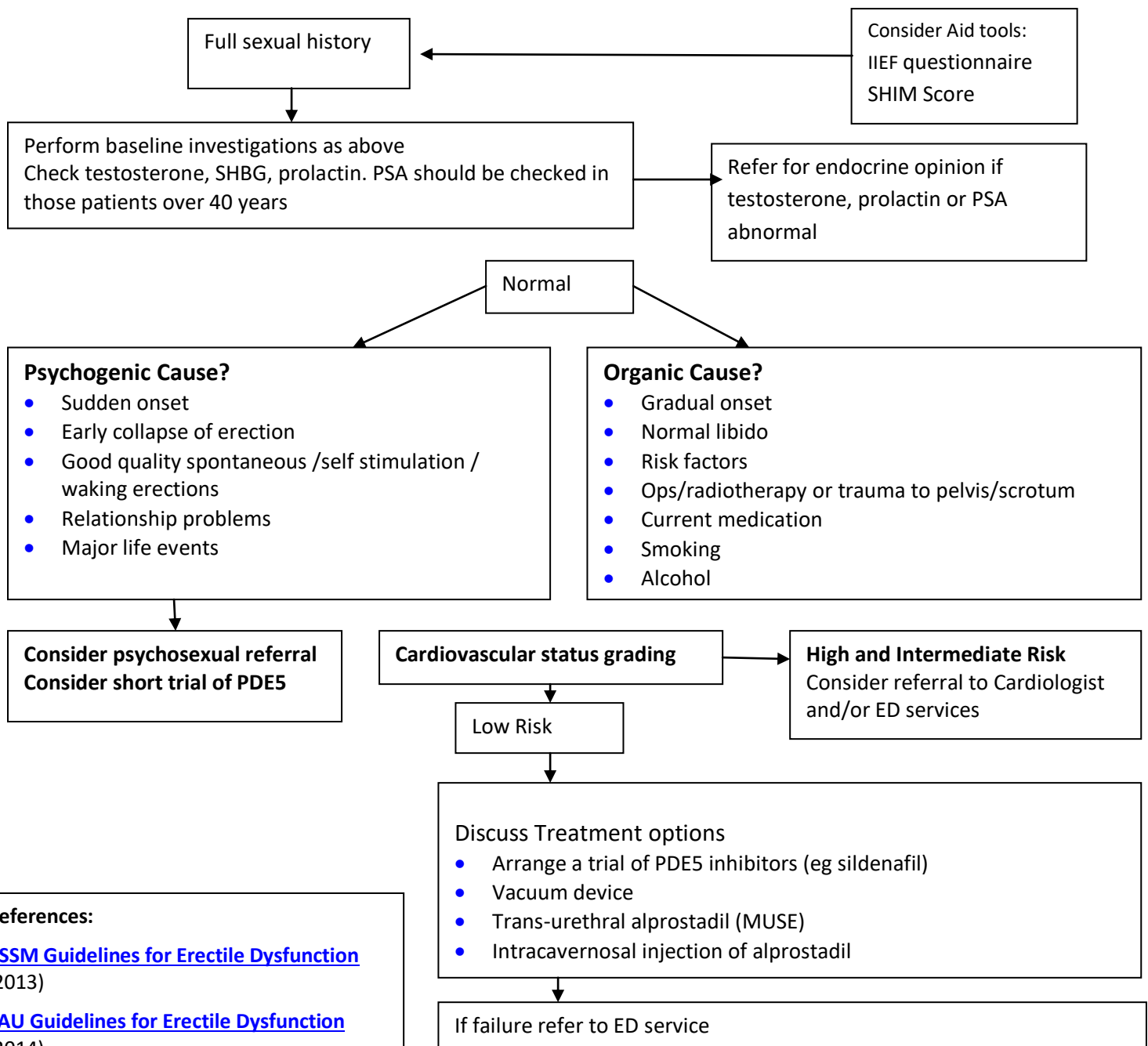


Erectile Dysfunction in Diabetes

- ED - inability to obtain and/or maintain an erection good enough for satisfactory intercourse
- Affects 40% of men aged 40-70 years
- More prevalent in men with diabetes, tends to occur at an earlier age and incidence increases with disease duration and co-existence of peripheral neuropathy
- Undertake cardiovascular assessment [Cardiovascular status and ED management](#) check
- Address lifestyle issues (alcohol, smoking, obesity, stress etc)
- Examine for any obvious abnormality (genital malformation, penile acute inflammatory conditions) Carry out digital rectal examination when indicated
- Baseline investigations – lipids, thyroid function, liver function, testosterone, sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG), prolactin and urine dip-stick.
- The use of questionnaires can help with the diagnosis and monitoring of ED. Such questionnaires are the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) and the Sexual Health Inventory for Men (SHIM)



References:

[BSSM Guidelines for Erectile Dysfunction](#)
(2013)

[EAU Guidelines for Erectile Dysfunction](#)
(2014)