

# Decreased Sexual Desire Screener

**Note to Health Care Provider: The Decreased Sexual Desire Screener<sup>1</sup> (DSDS) is a brief, validated tool designed to assist in the identification of premenopausal patients who may suffer from acquired, generalized Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD). The DSDS is not a screener validated for self-diagnosis by the patient. Instead, the DSDS may be used by an HCP as part of a comprehensive clinical examination during which the patient's current medical status and history and all other relevant factors are evaluated.**

*Review and verify with the patient each of the answers she has given.*

*The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition, Text Revision characterizes Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD) as a deficiency or absence of sexual fantasies and desire for sexual activity, which causes marked distress or interpersonal difficulty, and which is not better accounted for by a medical, substance-related, psychiatric, or other sexual condition. HSDD can be either generalized (not limited to certain types of stimulation, situations, or partners) or situational, and can be either acquired (develops only after a period of normal functioning) or lifelong.<sup>2</sup>*

## **The patient MAY qualify for the diagnosis of acquired, generalized HSDD if**

- She answers “YES” to questions 1–4, and your review confirms “NO” to all the factors in question 5.

## **The patient MAY qualify for the diagnosis of acquired, generalized HSDD if**

- She answers “YES” to questions 1–4 and “YES” to any of the factors in question 5; **clinical judgment is required to determine if the answers to question 5 indicate a primary diagnosis other than acquired, generalized HSDD.** Co-morbid conditions such as arousal or orgasmic disorder do not rule out a concurrent diagnosis of HSDD.

## **The patient does NOT qualify for the diagnosis of acquired, generalized HSDD if**

- She answers “NO” to any of questions 1–4.

## **Additional information:**

- The DSDS was validated in a sample of 263 premenopausal women.
- Use of the DSDS (by a clinician who was not an expert in female sexual dysfunction) to diagnose acquired, generalized HSDD was compared to the use of a standard diagnostic interview conducted by a clinician considered to be an expert in female sexual dysfunction.
- Diagnostic assessment by the DSDS and a standard diagnostic interview were in agreement 85.2% of the time (with 83.6% sensitivity and 87.8% specificity of the DSDS).

<sup>1</sup> Clayton A, Goldfischer E, Goldstein I, et al. Validity of the decreased sexual desire screener for diagnosing hypoactive sexual desire disorder. *J Sex & Marital Ther.* 2009;39:132-143.

<sup>2</sup> Changes under DSM-5 have combined HSDD and Female Arousal Disorder (FAD) into Female Sexual Interest and Arousal Disorder (FSIAD). Acquired, generalized HSDD is diagnosed using the DSM-IV-TR criteria.

# Decreased Sexual Desire Screener

*To be discussed with your health care provider.*

**Each question is answered Yes or No.**

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1. In the past, was your level of sexual desire or interest good and satisfying to you?

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2. Has there been a decrease in your level of sexual desire or interest?

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3. Are you bothered by your decreased level of sexual desire or interest?

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4. Would you like your level of sexual desire or interest to increase?

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5. Please circle all the factors that you feel may be contributing to your current decrease in sexual desire or interest:

- a. An operation, depression, injuries, or other medical condition
  - b. Medications, drugs, or alcohol you are currently taking
  - c. Pregnancy, recent childbirth, or menopausal symptoms
  - d. Other sexual issues you may be having (pain, decreased arousal, or orgasm)
  - e. Your partner's sexual problems
  - f. Dissatisfaction with your relationship or partner
  - g. Stress or fatigue
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