

POSTER DISPLAY

Basic Research in Sexology

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KH-204 PROTECTS OXIDATIVE STRESS-INDUCED TESTICULAR APOPTOSIS BY ERK AND AKT PATHWAYS

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Objective: Korean herbal formulation, Ojajeonjonghwan is used to treat late-onset hypogonadism (LOH) symptoms including erectile dysfunction (ED). Previous study demonstrated that the modified Ojajeonjonghwan (KH-204) can be developed as a therapeutic alternative medicine to improve ED. We examined the pharmacological effects of KH-204 in vitro and in a LHRH agonist-induced LOH rat model.

Design and Method: TM3 Leydig cell viability was measured based on oxidative stress according to the treatment. We investigated either distilled water (sham-operated) or leuporelin 0.5mg/kg, which was subcutaneously administered once to the back of rats. Male rats were divided into four groups (n = 8 in each): a normal control group, an androgen-deprived control group and two androgen-deprived groups treated p.o. with either 200 or 400 mg/kg, KH-204 for 4 weeks. The testes and epididymides from rats in all groups were removed, weighed and subjected to histological examination after treatment.

Results: KH-204 protected TM3 cells from oxidative stress via activation of ERK and Akt pathways. The level of testosterone and activation of spermatogenesis in androgen-deprived or aging male rats were significantly enhanced, and germ cell apoptosis was reduced after treatment.

Conclusions: These results suggested that KH-204 may alleviate the oxidative stress via ERK and Akt pathways, and it may contribute to the improvement of serum testosterone levels.

THE EFFECT OF SEXUAL AROUSAL ON WOMEN'S DISGUST REACTIONS: FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND DISEASE CUES

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Objective: Disgust and sexual arousal are two opposing states. One motivates avoidance, while the other elicits approaching behaviour. Former research has found that a person is harder to sexually arouse if disgusted. In turn, the effects of sexual arousal on disgust are more differentiated. A general trend shows that people are less disgust sensitive when they are sexually aroused, but this appears to depend on what elicits the disgust. This study is supposed to explore what exactly becomes less disgusting when women are sexually aroused.

Design and Method: Female undergraduates are going to participate in an experiment from their personal computer at home. They are going to be shown a video, either a sexually arousing one or a neutral one. Then, they will be asked to rate their disgust towards increasingly sexual behaviours with six men on pictures. The pictures will consist of attractive, unattractive, and blemished and unblemished faces. That way the effects and interactions of sexual arousal, attractiveness, and disease cues (blemishes) can be explored.

Results: The study is currently running and should be completed at the end of February. We expect results to show that sexually aroused women feel less disgusted towards activities with attractive males. Disease cues should dampen the effect of sexual arousal on disgust.

Conclusions: Expected results would support the evolutionary view that disgust is only reduced by sexual arousal if the mating encounter seems beneficial for the female.

WHITE MATTER DYSCONNECTIVITY IN PANIC DISORDER WITH EARLY SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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Objective: People who have experienced childhood abuse are more likely to experience frequent or generalized anxiety or panic disorder (PD). Although previous studies have used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to demonstrate structural abnormalities of brain in subjects with PD, there are no study about the brain white matter (WM) connectivity differences between PD with and without early sexual abuse. The objective of this study is to compare the brain WM connectivity between PD with and without early sexual abuse history.

Design and Method: Twelve right-handed patients with PD [12 women; 35.91 ± 10.29 (mean \pm SD) age] who met the diagnostic criteria in Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV were examined by means of MRI at 3 Tesla. We divided the patients with PD into two groups with and without early sexual abuse to compare the WM connectivity. Panic Disorder Severity Scale (PDSS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Anxiety Sensitivity Index-Revised (ASI-R) were administered in PD patients.

Results: Tract-based spatial statistics showed that fractional anisotropy (FA) values in PD with sexual abuse history were significantly higher than PD without abuse in the right internal capsule, superior corona radiata, sagittal stratum, fornix. The scores of PDSS, BDI, ASI-R were significantly correlated in the above-mentioned WM regions.

Conclusions: This preliminary study suggests that early sexual abuse could influence the connectivity among emotion related limbic structures in PD.

EFFECT OF OXYTOCIN ON THE CONTRACTILE RESPONSE IN RAT VAGINA

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Objective: Oxytocin (OT) is involved in human reproduction and serves an important role in sexual arousal. Previous studies have documented that OT levels increase during sexual stimulation and arousal with a peak during orgasm in women. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of OT on vaginal tissue contractility in normal and castrated rats.

Design and Method: Female Sprague-Dawley rats (230–240 g, n=30) were divided into three groups: control (n=10), bilateral ovariectomy (Ovx, n=10), and bilateral ovariectomy followed by subcutaneous injections of 17 β -estradiol (Ovx+Est, 50 μ g/kg/day, n=10). After 4 weeks, OT receptor level and distribution was assessed in rat vaginal tissue by Western blot analyses and immunohistochemistry. In organ baths, OT-induced changes in isometric tension were also assessed in isolated strips of vaginal tissue.

Results: The OT receptor was well localized in subepithelial connective tissue and vaginal smooth muscle. Exogenous application of OT (10⁻⁹ - 10⁻⁵ M.) showed a dose dependent contractile effect. In the Ovx groups, the contractile effects of OT were significantly decreased compared to control and Ovx+Est groups (p<0.05).

Conclusions: These data suggest that OT receptor may have a role in female sexual function. Further studies are needed to evaluate the role of oxytocin in female sexual arousal response.

DISGUST SENSITIVITY, SEXUAL BELIEFS AND ORIENTATION TO SOCIAL DOMINATION IN FEMALE BDSM AND NON-BDSM PRACTITIONERS

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Objective: Individual differences between BDSM practitioners and non-practitioners are mostly operationalized through the Big Five or clinical personality models. We take different approach and explore other, theoretically relevant, constructs: disgust sensitivity, sexual beliefs, and orientation to social domination. Assumptions for the research we find in the work of McCarey (1973, Moser, 1999), who suggests that BDSM engagement is associated with sexual disgust sensitivity, and in the work of Jozifkova et al. (2012), who theorize that rank disparity between partners is related to sexual excitement.

Design and Method: On-line survey was made with 209 female participants (33 BDSM practitioners). Measures were The Three Domains of Disgust Scale, Social Dominance Orientation Scale, Men Should Dominate Scale, and Women Should Dominate Scale.

Results: BDSM practitioners report lower sexual disgust sensitivity. Marginal trend ($p=.06$) is seen for the support of group-based dominance (BDSM practitioners score higher). Groups don't differ in their beliefs regarding both men and women sexual dominance, but intragroup difference exists for BDSM group on the beliefs of men sexual dominance. Correlations analysis suggest possibly stronger positive relation between beliefs on women sexual dominance and group based dominance for the BDSM group. Sexual disgust sensitivity in this group is positively correlated with both beliefs on men and women sexual dominance.

Conclusions: Results do not support McCarey's disgust hypothesis. Interpersonal and group rank disparity needs to be researched together with the sexual disgust sensitivity in the BDSM group.

EXTRADYADIC INVOLVEMENT IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS: PREVALENCE AND FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE EXTRADYADIC BEHAVIOR INVENTORY

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Objective: High rates of extradyadic involvement during dating have been reported. An increasing attention has been given to extradyadic online interactions. Recently, a measure including a comprehensive list of face-to-face and online extradyadic behaviors (EDB) was developed, the Extradidyadic Behavior Inventory (EDBI; Luo, Carter, & Snyder, 2010). The aims of this study were to assess the prevalence rates of face-to-face and online EDB during exclusive dating relationships, and to examine the factor structure of the EDBI.

Design and Method: The sample of this cross-sectional study consisted of 947 participants (275 men and 672 women), with a mean age of 23.40 years ($SD = 3.99$). Participants were in the current relationship for an average of 34 months. Participants completed a self-reported questionnaire on sociodemographic and relational information and the Portuguese version of the Extradidyadic Behavior Inventory.

Results: Most participants (66.2% of men and 60.4% of women) reported engagement in face-to-face EDB, and 50.2% of men and 42.1% of women reported engagement in online EDB. Men reported significantly higher engagement in online interactions than women. The exploratory factor analysis identified a two-factor structure for both face-to-face (physical/sexual and emotional) and online (sexual and emotional) EDB. Men reported significantly higher scores than women in all forms of extradyadic involvement.

Conclusions: The two-factor models identified for face-to-face and online extradyadic involvement are consistent with the perspective that differentiates two types of infidelity – sexual and emotional. By covering a comprehensive list of clearly defined EDB, the EDBI overcomes important limitations of research on infidelity.

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIATION-INDUCED ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION USING CONVENTIONAL PELVIC RADIATION THERAPY IN A RAT MODEL

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Objective: Radiation therapy (RT) is an effective and common treatment for prostate cancer. Although RT-induced erectile dysfunction (ED) is one of the particularly devastating side effects, there is a lack of preclinical studies on RT-induced ED. The aim of this study was to develop a RT-induced ED rat model.

