Sexual dysfunction is the inability to enjoy the sexual relationship or to participate into the sexual activities. It can be lifelong or situational. It can be the side effect of the psychopharmacological drugs, or occur due to the any psychological factors. Sexual dysfunctions are frequently linked with the other mental disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia, anxiety disorder and personality disorder. In the sexual dysfunction the individual face the problem at any stage of the sexual response cycle. In the depression patient’s experience the lack of libido and also reduced interest from the sexual activities. Patients with depression found it very difficult to participate in the sexual activities or enjoy these activities; on the other hand in mania the patient shows the increased or hyper-sexuality or engaged in some risky behaviors. Sexual dysfunction in patients with schizophrenia may be become the reason of the inability to have the family and to fulfill the social expectations. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia and low self esteem negatively influenced it. Some antidepressants and antipsychotics drugs also influenced it and it is reduced the adherence of the treatment. The aim of the current study was to compare the sexual dysfunction between the patients with schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder. To achieve the aim of the study, the study was done in the Gajraraja Medical College Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India on the patients with schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder. Total 40 patients from the each group were participated in the present research and the selection of the participations was done by the purposive sampling method. This was a cross sectional and between subject design study. For the assessment of severity of the symptoms of both groups investigator used HAM-D for the patients with depression, YMRS for the patients with mania, PANSS for the patients with schizophrenia and for the sexual dysfunction assessment CSFQ was used for the both groups. SPSS 16 version was
used for the analysis of the data, ‘t’ test was used to find out the sexual dysfunction difference between the both groups and Pearson moment correlation test was used to see the relationship between the severity of the symptoms and sexual dysfunction in each group separately. In the outcome of the study investigator found higher sexual dysfunction in the BPAD group (41.0750±10.84007) in the comparison of the schizophrenia group (28.9500±5.58363). In the both groups negative correlation was found with the severity of symptoms. In BPAD the high correlation was found in the desire and interest (-0.708 & -0.802** respectively) domain of the changes in sexual functioning questionnaire. On the other side in schizophrenia pleasure and desire (-0.503** & -0.427** respectively) were the higher correlated domains of the changes in sexual functioning questionnaire with the severity of the symptoms of the disorder. In the present study it is found that sexual dysfunction is negatively correlated with the severity of the symptoms which indicated that it may be the effect of medications on the sexual functioning rather than the symptoms of the disorder.