

·男科疾病的诊断与治疗新技术·

男科门诊早泄患者的临床特征及影响因素

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摘 要:【目的】分析男科门诊早泄(PE)患者的临床特征及影响因素。【方法】收集2020年1月至2022年5月医院男科门诊20~60岁男性患者,详细记录一般人口学资料、病史、性生活史等,对符合要求的患者行早泄诊断量表(PEDT)、自我评估阴道内射精潜伏期(IELT)、国际勃起功能问卷-5(IIEF-5)、勃起硬度评分(EHS)、广泛性焦虑障碍量表(GAD-7)和健康问卷抑郁量表等量表评估。采用多元线性回归及Logistic回归分析PE的相关因素及独立危险因素。【结果】共纳入男科门诊患者973例,其中PE组445例(31.12±6.72)岁,非PE组528例(32.78±7.95)岁。两组间年龄、PEDT、IELT、IIEF-5、EHS、GAD-7及PHQ-9的差异均存在统计学意义($P<0.05$)。回归分析校正后,PEDT与年龄($b=-0.11, P=0.001$)、IIEF-5($b=-0.17, P<0.001$)及PHQ-9($b=0.19, P<0.001$)存在显著相关性。多因素校正后,年龄 ≤ 30 岁、勃起功能障碍及抑郁状态三个变量有统计学意义($P<0.01$),其OR(95%CI)值分别为1.63(1.23, 2.16)、2.05(1.45, 2.92)、1.90(1.37, 2.65)。【结论】PE与年龄、勃起功能评分、焦虑及抑郁评分等因素密切相关。年龄 ≤ 30 岁、勃起功能障碍及抑郁状态是PE的独立危险因素。

关键词:早泄;勃起功能障碍;焦虑;抑郁

中图分类号:R69 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-3554(2022)06-0892-06

DOI:10.13471/j.cnki.j.sun.yat-sen.univ(med.sci).2022.0604

The Clinical Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Premature Ejaculation in Andrology Outpatient Population

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Abstract:【Objective】To analyze the clinical characteristics and influencing factors of premature ejaculation (PE) in andrology outpatient population.【Methods】From January 2020 to May 2022, a total of 973 male subjects aged 20-60 years were enrolled in the andrology outpatient department of our hospital, and the subjects' demographic data, medical history and sexual history were recorded in detail. Subjects with complete data were further evaluated by the Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool (PEDT), self-estimated intra-vaginal ejaculation latency time (IELT), International Index of Erectile Function 5 (IIEF-5), Erectile Hardness Score (EHS), General Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) and Patients Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9). Among the subjects, 445 cases (31.12±6.72 years old) were assigned to the PE group and 528 cases (32.78±7.95 years old) to the non-PE group based on their medical and sexual histories, and results of the evaluation. Multiple linear regression and Logistic regression were used to analyze the correlation factors and independent risk factors of PE.【Results】There were significant differences in the indicators including age, PEDT, IELT, IIEF-5, EHS, GAD-7 and PHQ-9 between the two groups ($P<0.05$). Linear regression analysis showed that PEDT was significantly correlated with age (adjusted $b=-0.11, P=0.001$), IIEF-5 (adjusted $b=-0.17, P<0.001$) and PHQ-9 (adjusted $b=$

收稿日期:2022-07-29

基金项目:仁济医院临床研究“五新”及培养项目(PYIII20-05)

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0.19, $P < 0.001$). After multivariate adjustment of Logistic regression, the variables such as age ≤ 30 years, erectile dysfunction and depression status were the independent risk factors for PE, and their Odds Ratio (OR) (95%CI) were 1.63 (1.23, 2.16), 2.05 (1.45, 2.92) and 1.90 (1.37, 2.65), respectively. [Conclusions] PE significantly correlates with age, erectile function scale scores, anxiety and depression scale scores. Age ≤ 30 years, erectile dysfunction and depression status are the independent risk factors for PE.

