Introduction: Anxiety is a psychological manifestation frequently indicated in climacteric. The scales of quality of life (QoL), especially Menopause Rating Scale (MRS) allow identifying women who experienced it. There are not studies of sexual dysfunction (SD) in Colombian in climacterics who present anxiety. Objective: To establish the prevalence of SD in women who had episodes of anxiety. Methods: Comparative study is part of the CAVIMEC (Calidad de Vida en Menopausia y Etnias Colombianas) carried out in women from Caribbean and Pacific coasts, indigenous, afro-descendant and mestizo ethnic groups, aged between 40-59 years, who were evaluated with MRS, the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and a general questionnaire. Women were divided according to the answer of item 6 of MRS, which asks about anxiety, inner restlessness, feeling panicky. SD was established with the FSFI and it is defined as a score <=26.55. Data analysis was performed using the EPI-INFO-7. Results: 3525 women were involved. Age: 48.3±5.5 years, weight: 68.4±12.2 kg, diabetes: 7.7%, arterial hypertension: 15.5%, coffee consumption: 71.4%, current smokers: 8.4%, education level: 9.6±4.5 year, BMI: 25.9±4.5. Normal BMI: 41.2%, overweight 39.1% and 16.8% in obesity, hormonal therapy: 11.5%. Premenopausal: 32.3%, perimenopausal: 19.4% and postmenopausal: 48.2%. The prevalence of SD in all women was 67.2%. Item 6 of MRS was answered positively for 1.726 (48.9%) women, being 36.2% in the group of age of 45-49 years. 70.9% [68.6-72.9] of women who presented anxiety had SD. Between women without anxiety; the prevalence of SD was 66.8% [61.5-66.8]. OR of prevalence was estimated: 1.3 [1.1-1.5]. Conclusion: When women were assessed with MRS, the prevalence of SD was significantly higher in women who expressed to have anxiety (inner restlessness, feeling panicky) than in those without it.