Design and Method: 10 adult male Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were divided into control (n=5) and RT group (n=5). Irradiated rats received external pelvic radiation in a single 24 Gy fraction. After 10 weeks, intracavernous pressure (ICP) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) were measured with cavernous nerve electrical stimulation.

Results: ICP/MAP ratios in the RT group were significantly lower than those in the control group (p=0.009). In the RT group, only focal loss of hair on irradiated area was observed, and there were no significant physical and physiological changes.

Conclusions: In SD rats, external pelvic radiation in a single 24 Gy fraction induced decreased erectile function significantly, and did not cause serious adverse events. These results suggest that a rat model induced by external pelvic radiation in a single 24 Gy fraction is feasible and safe.

THE ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANTI-MICROBIAL EFFECTS OF THE NOVEL HERBAL FORMULATION (WSY-1075) ON CHRONIC BACTERIAL PROSTATITIS RAT MODEL

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial effects of a new herbal formula (WSY-1075) in a chronic bacterial prostatitis rat model.

Design and Method: Thirty two male Wistar rats were used in the study. Experimental chronic bacterial prostatitis was induced by instillation of bacterial suspension (*Escherichia coli* 10⁸ per ml) into the prostatic urethra. Animals were followed for 4 weeks. After the induction of prostatitis, the rats were randomly divided into one of four treatment groups: control (n=8), ciprofloxacin (n=8), WSY-1075 (400 mg/kg) (n=8), and WSY-1075 (400 mg/kg) + ciprofloxacin (n=8). After 4 weeks of treatment, the prostatic pro-inflammatory cytokine (tumor necrosis factor-alpha, interleukin [IL]-6, and IL-8) levels, anti-oxidant effects (superoxide dismutase) and histological findings were noted.

Results: The use of ciprofloxacin, WSY-1075, and WSY-1075 with ciprofloxacin showed statistically significant decreases in bacterial growth and improvements in the reduction of prostatic inflammation compared with the control group (P<0.05). The WSY-1075 with ciprofloxacin group showed a statistically significant decrease in bacterial growth and improvement in prostatic inflammation compared with the ciprofloxacin group (P <0.05).

Conclusions: These results suggest that WSY-1075 may have anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects, as well as a synergistic effect with ciprofloxacin. Therefore, we suggest that the combination of WSY-1075 and ciprofloxacin may be effective in treating chronic bacterial prostatitis to obtain a higher rate of treatment success.

Couple and Sexuality

- E.M. Domínguez, P.L. Villaizán, F. Cabello, F.J. Del Río, E.M. Bartolomé, M. Larrazábal, J. Calaveras, N. Molina, M.D. Sánchez: Do loving relationships have any influence on sexual desire and on demand for sexual counselling after an acute coronary event?
- V. Verrastro, L. Fontanesi, V. Saladino, P. Diotaiuti, F. Petruccelli: Sexual coercion in intimate relationship: testing evolutionary hypothesis in a sample of Italian men
- E. Kowalewska, M. Gola: Polish adaptation of sexual arousability inventory (SAI-PL) and validation for males

DO LOVING RELATIONSHIPS HAVE ANY INFLUENCE ON SEXUAL DESIRE AND ON DEMAND FOR SEXUAL COUNSELLING AFTER AN ACUTE CORONARY EVENT?

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Objective: To assess whether to have a steady loving relationship changes sexual desire, level of depression and subjective need for sexual counselling to those patients who have suffered an Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) episode within the last year

Design and Method: The sample consisted of males under 76, with a diagnosis of ACS episode, from September 1st 2014 to August 31st 2015, within the area of The University Health Care Hospital Complex of Palencia. They were appointed by a telephone call at the local Health Center to hold a personal interview in which they answered an inquiry ad hoc and the validated Beck's Depression Questionnaire and Sexual Desire and Aversion to Sex (DESEA) Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the statistical program SPSS Statistics 20.0.

Results: 73% of patients in our sample had a partner. When applied non-parametric U-Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis as statistical contrast, it shows that loving relationships do not have any influence neither on patients' sexual desire, nor on their demand for greater sexual counselling. It was also found that there is a direct correlation between the parameters of DESEA Questionnaire and de score reached on Beck's Depression Questionnaire. And finally, that a decreased sexual desire will not influence their request for sexual advice.

Conclusions: Sexual desire is a characteristic part of each person and that is confirmed in the participants of our research. Patients continued keeping interest for their sexuality after having suffer an ACS within the last year, regardless of the stability of their sexual relationships.

SEXUAL COERCION IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP: TESTING EVOLUTIONARY HYPOTHESIS IN A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN MEN

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Objective: The present research aims to testing the hypothesis suggesting that, according to evolutionary theory, sexual coercion and psychological violence in intimate relationship may be strongly related with male jealousy. We also suggest that sexual coercion could be related to anxious/avoidant attachment style and dissatisfaction.

Design and Method: 700 males (18-65, M=32.01 SD= 10.58), in a relationship for at least 1 year, filled out questionnaires about socio-demographic and relationship information, a.e. jealousy, and satisfaction. Sexual Coercion in Intimate Relationship (SCIRS, Goetz and Shackelford, 2009) and CaMir (Pierrehumbert et al., 1996) to assess attachment styles, were administered too.

Results: Our results confirmed the hypothesis: higher scores in the SCIRS scale are correlated with jealousy ($r = .311$ $p < .01$), and satisfaction ($r = -.267$ $p < .01$). Participants with anxious and avoidant attachment style are more likely to have higher scores in the SCIRS questionnaire. Moreover, younger males (< 30 years old) show higher scores in the SCIRS total score ($F = 10.42$, $p < .01$), and in the three subscales, Resource Manipulation/Violence ($F = 9.95$, $p < .01$), Commitment Manipulation ($F = 10.30$, $p < .01$) and Defection Threat ($F = 7.67$, $p < .05$), than older participants, according to the evolutionary hypothesis.

Conclusions: Sexual coercion could include physical force, in intimate relationship also may include emotional and resource manipulation. Our results have confirmed the hypothesis suggesting that those behaviours are related to jealousy, satisfaction, and anxious/avoidant attachment styles. We believe that these findings could be helpful to create ad hoc programs to prevent intimate violence and abuse.

POLISH ADAPTATION OF SEXUAL AROUSABILITY INVENTORY (SAI-PL) AND VALIDATION FOR MALES

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Objective: Sexual arousability is defined as an ability to react with sexual arousal in response to external and internal stimuli. Sexual arousability measures are important for research purposes and for diagnostics of sexual dysfunctions. Self-assessment techniques can be used for such measurement. Due to absence of Polish-language psychometric tools dedicated to sexual arousability measures we adapted Sexual Arousability Inventory; (SAI; Hoon et al., 1976).

Design and Method: Psychometrical characteristic of Polish version of SAI (SAI-PL) was examined in the study with 132 participants (42 females, 90 males) aged 18 – 45. Participants were recruited through the student groups, support groups, non-profit organization, Internet, and personal contact. Validation with behavioral factors was performed on the group of 39 heterosexual males consuming pornography on the weekly basis.

Results: SAI-PL has a very high internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha = .912), and the same structural factor as original SAI. In addition, the results indicate the high accuracy of the tool relative to the group of men that has not been verified in previous studies devoted to the English version, validated only on a group of women.

Conclusions: Due to the simple construction and good psychometric properties SAI-PL can be successfully used to diagnose sexual arousability disorders, in the assessment of the therapy, as well as for research purposes.

Gender Identity Dysphoria / Gender Dysphoria (DSM 5)

- C. Crespi, M. Molo, G. Motta, F. Lanfranco: Age of onset and quality of body image during a sex reassignment program
- M. Santilli, V. Verrastro, R. Valenzano, A. Palombi, J. Bruni, M. Carmellini: Self-esteem and distortion of body image in subjects with gender dysphoria: A pilot study
- L. Lara, A. Romão, M. Santos, A. Giami, M. Sá, R. Ferriani, M. Lerri: Clinical and emotional aspects of transgender people

AGE OF ONSET AND QUALITY OF BODY IMAGE DURING A SEX REASSIGNMENT PROGRAM

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Objective: The aim of the study was to evaluate the quality of body image during a Sex Reassignment Program in a sample of gender dysphoric adults comparing subjects with early onset versus late onset subjects.

Design and Method: The sample was composed of 70 gender dysphoric adults (35 transwomen and 35 transmen) before and one year after hormonal treatment.

The clinical sessions and the WHO quality of life questionnaire (WHOQOL-100) were used to collect data; in particular we considered the Body Image subscale and some data about plastic surgery.

The questionnaire was administered at the beginning of hormonal therapy and at least one year after hormonal treatment to compare the quality of the body image.

Results: The majority of the subjects showed a better quality of body image one year after hormonal treatment: the Body Image subscale showed higher scores both in transmen and in transwomen.

