

Prevalence, psychological impact, and risk factors of erectile dysfunction in patients with Peyronie's disease: a retrospective analysis of 309 cases

Gianni Paulis^{1,2}
Gennaro Romano³
Andrea Paulis⁴

¹Department of Surgical Sciences, Andrology Center, Regina Apostolorum Hospital, Albano L., Italy; ²Department of Uro-Andrology, Peyronie's Disease Care Center, Rome, Italy; ³Department of Urologic Oncology, Section of Avellino, Italian League Against Cancer, Avellino, Italy; ⁴Section of Psycho-Sexology, Peyronie's Disease Care Center, Rome, Italy

Abstract: Peyronie's disease (PD) is a chronic inflammatory disease involving the tunica albuginea of the penis. Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a possible invalidating symptom of PD. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence, psychological impact, and risk factors of ED in patients with PD. The study was conducted by carrying out a retrospective analysis of the clinical records of 309 patients with PD who visited our andrology clinic. All patients underwent the following tests: body mass index, common blood tests and hormone assays, questionnaire for erectile function assessment, dynamic penile color Doppler ultrasonography, imaging of the penis at maximum erection with photographic poses according to Kelâmi, psychosexual impact evaluation with PD Questionnaire (symptom bother score), evaluation of depression symptoms with the Patient Health Questionnaire-9, and evaluation of the intensity of penile pain with the pain intensity numeric rating scale. ED was observed in 37.5% of the cases. We divided the cases into two groups: group A (PD + ED), 116 cases, and group B (PD without ED), 193 cases. After multivariate analysis, we concluded that the following comorbidities are independent risk factors for ED: dyslipidemia, obesity, chronic prostatitis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, and autoimmune diseases. A depressive disorder was observed in 62.4%, and it was more frequent in patients with PD + ED (91.37% versus 45.07% group B). Sexual bother was greater in group A compared with group B (9.7 versus 7.6). Intensities of depressive symptoms and sexual bother were significantly higher compared with cases with no curvature when the bend angle was $\geq 30^\circ$. Our study confirms that an integrated psychological support with medical treatment is needed in patients with PD.

Keywords: Peyronie's disease, erectile dysfunction, psychological distress, psychosocial impact, risk factors

Introduction

Peyronie's disease (PD) is a chronic inflammatory disease involving the tunica albuginea of the corpora cavernosa. Its prevalence varies in studies between 3.2% and 13%,¹⁻³ and it mostly affects men between 50 years and 60 years of age. Although the etiopathogenesis of the disease is still not completely clear, the currently leading theory links it to trauma (macrotrauma and microtrauma).⁴⁻⁹ It has been ascertained that genetic transmission of the disease may be possible; after all, the frequent likelihood of association of PD with Dupuytren's contracture and Paget's disease is well known.¹⁰⁻¹² The course of PD can be divided into two stages. The initial acute inflammatory stage lasts ~12-18 months.^{13,14} In this phase, the disease progresses rapidly, causing the growth of plaque and penis deformation. The initial stage is followed by a chronic

Correspondence: Gianni Paulis
Peyronie's Disease Care Center, Via
Castefidardo 34, 00185
Rome, Italy
Tel +39 06 4281 4211
Email paulisg@libero.it

inflammatory stage, where stabilization of the disease is gradually reached. In this phase, curvature and penile plaque tend to stop progressing and growing, pain disappears, and the by now extensively fibrotic, calcified plaque can be easily felt on palpation.¹⁵ The progressive growth of penile plaque caused by excessive production of collagen leads to a gradual reduction in the elasticity of the tunica albuginea, resulting inevitably in a morphological variation of the penis (curvature, shortening, divots, hourglass deformity, etc). Besides the fairly frequent symptom of penile curvature (75%–94%),^{16,17} other possible symptoms include penile pain and erectile dysfunction (ED). Painful erection, typical of the first stages of the disease, may be present in a percentage that varies in the literature between 20% and 70%.^{17,18} In certain cases, penile pain may be present even at rest.

