Introduction

Male sexual dysfunction is a common medical condition, which is addressed mainly from a biomedical perspective by Swiss general practitioners (GPs) and urologists as the results of part I of our study showed. A psychosocial orientation in sexual history taking (SHT) leads to a truly patient-centered approach and is crucial for improving therapy decisions related to sexual dysfunction.

Aim. To analyze to what extent Swiss GPs and urologists have a psychosocial orientation in SHT, and what therapeutic options they focus on when confronted with male sexual dysfunction.

Methods. A semistructured interview was developed and used in face-to-face encounters with 25 GPs and 25 urologists.

Main Outcome Measures. Content and frequency of interview responses.

Results. The GPs and urologists differed significantly from each other in 5 out of 22 psychosocial factors. Summarizing these psychosocial factors in four domains showed a difference between the GPs and urologists in only one domain. Both groups focus on an open conversation as their approach in SHT. No GP and only a minority of urologists based their diagnosis on criteria of the International Classification of Diseases (10th edition) (ICD-10) or Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th edition) (DSM-IV). The GPs and urologists differed significantly from each other in 4 out of 16 combinations resulting from the given therapeutic options and form of sexual dysfunction. The urologists focus more strongly on medication as a therapeutic option.

Conclusions. The results of part II additionally justify establishing guidelines and training resources related to SHT in Switzerland. Swiss physicians should be encouraged to apply a more psychosocial orientation in SHT. This will contribute to a better patient-centered approach with positive consequences on physicians’ therapeutic decisions. Optimizing the approach in SHT and the choice of therapeutic options may better facilitate real sexual satisfaction for the patient and ultimately result in fewer health insurance costs. Platano G, Margraf J, Alder J, and Bitzer J. Psychosocial factors and therapeutic approaches in the context of sexual history taking in men: A study conducted among Swiss general practitioners and urologists. J Sex Med 2008;5:2533–2556.

Key Words. Psychosocial Orientation; Therapeutic Approaches; Sexual History Taking; General Practitioners; Urologists
sexual issues although patients would appreciate them initiating such a discussion [11–15]. GPs often refer patients with sexual problems to urologists [14] especially in cases where the effect of specific medication, such as PDE5 inhibitors, is limited. Little is known about the sexological skills and approach of urologists when confronted with patients for whom psychosocial factors are identified as the main cause of the sexual dysfunction [12,16–18]. Sexuality is a biopsychosocial phenomenon; therefore, we must be careful not to address male sexual problems only from a biomedical point of view [11]. This is not very helpful when psychosocial factors are identified as precipitating and/or perpetuating factors [19–21]. A psychosocial orientation, not only in SHT, is a key component of a patient-centered approach [12]. A patient suffering from a sexual dysfunction will, in any case, be affected on a psychosocial level because the biomedical and psychosocial factors interact in most cases in one direction or the other. A psychosocial orientation is also crucial for improving therapy decisions related to sexual dysfunction, so that physicians involved in SHT can work on enabling the patient to achieve genuine sexual satisfaction, rather than just mechanistically repairing the erectile function [11].

Our study examined different aspects of SHT with male patients by Swiss GPs and urologists. For this purpose, we developed a two-part semi-structured interview to be used in face-to-face encounters with GPs in the greater Basel area and with urologists in six of the main urban areas in German-speaking Switzerland.

Part I of our interview aimed to determine how actively these physicians explore male sexual dysfunction, what they focus on, and how competent they feel in talking about and in treating male sexual dysfunction. Results have been reported in The Journal of Sexual Medicine [5] and are summarized in the results section of this article.

Part II of our study was aimed at finding out if there was a difference between Swiss GPs and urologists in the exploration of given psychosocial factors related to SHT, to what extent the physicians demonstrated a psychosocial orientation in SHT, and what therapeutic approaches they focused on when confronted with male sexual dysfunction. In part II of this study, we examined the following two questions: (i) Do the two physician groups differ in terms of their exploration of specific psychosocial factors, and (ii) Do the two groups differ in terms of their therapeutic approaches when treating hypoactive sexual desire disorder, erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder?

Methods

Sample
To detect a significant difference between GPs and urologists, we estimated that a sample consisting of 25 GPs and 25 urologists was necessary.

Using www.medindex.ch, we generated a list of 217 male and female GPs in the greater Basel area. These 217 GPs were grouped as follows: male GPs, female GPs, GPs practicing in the city of Basel, and GPs practicing in the suburban (i.e., more rural) area around Basel. From these subgroups, 105 GPs were randomly contacted by mail and were asked to participate. Twenty-five GPs responded positively (10 male and 3 female GPs from the city, and 10 male and 2 female GPs from the suburban area).