The comparison between early onset subjects versus late onset subjects didn't show any statistical significant differences in the quality of body image. Also, no differences have been found between transmen and transwomen.

Conclusions: The hormonal treatment showed a positive impact on body image. The quality of the body image doesn't seem to be influenced by the age of onset.

SELF-ESTEEM AND DISTORTION OF BODY IMAGE IN SUBJECTS WITH GENDER DYSPHORIA: A PILOT STUDY

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Objective: The aim of our study is to see if after surgical intervention there is an increase in self-esteem and decrease in body uneasiness in subjects with Gender Dysphoria.

Also we have to compare the results between male-to-female transexual and female-to-male transexual, between young and old subjects and correlation between self-esteem, body uneasiness and personality and psychopathology.

Design and Method: We recruited 30 subjects with GD (MtF-TR and FtM-TR) before and after surgical intervention and we have them administered three tests : BUT, Body Uneasiness Test (Cuzzolaro et al., 2000) for the measurement of distortion of body image; BASIC SE, Basic Self-Esteem Scale, (Forsman et al., 2003) for the measurement of self-esteem and MMPI-2 for the personality and psychopathology.

Results: Our hypothesis was confirmed. The results before and after surgical intervention indicated that also the distortion of the body image were inversely proportional to levels of self-esteem and that there was a difference in levels of self-esteem between MtF-TR and FtM-TR and between young and old subjects.

Conclusions: The results appear to suggest that the Self-Esteem Training could be successful in improving body image and in increasing body satisfaction in GD subjects. It might be interesting to see if, after the operation, the level of self-esteem and the perception of body image would change.

CLINICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

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Objective: Our aim was to assess clinical characteristics and the rates of attempting suicide in subjects with gender dysphoria (GD).

Design and Method: This is a cross-sectional study of adults with GD. Symptoms of anxiety and depression were measured using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). A Psychologist performed an individual semi-structured audio-recorded interview to obtain data on sociodemographics (schooling, occupation, professional activity, family income, marital status, place of residence, living partner, type of dwelling, and religion), life habits, marital status, social experience, prevalence of suicide attempts, and history of psychological and psychiatric treatment.

Results: Forty-four subjects participated: 36(82%) trans-women and 8(18%) trans-men. GD patients had a high prevalence of anxiety 43(98%), 36(100%) of trans-women and 7(87.5%) of trans-men and depression 36(82%), 29(80.5%) of trans-women and 7(87.5%) of trans-men. A total of 32(73%) subjects attempted suicide. Subjects living with partners, parents, or others had a lower prevalence of depression than those living alone ($p=0.03$), and subjects who were married had a lower prevalence of depression than those who were dating or single ($p=0.03$).

Conclusions: There was a high prevalence of attempted suicide in this sample. Anxiety and depression were common in patients with GD who were undergoing sex reassignment treatment. The lower prevalence of depression in married patients and in those living with partners, parents, or others suggests that an affective relationship provides emotional support for these subjects. Thus, improving the relationship status may reduce the prevalence of depressive symptoms in GD patients.

Paraphilias: D. Sendler, M. Lew-Starowicz: Online forums allow pedophiles to redeem their sins: A qualitative evaluation of pedophilic traits among internet users.

ONLINE FORUMS ALLOW PEDOPHILES TO REDEEM THEIR SINS: A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF PEDOPHILIC TRAITS AMONG INTERNET USERS

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Objective: In the era of widely accessible internet, individuals with pedophilic traits discover digital modes of engaging in sexual fantasizing about children. This study evaluates activities of pedophilic communities on the internet.

Design and Method: Responses of self-identified pedophiles on internet forums were qualitatively evaluated. Relevant forums, specializing in mental health, were identified through having threads on “sexuality”, “paraphilias”, and “pedophilia”. Chat spaces with minimum 200 replies were included in data sets. Responses of registered users were tracked and evaluated to see whether these individuals consistently engaged in discussions relevant to pedophilic context. To confirm self-reported pedophilic traits of participants, descriptions were cross-referenced with DSM-5 criteria for pedophilia.

Results: Common points of discussion between self-identified pedophiles included: ineffectiveness of psychotherapeutic treatment, crowdsourcing information about what makes it illegal to possess child pornography, chats about what amount of clothing makes a child less sexually appealing, and fears of relapsing due to access to online child pornography.

Conclusions: Streamlined access to internet allows sharing of various materials - including pornography - and correlates with rise in paraphilic perversion online. Pedophiles are building small online communities, where they share fantasies and experiences with each other. This study offers unique glimpse into a typical conversation between self-identified pedophiles and highlights the need to restructure rehabilitation approach for pedophiles. In particular, therapy sessions should implement monitoring of online browsing activities of pedophiles undergoing treatment as part of conduct management.

Psychiatry and Sexual Health

- R. Kowalczyk, T. Krystyan, D. Dudek, M. Krzystanek, M. Lew-Starowicz, W. Merk, K. Waszynska, A. Daren: The sexuality of male patients with affective disorders - demographic and clinical features
- S. Lee, J. Kim, K. Moon, J. Park: The impact of testicular loss on the psychopathology of young patients: population-based analysis of 4 million examinees of manpower administration database
- K. Kyung Min, L. Sang Hyuk: Clinical characteristics of female panic disorder with early sexual abuse history

THE SEXUALITY OF MALE PATIENTS WITH AFFECTIVE DISORDERS - DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL FEATURES

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Objective: Aim: The aim of this study was to explore sexuality (frequency and willingness to initiate sexual contact, opinions on sexual life and possible sexual dysfunctions) among Polish male patients treated in psychiatric clinics with a diagnosis of affective disorder.

Design and Method: Method: 62 men aged 23-61 years with diagnosed affective disorder according to ICD-10 criteria were included. Participants were asked to complete the Kratochvil Sexual Function of Man (SFM/K) Questionnaire and the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT). Obtained data was complemented by socio-medical history, including type of affective disorder, duration of the disease, drug abuse, and somatic comorbidities.

Results: Results: 52% of participants were diagnosed with bipolar disorder, the second most common diagnosis was recurrent depressive disorder. Bipolar men reported more often sexual contacts, more frequently had a good feeling after sexual intercourse. 61% of respondents reported at least one sexual dysfunction. Most common psychological factor was fear of failing as sexual partner. Statistically significant influences on the average SFM/K total score were: age at the onset of illness, duration of affective disorders and its treatment, number of hospitalizations.

Conclusions: Averaged total score of SFM/K, for all examined men was found to range moderate results. Recurrent depression seem to be more strongly correlated with lower scores, so global as well as within each response, rather than affective phase in bipolar disorder. Greater differentiation relates to “duration of intercourse” and “problems with premature ejaculation”.

THE IMPACT OF TESTICULAR LOSS ON THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF YOUNG PATIENTS: POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS OF 4 MILLION EXAMINEES OF MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION DATABASE

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Objective: Patients of hypogonadism have high risk of depression and anxiety with impaired quality of life but the psychopathological impact of testicular loss without hypogonadism is rarely reported. We studied the impact of unilateral or bilateral testicular loss on psychopathology.

Design and Method: We retrospectively analyzed 4 million cases of Manpower Administration (MA) database for the evaluation of the psychopathological status of men with testicular loss. For screening psychopathological status, we used the Military Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). The examinees of testicular loss were defined at least 50% decrease of testicular volume at CT scan. The examinees without severe medical disability were classified as normal control group. The abnormal result of MMPI scale was defined as a score more than one standard deviation.

Results: In this cross-sectional study, total 3932 unilateral testicular absent examinees (UTAE) and 203 bilateral testicular absent examinees (BTAE) were screened. After exclusion of examinees with abnormal response, total 3562 UTAEs and 171 BTAEs were included for final analysis. The abnormal rate of anxiety (15.5% vs. 9.5%), depression (18.3% vs. 10.6%), somatization (18.6% vs 8.7%) and personality disorder (16.8% vs. 13.7%) were higher in UTAE group than matched control. The abnormal rate of depression (18.3% vs. 15.8%) and somatization (18.6% vs. 12.6%) in UTAE group were even higher than in BTAE group.

Conclusions: Our population based study suggests young patients with testicular loss are psychopathological vulnerable condition. More active psychopathological screening is indicated for young testicular loss patients.

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE PANIC DISORDER WITH EARLY SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY

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Objective: Research has accumulated over the past several years demonstrating a relationship between childhood trauma such as sexual abuse and female panic disorder (PD). Most of studies have generally suffered from methodological limitations, including small sample size and not controlling for psychiatric comorbidity and suicidality which can influence the clinical characteristics. This study aimed to investigate differences of demographic and clinical characteristics between female PD patients with (PD+S) and without early sexual abuse history (PD-S).

