



Universidade Federal de São Paulo
Division of Plastic Surgery
São Paulo / Brazil



Female Sexual Quocient in Patients After Breast Augmentation

Paulo AMP, Guimarães MD; Fabiana C Lage, MD; Luiz EF
Abla, PhD; Daniela F Veiga, PhD; Miguel Sabino Neto, PhD;
Lydia M Ferreira, PhD.

“Nothing to disclose”

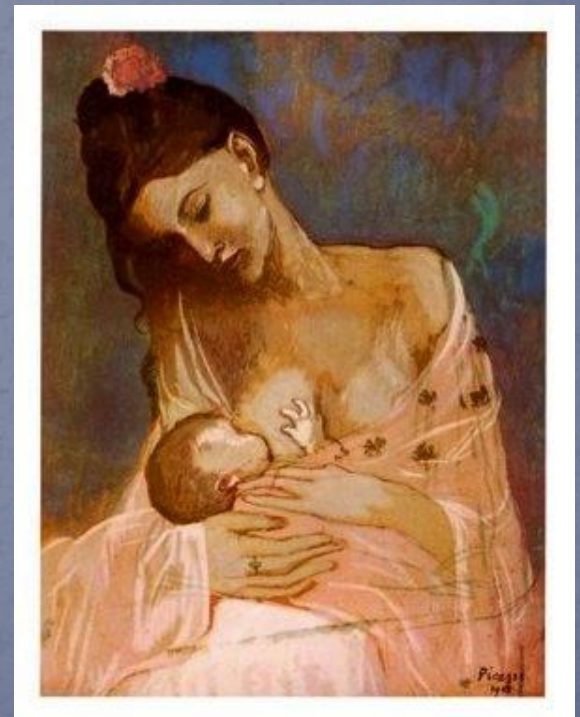
Background

In women, the breasts are a series of cultural and social values, and a symbol of femininity, motherhood and sexuality.

Harris DL. Br J Plast Surg. 1983; 36: 191-195.

Hypomastia is a very common complaint. In 2012, 286.000 breast augmentation surgery were performed in the USA.

American Society of Plastic Surgeons:
2012 Plastic Surgery Procedural Statistics.



Background


- By evaluation the psychological well-being, the 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.

Faria FS et al. Br J Plast Surg.1999; 52:448-52

Blomqvist L, Eriksson A, Brandberg Y. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2000; 106 (5): 991-97

Chen CM et al. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2007; 120: 823-37

 Sabino Neto M, et al. Aesth Surg J 2008; 28:417-20

 Abla LEF, et al. Rev Bras Mastologia 2010; 20: 22-6



Objective



The objective of this study is to evaluate Female Sexual Quocient after breast augmentation surgery.



Methods



- 47 patients with an interest in breast enlargement, aged between 18 to 45 years, sexually active, with or without steady partner, were consecutively selected, treated and answered the Female Sexual Questionnaire (FSQ) pre-operative and post-operative after 2, 4 and 18 months.
- Patients with decompensated systemic diseases, breast ptosis, pregnant or breastfeeding history in the last 6 months were not included in this study.
- To evaluate the evolution of FSQ over time, nonparametric tests were used: Friedman, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis .



Methods



The Female Sex Quotient Questionnaire (FSQ) is a Brazilian Questionnaire that was validated as an evaluation tool of sexuality, and it's used to evaluate the impact of various treatments on the sexual health of patients, and may help to understand the results of the treatments from the point of view of the 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)
- sexual satisfaction (D4)

Methods

Surgical Technique:

- General anesthesia
- Inframammary incision 3.5 to 4.5cm
- Subglandular pocket
- Round implants (Eurosilicone®)
- High and Ultra high profile, 260 to 325mL



Methods

Some patients developed striae distensae (SD) on breasts postoperatively (2 - 4 months) and were treated satisfactorily between 4 and 12 months postoperatively using nonablative fractionated 1550-nm Erbium-Glass Laser.

Guimaraes, PAMP, et al. Plast Reconstr Surg 2013. 131(3):636-42.



