

Self-Report Questionnaire Versus Face to Face Questionnaire in Assessing Female Sexuality

I.Y.Abdallah, A.M.Hamed and E.S.Nabawy

Dermatology, Andrology Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Benha Univ., Benha, Egypt
E-Mail: Eman356@gmail.com

Abstract

The aim of the study is to compare self-report questionnaire with face to face questionnaire in assessing female sexuality. This is a cross-sectional observational cohort study. Tools used was a self-report questionnaire and face to face questionnaire. Subjects included in this study were 300 married women who have a regular sexual activity divided into two groups: Group A: Comprised 150 ladies who were laid open to a vis-vis questionnaire. One assembly B: Comprised 150 ladies who were presented to An self-report questionnaire indistinguishable twin for that of aggregation a. It might have been found that self administered questionnaire assembly demonstrated higher predominance about know domains of sexual dysfunctions but for dyspareunia which might have been All the more common in vis-vis study assembly. Refrain from replying inquiries regarding masturbation might have been additional self-evident done vis-vis contemplate aggregation. The commonest coital recurrence might have been 2-3 times for every week, vis-vis bunch demonstrated that's only the tip of the iceberg coital recurrence over self administered gathering. "Man for top" position might have been those practically favored coital position for The greater part subjects, 37. 3% about ladies Previously, bunch An and 44. 7% for ladies clinched alongside one assembly b. However, lady once top banana positions (2nd A large portion preferred) demonstrated additional capacity will achieve climax. The outcomes introduced here hint at that diverse review strategies plainly impact reactions will delicate inquiries. Our discoveries backing that self administered questionnaires expansion members revelation of delicate wellbeing majority of the data What's more increment readiness should report card delicate sexual practices.

1. Introduction

Human sexual work may be a fundamental part from life, both for species proliferation and in addition nature about life. Sexual brokenness could prompt decreased caliber about an aggregation Furthermore conceivably procreative headway. Male sexual brokenness need been extensively examined. However, female sexual brokenness (FSD) will be a greater amount convoluted Also essentially lesquerella caught on in examination should male sexual brokenness [6].

Female sexual brokenness will be An broad government funded wellbeing issue influencing ladies about all ages, especially the individuals for medicinal Furthermore psychiatric issues. The real Classes of female sexual brokenness are issue from claiming desire, arousal, orgasm, Furthermore agony [5].

Female sexual brokenness may be a Exceedingly common issue over 38% with 63% for ladies [8].

There need aid Numerous routines with assess female sexual work Also brokenness over clinical What's more Examine settings, including questionnaires, organized interviews, Also point by point case histories. Questionnaires need get to be a simple main decision will screen people under diverse Classes about FSD [10].

A standout amongst the primary elementary information gathering instruments done social, wellbeing and epidemiological exploration may be the review questionnaire. Modes of information gathering by questionnaire change in the system for contacting respondents, in the vehicle about delivering of the questionnaire, and in the possibility to get to which inquiries are administered. These varieties could have diverse impacts on the correctness Also caliber of the information got [7].

Surveys camwood make directed in distinctive settings, and diverse questionnaire systems for gathering

those information. Thus, inside At whatever mode of administration, there need aid A large number possibility impacts on reactions [20].

2. Participants and methods

The tool used in this study was a self- administered questionnaire and Face to Face questionnaire designed by the investigators.

Subjects included in this study were 300 married women divided into two groups:

- **Group A:** Comprised 150 women who were exposed to a face to face questionnaire.
- **Group B:** Comprised 150 women who were exposed to a self-report questionnaire identical with that of group A.

Inclusion criteria: Married women who have a regular sexual relation.

Exclusion criteria: Women who are divorced, widowed, severely ill.

A clear informed consent was taken from all women after discussing with them the aim of this study. They were informed about the nature of the study and accepted to participate.

The questionnaires aimed to get information about the demography and sexuality of included participants.

The questionnaire includes the following items:

- Epidemiological data: Age, educational level and occupation.
- Assessment of female sexual functions including intercourse frequency, sexual desire, arousal (lubrication), orgasm, dyspareunia, sexual positions, masturbation and sexual satisfaction.

Data management

The clinical data were recorded on a report form. These data were tabulated and analyzed using the

computer program SPSS (Statistical package for social science) version 20 to obtain:

2.1 Analytical statistics

In the statistical comparison between the different groups, the significance of difference was tested using one of the following tests:-

Inter-group comparison of categorical data was performed by using chi square test (X^2 -value) and Fisher exact test (FET).

$$x^2 = \frac{\sum (observed - expected)^2}{Expected}$$

Table (1) Demographic data.

Variable	Studied group (n=300)				Statistical test	P value
	Group A		Group B			
	N	%	n	%		
Age:					FET= 6.51	0.038*
20-29	48	32.0	49	32.7		
30-39	95	63.3	82	54.7		
40-49	7	4.7	19	12.7		
Educational level:					$X^2= 17.19$	<0.001**
Read and Write	25	16.7	8	5.3		
Basic education	59	39.3	44	29.3		
University degree	66	44.0	98	65.3		
Occupational Status:					$X^2= 3.57$	0.17
House wife	50	33.3	42	28.0		
Employee	70	46.7	86	57.3		
Self-employed	30	20.0	22	14.7		

Female sexual function

As regard coital frequency, the commonest frequency was once per week at the two studied groups (36%) followed by 2-3 times per week (34%).