Design and Method: We examined data from 101 patients diagnosed with PD. We divided the patients with PD into PD-S (69 patients) and PD+S (32 patients) to compare demographic (age, marriage, education, suicidality history, comorbidity) and clinical characteristics [coping strategies, Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Panic disorder severity (PDSS), Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI), Albany Panic and Phobia Questionnaire (APPQ) - agoraphobia subscale, NEO-neuroticism (NEO-N)]. IBM SPSS version 21.0 was used for statistical analysis.

Results: There were no differences between PD+S group and PD-S group with respect to demographics and coping strategies, BAI, BDI, PDSS and ASI. Compared to the PD-S, PD+S group showed higher levels of neuroticism ($p=0.00$) and agoraphobia ($p=0.04$).

Conclusions: The current study suggests that female PD+S patients can be associated with neuroticism and agoraphobia. Therefore it may be needed to pay attention to the sexual abuse history in female patients with PD.

Sexual Aggression

E. Kowalewska, M. Gola: Polish adaptation of sexual addiction screening test revised (SAST-PL)

POLISH ADAPTATION OF SEXUAL ADDICTION SCREENING TEST REVISED (SAST-PL)

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Objective: Addictive sexual behaviors are being identified with increasing frequency in the practices of psychology and psychiatry, and are gaining more and more attention from researchers. There are actually 25 different questionnaires for assessing the level of loss of control over sexual behaviors (LoCoSB). None of them have been adapted and validated in a Polish language version. The aim of our work was to make such an adaptation of the Sexual Addiction Screening Test – Revised (SAST-R).

Design and Method: For the purpose of psychometric features examination and validation of the Polish version of SAST-R for males (SAST-PL-M), we recruited 116 heterosexual men receiving psychological treatment due to LoCoSB and meeting the criteria for hypersexual disorder. The control group consisted of 442 heterosexual males using internet pornography but having never looked for any psychological help due to LoCoSB. Psychometrical characteristic of SAST-R for females (SAST-PL-W) was examined in the study with 423 women. Validation was performed on the group of 34 females (17 women receiving psychological treatment due to LoCoSB).

Results: Both SAST-PL-M and SAST-PL-W have high reliability ($\alpha = .904$ for SAST-PL-M and $\alpha = .762$ for SAST-PL-W), and good filtering characteristics for identification of people who are potentially experiencing difficulty with control over sexual behaviors.

Conclusions: SAST-PL can be used as an efficient screening test for symptoms of LoCoSB in clinical and research setups. Results below 6 points indicate a high probability of no problems, while more than 5 points can indicate the need for additional clinical interviews.

Sexual Dysfunctions

- P. Ganesan Adaikan, A. Al Mahmood Siddiquee, L. Chu Lau, B. Bin Said, M. Chong, J. Chan, S. Hin Teoh: Human endothelial progenitor cells as a novel therapeutic option to treat severe erectile dysfunction in obese type 2 diabetic rats
- A. Elias: A mind-body model for educating men with sexual dysfunction post prostate cancer
- R. Pereira, C. Oliveira, P. Nobre: Sexual thoughts mediate the association between sexual dysfunction and pain intensity in men with genital pain
- H. Son, J. Park, S. Cho, M. Cho: 10 year interval study for prevalence and risk factors of female sexual dysfunction in Korea: Korean internet sexuality survey (kiss) 2014
- P. Letizia, G. Alei, A. Rossi, F. De Marco: Penile low-intensity shock wave therapy for erectile dysfunction: personal experience
- B. Lee, Y. Lee, J. Yu: Hospital based sexual rehabilitation programs for persons with disabilities (PWDS)
- M. Gómez-Lugo, P. Vallejo-Medina, J.P. Saffón, D. Saavedra-Roa, C.P. Pérez-Durán, L. Marchal-Bertrand: Sexual dysfunction prevalence and sociodemographic background in a Colombian sample
- M. Giuliani, A. Latini, M. Tedesco, M.G. Dona, M. Ambrifi, C. Cota, A. Cristaudo: Quality of sexual life among patients with genital lichen sclerosus
- H. Fejza, I. Tolaj, D. Tahirsylaj, A. Idrizi, L. Jemini: The prevalence of male sexual dysfunction in Kosovo

HUMAN ENDOTHELIAL PROGENITOR CELLS AS A NOVEL THERAPEUTIC OPTION TO TREAT SEVERE ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN OBESE TYPE 2 DIABETIC RATS

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Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a consequence of a number of medical conditions, with a high prevalence among men with type II diabetes. We investigated the effect of intracavernous injection of human umbilical cord blood derived endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) on ED in a type II diabetic rat model.

Erectile function was first assessed by cavernous nerve electrostimulation in Zucker Diabetic Fat (ZDF) rats aged 24 weeks to establish the baseline intracavernous pressure (ICP). At the age of 28 weeks, severe ED was confirmed. ZDF rats at age 29 weeks were randomised into 3 groups: treatment with 1million and 2million EPCs, and control, PBS. The injected animals were maintained with daily cyclosporine (10mg/kg) for 4 weeks, followed by the evaluation of erectile function and immunohistochemistry of penile tissue.

The maximum (mean±SD) ICP observed for EPCs treated animals were significantly higher, 24.7±7.4 and 42.1±5.2 mmHg for 1million and 2million EPCs respectively in comparison to 4.4±1.6 mmHg in the age-matched PBS treated animals ($p<0.001$). EPCs treatment also improved the smooth muscle content of the cavernosum ($p<0.001$) and the expression of eNOS, RECA-1 and nNOS ($p<0.05$) compared to the PBS control.

In conclusion, we showed for the first time that human cord blood derived EPCs significantly improved severe ED in ZDF rats in a dose-dependent manner through improvement of the nerve and endothelium function and also through preservation of smooth muscle cells in the cavernosum.

A MIND-BODY MODEL FOR EDUCATING MEN WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION POST PROSTATE CANCER

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Objective: An educational and clinical tool used to assist patients, and their partners, in understanding the importance of the Mind-Body connection in relation to sexual difficulties following Prostate cancer.

Design and Method: This Mind/Body model was developed over 20 years working in Psychosexual Medicine and Therapy. It has been used in helping men with desire and arousal problems, erectile dysfunction and ejaculatory concerns. It helps couples think about contributing factors and barriers to a satisfying sexual relationship, and helps them identify factors, which are getting in the way or missing, in order to maintain intimacy.

It has been applied in outpatient hospital clinics, private practice settings, and in education of health professionals.

Clinically, it is adapted to each individual or couple with regards to their presenting complaint, past history, current circumstances, and the dynamics operating in their relationship.

Results: Patients have reported that the use of this model:

- 1) Demonstrates that the clinician understands their experience.
- 2) Provides a framework for understanding their specific biopsychosociocultural factors, which need to be addressed in order to treat the sexual difficulties.
- 3) Helps them recognize repetitive vicious cycles contributing to the exacerbation and maintenance of their difficulties.
- 4) Provides practical stepping stones to creating the kind of intimate / sexual connection they would like.

Conclusions: This Mind/Body Model provides a clear educational tool for developing practical therapeutic interventions for men with Prostate cancer and their partners. It is used in conjunction with medical penile rehabilitation.

SEXUAL THOUGHTS MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND PAIN INTENSITY IN MEN WITH GENITAL PAIN

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Objective: This study aims to test the mediation role of sexually-related thoughts on the relationship between sexual functioning and pain intensity in men with genital pain.

Design and Method: A total of 50 men with genital pain completed an online survey. Participants answered the automatic thoughts subscale of the Sexual Modes Questionnaire (Male Version), the International Index of Erectile Function and the McGill Pain Questionnaire (the Short Form). Mediation analysis was conducted through linear regression equations. A Sobel test was used to assess the significance of the mediation effect.

Results: In Step 1, the regression of sexual functioning on the mediator was significant, $\beta = -.68$, $t(50) = -5.8$, $p < .001$. Step 2 showed that the regression of sexual functioning on pain intensity was also significant, $\beta = -.39$, $t(50) = -2.6$, $p = .014$. Step 3 showed a significant effect of the mediator on the pain intensity, $\beta = .68$, $t(50) = 3.8$, $p = .001$. Also, sexual functioning was no longer a significant predictor of pain intensity, $\beta = .06$, $t(50) = .37$, $p = .711$. Additionally, the Sobel test found a partial mediation effect ($z = 2.37$, $p = .018$).

Conclusions: Findings showed that negative sexually-related thoughts partially mediated the relationship between sexual functioning and pain intensity in men with genital pain. Results are consistent with previous research and reinforce the use of cognitive techniques in the evaluation and treatment of male genital pain.

10 YEAR INTERVAL STUDY FOR PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN KOREA: KOREAN INTERNET SEXUALITY SURVEY (KISS) 2014

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Objective: We conveyed 10 year interval survey, named Korean Internet Sexuality Survey (KISS) 2014 to investigate the prevalence and the risk factors of Female Sexual Dysfunction (FSD) in Korea.

Design and Method: The Internet-based survey was performed in 20-59 year old women via e-mail and they were asked to answer the questionnaire only if they were sexually active, having sex more than once per month during the last 6 months, following the same method of our previous study in 2004.

