

Research article

Supracervical hysterectomy versus total abdominal hysterectomy: perceived effects on sexual function

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Published: 17 January 2002

BMC Women's Health 2002, **2**:1

Received: 17 September 2001

Accepted: 17 January 2002

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6874/2/1>

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Abstract

Background: Our investigation sought to compare changes in sexual function following supracervical hysterectomy (SCH) and total abdominal hysterectomy (TAH).

Methods: A retrospective chart review was performed to identify all patients who underwent supracervical hysterectomy or total abdominal hysterectomy at a tertiary care center. Patients who met criteria for participation were sent a one page confidential, anonymous questionnaire to assess sexual function experienced both pre- and postoperatively. A total of 69 patients in each group were eligible for participation. A multiple logistic regression model was used to analyze measured variables.

Results: Forty-eight percent ($n = 33$) of women undergoing a SCH returned the questionnaire, while 39% ($n = 27$) of those undergoing a TAH chose to participate. There were no significant demographic differences between the two groups. Patients who underwent TAH reported worse postoperative sexual outcome than SCH patients with respect to intercourse frequency, orgasm frequency and overall sexual satisfaction ($P = 0.01$, 0.03 , and 0.03 , respectively). Irrespective of type of hysterectomy, 35% of patients who underwent bilateral salpingoophorectomy (BSO) with hysterectomy experienced worse overall sexual satisfaction compared to 3% of patients who underwent hysterectomy alone ($P = 0.02$).

Conclusions: Our data suggest that TAH patients experienced worse postoperative sexual function than SCH patients with respect to intercourse frequency and overall sexual satisfaction. Irrespective of type of hysterectomy, patients who underwent bilateral salpingoophorectomy experienced worse overall sexual satisfaction.

Introduction

Hysterectomy is the most common gynecologic operation performed in the United States. It is estimated that by the

age of 65, 1 of 3 women will have undergone a hysterectomy [1,2]. Current practice in the United States strongly favors total abdominal hysterectomy (TAH) over suprac-

ervical hysterectomy (SCH) for benign gynecologic disease. However, there has been a small but steady rise in the number of supracervical hysterectomies performed both regionally and nationally [3,4]. The reasons for this shift in hysterectomy type are multifactorial and poorly understood, but may reflect changing attitudes on the part of both patients and surgeons favoring less invasive operations. Potential advantages of SCH over TAH include decreased operative morbidity and reduced risk of urinary and sexual dysfunction [5–10]. Patient concerns about sexual functioning after hysterectomy may also play a role in the decision to undergo a supracervical hysterectomy versus total abdominal hysterectomy.

Various mechanisms have been proposed to explain why cervical conservation (SCH) may have a less detrimental effect on sexual function than TAH. Early pioneering work from the 1960's [11] described elevation of both cervix and uterus during the excitement and plateau phase followed by fundal uterine contractions progressively involving the lower uterine segment as orgasm developed. Cervical os dilatation occurred immediately afterwards, implicating a role for the cervix in the female sexual response.

Another theory postulates that the ability to achieve internal orgasm depends on the stimulation of nerve endings of the uterovaginal (cervical) plexus of Frankenhauser [6,12]. This plexus is a matrix of afferent nerve fibers intimately surrounding the cervix. Stimulation of the cervix may contribute to a pleasurable sensation, ultimately experienced as orgasm. Excision of the cervix that occurs during TAH necessarily results in the loss of a major portion of this plexus.

Studies examining sexual function after hysterectomy are contradictory and the controversy surrounding this topic is not new. Several investigators have reported a measurable decrease in sexual response after total abdominal hysterectomy [13–16] while others have found sexual functioning improved after hysterectomy [17,18]. Data regarding sexual function after an aggregation of all types of hysterectomy (TAH, SCH, vaginal and laparoscopy assisted vaginal hysterectomy) are especially difficult to interpret [18]. One intuitive mechanism to account for improved sexual functioning post hysterectomy is the relief from dyspareunia caused by excision of uterine pathology (*i.e.*, fibroids, menorrhagia).

