

Sexual consequences of female genital mutilation/cutting : A comparative study

Original Article

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ABSTRACT

Background: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is still a wide spread practice in Egypt in spite of its criminalization in 2008.

Objective: This cross sectional study was carried out to assess female sexuality in a large cohort of Egyptian women exposed to FGM/C compared to those who were not exposed to it.

Patients and Methods: A large sample of married Egyptian women participated in this study. They were divided into 2 equal groups (1000 women each). Group A contained women who were not exposed to FGM/C while group B contained women exposed to FGM/C. The tool used was a self-report questionnaire, designed by the authors, and anonymously filled by the participants. The questionnaire involved questions that mainly covered demographic data and sexual activity of the participating women.

Results: By comparing all age groups, our results reflect a retreat in FGM/C practice. A significant difference was observed in all sexual domains in favor of women not exposed to FGM/C including spontaneous desire, lubrication, orgasm and overall satisfaction with sexual life. In addition, dyspareunia was more common in genitally cut women.

Conclusion: Although FGM/C is on the retreat, still it has negative consequences on female sexuality. Results of this study may be of use during treating women with sexual dysfunctions.

Key Words: Female, genital mutilation, sexual activity.

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INTRODUCTION

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons^[1].

Four types of FGM/C are recognized. Type I: Clitoridectomy; partial or complete excision of the clitoris and/or the prepuce. Type II: Excision; partial or complete removal of the clitoris and labia minora, with or without removal of labia majora. Type III: Infibulation; reduction of the vaginal orifice with a seal formed by cutting and repositioning of labia minora and/or labia majora, with or without removal of the clitoris. Type IV: All other harmful procedures to the genitalia such as pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterization. In Egypt types I and II are the most frequently used methods while Types III and IV are fairly rare^[2].

Historical antecedents and social research revealed that FGM/C was practiced by the Phoenicians, Hittites and ancient Egyptians. England and the United States used

FGM/C to treat hysteria, lesbianism, masturbation and other female deviances in the 1940s and 1950s^[3].

FGM/C remains the norm in some countries despite numerous legislative and programmatic interventions that encourage communities to abandon the practice^[4]. Worldwide, more than 200 million women and girls have undergone FGM/C and every year a further 3 million girls are expected to undergo the procedure in countries where the practice is prevalent^[5].

A recent Australian study^[6] tried to assess the effect of FGM/C on maternal and neonatal outcomes by comparing women affected by FGC/C to women unaffected by it. There was no difference in cesarean section rate. Women with FGM/C/C were less likely to be delivered by vacuum or forceps. There was no difference in perineal trauma, postpartum hemorrhage and neonatal nursery admission. Women with FGM/C type 3 were more likely to have an episiotomy without an increase in anal sphincter injury.

An Egyptian study^[7] on 204 girls, aged 14–19 years,

found that FGM/C girls had a significantly higher level of psychological problems with regard to somatization, depression, anxiety, phobic anxiety and hostility compared with non-FGM/C/C girls.

Berg and Denison^[8] conducted a meta-analysis of a total of 15 studies to answer the question: does female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C/C) affect women's sexual functioning? Results showed that compared to women without FGM/C/C, women who had been subjected to FGM/C/C were more likely to report dyspareunia, no sexual desire and less sexual satisfaction.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The existing literature is unclear about the effects FGM/C has on sexual function and desire^[9-10]. The current study was carried out to assess female sexuality in a large cohort of Egyptian women exposed to FGC/M compared to those who were not exposed to it.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

The current study was a comparative cross-sectional study that carried out between April 2016 and September 2018. Work started after approval of the Committee of Medical Ethics and the Dermatology and Andrology Department, Benha University and all participants gave an informed consent.

Participants were 2000 Egyptian married women with regular sexual relations. They were recruited from attendants of the Outpatient Clinic of Hod El-Marsood Hospital in Cairo. Participants were divided into 2 groups: Group A: One thousand genitally uncut women. Group B: One thousand genitally cut women.

Exclusion criteria were presence of any medical conditions affecting female sexuality e.g. neuropsychiatric diseases and liver and renal failure. Also, Women unable to fill the questionnaire by themselves were excluded to allow for anonymity of subjects to obtain the most possible truthful responses.

The tool used was a self-report questionnaire designed by the authors and included 19 items for group A and 15 items for group B covering the following points:

1. Epidemiological data: e.g. age, age of marriage, educational level etc...
2. Data about genital cutting (for group 2) e.g. who took the decision to do FGM/C and who performed it.
3. Female sexual activity e.g. libido, coital frequency, orgasm etc...
4. Assessing participants' opinion about continuity of genital cutting in the next generations.