Results: In total, 516 responses were analyzed. The mean age of the subjects was 38.1 ± 10.3 . We defined FSD as FSFI total score under 25.0 and the prevalence of FSD was 46.7%. The prevalence of FSD in each age group increased with age: 23.7% in 20s, 45.4% in 30s, 51.4% in 40s and 72% in 50s. The prevalence of FSD in 20s decreased significantly from 44.3% in 2004 to 23.7% in 2014 (p -value=0.000). All six domains of FSD increased with age. Especially, lubrication and pain domain dysfunctions were highly prevalent in 50s. The risk factors for FSD were analyzed as constipation, Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Overactive Bladder Symptom Score (OABSS). Women with older age at first intercourse, increasing number of sexual partners and use of contraceptive pill had lower risk to have FSD.

Conclusions: FSD was still highly prevalent in Korea and it increased with age. Compared to the previous study, prevalence of FSD in 20s significantly decreased. Further periodic study is necessary to widen the scope of understanding FSD.

PENILE LOW-INTENSITY SHOCK WAVE THERAPY FOR ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

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Objective: Penile extracorporeal low-intensity shock wave therapy (LIST) to the penis has recently emerged as a novel and promising modality in the treatment of erectile dysfunction. LIST can improve penile blood flow and endothelial function by stimulating angiogenesis in the penis.

Design and Method: We applied LIST to patients with mild to moderate vasculogenic ED who responded well to the use of PDE5i. The treatment protocol consisted of one treatment sessions per week for 6 weeks, a 6 -week no-treatment interval. Each session comprised the application of 3000 shock waves (energy intensity of 4 mJ/mm³) to each penile shaft and 1000 shock waves for each crura.

Results: The results showed that 6 weeks after treatment, erectile function improved in the 85% of the cases, good result was achieved in 10% and no results in 5% of the patients. The average increase in the IIEF-EF domain score was 8.8 points. Furthermore, erectile function and penile blood flow were measured using nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT) and color-power Doppler of the penis. All NPT parameters improved as recorded by significant increases in the duration of the erections and penile rigidity.

Conclusions: The treatment options for ED have greatly expanded and include PDE5i, intracavernosal injections, and penile prostheses. Our experience presented here demonstrate that LIST of the corpora cavernosa is a novel therapeutic option for ED. LIST may have a fundamental effect on penile endothelial function, increasing penile blood flow, and improving erectile function and consequently sexual satisfaction.

HOSPITAL BASED SEXUAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDS)

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Objective: Sexual intimacy is a basic right given to all humans. However, many PWD give up on their sex life, and equally, medical professionals are not effectively prepared to deal with these issues.

Design and Method: In 1996, we began a Sexual Rehabilitation Program for PWDs. We delivered about 28,000 cases of sexual counseling and education, and 1,700 cases of sex therapy for erectile dysfunction. 380 couples used the ‘sex practice room’ in our hospital. We have conducted 21 research studies, produced 3 books and 1 DVD about sexual rehabilitation. Annual seminars are being held and as well as three day workshops for couples.

Results: We studied sexual function and satisfaction of 214 spinal cord injured males and 49 female partners. The significant factors affecting sexual satisfaction of the patients were erectile function and sexual satisfaction before injury. Based on the results, we developed several programs, such as the 4 week small counseling program and the ‘sex practice room’ program.

380 couples with SCI have used the sex practice room. Among them, 71 spinal cord injured males and partners participated. 41 couples had successful penile-vaginal intercourse and 91.3% of them used the woman-on-top position. 90% of the users reported that the experience of using the ‘sex practice room’ was helpful.

Conclusions: Since 1996, we have developed many sexual rehabilitation programs and conducted counseling, sex therapy and research. Now we can confidently conclude that the hospital based rehabilitation program is very useful and essential for persons with disabilities.

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION PREVALENCE AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND IN A COLOMBIAN SAMPLE

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Objective: Sexual dysfunction is an important public health concern. Sexual dysfunctions, characterized by disturbances in sexual desire, arousal, erection, orgasm or sexual satisfaction have been reported in different research around the world. Prevalence range of disturbances is from 20% to 30% and 40% to 45% for men and women respectively.

The aim of this study was to explore prevalence of sexual dysfunction in a Colombian male and female sample.

Design and Method: Sample was composed by a non-representative national sample of 1366 women and 1410 men, aged from 18 to 73. To assess sexual dysfunction the Colombian version of the Massachusetts General Hospital- Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (MGH-SFQ) was used.

Results: Results indicate on one hand that sexual dysfunction is more prevalent in women (42.5%) than men (32.1 %). On the other hand, in women, problems related to desire (28.5%) were more common, while in men those related to desire and sexual satisfaction, 21.4% and 21% respectively, were more prevalent. In women, problems related to desire (28.5%) were more common, while in men those related to desire and sexual satisfaction 21.4% and 21%, respectively were more prevalent. Furthermore, no evidence was found about the relationship between the sociodemographic characteristic (socioeconomic level, years of education and religion) and the sexual dysfunction; with exception of age. These results are similar to those observed in other cultures.

Conclusions: This study shows the importance of epidemiologic research in male and female sexual dysfunction for the identification of risk factors.

QUALITY OF SEXUAL LIFE AMONG PATIENTS WITH GENITAL LICHEN SCLEROSUS

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Objective: To evaluate the quality of sexual life in patients with genital lichen sclerosis (LS) recruited in a trial aimed to assess the efficacy of innovative surgical treatments.

Design and Method: The Index of Sexual Satisfaction (ISS) questionnaire was used. The Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) was also used to assess the level of pain/discomfort and the grade of interference of LS in daily activities, social relationships, happiness, mood and sleeping. Patients were evaluated at baseline, 4,12, and 24 weeks after treatment.

Results: From May 2014 to December 2015, 74 heterosexual patients (52 men, 70.3%, median age 52, IQR: 37-68; 22 women, 29.7%, median age 59.2, IQR: 42-73) with genital LS were evaluated. Fifty-nine patients (79.7%) were sexually active; among these, 45 (76.3%) were in a stable sexual partnership. Overall, 56 patients (75.7%) reported a high degree of genital pain/discomfort, particularly the female patients (18/22, 81.8%), and measurable interferences in selected well-being dimensions, such as mood balancing and social relationships. Overall, 49 patients (66.2%) had a current/history of secondary sexual disorders after the onset of LS; dyspareunia (32/49, 59.1%) and desire disorders (8/49, 16.3%) were reported; vulvodinia (5/22, 22.7%), and erectile dysfunction (4/32, 12.5%) were also experienced. Over two-thirds of the sexually active patients who were in a stable partnership (31/45, 68.9%) declared a decrease in the number and quality of sexual intercourses per month.

Conclusions: LS affects dramatically the quality of sexual life and secondary sexual disorders are very frequent among LS patients. Thus, a sexological support is needed for this population.

THE PREVALENCE OF MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN KOSOVO

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Objective: To research the prevalence of male sexual dysfunction among men population in Kosovo.

Design and Method: The cross-sectional study was done during the year 2015, including 530 male respondents of all ages living in Kosovo. The respondents completed the Brief Sexual Symptom Checklist for Men to assess sexual desire, erectile dysfunction, ejaculatory and orgasmic dysfunctions, penile curvature and pain during sex. The data were collected using Survey Monkey while statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software package (Version 20.0, Chicago, IL, USA).

Results: The prevalence of man not satisfied with their sexual function was 32.2%. The problem was present for more than a year in 54% of respondents. Premature ejaculation was the leading problem (34%) followed by erectile dysfunction (24.4%) and problems with little or no interest in sex (17.9%). The problem was age related: the respondents younger than 25 years reported as a main problem premature ejaculation (31%) while respondents with age above 50 reported the erection as a main problem (60.5%). The 76.4% of men are ready to talk about those problems with their doctor.

Conclusions: The prevalence of male sexual dysfunction in Kosovo is similar to other studies and is age related. Younger population reported premature ejaculation while the oldest population recognized erectile dysfunction as a main problem.