Although there have been many studies exploring the general impact of total hysterectomy on sexual function, few have compared particular types of hysterectomy and their associated effect on subsequent sexual function. Indeed, only one investigator to date has explicitly examined the effect of type of hysterectomy (SCH versus TAH) on sexual

function [9,13]. A statistically significant reduction in orgasm frequency among TAH patients when compared to SCH was reported in this population [13]. Ours is the first investigation in over a decade to offer a comparative analysis of sexual response as a function of hysterectomy type (SCH versus TAH).

Methods

A retrospective review was conducted of all patients who had undergone a TAH or SCH at The New York-Presbyterian Hospital Weill Medical College of Cornell University from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994. Patients with a diagnosis of cancer (gynecologic or non-gynecologic), psychiatric illness, neurologic disease, diabetes, chronic pelvic pain, endometriosis or a debilitating medical condition were excluded. Patients greater than age sixty and non-English speaking patients were excluded. Institutional review board approval was obtained before data collection.

A total of 333 hysterectomy patients were identified for the study period, and 160 of these did not meet criteria for participation as defined above. An additional 17 charts could not be located. This resulted in 156 patients eligible for inclusion in the study. Demographic data were obtained from the chart review of these patients and were entered into a computer database.

All hysterectomies were performed intrafascially using the clamp-cut-ligate method as described previously [19]. For SCH patients, the corpus was amputated below the level of the internal cervical os. The cervical stump was closed using interrupted No. 0 delayed absorbable suture (Polyglactin 910).

Table 1: Outcome variables measured by questionnaire

Sexual variable	Response choices
libido (desire)	absent, moderate, strong
frequency of intercourse (per month)	0, 1–3, 4–6, 7–9, >10
dyspareunia (thrusting pain)	never, infrequently, frequently, always
orgasm frequency (ability to achieve orgasm)	
multiple orgasm	
overall sexual satisfaction	worse, unchanged, better

Patients were sent a confidential questionnaire developed by a multidisciplinary team comprised of psychiatrists, statisticians, gynecologists, pathologists and a sexual therapist. It was pretested on a group of hysterectomy patients identified from a 1993 chart review at the same institution. Patient response and feedback from that survey re-

sulted in the questionnaire being modified and condensed to one page. In its final form, the survey included 16 questions evaluating demographic data and measuring the following sexual variables: libido (desire), frequency of intercourse, dyspareunia, orgasm frequency, multiple orgasm frequency and overall sexual satisfaction. All questions were in a multiple-choice format although patients were allowed to add additional comments. In the questionnaire, patients were asked to describe their sexual function before and after their operation in absolute rather than relative terms in order to minimize recall bias (Ta-

ble 1). Preoperative to postoperative *change* was then determined for each sexual variable and recorded as "better", "unchanged", or "worse". For example, a patient who preoperatively reported her frequency of intercourse (per month) as 1–3 and postoperatively as 4–6 was identified as "better". Non-respondents were sent a second mailing approximately one month later. After this second questionnaire, no further attempt was made to contact patients. Patients who did not wish to participate in the study could so indicate, and they were not contacted further.

Table 2: Group characteristics

	SCH (n = 33)	TAH (n = 27)	Significance
Age (mean, +/- SD)	45+/-5.0	46+/-4.8	NS*
Race			
white	21(64)	16(59)	
black	6(18)	6(22)	NS
hispanic	3(9)	5(19)	
asian	3(9)	0	
Marital status			
married	19(58)	19 (70)	
single	8(24)	6(23)	NS
divorced	6(18)	2(7)	
Length of stay (days) (mean, +/- SD)	4.3+/-1.5	4.7+/-1.8	NS*
Uterine mass (grams) (mean, +/- SD)	665+/-766	400+/-273	NS*
Indications			
leiomyoma	26(79)	16(60)	
menometrorrhagia	3(9)	6(22)	NS
cyst	3(9)	3(11)	
other	1 (3)	2 (7)	
Incision type			
pfannensteil	25 (76)	23(85)	NS
vertical	8(24)	4(15)	
Previous abdominal surgery			
yes	17 (52)	10(37)	NS
no	16(48)	17(63)	
Parity			
parous	25 (76)	20(74)	NS
nonparous	8(14)	7(16)	
Same partner			
yes	27(84)	19 (79)	NS
no	5(16)	5(21)	
Oophorectomy			
yes	10(30)	17(63)	p < 0.05
no	23(70)	10(37)	
Hormone replacement			
yes	12(36)	16(59)	NS
no	21 (64)	11 (41)	