The sample of urologists was also recruited using www.medindex.ch. A total of 69 board-certified urologists was identified in six of the main urban areas of German-speaking Switzerland. To ensure a sample drawn from across this entire pool, no randomization was applied. A total of 52 candidates had to be contacted in order to obtain 25 urologists willing to participate. The sample consisted of 12 urologists who were heads of urology departments and 13 urologists in private practice.

In all of Switzerland, there are 144 male and only 3 female urologists. Therefore, we decided to allow an all-male sample of urologists. Because five female GPs were willing to participate in the study, we decided to include them, which resulted in the gender distribution reported for the GPs.

Material

Appendix I shows the English translation of our entire semistructured interview. Part II comprises nine domains: (i) eight questions addressing basics about patient’s sexuality; (ii) two questions addressing fears and anxiety; (iii) four questions addressing sexual experience and behavior; (iv) one question addressing contextual factors; (v) two questions addressing approach and classification systems in SHT; (vi) one question addressing therapeutic approaches to hypoactive sexual desire disorder; (vii) one question addressing therapeutic approaches to erectile dysfunction; (viii) one question addressing therapeutic approaches to premature ejaculation; and (ix) one
question addressing therapeutic approaches to orgasmic disorder. All questions were formulated with reference to the recommendations and guidelines on men’s sexual dysfunction published in the inaugural issue of The Journal of Sexual Medicine [22], and the recommendations on the diagnosis and therapy of sexual dysfunction published by the German Academy of Sexual Medicine [23]. We included open and closed questions. The entire semistructured interview was validated by elaborating a final version in a continuous personal exchange with two of the main experts on sexuality issues in Switzerland (face validation), one of whom is a head physician at the University Hospital of Basel and the other an acknowledged expert on sex therapy in German-speaking Switzerland. The final version was pilot tested for content validity with a physician at the University Hospital of Basel who formerly worked as a GP.

**Outcome Measures**

Outcome measures for basics about patient’s sexuality were based on questions 23–30, for fears and anxiety on questions 31 and 32, for sexual experience and behavior on questions 33–36, and for contextual factors on question 41 of the semistructured interview (see Appendix I).

Outcome measures for approach and classification systems in SHT were based on questions 19 and 42 of the semistructured interview (see Appendix I).

Outcome measures for therapeutic approaches to hypoactive sexual desire disorder were based on question 46, for therapeutic approaches to erectile dysfunction on question 47, for therapeutic approaches to premature ejaculation on question 48, and for therapeutic approaches to orgasmic disorder on question 49 of the semistructured interview (see Appendix I).

**Procedure**

The interviews were conducted by the first author, and took place from January 2005 to November 2006. The interviewer visited each participating physician at his or her practice and noted the answers concurrently on the response sheet. Each interview was audio recorded on tape for documentation purposes and to ensure accuracy and completeness. Informed consent was not required.

**Statistical Analysis**

For all tests performed, the alpha level was set at 0.05. SPSS 15.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used to analyze the data.

### Table 1 Sociodemographic details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GPs (N = 25)</th>
<th>Urologists (N = 25)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20 (80.0)</td>
<td>25 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5 (20.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>2 (8.0)</td>
<td>1 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>19 (76.0)</td>
<td>20 (80.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>3 (12.0)</td>
<td>4 (16.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1 (4.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (SD) (years)</td>
<td>51.76 (8.07)</td>
<td>50.16 (9.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean experience in field (SD) (years)</td>
<td>15.90 (6.67)</td>
<td>14.40 (8.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean duration of interview (SD) (minutes)</td>
<td>49.20 (15.05)</td>
<td>58.60 (21.14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in parentheses = %, unless noted otherwise.

