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Sexual Health Problems and Discussion in Colorectal Cancer Patients Two Years After Diagnosis: A National Cross-Sectional Study.

Thierry Almont, Anne-Deborah Bouhnik, Ali Ben Charif, Marc-Karim Bendiane, Corinne Couteau, Cécile Manceau, Julien Mancini, Eric Huyghe

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1 **Sexual health problems and discussion in colorectal cancer patients 2 years after**
2 **diagnosis: A national cross-sectional study**

3

4 **Authors (Firstname Name)**

5 Thierry Almont, MSc, **PhD**^{A,B}, Anne-Déborah Bouhnik, MSc, PhD^{C,*}, Ali Ben Charif, MSc,
6 PhD^{D,E}, Marc-Karim Bendiane, MSc, PhD^C, Corinne Couteau, MD^F, Cécile Manceau, MD^B,
7 Julien Mancini, MD, MPH, PhD^C, Éric Huyghe, MD, MSc, PhD^{A,B,G}

8

9 **Institutional addresses**

10 ^A EA 3694 Human Fertility Research Group, Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse 3 – CHU
11 Toulouse Paule de Viguier, Reproductive Medicine Department, 330 avenue de Grande-
12 Bretagne, TSA 70034, 31059 Toulouse cedex 9, France.

13 ^B French Education and Research Group in Andrology, Urology and Sexology (GEFRAUS),
14 CHU Toulouse Paule de Viguier, Reproductive Medicine Department, 330 avenue de Grande-
15 Bretagne, TSA 70034, 31059 Toulouse cedex 9, France

16 ^C Sciences Economiques & Sociales de la Santé & Traitement de l'Information Médicale, Aix
17 Marseille University, INSERM, IRD, SESSTIM, 27 Boulevard Jean Moulin, 13385, Marseille
18 cedex 5, France

19 ^D Health and Social Services Systems, Knowledge Translation and Implementation
20 component of the Quebec SPOR-SUPPORT Unit, Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

21 ^E Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Shared Decision Making and Knowledge Translation,
22 Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

23 ^F CHU Toulouse (IUCT-Rangueil-Larrey), Digestive Cancer Department, 1 Avenue du
24 Professeur Jean Poulhès, 31059 Toulouse cedex 9, France

25 ^G Francophone Association for Supportive Care (AFSOS), 33130 Bègles, France

26

27 *** Corresponding author**

28 Anne-Déborah Bouhnick, MSc, PhD

29 Sciences Economiques & Sociales de la Santé & Traitement de l'Information Médicale, Aix
30 Marseille University, INSERM, IRD, SESSTIM, 27 Boulevard Jean Moulin, 13385, Marseille
31 cedex 5, France

32 Phone: +33 4 91 22 35 01 | Email: anne-deborah.bouhnik@inserm.fr

33

34 **Email addresses for all authors**

35 TA, almont.t@theral.fr

36 ADB, anne-deborah.bouhnik@inserm.fr

37 ABC, ali.ben-charif.1@ulaval.ca

38 MKB, marc-karim.bendiane@inserm.fr

39 CC, couteau.c@chu-toulouse.fr

40 CM, cecile.manceau2@gmail.com

41 JM, julien.mancini@univ-amu.fr

42 EH, eric.huyghe@yahoo.fr

43

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46

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50

Abstract

Background: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is accompanied by specific treatment-related physical (ostomy, incontinence) and psychosexual (body image, depression) consequences on sexual health.

Aim: An assessment of sexual health of CRC patients 2 years after diagnosis.

Methods: We selected all CRC patients of a French nationwide longitudinal study. Data sources included patient questionnaires, medical questionnaires and medico-administrative databases.

Outcomes: We evaluated sexual health using the Relationship and Sexuality Scale and assessed self-reported rates of discussion about sexuality with health care providers.

Results: Across the 487 patients, 258 were men and 229 were women, with 77% diagnosed with colon cancer and 23% with rectal cancer. Overall, 54% of patients reported a decrease in sexual desire, 61% a decrease in frequency of intercourse, and 48% a decrease in the possibility to reach an orgasm. Patients still experiencing fecal incontinence 2 years after diagnosis have all sexual desire, intercourse, orgasm and satisfaction RSS items decreased. Rectal cancer patients had significantly more frequent desire and orgasm troubles than colon cancer patients ($p=.003$; $p=.014$, respectively). Regarding the discussion about sexuality, only 20% of men and 11% of women; 11% of colon cancer and 33% of rectal cancer patient recalled having discussed sexuality with the medical team. Factors independently increasing the chance to have discussed sexuality with the medical team were being younger (OR=2.77 [1.31; 5.84], $p=.007$), having an ostomy (OR=2.93 [1.27; 6.73], $p=.011$) and radiotherapy (OR=2.78 [1.23; 6.27], $p=.014$).

Clinical Implications: These results highlight the need for developing interventions to improve information delivery at cancer announcement and for managing sexual troubles during survivorship in CRC patients, particularly those experiencing fecal incontinence.

Strengths & Limitations: Strengths are the sample size, the national representativeness using the data of a large-scale nation-wide survey, the possibility to compare colon and rectal cancers. Limits are the assessment of sexuality 2 years after diagnosis, using only self-reported measures.

Conclusion: This study highlights the lack of discussion about sexuality with the oncology team and the need for specific sexual rehabilitation interventions, especially for patients with rectal cancer and fecal incontinence. Developing these aspects may help CRC patients improve their sexual prognosis.