Data are presented as n (%); NS = not significant; chi square test; NS* students t test

Data were analyzed using the JMP statistical package (version 3.2.2 SAS Institute; Carey, North Carolina USA). Chi-square or Student's-*t* test was used to evaluate categorical or continuous demographic data and preoperative sexual function variables, as appropriate. A multiple logistic regression model was used to analyze independent predictor variables. Percent distributions were calculated for all variables. Statistical significance was defined as $P < 0.05$.

Results

The patient-partitioning schema for the study population is shown in Figure 1. The proportion of responders was not significantly different between the two surgical subgroups (Table 2). Forty-eight percent ($n = 33$) of women undergoing a SCH returned the questionnaire, while 39% ($n = 27$) of those undergoing a TAH chose to participate. While all respondents answered the majority of questions, not all study patients answered every question. Nonetheless, there was no question in the survey answered by fewer than 74% of the respondents. The mean time (+SD) from surgery to questionnaire was 19.2 months (± 3.4 months) in the SCH group and 19.8 months (± 3.9 months) in the TAH group (range = 14–26 months; $P > 0.05$).

The demographic data obtained from the chart review and from the questionnaire are summarized in Table 2. The data illustrate that the two groups do not differ significantly except for oophorectomy status. Significantly more women underwent bilateral salpingoophorectomy (BSO) in the TAH group than in the SCH group (63 percent versus 30 percent, respectively; $P < 0.05$). Since removal of the ovaries may have a deleterious effect on sexual function [20], the possible effects of oophorectomy on outcome measures were considered in the analysis. In addition, we considered the possible effects of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) of current users on sexual function, even though the two surgical groups showed no significant difference in reported use of HRT.

Outcome variables in which a pre-surgical subjective rating was elicited were evaluated and compared between the two groups (Table 3). In the TAH group, three women reported the absence of intercourse before surgery (versus no women in the SCH group), while in the SCH group proportionately more women reported intercourse >6 times/month. Although the possible effect of this finding on our ultimate outcomes was unclear, we included it as a possible confounder in our subsequent modeling process to insure that the results were not biased. We also added consideration of prior expectations regarding the likely effect of the surgery on sexual function, in an attempt to control for as many potential confounding variables as possible.

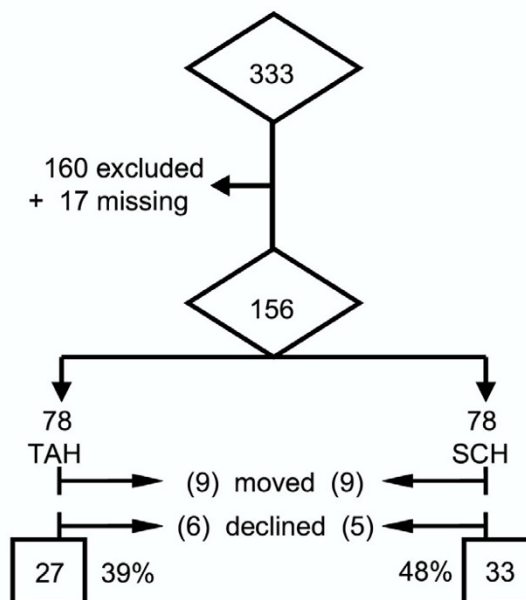


Figure 1

The results of our initial analysis led to the construction of a multiple stepwise logistic regression model in which type of procedure, oophorectomy, use of HRT, frequency of intercourse prior to surgery, and preoperative expectations were used to predict the various sexual function outcome measures. Since our hypothesis centered on loss of sexual function, each of the outcome measures was categorized according to a binomial classification of function relative to pre-surgical status.

