## 台灣婦產科門診婦女對性功能和性功能障礙認知之研究調

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## 摘要

本研究之目的在調查台灣地區婦產科門診中婦女的性功能分析以及對性功能障礙問題是否視為 疾病以及求醫行為。研究以北台灣與中台灣地區的四家區域級以上醫院,婦產科門診無急性和嚴 重慢性疾病之患者為收案對象,共獲取1153份有效問卷。所採用之工具為「女性性功能指標量 表」共分為「性慾望」「性興奮」「陰道潮濕」「高潮」「滿意度」「疼痛」「疾病認知」箏七個次量 表。研究調查本量表的內在效度為・95,顯示「女性性功能指標量表」以台灣女性觀點而言具有 極佳的信度。研究結果顯示,問卷回答再各項性功能的中等滿意比率,除了性慾望頻率一項以外, 其他各項都在 60%,此外:將性功能障礙視為疾病者達 61.9%,但會因性障礙而求助專家者只有 2.2%,而疾病認知與年齡、教育程度和收入呈顯著相關。本研究結果可作為本土女性性心理健 康、性教育與諮商之參考。

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to do survey the female sexual function, and the conceptualization as a disease of the female sexual dysfunction by womenin in the four gynecological clinics in Taiwan. Participants were recruited from the patients of the four gynecological clinics in Taiwanand Taichung city. They were requested questionnaire consisted of 24 items for seven domains of female sexual function and dysfunction. A total sample of 1153 women with effective questionnaire were available for evaluation. In order to check up the validity and reliability for our version of questionnaire, the internal consistency by Cronbach's alpha statistics was .94 which indicates good reliability of the Chinese version. The result of the 19 items questionnaire translated and validated from Female Sexual Function Index showed more than 60% of the Taiwanese Women answered that they "always", "most of the time", at least "sometimes", satisfied with their sexual function, and "seldom" or "never" met sexual difficulties or coital pain. In the other 5 special items, it had 61.9% of all participants recognized that female sexual dysfunction is a kind of "disease", however only 2.2% ever seek for help. The demographic factors such as age, education level and income were relatively correlated with the disease cognition in the same aspects. We concluded that our preliminary result could be a good reference for a better understanding of female sexual function and the needs of sexual education and counseling for the Taiwanese women in the future.