INTRODUCTION

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most frequent cancer (2nd in women), with 43 068 new cases diagnosed in France in 2015 [1]. With a 5-year survival estimated at 56%, the CRC is the digestive cancer with the best survival prognosis [2], making quality of life an area that deserves greater attention, including sexuality. Cancer survivors are a population at risk of treatment-related sexual impairments [3,4]. Between 40% and 100% of patients subsequently experience sexual disorders [4,5], particularly those with pelvic or breast tumors [6,7]. Overall, in CRC patients, up to 88% of men and a half of women experience sexual disorders after treatment [8], with high rates in rectal cancer patients (up to 69% of men and 62% of women) [9]. CRC come with specific treatment-related effects on sexual health, including physical aspects like ostomy, rectal discharge, gas, incontinence, but also psychosexual consequences like body image, depression and anxiety [10,11]. Personal distress is higher in cancer patients with low personal control who perceive their partner as having unsupportive behavior [12]. In couples coping with CRC, partners' supportiveness is reported to possibly maintain relationship satisfaction [13]. Unfortunately, literature concerning treatment-related sexual disorders in CRC has several limits. Systematic reviews about sexual functioning in CRC patients after treatment highlighted wide ranges in the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions possibly related to methodological limits (i.e. small sample size, retrospective design, and empirical evaluation) [14,15]. Another weakness is that most of the literature focuses on excitement (erectile function in men and lubrication in women) [14,16-19], with a few data concerning the other domains of sexual function, like sexual desire and orgasm difficulties [8,9,15]. Finally, there is a lack of detailed evaluation regarding women, comparing colon and rectal cancer, and analyzing the impact of ostomy and fecal incontinence.

Recently, the French national VICAN survey assessed several aspects of cancer patients' quality of life 2 years after diagnosis, including sexual health problems [20-22]. However,

since the VICAN survey focused on the impact of cancer on employment, previous reports did not provide detailed information on patients' sexual life.

Therefore, we aimed at focusing thoroughly on VICAN CRC patients' sexual health and disorders 2 years after diagnosis. A second objective was to assess discussion about sexuality with Health Care Providers (HCPs).

METHODS

Study design

The VICAN survey is a nationwide longitudinal study that currently includes two cross-sectional surveys (at 2 and 5 years after diagnosis) with the same objectives and various topics for cancer survivors [22,23]. For more details, the methodology of the "Vie après cancer" (VICAN) study was published elsewhere [22].

Setting

The VICAN 2-year survey was carried out in France between March and December 2012. It included cancer patients initially diagnosed or managed in public centers (academic or non-academic hospital), comprehensive cancer centers, and/or private centers [22].

Participants

The VICAN study targeted men and women aged 20–84 at the time of the survey, diagnosed between January and June 2010 and registered in the Long Duration Disease File of the National Health Insurance File of one of the three main French Health Insurance Schemes which cover >90% of the population. It was restricted to 12 cancer sites with good, intermediate or poor prognosis, accounting for 88 % of cancer incidence in France. Eligibility

was French-speaking patients diagnosed with first malignant cancer and living in France for at least 2 years [22]. For the purposes of the current study, we restricted to CRC patients.

Data collection

Three sources of data were used in the VICAN survey: patient questionnaires, medical surveys completed by physicians who initiated cancer treatment and medico-administrative databases. Patients were identified with the medico-administrative databases and received a letter of invitation to participate in computer-assisted telephone interviews.

Patient questionnaire included socio-demographic characteristics, comorbidities and the sexual health validated psychometric scale.

Sexual health assessment

Sexual health from the onset of cancer was evaluated using 6 items from the « Relationship and Sexuality Scale (RSS) », validated by Berglund et al. [24]. The RSS has been developed for women, but the items in this questionnaire are not gender-dependent and have been used previously for assessing relationship and sexuality in both genders [25-27].

The first 3 items used are from the “sexual function” dimension in the RSS and were used to measure patients’ perception of deterioration of the following factors since cancer diagnosis: *sexual desire* (range 0 to 3), *orgasm* (range 0 to 4) and *frequency of sexual intercourse* (range 0 to 4). For each of these three items, higher scores were indicative of poorer perceived sexual conditions.

The last 3 items used are from the “sexual frequency” dimension in the RSS, assessing **satisfaction with the frequency of hugs and kisses, satisfaction with the frequency of**

intercourse and frequency (no.) of intercourse during the last 2 weeks. Each item was scored from 0 to 4, higher scores indicating higher frequency.

All the 6 items, out of the 9 proposed by Berglund et al. [24], were used separately. In that respect, unless each item in Berglund's scale is validated, the scores on the individual items have face validity only.

Cancer site

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) from the medico-administrative databases was used to classify patients with "Colon cancer" (Cecum, C18 + Rectosigmoid junction, C19) and "Rectal cancer" (Rectum, C20).

Medical characteristics

Medical and medico-administrative databases were used to collect data on patient treatments including surgery, chemotherapy regimen, radiotherapy and endocrine therapy. Missing data were completed with patients and physician-reported information.

Ostomy

Medical and medico-administrative databases were used to collect information about the existence of permanent or temporary ostomy. Missing data were supplemented with information from patients' and physicians' questionnaires.

Fecal incontinence

We used patient-reported information about their experiencing of fecal incontinence through ostomy or the anus, when applicable.

Discussion about sexuality with HCPs

Patient questionnaires included an item on sexuality-related discussions with HCPs: “Since cancer diagnosis, have you talked about your sexual health with health care staff?” Four responses were proposed: “yes, at the initiative of the staff,” “yes, on my own initiative,” “no, I did not wish to,” and “no, nobody proposed it to me.” This item referred to any visit during the past 2 years since diagnosis and was inspired by similar measurements developed by Gilbert et al. [28]; their three simple items were combined into a one-item measurement.