The relevant findings of this modeling procedure are summarized in Table 4. Changes in libido, dyspareunia, and multiple orgasm frequency were not predictable based upon any of our independent variables. However, intercourse frequency, orgasm frequency, and overall sexual satisfaction were all significantly related to type of procedure ($P = 0.01, 0.03, \text{ and } 0.03$, respectively). Regarding intercourse frequency, 42% ($n = 10$) of TAH patients experienced worse outcome compared with 15% ($n = 5$) of SCH patients. Forty-three percent ($n = 9$) of TAH patients experienced a decrease in the ability to achieve orgasm compared with 6% ($n = 2$) of SCH patients. Overall sexual satisfaction was worse for 33% ($n = 8$) of TAH patients compared with 6% ($n = 2$) of SCH patients. Only for overall sexual satisfaction did oophorectomy add significant predictive value ($P = 0.02$). Thirty-five percent ($n = 9$) of patients who had a BSO with their hysterectomy had worse overall sexual satisfaction when compared to 3% ($n = 1$) of patients who had hysterectomy only without BSO.

Table 3: Baseline (preoperative) sexual function & expectations

	SCH	TAH	Significance
Libido (desire)			
absent	1 (3)	2(8)	NS
moderate	21 (64)	18 (72)	
strong	11 (33)	5(20)	
Dyspareunia			
never	19 (58)	8(35)	NS
infrequently	7(21)	8(35)	
frequently	6(18)	5(22)	
always	1 (3)	2 (9)	
Multiple Orgasm			
never	8(26)	4(17)	NS
infrequently	9(29)	9(37)	
frequently	10 (32)	10 (42)	
always	4(13)	1 (4)	
Intercourse frequency (per month)			
0	0	3(12)	p < 0.05
1-3	11 (33)	4(16)	
4-6	8 (24)	13 (52)	
7-9	8(24)	2(8)	
>10	6(18)	3(12)	
Orgasm frequency			
never	1 (3)	0	NS
infrequently	5(16)	4(17)	
frequently	18 (58)	12 (52)	
always	7(23)	7(30)	
Expectations			
worse	13 (39)	5(22)	NS
unchanged	18 (55)	15 (65)	
better	2(6)	3(13)	

Data are presented as n (%); Not all patients answered every question; NS = not significant, chi square test

Table 4: Sexual function results

	Hysterectomy		OR 95% CI	BSO		HRT	
	SCH (N = 33)	TAH (N = 27)		+	-	+	-
				(N = 27)	(N = 33)	(N = 28)	(N = 32)
Libido							
same/better	27(87)	17(68)	3.2	16(64)	28(90)	19(70)	26(87)
worse	4(13)	8(32)	(0.8-12.2)	9(36)	3(10)	8(30)	4(13)
Dyspareunia							
same/better	30(91)	18(90)	1.1	22(92)	27(90)	24(92)	25(89)
worse	3(9)	2(10)	(0.2-7.3)	2(8)	3(10)	2(8)	3(11)
Multiple orgasm							
same/better	29(91)	16(73)	7.8	16(67)	29(97)	19(73)	26(93)
worse	3(9)	6(27)	(1.5-40.9)	8(33)	1(3)	7(27)	2(7)
Intercourse frequency							
same/better	28(85)	14(58)*	3.6	19(73)	23(74)	20(74)	22(73)
worse	5(15)	10(42)	(0.8-16.5)	7(27)	8(26)	7(26)	8(27)

Table 4: Sexual function results (Continued)

Orgasm frequency							
same/better	31(94)	12(57)**	11.6	14(61)	29(94)	17(68)	26(90)
worse	2(6)	9(43)	(2.2–61.8)	9(39)	2(6)	8(32)	3(10)
Overall sexual satisfaction							
same/better	31(94)	16(67)***	7.8	17(65)	30(97)†	20(74)	27(90)
worse	2(6)	8(33)	(1.5–40.9)	9(35)	1(3)	7(26)	3(10)

Data are presented as n(%) except OR (95%CI); Not all patients answered every question; * $p = 0.01$, ** $p = 0.03$, *** $p = 0.03$, † $p = 0.02$, all others are not significant

With respect to HRT, there was no significant difference between sexual function of patients who were receiving hormone replacement and those who were not. Frequency of intercourse prior to surgery was not associated with postoperative change in any of the sexual variables analyzed ($P < 0.05$).