ED may be associated with PD in a percentage varying between 31.5% and 60.1%.^{16,19} ED is one of the most invalidating symptoms of PD. It can have several causes, and in certain cases, the penile deformations themselves (excessive angle or shortening, etc) caused by the disease can make coitus very difficult or impossible. However, some authors have noted that, in certain cases, ED can precede the onset of PD (from 40.2% to 57.6%).^{20–22} Incomplete erection would thus favor the occurrence of repeated microtrauma during intercourse, causing the subsequent onset of the disease in genetically predisposed males.^{16,21–24}

Another cause of ED can be the penile plaque itself, which, if sufficiently large, may compress the cavernous artery system, occasionally causing evident divots or hourglass deformity of the penis.^{16–25}

An analogous situation is present in the cases of “flail penis”, where extensive fibrosis causes in its location an absence of erection; this condition occurs even distally, resulting in a “soft” penis beyond the normally rigid healthy tissue.^{17,26} The conviction that ED in the course of PD is caused by venous occlusive dysfunction is very widespread,²⁷ but it is also possible that it may be caused by arterial insufficiency or a combination of the two, or simply by psychological issues. In 1993, Lopez and Jarow,²⁷ after having performed a vascular study with dynamic penile Doppler ultrasound in 76 patients with ED associated with PD, found veno-occlusive dysfunction in 59% of cases and cavernous arterial insufficiency in 36% of cases.

However, other authors, after studying patients affected by ED associated with PD, obtained different results and they concluded that cavernous artery insufficiency (and not venous occlusive dysfunction) represents the major cause of ED in men affected by PD.^{20,28} When ED occurs in the course

of PD, besides having possible organic and structural causes such as those listed earlier, it can be caused by psychological problems linked to the presence of the disease (penile nodule, painful erection, penile deformity, etc). The mere fact of knowing that he has a disease affecting his genital organ tends to make the patient worry and be anxious, and this state can potentially interfere with the mechanism of penile erection.²⁹ The psychological impact of the disease is not necessarily correlated with the degree of penile curvature; therefore, there may be strong distress in the presence of slight curvature and, vice versa, only a slight state of anxiety in the presence of marked penile curvature.³⁰

Prevalence of psychological issues in patients with PD is very high and ranges from 77% to 81% of cases.^{31,32} Nelson et al³³ found in their study a prevalence of clinically significant depression of 48% in patients affected by PD. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the prevalence, psychological impact, and risk factors of ED in patients with PD.

Patients and methods

The study was conducted by carrying out a retrospective analysis of the clinical records of 309 patients affected by PD in its active stage, who visited and were studied at our andrology clinic between March 1, 2013, and October 31, 2015.

Exclusion criteria

To obtain a true overview of the presence and intensity of ED in PD and in order to achieve a correct evaluation of the most closely associated risk factors for ED as a symptom of PD, we excluded from the study all patients who were already affected by ED prior to the onset of PD, patients currently or previously treated with phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE-5) inhibitors, and patients already cured or undergoing treatment for PD.

The medical history of the 309 patients was accurately reviewed, and any concurring diseases, possible risk factors, lifestyle habits (smoking, alcoholism, etc), and penile trauma were recorded; patients underwent physical examination, including measurement of weight and height to calculate their body mass index (BMI), and the following diagnostic tests: general blood tests and hormone assays, questionnaire for the assessment of erectile function (International Index of Erectile Function [IIEF], questions 1–5 and no 15, values <26 scores = pathological),³⁴ dynamic penile color Doppler ultrasonography (evaluation of plaque location, amount, and size; prostaglandin E-1 (PGE₁) injection at the dose of 10–20 mg),^{35,36} including imaging of the penis at maximum erection with photographic poses according to Kelâmi,³⁷ goniometric measurement of penile curvature, psychosexual

impact evaluation with Peyronie's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ, symptom bother domain score),^{38,39} evaluation of depression symptoms with the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9),^{40,41} and evaluation of the intensity of penile pain with the pain intensity numeric rating scale (score from 0 to 10).⁴² To assess psychosexual impact, we used the PDQ symptom bother score, which consists of a series of questions (four scored items and two "yes/no" questions) addressing the patient's state of preoccupation and distress, on a scale that goes from 0 ("not at all bothered") to 4 ("extremely bothered"); the final score can therefore vary from 0 to 16.^{38,39} Regarding the PHQ-9 questionnaire used to assess depressive symptoms, we considered the following classes of depression in relation to the scores obtained: minimal, score 1–4; mild, score 5–9; moderate, score 10–14; moderately severe, score 15–19; severe, score 20–27.⁴⁰

Additionally, we carried out a study of the psychological impact related to the presence or absence of curvature and the degree of curvature. To this end, the patients were divided into four different groups, according to the following criteria: group 1 = absence of curvature; group 2 = curvature <30°; group 3 = curvature between 30° and 60°; and group 4 = curvature >60°.