Study size

The final VICAN study sample included 4 349 participants (global response rate of 43.7 %), including 487 CRC patients [22].

Statistical analysis

A weighting procedure was first performed to make the CRC sample representative of the target population according to age and insurance plan disease. The weights were calculated in order to make the sample structure identical, in terms of age and health insurance scheme, to that observed in the sampling frame. For each stratum of the sample, the weight of the survey was calculated as the inverse of the survey rate (total number selected individuals / size of the stratum in the frame).

We analyzed data using Mann-Whitney and t-tests to compare age, and RSS scores by gender, cancer site, ostomy and fecal incontinence. Chi-square and Fisher exact tests were used to compare discussion rates and social, medical and RSS categories by gender, cancer site, ostomy and fecal incontinence. Univariate linear regressions were performed to describe variables associated with each RSS sexual item. Univariate logistic regressions were performed to describe factors associated with the discussion about sexuality. All variables

whose critical probability (p) was $<.20$ in univariate analyses were eligible for the multivariate models. When eligibility was ~~were~~ not applicable, potential confounding variables were systematically entered in the regression models (age, gender, partnership, having children, education, having a job, household income, cancer treatments and having diabetes). Statistical analyses were performed using Stata version 14 (Stata Corp., College Station, TX, USA) and weighted to ensure representativeness at a national level. Statistical significance was considered to be $p < .05$. Findings are reported according to the STROBE statement.

RESULTS

Participants

The sample included 487 patients with CRC, who responded to a phone survey, 2 years after their diagnosis. (**Figure 1**)

Characteristics of participants

Descriptive results of participants are outlined in **Table 1**. Most CRC patients were men (n=258, 53%), older and more likely to live in couple or have diabetes than women. There was no difference between men and women in occupation, education and monthly income.

The studied sample was composed of 374 colon (77%) and 113 rectal (23%) cancers. Women had a higher proportion of colon cancer than men ($p=.002$) and underwent less frequently radiotherapy ($p<.001$). (**Table 1**)

Sexual disorders

Overall, 54% (235/435) of patients reported a decrease in sexual desire, 61% (246/402) a decrease in frequency of intercourse, and 48% (191/395) a decrease in the possibility to reach an orgasm. However, 89% (339/382) of patients were satisfied with the frequency of hugging and kissing, and 77% (301/389) with the frequency of intercourse. Of the respondents, 60% (235/435) declared they had at least one sexual intercourse during the last two weeks. Men and women were comparable for all assessed sexual issues.

Decrease in sexual desire

Factors positively associated with a decrease in sexual desire in multivariate analyses were rectal cancer and fecal incontinence, while patients with higher monthly income were less likely to report a decrease in their sexual desire. (**Table 2**)

Decrease in the frequency of intercourse

Employment status at diagnosis, chemotherapy, surgery and fecal incontinence were factors independently associated with a decrease in the frequency of intercourse, while patients with higher monthly income were also less likely to report a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse. (**Table 3**)

Difficulty to reach orgasm

Age, employment status at diagnosis, cancer site and fecal incontinence were factors independently associated with difficulty to reach orgasm, while patients with a higher education or diabetes were less likely to report such a difficulty. (**Table 4**)

Satisfaction with the frequency of hugging and kissing

Factors negatively associated with satisfaction with the frequency of hugging and kissing in multivariate analyses were age, having dependent children, chemotherapy and fecal incontinence. (**Table 5**)

Satisfaction with the frequency of intercourse

Age, employment status at diagnosis and fecal incontinence were factors negatively associated with satisfaction with the frequency of intercourse, while patients with higher income were more likely to be satisfied. (**Table 6**)

Frequency (no.) of intercourse during the last two weeks

Age, chemotherapy and fecal incontinence were negatively associated with the frequency (no.) of intercourse during the last two weeks in multivariate analyses, while patients with ostomy were more likely to report a higher frequency. (**Table 7**)

Discussion about sexuality

Of the 466 respondents, only 16% of patients recalled having discussed sexuality with the medical team. In the univariate analysis women and colon cancers had received an information significantly less frequently than men (11% of women vs. 20% of men: $p=.025$) and rectal cancers (11% of colon cancers vs. 33% of rectal cancers: $p=.004$), respectively. In the weighted multivariate analysis, factors remaining independently associated to discussion about sexuality are younger age (OR=2.76 [1.31; 5.84], $p=.007$), having ostomy (OR=2.93 [1.27; 6.73], $p=.011$) and radiotherapy (OR=2.78 [1.23; 6.27], $p=.014$). (**Table 8**).

DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, our study is the first to assess both sexual health problems and discussion about it in a large national representative sample of CRC patients. We found frequent sexual problems, but a lack of information delivery concerning these problems. However, physicians might often assume that this finding is almost exclusively true for patients with rectal cancer. Indeed, surgery of rectal cancer may damage vasculo-nervous bundles, what may result in a neurogenic erectile dysfunction in males and may disrupt sexual response in women [16]. Surgery and/or radiotherapy of colon cancer should not result in such organic disturbances.

Our results confirm that rectal cancer patients are a population facing a high risk of sexual troubles 2 years after cancer diagnosis, since, in multivariate analyses, they had a higher alteration of sexual desire in 68% and more difficulty reaching an orgasm in 71%, than patients with colon cancer. Additionally, a higher proportion of rectal cancer patients were more dissatisfied with the frequency of intercourse and less likely to have intercourse during the last two weeks, in univariate analyses only. However, colon cancer should not be overlooked, as a significant proportion of patients treated for a colon cancer have a deterioration of their sexual life following cancer treatment. Whereas Frick et al. only observed erectile dysfunction in 17.9% of male colon cancer survivors and sexual changes in 36.8% of female colon cancer survivors [19], we observed more recurrent issues in this population with an alteration of libido in 50%, a difficulty to reach orgasm in 42%, and 37% of patients with colon cancer having no intercourse during the last two weeks.

