RESULTS

Table (4): Sociodemographic characteristics of studied groups

Study groups	G I n=100		G II n=100		G III n=100		Total		Chie square X^2	p
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%		
I- Women age (years)										
• ≥20 up to 30 years	68	68.0	68	68.0	69	69.0	205	68.0	0.031	
• > 30 up to 40 years	32	32.0	32	32.0	31	31.0	95	31.7		>0.05
II- Educational level										
• Primary school	0	-	6	6.0	6	6.0	12	4.0		
• High School	44	44.0	44	44.0	43	43.0	131	43.7	6.71	
• University	52	52.0	45	45.0	47	47.0	144	48.0		>0.05
• Master/graduate	4	4.0	5	5.0	4	4.0	13	4.3		
III- Work										
• Working	40	40.0	32	32.0	37	37.0	109	36.3	1.14	>0.05
• Not working	60	60.0	68	68.0	63	63.0	191	63.7		
IV- Gravidity										
• Primigravida	14	14.0	24	24.0	28	28.0	66	22.0		
• Second gravida	48	48.0	28	28.0	36	36.0	112	37.3	12.19	<0.05
• Third gravida or more	38	38.0	48	48.0	36	36.0	122	40.7		
V- Parity										
• Nunnli-para	32	32.0	36	36.0	39	39.0	107	35.7		
• Para-one	46	46.0	37	37.0	48	48.0	131	43.7	7.13	>0.05
• Paratwo or more	22	22.0	27	27.0	13	13.0	62	20.6		

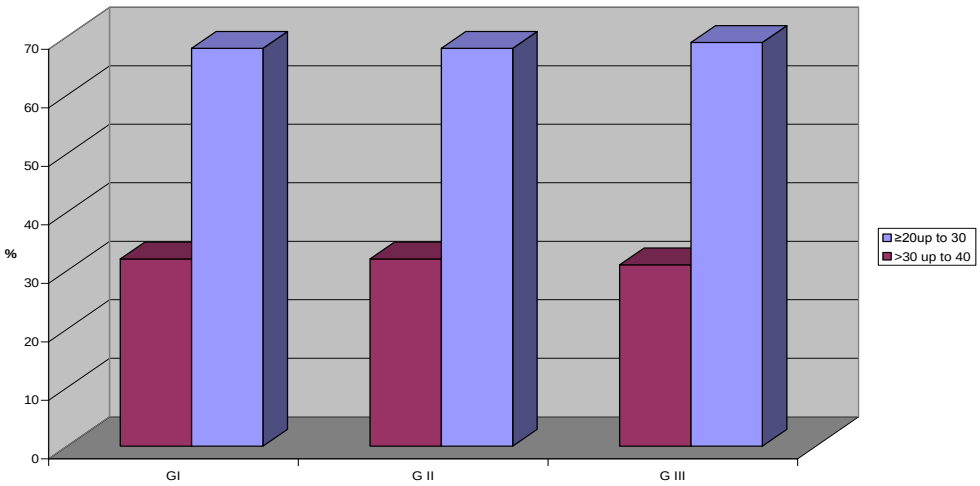

Figure (4): Women age distribution in studied groups

The distribution of the sociodemographic characteristics of pregnant women of studied groups (Table 4 and Figure 4), show no significant difference in maternal age, education, work or parity (P-value >0.05), while gravidity distribution, show significant difference (P-value < 0.05) (Table 4).

Table (5): Comparison between the studied groups according to FSFI score.

FSFI Score / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	23.1 ± 5.3	t_1= 3.99	<0.001
G II	25.9 ± 4.6	t_2= 1.17	>0.05
G III	23.9 ± 4.3	t_3= 3.18	<0.01

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GI vs GIII

t_3 = GII vs GIII

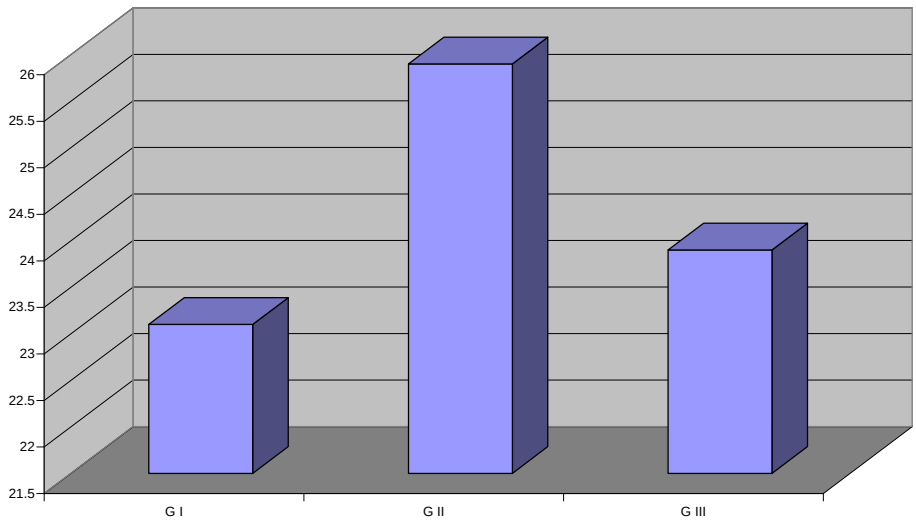

Figure (5): Means of FSFI score among the studied groups

In comparing GI and GII according to mean ± of FSFI score there was high statistically significant difference (P-value <0.001), also comparing GII and GIII there was high statistically significant difference (P-value <0.01) while, comparing GI and GIII there was no statistically significant difference (P-value >0.05). (Table 5 & Figure 5).