We analyzed the following potential risk factors of ED: coronary ischemia, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obesity, benign prostatic hyperplasia, chronic prostatitis, autoimmune diseases, Dupuytren's contracture, androgen deficiency, previous penile trauma, and habitual cigarette smoking. We considered the following, by which some of the 309 patients were affected, autoimmune diseases: psoriasis (three cases), lichen sclerosus (balanitis xerotica obliterans, four cases), atopic dermatitis (one case), Hashimoto's thyroiditis (two cases), rheumatoid arthritis (three cases), ankylosing spondylitis (one case), and vitiligo (two cases). We considered obesity to be present when the BMI was 30 or higher (kg/m²).⁴³

We considered hypogonadism to be present when serum testosterone levels were <300 ng/dL (10.4 nmol/L).⁴⁴

We therefore compared the clinical features of the group of patients with ED (group A) with those of patients without ED (group B), including a calculation of any risk factors (odds ratio [OR] calculation), first with a univariate analysis and subsequently with a multivariate analysis. To determine the most closely associated risk factors of ED, the ED-associated factors from the univariate analysis were used as independent variables for multivariate logistic regression analysis. Adjusted ORs (adj ORs) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) for adj OR were calculated.

The categorical variables were statistically compared using the χ^2 test, whereas for continuous variables the comparison was made using Student's *t*-test. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. The IBM SPSS 22.0 software (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY) was used for statistical analysis.

Statistical power of the sample

A sample size of 302 cases was needed to detect an OR of 3.0 at 95% level of CI with a power of 90% (two tails) for a type I error rate of $\alpha = 0.05$.

After the approval of the institutional (LILT) ethics committee, specific written informed consents were obtained from all 309 patients. Our study was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki of 1975, 1983, and subsequent revisions.

Results

We excluded from the present study 52 patients of which 19 had already been treated recently for PD, whereas the remaining 33 already suffered from ED before the onset of PD and had already been treated with PDE-5 inhibitors. Our study therefore included 309 patients affected by PD in its active stage, with a mean age of 50.6 years (± 12.4 SD). ED was observed in 116 out of 309 patients, or 37.5% of cases; in all cases, ED had occurred in the course of PD. We then divided cases into two groups: group A (PD + ED), 116 cases and group B (PD without ED), 193 cases. In three patients of group B, in any case, the penis was unable to achieve penetration due to the presence of severe curvature (70°–75°). Penile pain was present in 158 patients out of 309 (51.1%), and the mean score on the pain intensity numeric rating scale was 4.7 ± 2.1 SD. Penile curvature was present in 272 cases out of 309 (88.02%), with a mean curvature of $\sim 30.4^\circ \pm 14.9^\circ$ SD. In six cases, even though there was no curvature, a deformation was present, which consisted of 12 cases in divots on the penile surface and in four cases in hourglass deformity.

Out of the total number of patients (group A + group B), a depressive state was observed in 62.4% (193 out of 309). With regard to the class of depression, in 84.97% (164 cases out of 193) it was minor depression (minimal + mild + moderate depression), whereas in 15.02% (29 cases out of 193) severe depression (moderately severe + severe depression) was present (Tables 1 and 2). A depressive state was more frequent in patients with PD + ED: 91.37% (106 cases, group A) versus 45.07% (87 cases, group B; $P < 0.0001$). Subsequently, stratifying the patients into various classes of depression (minimal, mild, moderate, moderately severe, and severe) and by carrying out this stratification even within the two groups, we saw that the higher level of depression (severe depression) is statistically

Table 1 Clinical features of patients with PD according to the presence/absence of ED