Therefore, we may argue that whatever the location of CRC, the issue of sexuality should be addressed to the patients.

Comparing genders, CRC women have similar RSS scores as men for any of the studied items. Rates for decrease in desire, frequency of intercourse and orgasm RSS items rank high

both in men and women (at least 1 patient out of 2). In another study including 78 CRC patients undergoing chemotherapy [29], we also found a high frequency of disorders in women (87% had at least desire, excitement and pain issues at the same time). Interestingly, in this previous study, we found that sexual rehabilitation interventions in digestive cancer were less effective in women than in men, even though women were willing to use a sexual health service as frequently as men (45% vs. 43%, respectively; $p=.820$) [29]. Physicians should not conclude wrongly that women with CRC would not deserve sexual rehabilitation. Correspondingly, a recent Internet-based survey involving 1129 lower gastrointestinal cancer survivors, showed that sexual changes were reported by 36.8%, 62% and 45.2% of female colon, rectal and anal cancer survivors ($p<.01$), respectively [19]. It is urgent to develop specific interventions for women as effective as those available for men.

Regarding their effects, our results clearly show that ostomy or fecal incontinence are a group with a significant impact on sexuality. While patients with fecal incontinence during the past seven days have a deterioration of all the RSS sexual life items (desire, number and frequency of intercourse, capacity to reach orgasm, satisfaction with hugging and kissing and satisfaction with frequency of intercourse) after multivariate analyses, patients who have been treated with an ostomy have similar RSS item issues than patients without. This result can be explained by the fact that only 34 patients (7%) still have an ostomy 2 years after diagnosis. The psychological impact of ostomy, notably on self-esteem and body image have ever been highlighted [30,31]. However, for long, digestive surgeons have worked to develop surgical procedures that do not require the wearing of a definitive stoma [32-34]. For this reason, rectal cancer surgery with anterior resection and colo-anal anastomosis is presented as better preserving sexual quality of life than abdominoperineal amputation, imposing the wearing of a definitive stoma. The reality is more complex. Our results show that, even if both ostomy

and fecal incontinence impact sexual desire and frequency of intercourse, in univariate analyses, the troubles are more critical for fecal incontinence, concerning all 6 items measured in multivariate analyses. Another element of understanding is that patients with ostomy discussed more frequently sexuality with the medical team, contrary to fecal incontinence which was not associated with the discussion about sexuality.

Concerning communication about sexuality, a lack of information delivery about sexual impacts of CRC and its treatment has been observed by several studies [21,35-39]. Unlike those studies, we observed no statistically significant difference between men and women in information delivery after multiple adjustments. However, in our CRC population, only 16% of patients (11% women and 20% men) reported having discussed sexuality with the medical team throughout their care management. This result highlights the need for improving information delivery and counseling in CRC patients. In that respect, Reese et al. performed a pilot study of a telephone-based intervention teaching CRC patients and their partners cognitive and behavioral skills for coping with sexual changes. The authors concluded that such an intervention is feasible and holds promise for improving sexual and intimacy outcomes in CRC patients and their partners [40].

The deficient proportion of informed patients may be explained by the fact that 77% of our sample was composed of colon cancer. The non-pelvic location could have led oncologists to consider that the risk of sexual damage was not an important issue. However, even the sexual function is less likely to be impacted in colon cancers, this cancer site is known to come with specific physical and psychosexual issues [11]. Low rates of informed patients could also be explained by all the barriers to communication about sexuality reported in literature, like lack of time, embarrassment, discomfort, lack of knowledge, lack of confidence, difficulties to refer patients to a specialist, uncertainty regarding responsibility for active counselling, sex as

irrelevant or inappropriate for some patients, or structural constraints in the clinical setting [36,41-43].

We also observed that patients aged under 55 (sample mean age) received more frequently information about sexuality than older ones. This result highlights that stereotypical beliefs regarding the sexuality of seniors remain a steady issue [44,45]. Therefore, it would be valuable to convince health care professionals that sexuality remains a fundamental component of quality of life, regardless of the age of patients [46-49].

Since main barriers to the discussion are well documented, healthcare providers should now be encouraged to seek training in sexual health, particularly in oncosexology as it relates to cancer and its treatments. A previous survey including 165 healthcare professionals providing sexology care to cancer patients showed that 75.8% of respondents would like specific training in oncosexology, even those who were already degreed in sexology [50]. This illustrates the fact that oncosexology is an emerging specific field of sexology necessitating specific training programs [51].

Study strengths and limitations

The strengths of our study were the sample size, its national representativeness using the data of a large-scale nation-wide survey, and the possibility to compare colon and rectal cancers based on detailed and reliable data from the combination of patient-reported outcomes, medical records and medico-administrative databases.

However, the cross-sectional analysis performed was a limitation without any assessment of sexuality before cancer diagnosis for the 3 items evaluating 3 “sexual frequency”.

Another limit concerns missing data treated by using standard complete data methods. Nevertheless, missing data regarding information were relatively rare (4%) and were limited from 11% to 21% for the RSS, depending on the items.

Finally, the VICAN survey shares the general limitations of any approach using self-reported questionnaires, like memory or social desirability bias for instance.

