

Mayer-rokitansky-kuster-hauser syndrome : impact of vaginoplasty on sexuality and quality of life

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Objective: The objective of the study was to assess the quality of life and sexuality of patients operated on for Mayer Rokitansky Kuster Hauser syndrome.

Design : It was a retrospective, longitudinal, descriptive study.

Methods: The study included 30 patients operated for Rokitansky syndrome during the period from January 1993 to December 2018 in the maternity and neonatal center of Tunis.

Results: The average age of the patients was 22.53 years. Two surgical techniques were used: the McIndoe technique (50%) and the Davydov technique (50%). Eighteen patients (60%) were sexually active at the time of the study. No significant difference between the two surgical techniques was observed on this point. No statistically significant differences in all dimensions of the Female Sexual Function Index between the group of patients operated on by Davydov technique and that of patients operated by McIndoe technique. Our patients had significantly lower Female Sexual Function Index scores in the Lubrication and Pain dimensions as well as in the total score compared to the control group and they had significantly lower scores than controls for the psychic component of the short form health survey 36 but statistically significant difference regarding physical quality of life.

Conclusions : Based on this work, we propose a psycho-sexological assessment of patients following the announcement and before treatment in order to assess expectations. This assessment could make it possible to identify which patients would require psychological or sexological support or accompaniment which could improve their future quality of sexual and overall life.