Table (2) shows that coital frequency, sexual desire, desire level, ability to lubricate, reaching orgasm, difficulty to reach orgasm and dyspareunia had no statistically significant difference between the two studied groups. However, inability to maintain lubrication was more obvious in group B with a statistically significant difference as 18% of group B had reported that they never or rarely able to maintain lubrication vs. 8% of group A (P value 0.039).

Level of education and sexual function

For perused and compose assembly : sexual desire, capability with need enough oil Also arriving at climax might have been clearly higher On gathering a for A statistically huge distinction. However, trouble on scope climax is higher Previously, assembly b. Likewise half about this aggregation accounted an exceptionally troublesome or never should compass climax vs. 8% about bunch a for a statistically critical distinction.

No statistically huge Contrast between those two examined aggregations might have been watched to optional school instruction bunch.

$$Expected = \frac{col.total \times rowtotal}{Grandtotal} \quad A \quad P$$

value <0.05 was considered statistically significant (*) while >0.05 statistically insignificant P value <0.01 was considered highly significant (**) in all analyses.

3.Results

Demographic data

The most common age group in participants was 30-39 years in two studied groups. Among participants, 44% of group A and 65.3% of group B had a university degree and 46.7 % of group A and 57.3 % of group B were employee Table (1).

To school degree one assembly : there may be An profoundly statistically noteworthy Contrast the middle of the two mulled over bunches Previously, dyspareunia. Similarly as 27. 3% for bunch a needed accounted for dyspareunia more than half those times for sexual encounters vs. 8. 2% about bunch b Table (3).

Age and female sexual dysfunction

Table (4) indicates that coital frequency, yearning level , capability on lubricate, arriving at climax What's more challenge will scope climax required no statistically huge Contrast between the two gatherings On the whole period aggregations.

Previously, (20-29) period group: there may be a Exceedingly statistically noteworthy distinction between those two mulled over gatherings. Similarly as over assembly An none (0%) required news person extraordinary or nonattendance about sexual longing vs. 16. 3% over bunch b. However, done (30-39) period group: failure with look after oil might have been All the more clear On assembly b for a Exceptionally statistically critical distinction. On the different side, in (40-49) period group: Dyspareunia may be higher over bunch b with a statistically critical Contrast. Done bunch b 15. 8% about Members needed accounted dyspareunia very nearly each occasion when for sexual encounters and 47. 4% needed accounted less A large portion the times for sexual encounters vs. 0% On gathering An.

Word related status and sexual capacity there might have been no statistically critical distinction distinguished to sexual desire, craving level and capacity should grease up between the two examined bunches (Table 5). However, Around independently employed participants: coital recurrence demonstrates a statistically noteworthy distinction the middle of the two contemplated Assemblies (P quality 0. 029). Furthermore, challenge will scope climax is more noteworthy in aggregation b Similarly as 27. 2% for aggregation b required accounted for exceptionally rare climax or extraordinary climax vs. 3. 3% for gathering An.

Previously, housewife members : arriving at climax reveals to An statistically huge Contrast the middle of the two examined aggregations Likewise 46% from claiming

aggregation a range climax done more than half the times for sexual encounters same time 16% of one assembly b needed infrequently or Practically never arrived at climax.

In utilized members : support from claiming oil will be higher for one assembly a for An statistically noteworthy Contrast Likewise 26. 2% of aggregation b needed accounted for extraordinary alternately very nearly never ready will support oil vs. 6% from claiming assembly An. On the different hand, aggregation b may be that's only the tip of the iceberg equipped should range climax over gathering a and indicates An secondary statistically critical Contrast. Dyspareunia may be additional self-evident for gathering An for a statistically huge Contrast the middle of those two examined aggregations.

Table (2) Comparison between two groups as regard sexual function

Variables		Group (A)		Group (B)		Statistic	P Value
		N	%	N	%		
Coital Frequency	Many times /day	3	2.0	2	1.3	X2= 2.49	0.78
	Once/day	8	5.3	8	5.3		
	2-3/week	52	34.7	50	33.3		
	Weekly	55	36.7	53	35.3		
	1-2/month	24	16.0	22	14.7		
	less than that	8	5.3	15	10.0		
Sexual Desire	Many times /day	15	10.0	13	8.7	X2= 7.31	0.12
	Once/day	26	17.3	26	17.3		
	Weekly	85	56.7	75	50.0		
	Monthly	19	12.7	19	12.7		
Desire Level	Rarely or almost never	5	3.3	17	11.3	X2= 0.18	0.98
	Very high	6	4.0	5	3.3		
	High	48	32.0	46	30.7		
	Moderate	76	50.7	78	52.0		
Lubrication	Low	20	13.3	21	14.0	X2= 6.81	0.078
	Almost every time	63	42.0	64	42.7		
	More than half the times	50	33.3	38	25.3		
Maintenance of lubrication	Less than half the times	29	19.3	28	18.7	X2= 8.38	0.039*
	Rarely or almost never	8	5.3	20	13.3		
	Almost every time	41	27.3	44	29.3		
	More than half the times	53	35.3	48	32.0		
	Less than half the times	44	29.3	31	20.7		
Reaching Orgasm	Rarely or almost never	12	8.0	27	18.0	X2=5.88	0.12
	Almost every time	39	26.0	38	25.3		
	More than half the times	49	32.7	47	31.3		
	Less than half the times	38	25.3	26	17.3		
	Rarely or almost never	24	16.0	39	26.0		

Table (3) Relation between level of education and sexual function

Variables	Read and Write (33)				Secondary school				University degree				
	Group(A) (25)		Group(B) (8)		Group(A) (59)		Group(B) (44)		Group (A)(66)		Group (B) (98)		
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	
Coital Frequency	Many times /day	-	-	-	-	1	1.7	0	0.0	2	3.0	2	2.0
	Once/day	0	0.0	1	12.5	4	6.8	2	4.5	4	6.1	5	5.1
	2-3/week	12	48.0	2	25.0	19	32.2	18	40.9	21	31.8	30	30.6
	Weekly	4	16.0	1	12.5	24	40.7	16	36.4	27	40.9	36	36.7
	1-2/month	7	28.0	2	25.0	9	15.3	7	15.9	8	12.1	13	13.3
	less than that	2	8.0	2	25.0	2	3.4	1	2.3	4	6.1	12	12.2
	Statistical test					X ² = 5.4				FET= 1.83			
P value					0.25				0.96				
Sexual Desire	Many times /day	0	0.0	1	12.5	9	15.3	2	4.5	6	9.1	10	10.2
	Once/day	3	12.0	1	12.5	8	13.6	9	20.5	15	22.7	16	16.3
	Weekly	16	64.0	3	37.5	33	55.9	21	47.7	36	54.5	51	52.0
	Monthly	6	24.0	1	12.5	7	11.9	8	18.2	6	9.1	10	10.2
	Rarely or almost never	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	3.4	4	9.1	3	4.5	11	11.2
	Statistical test					FET= 8.43				FET= 5.78			
	P value					0.037*				0.22			
Desire Level	Very high	-	-	-	-	4	6.8	1	2.3	2	3.0	4	4.1
	High	4	16.0	4	50.0	21	35.6	13	29.5	23	34.8	29	29.6
	Moderate	17	68.0	2	25.0	29	49.2	24	54.5	30	45.5	52	53.1
	Low	4	16.0	2	25.0	5	8.5	6	13.6	11	16.7	13	13.3
	Statistical test					FET= 5.09				FET= 2.0			
	P value					0.05*				0.57			
	Lubrication	Almost every time	9	36.0	3	37.5	24	40.7	12	27.3	30	45.5	49
More than half the times		13	52.0	1	12.5	21	35.6	12	27.3	16	24.2	25	25.5
Less than half the times		3	12.0	1	12.5	10	16.9	13	29.5	16	24.2	14	14.3
Rarely or almost never		0	0.0	3	37.5	4	6.8	7	15.9	4	6.1	10	10.2
Statistical test						FET= 9.51				X ² = 5.6			
P value						0.015*				0.13			
Maintenance of lubrication		Almost every time	5	20.0	2	25.0	15	25.4	7	15.9	21	31.8	35
	More than half the times	14	56.0	2	25.0	23	39.0	15	34.1	16	24.2	31	31.6
	Less than half the times	4	16.0	2	25.0	16	27.1	11	25.0	24	36.4	18	18.4
	Rarely or almost never	2	8.0	2	25.0	5	8.5	11	25.0	5	7.6	14	14.3
	Statistical test					FET=3.4				X ² = 5.71			
	P value					0.31				0.13			
	Reaching Orgasm	Almost every time	6	24.0	2	25.0	13	22.0	11	25.0	20	30.3	25
More than half the times		13	52.0	0	0.0	22	37.3	13	29.5	14	21.2	34	34.7
Less than half the times		4	16.0	1	12.5	17	28.8	12	27.3	17	25.8	13	13.3
Rarely or almost never		2	8.0	5	62.5	7	11.9	8	18.2	15	22.7	26	26.5
Statistical test						FET= 11.79				X ² = 1.25			
P value						0.003**				0.74			
Difficulty to reach orgasm		Not difficult	6	24.0	2	25.0	18	30.5	9	20.5	18	27.3	31
	Slightly difficult	17	68.0	2	25.0	33	55.9	22	50.0	31	47.0	44	44.9
	Very difficult	2	8.0	2	25.0	7	11.9	7	15.9	12	18.2	18	18.4
	Rarely or almost never	0	0.0	2	25.0	1	1.7	6	13.6	5	7.6	5	5.1
	Statistical test					FET= 8.33				FET= 6.49			
	P value					0.015*				0.086			
	Dyspareunia	Almost every time	4	16.0	2	25.0	13	22.0	7	15.9	4	6.1	12
More than half the times		3	12.0	1	12.5	8	13.6	6	13.6	18	27.3	8	8.2
Less than half the times		10	40.0	3	37.5	16	27.1	18	40.9	19	28.8	40	40.8
Rarely or almost never		8	32.0	2	25.0	22	37.3	13	29.5	25	37.9	38	38.8
Statistical test						FET= 0.80				X ² = 2.38			
P value						0.94				0.50			
										0.007**			

Table (4) Relation between age and sexual function.

Variables	20-29				30-39				40≥50				
	Group (A) (48)		Group (B) (49)		Group (A)(95)		Group (B) (82)		Group (A)(7)		Group (B) (19)		
	n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	
Coital Frequency	Many times /day	2	4.2	1	2.0	1	1.1	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
	Once/day	4	8.3	6	12.2	4	4.2	2	2.4	-	-	-	-
	2-3/week	21	43.8	19	38.8	28	29.5	28	34.1	3	42.9	3	15.8
	Weekly	16	33.3	11	22.4	38	40.0	37	45.1	1	14.3	5	26.3
	1-2/month	5	10.4	7	14.3	18	18.9	9	11.0	1	14.3	6	31.6
	Less than that	0	0.0	5	10.2	6	6.3	5	6.1	2	28.6	5	26.3
	Statistical test					FET= 7.06				FET= 3.09			
P value					0.203				0.72				
Sexual Desire	Many times /day	5	10.4	7	14.3	10	10.5	5	6.1	0	0.0	1	5.3
	Once/day	9	18.8	14	28.6	16	16.8	11	13.4	1	14.3	1	5.3

Table (4) Continue

	Weekly	30	62.5	17	34.7	54	56.8	49	59.8	1	14.3	9	47.4
	Monthly	4	8.3	3	6.1	11	11.6	12	14.6	4	57.1	4	21.1
	Rarely or almost never	0	0.0	8	16.3	4	4.2	5	6.1	1	14.3	4	21.1
	Statistical test				FET= 13.74				X2= 2.05				FET= 4.81
	P value				0.006**				0.73				0.29
Desire Level	Very high	1	2.1	4	8.2	5	5.3	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
	High	20	41.7	13	26.5	25	26.3	26	31.7	3	42.9	7	36.8
	Moderate	23	47.9	25	51.0	50	52.6	45	54.9	3	42.9	8	42.1
	Low	4	8.3	7	14.3	15	15.8	10	12.2	1	14.3	4	21.1
	Statistical test				FET= 4.0				FET= 2.84				FET= 0.31
	P value				0.25				0.42				1.0
Lubrication	Almost every time	20	41.7	22	44.9	39	41.1	39	47.6	4	57.1	3	15.8
	More than half the times	17	35.4	14	28.6	32	33.7	18	22.0	1	14.3	6	31.6
	Less than half the times	8	16.7	5	10.2	19	20.0	15	18.3	2	28.6	8	42.1
	Rarely or almost never	3	6.2	8	16.3	5	5.3	10	12.2	0	0.0	2	10.5
	Statistical test				X2= 3.34				X2= 5.13				FET= 3.91
	P value				0.34				0.16				0.29
Maintainance of lubrication	Almost every time	17	35.4	12	24.5	22	23.2	29	35.4	2	28.6	3	15.8
	More than half the times	19	39.6	18	36.7	31	32.6	25	30.5	3	42.9	5	26.3
	Less than half the times	7	14.6	10	20.4	35	36.8	13	15.9	2	28.6	8	42.1
	Rarely or almost never	5	10.4	9	18.4	7	7.4	15	18.3	0	0.0	3	15.8
	Statistical test				X2= 2.55				X2= 13.72				FET= 2.06
	P value				0.47				0.003**				0.62
Reaching Orgasm	Almost every time	13	27.1	9	18.4	26	27.4	29	35.4	-	-	-	-
	More than half the times	17	35.4	19	38.8	28	29.5	23	28.0	4	57.1	5	26.3
	Less than half the times	11	22.9	7	14.3	27	28.4	11	13.4	0	0.0	8	42.1
	Rarely or almost never	7	14.6	14	28.6	14	14.7	19	23.2	3	42.9	6	31.6
	Statistical test				X2=4.05				X2= 7.23				FET= 4.62
	P value				0.26				0.065				0.14
Difficulty to reach orgasm	Not difficult	10	20.8	13	26.5	29	30.5	26	31.7	3	42.9	3	15.8
	Slightly difficult	28	58.3	22	44.9	51	53.7	37	45.1	2	28.6	9	47.4
	Very difficult	8	16.7	11	22.4	12	12.6	12	14.6	1	14.3	4	21.1
	Rarely or almost never	2	4.2	3	6.1	3	3.2	7	8.5	1	14.3	3	15.8
	Statistical test				FET= 1.84				X2= 3.05				FET= 2.23
	P value				0.67				0.38				0.60
Dyspareunia	Almost every time	9	18.8	10	20.4	12	12.6	8	9.8	0	0.0	3	15.8
	More than half the times	5	10.4	3	6.1	20	21.1	8	9.8	4	57.1	4	21.1
	Less than half the times	17	35.4	24	49.0	28	29.5	28	34.1	0	0.0	9	47.4
	Rarely or almost never	17	35.4	12	24.5	35	36.8	38	46.3	3	42.9	3	15.8
	Statistical test				FET= 2.61				X2= 5.14				FET= 7.76
	P value				0.47				0.16				0.027*

Table (5) Relation between occupational level and sexual function.

Variables	Housewife				Employee				Self- employed				
	Group(A) (50)		Group(B) (42)		Group(A) (70)		Group (B) (86)		Group(A) (30)		Group(B) (22)		
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	
Coital Frequency	Many times /day	-	-	-	-	3	4.3	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	4.5
	Once/day	0	0.0	3	7.1	4	5.7	5	5.8	4	13.3	0	0.0
	2-3/week	25	50.0	16	38.1	19	27.1	27	31.4	8	26.7	7	31.8
	Weekly	16	32.0	11	26.2	26	37.1	37	43.0	13	43.3	5	22.7
	1-2/month	8	16.0	6	14.3	11	15.7	11	12.8	5	16.7	5	22.7
	less than that	1	2.0	6	14.3	7	10.0	5	5.8	0	0.0	4	18.2
	Statistical test				FET= 8.53				FET= 3.17				FET= 10.89
	P value				0.059				0.69				0.029*

Table (5) Continue

Sexual Desire	Many times /day	7	14.0	3	7.1	4	5.7	6	7.0	4	13.3	4	18.2
	Once/day	8	16.0	10	23.8	12	17.1	12	14.0	6	20.0	4	18.2

	Weekly	26	52.0	16	38.1	44	62.9	49	57.0	15	50.0	10	45.5	
	Monthly	7	14.0	4	9.5	7	10.0	12	14.0	5	16.7	3	13.6	
	Rarely or almost never	2	4.0	9	21.4	3	4.3	7	8.1	0	0.0	1	4.5	
	Statistical test		X2= 8.85					X2= 1.96					FET= 1.78	
	P value		0.065					0.74					0.90	
Desire Level	Very high	0	0.0	1	2.4	3	4.3	1	1.2	3	10.0	3	13.6	
	High	18	36.0	12	28.6	18	25.7	25	29.1	12	40.0	9	40.9	
	Moderate	25	50.0	21	50.0	39	55.7	49	57.0	12	40.0	8	36.4	
	Low	7	14.0	8	19.0	10	14.3	11	12.8	3	10.0	2	9.1	
	Statistical test		FET= 1.9					FET= 1.66					FET= 0.42	
	P value		0.63					0.67					1.0	
Lubrication	Almost every time	20	40.0	13	31.0	31	44.3	42	48.8	12	40.0	9	40.9	
	More than half the times	21	42.0	11	26.2	16	22.9	19	22.1	13	43.3	8	36.4	
	Less than half the times	8	16.0	13	31.0	19	27.1	14	16.3	2	6.7	1	4.5	
	Rarely or almost never	1	2.0	5	11.9	4	5.7	11	12.8	3	10.0	4	18.2	
	Statistical test		FET= 7.55					X2= 4.34					FET= 1.06	
	P value		0.053					0.23					0.86	
Maintenance of lubrication	Almost every time	9	18.0	8	19.0	21	30.0	25	29.1	11	36.7	11	50.0	
	More than half the times	24	48.0	13	31.0	17	24.3	30	34.9	12	40.0	5	22.7	
	Less than half the times	14	28.0	10	23.8	25	35.7	18	20.9	5	16.7	3	13.6	
	Rarely or almost never	3	6.0	11	26.2	7	10.0	13	15.1	2	6.7	3	13.6	
	Statistical test		X2= 7.93					X2= 5.3					FET= 2.47	
	P value		0.047*					0.15					0.52	
Reaching Orgasm	Almost every time	11	22.0	7	16.7	18	25.7	23	26.7	10	33.3	8	36.4	
	More than half the times	23	46.0	9	21.4	13	18.6	34	39.5	13	43.3	4	18.2	
	Less than half the times	10	20.0	10	23.8	22	31.4	11	12.8	6	20.0	5	22.7	
	Rarely or almost never	6	12.0	16	38.1	17	24.3	18	20.9	1	3.3	5	22.7	
	Statistical test		X2= 10.95					X2= 12.18					FET= 6.44	
	P value		0.012*					0.007**					0.09	
Difficulty to reach orgasm	Not difficult	16	32.0	7	16.7	14	20.0	26	30.2	12	40.0	9	40.9	
	Slightly difficult	27	54.0	21	50.0	37	52.9	40	46.5	17	56.7	7	31.8	
	Very difficult	6	12.0	9	21.4	14	20.0	15	17.4	1	3.3	3	13.6	
	Rarely or almost never	1	2.0	5	11.9	5	7.1	5	5.8	0	0.0	3	13.6	
	Statistical test		FET= 6.64					X2= 2.13					FET= 6.96	
	P value		0.08					0.55					0.05*	
Dyspareunia	Almost every time	6	12.0	6	14.3	15	21.4	13	15.1	0	0.0	2	9.1	
	More than half the times	10	20.0	8	19.0	13	18.6	5	5.8	6	20.0	2	9.1	
	Less than half the times	15	30.0	21	50.0	20	28.6	30	34.9	10	33.3	10	45.5	
	Rarely or almost never	19	38.0	7	16.7	22	31.4	38	44.2	14	46.7	8	36.4	
	Statistical test		X2= 6.11					X2= 8.41					FET= 4.0	
	P value		0.11					0.038*					0.25	

Preferred coital positions

The most preferred sexual positions in the two studied groups is (man on top) with 37.3% in group A and 44.7% in group B. However, woman on top

positions showed more ability to reach orgasm. It was found that there is no statistically significant relation between preferred coital positions regarding dyspareunia Table (6,7,8).

Table (6) Preferred Sexual positions among participants

Sexual Positions	Group (A)		Group (B)		Statistical test	P value
	N	%	n	%		
Man on top	56	37.3	67	44.7	X ² = 4.43	0.35
Woman on top	45	30.0	37	24.7		
Rear entry	40	26.7	35	23.3		
Sitting position	2	1.3	6	4.0		
Side by side	7	4.7	5	3.3		

Table (7) Most preferred sexual positions and dyspareunia

Dysparunia	Man on top (n=123)				Woman on top (n=82)				Rear entry (n=75)				Sitting position (n=8)				Side by side (n=12)			
	Group (A) (56)		Group(B) (67)		Group(A) (45)		Group(B) (37)		Group(A) (40)		Group(B) (35)		Group(A) (2)		Group(B) (6)		Group(A) (7)		Group(B) (5)	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Almost every time	11	19.6	12	17.9	5	11.1	2	5.4	5	12.5	6	17.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	-	-	-	-
More than half the times	9	16.1	6	9.0	9	20.0	3	8.1	9	22.5	4	11.4	0	0.0	2	33.3	2	28.6	0	0.0
Less than half the times	17	30.4	26	38.8	16	35.6	14	37.8	9	22.5	15	42.9	1	50.0	2	33.3	2	28.6	4	80.0

Table (7) Continue

half the times	19	33.9	23	34.3	15	33.3	18	48.6	17	42.5	10	28.6	1	50.0	1	16.7	3	42.9	1	20.0
Rarely or almost never	X2= 1.94				FET= 3.81				X2= 5.02				FET= 2.18				FET= 2.93			
Statistical test	0.59				0.28				0.17				1.0				0.42			
P value																				

Table (8) Relation between preferred sexual position and reaching orgasm

Reaching orgasm	Man on top (n=123)				Woman on top (n=82)				Rear entry (n=75)				Sitting position (n=8)				Side by side (n=12)			
	Group(A) (56)		Group(B) (67)		Group(A) (45)		Group(B) (37)		Group (A) (40)		Group(B) (35)		Group (A) (2)		Group (B) (6)		Group (A) (7)		Group (B) (5)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Almost every time	11	19.6	20	29.9	17	37.8	14	37.8	11	27.5	4	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than half the times	21	37.5	23	34.3	13	28.9	13	35.1	10	25.0	10	28.6	1	50.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	1	20.0
Less than half the times	14	25.0	8	11.9	11	24.4	6	16.2	11	27.5	6	17.1	0	0.0	4	66.7	2	28.6	2	40.0
Rarely or almost never	10	17.9	16	23.9	4	8.9	4	10.8	8	20.0	15	42.9	1	50.0	2	33.3	1	14.3	2	40.0
Statistical test	X2=4.78				FET= 1.07				X2= 6.56				FET= 3.73				FET= 1.89			
P value	0.19				0.82				0.087				0.21				0.47			

Sexual satisfaction

Most participants are moderately satisfied with their sexual life: 48.7% of participants in group A and 50.7%

of participants in group B. There was no statistically significant correlation between coital frequency and sexual satisfaction in both studied groups (Table 9,10).

Table (9) Sexual satisfaction among participants

Sexual satisfaction	Group (A)		Group (B)		Statistical test	P value
	N	%	n	%		
Very satisfied	47	31.3	38	25.3	X ² = 1.56	0.46
Moderately satisfied	73	48.7	76	50.7		
Dissatisfied	30	20.0	36	24.0		

Table (10) Relation between sexual satisfaction and coital frequency

Coital frequency	Very satisfied				Moderately satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	Group(A) (47)		Group(B) (38)		Group(A) (73)		Group(B) (76)		Group(A) (30)		Group(B) (36)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Many times /day	0	0.0	2	5.3	1	1.4	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0
Once/day	6	12.8	2	5.3	2	2.7	4	5.3	0	0.0	2	5.6
2-3/week	24	51.1	17	44.7	22	30.1	27	35.5	6	20.0	6	16.7
Weekly	15	31.9	15	39.5	32	43.8	30	39.5	8	26.7	8	22.2
1-2/month	2	4.3	2	5.3	14	19.2	12	15.8	8	26.7	8	22.2
less than that	-	-	-	-	2	2.7	3	3.9	6	20.0	12	33.3
Statistical test	FET= 3.94				FET= 2.55				FET= 4.81			
P value	0.41				0.83				0.44			

Masturbation among participants

There is no statistically significant difference among participants of the two studied groups in masturbation. However, 18.7% of group A declined to answer vs.

12.7% of group B. It was found that there is no relation between masturbation and sexual satisfaction or level of education in the two studied groups Table (11, 12,).

Table (11) Masturbation among participants

Masturbation	Group (A)	Group (B)	Statistical	P value
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	n	%	n	%	test	
Once/day	1	0.7	2	1.3	FET= 4.3	0.66
2-3/week	2	1.3	3	2.0		
Weekly	3	2.0	7	4.7		
Monthly	6	4.0	8	5.3		
Rarely	33	22.0	35	23.3		
Never	77	51.3	76	50.7		
Decline to answer	28	18.7	19	12.7		

Table (12) Relation between masturbation and sexual satisfaction

Masturbation	Very satisfied				Moderately satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	Group(A) (47)		Group(B) (38)		Group(A) (73)		Group(B) (76)		Group(A) (30)		Group(B) (36)	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Once/day	0	0.0	1	2.6	-	-	-	-	1	3.3	1	2.8
2-3/week	-	-	-	-	1	1.4	2	2.6	1	3.3	1	2.8
Weekly	2	4.3	1	2.6	0	0.0	4	5.3	1	3.3	2	5.6
Monthly	1	2.1	3	7.9	4	5.5	2	2.6	1	3.3	3	8.3
Rarely	12	25.5	8	21.1	16	21.9	19	25.0	5	16.7	8	22.2
Never	30	63.8	20	52.6	34	46.6	41	53.9	13	43.3	15	41.7
Decline to answer	2	4.3	5	13.2	18	24.7	8	10.5	8	26.7	6	16.7
Statistical test	FET= 5.38				FET= 9.44				FET=2.48			
P value	0.35				0.07				0.94			

3. Discussion

World-wide it is now increasingly recognized that sexual health is important for overall good health and well-being [4].

The current study tried to compare face to face questionnaire with self administered questionnaire in assessing female sexuality. Most participants were 30-39 years old (59%) which means that most of them were in the age of sexual activity.

In the present study, most of participants (89%), 83.3% of group A and 94.6% of group B, had a moderate to high degree of education, which means that the results were relatively accurate.

As see coital frequency, those commonest recurrence might have been When for every week during the two examined gatherings (36%). These effects would in understanding for [21]. On the other hand, it disagrees with [1], [5] who accounted for that those commonest coital recurrence might have been 2-3 times for every week. Also, [1] specified that those The greater part normal coital recurrence "around ladies over their consider might have been 2-3/wk (64. 05%) trailed by When / month (18. 3%). There might have been no statistically noteworthy distinction the middle of those two examined Assemblies Concerning illustration see coital recurrence. However, it might have been recognized that 10% about members in self administered one assembly admitted that coital recurrence might have been less once for every month vs. 5. 3% from claiming members for vis-vis aggregation. This Contrast might make clarified as stated by self-presentation principle [11] clinched alongside social brain research which prescribes that people endeavor will available themselves as it were that will Kindly others in the social setting. So, ladies tend will over-report coital recurrence Likewise they have confidence that coital recurrence will reflect

those nature from claiming their sexual capacity What's more conjugal closeness.

around those members On both examined groups, spontaneous unmerited sexual yearning might have been accounted for by 53. 6% from claiming ladies will happen When for every week. On the other hand, it might have been recognized that 56. 7% about members On bunch a have weekly unmerited sexual yearning vs. Half of members Previously, assembly b. Also, 3. 3% from claiming one assembly a (face will face group) said that they infrequently alternately Practically never need yearning for sex versus 11. 3% for ladies clinched alongside assembly b, which might reflect dread of members on be blamed for coldness. As for vis-vis setting, delicate inquiries might bring "socially approved" replies which reflect standards about fitting conduct.

Ladies to both mulled over Assemblies mostaccioli appeared for have moderate level for yearning (51. 3%). On the different hand, 31. 7% bring a secondary yearning level and 3. 6% about members accounted for to have a helter skelter craving level. However, 13% about ladies said to bring low wish level. [1], clinched alongside their investigation accounted that 68% of members have direct level of desire, 30. 07% need low longing level and main 1. 3% have secondary yearning level. An " high desire" might have been more accounted at the vis-vis examine one assembly (group A), same time "low desire" might have been that's only the tip of the iceberg news person for self administered ponder bunch (group B). This distinction might make attributed should ladies On vis-vis meetings required those propensity should reply over a socially alluring manner, likewise the protection Furthermore namelessness of self administered questionnaire (group B) increments participants' eagerness to report card touchy practices.

Previously, our study, 58% from claiming aggregation a Also 57. 3% for aggregation b needed challenges over vaginal oil Throughout sexual encounters. In there is no statistically noteworthy distinction between those two concentrated on aggregations Likewise see capacity will bring vaginal

oil. It might have been recognized that capability with grease up is All the more clear to vis-vis examine assembly contrasted with self administered consider group, as 33. 3% for ladies clinched alongside aggregation a specified that they were equipped with grease up clinched alongside more than A large portion those times for sexual encounters versus 25. 3% about ladies in one assembly b. Same time main 3. 3% about ladies for aggregation An accounted for that they infrequently or Just about were never equipped should grease up Throughout sexual encounters 13. 3% about ladies clinched alongside one assembly b. This distinction between those two mulled over Assemblies might allude to that ladies in vis-vis bunch have a tendency to lie in request not will educate private, conceivably embarrassing, information of the analyst Also will attempt will underreport any touchy wellbeing problems, same time others didn't unmistakably recognize the middle of sexual yearning Also sexual arousal Similarly as an aftereffect about defects clinched alongside sex training for our social order.

Failure to uphold oil might have been that's only the tip of the iceberg clear over gathering b for An statistically critical distinction. A29. 3 % about ladies done aggregation An were equipped will keep up oil less half times of sexual encounters versus 20. 7% of ladies clinched alongside bunch b. Moreover, 18% for ladies in one assembly b needed never or infrequently fit on administer oil versus 8% about one assembly a. This might a chance to be attributed to "social desirability" inclination Concerning illustration the vis-vis questionnaires include social collaboration for an additional person, which camwood prompt respondents taking social standards under account The point when reacting. With someone else. This result might have been close to of the comes about of [1], who discovered that 71. 4 % for ladies fair starting with insufflate vaginal oil Also [14], who discovered that 65% of ladies fair starting with insufflate vaginal oil Throughout intercourse. This effect might have been not in amicability with [16] who accounted for 6. 7% for oil confusion Also [15] who accounted 39. 2% for oil issue.

In spite of the fact that the Contrast the middle of those two mulled over aggregations viewing arriving at climax wasn't statistically significant, it might have been recognized that those pervasiveness of arriving at climax might have been more to vis-vis group, as 25. 3% for ladies Previously, bunch a specified that they camwood arrive at climax at short of what A large portion times for sexual encounters versus 17. 3% for ladies done one assembly b. A standout amongst those workable demonstration for these comes about might have been that the members during vis-vis bunch might bring feel embarrassment, which thus could have impacted those replies. Second, climax will be a challenging variable on measure.

"around participants, the vast majority ladies (49. 5%) accounted for that arriving at climax may be marginally troublesome. While, An 22. 3% required accounted for exact rare climax alternately extraordinary climax. This

come about will be close to should [12], to her examine which included 5600 hitched ladies going to of the andrology Furthermore dermatology outpatient facility What's more gynecology outpatient facility On El-Ahrar instructive healing center done Zagazig, egypt. The consider indicated that practically members arrived at climax with slight challenge (58. 4%) Furthermore 25. 6% from claiming them need exact rare alternately extraordinary climax.

It might have been recognized that dyspareunia might have been a greater amount clear toward aggregation An. Dyspareunia in more than half times of sexual encounters struck them will 19. 3% about ladies in aggregation a versus main 10% of ladies done assembly b. Expanded revelation for a vis-vis questionnaire might show that tolerant might utilization meeting methodology Likewise An "cry for help" alternately a chance to get sensitivity or social help to their issues. Dyspareunia might have been discovered in 64% for ladies to both examined Assemblies. "around our members 14% accounted for that dyspareunia happens Practically each occasion when from claiming sexual encounters. This come about agrees with [2], On their study which included 301 Ghanaian women, Concerning illustration 68. 1% showed up for need sexual torment issue. Our effects are also close to of the outcomes from claiming [1], which incorporated 306 wedded ladies going to the outpatient facility for Benha college Hospital, the predominance from claiming dyspareunia might have been 56. 54% Around members.

It need been watched that "man once top" position might have been the The greater part favored coital position to practically subjects (41%) In spite of this position indicated a moderately higher recurrence from claiming dyspareunia (65. 8%) compared for the second A large portion favored coital position "woman with respect to top". The illustration about this might make that ladies embrace the "man-on-top" position Concerning illustration it gives a simple chance for men Also ladies with kiss or embrace one another(should sustain women's closeness necessities.

On our investigation 37. 8% from claiming ladies who favored ladies around top banana position accounted that they scope climax Practically each run through for sexual encounters. This agrees for [1] who accounted for that The greater part members (38%) specified that lady once top banana position is the mossycup oak suitability position for climax.

In the current study, both mulled over bunches demonstrated a statistically critical distinction in regards sexual dysfunctions particularly Around members with those least instructive level (read Furthermore write). Sexual dysfunctions might have been that's only the tip of the iceberg self-evident to one assembly b in regards to sexual desire, capability to lubricate,. Arriving at climax Also climax challenge with An statistically huge Contrast. On the other hand, Around members who needed An college degree, dyspareunia demonstrated a profoundly statistically noteworthy Contrast between those two contemplated groups, Likewise 27. 3% of

assembly An needed accounted dyspareunia more than half the times from claiming sexual encounters vs. 8. 2% of assembly b.

In the introduce study, there might have been An statistically huge distinction in regards sexual capacities the middle of the two mulled over Assemblies In distinctive agdistis groups, bunch b members were a greater amount clear with have higher predominance for sexual dysfunctions over gathering An. The Contrast altogether period Assemblies the middle of the two contemplated aggregations could be expected of the vicinity of a questioner over vis-vis bunch (A) which might diminish self revelation At respondents trust that the specialist could connection their reactions.

It might have been discovered that there might have been no huge connection the middle of word related status Also sexual brokenness. However, for general, it might have been recognized that those pervasiveness from claiming sexual brokenness might have been additional self-evident to housewives over representatives and self utilized members In the two examined Assemblies. This aftereffect will be reliable for the comes about for [18], [12], and conflicting for effects of [19].

The preservationist nature of the egyptian social order as a rule What's more that about ladies specifically is obvious from a few of the comes about of the available ponder. Likewise view masturbation, there might have been no statistically critical distinction between the two examined Assemblies. However, 18. 7% from claiming assembly a declined should reply inquiries regarding masturbation vs. 12. 7% from claiming aggregation b. More than half of the members accounted that they never masturbated (51%), same time 33. 3 % specified to be honest in the questionnaire that they stroke off. However, "around members 15. 7 % declined to address. This disagrees with [3], On their investigation once 11,161 british ladies utilizing vis-vis interviewing What's more computer-assisted self-interviewing, accounted that those frequency about masturbation achieves 71. 2% Around ladies. This generally low frequency from claiming masturbation over our available ponder is because of two principle factors; firstly, the religious effects in our community, secondly, dread of insufficient protection of the questionnaire. On the other hand, there will be no relationship the middle of masturbation Furthermore sexual fulfillment or level from claiming instruction. Although, we recognized that the predominance about masturbation might have been higher "around ladies Previously, peruse and compose one assembly (42%).

5. Conclusion

It was found that self administered questionnaire group showed higher prevalence of all domains of sexual dysfunctions except for dyspareunia which was more prevalent in face to face study group. Refrain from answering questions about masturbation was more obvious in face to face study group. In conclusion, the results presented here show that different survey methods clearly influence responses to sensitive

questions. Our findings support that self administered questionnaires increase participants disclosure of sensitive health information and increase willingness to report sensitive sexual behaviors.

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