Clinical features	All PD patients, N=309	ED patients (group A), n=116	No ED patients (group B), n=193	Statistical analysis (A versus B), P-value
Age (years), mean \pm SD	50.613 \pm 12.413	53.862 \pm 12.954	48.735 \pm 11.693	0.0005 (t-test)
BMI (kg/m ²), mean \pm SD	24.76 \pm 2.77	25.57 \pm 3.16	24.27 \pm 2.38	<0.0001 (t-test)
Time from disease onset (months), mean \pm SD	13.165 \pm 4.718	13.681 \pm 4.669	12.854 \pm 4.733	0.136 (t-test)
Plaque volume (cm ³), mean \pm SD	0.801 \pm 0.718	0.819 \pm 0.659	0.790 \pm 0.752	0.728 (t-test)
Cases with calcification, n (%)	87 (28.15)	29 (25.0)	58 (30.05)	0.363 (χ^2 test)
Calcification volume (cm ³), mean \pm SD	0.152 \pm 0.435	0.082 \pm 0.109	0.187 \pm 0.526	0.293 (t-test)
Cases with penile curvature, n (%)	272 (88.02)	104 (89.65)	168 (87.04)	0.588 (χ^2 test)
Lateral, n (%)	127 (46.69)	50 (48.07)	76 (45.23)	0.707 (χ^2 test)
Dorsal, n (%)	86 (31.61)	31 (29.8)	57 (33.92)	0.507 (χ^2 test)
Ventral, n (%)	10 (3.67)	4 (3.84)	6 (3.57)	0.906 (χ^2 test)
Mixed dorsolateral, n (%)	41 (15.07)	19 (18.26)	29 (17.26)	0.870 (χ^2 test)
Angle of penile curvature ($^\circ$), mean \pm SD	30.466 $^\circ$ \pm 14.969 $^\circ$	32.932 $^\circ$ \pm 16.628 $^\circ$	28.940 $^\circ$ \pm 13.674 $^\circ$	0.022 (t-test)
Cases with penile pain, n (%)	158 (51.13)	56 (48.27)	102 (52.84)	0.481 (χ^2 test)
Penile pain intensity (PI-NRS) score, mean \pm SD	4.727 \pm 2.199	5.214 \pm 2.341	4.460 \pm 2.080	0.003 (t-test)
Index of erectile function (IIEF) score, mean \pm SD	24.469 \pm 3.262	21.232 \pm 3.329	26.414 \pm 0.553	<0.0001 (t-test)
Presence of depression, n (%)	193 (62.4)	106 (91.3)	87 (45.07)	<0.0001 (χ^2 test)
Depression score (PHQ-9), mean \pm SD	5.679 \pm 6.076	8.353 \pm 5.918	4.072 \pm 5.598	<0.0001 (t-test)
PDQ score (PD symptom bother score), mean \pm SD	8.456 \pm 3.670	9.758 \pm 3.006	7.673 \pm 3.815	<0.0001 (t-test)

Notes: A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant; continuous variables were compared using the two-tailed Student's *t*-test whereas categorical variables were compared by use of the chi-square test.

Abbreviations: PD, Peyronie's disease; ED, erectile dysfunction; BMI, body mass index; SD, standard deviation; PI-NRS, pain intensity numeric rating scale; IIEF, International Index of Erectile Function; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire; PDQ, Peyronie's Disease Questionnaire.

Table 2 Assessment of depression and psychosexual impact in patients with PD

Clinical features	Total patients with PD, N=309	Cases with PD + ED (group A), n=116	Cases with PD without ED (group B), n=193	Statistical analysis (A versus B), P-value
Evaluation of depressive symptoms with PHQ-9 questionnaire				
Presence of depressive symptoms (PHQ-9 score >0), n (%)	193 (62.4)	106 (91.37)	87 (45.07)	<0.0001 (χ^2 test)
Depression score (PHQ-9) in patients with depression, mean \pm SD	9.09 \pm 5.29	9.14 \pm 5.57	9.03 \pm 4.96	0.889 (t-test)
Minimal depression (score 1–4), n (%)	36 (18.65)	13 (11.2)	23 (11.91)	0.995 (χ^2 test)
Mild depression (score 5–9), n (%)	82 (42.48)	56 (48.27)	26 (13.47)	<0.0001 (χ^2 test)
Moderate depression (score 10–14), n (%)	46 (23.83)	17 (14.65)	29 (15.02)	0.929 (χ^2 test)
Moderately severe depression (score 15–19), n (%)	19 (9.84)	11 (9.48)	8 (4.14)	0.084 (χ^2 test)
Severe depression (score 20–27), n (%)	10 (5.18)	9 (7.75)	1 (0.51)	0.0008 (χ^2 test)
Evaluation of psychosexual impact with PDQ (PD symptom bother score), mean \pm SD	8.45 \pm 3.67	9.758 \pm 3.006	7.673 \pm 3.815	<0.0001 (t-test)

Notes: A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant; continuous variables were compared using the two-tailed Student's *t*-test whereas categorical variables were compared by use of the chi-square test.