Table (6): Comparing the FSFI score in each studied group according to cut off point (26.5).

FSFI Score / Study groups	≤ 26.5		>26.5			
	no	%	no	%	Z	P
G I	68	68.0	32	32.0	3.6	<0.001
G II	51	51.0	49	49.0	0.2	>0.05
G III	72	72.0	28	28.0	4.4	<0.001

In comparing the women having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and those not having (FSFI score > 26.5), in GI and GIII there was high statistically significant difference (P-value < 0.001), while in GII there was no statistically significant difference (P-value >0.05). (Table 6 & Figure 6).

Table (7): Comparing the FSFI score according to cut off point (26.5) between studied groups.

FSFI score / Studied groups	≤26.5		>26.5	
	no	%	no	%
GI	68	68.0	32	32.0
GII	51	51.0	49	49.0
Z	1.56		1.89	
P	<0.05		<0.05	
GI	68	68.0	32	32.0
GIII	72	72.0	28	28.0
Z	0.34		0.52	
P	>0.05		>0.05	
GII	51	51.0	49	49.0
GIII	72	72.0	28	28.0
Z	1.89		2.39	
P	<0.05		<0.05	

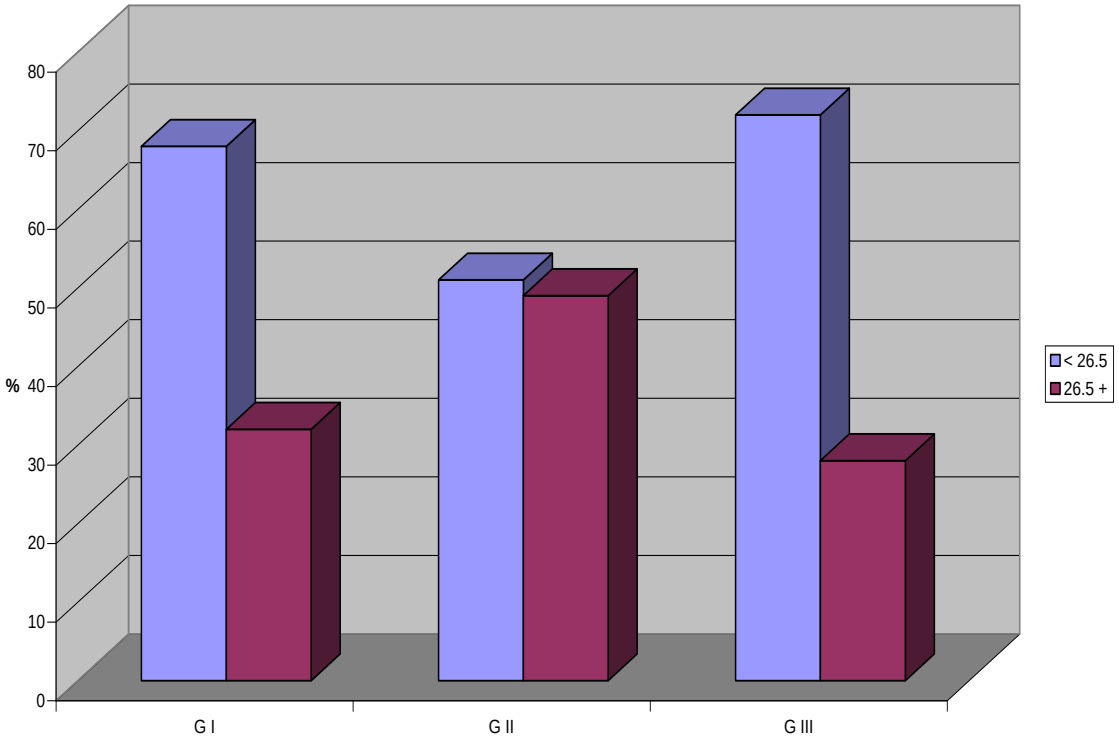

Figure (6): Distribution of studied groups according to cut off point of FSFI score (≤26.5)

In comparing the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) between GI & GII and GII & GIII. There was high statistically significant difference (P-vale <0.05) while, GI & GIII there was no statistically significant difference (P-value >0.5) (Table 7 & Figure 6).

Table (8): Comparing the studied groups according to desire domain of FSFI.