CONCLUSION

This study is an original approach to sexuality assessment in CRC patients, comparing colon versus rectal cancer, as well as assessing the impact of ostomy and fecal incontinence. It revealed that more than half of patients experience an impact of disease and treatments on their sexual life two years after diagnosis. These results highlight the need for specific and effective sexual rehabilitation interventions, especially for patients with fecal incontinence and rectal cancer. Such an implementation may help them to improve their sexual prognosis. Another interest of this study is to sensitize health care professionals about the lack of communication about sexuality with the medical team particularly seniors, those without ostomy, and those not having radiotherapy, who were populations less likely to discuss sexuality.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CRC, Colorectal Cancer

HCPs, Health Care Providers

OR, Odds Ratio

RSS, Relationship and Sexuality Scale

VICAN, Vie après Cancer (*life after cancer*)

DECLARATIONS

Ethics approval

The VICAN study complied with the Helsinki declaration and was approved by three French national ethics commissions: The Advisory Committee for Data Processing in Health Research (CCTIRS, study No. 11–143), the French Institute of Public Health (ISP, study No. C11-63), and the French Commission on Individual Data Protection and Public Liberties (CNIL, study No. 911290) [22].

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Only the authors have responsibility for the information provided in this article.

Authors' contributions

Julien Mancini was involved in VICAN survey conception and design, manuscript drafting, interpretation of data and critical discussion.

Eric Huyghe was involved in CRC study design, manuscript drafting, interpretation of data and critical discussion.

Anne-Déborah Bouhnik and Marc-Karim Bendiane were involved in data collection, weighting procedures, manuscript drafting, interpretation of data and critical discussion.

Thierry Almont was involved in statistical analyses, interpretation of data, tables and figures design, manuscript drafting and critical discussion.

Ali Ben-Charif, Corinne Couteau and Cécile Manceau were involved in manuscript drafting, interpretation of data and critical discussion.

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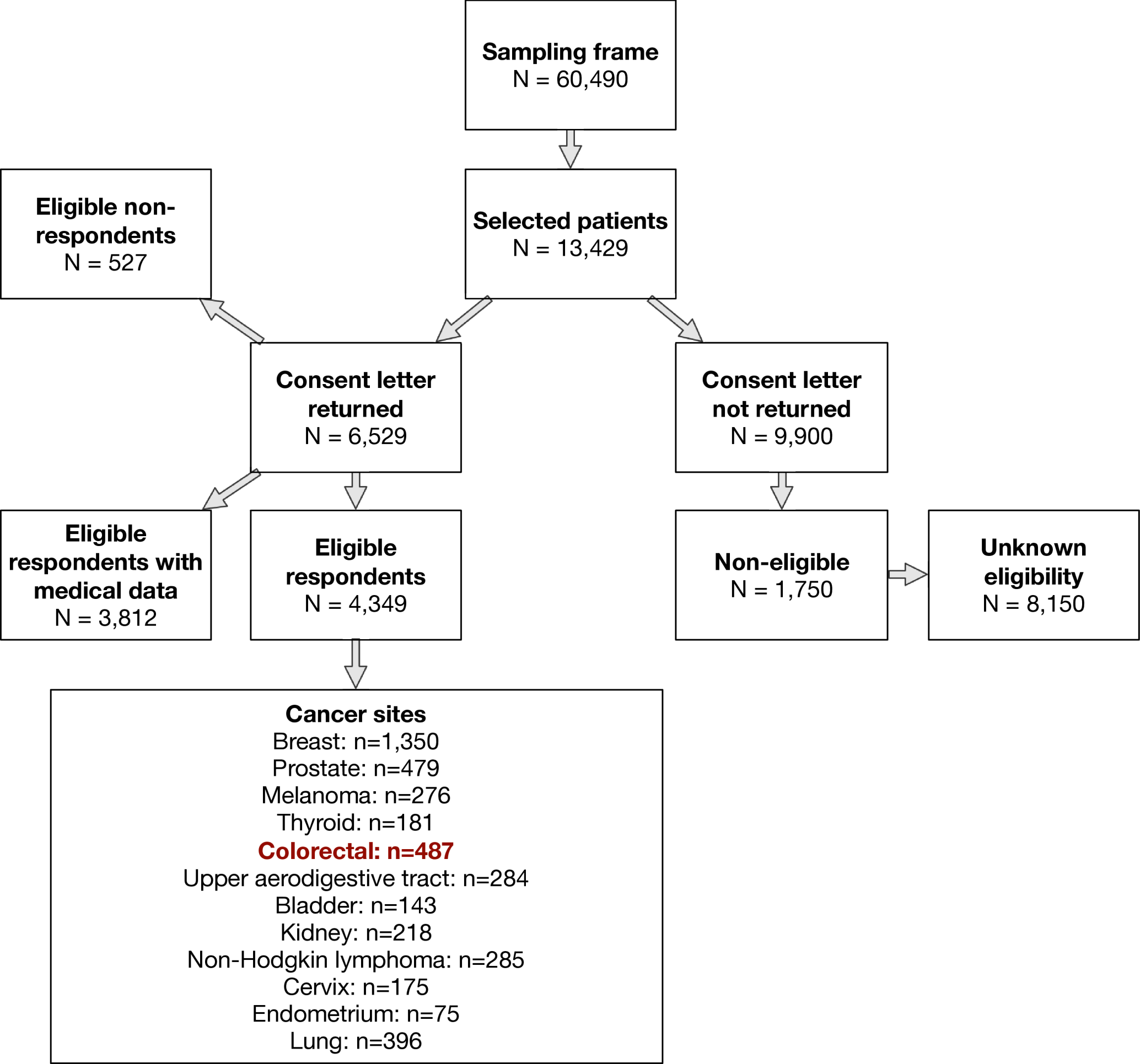
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1 TABLES

