Gender differences in sexual health impairment in chronic urticaria: A systematic review Sarah E. Park BA¹, Elaine Ma BS², Terri Shih MD³, Vivian Y. Shi MD⁴, Jennifer L. Hsiao MD⁵

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Background

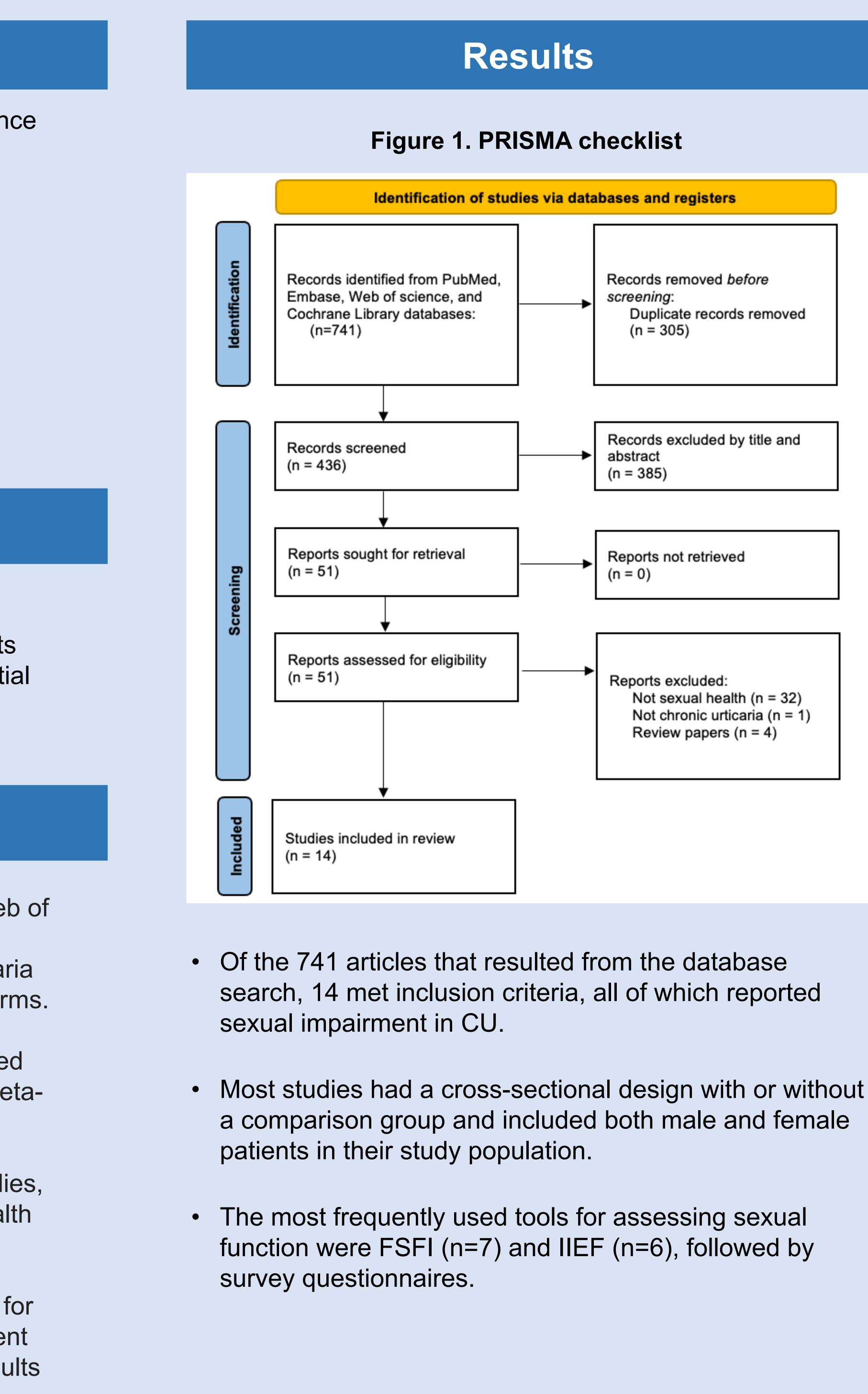
- Chronic urticaria (CU) is defined as the occurrence of wheals, angioedema, or both for more than 6 weeks. It can occur with daily or almost daily symptoms or an intermittent/recurrent course.
- CU causes substantial impairment in patients' quality of life.
- There is a paucity of studies on the impact of chronic urticaria (CU) on sexual health.

Objective

• Herein, we aim to systematically evaluate the existing literature on the sexual health of patients with chronic urticaria and examine their differential impact on women and men.

Methods

- A literature search using PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane library databases was conducted on September 19, 2023, using urticaria and sexual dysfunction (SxD)-related search terms.
- This study was performed following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.
- Duplicates, reviews, editorials, non-human studies, and studies that did not study CU or sexual health were excluded.
- Two reviewers independently reviewed articles for inclusion and then extracted study design, patient demographics, disease characteristics, and results for each included article.





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- Sanchez et al.).
- et al.).
- Simsek et al.).

- patients.
- women.

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Results (continued)

• SxD, as measured by ASEX, was at 70.5% (24/34) in females and 31.2% (5/16) in males, compared to 16% (4/50) in healthy controls, with statistically significant differences between all groups (Sukan et al.).

• In female patients only, SxD was associated with poorer quality of life (DLQI and CU-Q2oL) scores (p=0.02;

• Female SxD, but not male, was also associated with poorer sleep quality; FSFI was 14.79 (SD 1.27) in the impaired sleep quality group compared with 19.90 (SD 2.64) in the normal sleep quality group (p=0.04; Sanchez

• Female patients with CU reported worse scores in body image, self-disclosure, sexual courage, and sexual selfconfidence when compared with male patients, as measured by a sexual self-confidence scale and multidimensional body-self-relationship scale (p<0.05;

Conclusion

• CU is a chronic disease that is significantly associated with sexual impairment in both male and female

• Sexual health burden from CU appears to be higher for

• Further investigation is needed to elucidate the differential impact of CU on sexual impairment by gender, which may have treatment implications.

References

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