**Table S1.** Revised articles about sexual health and psychological well-being

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Sample** | **Type of sample** | **Mental health variable** | **Sexual health variable** | **Measures used** | **Results** |
| Clinical | Student | General | Anxiety | Depression | Other | Pertaining to sexual functioning | Other | Mental | Sexual | Type of results | Type of association |
| Cook et al. (2013) | N = 180 adults with congenital heart disease with implantable cardioverter-defibrillators (ICDs) and without ICDs (44% females). n = 25 women with ICDs; n = 54 women without ICDs | x |  | x | x | x |  |    | x |  |   | The Florida Shock Anxiety Scale (FSAS), The Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) | Female Sexual Functioning Index (FSFI) | Psychological | Anxiety and depression were associated with sexual functioning |
| Dong et al. (2021) | N = 1,442 adults with infirtility (57.4% females).n = 278 women with postponed fertility treatment; n = 549 women with fertility treatment not delayed | x |  |   | x |  | x | Quality of marriage | x |  |   | Generalized Anxiety Disorder scale (GAD-7), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Quality of Marriage Index (QMI) | Female Sexual Function Index(FSFI) | Contextual, Psychological | Postponed fertility treatment was associated with distress; and distress, with sexual health |
| Dubin et al. (2020) | N = 13,617 women |   |  | x |  |  | x | Self-confidence | x |  |   | Ad hoc 30-item online survey |  Ad hoc 30-item online survey | Contextual | Partner's ED was associated with negative impacts on female mental health, sexual satisfaction, and the success of the overall partnership. |
| Fogh et al. (2021) | N = 333 women breast cancer survivors (BCSs)  | x |  |   |  | x | x | Body image | x | x |  Distress caused by sexual complain | Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), CARES | Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), SexualComplaint Screener – Women (SCS-W), ICIQ-FLUTSsex  | Medical | Being on cancer treatment was associated with sexual dysfunction |
| Hertz et al. (2022) | N = 206 individuals (63.6% females).n = 89 with ADHD; n = 44 without ADHD | x |  | x |  |  | x | Attention deficit disorder | x | x | Sexual risk and Hypersexual behaviors | Self-Report Wender-Reimherr Adult Attention DeficitDisorder Scale (SR-WRAADDS) | Sexual Risk Survey (SRS), Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (HBI-19), Sexual Behavior Questionnaire-German Version(SBQ-G) | Medical, Psychologycal | ADHD, hypersexual behaviors, sexual risk-taking, and sexual dysfunction were associated with symptoms of emotional dysregulation, impulsivity, and oppositional symptoms |
| Liñan-Bermudez et al. (2022) | N = 60 women  | x |  |   |  | x | x | Severity of climacteric symptoms | x | x | Severity of climacteric symptoms | BeckDepression Inventory (BDI), Menopause Rating Scale | Female Sexual Function Questionnaire-2 (FSFQ-2) | Medical | Urogenital aspects of climacteria were associated with depression and negatively associated with sexual functioning |
| Mistler et al. (2021) | N = 110 individuals on methadone as treatment for OUD opioid use disorder (56% females) | x |  |   | x | x | x | Loneliness and frustration |  | x | Condomless sex and transactional sex behavior | Ad hoc measures about social, demographic, and health | Ad hoc measures about social, demographic, and health | Contextual, Psychological | Most participants reported no change in sexual health-related behaviors, and very few reported an increase in sex-related behaviors due to COVID-19 |
| Mollaioli et al. (2021) | N = 6,821 individuals (61.24% females)  |   |  | x | x | x | x | Dyadic adjustment | x |  |   | Generalized Anxiety Disorderscale (GAD-7), Patient Health Questionnaire(PHQ-9), DyadicAdjustment Scale (DAS) | Orgasmometer (a single-item about theintensity of the perception of the orgasmic experience), Female SexualFunction Index (FSFI) | Contextual, Psychological | Lack of sexual activity during COVID-19 confinement was associated with an increased risk of anxiety and depression |
| Mooney et al. (2022) | N = 152 partnered individuals (84.2% females)n = 76 couples with PGAD/GPD symptoms; n = 76 couples without PGAD/GPD symptons | x |  | x | x | x | x | Couple satisfaction | x | x | Sexual distress | PGAD/GPD Symptom Details, Couple -Satisfaction Index-Short Form (CSI), HospitalAnxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) | Global Measure of Sexual Satisfaction (GMSEX), Female Sexual FunctioningIndex (FSFI), Sexual Distress Scale (SDS) | Medical | PGAD/GPD symptoms were associated with low sexual and relationship satisfaction, increased sexual stress and more symptoms of depression and anxiety |
| Philip et al. (2013) | N = 70 female rectal and anal cancer survivors | x |  |   | x | x | x | Quality of life and body image | x | x | Sexual enjoyment | Impact of Events Scale-Revised (IES-R), the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), Treatment of Cancer Core Quality of Life Questionnaire (EORTC-QLQ-C30) | Female sexual functioning index (FSFI), European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Core Colorectal Cancer-Specific Module (EORTC-QLQ-CR38) | Medical | Body image, anxiety, and cancer-specific post-traumatic distress were associated with sexual functioning |
| Polihronakis et al. (2021) | N = 352 women |   |  | x |  |  | x | Attitudes toward appearance |  | x | Sexual objectification and anti-bisexual experiences, and sexual risk | Internalization-General (IG) subscale of the SocioculturalAttitudes Toward Appearance Questionnaire-3 (SATAQ-3), ObjectifiedBody Consciousness Scale (OBCS-Survey) | Interpersonal Sexual Objectification Scale (ISOS), Anti-Bisexual Experiences Scale (ABES), Sexual Risk Survey (SRS) | Contextual, Psychological | Bisexual women's experiences of marginalization were related to both body image concerns and risky sexual behaviors |
| Simon et al. (2022) | N = 530 women with HSDD | x |  |   |  |  | x | Being satisfied with life, quality of sleep, mental ability, etc | x |  |   | 12-Item Short Form Survey (SF-12) | Female Sexual Functioning Index (FSFI) | Medical, Psychologycal | Symptoms of hypoactive sexual desire were associated with poor health in quality of life, mental well-being, and couple relationship |
| Vedovo et al. (2021) | N = 205 women. n = 125 transgender women; 80 cisgender women |   |  | x |  | x | x | Mental health and vitality | x |  |   | Beck Depression Inventory Primary Care (BDI-PC), General Health Survey (SF-36) | Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), Operated Male to Female Sexual Function Index (OMtFSI) | Psychological | The relationship between depressive symptoms and sexual function was greater in transgender. Sexual pain substantially predicts risk of depression in transgender |
| Vedovo et al. (2022) | N = 2,543 (43.4% female) |   |  | x |  | x | x | Mental health, vitality, and loneliness | x |  |   | Beck Depression Inventory Primary Care (BDI-PC), General Health Survey (SF-36), UCLA Loneliness Scale-version 3  | Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) | Contextual, Psychological | Social constraint had a negative impact on sexual function |