Desire domain / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	3.5 ± 1.2	t_1=1.18	>0.05
G II	3.7 ± 1.2	T_2=0.61	>0.05
G III	3.4 ± 1.1	t_3=1.84	>0.05

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GI vs GIII

t_3 = GII vs GIII

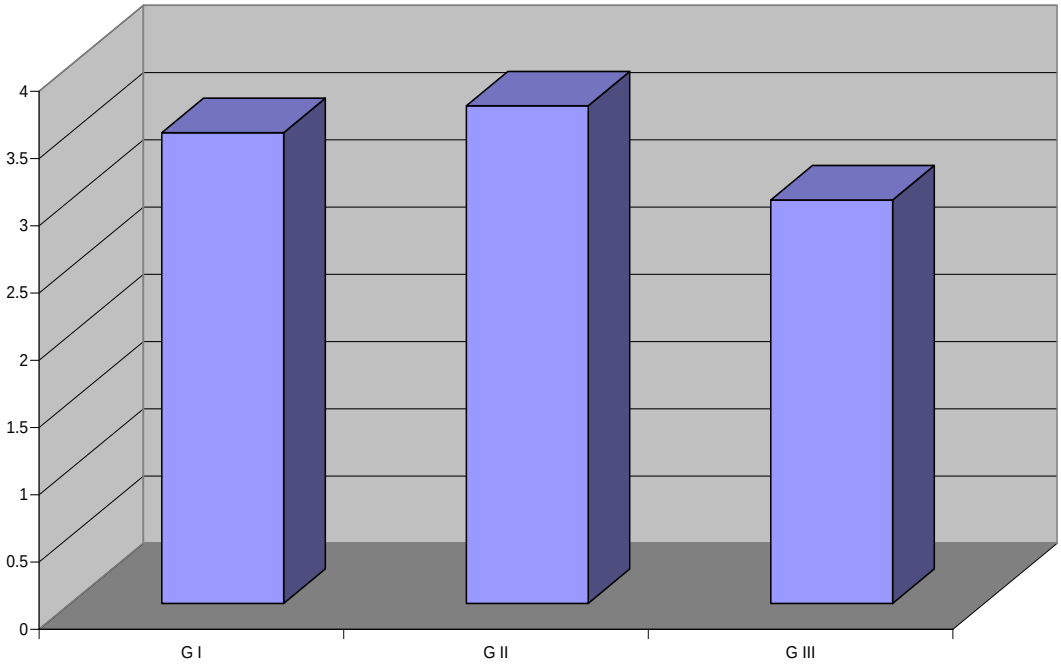

Figure (7): Means of desire domain of FSFI among the studied groups

There was no statistically significant difference in desire domain among the studied groups (P value >0.05). (Table 8 & Figure 7).

Table (9): Comparing the studied groups according to arousal domain of FSFI.

Arousal domain / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	3.8 ± 1	t_1=3.54	<0.001
G II	4.3 ± 1	t_2=0.74	>0.05
G III	3.9 ± 0.9	t_3=2.97	<0.01

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GI vs GIII

t_3 = GII vs GIII

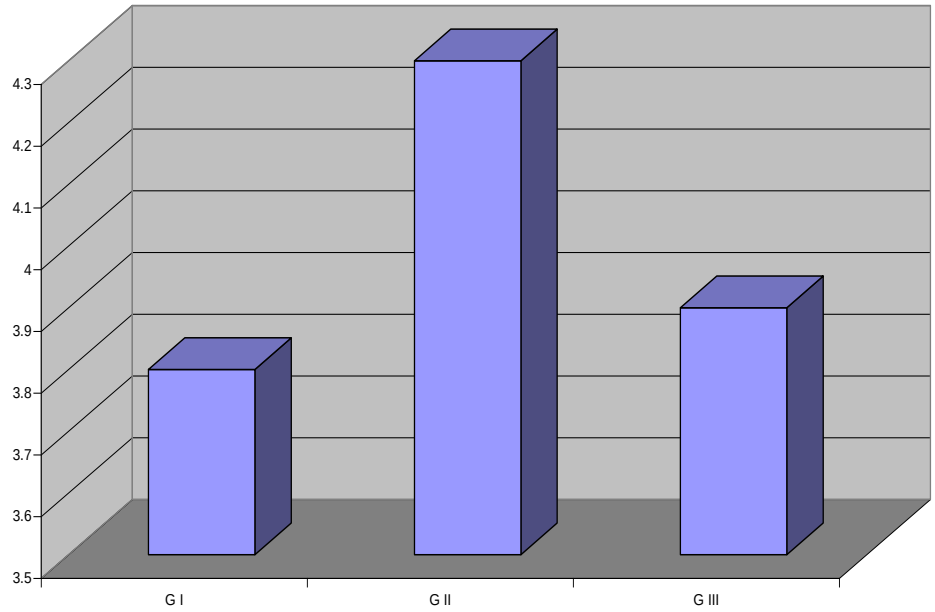

Figure (8): Means of arousal domain of FSFI among the studied groups

There was high statistically significant difference in arousal domain between GI & GII and GII & GIII (P-value <0.001 and <0.01) respectively, but there was no statically significant difference between GI & GIII (P value > 0.05). (Table 9 & Figure 8).

Table (10): Comparing the studied groups according to lubrication domain of FSFI.

