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Reproductive System and Sexual Disorders: Current Research

Short Communication

High Immune-Inflammatory Factors in Women During Sexual Assault

Ratan John*

Department of Medicine and Health Science, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia

ABOUT THE STUDY

Sexual assault is a traumatic experience that can cause PTSD and physiologic stress reactions such as suppressing the Hypothalamic-Pituitary Axis (HPA), affecting immunological activity, and modifying the structure and function of the brain. PTSD is linked to elevated levels of inflammatory markers. The purpose of this study was to compare inflammatory markers and HPA hormone levels in women with PTSD from sexual assault and controls at baseline and after a year of follow-up [1]. According to the PGI-I, flibanserin therapy had clinically greater significant effect than placebo (49.8% *vs.* 33.6% in the premenopausal cohort; 40.5% *vs.* 28.7% in the postmenopausal cohort). In anchor-based analyses, responder rates for premenopausal women on flibanserin (46.1%-55.2%) were substantially higher than placebo (34.1%-44.2%) for each of the three primary effectiveness objectives (P.0001). Postmenopausal women on flibanserin had greater responder rates for SSE (29.8% *vs.* 22.9%; P=.015) and FSFI-d (38.9% *vs.* 26.3%; P=.0001) [2].

The odds ratios for major endpoints revealed that premenopausal women were 2.0-2.4 times more likely than placebo to respond to flibanserin treatment. Postmenopausal women were 1.6 times more likely to react to flibanserin for FSFI-d. Kaplan-Meier analyses demonstrated a significant difference between flibanserin and placebo for the key goals in both premenopausal and postmenopausal cohorts, with patients receiving flibanserin having shorter median response times. The research's strengths include a high number of participants in a well-powered trial, the use of validated tools, and self-assessment of treatment effectiveness [3]. The selection of an endpoint that is only indirectly related to HSDD, as well as the pooling of trial data in premenopausal women with somewhat diverse research designs, are both disadvantages. A lack of sexual desire combined with clinically intense emotional suffering characterises Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD). Flibanserin, a 5-HT1A receptor agonist and 5-HT2A receptor antagonist, is an oral medicine licenced in the United States for premenopausal women and premenopausal women and naturally postmenopausal women 60 years of age or younger in Canada. The efficacy of flibanserin in premenopausal women is based mostly on the outcomes of three trials. double-blind, placebo-controlled trials that revealed substantial increases in sexual desire and the amount of enjoyable sexual encounters, as well as a significant reduction in pain in sexual desire and the number of pleasurable sexual experiences, as well as a significant decrease in discomfort in a pooled post-hoc analysis of the pivotal phase 3 studies in premenopausal women, these effectiveness findings were similar. Flibanserin has also been proven in a second randomised, placebo-controlled trial to dramatically improve sexual desire, increase the frequency of fulfilling sexual experiences, and decrease distress in naturally postmenopausal women with HSDD, and is licenced for use in this group in Canada [4].

Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD) is a well-known kind of female sexual dysfunction that can lead to mental anguish and interpersonal issues. Because there was no reliable medication therapy available at the time, benzimidazole flibanserin was being explored as a treatment for premenopausal women with Hypoactive Sexual Drive Disorder (HSDD). Flibanserin was authorised by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2015 for the treatment of generalized acquired HSDD in premenopausal women. It has a strong affinity for postsynaptic 5-HT-1A and 5-HT-2A receptors (agonist and antagonist), and it works by boosting dopamine and noradrenaline levels in the brain while reducing serotonin levels. The purpose of this evaluation was to evaluate Flibanserin efficacy and safety, and it was discovered that the drug's advantages did not outweigh the hazards in premenopausal and postmenopausal women. Sexual dysfunction is one of the most overlooked nonmotor symptoms of Parkinson's Disease (PD) [5]. Although doctors prioritise motor manifestations as the basis for PD diagnosis, nonmotor symptoms should be highlighted as much as motor problems due to their strong presence and discomfort in patients, causing significant impairment in the Quality of Life (QoL) of the individual with PD. Amenorrhea can be a temporary, intermittent, or chronic disorder that reflects a woman's general health. Primary amenorrhea and ambiguous genitalia appearance necessitate a more thorough diagnosis and treatment, especially in those who intend to marry.

CONCLUSION

The treated set, which was primarily used for safety analyses, included patients who had been assigned to a treatment group and had received at least one dose of study medication. For

Correspondence to: Ratan John, Department of Medicine and Health Science, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia, E-mail: ratanjohn@321gmail.com

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effectiveness analyses, the entire analysis set included patients who were assigned to a treatment group, received at least one dose of trial medicine, and had at least one on-treatment efficacy evaluation. Sample sizes for effectiveness measures varied depending on the number of patients who had both baseline and post-dose evaluations for a specific outcome. Missing data were handled using the Last Observation Carried Forward Approach (LOCF). Alternative missing data imputation approaches (ie, baseline observation carried forward and mixed model repeated measures) produced differences between flibanserin and placebo treatment groups that were consistent with LOCF in sensitivity analyses.

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