



Erectile Dysfunction among People with Liver Cirrhosis

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INTRODUCTION

Healthy sexual activity is a significant problem in both males and females' quality of life. Several disorders have been linked to erectile dysfunction; however, information on erectile dysfunction in cirrhotic individuals is limited. The purpose of this study was to find out the prevalence and risk factors for erectile dysfunction in people with liver cirrhosis. Cirrhosis of the liver is a late stage of chronic hepatic fibrosis characterized by deformation of the hepatic structure and the production of generating nodules. It is usually considered to be fatal in its advanced stages, at which time the only therapeutic option may be liver transplantation. Patients with liver cirrhosis are predisposed to a number of problems and their life expectancy is significantly shortened.

DESCRIPTION

The incidence of Erectile Dysfunction (ED) in people with liver cirrhosis ranges from 25% to 92%. Some diseases and risk factors related with ED may also be observed in males with liver cirrhosis, including as alcohol consumption, hypertension, diabetes, metabolic syndrome and depression. Other variables that may be connected with ED include changes in sex hormones, malnutrition and the use of medicines such as diuretics and non-select beta-blockers. ED is linked to decreased health-related quality of life and sadness. Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) assessments are recognised as an essential component of total liver cirrhosis care and addressing individual symptoms can enhance HRQOL. One such symptom that requires attention is ED in males with liver cirrhosis. Lower metabolic clearance rates, lower total and free levels of testosterone and lower testosterone responses to human chorionic gonadotropin stimulation, higher oestrogen levels, higher the two

hormones levels and higher binding capacities of sex steroid binding globulin may all contribute to the high frequency of ED in cirrhotic patients. 80% of cirrhotic patients had erectile dysfunction. It was more common in cirrhotic individuals with advanced illness. Patients who presented to the emergency department had high INR, serum bilirubin, suppressed serum and raised haemoglobin levels.

According to Paternoster et al., 63.8% of males with liver cirrhosis had erectile dysfunction. The majority of them had mild to severe erectile dysfunction. Erectile dysfunction was associated to the degree of liver impairment. Male cirrhotic have a high rate of erectile dysfunction. Erectile dysfunction is strongly linked to liver dysfunction. Conditions including arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus play an important role in its progression. Cirrhosis of the liver has a life expectancy of two to twelve years. If you have early-stage cirrhosis, therapy and lifestyle adjustments can help you live longer. People with advanced cirrhosis of the liver have a substantially reduced life expectancy.

CONCLUSION

It is made up of your brain, hormones, nerves, muscles and blood vessels. A glitch in any of them can be problematic. Men of all ages are affected by erectile dysfunction. However, as you age, your risk increases. Chronic liver disorders are defined by increasing necrosis of hepatocytes, which leads to liver fibrosis and cirrhosis and eventually liver impairment. According to 2020 data, the number of people in China with chronic liver disorders, such as chronic hepatitis, fatty liver and cirrhosis, may approach 447 million. The liver is an important organ for the metabolism of a variety of chemicals, including sex hormones and lipids. Anomalies in the metabolism of sex hormones, carbohydrates and lipids, as well as mental and psychiatric diseases, are all substantial risk

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factors for Erectile Dysfunction (ED). The prevalence of ED in male patients with chronic liver disorders has been observed to range from 24.6% to 85.0%.

Anomalies in the metabolism of sex hormones, carbohydrates and lipids, as well as mental and psychiatric diseases, are all

common causes of Erectile Dysfunction (ED). It has been found that the prevalence of ED in male patients with chronic liver disorders ranges from 24.6% to 85.0%.