Lubrication domain / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	4.3 ± 0.9	t_1=0.79	>0.05
G II	4.4 ± 0.9	t_2=1.66	>0.05
G III	4.1 ± 0.8	t_3=2.49	<0.01

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GI vs GIII

t_3 = GII vs GIII

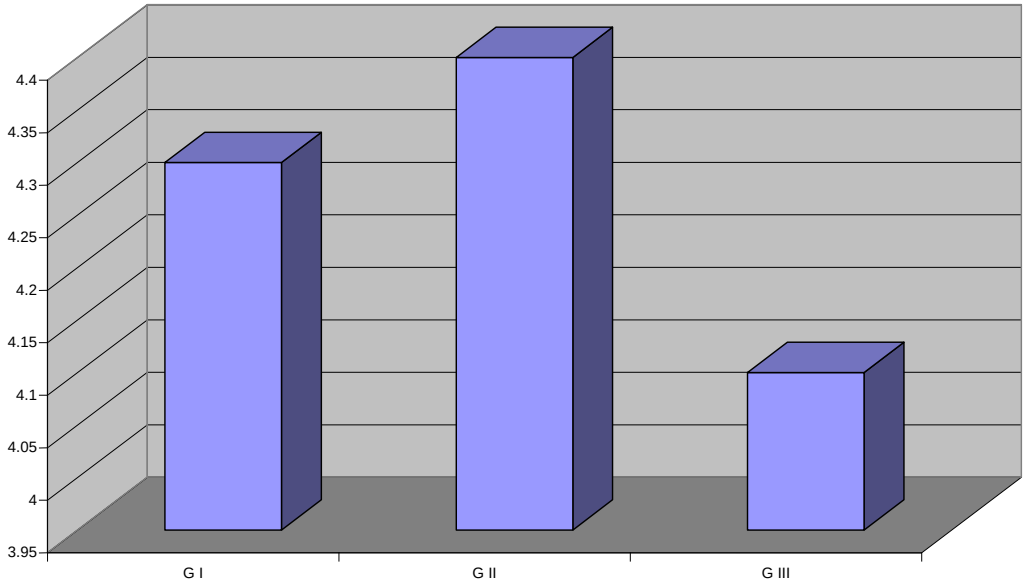

Figure (9): Means of lubrication domain of FSFI among studied groups

There was high statistically significant difference in lubrication domain between group GII & GIII (P-value <0.01). (Table 10 & Figure 9).

Table (11): Comparing the studied groups according to orgasm domain of FSFI.

Orgasm domain / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	4.1 ± 1	t_1=2. 97	<0.01
G II	4.5 ± 0.9	-	
G III	4.1 ± 1	t_2=3.32	<0.01

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GII vs GIII

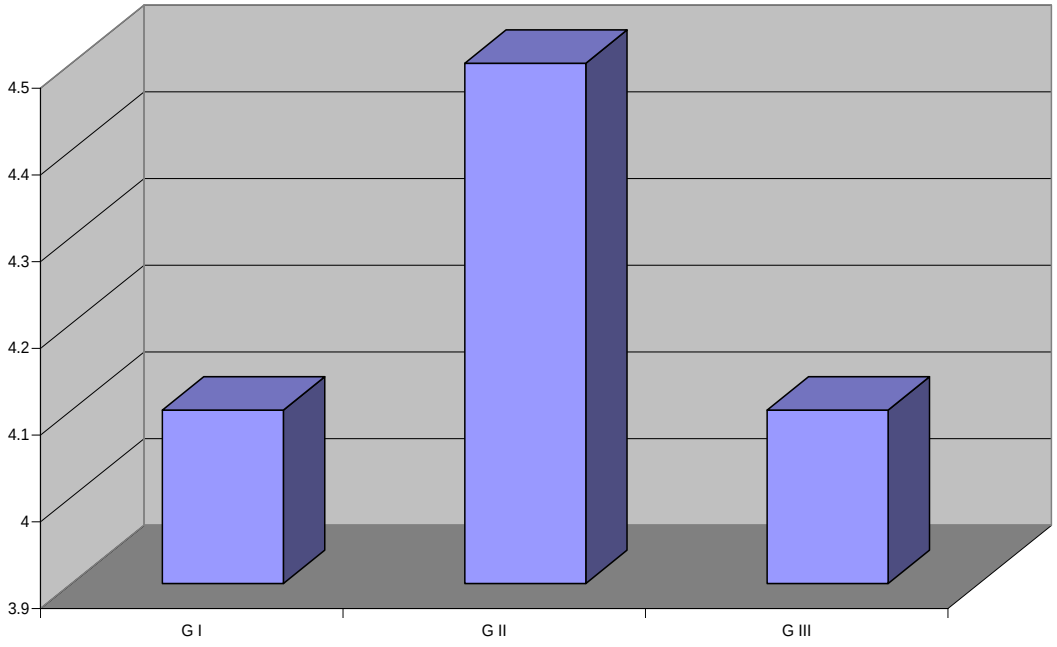

Figure (10): Means of orgasm domain of FSFI among the studied groups

There was high statistically significant difference in orgasm domain between group GI & GII and GII & GIII (P-value < 0.01). (Table 11 & Figure 10).

Table (12): Comparing the studied groups according to satisfaction domain of FSFI.

