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Sackler School of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel.

To study the association between erectile dysfunction (ED) and depressive symptoms in men with coronary artery disease (CAD). A cross-sectional analysis of data obtained during a prospective study was carried out.

A cohort of men undergoing coronary angiography filled-out the sexual health inventory for males (SHIM) and the mental health inventory 5 (MHIS) questionnaires for detection and severity assessment of both ED and depressive symptoms. CAD documented by coronary angiography was defined as $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in at least one of the major epicardial coronary arteries.

Overall, 242 men, with a mean age of 63.7 +/- 12.0 years, were included in the study. ED and depressive symptoms were found in 76% and 47.9% of men, respectively, whereas 94 (38.8%) men suffered from both. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus and the mean age were significantly higher, whereas the mean MHIS scores were significantly lower, in the group with ED than that without. ED was associated independently with age ($P < .0001$) and depressive symptoms ($P = .007$), but not with the number of obstructed coronary arteries, history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, or smoking. After controlling for age and diabetes mellitus, the scores of SHIM were positively correlated with MHIS scores ($r = .14$; $P = .03$).

These results validate the high prevalence of both ED and depressive symptoms in men with CAD. ED in men with CAD might be associated with age and depressive symptoms.

Written by:

Mulat B, Arbel Y, Mashav N, Saar N, Steinvil A, Heruti R, Banai S, Justo D. [Are you the author?](#)

Reference:

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http://www.urotoday.com/42/browse_categories/erectile_dysfunction_ed/depressive_symptoms_and_erectile_dysfunction_in_men_with_coronary_artery_disease_abstract12212009.html