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The comparison of personality traits, self-esteem, sexual harassment in Arabic women with and without sexual aversion and vaginismus

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Background: Female sexual dysfunction (FSD) is often a common problem with significant effects on women's quality of life and leads to disturbance in a women's ability to respond sexually or to experience sexual pleasure and has profound serious impact on a woman's self-esteem and her relationships And leads to a negative impact on the wellbeing of her spouse.

Purpose: The purpose of this study to determine personality characteristics and self-esteem and sexual harassment in female with sexual aversion and vaginismus and comparing with healthy women, little studies and data has focused on this area especially in Arabian countries.

Materials & Methods: A cross-sectional research, method was adopted in the present investigation during the year 2018 between January and April including 30 married women who are 19-50 years old live in Saudi Arabia, the study population was recruited among women attending Mutmaena Medical Psychiatric Center in Riyadh city, and we selected women complaining of sexual aversion and other women vaginismus as diagnosed by DSM-IV-TR. We also compared 15 healthy women, after oral consent, all women were available face to face to complete answer Saudi version of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R) and Arabic version of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem and Sexual Harassment Experience Questionnaire (SHEQ) and to compare between three groups. Data were analyzed using IBM-SPSS version 21. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results: A total of 45 female with mean age mean age ($\text{mean} \pm 22.78 \pm \text{SD} 1.87$) were studied, the most common personality dimension in female with sexual dysfunction is neuroticism and more common in women with vaginismus than

women complaining from sexual aversion which is significantly higher than healthy female And the study showed that sexual harassment common and highly significant in women with sexual dysfunction than healthy women and more common in women complaining from sexual aversion (significant) and unwanted sexual harassment is common in women with aversion than women suffering from vaginismus but sexual coercion is common in women with vaginismus. Low self-esteem was common and significant in women with sexual dysfunction than healthy women and more common in women with vaginismus.

Conclusions: In this research will provide a basic knowledge especially in this area personality characteristics as neuroticism and unwanted sexual harassment, low self-esteem are significant factors.

Biography

Atia Attaky holds an MBBCh Degree and MSc in Neuropsychiatry from Al Azhar University (Egypt). He is currently a PhD Researcher at Maastricht University (The Netherlands) and has his work focused on dyadic sexual dysfunction in Arabic couples. He is considered one of a few Arabic international experts on psychosexual medicine and neuropsychiatry with over 14 years of clinical and research experience. He has published more-reviewed scientific articles on sexuality in Arabian countries. He is considered the first Arabic Neuropsychiatrist to hold European Fellowship in Sexual Medicine (FECSM) and a Diploma in Psychosexual Therapy and Diploma in Sex Addiction (London, UK). He is an Ambassador of the American Sexual Health Association (ASHA) and a Member of- European Society for Sexual Medicine (ESSM); International Society for Sexual Medicine (ISSM) and Middle East Society for Sexual Medicine (MESSM); African Society for Sexual Medicine (ASSM) respectively.

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