Satisfaction domain / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	4.2 ± 1.1	t_1=4. 41	<0.001
GII	4.8 ± 0.8	t_2=2.69	<0.01
G III	4.6 ± 1	t_3=1.56	>0.05

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GI vs GIII

t_3 = GII vs GIII

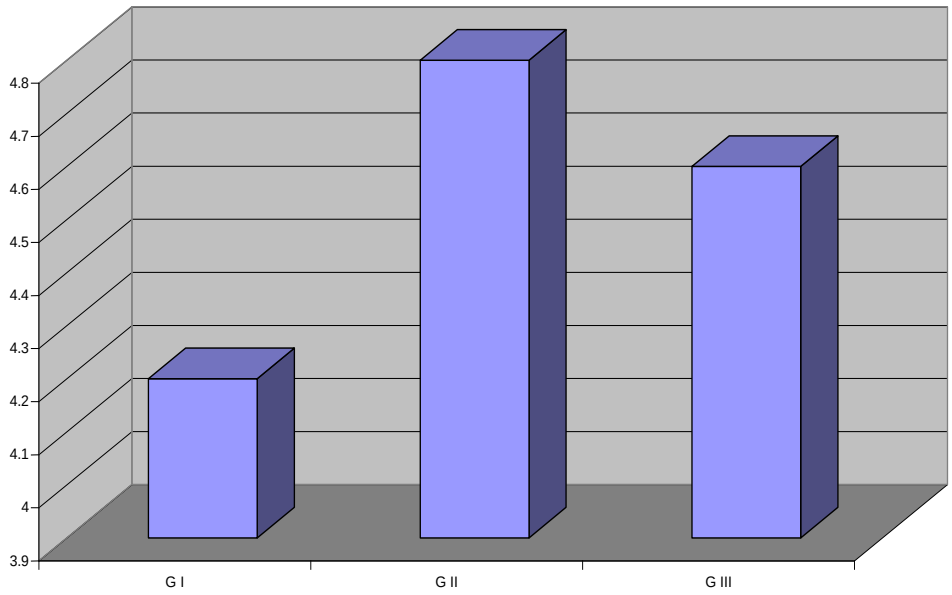

Figure (11): Means of satisfaction domain of FSFI among studied groups

There was high statistically significant difference in satisfaction domain between GI & GII and GI & GIII (P-value <0.001 and <0.01) respectively. (Table 12 & Figure 11).

Table (13): Comparing the studied groups according to Pain domain of FSFI.

Pain domain / Study groups	$\bar{X}$ ± SD	t	P
G I	3.5 ± 1.2	t_1=3.84	<0.001
G II	4.1 ± 1	t_2=1.23	>0.05
G III	3.7 ± 1.1	t_3=2.69	<0.01

t_1 = GI vs GII

t_2 = GI vs GIII

t_3 = GII vs GIII

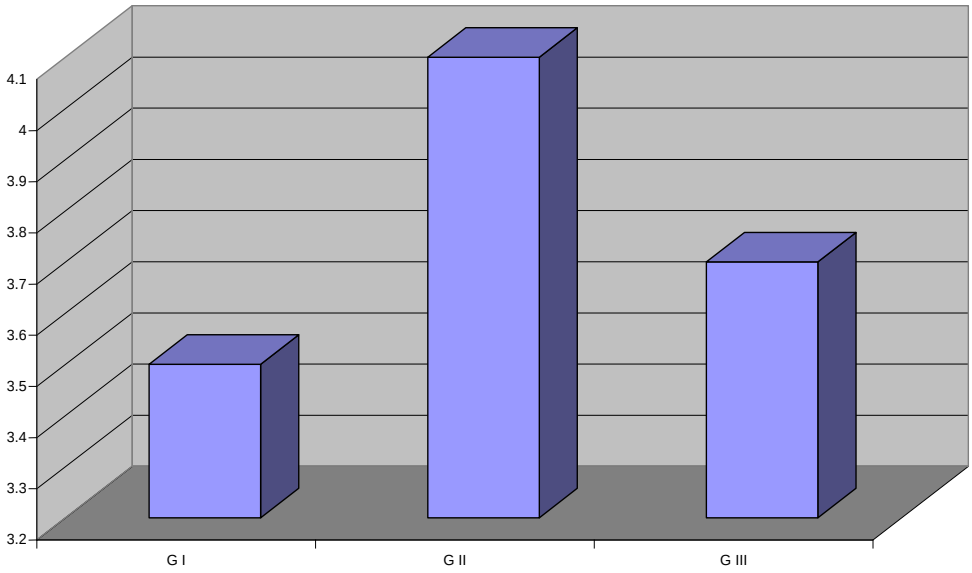

Figure (12): Means of pain domain of FSFI among studied groups

There was high statistically significant difference in pain domain between group GI & GII and GII & GIII (P-value <0.001 and <0.01) respectively. (Table 13 & Figure 12).

Table (14): Relation between the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and women age in each studied group.