Key words: premature ejaculation; erectile dysfunction; anxiety; depression

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ (Med Sci), 2022, 43(6): 892-897]

早泄 (premature ejaculation, PE) 是男性常见的性功能障碍,严重影响伴侣双方的性满意度及生活质量。由于早泄定义不统一和参考标准差异,导致早泄流行病学数据差异较大,美国国家健康与社会生活调查 (National Health and Social Life Study, NHLS) 显示,PE 患病率最高达 31%^[1]。早泄病因并不十分清楚,目前研究认为其与多种因素相关,如中枢神经系统 5-羟色胺 (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) 神经递质紊乱、阴茎头敏感性过高、遗传变异、勃起功能障碍 (erectile dysfunction, ED)、前列腺炎、甲状腺疾病、心理因素、内分泌因素等^[2]。本文就男科门诊早泄患者的临床特征及相关因素进行综合分析,以期探索早泄的危险因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集 2020 年 1 月至 2022 年 5 月上海仁济医院男科门诊 20~60 岁男性患者,详细记录一般人口学资料、病史及性生活史等资料。本临床资料来自医院伦理委员会已审批项目 (编号:SK2020-089),所有受访者均知情同意接受临床调查。入选标准:① 20~60 岁男性,近 1 个月内有性生活;② 完整的一般资料和病史资料;③ 完成完整的性功能评估表且问卷有效。排除标准:① 近期无性生活;② 无效病史资料和性功能评估表;③ 严重慢性疾病或感染性疾病;④ 拒绝接受调查研究。

1.2 资料采集

受试者人口学特征、既往史、药物使用史等由已培训的专业人员指导患者填写并采集,对身高、体质量不确定者,现场给予测量并记录。对性生活情况、慢性病史及手术外伤史不确定者,由专业人员详细询问并如实记录,以便符合纳入和排除标准。

1.3 量表评估

对完善一般资料、病史资料及性生活史调查表的受试者进行专业量表评估。早泄的评估包括早泄诊断量表 (premature ejaculatory diagnostic tool, PEDT)、自我评估阴道内射精潜伏期 (intra-vaginal ejaculation latency time, IELT)。勃起功能评估包括国际勃起功能问卷-5 (International Index of Erectile Function 5, IIEF-5) 及勃起硬度评分 (erectile hardness score, EHS),心理状态评估包括广泛性焦虑障碍量表 (General Anxiety Disorder-7, GAD-7) 和健康问卷抑郁量表 (Patients Health Questionnaire-9)。

1.4 定义及诊断标准

早泄诊断标准^[3]: ① PE: PEDT 评分 ≥ 11 分且 IELT < 3 min; ② 非 PE: PEDT 评分 ≤ 10 分且 IELT ≥ 3 min。心理状态异常判断标准^[4]: ① 焦虑状态: GAD-7 评分 ≥ 10 分; ② 抑郁状态: PHQ-9 评分 ≥ 10 分。

ED 诊断标准^[5]: ① 非 ED: IIEF-5 评分 ≥ 18 分^[6] 且 EHS ≥ 3 级; ② ED: IIEF-5 评分 ≤ 17 分且 EHS ≤ 3 级。IIEF-5 评分评判 PE 合并 ED 人群时,实际中多数评分稍低 (18~21 分) 的患者并不代表勃起功能低下,由于量表中勃起信心和性生活的满意度这两项评估不仅与勃起功能有关,还受早泄、性欲及心理等因素的干扰,这可能导致受试者回答时出现偏倚^[7]。根据参考文献中建议,本研究中将 IIEF-5 ≥ 18 分归为非 ED 组^[6]。

1.5 统计分析

应用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件分析所有数据,正态分布的连续变量用均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,两组对比分析应用 t 检验。非正态分布计量资料以中位数和四分位数范围 $M (P_{25} \sim P_{75})$ 表示,两组对比分析采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。分类变量以百分率 (%) 表示,组间差异使用 Chi-Square 检验。使用线性回归模型分析各指标的相关性,Logistic 回归