Abbreviations: PD, Peyronie's disease; ED, erectile dysfunction; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire; SD, standard deviation; PDQ, Peyronie's Disease Questionnaire.

more frequent in patients with ED (group A) compared with patients with no ED (group B): 7.7% versus 0.5% ($P = 0.0008$); likewise, mild depression was more frequent in patients of group A compared with patients of group B: 48.2% versus 13.4% ($P < 0.0001$). However, no statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the remaining classes of depression (minimal, moderate, and moderately severe). Even the state of sexual bother, quantified with the PDQ symptom bother score, was qualitatively greater in group A than in group B (9.7 versus 7.6, $P < 0.0001$).

Having then analyzed the characteristics of the psychological impact in relation to the presence or lack of curvature and the degree of curvature (Table 3), we found a greater prevalence and intensity of depressive symptoms in patients with penile curvature (65.4%; PHQ-9 mean score = 5.6) compared with those without curvature (40.5%; PHQ-9 mean score = 2.8; $P = 0.0060$ and $P = 0.0068$, respectively).

Stratifying the results, then, into the various curvature classes, we found that the prevalence and intensity of depression symptoms were significantly higher compared

Table 3 Assessment of depression and psychosexual impact in patients with PD according to the presence/absence of penile curvature and angle of curvature

Clinical features	No curvature (group 1), n=37	Curvature <30° (group 2), n=103	Curvature ≥30° <60° (group 3), n=159	Curvature >60° (group 4), n=10	All cases with curvature, N=272	Statistical analysis, P-value				No curvature versus curvature		
						1 versus 2	1 versus 3	1 versus 4	2 versus 3		2 versus 4	3 versus 4
Presence of depressive symptoms, n (%)	15 (40.54)	49 (47.57)	119 (74.84)	10 (100.0)	178 (65.44)	0.564 (χ ² test)	0.0001 (χ ² test)	0.0008 (χ ² test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	0.0014 (χ ² test)	0.119 (χ ² test)	0.0060 (χ ² test)
Depression score (PHQ-9), mean ± SD	2.864±4.276	3.456±5.131	7.176±5.933	15.2±6.769	5.679±6.076	0.531 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	0.0068 (t-test)
PDQ symptom bother score, mean ± SD	6.324±3.859	7.514±3.357	9.220±3.368	13.9±1.523	8.456±3.67	0.0779 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	<0.0001 (t-test)	0.0011 (t-test)

Notes: A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant; continuous variables were compared using the two-tailed Student's t -test whereas categorical variables were compared by use of the chi-square test. **Abbreviations:** PD, Peyronie's disease; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire; SD, standard deviation; PDQ, Peyronie's Disease Questionnaire.

with patients with no curvature only in cases with an angle of $\geq 30^\circ$, whereas no statistically significant difference was observed between patients with no curvature and patients with a curvature $< 30^\circ$ with regard to both prevalence ($P=0.564$) and the intensity of symptoms of depression ($P=0.531$; Table 3). Analogously, with regard to the intensity of sexual distress, we recorded a greater intensity of symptom bother in cases with curvature (PDQ symptom bother score =8.4) compared with those without curvature (PDQ symptom bother score =6.3; $P=0.0011$). After having analyzed the results stratified into various curvature classes, we found that the mean bother score on the PDQ was significantly higher compared with cases with no curvature only when the curvature angle was $\geq 30^\circ$ ($P < 0.0001$), whereas we found no statistically significant difference between patients with curvature $< 30^\circ$ and patients with no curvature ($P=0.0779$; Table 3).

Analyzing the results, we found that in patients with ED its origin was attributed to a psychogenic (non-organic) cause in 54 cases (46.55%) and an organic vascular cause in 62 cases (53.44%; Table 4); in four of the latter cases, PD onset had followed radical retropubic prostatectomy (bilateral nerve sparing) for prostatic adenocarcinoma. When ED was secondary to vascular cause, color Doppler ultrasound study allowed us to differentiate the following situations: pure venous occlusive dysfunction in 15 cases (24.19%), inadequate cavernous arterial inflow in 41 cases (66.12%), and inadequate cavernous arterial inflow associated with venous occlusive dysfunction in six cases (9.67%).

