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| **Table 2: Review of Studies Using Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) in Patients with Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries** | | | | | | | |
| **Article** | **Year** | **Total Cases, n** | **Age, mean (SD) vs [IQR], y** | **Country** | **Followup, m** | **OASIS Severity (%)** | **Presence of Sexual Dysfunction Based on FSFI** |
| Lua-Mailland et al | 2023 | 88 | 31.1 (4.1) | United States | 6, 12 | 3 (85)  4 (15) | 87% |
| Tilak et al | 2023 | 35 (cases), 39 controls | 32.7 (4.1) | Canada | 2, 4, 6 | 3 (91)  4 (9) | 63% |
| OʼShea et al, 2018 | 2018 | 47 (25 male partners) | 36.0 (4.1) | United States | 36 | 3 (79) 4 (21) | 47% |
| Visscher et al | 2014 | 32 | 38 (4.7) | Netherlands | 60 | 3a&3b (24)  3c (16) | 3a&3b 57%  3c 75% |
| Otero et al | 2006 | 197 cases, 200 controls | NA (dichotomized as >50, <50) at long-term follow-up | Switzerland | 228  (~18 years) | Not reported | 39% |