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## Sexual adverse drug reactions: patient impact and potential for pharmaceutical care

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# STELLINGEN

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## **Sexual adverse drug reactions: patient impact and potential for pharmaceutical care**

1. The risk for sexual adverse drug reactions is underestimated or inadequately described in most patient information leaflets. (*Chapter 2*)
2. If drug labeling does not include adequate warning for sexual adverse drug reactions, patients and their healthcare providers cannot be expected to weigh drug treatment benefits against drug treatment harms. (*Healy. Int J Risk Saf Med, 2018. 29(3-4): p. 135-47*)
3. For comprehensive trial information about drug-induced sexual problems, it is critical to include both trial participants in the acute and the maintenance setting of the disease as well as healthy volunteers, and to compare with both an active control and placebo. (*Khin et al. J Clin Psychiatry, 2015. 76(8): p. 1060-3*)
4. Drug users are more likely to report sexual problems at an online platform for sharing drug experiences in comparison to a pharmacovigilance platform. (*Chapter 5*)
5. Pharmacists need to comprehend that even though they may feel barriers or discomfort to discuss sexuality with patients, they should not allow those feelings to stand in the way of their job as a healthcare professional, which is to help people. (*Chapter 6*)
6. A sexual function measurement that is sensitive and applicable to a broad range of people is not yet available because of the historical development of these measurements, a lack of validity data for different populations and a lack of cognitive testing, especially for persons with low literacy. (*Jeffery et al. Cancer, 2009. 115(6): p. 1142-53*)
7. Patient responsibility is an important yet ambiguous term for primary healthcare providers in the context of informing, detecting and talking about sexual adverse drug reactions. (*Chapter 7*)
8. Patient satisfaction is not guaranteed with side effect information in a personalized information leaflet that is customized to meet the patients' wishes. (*Kusch et al. Patient Educ Couns, 2021. 104(9): p. 2351-7*)
9. Medical books are important to map our understanding of the phenomena of disease, while patients are the essence of this understanding. (*Sir William Osler. The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1901. 144: p. 60*)
10. The pharmacy practice researcher is the centipede among pharmaceutical researchers. (*Anonymous*)