GPs = general practitioners; SD = standard deviation.
Part I [5]
Summary
The urologists reported a significantly higher frequency of actively asking male patients about sexual dysfunction (22.80% vs. 10.42%, \( P = 0.01 \)). The GPs and urologists avoided actively asking certain patient groups about sexual dysfunction (e.g., “immigrants” and “macho men”). The GPs reported a significantly lower percentage of male patients who spontaneously address sexual problems (6.35% vs. 18.40%, \( P < 0.001 \)). Both physician groups emphasized erectile dysfunction in SHT. Eight percent of GPs and 28% of urologists considered their competence in discussing sexual dysfunction as very good. No GP and 20% of urologists considered their competence in treating sexual dysfunction as very good. The urologists reported having a significantly greater competence in discussing (\( P = 0.02 \)) and treating (\( P < 0.001 \)) sexual dysfunction than the GPs. Competence in discussing correlated positively with competence in treating sexual dysfunction for the GPs (\( P = 0.01 \)) and urologists (\( P < 0.001 \)). The majority of GPs (92%) and urologists (76%) reported a need for continuing education in sexual issues [5].

Part II
Basics about Patient’s Sexuality/Fears and Anxiety/Sexual Experience and Behavior/Contextual Factors
Our first hypothesis, which assumed there was a difference between the two physician groups in their exploration of given psychosocial factors, was not confirmed. Table 2 shows the results for each psychosocial factor. The GPs and urologists differed significantly from each other in only 5 out of 22 psychosocial factors, namely in the exploration of the factors concept of love, masturbation, psychological condition, family problems, and money problems.

Table 3 shows the final scores representing the summarized scores of the psychosocial factors per domain. The GPs and urologists differed significantly from each other only in the domain contextual factors.

Approach and Classification Systems in SHT
Our assumption that the two physician groups would differ in terms of their exploration of psychosocial factors was also not supported by the results related to the physician’s approach and classification system used in SHT. We assumed...
that a structured approach in SHT (e.g., use of questionnaires, structured interviews, and guidelines) would help remind a physician to explore psychosocial factors. Table 4 shows the frequencies with which the use of the various approaches in SHT was reported. The majority of GPs and urologists indicated an open conversation as their approach in SHT.

We also assumed that psychosocial factors would receive more consideration if the diagnosis is based on the ICD-10/DSM-IV criteria. Table 4 shows the frequencies with which a classification system was cited as a basis for diagnosing sexual dysfunction. All GPs and a majority of urologists diagnosed male sexual dysfunction based upon their own diagnostic criteria.

**Therapeutic Approaches to Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder, Erectile Dysfunction, Premature Ejaculation, and Orgasmic Disorder**

Our second hypothesis, which assumed there would be a difference between the two physician groups in terms of their therapeutic approaches to hypoactive sexual desire disorder, erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder, was not confirmed. Table 5 shows the frequencies with which the given therapeutic approaches were applied to each of the sexual dysfunctions mentioned. The two physician groups differed from each other in only 4 out of 16 possible combinations of sexual dysfunction/therapeutic approach.

Table 6 shows the scores for each therapeutic approach cumulated for hypoactive sexual desire disorder, erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder. The GPs and urologists differed significantly from each other only for medication.

**Discussion**

The results for part II are discussed here with respect to the content of the two hypotheses underlying part II of the study.

**Exploration of Given Psychosocial Factors**

**Basics about Patient’s Sexuality/Fears and Anxiety/Sexual Experience and Behavior/Contextual Factors**

Our findings do not support the hypothesis that a difference would be found in the exploration of given psychosocial factors in our sample. The GPs and urologists differed significantly from each other with respect to only 5 out of 22 psychosocial factors, namely in the exploration of the factors concept of love, masturbation, psychological condition, family problems, and money problems. No difference between the two groups was found for the remaining 17 factors. The two groups differed from one another in only one out of four domains, namely contextual factors, as indicated by the summarized scores. This information is an important addition to the results obtained in part I [5] of this study.

---

**Table 3** Mean final scores resulting from the cumulated scores of the psychosocial factors in each domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GPs (N = 25)</th>
<th>Urologists (N = 25)</th>
<th>P*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basics about patient’s sexuality*</td>
<td>7.68 ± 3.44</td>
<td>6.92 ± 3.16</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fears and anxiety‡</td>
<td>2.52 ± 1.05</td>
<td>2.96 ± 1.06</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual experience and behavior§</td>
<td>3.40 ± 1.83</td>
<td>3.84 ± 1.70</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contextual factors¶</td>
<td>9.72 ± 2.15</td>
<td>7.28 ± 3.41</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mann–Whitney test: GPs vs. urologists.
‡Possible scores: 0–4.00.
§Possible scores: 0–8.00.
¶Possible scores: 0–16.00.