FSFI Score / Women age	≤ 26.5		>26.5		Z	p
	no	%	no	%		
G I						
• 20 up to 30 years	22	32.4	24	75.0	2.93	<0.01
• > 30 up to 40 years	36	67.6	8	25.0	1.96	<0.05
Z	1.84		2.83			
P	<0.05		<0.01			
GII						
• 20 up to 30 years	36	70.6	32	65.3	0.32	>0.05
• > 30 up to 40 years	15	29.4	17	34.7	0.47	>0.05
Z	2.94		2.14			
P	<0.01		<0.05			
GIII						
• 20 up to 30 years	48	66.7	21	75	0.45	>0.05
• > 30 up to 40 years	24	33.3	7	25	0.67	>0.05
Z	2.83		2.65			
P	<0.01		<0.01			

In comparing the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and those not having according to women age distribution there was no statistically significant difference in GII and GIII, while GI there was high statistically significant difference in young group (<30) and older group (>30) (P-value < 0.01 and < 0.05) respectively. (Table 14 & Figure 13).

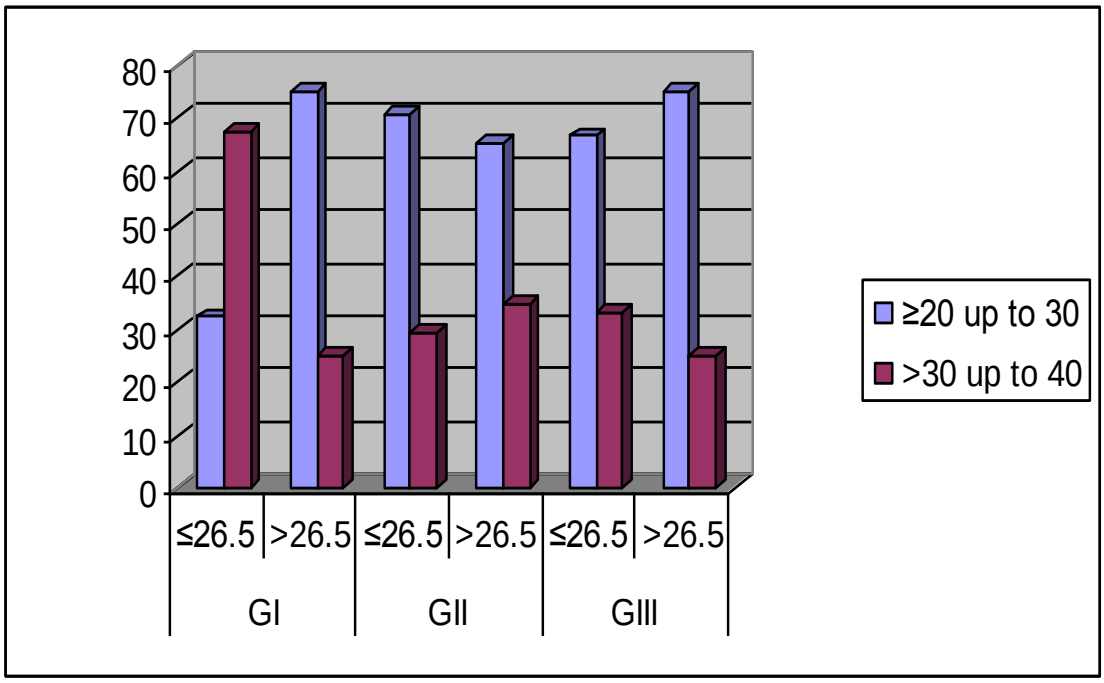

Figure (13): Distribution of women age according to cut off point of FSFI score

There was statistically significant difference in women having sexual dysfunction (FSFI ≤ 26.5) between young group (≥20 up to 30) and older (>30 up to 40) in each studied group as, (P-value < 0.05) in GI and (<0.001) in GII & GIII. (Table 14 & Figure 13).

Table (15): Relation between the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and women education in each studied group.

FSFI Score / Education	≤ 26.5		>26.5		Z	p
	no	%	no	%		
GI						
• Primary	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
• High	32	47.1	12	37.5	0.67	>0.05
• University	32	47.1	20	62.5	1	>0.05
• Master	4	5.8	0	0.0	-	-
GII						
• Primary	4	7.8	2	4.1	0.77	>0.05
• High	20	39.2	24	49.0	0.74	>0.05
• University	26	51.0	19	38.8	0.91	>0.05
• Master	1	2.0	4	8.1	1.39	>0.05
GIII						
• Primary	5	7.0	1	3.4	0.67	>0.05
• High	31	43.7	12	41.4	0.16	>0.05
• University	31	43.7	16	55.2	0.76	>0.05
• Master	4	5.6	0	-	-	-

