**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), Sexual Complaint 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 Deficit Disorder 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 | Beck Depression 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 Disorder scale (GAD-7), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) | Orgasmometer (a single-item about the intensity of the perception of the orgasmic experience), Female Sexual Function 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), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) | Global Measure of Sexual Satisfaction (GMSEX), Female Sexual Functioning Index (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 Sociocultural Attitudes Toward Appearance Questionnaire-3 (SATAQ-3), Objectified Body 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 |