**Table 4** Approaches to SHT (multiple responses possible). Classification system used in diagnosis of sexual dysfunction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>GPs (N = 25)</th>
<th>Urologists (N = 25)</th>
<th>P*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open conversation</td>
<td>25 (100.0)</td>
<td>20 (80.0)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>4 (16.0)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structured interview/guidelines</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>6 (24.0)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own diagnosis</td>
<td>25 (100.0)</td>
<td>17 (68.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICD-10</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>8 (32.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSM-IV</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chi-square test: GPs vs. urologists.

Number of physicians reporting use of the approach/classification system indicated; figures in parentheses %.

SHT = sexual history taking; GPs = general practitioners; ICD-10 = International Classification of Diseases (10th edition); DSM = Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
besides not sufficiently exploring sexual dysfunction and not feeling competent enough to deal with male sexual dysfunction, GPs do not inquire more often about psychosocial factors as compared with urologists, which is often assumed, because GPs are considered to be better informed about the personal and family situation of their patients [24,25]. We were also interested in finding out how psychosocially oriented our physicians were. We assumed that the response always, as a measure of the frequency with which the physicians inquired about a psychosocial factor, was a suitable criterion for expressing an interviewee’s strong psychosocial orientation. We observed that the GPs responded with always more frequently than the urologists did for four out of five psychosocial factors, for which a significant difference was found. However, generally, for both groups, we observed rather low response frequencies for always, which means that for most psychosocial factors, the responses depends on patient or never were very frequently indicated.

Looking at the frequency with which interviewees reported never asking about a given psychosocial factor—presumably an indication of a weak psychosocial orientation—some remarkable outcomes for a number of psychosocial factors were observed: e.g., 36% of GPs and 32% of urologists never ask how sexually experienced a patient is. This question is therapeutically relevant for helping decide if the patient should work on developing new sexual skills or enhancing existing ones as part of the therapeutic process. Seventy-two percent of GPs and 68% of urologists never ask about the use of pornography. A patient’s response here may reveal important aspects of avoidance and/or addictive behavior (e.g.,
Approach and Classification Systems in SHT
The results for approach and classification systems in SHT also do not support our first hypothesis. The GPs and urologists focus on an open conversation as their approach to SHT. We postulated that if a structured approach (use of questionnaires, structured interviews, and guidelines) was taken to SHT, attention to psychosocial factors would be enhanced, and especially so if the diagnosis was based on the ICD-10/DSM-IV criteria. No GP and only a minority of urologists based their diagnosis of sexual dysfunction on the ICD-10 or DSM-IV criteria. We also observed that a majority of GPs and urologists were not familiar with the DSM-IV. Our results show that the GPs and urologists preferred to use their own diagnostic criteria. Clinical reality shows, however, that physicians' own diagnostic criteria are often not sufficiently reliable or valid, e.g., when an erectile dysfunction is diagnosed instead of a hypoactive sexual desire disorder.

Results from part I suggest that Swiss GPs and urologists need to explore male sexual dysfunction more—not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, e.g., by adopting an approach in SHT that goes beyond a strong focus on erectile dysfunction. Results from part II supplement the findings from part I of this study: the physicians' sense of competence may be improved by learning the importance of a psychosocial orientation in SHT so that they can appropriately address their male patients' sexual concerns. A psychosocial orientation takes the whole patient into consideration and will facilitate the therapeutic goal of enabling the patient to experience genuine sexual satisfaction.

Therapeutic Approaches to Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder, Erectile Dysfunction, Premature Ejaculation, and Orgasmic Disorder
Our findings do not support the hypothesis that in our sample, there was a significant difference in the therapeutic approaches taken by the two physician groups when treating hypoactive sexual desire disorder, erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, or orgasmic disorder. We found a significant difference between the two groups in only 4 out of 16 possible combinations related to therapeutic approach and sexual dysfunction. The GPs more frequently chose partner involvement when treating hypoactive sexual desire disorder. This may demonstrate a certain psychosocial orientation among the GPs. However, we must critically question why partners are not involved more frequently in the treatment of erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder as well. Among the urologists, partner involvement was rarely chosen as a therapeutic option for any form of sexual dysfunction. The GPs also relied more frequently on referral when treating erectile dysfunction (normally to a urologist). This is in line with the results of part I, which showed that GPs in particular do not feel sufficiently competent to deal with male sexual dysfunction. This is also supported by high response rates for referral by the GPs for hypoactive sexual desire disorder, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder. The urologists also frequently cited referral with respect to hypoactive sexual desire disorder, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder. For both groups, this may reflect the therapeutic helplessness when dealing with male sexual dysfunction for which medication, such as PDE5 inhibitors, is not available. In fact, many patients with hypoactive sexual desire disorder, premature ejaculation, and orgasmic disorder are referred by GPs and urologists to a psychiatrist or psychologist. The urologists cited reliance on medication when treating premature ejaculation or orgasmic disorder more frequently than the GPs did. Especially for premature ejaculation, prescription of a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) is increasingly regarded as a therapeutic option [26]. However, we must critically question if the physician is really working on the patient's long-term sexual satisfaction by focusing on medication such as SSRIs, which produce other well-known side effects. Finally, the values reported for self-conducted counseling must be critically questioned: is this counseling focusing on the exploration of symptoms rather than on etiological (including psychosocial) factors, and on the prescription of medication rather than on the improvement of therapeutic approaches? The individual scores for the different forms of sexual dysfunction are confirmed by the cumulated scores for all categories of sexual dysfunction: the urologists focus strongly on medication, the scores for referral are high for both groups, and there is a tendency observable among the GPs to more frequently involve the partner in treatment efforts.