Stratifying the 116 patients of group A by age (Table 4), we found that 20 of them (17.24%) were < 40 years of age, whereas the rest (96 patients, 82.75%) were > 40 years of age. In patients < 40 years of age, ED was attributed to a psychogenic cause in 95% of cases (19 cases) and only in one case it was secondary to an organic cause (venous occlusive dysfunction; $P < 0.0001$). In patients ≥ 40 years of age, the prevailing cause of ED was, instead, organic (63.5%; 61 cases out of a total of 96; $P < 0.0001$).

Furthermore, the following data were found to be statistically significant: mean BMI was higher in patients ≥ 40 compared with patients whose age was < 40 years (26.3 versus 21.9, $P < 0.0001$); mean time from PD onset was greater in patients ≥ 40 years of age (14.1 versus 11.6 months, $P=0.031$); incidence of penile curvature was higher in patients with age ≥ 40 years (92.7 versus 75.0, $P=0.032$); degree of penile curvature was higher in patients ≥ 40 years of age (35.6° versus 16.6° , $P < 0.0001$); more frequent penile pain in patients < 40 years of age (90% versus 39.5%, $P < 0.0001$); and mean IIEF score was significantly higher in patients who were < 40 years of age (22.9 versus 20.8, $P=0.013$).

Table 4 Characteristics of PD + ED patients (group A) stratified by age

Clinical features	All patients with PD + ED, N=116	Age <40 years, n=20	Age ≥40 years, n=96	Statistical analysis (age <40 versus age ≥40), P-value
Age (years), mean ± SD	53.8±12.9	30.3±3.5	58.7±7.7	–
BMI (kg/m ²), mean ± SD	25.57±3.16	21.939±1.951	26.334±2.827	<0.0001 (t-test)
Time from disease onset (months), mean ± SD	13.681±4.669	11.65±5.769	14.104±4.322	0.031 (t-test)
Plaque volume (cm ³), mean ± SD	0.819±0.659	0.614±0.439	0.862±0.690	0.127 (t-test)
Cases with calcification, n (%)	29 (25.0)	5 (25.0)	24 (25.0)	1.000 (χ ² test)
Calcification volume (cm ³), mean ± SD	0.082±0.109	0.020±0.015	0.095±0.116	0.164 (t-test)
Cases with penile curvature, n (%)	104 (89.65)	15 (75.0)	89 (92.7)	0.032 (χ ² test)
Degree of penile curvature (°), mean ± SD	32.932°±16.628°	16.66°±9.56°	35.67°±16.01°	<0.0001 (t-test)
Cases with penile pain, n (%)	56 (48.27)	18 (90.0)	38 (39.58)	<0.0001 (χ ² test)
Penile pain intensity (PI-NRS) score, mean ± SD	5.214±2.341	5.944±2.208	4.868±2.35	0.108 (t-test)
Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) score, mean ± SD	21.232±3.329	22.9±2.989	20.8±3.305	0.013 (t-test)
PDQ (PD symptom bother score), mean ± SD	9.758±3.006	9.8±2.68	9.75±3.08	0.948 (t-test)
Presence of depression, n (%)	106 (91.3)	18 (90.0)	88 (91.6)	0.682 (χ ² test)
Depression score (PHQ-9 questionnaire), mean ± SD	8.353±5.918	8.15±6.89	8.39±5.73	0.867 (t-test)
Psychogenic (nonorganic) cause of ED, n (%)	54 (46.5)	19 (95.0)	35 (36.45)	<0.0001 (χ ² test)
Organic cause of ED, n (%)	62 (53.4)	1 (5.0)	61 (63.54)	<0.0001 (χ ² test)
Veno-occlusive dysfunction, n (%)	15 (24.19)	1 (100.0)	14 (22.95)	–
Arterial ED, n (%)	41 (66.12)	0 (0)	41 (67.21)	–

Notes: A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant; continuous variables were compared using the two-tailed Student's *t*-test whereas categorical variables were compared by use of the chi-square test.

Abbreviations: PD, Peyronie's disease; ED, erectile dysfunction; BMI, body mass index; SD, standard deviation; PI-NRS, pain intensity numeric rating scale; IIEF, International Index of Erectile Function; PDQ, Peyronie's Disease Questionnaire; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire.

