

O56 Sexual function and satisfaction outcomes in African American men treated for prostate cancer

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Objective: Sexual dysfunction is the most common health-related quality-of-life outcome following treatment for prostate cancer (PC). Prior studies describing erectile dysfunction and its impact on quality of life after PC treatment have historically included low numbers of African American men. We leverage data from the Men Moving Forward lifestyle intervention trial with African American PC survivors, to examine participant's sexual function and satisfaction prior to randomization

Methods: Participants were recruited from the greater Milwaukee area from 2018 to 2025. The PROMIS Sexual Function and Satisfaction measure (SexFS) v2.0 Brief Profile (Male) was one trial outcome. The SexFS measures multiple domains of sexual function and satisfaction in the past 30 days, is scored on the T-metric, where 50 is centered on the mean for sexually active US adults, SD of 10. The measure includes a response pattern scoring plus one additional item on use of erectile aids such as sildenafil. A 3-point difference from population norms was considered clinically meaningful. Descriptive statistics are reported as mean \pm SD.

Results: A total of 118 men contributed data. Average interest in sexual activity was 44.17 ± 9.65 (N=114), half reported participation in any type of sexual activity in the last 30 days. Of these, T score for erectile function was (N = 62) 41.51 ± 7.20 ; T score for orgasm pleasure was (N = 57) 45.87 ± 7.27 ; T score for satisfaction with sex life was (N = 62) 45.84 ± 6.77 ; and T score for orgasm ability was (N = 60) 44.61 ± 10.16 . Average age was 66.62 ± 7.18 (range 44.96 – 82.15) years old.

Conclusions: This is the first study, to our knowledge, to report on SexFS in a large sample of African American PC survivors. Participants report reduced interest in sexual activity and satisfaction with their sex life, endorsing issues with erectile dysfunction, orgasm ability and pleasure. Participants had clinically meaningful worse scores compared to a published dataset of men 45 years of age or older in all five domains. After trial completion, investigators will evaluate whether a lifestyle intervention has meaningful impacts on sexual health and function.