Each questionnaire was handed in an open envelope and after filling it; the subject sealed it and put it in a basket containing other sealed envelopes.

Statistical Analysis

The clinical data were recorded on a report form. These data were tabulated and analyzed using the computer SPSS program version 20 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Comparisons between different groups and the significance of difference were tested using chi square test (x²-value) and Fisher exact test (FET). Statistical significance was set at *p* value <0.05.

RESULTS

Table 1 indicates that living in an urban area, having a job and having a better level of education are associated with a less possibility of being affected by FGM/C. Comparing age groups shows that the percentage of women exposed to FGM/C was more in all age groups which reflects that this procedure is retreating.

There were significant differences in sexuality between women exposed to FGM/C and those not exposed to it. Genitally cut women showed a higher percentage of a coital frequency of less than once/month, a higher percentage of never having a spontaneous desire, a higher percentage of rare or never having lubrication during coitus and their ability to obtain orgasm was less than those not exposed to FGM/C. Dyspareunia occurred more in genitally cut women and their overall satisfaction with their sexual life was less than uncut women (Table 2).

Table 3 indicated that mothers are the main decision maker for FGM/C in the family. However, 73% of cut women said that they will not expose their daughters to FGM/C.

Table 1: Demographic data.

		Cut women (n=1000)		Uncut women (n=1000)		Total (2000)		Statistical test	P value
		n	%	n	%	n	%		
Age	20>	21	2.1	1	0.1	22	1.1	FET= 320.6	<0.001**
	20-29	186	18.6	512	51.2	698	34.9		
	30-39	709	70.9	486	48.6	1195	59.8		
	40-49	68	6.8	1	0.1	69	3.4		
	50-59	12	1.2	0	0.0	12	0.6		
	> 60	4	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.2		
Age of marriage	20>	69	6.9	37	3.7	106	5.3	X ² = 12.29	0.002**
	20-29	896	89.6	938	93.8	1834	91.7		
	30-39	35	3.5	25	2.5	60	3.0		
Work	Working	714	71.4	891	89.1	1605	80.2	X ² = 98.83	<0.001**
	Not working	286	28.6	109	10.9	395	19.8		
Residence	In a city	749	74.9	848	84.8	1597	79.8	X ² = 46.2	<0.001**
	In a town	85	8.5	83	8.3	168	8.4		
	In a village	166	16.6	69	6.9	235	11.8		
Education level	Can only read and write	102	10.2	1	0.1	103		X ² = 270.1	<0.001**
	Finished secondary school	227	22.7	45	4.5	272			
	Have a university degree	671	67.1	954	95.4	1625			

Table 2: Effect of genital cutting on sexual activity and overall satisfaction.

		Cut women (n=1000)		Uncut women (n=1000)		Statistical test	p value		
		n	%	n	%				
Coital frequency	Daily	95	9.5	53	5.3	X ² = 18.58	<0.001**		
	2-3 times per week	675	67.5	749	74.9				
	1-2 per month	191	19.1	169	16.9				
	Less than that	39	3.9	29	2.9				
	Once per day	199	19.9	200	20.0				
Spontaneous desire	Many times per day	74	7.4	44	4.4	X ² = 52.13	<0.001**		
	Weekly	518	51.8	594	59.4				
	Monthly	111	11.1	132	13.2				
	Almost never	98	9.8	29	2.9				
	Almost always	544	54.4	623	62.3				
Lubrication	Half the times or more	246	24.6	246	24.6	X ² = 23.84	<0.001**		
	Less than half the time	138	13.8	83	8.3				
	Rarely or never	72	7.2	48	4.8				
	Almost every time	336	33.6	373	37.3				
	More than half the times	239	23.9	290	29.0				
	About half the times	113	11.3	132	13.2			X ² = 35.96	<0.001**
	Less than half the times	193	19.3	105	10.5				
Dyspareunia	Never	119	11.9	100	10.0	X ² = 7.09	0.029*		
	In almost all the times	97	9.7	79	7.9				
	In less than half the time	307	30.7	268	26.8				
	Rarely or never	596	59.6	653	65.3				
Satisfaction	Very satisfied	390	39.0	426	42.6	X ² = 14.67	0.002**		
	Moderately satisfied	354	35.4	377	37.7				
	Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	154	15.4	138	13.8				
	Dissatisfied	102	10.2	59	5.9				

p*>0.05(significant), *p*>0.01 (highly significant).