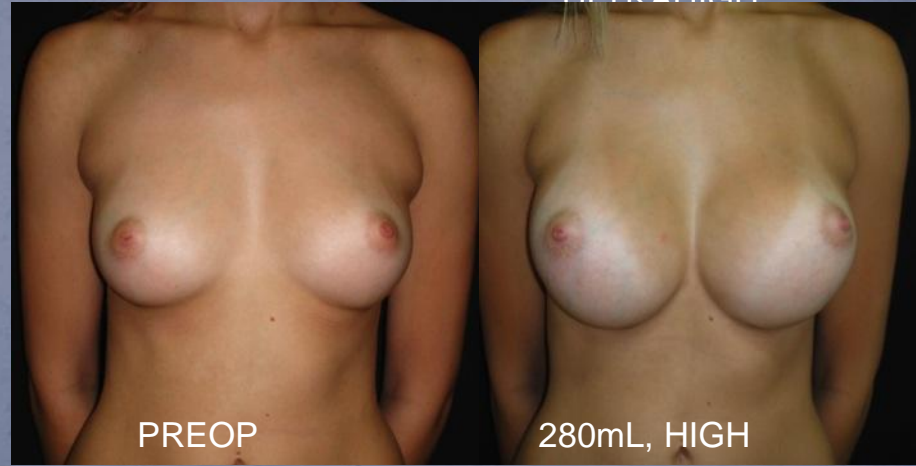
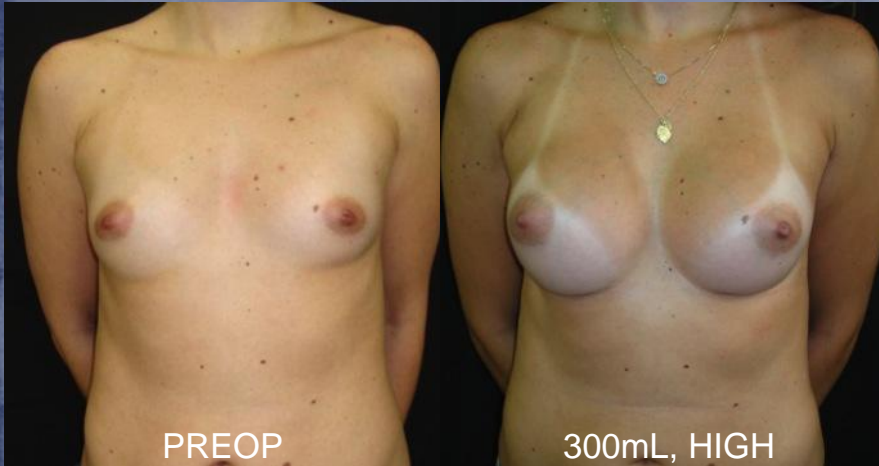
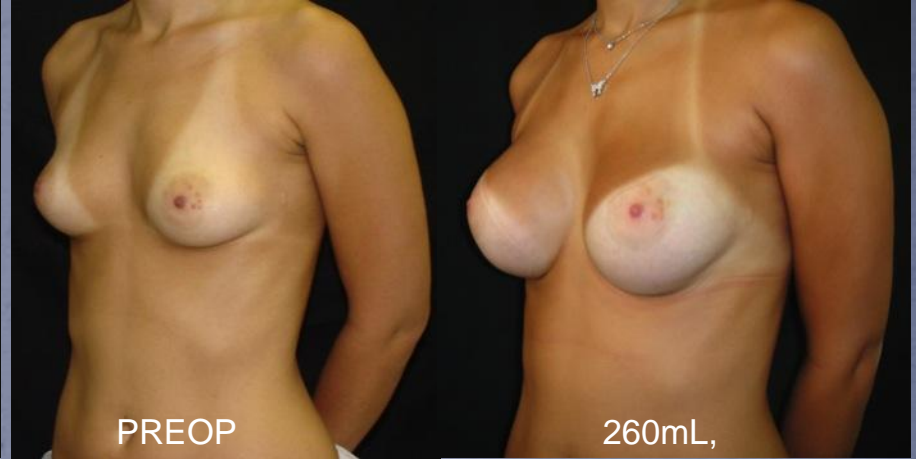
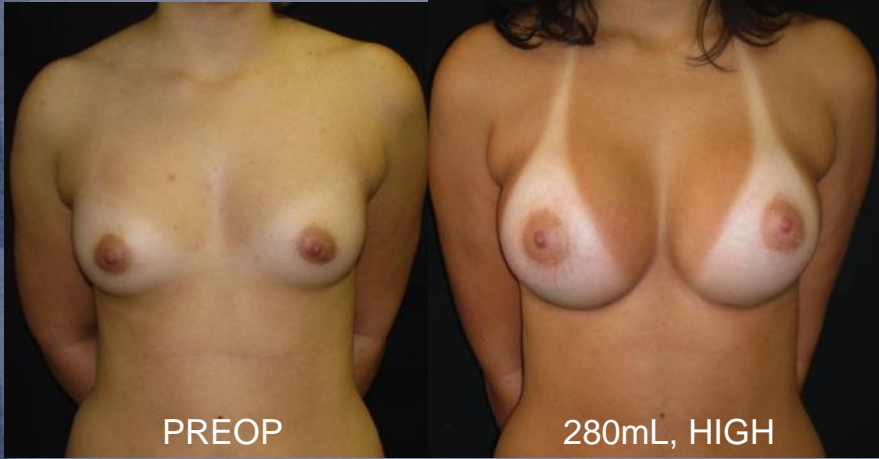