Exploring male sexual dysfunction to a greater extent both in quantitative and qualitative terms, intensifying psychosocial orientation, and improving therapeutic responses are, of course, more
time-consuming approaches. The estimated mean time invested in SHT by our sample was approximately 20 minutes. The physicians’ sense of competence will improve qualitatively through targeted education, and quantitatively through individual practice. A greater sense of competence by the physician when dealing with sexual issues will better facilitate the patient achieving genuine sexual satisfaction and will ultimately result in fewer health insurance costs.

In part I of this study, we noted some limitations in our research, which also apply to part II: our results can only partly be generalized because of the size of the sample and its limited representativeness. Our study is the first of its kind in Switzerland, so the study should be repeated to confirm our conclusions. Furthermore, the physicians reported subjectively on their own practice, the impact of social desirability was not systematically controlled for, and our sample consisted mainly of male physicians. There are some limitations that are specific to part II: the 22 psychosocial factors were assigned to the domains at the researchers’ own discretion. Methodologically speaking, this is not a strict procedure. We tried to circumscribe the domains in a valid way by considering content and using our common sense. The results on the psychosocial orientation of the interviewees are based on the response always, which we defined as a strong indicator in this context. The response depends on patient was considered to be closer to never than always based on the impression gained during the interviews, which for social desirability reasons, the interviewees tended to answer depends on patient instead of never. We must assume that some depends on patient responses might more strongly reflect an always attitude. Multiple answers were possible in the area of therapeutic approaches. This is based on considerations that clinical reality is often characterized by the consecutive use of several therapeutic approaches. No final conclusion is possible from our results with respect to what the sequence of the therapeutic approaches is when several options are considered. Finally, relating the four types of sexual dysfunction taken together to the therapeutic approaches may not fully reflect the fact that the therapeutic approaches can vary for different types of sexual dysfunction. Nevertheless, we believe that this technique indicates what therapeutic approach the interviewees generally gravitated toward when treating sexual problems.

There is a clear need for improvement among Swiss GPs and urologists with respect to exploration, focus, sense of competence, psychosocial orientation, and therapeutic approaches in SHT when addressing male sexual problems. We believe that improvement can be achieved through the following three steps. First, training resources in SHT need to be developed for Swiss physicians. In Switzerland, there is only one university postgraduate curriculum related to sexual health, no full- or part-time professorship in the field of sex research, and only very limited options for sex therapy training. Second, a set of guidelines needs to be established so that physicians can refer to them in their daily practice. Third, interdisciplinary cooperation between physicians and psychiatrists/psychologists involved with male sexual problems, and between these professionals and national/international sex researchers must become the standard. The main goal is to enhance the general competence of those dealing with male sexual issues so that ultimately they can focus their therapeutic efforts on helping the patient achieve long-term genuine sexual satisfaction.

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Conflict of Interest: This study is part of the first author’s doctorate in clinical psychology, which was partly sponsored by unconditional scientific grants from Pfizer, Inc., Switzerland, and the Gottfried and Julia Bangerter-Rhyner Foundation, Switzerland.