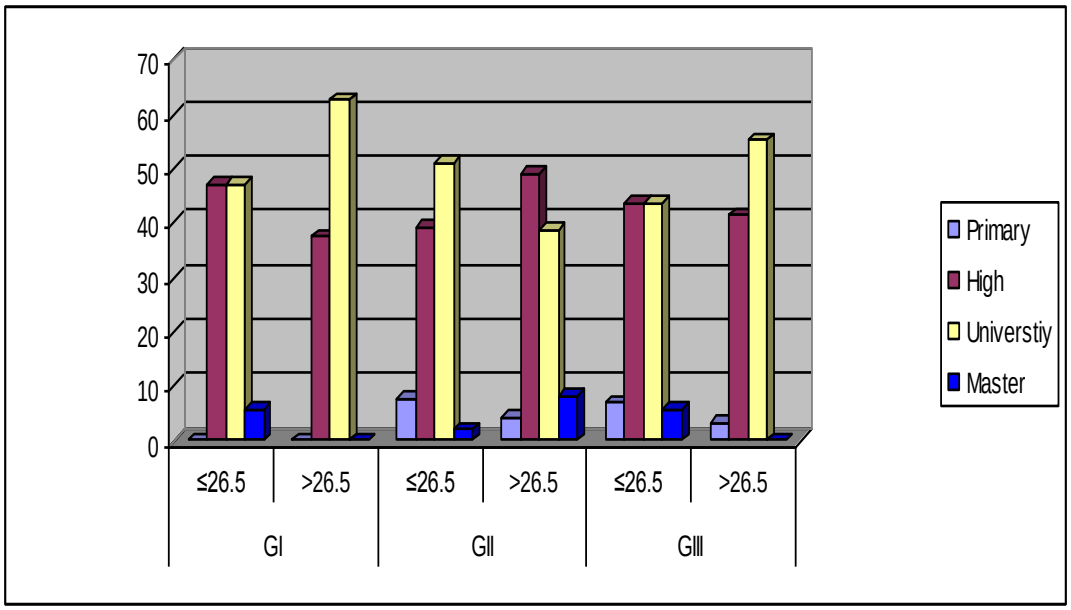

Figure (14): Distribution of women education according to cut off point of FSFI score

In comparing the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and those not having according to women education in each studied group there was no statistically significant difference (P-value > 0.05). (Table 15 & Figure 14).

Table (16): Relation between the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and women work in each studied group.

FSFI Score / Work	≤ 26.5		>26.5		Z	p
	no	%	no	%		
GI						
• Working	28	41.2	12	37.5	0.27	>0.05
• Not working	40	58.8	20	62.5	0.22	>0.05
GII						
• Working	18	36.7	14	27.5	0.82	>0.05
• Not working	31	63.3	37	72.5	0.56	>0.05
GIII						
• Working	27	38.0	10	34.5	0.26	>0.05
• Not working	44	62.0	19	65.5	0.2	>0.05

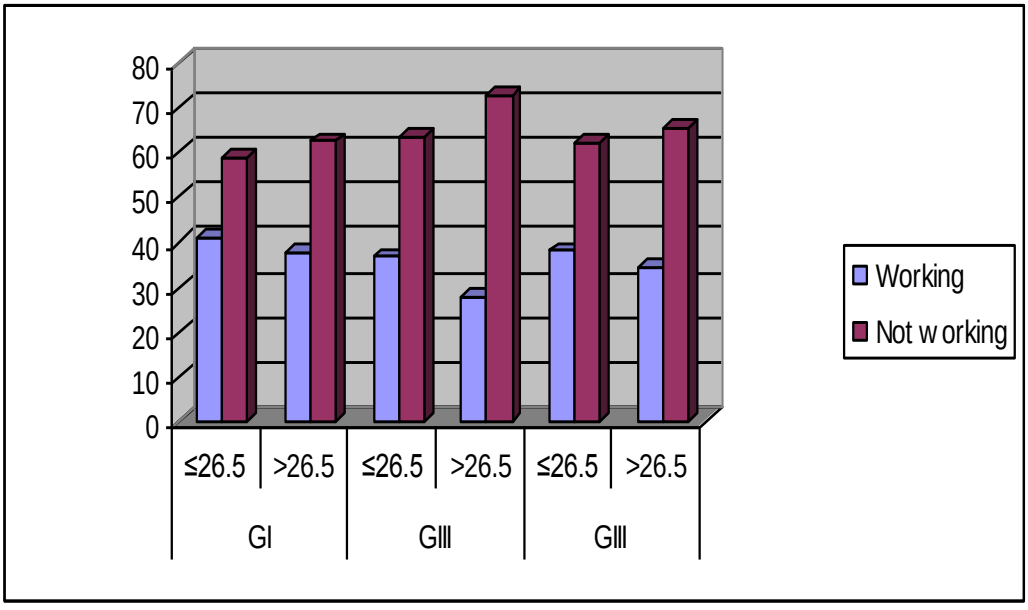

Figure (15): Distribution of women work according to cut off point of FSFI

In comparing the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and those not having according to women work in each studied group there was no statistically significant difference (P-value > 0.05). (Table 16 & Figure 15).

Table (17): Relation between the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and gravidity in each studied group.

Score / Gravidity	≤ 26.5		>26.5		Z	p
	no	%	no	%		
G I						
• Primi gr	10	14.7	04	12.6	0.28	>0.05
• 2nd gr	34	50.0	14	43.8	0.42	>0.05
• 3rd gr+	24	35.3	14	43.8	0.64	>0.05
GII						
• Primi gr	13	25.5	11	22.4	0.31	>0.05
• 2nd gr	17	33.3	11	22.4	1.03	>0.05
• 3rd gr+	21	41.2	27	55.2	1.07	>0.05
GIII						
• Primi gr	17	23.6	11	39.3	1.33	>0.05
• 2nd gr	29	40.3	7	25.0	1.14	>0.05
• 3rd gr+	26	36.1	10	35.7	0.03	>0.05