Results



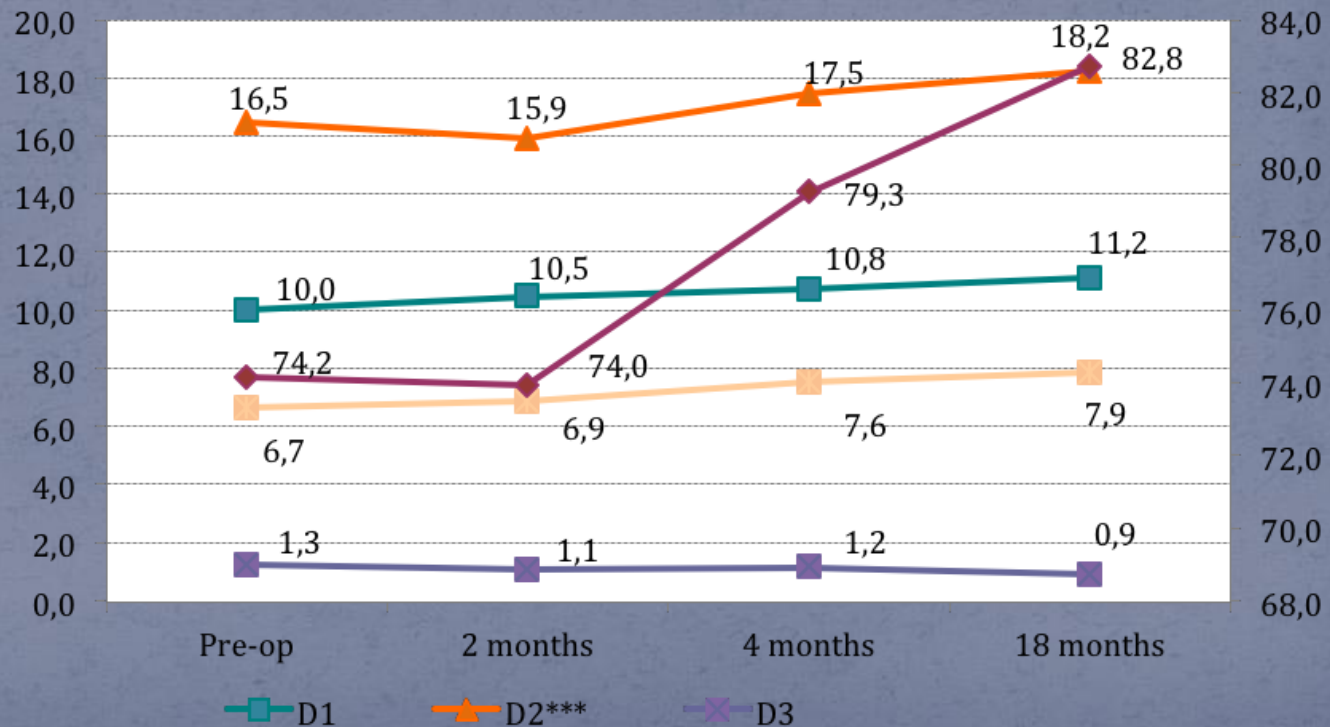
- 45 patients were considered for the study; one patient missed follow-up and another, unfortunately evolved with simastia, that required another procedure. The average age was 26 years, and the median, 25. The average volume of the implants was 285mL.
- Complications were observed: simastia (1), galactorrhea (1), that required specific treatment, with improvement after 15 days), 9 cases of stretch marks.
- Then 2 groups were formed: patients with (n=9) or without (n=36) SD.

