

**Objective:** Presented paper deals with the topic of sexual functions of women with Parkinson's disease (PD). The research was aimed into detailed description of the sexual life and behaviour of women with PD and comparison of these characteristics with the research conclusions from the representative longitudinal research of sexual behaviour of the corresponding set of women in the Czech republic in 2008 which, was realized by Weiss and Zvěřina.

**Research sample:** Forty eight women with PD (age 45 – 59), who took part in recondition residence for patients with PD between the years 2008 - 2010.

**Material and method:** With the view of description and analysis of sexual functions a special questionnaire battery was created containing sociodemographic questionnaire, modified version

of sexology questionnaire from the representative research of Weiss and Zvěřina, questionnaire

of sexual functions of women (FSFI) and questionnaire of sexual satisfaction (GRISS).

**Results:** The acquired data was statistically elaborated. Women with PD showed significant higher occurrence of sexual disorders (58% vs.16% in the control group). The most frequent sexual problems in this sample are: problems with reaching orgasm, lack of lubrication, hurtfulness of sexual intercourse. These women prefer significantly more often extracoital sex practices and stimulation of their partners (especially fellatio).

On the other hand, these women show excessive sexual appetite and increased frequency of masturbational activities. In addition to this fact these women recorded more occasional sexual

partners and extramarital intercourses over the past five years in the comparison with the control group. Two thirds of women with PD are dissatisfied with their sexual life and 70 % admitted in that sexual problems affect their partnership.

**Conclusion:** Sexual life of women with PD embodies some specifics in the comparison with the sample of healthy women from the representative research of the Czech population. Some of these specifics are probably the consequence of the PD, its secondary psychological impact and pharmacological treatment.