2 Table 1: Patients' characteristics

	By gender			By cancer site		
	Men	Women	<i>p</i>	Colon	Rectum	<i>p</i>
	<i>mean ± sd</i>	<i>mean ± sd</i>		<i>mean ± sd</i>	<i>mean ± sd</i>	
Age at diagnosis	57 ± 13	55 ± 13	.032 *	56 ± 13	55 ± 14	.198
	<i>N/Total (%)</i>	<i>N/Total (%)</i>		<i>N/Total (%)</i>	<i>N/Total (%)</i>	
Age > 55 at diagnosis	109/258 (42)	73/229 (32)	.018 *	145/374 (39)	37/113 (33)	.246
Having a partner at time of survey	204/258 (79)	161/229 (70)	.026 *	277/374 (74)	88/113 (78)	.412
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	74/258 (29)	76/229 (33)	.282	110/374 (29)	40/113 (35)	.227
Live in a (peri)urban environment (vs. Rural)	173/257 (67)	164/228 (72)	.271	259/372 (70)	78/113 (69)	.904
Education < Bachelor Degree	155/257 (60)	126/229 (55)	.239	216/373 (58)	65/113 (58)	.942
Having a job at diagnosis (vs. unemployed/retired)	113/252 (45)	103/225 (46)	.837	195/366 (53)	66/111 (59)	.252
Household income ≤1,500 € / month at time of survey	125/241 (52)	116/210(55)	.474	186/342 (54)	55/109 (50)	.474
Colon cancer (vs. Rectum)	184/258 (71)	190/229 (83)	.002 **	-	-	-
Treatment including chemotherapy	161/258 (62)	152/229 (66)	.361	224/374 (60)	89/113 (79)	< .001 ***
Treatment including radiotherapy	82/258 (32)	35/229 (15)	< .001 ***	41/374 (11)	76/113 (67)	< .001 ***
Treatment including surgery	139/258 (54)	108/229 (47)	.139	142/374 (35)	105/113 (93)	< .001 ***
Treatment including ostomy	63/258 (24)	36/229 (16)	.017 *	45/374 (12)	54/113 (48)	< .001 ***
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	51/258 (20)	49/229 (21)	.657	64/374 (17)	36/113 (32)	.001 ***
Diabetic	22/258 (9)	8/229 (3)	.021 *	25/374 (7)	5/113 (4)	.381

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$

3
4

Table 2: Factors associated with decrease in sexual desire

Decrease in sexual desire		Weighted univariate analysis			Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis		
		n	mean ± sd	p	Coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]	p
Age (mean ± sd)	54.40 ± 12.64	435	1.67 ± .75	.479	<i>removed</i> ^a		
Gender	Women	200	1.76 ± .82	.122	-.14	[-.33; .05]	.151
	Men	235	1.59 ± .68				
Partnered at time of survey	No	62	1.68 ± .86	.777	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	373	1.67 ± .73				
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	No	288	1.72 ± .76	.516	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	147	1.57 ± .73				
Education	< Bachelor Degree	242	1.74 ± .77	.007 **	-.16	[-.34; .02]	.085
	≥ Bachelor Degree	192	1.58 ± .72				
Have a job at diagnosis	No	182	1.69 ± .84	.386	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	253	1.66 ± .68				
Household income at time of survey	≤ 1,500 €	217	1.76 ± .78	.002 **	-.21	[-.40; -.02]	.028 *
	> 1,500 €	199	1.57 ± .70				
Cancer site	Colon	333	1.61 ± .74	.001 ***	.32	[.11; .53]	.003 **
	Rectum	102	1.87 ± .77				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	328	1.60 ± .74	.002 **	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	107	1.89 ± .76				
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	149	1.45 ± .69	.013 *	.18	[-.01; .36]	.067
	Yes	286	1.78 ± .76				
Treatment including surgery	No	215	1.55 ± .72	.002 **	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	220	1.78 ± .76				
Treatment including ostomy	No	345	1.63 ± .74	.026 *	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	90	1.81 ± .79				
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	344	1.58 ± .72	< .001 ***	.48	[.24; .73]	< .001 ***
	Yes	91	2.02 ± .76				
Diabetic	No	408	1.68 ± .75	.577	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	27	1.56 ± .75				

^a removed because p > .20 in multivariate model

* p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01; *** p ≤ .001

Table 3: Factors associated with decrease in the frequency of intercourse

Decrease in the frequency of intercourse		Weighted univariate analysis			Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis		
		n	mean ± sd	p	Coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]	p
Age (mean ± sd)	53.93 ± 12.44	402	2.95 ± .94	.329	.01	[-.00; .02]	.173
Gender	Women	179	2.96 ± .96	.767	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Men	223	2.95 ± .92				
Partnered at time of survey	No	42	2.93 ± 1.07	.439	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	360	2.95 ± .93				
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	No	258	2.91 ± .95	.046 *	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	144	3.02 ± .92				
Education	< Bachelor Degree	221	3.00 ± .94	.199	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	≥ Bachelor Degree	180	2.89 ± .94				
Have a job at diagnosis	No	160	2.84 ± .98	.007 **	.33	[.05; .62]	.022 *
	Yes	242	3.02 ± .91				
Household income at time of survey	≤ 1,500 €	197	3.06 ± .97	.041 *	-.32	[-.54; -.10]	.005 **
	> 1,500 €	189	2.84 ± .91				
Cancer site	Colon	305	2.85 ± .94	.001 ***	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Rectum	97	3.26 ± .89				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	300	2.81 ± .93	.001 ***	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	102	3.35 ± .86				
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	138	2.65 ± .86	.002 **	.25	[.01; .49]	.040 *
	Yes	264	3.11 ± .95				
Treatment including surgery	No	199	2.72 ± .93	< .001 ***	.39	[.15; .63]	.001 **
	Yes	203	3.17 ± .90				
Treatment including ostomy	No	320	2.88 ± .94	.002 **	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	82	3.24 ± .88				
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	319	2.85 ± .92	< .001 ***	.46	[.19; .73]	.001 ***
	Yes	83	3.35 ± .90				
Diabetic	No	378	2.98 ± .94	.029 *	-.38	[-.80; .03]	.072
	Yes	24	2.50 ± .78				