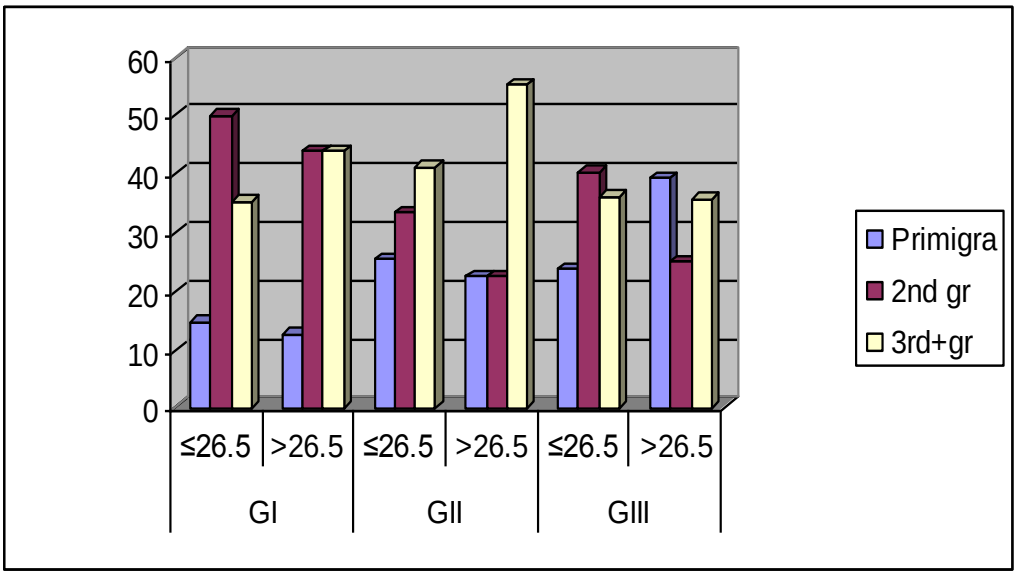

Figure (16): Distribution of gravidity according to cut off point of FSFI score

In comparing the women having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and those not having sexual dysfunction according to gravidity in each studied group there was no statistically significant difference (P-value >0.05). (Table 17 & Figure 16).

Table (18): Relation between the female having sexual dysfunction (FSFI score ≤ 26.5) and parity in each studied group.

FSFI Score / Parity	≤ 26.5		>26.5		Z	p
	no	%	no	%		
GI						
• Nunnli-para	22	32.4	10	31.3	0.09	>0.05
• Para-one	32	47.1	14	43.7	0.23	>0.05
• Para-2+	14	20.5	8	25.0	0.44	>0.05
GII						
• Nunnli-para	22	43.1	14	28.6	1.21	>0.05
• Para-one	15	29.4	22	44.9	1.27	>0.05
• Para-2+	14	27.5	13	26.5	0.09	>0.05
GIII						
• Nunnli-para	25	34.7	14	50.0	1.1	>0.05
• Para-one	36	50.0	12	42.9	0.46	>0.05
• Para-2+	11	15.3	2	7.1	1.01	>0.05

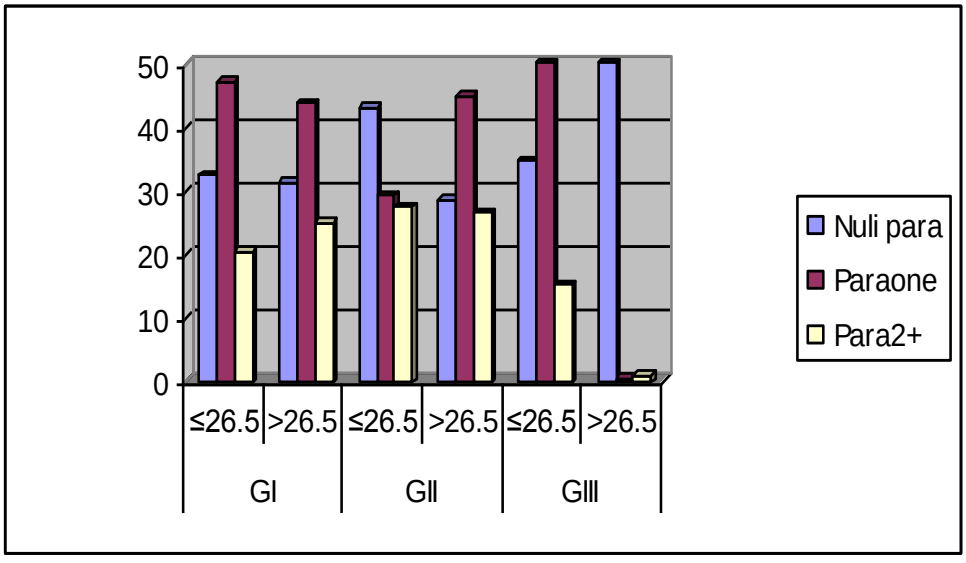

Figure (17): Distribution of parity according to cut off point of FSFI score

In comparing the women having sexual dysfunction (FSFI ≤ 26.5) and those not having sexual dysfunction (FSFI > 26.5) according to parity in each studied group there was no statistically significant difference (P-value >0.05). (Table 18 & Figure 17).