模型进行多因素影响因素分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

共纳入 973 名符合条件的男性受试者,其中 PE 组 445 例(31.12±6.72)岁,非 PE 组 528 例(32.78±7.95)岁。PE 与非 PE 两组间年龄、PEDT、IELT、IIEF-5、EHS、GAD-7、PHQ-9 均存在显著差异($P<0.05$;表 1)。PE 组患者年龄≤30 岁、ED、焦虑状态、

抑郁状态的比例显著高于非 PE 组患者($P<0.05$;图 1)。

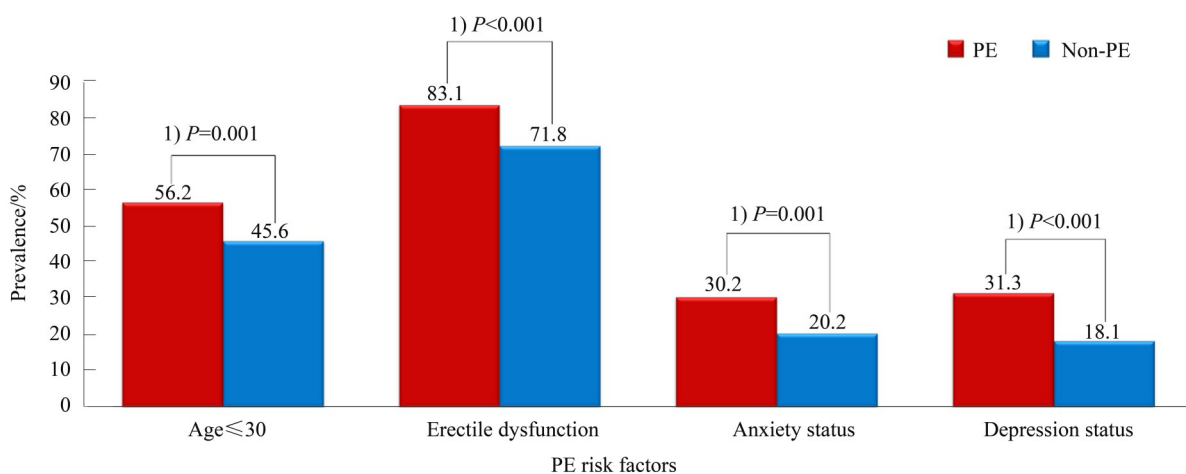
线性回归单因素分析显示 PEDT 与年龄、IIEF-5、EHS、GAD-7 及 PHQ-9 存在显著相关性($P<0.01$;表 2)。多因素校正后,年龄($b=-0.11, P=0.001$)、IIEF-5($b=-0.17, P<0.001$)及 PHQ-9($b=0.19, P<0.001$)为 PEDT 的独立相关参数(表 2)。分类变量的具体赋值见表 3 下方注解。Logistic 回归分析(逐步向前法)显示,年龄≤30 岁、勃起功能障碍、抑郁状态均是 PE 的独立危险因素($P<$

表 1 PE 组和非 PE 组男性一般资料与临床资料特征

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of men in PE and Non-PE groups

Items	PE(n=445)	Non-PE(n=528)	P
Age/years	31.12±6.72	32.78±7.95	<0.001
BMI/(kg/m ²)	23.79±4.49	24.15±3.86	0.186
PEDT	14.38±2.52	5.96±2.84	<0.001
IELT/min	2.00(1.00, 2.50)	5.00(3.50, 25.00)	<0.001
IIEF-5	12.56±4.72	14.20±4.88	<0.001
EHS	2.56±0.65	2.69±1.02	0.018
GAD-7	6.90±5.16	5.43±5.05	<0.001
PHQ-9	7.44±5.18	5.52±4.93	<0.001

Variables were expressed as ($\bar{x} \pm s$) (mean \pm standard deviation) or Median ($P_{25} \sim P_{75}$). *T* tests were used for data that met normal distribution. Mann-Whitney *U* tests were used for data that met non-normal distribution. $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. PE: premature ejaculation; BMI: body mass index; PEDT: premature ejaculation diagnostic tool; IELT: intra-vaginal ejaculation latency time; IIEF-5: International Index of Erectile Function-5; EHS: erectile hardness score; GAD-7: General Anxiety Disorder-7; PHQ-9: Patients Health Questionnaire-9.