Results



Results

Total score / FSQ ($p = 0.001$), D2 score / arousal ($p < 0.001$) and D4 score / sexual satisfaction ($p = 0.001$) were statistically different, and increase between the preoperative and postoperative values of 4 and 18 months.



*** $p < 0,01$ Friedman Test

Results

FSQ total scores and domains (D₁₋₄) scores

	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	1o. Quartile	Median	3o. Quartile	N
FSQ Total Score								
Pre ^(A)	74,2	16,8	10,0	96,0	69,0	78,0	85,0	45
2 months	74,0	21,0	10,0	100,0	66,0	80,0	86,0	45
4 months ^(B)	79,3	18,1	10,0	100,0	73,0	82,0	91,0	45
18 months ^(B)	82,8	9,0	54,0	98,0	78,0	82,0	88,0	45
Friedman Test (p=0,001)								
D1 (Sexual Desire)								
Pre	10,0	3,3	0,0	15,0	8,0	10,0	13,0	45
2 months	10,5	2,9	0,0	15,0	9,0	11,0	12,0	45
4 months	10,8	3,3	0,0	15,0	10,0	11,0	13,0	45
18 months	11,2	2,3	4,0	15,0	10,0	11,0	13,0	45
Friedman Test (p=0,204)								
D2 (Arousal)								
Pre ^(A)	16,5	3,9	0,0	20,0	15,0	18,0	19,0	45
2 months ^(A)	15,9	5,2	0,0	20,0	14,5	18,0	19,0	45
4 months ^(B)	17,5	4,3	0,0	20,0	17,0	19,0	20,0	45
18 months ^(B)	18,2	1,7	14,0	20,0	17,0	19,0	20,0	45
Friedman Test (p<0,001)								
D3 (Vaginal Atrophy)								
Pre	1,3	1,0	0,0	4,0	1,0	1,0	2,0	45
2 months	1,1	1,2	0,0	5,0	0,0	1,0	2,0	45
4 months	1,2	1,2	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,0	2,0	45
18 months	0,9	0,9	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,0	2,0	45
Friedman Test (p=0,086)								
D4 (Sexual Satisfaction)								
Pre ^(A)	6,7	2,3	0,0	10,0	5,5	7,0	9,0	45
2 months	6,9	2,6	0,0	10,0	6,0	7,0	9,0	45
4 months ^(B)	7,6	2,2	0,0	10,0	6,5	8,0	9,0	45
18 months ^(B)	7,9	1,5	4,0	10,0	7,0	8,0	9,0	45
Friedman Test (p=0,001)								

(A) e (B) present diferent levels – Dunn’s multiple comparison

Results

FSQ total score

	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	1o. Quartile	Median	3o. Quartile	N
Preop								
Without Striae ^(A)	73,4	18,3	10,0	96,0	68,0	78,0	85,5	36
Striae distensae	77,3	8,8	64,0	92,0	71,0	74,0	84,0	9
Mann-Whitney Test (p=0,966)								
2 months								
Without Striae ^(A)	74,5	22,2	10,0	100,0	74,0	80,0	86,0	36
With striae	71,8	16,4	40,0	94,0	62,0	74,0	86,0	9
Mann-Whitney Test (p=0,363)								
4 months								
Without Striae ^(C)	80,4	19,7	10,0	100,0	75,0	84,0	92,0	36
With striae	74,9	9,6	60,0	88,0	66,0	76,0	83,0	9
Mann-Whitney Test (p=0,039)								
18 months								
Without Striae ^(A)	83,6	9,3	54,0	98,0	78,0	84,0	88,0	36
Striae distensae	79,3	7,2	66,0	90,0	74,0	82,0	84,0	9
Mann-Whitney Test (p=0,154)								

Friedman Test: without striae (p<0,001); with striae (p=0,627)

(A),(B) e (C) - present diferent levels – Dunn's multiple comparison



Conclusions



- Female Sexual Quocient significantly has increased in patients after 4 and 18 months undergoing breast augmentation.
- The excitement phase / arousal (D2) and sexual satisfaction (D4) demonstrated increased corresponding to the total score, and both fields were related to increased female sexual quotient.
- Patients with Striae Distensae not follow the pattern of increase of female sexual quotient over time.



Significance of the Findings



- Female Sexual Quocient is statistically higher in patients who underwent breast augmentation surgery
- Striae distensae on the breasts could disturb arousal and sexual satisfaction after breast augmentation