

Decreased Sexual Desire Screener

Please answer the following questions:

Name:

Age:

Date: / /

NO YES

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

NO YES

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

NO YES

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

NO YES

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

NO YES

5. Please check 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, 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

Lewis-D'Agostino. Validation of the Decreased Sexual Desire Screener (DSDS)[®]. A brief diagnostic instrument for generalized, acquired Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder in women. Presented at ASRM, 21-25 October 2006, New Orleans, USA.

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Brief Diagnostic Assessment for Generalized, Acquired Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD)

Clinician:

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.

If the patient answers “NO” to any of the questions 1 through 4, then she does not qualify for the diagnosis of generalized, acquired HSDD.

If the patient answers “YES” to all of the questions 1 through 4, and your review confirms “NO” answers to all of the factors in question 5, then she does qualify for the diagnosis of generalized, acquired HSDD.

If the patient answers “YES” to all of the questions 1 through 4 and “YES” to any of the factors in question 5, then decide if the answers to question 5 indicate a primary diagnosis other than generalized, acquired HSDD. Co-morbid conditions such as arousal or orgasmic disorder do not rule out a concurrent diagnosis of HSDD.

Based on the above, does the patient have generalized, acquired Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder?

YES

NO

Thank you.

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