Furthermore, we found a greater incidence of association with certain risk factors in patients with PD + ED. Table 5 lists the potential risk factors, with their OR and statistical significance. Univariate analysis of the risk factors associated with ED, in patients with PD, showed that, out of 12 variables, only eight showed a promise of influence: coronary artery disease, dyslipidemia, hypertension, obesity, benign prostatic hyperplasia, chronic prostatitis, autoimmune diseases, and cigarette smoking (Table 5).

Finally, multivariate logistic regression analysis of the ED risk versus the remaining eight variables was performed simultaneously, starting with a full model and removing nonsignificant variables one by one. After performing binary logistic regression analysis using these risk factors, the following were identified as independent risk factors of ED: benign prostatic hyperplasia (adj OR =4.55; 95% CI: 1.738–11.912), dyslipidemia (adj OR =2.711; 95% CI: 1.284–5.724), chronic prostatitis (adj OR =2.036; 95% CI: 1.020–4.062), obesity (adj OR =3.138; 95% CI: 1.049–9.385), and autoimmune diseases (adj OR =3.187; 95% CI: 1.070–9.495). Table 6 displays the adjusted multivariable logistic regression and the independent risk factors of ED.

Discussion

The results showed that ED was present in the course of PD in 37.5% of cases; other authors report a prevalence varying between 22% and 54%.^{1,13,45}

For the sake of completeness, since some authors have noted that, in certain cases, ED can precede the onset of PD (from 40.2% to 57.6%),^{20–22} we considered all patients with PD + ED (no 116 cases = group A) and those patients (no 33 cases) whom we excluded from the study because they were suffering from ED before the onset of PD. Then, in our outpatient experience 33 patients (22.1% of the 149 cases with PD + ED) referred the presence of ED before the onset of PD.

In our study, ED was due to an organic cause more frequently (53.4%), although only slightly so, than due to a psychogenic cause (46.5%). When ED had an organic cause, this was attributable in all cases to a penile vascular disorder, even though in several cases the disorder was associated with comorbidities, such as diabetes, androgen deficiency, and dyslipidemia, which are certainly able to determine a disease progression.^{15,46} However, we never found androgen deficiency (low testosterone levels) to be the exclusive cause of ED; in fact, in the five cases where androgen deficiency

Table 5 Univariate analysis of risk factors associated with ED in patients with PD

Potential risk factors	Cases with ED (n=116), n (%)	Cases without ED (n=193), n (%)	OR	95% CI	P
Coronary artery disease	9 (7.75)	3 (1.55)	5.32	1.41–20.10	0.013*
Dyslipidemia	23 (19.82)	15 (7.77)	2.93	1.46–5.89	0.002*
Diabetes	13 (11.2)	10 (5.18)	2.3	0.97–5.45	0.056
Hypertension	31 (26.72)	33 (17.09)	1.76	1.01–3.08	0.044*
Obesity	11 (9.48)	6 (3.1)	3.26	1.17–9.08	0.023*
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	15 (12.9)	7 (3.6)	3.94	1.55–9.99	0.003*
Chronic prostatitis	22 (18.96)	21 (10.88)	1.91	1.002–3.667	0.049*
Autoimmune diseases	10 (8.62)	6 (3.1)	2.94	1.03–8.31	0.042*
Dupuytren's contracture	4 (3.44)	5 (2.59)	1.34	0.35–5.1	0.665
Low testosterone levels	3 (2.58)	2 (1.03)	2.53	0.41–15.4	0.312
Penile trauma	8 (6.89)	11 (5.69)	1.22	0.47–3.14	0.671
Cigarette smoking	14 (12.06)	10 (5.1)	2.51	1.07–5.85	0.033*

Note: *Statistical significance ($P<0.05$) compared with non-ED group.

Abbreviations: ED, erectile dysfunction; PD, Peyronie's disease; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Table 6 Multivariate analysis of risk factors associated with ED in patients with PD

Risk factors	Adjusted ORs	95% CI for adjusted ORs	P
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	4.550	1.738–11.912	0.002*
Dyslipidemia	2.711	1.284–5.724	0.009*
Chronic prostatitis	2.036	1.020–4.062	0.044*
Obesity	3.138	1.049–9.385	0.041*
Autoimmune diseases	3.187	1.070–9.495	0.037*
Coronary artery disease	3.383	0.800–14.296	0.097
Cigarette smoking	2.285	0.914–5.708	0.077
Hypertension	1.245	0.671–2.310	0.487

Note: *Statistical significance ($P<0.05$) compared with non-ED group.