Statement of Authorship

Category 1
(a) Conception and Design
Giacomo Platano; Jürgen Margraf; Judith Alder; Johannes Bitzer
(b) Acquisition of Data
Giacomo Platano
(c) Analysis and Interpretation of Data
Giacomo Platano

Category 2
(a) Drafting the Article
Giacomo Platano
(b) Revising It for Intellectual Content
Giacomo Platano; Johannes Bitzer

Category 3
(a) Final Approval of the Completed Article
Giacomo Platano; Johannes Bitzer
References

Appendix I

Overview

1. Demographic data

2. Active exploration of sexual problems by physician Items 1–8

3. Primary disease responsible for sexual dysfunction?
   • Organic disease → sexual dysfunction? Item 9
   • Endocrine disease → sexual dysfunction? Item 10
   • Mental health problems → sexual dysfunction? Item 11
   • Pharmaceuticals, alcohol, drugs → sexual dysfunction? Items 12–15

4. Active addressing of sexual problem by patient Items 16–18

5. Sexual history taking by physician (sexual dysfunction = primary disease)
   • Approach Item 19
   • ICD-10/DSM-IV specification Items 20–21
   • Exploration of specific behavioural pattern of sexual interaction Item 22
   • Concept of love, sexuality, fidelity Items 23–25
   • Target state without sexual problems Item 26
   • Sexual orientation Item 27
   • Contraception Item 28
   • Partner with sexual problems Item 29
   • Desire for children Item 30
   • Sexual anxiety and pressure to perform Items 31–32
   • Sexual biography of patient Items 33–36
   • Aetiopathogenesis of sexual dysfunctions Items 37–41
   • Diagnosis of sexual dysfunctions Item 42
   • Amount of time spent in sexual history taking/Different procedures in sexual history taking Items 43–44

6. Clarification/Therapy
   • Clarification Item 45
   • Therapy Items 46–49
   • Ineffective therapy Item 50

7. Competence/Need for further education
   • Competence in discussing/treating sexual dysfunctions Items 51–52
   • Need for further education Item 53

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW FOR GPs AND UROLOGISTS

Date of interview _____________________

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

CODE (anonymization)
3rd letter of family name _____
1st letter of first name _____
1st digit of street number of practice _____
Last letter of first name of mother _____
Sex □ male □ female
Age _____ years
Marital status □ unmarried □ married □ divorced □ widowed
Number of children _____
• IN THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEW THE TERM “PATIENT” REFERS TO THE MALES YOU SEE IN YOUR MEDICAL PRACTICE WHO ARE SEEKING ANY TYPE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT

**Active exploration of sexual problems**

1. Please estimate:
   What percentage of your patients do you *actively* ask about sexual problems?
   Estimate in %: ___________

2. In which cases do you think you should *actively* ask patients about sexual problems?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. Do you ask your patients about how important sexuality is for them?
   ☐ Yes  ☐ No

4. When you *actively* ask about sexual problems, do you take any special approach?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

5. Do you rely on any typical initial questions?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

6. Are there any cases in which you avoid *actively* asking your patients about sexual problems?
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

J Sex Med 2008;5:2533–2556
7. Does your actively asking about sexual problems depend on the age of the patient?
   - Yes  
   - No

   If yes—with which age group do you actively ask about sexual problems, and with which age group do you not?

   __________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________

8. How easy is it for you to actively ask your patients about sexual problems?
   Please rate yourself somewhere between 0 (absolutely no problem for me) and 100 (this is a big problem for me)
   Rating: ________

9. Which organic diseases prompt you to actively ask about sexual problems?

   → specify for each disease

   Organic disease 1: _______________________________________
   How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with organic disease 1?
   - always
   - mostly
   - sometimes
   - rarely

   Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with organic disease 1?
   - Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
   - Hypersexual desire disorder
   - Sexual aversion disorder
   - Erectile dysfunction
   - Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
   - Premature ejaculation
   - Dyspareunia
   - Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
   - Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

   Organic disease 2: _______________________________________
   How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with organic disease 2?
   - always
   - mostly
   - sometimes
   - rarely

   Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with organic disease 2?
   - Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
   - Hypersexual desire disorder
   - Sexual aversion disorder
   - Erectile dysfunction
   - Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
   - Premature ejaculation
   - Dyspareunia
Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

Organic disease 3: __________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with organic disease 3?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with organic disease 3?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

Organic disease 4: __________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with organic disease 4?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with organic disease 4?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

ENDOCRINE DISEASE → SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION?

10. Which endocrine diseases prompt you to actively ask about sexual problems?
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
→ specify for each disease
Endocrine disease 1: __________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with endocrine disease 1?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely
Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with endocrine disease 1?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

Endocrine disease 2: _________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with endocrine disease 2?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with endocrine disease 2?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

Endocrine disease 3: _________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with endocrine disease 3?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with endocrine disease 3?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

Endocrine disease 4: _________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with endocrine disease 4?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely
Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with endocrine disease 4?
- Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
- Hypersexual desire disorder
- Sexual aversion disorder
- Erectile dysfunction
- Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
- Premature ejaculation
- Dyspareunia
- Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
- Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS → SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION?