^a removed because p>.20 in multivariate model

* p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01; *** p ≤ .001

Table 4: Factors associated with difficulty to reach an orgasm

Difficulty to reach an orgasm		Weighted univariate analysis			Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis		
		n	mean ± sd	p	Coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]	p
Age (mean ± sd)	53.71 ± 12.38	395	2.73 ± .91	.300	.02	[.01; .03]	.002 **
Gender	Women	177	2.72 ± .90	.985	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Men	218	2.73 ± .92				
Partnered at time of survey	No	40	2.52 ± .96	.878	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Yes	355	2.75 ± .90				
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	No	252	2.77 ± .91	.785	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	143	2.64 ± .90				
Education	< Bachelor Degree	216	2.83 ± .96	.008 **	-.30 [-.53; -.07]		
	≥ Bachelor Degree	178	2.60 ± .83				
Have a job at diagnosis	No	155	2.74 ± .92	.082	.30 [.02; .59]		
	Yes	240	2.72 ± .90				
Household income at time of survey	≤ 1,500 €	191	2.74 ± .99	.237	<i>not included</i>		
	> 1,500 €	187	2.70 ± .83				
Cancer site	Colon	303	2.61 ± .89	< .001 ***	.31 [.06; .56]		
	Rectum	92	3.10 ± .89				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	298	2.60 ± .85	< .001 ***	.23 [-.09; .56]		
	Yes	97	3.10 ± .98				
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	136	2.51 ± .79	.025 *	.19 [-.05; .43]		
	Yes	259	2.84 ± .95				
Treatment including surgery	No	197	2.53 ± .85	.006 **	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Yes	198	2.92 ± .93				
Treatment including ostomy	No	315	2.65 ± .88	.114	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Yes	80	3.01 ± .99				
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	316	2.61 ± .84	< .001 ***	.63 [.37; .89]		
	Yes	79	3.18 ± 1.05				
Diabetic	No	373	2.75 ± .92	.027 *	-.55 [-.92; -.18]		
	Yes	22	2.36 ± .73				

^a removed because p > .20 in multivariate model

* p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01; *** p ≤ .001

Table 5: Factors associated with satisfaction with frequency of hugging and kissing

Satisfaction with frequency of hugging and kissing		Weighted univariate analysis			Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis		
		n	mean ± sd	p	Coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]	p
Age (mean ± sd)	54.23 ± 12.55	382	2.12 ± 1.14	.336	-.01	[-.03; -.00]	.031 *
Gender	Women	171	2.02 ± 1.08	.259	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Men	211	2.19 ± 1.18				
Partnered at time of survey	No	27	1.67 ± 1.41	.430	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	355	2.15 ± 1.11				
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	No	248	2.17 ± 1.15	.209	-.35	[-.62; -.07]	.013 *
	Yes	134	2.01 ± 1.12				
Education	< Bachelor Degree	213	2.08 ± 1.16	.663	<i>not included</i>		
	≥ Bachelor Degree	168	2.17 ± 1.12				
Have a job at diagnosis	No	154	2.14 ± 1.14	.853	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	228	2.11 ± 1.14				
Household income at time of survey	≤ 1,500 €	185	2.02 ± 1.17	.111	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	> 1,500 €	180	2.23 ± 1.06				
Cancer site	Colon	288	2.12 ± 1.14	.737	<i>not included</i>		
	Rectum	94	2.11 ± 1.15				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	286	2.15 ± 1.12	.143	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	96	2.01 ± 1.19				
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	136	2.35 ± 1.07	.027 *	-.43	[-.72; -.14]	.004 **
	Yes	246	1.99 ± 1.16				
Treatment including surgery	No	188	2.13 ± 1.09	.926	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	194	2.10 ± 1.19				
Treatment including ostomy	No	305	2.10 ± 1.13	.885	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	77	2.21 ± 1.17				
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	303	2.19 ± 1.11	.017 *	-.50	[-.92; -.09]	.016 *
	Yes	79	1.85 ± 1.21				
Diabetic	No	362	2.13 ± 1.14	.166	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	20	1.85 ± 1.23				

^a removed because $p > .20$ in multivariate model
* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$

