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Poster Presentations

P-22

Validity and reliability of the Persian version of the sexual quality of life-male questionnaire

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Background: A valid and reliable instrument that can evaluate the impact of sexual dysfunction on quality of life in men is needed.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the psychometric properties of sexual quality of life-male (SQOL-M) questionnaire in a sample of Iranian men.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, using a standard "forward-backward" translation technique, the English language version of the SQOL-M questionnaire was translated into Persian. One hundred and forty eight men (21-57 yr old) that referred to a health center in Kashan city were enrolled in this study. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, convergent and known groups validity by using the international index of erectile function (IIEF) and content validity were assessed. The reliability was

evaluated by test re test reliability correlation coefficient (ICC).

Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis confirmed a one-factor solution with good item-total correlations. Convergent validity showed total score of the international index of erectile function and its subscales were correlated with scores of the the SQOL-M questionnaire. Evaluating known groups validly showed men without erectile dysfunction scored more than men with erectile dysfunction ($p < 0.001$). Content validity was performed by 10 specialists. Reliability evaluation was demonstrated excellent internal consistency and test-retest reliability (Cronbach's alpha and intraclass correlation coefficient were 0.94 and 0.95 respectively).

Conclusion: The results of the study showed the Persian version of SQOL-M instrument has a good structural characteristic and is a valid and reliable tool for measuring the SQOL-M.

Key words: Sexual quality of life, Men, Reliability, Validity, Erectile dysfunction.

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