Discussion

The results presented here support a role for the cervix in the female sexual response. In particular, our finding of a statistically significant decrease in the ability to achieve orgasm among TAH patients when compared to SCH patients (43% vs. 6%, $P = 0.03$) is noteworthy. Our results support and expand upon the work by Kilkku [13] who reported a greater reduction in orgasm following TAH when compared to SCH ($P < 0.05$).

If patients derive less satisfaction from sexual intercourse by experiencing a reduction in their ability to achieve orgasm, then the frequency of intercourse might decrease. Indeed, in this study population both frequency of intercourse and overall sexual satisfaction were worse among TAH patients when compared to SCH patients. Previous investigators [14] found that 37% of patients after TAH/BSO had a reduction in frequency of intercourse, similar to the 42% in our study group. The decline in overall sexual response after hysterectomy in our population was also consistent with results published by others [15,16].

Dyspareunia was the only sexual variable where the results after surgery revealed no trend favoring SCH. Nine percent ($n = 3$) of SCH patients and 10% ($n = 2$) of TAH patients experienced worsening of dyspareunia after the operation. Sixty six percent of TAH patients and 42% of SCH patients experienced some degree of dyspareunia prior to surgery. Perhaps the dyspareunia was caused by intrauterine pathology, such as leiomyoma. Since uterine leiomyoma was the main indication for hysterectomy in 79% of SCH patients and 60% of TAH patients, hysterectomy could have resulted in a similar reduction of pain in the two groups. That hysterectomy (SCH or TAH) is asso-

ciated with improvement in dyspareunia supports the findings of others [9,18,21,22].

Although the two surgical groups in this study are very similar, they do differ with respect to intercourse frequency and BSO status (Table 2 and 3). Because the independent variable in the statistical model was *change* in frequency of intercourse (postoperative frequency minus preoperative frequency) and not the *magnitude* of intercourse frequency, this disparity in the preoperative characteristics does not adversely impact our findings. Indeed, realizing that a sexual frequency of zero cannot become worse, this may have in fact biased the results in favor of the TAH cohort.

As demonstrated in the literature, the analysis of the relationship of BSO and postoperative sexual function is complex. Although one investigator reported no difference in libido between patients who underwent TAH and TAH/BSO [15], our data are consistent with the findings of a more recent investigation [20] where BSO status did influence sexual outcome in the study population.

In accord with previous investigations [14,15], we determined that HRT did not affect sexual outcome in any of the variables tested although the majority (86%) of patients who were on HRT had undergone BSO. Perhaps this is because standard HRT may be insufficient to replace the full hormonal milieu produced by the ovary for some women, and other endogenous hormones may play a part in the female sexual response. For example, testosterone production continues even in the postmenopausal ovary, albeit at a markedly reduced rate [23]. A prospective, randomized study of TAH/BSO patients showed that those receiving combined testosterone and estrogen therapy had greater sexual desire than women receiving estrogen alone [24].

Menopausal status could have been directly determined from our questionnaire although it was found that the majority (71%) of patients greater than age 45 in the study population underwent surgical menopause (BSO)

and were taking HRT at the time of questionnaire completion.

Conclusion

In summary, we found that patients who underwent a TAH experienced worse sexual outcome than SCH patients with respect to frequency of intercourse, frequency of orgasm and overall sexual satisfaction. Our results suggest that type of hysterectomy does predict overall postoperative sexual satisfaction. Adding in the consideration of whether a BSO was performed significantly enhances this prediction. Prospective studies are needed to confirm these findings and determine the clinical impact that cervical and ovarian conservation may have for the patient.

Competing interests

None declared.

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