

Clinical Management Guidelines for Friedreich Ataxia

Chapter 3.9. Sexual function in Friedreich ataxia

Contents

3.9.1 Disturbance of sexual function in Friedreich ataxia.....	3
3.9.2 Functional consequences of disturbance of sexual function	3
3.9.3 Assessment and management of sexual dysfunction	3
3.9.3.1 Assessment of sexual function.....	3
3.9.3.2 Management of sexual dysfunction	4
Best practice statement	5
Recommendations.....	5
Lay summary	7
Author details.....	8
References	8

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3.9 Sexual function in Friedreich ataxia

Louise Corben, Paola Giunti, Anton Emmanuel, Jalesh N. Panicker and Marios Hadjivassiliou

This chapter describes the effects of Friedreich ataxia on sexual function, the functional consequences of these effects, and strategies for assessing and managing sexual dysfunction. In making recommendations for management, the authors were tasked with answering the question:

For individuals with Friedreich ataxia, what management strategies could be implemented for disturbance of sexual function?

3.9.1 Disturbance of sexual function in Friedreich ataxia

Two studies indicate that people with Friedreich ataxia (FRDA) may experience difficulties in intimate sexual relationships (1, 2). In one study, sexual dysfunction was quantified in 83% (30/36) of individuals with FRDA administered the Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (2). Likewise, the impact of FRDA on sexual functioning, sexual satisfaction and the capacity to form intimate relationships was explored in an online survey completed by 107 individuals with FRDA (1). Erectile dysfunction was reported in 57% (20/35) of males, inadequate vaginal lubrication interfering with sexual responsiveness was reported in 57.7% (26/45) of females, and reduced genital sensation in 47% (51/107) of respondents. In addition, 88% (94/107) reported problems moving their body during sexual activity due to muscle spasm and/or tightness, fatigue and weakness, and 73% (78/107) reported reduced confidence about their sexuality due to FRDA (1).

3.9.2 Functional consequences of disturbance of sexual function

The presence of FRDA may impact sexual functioning, sexual satisfaction and the capacity to form intimate relationships. The sexual response is a complex phenomenon (3), and in people with FRDA may well be influenced by multiple factors including the function of neurological, cardiac or vascular systems; attitudes towards sexuality; or the individual's self-esteem or self-worth (4). In addition, individuals report that the psychological, social and emotional effects of living with FRDA does affect sexual activity and fulfilment (1). Sexual dysfunction has not been shown to be related to clinical severity (2); however, a relationship between a younger age of onset and sexual dysfunction has been reported, reinforcing the importance of asking questions about sexual function as soon as appropriate (1).

3.9.3 Assessment and management of sexual dysfunction

3.9.3.1 Assessment of sexual function

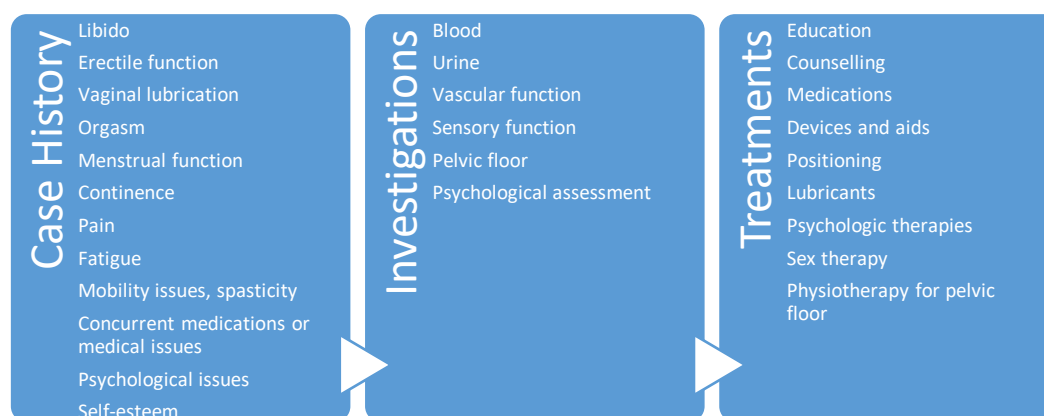
Sexual dysfunction in people with neurological conditions can be devastating (4). It is essential the clinician does not ignore this fundamental aspect of a person's life and individuals with FRDA should be encouraged to discuss sexual function in the clinical setting (1). In particular, it is important that the clinician establishes whether sexual dysfunction is a problem and clarifies the nature, history and characteristics of any sexual dysfunction. This should include details of libido, genital sensation, erectile function, lubrication, ejaculation, orgasm and menstrual function. A clinical examination and investigations may also be indicated as shown in Figure 3.9.1. The effect of concurrent conditions

such as depression, and medications such as SSRIs and anti-hypertensives should also be explored (5).