Sexual Medicine

- V. Basile, M. G. Iannace, A. Quartuccio: The joint work of gynecologist and psychologist in the treatment of sexual pain disorders and vulvar vestibulitis and the use of visnadina
- A. Pozarskis, J. Pozarska, J. Erenpreiss: Late-onset hypogonadism in Latvia
- N. Nersisyan, A. Hakobyan: The influence of erotic libido age on female sexual development
- S. Lee, D. Cho, K. Kim, N. Joo, K. Kim: Combined effect of blood cadmium and lead levels on testosterone level in Korean men
- S. Jeh, D. Seo, S. Choi, S. Kam, J. Hwa, K. Chung, J. Hyun: Relationship between serum testosterone and nocturia in men without benign prostate enlargement
- P.J. Nobre, A.L. Quinta Gomes, E. Janssen, G. Adaikan: Psychobiological predictors of sexual function in patients with prostate cancer after radical prostatectomy
- A. Attaky, M. Falone Percival: Sexual addiction: different therapeutic approaches? A review of the literature

THE JOINT WORK OF GYNECOLOGIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE TREATMENT OF SEXUAL PAIN DISORDERS AND VULVAR VESTIBULITIS AND THE USE OF VISNADINA

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Objective: Actually, sexual pain disorders could be interpreted in a much broader sense to include also non-coital sex disorders (for example clitoris pain or vulvar vestibulitis pain during petting). The Vulvar Vestibulitis (VV) sums up the complexity of interacting values in the genesis of pain. The VV is a clinical disorder characterized by three symptoms for excellence: 1) Acute vestibule pain at any attempt of penetration; 2) Tenderness caused by pressure in the vaginal vestibule: if we consider the entrance to the vaginal orifice as a clock face, the pain is at its greatest in the 5 and 7 areas; 3) Erythema of various degrees in the vaginal vestibule.

Design and Method: Vulvar vestibulitis as a multi system disorder involves the mucosa of the vaginal vestibule and can become home to an intense inflammatory response; it also involves the immune system with the proliferation of painful nerve endings, the nervous system, the muscular and vascular system. Symptoms associated with VV can be of a urinary nature, with an urgent need to urinate after intercourse, or chronic cystitis or the onset of pain with the same characteristics as dyspareunia during a gynecological examination and so on.

Results: In an outpatients setting which differs from the usual psychological/gynecological one, the presence of two specialists, that is a psychologist and a gynecologist at the gynecological examination may help. During the checkup when the speculum is inserted into the vagina to get a direct observation of the structure of the vagina, any lesions caused by chronic inflammation of the vaginal vestibule can be highlighted. The psychologist on the other side of the bed keeping direct eye contact with the patient can help her to manage the anxiety or pain linked to the moment of finger penetration or with the use of diagnostic instruments, as

well as breathing management through autogenic training which will lower any anxiety-related situations. Eye contact can also keep the patient anchored to the real situation and keep her in touch with reality which can easily be distorted in a panic situation.

Conclusions: In these conditions the gynecologist can carry out his examination, with penetration for example giving the patient a direct experience of it which in turn can act as a positive feedback for future experience. The use of Visnadina (Refeel Spray) is particularly useful for patients who suffer generally from painful sex and sexual arousal disorders. Refeel Spray was the product used as the reference sample in these cases.

LATE-ONSET HYPOGONADISM IN LATVIA

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Objective: The aim of this study was to examine how common is LOH in Latvian men and to determine the target audience that needs screening for LOH.

Design and Method: 300 men over the age of 40 who came to their family doctors and to sexologists were asked to complete the questionnaires for Aging Male Symptoms Rating Scale. Men were divided in three groups based on their age: 40-49 years old, 50-59 years old, and >59 years old. The men who according to the AMS questionnaires had suspicion of LOH symptoms were asked to check their level of testosterone in the blood serum. The authors also have summarized the data on the spread of different chronic diseases among the men.

Results: 134 men were asked to check level of testosterone in the blood serum. 29% of men appeared to have hypogonadism. 38% of this men appeared to have adiposity, 77% - hypertension, 18% – diabetes, 51% – dislipidemia, 66%– erectile dysfunction. Among men with normal testosterone level adiposity was found in 29%, hypertension-in 56%, diabetes-in 5%, dislipidemia-in 39%, erectile dysfunction-in 61%. Significantly in hypogonadal men in the group 50-59 years was more frequent hypertension, and in all groups – diabetes mellitus.

Conclusions: 1/3 of men aged 40 and older have diagnosis of LOH in the groups under research.

It is necessary to check testosterone and free testosterone level: in all men 50-59 years old with arterial hypertension; in all men over the age of 40 with diabetes.

THE INFLUENCE OF EROTIC LIBIDO AGE ON FEMALE SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

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Objective: Scientific data shows that early appearance of sexual meanings in child development could predispose to psycho-sexual distortions that manifest later by different kinds of sexual disorders. By the term of erotic libido we understand the emergence of sensual fantasizing and the inner drive toward releasing sexual tension by seeking physical contact not including sexual intercourse per se. We give an importance to this concept as it indicates the very beginning of women's sexual manifestation. The aim of our study was to examine when erotic libido awakens in sexually concerned women and whether it determines the existing sexual dysfunction they are suffering from.

Design and Method: We have conducted cross-sectional study in 90 middle-aged women reporting sexual problems. Female Sexual Function Index was used to assess their sexual function. The question that refers to their erotic libido age was "When did you first become aware of and interested in your own sexuality and start to fantasize sensual experiences?" Two groups of women distinguished- one with earlier erotic libido age (group one) and the other with on-time erotic libido age (group two).

Results: Our findings show that there is statistically significant difference in two groups relating to their sexual disorder type. Sexual desire disorder meets in women from the second group, subjective sexual arousal disorder affects women from the first group. Orgasm disorder is equally met in two groups.

Conclusions: The earlier awaking of erotic interest plays a crucial role in developing of female sexual identity and its integration into their sexual life.

COMBINED EFFECT OF BLOOD CADMIUM AND LEAD LEVELS ON TESTOSTERONE LEVEL IN KOREAN MEN

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Objective: This study was designed to investigate the combined effects of cadmium (Cd) and lead (Pb) on testosterone level in men.

Design and Method: The heavy metal dataset of the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES) IV and V (2008 - 2012) was analyzed.

Results: The serum testosterone level was significantly associated with the log-transformed blood Cd and Pb levels. For the highest quartile of Cd and Pb, the odds ratio (OR) of the risk of low serum testosterone level compared with the lowest quartile was 6.890 (Cd, 95% CI: 4.59-10.70) and 3.117 (Pb, 95% CI: 2.03-4.39) after adjusting for confounders (age, body mass index, smoking status, diabetes and alcohol intake), respectively. The adjusted OR of the risk of low serum testosterone level in the 4th quartile of both Cd and Pb was 13.7 (95% CI: 9.0-19.5) compared with the reference group (1st and 2nd quartile of Cd and Pb).

Conclusions: This study is the most comprehensive investigation to date regarding the association between heavy metals and sex hormones in males.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM TESTOSTERONE AND NOCTURIA IN MEN WITHOUT BENIGN PROSTATE ENLARGEMENT

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Objective: To clarify the relationship between serum total testosterone and nocturia in males without an enlarged prostate.

Design and Method: Among the 1029 male patients who visited our clinic for health screening from January 2010 to July 2014, 596 patients without benign prostate enlargement (BPE) were analyzed. To evaluate the effect of serum total testosterone on prevalence of nocturia and number of nocturia episodes, multivariate analyses were performed including the covariates of age, International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) score, body mass index, prostate specific antigen, prostate volume and maximal urinary flow rate.

Results: Mean prostate volume was 21.70 ± 4.34 ml and prevalence of nocturia (over 1 times/night) was 22.1%. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed positive associations of age (OR 1.048, $P = 0.005$), total IPSS (OR 1.217, $P < 0.001$) and testosterone level (OR 1.115, $P = 0.041$) with the prevalence of nocturia. Although the mean testosterone level was progressively elevated as the number of nocturia episodes increased, no consistent association with the number of nocturia episodes was seen for testosterone after adjusting for age, IPSS, IIEF score and maximal urine flow rate.

Conclusions: Serum total testosterone level is significantly positively associated with the prevalence of nocturia. Therefore, in men without enlarged prostate, testosterone seems to have an opposing role in the etiology of nocturia.

PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PROSTATE CANCER AFTER RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY

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Objective: The objective of the present study is to test the effect of psychological trait dimensions (e.g., personality dimensions, sexual beliefs, sexual inhibition and sexual excitation), along with medical dimensions, in sexual function recovery in men with prostate cancer after radical prostatectomy.

Design and Method: Over a 12 month period, 75 men diagnosed with prostate cancer and pending for radical prostatectomy with bilateral nerve sparing will be assessed four times (before surgery and at 3, 6, and 12 months after surgery) in order to examine the role of psychobiological dimensions in the evolution of different dimensions of sexual function (sexual desire, erectile function, and orgasm). Eligible participants will be presented with the study's objectives and procedures and if agree to participate voluntarily in the study will give their written consent. A clinical interview will be conducted individually with each participant and a battery of self-reported questionnaires will also be filled out by the participants in each assessment session.

Results: Given the particular impact of radical prostatectomy in men's sexual functioning, particular aspects regarding the interplay between psychological and medical factors in determining the recovery of sexual function in men with prostate cancer will be discussed.

Conclusions: This study has important clinical implications for the future management of sexual problems associated with prostate cancer and related treatments, and have important implications for the sexual health, general and emotional well-being of patients with cancer.