Table 6: Factors associated with satisfaction with frequency of intercourse

Satisfaction with frequency of intercourse		Weighted univariate analysis			Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis		
		n	mean ± sd	p	Coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]	p
Age (mean ± sd)	53.70 ± 12.44	389	1.68 ± 1.19	.516	-.02	[-.03; -.00]	.013 *
Gender	Women	171	1.64 ± 1.17	.978	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Men	218	1.72 ± 1.20				
Partnered at time of survey	No	39	1.28 ± 1.30	.361	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	350	1.73 ± 1.17				
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	No	251	1.65 ± 1.18	.921	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	138	1.75 ± 1.20				
Education	< Bachelor Degree	216	1.60 ± 1.18	.347	<i>not included</i>		
	≥ Bachelor Degree	172	1.77 ± 1.19				
Have a job at diagnosis	No	151	1.72 ± 1.24	.157	-.37 [-.71; -.02] .037 *		
	Yes	238	1.66 ± 1.15				
Household income at time of survey	≤ 1,500 €	187	1.54 ± 1.17	.007 **	.41 [.12; .69] .005 **		
	> 1,500 €	186	1.82 ± 1.17				
Cancer site	Colon	295	1.78 ± 1.18	.005 **	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Rectum	94	1.36 ± 1.15				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	290	1.83 ± 1.15	.002 **	-.37 [-.77; -.04] .075		
	Yes	99	1.25 ± 1.21				
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	136	1.94 ± 1.06	.026 *	-.26 [-.58; .05] .100		
	Yes	253	1.54 ± 1.23				
Treatment including surgery	No	190	1.83 ± 1.14	.020 *	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	199	1.54 ± 1.22				
Treatment including ostomy	No	310	1.71 ± 1.18	.709	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	79	1.58 ± 1.20				
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	309	1.82 ± 1.15	< .001 *	-.71 [-1.06; -.37] < .001 ***		
	Yes	80	1.16 ± 1.18				
Diabetic	No	366	1.67 ± 1.17	.894	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	23	1.91 ± 1.38				

^a removed because p > .20 in multivariate model

* p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01; *** p ≤ .001

Table 7: Factors associated with the frequency (no.) of intercourses during the last two weeks

Frequency (no.) of intercourses during the last two weeks		n	Weighted univariate analysis		Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis		
			mean ± sd	p	Coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]	p
Age (mean ± sd)	53.88 ± 12.56	404	1.46 ± 1.49	< .001 ***	-.03	[-.04; -.01]	< .001 ***
Gender	Women	182	1.39 ± 1.47	.564	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Men	222	1.52 ± 1.51				
Partnered at time of survey	No	50	.72 ± 1.21	.006 **	.50	[-.06; 1.06]	.080
	Yes	354	1.57 ± 1.50				
Having at least 1 dependent child at home at time of survey	No	261	1.33 ± 1.45	.518	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	143	1.71 ± 1.55				
Education	< Bachelor Degree	226	1.36 ± 1.47	.206	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	≥ Bachelor Degree	178	1.60 ± 1.52				
Have a job at diagnosis	No	158	1.19 ± 1.39	.281	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	246	1.64 ± 1.53				
Household income at time of survey	≤ 1,500 €	199	1.33 ± 1.51	.022 **	.29	[-.08; .66]	.124
	> 1,500 €	191	1.62 ± 1.47				
Cancer site	Colon	308	1.52 ± 1.49	.107	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Rectum	96	1.29 ± 1.50				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	302	1.51 ± 1.48	.195	<i>removed</i> ^a		
	Yes	102	1.31 ± 1.53				
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	140	1.79 ± 1.49	.001 ***	-.70	[-1.07; -.33]	< .001 ***
	Yes	264	1.29 ± 1.47				
Treatment including surgery	No	197	1.60 ± 1.51	.342	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	207	1.33 ± 1.47				
Treatment including ostomy	No	319	1.49 ± 1.48	.718	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	85	1.38 ± 1.53				
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	319	1.58 ± 1.49	.001 ***	-.59	[-1.01; -.18]	.005 **
	Yes	85	1.04 ± 1.41				
Diabetic	No	380	1.47 ± 1.50	.716	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	24	1.33 ± 1.40				

^a removed because p > .20 in multivariate model

* p ≤ .05; ** p ≤ .01; *** p ≤ .001

Table 8: Factors associated with discussing sexuality with the medical team

Since cancer diagnosis, have you talked about your sexual health with health care staff?		n (%)	
Yes	Yes, at the initiative of the staff	27 (6)	
	Yes, on my own initiative	48 (10)	
No	No, I did not wish to	110 (23)	
	No, nobody proposed it to me	281 (58)	
	Cannot remember	6 (1)	
	Refused to answer	5 (1)	
	Missing data	10 (2)	

Discussing sexuality with the medical team:	Weighted univariate analysis		Weighted multivariate stepwise analysis			
	Yes/No (%)	p	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]	p	
Gender	Women	24/193 (11)	.025 *	-	-	-
	Men	51/198 (20)		2.02	[.93; 4.40]	.075
Age	> 55	15/151 (9)	.005 **	2.77	[1.31; 5.84]	.007 **
	≤ 55	60/240 (20)				
Partnered	Yes	66/318 (17)	.107	<i>removed^a</i>		
	No	9/73 (11)				
Cancer site	Colon	39/318 (39)	.004 **	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Rectum	36/73 (33)				
Treatment including radiotherapy	No	31/321 (9)	< .001 ***	-	-	-
	Yes	44/70 (39)		2.78	[1.23; 6.27]	.014 *
Treatment including chemotherapy	No	11/153 (7)	.009 **	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Yes	64/238 (21)				
Treatment including surgery	No	18/219 (9)	.001 ***	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Yes	57/180 (24)				
Treatment including ostomy	No	44/325 (12)	< .001 ***	-	-	-
	Yes	31/66 (32)		2.93	[1.27; 6.73]	.011 *
Fecal incontinence during the past 7 days	No	49/319 (13)	.040 *	<i>removed^a</i>		
	Yes	26/72 (26)				
Diabetic	No	73/364 (17)	.253	<i>not included</i>		
	Yes	2/27 (7)				

^a removed because $p > .20$ in multivariate model
* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$