3.9.3.2 Management of sexual dysfunction

A careful history will identify if primary aspects of sexual dysfunction are amenable to pharmacological intervention (such as phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors in the case of erectile dysfunction) or if interventions to manage associated issues, such as depression or physical or sensory impairment compromising sexual function, are indicated. Whilst there is currently no direct evidence related to FRDA to support referral to psychologists and/or sex therapists for counseling, there may be benefit from advice regarding alternative sexual positions, use of stimulation devices and techniques, managing fatigue and managing reduced self-esteem (4, 6). The role of counseling in managing sexual dysfunction warrants further empirical attention.

Figure 3.9.1 Algorithm summarizing management approaches (from Corben et al, 2021 (1))



There is little evidence regarding the benefits of commencing a phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor in males with FRDA who report erectile dysfunction; however, there is sufficient evidence to indicate erectile dysfunction may be a problem and evidence in other neurological conditions that treating erectile dysfunction with phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors would be of benefit (7). Treatment goals should be balanced between the needs of the person and potential side effects, including possible cardiac impacts.

It is not clear if low testosterone is a consistent feature of FRDA, so routine testing of serum testosterone in men reporting sexual dysfunction is not supported. However, we suggest morning serum total testosterone should be tested in males with FRDA with clinically suspected hypogonadism, or if first-line treatment of erectile dysfunction is unsuccessful.

Whilst high rates of poor vaginal lubrication are documented in women with FRDA there is no evidence to support the use of estrogen creams in FRDA. Moreover, the use of these agents would depend upon a risk assessment, particularly in terms of the individual's risk for developing breast or uterine cancer. Vaginal lubricants (aqueous/oil-based/silicone) are generally the first-line option for managing poor vaginal lubrication.

Best practice statement

Sexual dysfunction in individuals with Friedreich ataxia can have a profound effect on quality of life. Evaluation of sexual function should form part of the routine care of an individual with Friedreich ataxia.

Recommendations

Grading for strength of recommendation and level of evidence

For the rating of the **strength** of the recommendation, in addition to evidence from studies in FRDA, evidence from like conditions, clinical experience and expert consensus are taken into account when published evidence is not available.

The **level of evidence** is based on published evidence from studies in FRDA. If there is no published evidence in FRDA, evidence from other like conditions or clinical expertise may have been used to make the recommendation – this is graded as ‘very low’ or in some cases ‘low’ level evidence. See the table below for an explanation of the symbols used to grade recommendations.

Strength of recommendation	Symbol	Level of evidence	Symbol
Strong for intervention	↑↑	High	⊕⊕⊕⊕
Conditional for intervention	↑	Moderate	⊕⊕⊕○
Neither intervention nor comparison	—	Low	⊕⊕○○
Conditional against intervention	↓	Very low	⊕○○○
Strong against intervention	↓↓		

Enquiring about sexual function

<i>Should enquiring about sexual function including erectile or vaginal lubrication dysfunction versus no enquiry be used for all sexually active people with Friedreich ataxia?</i>	Strength	Level of evidence
We recommend clinicians enquire about sexual function, including but not limited to erectile or vaginal lubrication dysfunction, the physical capacity to engage in sexual activity and the psychological aspect of the sexual response in sexually active individuals with Friedreich ataxia.	↑↑	⊕○○○
<p>Justification: There are two recent published studies that indicate sexual dysfunction is a greater issue in individuals with Friedreich ataxia than those without (1, 2). It is important that the clinician enquires about the possibility to ensure appropriate intervention can be implemented aimed at improving intimate relationships.</p>		
<p>Subgroup considerations: This recommendation is for sexually active individuals with Friedreich ataxia.</p>		

Counseling for sexual dysfunction

<i>Should counseling for sexual dysfunction versus no counseling be used for all sexually active people who report sexual dysfunction with Friedreich ataxia?</i>	Strength	Level of evidence
We cannot recommend either counseling or no counseling to improve quality of life, self-esteem, management of physical or sensory impairment compromising sexual function, or intimate relationships in sexually active people with Friedreich ataxia reporting sexual dysfunction.	—	⊕○○○
Justification: There is little evidence supporting the role for counseling in the management of Friedreich-ataxia-related sexual dysfunction, although there are studies in other cohorts that suggest a possible role.		
Subgroup considerations: This recommendation is for individuals with Friedreich ataxia who report sexual dysfunction.		

Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor for males with erectile dysfunction

<i>Should commencing a phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor versus no treatment be used for sexually active males with erectile dysfunction with Friedreich ataxia?</i>	Strength	Level of evidence
We recommend commencing a phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor in males with Friedreich ataxia who report erectile dysfunction.	↑↑	⊕○○○
Justification: There is little evidence regarding the benefits of commencing a phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor in males with Friedreich ataxia who report erectile dysfunction; however, there is sufficient evidence to indicate erectile dysfunction may be a problem and evidence in other neurological conditions that phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitor therapy can be of benefit in this setting.		
Subgroup considerations: This recommendation is for sexually active males with Friedreich ataxia who report erectile dysfunction and who are not taking nitrates for coexistent angina.		

Natural estrogen for inadequate vaginal lubrication

<i>Should commencing a course of natural estrogen versus no treatment be used for sexually active females with inadequate vaginal lubrication with Friedreich ataxia?</i>	Strength	Level of evidence
We recommend <i>not</i> commencing a course of natural estrogen in sexually active females with inadequate vaginal lubrication with Friedreich ataxia.	↓↓	⊕○○○
Justification: While high rates of poor vaginal lubrication are documented in women with Friedreich ataxia, there is no evidence for use of estrogen creams in Friedreich ataxia. Moreover, the use of these agents would depend upon a risk assessment, particularly in terms of the individual's risk for developing breast/uterine cancer. Vaginal lubricants (aqueous/oil-based/silicone) are generally the first-line option for managing poor vaginal lubrication.		
Subgroup considerations: This recommendation is for sexually active females with Friedreich ataxia with poor vaginal lubrication.		

Measuring morning serum testosterone level

<i>Should measuring testosterone levels versus no testing be used for all sexually active men reporting sexual dysfunction with Friedreich ataxia?</i>	Strength	Level of evidence
We cannot recommend either testing morning serum testosterone or not measuring morning serum testosterone in all sexually active men with Friedreich ataxia reporting sexual dysfunction; however, we suggest morning serum total testosterone should only be tested in males with Friedreich ataxia with clinically suspected hypogonadism, or if first-line treatment of erectile dysfunction is unsuccessful.	—	⊕○○○
Justification: Two studies show that sexual dysfunction is prevalent in individuals with Friedreich ataxia (1, 2). From the available evidence, low testosterone levels do not appear to be a consistent feature in Friedreich ataxia and this has not been assessed in men with Friedreich ataxia reporting sexual dysfunction. Hence, routine assessment in every male with Friedreich ataxia reporting sexual dysfunction cannot be recommended.		
Subgroup considerations: This recommendation is for sexually active males reporting sexual dysfunction. Sexually active males with Friedreich ataxia with clinically suspected hypogonadism or those for whom first-line treatment of erectile dysfunction has not been successful could have morning serum total testosterone measured.		

Lay summary**Lay summary of clinical recommendations for disturbance of sexual function in Friedreich ataxia****Why these recommendations?**

Two published studies have indicated that people with Friedreich ataxia may experience difficulties in intimate sexual relationships, with problems such as achieving and maintaining an erection (erectile dysfunction), inadequate vaginal lubrication, or difficulties related to physical problems or low self-esteem. We therefore recommend that healthcare professionals should ask people with Friedreich ataxia whether they are having any of these problems.

In terms of treatment, there is currently little evidence that shows benefits from counseling in improving quality of life or self-esteem, or management of physical problems related to sexual function or intimate relationships in sexually active people with Friedreich ataxia, but more research is needed. However, there is some evidence that using a medication that helps erections may be useful for men with Friedreich ataxia who report problems with erections. Likewise, vaginal lubricants (water/oil/silicone-based) may be of benefit to women reporting poor vaginal lubrication.

What does this mean for you as a person living with Friedreich ataxia or caring for someone living with Friedreich ataxia?

It might be important for you to speak with your healthcare professional about Friedreich ataxia and sexual function, what it means for you, and if treatment would be useful in your particular circumstances.

Who are these recommendations specifically for?

This recommendation is specifically for men or women with Friedreich ataxia who are sexually active.

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