Data were analyzed by using Chi-square tests. ¹⁾ $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Erectile dysfunction: IIEF-5≤17; Anxiety status: GAD-7≥10; Depression status: PHQ-9≥10; PE: premature ejaculation; IIEF-5: International Index of Erectile Function-5; GAD-7: General Anxiety Disorder-7; PHQ-9, Patients Health Questionnaire-9.

图 1 PE 组与非 PE 组各相关风险因素发生率

Fig. 1 The prevalence of underlying risk factors between PE and non-PE groups

0.01),其OR(95%CI)分别为1.63(1.23, 2.16)、2.05(1.45, 2.92)、1.90(1.37, 2.65)(表3)。

3 讨论

早泄严重影响男女双方的性满意度和生活质量,容易诱发更多的心理和社会问题。早泄的定义模糊、病因复杂以及影响因素众多,导致早泄的诊断和病因机制等诸多方面仍需要进一步阐明。2014年国际性医学会(International Society for Sexual Medicine, ISSM)对早泄的定义进行了更新,其综合既往多种版本的定义,将其主要归纳为三方面要素:①从初次性交开始,射精往往或总是在插入阴道前或插入阴道后大约1 min以内发生(原发性早泄),或者射精潜伏期显著缩短,通常小于3 min(继发性早泄);②总是或几乎总是不能延迟射精;③消极的身心影响,如苦恼、忧虑、沮丧和(或)逃避性生

活等^[8]。本研究采用ISSM推荐的PEDT和IELT作为诊断方式,参考ISSM指南的PE定义及诊断标准,发现PE与多种临床因素密切相关。

本研究中PE患者人群较年轻(31.12±6.72)岁,统计分析发现年龄与PE呈负相关,且年龄≤30岁是PE的独立风险因素。一项欧美调查显示,各年龄段PE发生率分别为30%(18~29岁)、32%(30~39岁)、28%(40~49岁)及55%(50~59岁)^[9]。虽然该调查研究提示24岁以上男性PE发生率与年龄变化没有明显相关性,但50岁以上男性PE发生率显著升高。安徽的一项早泄调查研究显示,年龄超过37岁的男性,原发性PE和继发性PE显著增加,且继发性PE的发生率与高体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、吸烟及多种慢性疾病显著相关^[10]。本研究结果与既往研究存在差异的原因可能与研究人群的年龄组成有关。年轻受试者的性生活频率低或性生活不稳定,过少的性生活往往导致男性在性交过程中射精控制能力下降^[11]。已有

表2 PEDT与年龄、勃起功能及心理状态的线性回归分析

Table 2 Linear regression analysis PEDT and age, IIEF-5, EHS, GAD-7 and PHQ-9 in subjects

Independent factors	PEDT			
	Crude <i>b</i> (95%CI)	<i>P</i>	Multi-adjusted <i>b</i> (95%CI)	<i>P</i>
Age	-0.11 (-0.11, -0.03)	0.001	-0.11 (-0.12, -0.03)	0.001
IIEF-5	-0.17 (-0.24, -0.12)	<0.001	-0.17 (-0.25, -0.09)	<0.001
EHS	-0.12 (-1.06, -0.33)	<0.001	-0.03 (-0.85, 0.32)	0.380
GAD-7	0.16 (0.09, 0.22)	<0.001	-0.01 (-0.11, 0.08)	0.794
PHQ-9	0.22 (0.15, 0.28)	<0.001	0.19 (0.09, 0.29)	<0.001

For linear regression analysis, PEDT was used as dependent factor. For multivariable adjusted models, data were adjusted for age, BMI, IIEF-5, EHS, GAD-7 and PHQ-9. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. PEDT: premature ejaculation diagnostic tool; CI: confidence interval; BMI: body mass index; IIEF-5: International Index of Erectile Function-5; EHS: erectile hardness score; GAD-7: General Anxiety Disorder-7; PHQ-9: Patients Health Questionnaire-9.

