

Sexual dysfunction in epileptic male patients

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The aim of this work was to study the impact of epilepsy management (monotherapy and polytherapy), duration, frequency and types on male sexual function.

Design of the study: Cross sectional, case control study.

Method: 50 epileptic male patients having sexual dysfunction (20 patients on monotherapy and 30 patients on polytherapy) and 20 epileptic male patients without sexual dysfunction (10 patients on monotherapy and 10 patients on polytherapy).

20 healthy subjects with no history of sexual dysfunction. The age ranged from 20 to 40 years old. All subjects are subjected to the following: (1) Bedside tests for autonomic function. (2) Questionnaire for sexual dysfunction; International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF). (3) Andrological examination. (4) Routine laboratory investigation. (5) Hormonal serum analysis.

(6) EEG. (7) Brain MRI. (8) Nocturnal Penile Tumescence and rigidity (NPT). (9) Penile Doppler.

Results: The mean ranks of orgasmic function are highly significant lower in frontal lobe epilepsy (FLE) than in

both temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) and generalized epilepsy. Epileptic patients with the lowest seizure frequency have lower mean rank of orgasmic function than those with higher frequencies. There is insignificant difference between monotherapy and polytherapy patients' sexual functions in patients with sexual dysfunction.

Conclusion: Sexual dysfunctions is more in TLE patients than both generalized epilepsy and FLE. There is no major difference between monotherapy and polytherapy on sexual dysfunction according

to sex hormones and IIEF. Frequency of seizures have no effect on either sexual functions or hormones.