Abbreviations: ED, erectile dysfunction; PD, Peyronie's disease; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

was present, it was not associated with ED in two cases, whereas in three cases it was associated with ED which had a vascular cause (arteriogenic).

In patients <40 years, a psychogenic cause was found to prevail compared with an organic cause (95% versus 5.0%, $P<0.0001$); on the contrary, in patients with an age ≥ 40 years the cause was significantly more likely to be organic than psychogenic (63.54% versus 36.45%, $P=0.0003$). Contrary to the results of some authors,^{19,27} when ED had an organic cause, we found it to be more frequently an inadequate cavernous arterial inflow (66.1%) than a venous occlusive dysfunction (24.1%; $P<0.0001$), and this concurs with the results of other authors.^{20–22,28}

It is interesting to note that compared with the patients with no ED (group B), patients with ED (group A) had, on average: a higher age, by ~5 years (53.8 years versus 48.7 years, $P=0.0005$); a higher BMI (+1.3 kg/m², $P<0.0001$); a higher degree of curvature (+3.9°, $P=0.02$); more intense penile pain, with a higher pain intensity numeric rating scale score (+0.75, $P=0.003$); a higher incidence of depression (91.3%

versus 45.07%, $P<0.0001$), with a higher PHQ-9 score (+4.28, $P<0.0001$); and a greater intensity of sexual bother (PDQ symptom bother score: +2.08, $P<0.0001$). In contrast to what other authors report, we found no correlation between plaque volume and the development, progression, and intensity of ED.⁴⁷ As a matter of fact, comparing the mean volume of penile plaque in patients with ED (group A =0.819 cm³) with the mean plaque volume in patients with no ED (group B =0.790 cm³), no statistically significant difference was observed ($P=0.728$). On the contrary, singularly and in several cases we noted larger plaques in patients without ED (group B), and it is our conviction that plaque volume has no influence on the development of ED, except in the rarer “flail penis” cases.^{17,26}

We believe, instead, that other risk factors play a truly decisive role in the onset and progression of ED in the course of PD. As already mentioned by other authors, very often psychological issues and depression develop in patients affected by PD.^{31–33}

In 62.4% of cases (193 out of 309 cases) a depressive state was observed, and furthermore, 9.38% of patients (29 cases =20 cases with ED + nine cases without ED) were severely depressed. A depressive state was in any cases found to be more frequent in patients with PD + ED (91.37% versus 45.07%, $P<0.0001$). Severe depression is statistically more frequent in patients with ED than in patients without ED (7.7% versus 0.5%, $P=0.0008$). Even sexual bother (PDQ symptom bother score) was more intense in group A compared with group B (9.7 versus 7.6, $P<0.0001$).

The prevalence and intensity of depressive symptoms and the intensity of sexual bother were significantly higher compared with the cases with no curvature only when the curvature had an angle $\geq 30^\circ$ (and not for curvature $<30^\circ$). In effect, when penile curvature is absent or minimal, the psychological impact and state of preoccupation are quantitatively moderate.

In-depth study of the clinical features of patients affected by PD + ED and the subsequent multivariate analysis allowed us to identify the following independent risk factors for ED in patients with PD: dyslipidemia (adj OR =2.711), chronic prostatitis (adj OR =2.036), obesity (adj OR =3.138), benign prostatic hyperplasia (adj OR =4.55), and autoimmune diseases (adj OR =3.187). Although at first glance many of these risk factors may appear novel, actually these pathological conditions have already been proven to be risk factors for ED.^{48–53}

Conclusion

ED is a frequent symptom in the course of PD. In males <40 years of age, the cause is almost always psychogenic, whereas in older men the cause is prevalently organic and vascular. Our experience showed us that when the cause of ED is vascular, in most cases it is due to an inadequate cavernous arterial inflow.

Patients affected by PD who present one of the following comorbidities have a greater likelihood of developing ED: dyslipidemia, obesity, chronic prostatitis, benign prostatic hyperplasia, and autoimmune diseases.

A depressive state is present in most patients affected by PD. Although results show that in patients with ED there is a greater prevalence of depressive symptoms than in patients without ED, we believe it is more alarming to note that ~10% of patients with PD were found to be severely depressed.

The prevalence and intensity of depressive symptoms and the intensity of sexual distress are significantly greater than in cases with no curvature only when the curvature angle is greater.

Our study confirms that an integrated psychological support with medical treatment is needed in patients with PD.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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