表3 PE危险因素logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of PE risk factors

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>S_b</i>	Wald χ^2	<i>P</i>	OR	OR 95% CI
Constant	-1.15	0.18	40.30	0.000	0.32	—
Age≤30 years	0.49	0.14	11.41	0.001	1.63	(1.23, 2.16)
ED	0.72	0.18	16.23	0.000	2.05	(1.45, 2.91)
Depression status	0.64	0.17	14.61	0.000	1.90	(1.37, 2.64)

PE was used as dependent factor in logistic regression analyses. In multivariable adjusted models, data were adjusted stepwise for age, ED, anxiety and depression status. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. ED: IIEF-5≤17; Anxiety status: GAD-7≥10; Depression status: PHQ-9≥10. PE: premature ejaculation; ED: erectile dysfunction; OR: odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; IIEF-5: International Index of Erectile Function-5; GAD-7: General Anxiety Disorder-7; PHQ-9: Patients Health Questionnaire-9.

文献提示年龄更大的男性发生PE概率高的原因可能是年龄大伴发慢性疾病增多,出现ED的风险更高,从而加剧PE的发生。

PE合并ED在临床上常见,两者经常共存,相互影响^[12]。目前观点认为,男性为了能在性交过程中更好地控制射精,会有意识地降低兴奋性,可能诱发勃起功能的下降。当患者勃起功能下降时,为了维持勃起而增加性刺激,这可能导致PE的发生,两者相互影响也容易形成恶性循环^[13]。过去10年有文献表明,PE患者中ED的发生率高达82.95%^[14]。中国台湾地区的一项横断面研究显示,PE人群中ED的发生率高达76.3%,且PE的发生率随着ED的严重程度增加而升高^[15]。意大利一项纳入4024名男性(51.2 ± 13.2)岁的研究提示,1257名PE患者中,ED的发生率为62.2%^[16]。本研究中PE人群ED的发生率为83.1%,PE的严重程度随ED严重程度增加而增加,且ED是PE的独立危险因素,本研究结果与文献中报道结果一致^[17]。

目前主流的学术观点认为早泄是心理性因素和器质性因素共同作用导致,精神心理因素的持续存在可加重PE症状^[18]。多数研究显示焦虑与抑郁与PE明显相关,且心理异常的严重程度与早泄严重程度呈正比^[19]。PE男性除了受自身的焦虑与抑郁状态影响,也受伴侣性压抑、焦虑和满意度低等因素的影响^[20]。与文献报导类似,本研究中发现,PEDT评分随焦虑及抑郁量表评分的增加而升高,

提示PE人群中焦虑和抑郁发生率显著增加,且抑郁状态是PE的独立危险因素。PE与心理因素相互作用的原理仍不清楚。文献分析表明^[21],PE的男性因经常无法获得满意性生活,容易出现苦恼、尴尬等心理问题,刺激抑郁状态的产生。抑郁状态的男性对性交缺乏足够的激情,会有意识逃避性生活,即便在性生活中也会寻求快速射精以期结束性生活。然而,也有研究表明没有证据显示PE与焦虑、抑郁及性苦恼等心理因素存在长期的病因关联,心理因素导致PE的病理生理学机制仍然需要进一步阐明^[22]。

本研究局限性在于研究人群为男科门诊就诊人群,因此不同于普通人群,多数人可能本身存在一定的性功能问题,有一定的群体选择性偏差,但研究中足够大的样本量及有效的统计方法可减少偏差。其次,研究中未将PE进行亚型分类,例如原发性PE和继发性PE,可能对深入分析PE相关因素有一定影响。再者,前列腺炎症状对早泄可能存在影响,本研究未纳入前列腺症状评分,可能影响数据分析的完整性。因此,针对此结果的理解需要结合既往文献,同时需要大样本、多中心的前瞻性研究来证实。

总之,PE与年龄、勃起功能评分、焦虑及抑郁评分等因素密切相关。年龄≤30岁、ED及抑郁状态是PE的独立危险因素,改善ED症状及心理异常状态可能有利于降低PE的发生。

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(编辑 孙慧兰)