SEXUAL ADDICTION: DIFFERENT THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES? A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Objective: Sexual addiction refers to specific condition in which the individual engages in repetitive and increasingly risky sexual behaviors. The behavior serve as a coping mechanism for dealing with painful affects, especially shame due to early trauma and this coping results in loss of control in spite of negative consequences and this term sexual addiction can be used to imply that sexual stimulation acts like a drug on nervous system, and sexual addiction interferes with normal living and causes severe stress on family, friends, loved ones, and one’s work environment. The term sexual addiction appears in the third revised edition of DSM, but it was excluded in the DSM IV, and very recently in DSM-5 as well. The main aim of this article is to provide a general overview of different therapeutic approaches of sexual addiction.

Design and Method: We are providing a nonsystematic and worldwide review on treatment of sexual addiction.

Results: Appropriate treatment of sexual addiction should include a combination of pharmacological and psychological approaches and psychiatric and somatic co-morbidities that frequently occur with sexual addiction should be integrated into the therapeutic process.

Conclusions: Sexual addiction is a challenging topic because of differing societal views about sex and the nature of the addiction, and because of a lack of consensus and empirical research on sexual addiction, clear diagnostic criteria are needed to test the efficacy of psychological and pharmacological treatments in controlled studies. Because of most individuals suffering from this addiction feel shame and embarrassment which makes it difficult for them to seek treatment as with other behavioral addictions (e.g., pathological gambling, compulsive buying) it is hoped that this review will add to the growing awareness and affirm the need for more treatment in this area.

Sexual Psychotherapy

T. Castelão Fernandes, F. Protti, P. Belz: Sexuality of pregnant women

SEXUALITY OF PREGNANT WOMEN

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Objective: Pregnancy is a very special time in women's life, because it is a period that involves a lot of biological, psychological and relationship changes with their partners. It is in this context of changes that sexuality can be profoundly affected. This research investigates these changes in women sexuality during pregnancy.

Design and Method: This is a qualitative and descriptive research that used the study of clinical cases. For this research, there was a group of married women that joined the program. The women were between 25 and 40 years old and got pregnant in the years 2014 and 2015.

Results: The results indicate that the main changes in sexuality were: decreased sex drive, insecurities with physical appearance and attractiveness, partner's jealousy, lack of affection, absence or reduction in the frequency of intercourse, pain during sexual intercourse, fear of not being desired by the spouse, difficulties in reconciling the roles of mother and wife, afraid that the penetration hurts the baby, anxiety about childbirth and concerns with the ideal of being a good mother.

Conclusions: Pregnant women experience significant changes in sexuality during pregnancy. These changes can be mitigated with psychological care support, where women may reflect on their fears and anxieties, and to strengthen their self-confidence and self-esteem. The participation of the partner in this period is crucial, including psychological counseling for the couple. Although it is a time of strong emotions, pregnancy may foster sexual experience and increase the complicity of the partners.

Sexual Orientation

J. Park, S. Lee, S. Yang, Y. Shin: The investigation of penile length with newborn circumcision and second to fourth digit ratio

THE INVESTIGATION OF PENILE LENGTH WITH NEWBORN CIRCUMCISION AND SECOND TO FOURTH DIGIT RATIO

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Objective: We retrospectively investigated the relationship between newborn male circumcision (NMC) and second to fourth digit ratio with penile length in young adult.

Design and Method: We evaluated that the patients who had history of the circumcision at past visited our hospital for urological treatment. The age at which the circumcision had been done was assessed. The patients' heights and weights were measured. Second to fourth digit ratio was calculated by measuring the second and fourth digit lengths. The flaccid and erectile penile lengths were measured from the base of the penis to the tip of the glans in standing position.

Results: A total of 248 patients finished our study. The subjects were divided into two groups, including 72 patients in the NMC group, and 176 patients in the non-NMC group. In univariate analysis, height, second to fourth digit ratio, flaccid penile length and age of circumcision were associated with erectile penile length. Flaccid ($p < 0.001$) and erectile ($p = 0.001$) penile lengths were shorter in the NMC group than in the non-NMC group. Among these variables, second to fourth digit ratio, flaccid penile length and age of circumcision were a significant predictive factor for erectile penile length in multivariate analysis.

Conclusions: Second to fourth digit ratio, flaccid penile length and the age of circumcision were significant predictive factors for erectile penile length. Furthermore, penile lengths were shorter in the NMC group than in the non-NMC group.

Sexuality & Education

- M. Capdevila, D. Garcia-Rojo, J. Muñoz, N. Hannoui, C. Abad, A. Prera, J.L. Gonzalez, A. Dominguez, R. Martos, A. Prats: Knowledge and skills in the assessment and management of sexual problems by different physicians in a university hospital
- L. Tsai, Y. Sun, Y. Chen, C. Huang: Nurses' continuous education related to sexuality and health care and learning needs to address patients' sexual health concerns in Taiwan
- P. Ribeiro, R. Bedin, B. Ribeiro: Sexology in Brazil at the beginning of the 20th century: the work of monsignor Alvaro Negromonte and the historiography of sexual education
- B. Ribeiro, P. Ribeiro, R. Bedin: Sex education in Brazil: A proposal for education and research - body, gender and sexuality in the process of self-knowledge and the construction of an active citizenship
- I.H. Song, J.E. Kim, S. Shin¹, S. Lee: Development of training programs to strengthen the professionalism of service providers for the victims of sexual violence

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL PROBLEMS BY DIFFERENT PHYSICIANS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Objective: We analyze the knowledge of different medical specialists in relation to knowledge of the sexual dimension of their patients, as well as the attitudes and skills to listen and treat it.

Design and Method: We used a validated FSP questionnaire: F= frequency with which the subject is confronted with the problem. S = given seriousness for the professional exercises. P = problems of skills to bring a response in terms of theoretical knowledge's.

Survey done with 62 different medical specialists: 19 gynecologists, 15 general practitioners, 13 urologists, 11 general surgeons and 4 medical oncologists. Comparisons of means were performed with Student t test.

Results: (number = mean) (A) Frequency: a) personal awareness: higher in urologists (1.77), medical oncologists (1.5) and gynecologists (1.33) than in general surgeons (0.64)($p=0.001$); b)professional confrontation with the sexual complaint: usual for urologists and general practitioners, less in medical oncologists and gynecologists and rarely in general surgeons ($p=0.00$); Urologists have a more proactive attitude (1.54) than gynecologists (1.05) and general surgeons (0.64) ($p=0.03$). (B) Seriousness: to be listening and reactive to sexual demand is more important for urologists than the remaining specialists. (C) Problems: theoretical knowledge: good in urologists (1.54) than the other specialists (gynecologists 1.0) ($p=0.026$).

Conclusions: Urologists believe to have greater proactive and good knowledge to treat sexual problems of their patients compared to other physicians. It should encourage and conduct continuing education specific to different medical specialists, in order to have a proactive and sufficient knowledge about the sexual quality of life of the patients.

NURSES' CONTINUOUS EDUCATION RELATED TO SEXUALITY AND HEALTH CARE AND LEARNING NEEDS TO ADDRESS PATIENTS' SEXUAL HEALTH CONCERNS IN TAIWAN

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe nurses' continuous education related to sexuality and health care and learning needs to address patients' sexual health concerns.

Design and Method: This was a cross-sectional study. A total of 454 nurses were recruited from a medical hospital in central Taiwan. Nurses completed a survey designed for this study to describe the individual characteristics and continuous education related to sexuality and health care, and a structured questionnaire, Learning Needs for Addressing Patients' Sexual Health Concerns (LNAPSHC).

Results: Results revealed that few nurses ever received continuous education related to sexuality and sexual health. Among these, sexual harassment and coping, sexual health of sexual assault and sexual abuse, and STD, HIV, and AIDS were the most common topics. The level of nurses' learning needs about patients' sexual health concerns were greater than moderate level (mean±SD=4.61±1.17, range 1 to 7). Among the three domains of learning needs, sexuality in health and illness was the most needed, then communication about patient's intimate relationships, and approaches of sexual health care in turn. Clinical units (OBS/GYN) and providing care plan (ineffective sexuality pattern) were predictors of nurses' learning needs, accounting for 0.3% of the variance.

Conclusions: Our results indicated that providing nurses adequate continuous education related to patients' sexual health is needed. Contents regarding increase nurses' insights into patients' sexual health concerns and specific topics suitable for diverse clinical units should be considered.

SEXOLOGY IN BRAZIL AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY: THE WORK OF MONSIGNOR ALVARO NEGROMONTE AND THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF SEXUAL EDUCATION

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Objective: This study has the objective of analyzing the work of Monsignor Alvaro Negromonte, one of the pioneers of Sex Education in Brazil. He wrote a series of books focused on christian formation of youth. Advocate for education in chastity, presented this way of life in his book Sexual Education (1937), his best known and most famous work, which influenced catholic education in Brazil in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Design and Method: Using historic bibliography research, the authors located and examined this important book published by Negromonte that contains information and descriptions about sexual conception and attitudes considered ideals for Negromonte and the catholic church.