Table 3: Social aspects.

	Cut women (n=1000)	
	n	%
Who usually take decision of genital cutting?	Father	284 28.4
	Mother	653 65.3
	Grandmother	87 8.7
	Others	31 3.1
	Yes	75 7.5
Will you expose your daughters to FGM/C?	No	730 73.0
	Don't know	195 19.5

DISCUSSION

Female Genital Mutilation continues to persist despite its illegality because of social pressure on women/girls to conform to social norms, peer acceptance, fear of criticism and religious reasons. Implementing interventions targeting religious leaders and their followers, older men and women and younger men and women will help eradicate the practice^[11]. Although the previous statement reflects the findings of a recent study in Ghana, the same may be applicable to Egypt as the present study found that mothers and grandmothers are the main decision makers concerning FGM/C. High education and having a job are predictors of abandoning this tradition according to the findings of the present study.

Shaeer and Shaeer^[12] found that an important motivation driving FGM/C seems to be males seeking female chastity rather than religion, especially with FGC not being an Islamic mandate, not to undermine the importance of religion among other motives.

The current study indicates that the tradition of FGM/C is retreating. Younger women were less exposed to FGM/C and 73% of cut women said that they will not circumcise their daughters. Alkhalileh *et al.*^[13] assessed the extent to which prevalence of FGM/C have changed in Egypt since its criminalization in 2008. They reported that the prevalence of FGM/C among adolescent women statistically significantly decreased from 94% in 2008 to 88% in 2014. Among the participants of Moamen *et al.*^[14], all the uncircumcised women as well as 40% of circumcised participants disagreed with performing circumcision on their daughters and said that it is not

important, is unnecessary for a woman, and is a painful procedure.

A low coital frequency (1-2/month or less) was reported more by genitally cut women. However, this is not an important factor as this frequency is guided largely by the husband.

The frequency of spontaneous sexual desire was lower in our cut participants than the uncut ones. In accordance, Thabet and Thabet^[15] found that women who had been subjected to FGM/C reported lower sexual desire and arousal scores. Also, Berg *et al.*^[8] found that women with FGM/C were twice as likely to report that they experienced no desire compared to women without FGM/C. Other studies reported similar results^[10,16].

The presence of adequate lubrication during sexual encounters was reported more by our uncut participants than cut ones. Al-Sibiani and Rouzi^[9] reported similar findings with a significantly higher lubrication scores among genitally uncut women. Other studies^[13,17], however, found no statistically significant difference between the two groups.

In our study, we found that the frequency of orgasm was lower in the genitally cut women than the uncut ones. This result was supported by the study of Moamen *et al.*^[14]; where there were statistically significant differences in arousal and orgasm scores detected between the genitally cut and uncut women, with higher scores among genitally uncut women, which were more evident above the age of 30 years. Also, this result agreed with^[9,15,18-19] who also found that the cut women were less orgasmic than uncut ones,

that can be explained as women experienced two kinds of orgasm clitoral and vaginal. For cut women clitoral orgasm might be decreased according to the type of FGC but the cut women still experience the vaginal orgasm so FGC reduced the capacity of women to reach orgasm^[18-19].

The present study found that dyspareunia was higher in genitally cut women than the uncut ones. Berg and Denison^[16] and Ismail *et al.*^[2] observed that women who had been subjected to FGM/C (type I/II) were 1.5 times more likely to experience pain during intercourse than women who had not been subjected to FGM/C. Other workers from Iran^[20], rural Gambia^[21], and rural Ghana^[22] reported that women with FGM/C are more likely to report dyspareunia than women who had not been subjected to FGM/C. On the other hand, Alsibiani and Rouzi^[9], in Saudi Arabia, found no difference in the mean pain score. After studying 650 women (including 333 who were exposed to FGM/C), the conclusion of Anis *et al.*^[23] was that in Egyptian women, FGC is associated with reduced scores of the Arabic Female Sexual Function Index on all domain scores except the sexual pain domain.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

Exclusion of illiterate women makes the study results less representative of a broad sector of Egyptian women.

CONCLUSION

FGM/C may have a negative impact on female libido, lubrication, orgasm, dyspareunia and overall satisfaction in cut women. Sexologists should put in mind these negative effects when providing care for sexually dysfunctional women who already had undergone FGM/C.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest.

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