11. Which mental health problems prompt you to *actively* ask about sexual problems?

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

→ specify for each disease
Mental health problem 1: ________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with mental health problem 1?
- always
- mostly
- sometimes
- rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with mental health problem 1?
- Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
- Hypersexual desire disorder
- Sexual aversion disorder
- Erectile dysfunction
- Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
- Premature ejaculation
- Dyspareunia
- Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
- Substance-induced sexual dysfunction
Mental health problem 2: ________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with mental health problem 2?
- always
- mostly
- sometimes
- rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with mental health problem 2?
- Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
- Hypersexual desire disorder
- Sexual aversion disorder
- Erectile dysfunction
- Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
- Premature ejaculation
- Dyspareunia
- Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
- Substance-induced sexual dysfunction
Mental health problem 3: ________________________________

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How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with mental health problem 3?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with mental health problem 3?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

Mental health problem 4: _________________________________________

How often do you ask about sexual problems in connection with mental health problem 4?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ sometimes
☐ rarely

Which sexual problems do you ask about in connection with mental health problem 4?
☐ Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
☐ Hypersexual desire disorder
☐ Sexual aversion disorder
☐ Erectile dysfunction
☐ Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
☐ Premature ejaculation
☐ Dyspareunia
☐ Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
☐ Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

**PHARMACEUTICALS, ALCOHOL, DRUGS → SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION?**

12. Which pharmaceuticals do you think have side-effects on sexuality?
   Antihypertensives/diuretics ☐
   Antiarrhythmics ☐
   Psychotropics ☐
   Anticholesterics ☐
   Cortisone ☐
   Antidiabetics ☐
   Agents against prostate diseases ☐
   Antiandrogens ☐
   Steroids ☐
   I don’t know of any ☐

13. If you prescribe pharmaceuticals to your patient, do you *actively* ask about possible side-effects on sexuality?
☐ always
☐ mostly
☐ never

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14. If you know or assume your patient has an alcohol addiction, do you ask about sexual problems?
   - always
   - mostly
   - never

15. If you know or assume your patient has a drug addiction, do you ask about sexual problems?
   - always
   - mostly
   - never

ACTIVE ADDRESSING OF SEXUAL PROBLEM BY PATIENT

16. Please estimate:
   What percentage of your patients actively address a sexual problem during consultation?
   Estimate in %: _________

17. Which sexual problems do your patients actively address?
   - Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
   - Hypersexual desire disorder
   - Sexual aversion disorder
   - Erectile dysfunction
   - Male orgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation)
   - Premature ejaculation
   - Dyspareunia
   - Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
   - Substance-induced sexual dysfunction

18. How easy is it for you to discuss sexual problems if your patient addresses this issue?
   Please rate yourself somewhere between 0 (absolutely no problem for me) and 100 (this is a big problem for me)
   Rating: __________

SEXUAL HISTORY TAKING
The following questions apply in cases in which a sexual problem has been identified and more accurate sexual history taking is therefore done.

PHYSICIAN’S APPROACH

19. How do you conduct sexual history taking?
   - open conversation
   - questionnaire
   - structured interview

Which of the above-mentioned approaches do you apply most frequently?
ICD-10/DSM-IV SPECIFICATION

20. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the problem in question has been a lifelong or an acquired sexual problem?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never

21. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the problem in question is a generalized or situation-specific sexual problem?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never

SPECIFIC BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN

22. When taking a patient’s sexual history, how accurately do you explore the sexual interaction itself, e.g. by letting the patient describe a typical episode of sexual interaction?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never

CONCEPT OF LOVE, SEXUALITY, FIDELITY

23. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore what the patient’s concept of love is?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never

24. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore what the patient’s concept of sexuality is (lust, relationship, procreation)?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never

25. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore the patient’s attitudes towards fidelity/infidelity?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never

TARGET STATE WITHOUT SEXUAL PROBLEM

26. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore the patient’s idea of a sexual life without sexual problems (target state)?

☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. __________________________
☐ never
SEXUAL ORIENTATION
27. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore the patient’s sexual orientation?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never

CONTRACEPTION
28. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient (or his partner) uses contraception?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never

PARTNER WITH SEXUAL PROBLEMS DESIRE FOR CHILDREN
29. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore the possibility that the patient’s sexual partner has a sexual problem?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never

30. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient (or his partner) has an unfulfilled desire for children?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never

SEXUAL ANXIETY AND PRESSURE TO PERFORM
31. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient suffers from any form of sexual anxiety (e.g. fear of not coping, fear of pregnancy, fear resulting from sexual trauma)?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never

32. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient feels under pressure to perform during sexual interaction?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never

SEXUAL BIOGRAPHY OF PATIENT
33. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore how experienced the patient is sexually (number of sexual partners, techniques etc.)?
   □ always
   □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   □ never
34. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore how satisfied the patient is sexually?
   - □ always
   - □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   - □ never

35. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient masturbates when alone?
   - □ always
   - □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   - □ never

36. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient consumes pornography (DVD, Internet, magazines)?
   - □ always
   - □ depends on patient, e.g. ________________________________
   - □ never

AETIOPATHOGENESIS OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION → ORGANIC DISEASES?

37. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient suffers from any organic diseases?
   - □ Yes     □ No
   - If yes—which one(s)?
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION → ENDOCRINE DISEASES?

38. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient suffers from any endocrine diseases?
   - □ Yes     □ No
   - If yes—which one(s)?
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION → MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS?

39. When taking a patient’s sexual history, do you explore whether the patient suffers from any mental health problems?
   - □ Yes     □ No
   - If yes—which one(s)?
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________
SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION → PHARMACEUTICALS, ALCOHOL, DRUGS?

40. When taking a patient's sexual history, do you explore whether the patient consumes any substances which might potentially cause the sexual dysfunction in question?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

If yes—which one(s)?

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION → PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS?

41. When taking a patient's sexual history, do you explore the following issues?

Psychological condition
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Problems with parents, children, relatives
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Problems with surroundings (e.g. neighbours)
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Problems at work or school/university
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Housing problem
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Money problems
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Legal problems
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never

Other psychosocial problems such as social or cultural background (e.g. immigrants)
☐ always
☐ depends on patient, e.g. ______________________________________
☐ never
DIAGNOSIS
42. I base the diagnosis of sexual dysfunctions on . . .
   □ ICD-10
   □ DSM-IV
   □ own diagnostic criteria

AMOUNT OF TIME/DIFFERENT PROCEDURES
43. How much time do you invest in taking the sexual histories of patients (in minutes per consultation)?

44. Do you use different procedures in your sexual history taking (e.g. short vs. extended version)?

CLARIFICATION
45. Which of the following measures do you employ to clarify the patient’s sexual problem?
   □ physical examination
   □ laboratory tests
   □ check-up by another specialist
   □ other (please specify)

THERAPY
46. What does your therapy of hypoactive sexual desire disorder consist of?
   □ I prescribe pharmaceuticals
   □ I try to find a solution with him by talking about the sexual problem
   □ I involve his partner
   □ I refer him to another specialist

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47. What does your therapy of erectile dysfunction consist of?
- I prescribe pharmaceuticals
- I try to find a solution with him by talking about the sexual problem
- I involve his partner
- I refer him to another specialist

48. What does your therapy of premature ejaculation consist of?
- I prescribe pharmaceuticals
- I try to find a solution with him by talking about the sexual problem
- I involve his partner
- I refer him to another specialist

49. What does your therapy of maleorgasmic disorder (delayed/absent ejaculation) consist of?
- I prescribe pharmaceuticals
- I try to find a solution with him by talking about the sexual problem
- I involve his partner
- I refer him to another specialist

INEFFECTIVE THERAPY
50. How do you handle a patient whose sexual problem could not be resolved or could only be partially resolved?
COMPETENCE

51. How do you rate your competence in discussing sexual problems with your male patients?
   - [ ] very good
   - [ ] good
   - [ ] moderate
   - [ ] sufficient
   - [ ] insufficient

52. How do you rate your competence in treating male sexual problems?
   - [ ] very good
   - [ ] good
   - [ ] moderate
   - [ ] sufficient
   - [ ] insufficient

FURTHER EDUCATION

53. Do you have a need for continuing education regarding sexuality issues?
   - [ ] Yes  [ ] No
     If yes—what should this education consist of?
     ________________________________________________________________
     ________________________________________________________________
     ________________________________________________________________
     If no—by whom and how is this education already covered?
     ________________________________________________________________
     ________________________________________________________________
     ________________________________________________________________

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION