Prevalence Of Peyronie’s Disease And Its Psychosexual Impact In The Chinese Population: A Large Cohort Population-based Cross-sectional Study

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PREVALENCE OF PEYRONIE’S DISEASE AND ITS PSYCHOSEXUAL IMPACT IN THE CHINESE POPULATION: A LARGE COHORT POPULATION-BASED CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Introduction and Objectives

• Prevalence of Peyronie’s disease (PD) remains unclear
• No PD prevalence in the Chinese population has never been measured
• This study aims to evaluate:
  • prevalence of PD
  • psychosexual impacts and health-seeking in Chinese men

Methods

• Population-based, cross-sectional study
• Based on standardized, anonymized, semi-web based questionnaire
• Study period: July to October 2019
• Inclusion criteria:
  • Chinese men
  • Age between 18 and 75
• Exclusion criteria:
  • known history of congenital penile deformities
• Questionnaire distribution: 2 ambulatory service centers and a university campus
• Respondents screened for PD and associated symptoms, demographics, psychosocial impact, and health-seeking behaviors

Results

• 2795 completed questionnaires (89% completion rate)
• Overall median age = 42 years
• Prevalence of PD = 5.0%
• Median age of men with PD = 30 years
• 45% had curvature of over 30 degrees
• Predominant dorsal curvature was commonest (58.7%)
• Men with predominant ventral curvature were more bothered during sexual intercourse (p<0.01) and were not correlated with degree of curvature (p=0.7)
• 75% of patients with PD were sexually active, of whom 32% were bothered by the curvature due to difficulty during intercourse, appearance or uncomfortable erections
• There was no statistically significant difference in IIEF-5 score between the non-PD and PD groups (18.74 vs 18.36, p=0.609)
• Only 5.1% of men with bothersome PD seek medical advice, commonest due to appearance.

Conclusion

• This is the first observational study on PD in Chinese men
• The prevalence of PD was 5.0%, consistent with western population in literature
• Ventral curvature regardless of degree of angulation appeared to be an important factor of psychosexual bother
• Very few patients seek help despite bothersome PD. Public education and centralization of care may help to improve health-seeking behaviour in men with PD.

### Distribution of angle of curvature

- 50 degree: 2%
- 45 degree: 11%
- 30 degree: 31%
- 15 degree: 53%
- 0 degree: 4%

**Psychosexual bother**

Direction of curvature

- Dorsal 58%
- Ventral 7%
- Left or Right 35%

**Prevalence**

- Angle <60: 0.09
- Angle >=61: 0.00

**Avoided sexual intercourse (rate)**

- Dorsal (SD): 0.07 (0.44)
- Ventral (SD): 0.44 (1.05)

**Difficulties during insertion**

- Angle <60: 1.32 (0.67)
- Angle >=61: 2.11 (1.17)

**Decrease in partner desire**

- Angle <60: 0.25 (0.65)
- Angle >=61: 1.00 (1.41)

**Bothered by appearance**

- Angle <60: 0.43 (1.05)
- Angle >=61: 1.44 (1.59)

Source of Funding: None

*Mean bothersome score on 5-point Likert scale, # 4-point Likert scale
Prevalence of Peyronie’s Disease

5.0%

Method

Questionnaire

2795 Responses
71% Response rate
89% Completion rate

Results

Psychosexual Bother

Direction of curvature

Ventral curvature has significantly worse bother (p < 0.01)

Ventral vs Dorsal

Angle of curvature

Larger angle of curvature not significantly worse bother (p = 0.65)

Large angle vs Non-large angle

Important to consider the effect of direction during assessment in symptomatic men.