Results: We verified that the Catholic Church, with conservative ideals, which challenged the secularism in republican educational field, giving way to the discussion of sex education in youth. Consequently, Negromonte points out the need of essentially christian sexual education for young people. This work shows that the consolidation of Sexology in Brazil occurred in the first decades of 20th Century not only from the action of doctors and educators that created extensive work divulged in books and communications in scientific associations, but also by action of catholic church.

Conclusions: Despite the conservative aspect of the work of Negromonte, we can not help but note his fundamental driving feature about the issue of sex education for children and adolescents. Like others pioneers, Negromonte made part of a movement that promoted intense, organized, bold and still unknown today actions in sex education in the first decades of XX Century.

SEX EDUCATION IN BRAZIL: A PROPOSAL FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH - BODY, GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN THE PROCESS OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

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Objective: Developing proposals of sex education in school. Brazil has vast and qualified bibliography resulting from research carried out by diligent researchers, mostly from research groups from universities in the country. Sex education is an important space for the realization of concrete proposals for actions that combats discrimination, prejudice and sexual violence, both symbolic as real, and that the insertion of issues of diversity and gender in teacher education in sex education will enable its success and its wide reach.

Design and Method: The proposal that guides the development of this work turns to the continuing education of teachers and health professionals in sexuality education, with an emphasis on promoting a culture of recognition of sexual diversity, gender equality and adolescent sexuality as an integral part of the process of construction of an active citizenship, using Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

Results: The project inserted the issue of citizenship and human rights as one of the pillars of gender equality and of a full sex life with the least of possible distress, anxiety, guilt and misinformation. And we verified the efficiency of the use of the Information and Communication Technologies in teacher training.

Conclusions: The use of Information and Communication Technologies in sex education can stimulate the development of technological thinking and the increasing of a new mentality of continuing education for teachers, not common in Brazil.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS TO STRENGTHEN THE PROFESSIONALITY OF SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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Objective: There is a social and public health concern about the increasing incidence of sexual violence recently in Korea. Although it is essential to train practitioners to effectively help victim's treatment and recovery, the training program to strengthen the professionalism has not been well-developed yet. This study aims to examine practitioners' professional training needs and expectations for improving their skills.

Design and Method: Among the entire 205 centers for the victims of sexual assault (public 34, private 171) in 17 regional areas of Korea, 19 practitioners from 8 centers (public 4, private 4) from 5 regions participated in 5 sessions of focus group interview (FGI). With the results of FGI, we developed the questionnaire for the needs assessment of practitioners and surveyed. 484 practitioners in 90 institutions agreed to participate in this needs assessment.

Results: Practitioners' professional training needs identified with the questionnaire were as follows. 1) The strengthening the professionalism of each service provider (medical doctor, nurse, social worker, psychologist, legal associate and etc) is highest percentage (24.6%, N=239). 2) Improving mental health and prevention of burnout are second interest (15.2%, N=148), 3) interviewing skills and supervision (12.8%, N=124) and 4) Basic quality education (12.3 %, N=119) for the human rights and client-focused intervention is 3rd and 4th needs.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that the development of training programs will be needed considering their needs such as strengthening the professionalism of each service provider in Korea.

Sexuality, Health & Well Being

- M. Capdevila Gonzalo, J. Muñoz Rodriguez, N. Hannaoui Hadi, V. Parejo Cortes, R. Martos Calvo, A. Dominguez Garcia, J.L. Gonzalez Sala, D. Garcia Rojo, A. Prera Vilaseca, E. Vicente Palacio, C. Abad Gairin, Y. Fadil Hechadi, L. De Verdonces Roman, M.A. Rosado Urteaga, M. Galvez Martin, J. Prats Lopez: Study of sexual function in patients with prostate cancer prior to laparoscopic radical prostatectomy
- S. Schaller, B. Træen, I.L. Kvaem: Friends with benefits relationships in young Norwegian adults
- E. Kang, S. Lee: Early sexual abuse as a predictor of the health-related quality of life in general population

STUDY OF SEXUAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PROSTATE CANCER PRIOR TO LAPAROSCOPIC RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY

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Objective: It is well known that post-operative incontinence and erectile dysfunction are common problems following laparoscopic radical prostatectomy (LRP) for PCa. A systemic review found that the average potency recovery rates after 12 months were 55-81% for patients treated with LRP.

This is the preoperative study of sexual function in our center for patients with PCa who will be treated with LRP.

Design and Method: A preoperative visit that included clinical history and sexual history was performed to 50 patients, who were recommended to come along with their partner. At the same time, patients responded to questionnaires about erectile function (IIFE) and scale of rigidity, the last one being answered both by the patient and their partner. A complete physical examination and penile Doppler ultrasound were also performed with prior administration of Caverject 20mcg intracavernous.

Results: Average IIFE total: 41.7, IIFE erectile f. domain: 18.04 and scale of rigidity: 3.

Mean ultrasound results were ACD diameter: 0.71mm and ACI diameter: 0.72mm, ACD systolic flow 33.37 cm/s and ACI systolic flow: 39.59cm/s and ACD diastolic flow 6.97cm/s and ACI diastolic flow 5.81 cm/s.

It was considered that 14 patients (36%) had erectile dysfunction, 10 of them arterial dysfunction, 3 venous leak and 1 mixed.

Conclusions: We realized that 36% of the patients studied had erectile dysfunction before surgery, so we believe that an early rehabilitation program of sexual function may improve current results after surgery.

FRIENDS WITH BENEFITS RELATIONSHIPS IN YOUNG NORWEGIAN ADULTS

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Objective: To explore Norwegian young adults' experiences with friends with benefits (FWB) relationships.

Design and Method: In 2013, a questionnaire survey was sent online by the poll organization Ipsos MMI to a representative national web sample of 2,090 persons aged 18–29 years of which 27.2 % responded (n = 568).

Results: A majority of the respondents (53.5%), and more women than men (58.2% versus 46.6%, $p = 0.010$), reported to have been involved in a FWB relationship. Parallel sexual relations to the FWB relationship was reported by 51.9% of the sample. A total of 27.5% claimed they had had extradyadic sex with a casual partner once, 16.4% had had sex several times with casual partners, and 8.0% claimed they had had sex with a parallel FWB partner. In regard to experiences they had had with their current or most recent FWB partner, the most commonly reported interaction activities were to have touched each other sexually (99.2%), vaginal intercourse (96.5%), kissing (95.0%), talked together about something meaningful (87.0%), oral sex (86.7%), and mutual masturbation (73.7%). More men than women reported experience of mutual masturbation (85.7% versus 67.1%, $p < 0.001$) and anal intercourse (25.9% versus 14.9%, $p < 0.05$), and more women than men reported to have had vaginal intercourse (98.2% versus 93.3%, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: The perception of intimacy with the current or most recent FWB partner was relatively high, and few negative feelings were reported by the participants.

EARLY SEXUAL ABUSE AS A PREDICTOR OF THE HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN GENERAL POPULATION

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Objective: Past research has indicated that sexual abuse is related to mental and physical health conditions and that mental and physical health conditions are related to decreased health-related quality of life (HRQOL). However, little is known about the relationship between sexual abuse and HRQOL. The purpose of the present study is to investigate whether early sexual abuse is an important predictor of adult HRQOL in the current analysis.

Design and Method: We recruited 267 subjects from 2009 September to 2015 December by advertisement in Korea. We excluded pregnancy, seizure, major psychiatric and medical illness patients such as schizophrenia, mood disorder, anxiety disorder, severe hypertension and diabetes. We measured the Early Trauma Inventory for sexual abuse, coping scale and sociodemographic. IBM SPSS version 21.0 was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Multiple linear regression analyses showed that HRQOL physical functioning (PF) subscale can be related to early sexual abuse after adjusting age, gender, education, problem solving coping style which were significantly correlated with HRQOL PF subscale.

Conclusions: This study suggested that early sexual abuse is an important determinant of HRQOL PF in general population.

Social Sciences & Sexuality

- C. Huang, L. Tsai, S. Lee: Relationship between attitude and behavior intention on sexual health care of practice nurses
- V. Verrastro, L. Fontanesi, I. Petruccelli, P. Diotaiuti, V. Saladino: Sexting, self-esteem, body image: sexual health in a sample of young women in Italy
- I. Landripet: Perceived pornography realism as a mediator of the association between pornography use and problematic sexual behavior among male adolescents
- D.G. Moon, J.W. Kim, H.G. Jeong, J.J. Park, J.J. Kim: A survey on the sexual behavior of elderly people in South Korea
- D.G. Moon, J.W. Kim, H.G. Jeong, J.J. Park, J.J. Kim: National sex survey in South Korea

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR INTENTION ON SEXUAL HEALTH CARE OF PRACTICE NURSES

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Objective: The objective of this study was to explore the framework between attitude toward sexual health care (SHC) and intention of on providing PLISSIT model of SHC of practice nurses in Taiwan.

Design and Method: This is a cross-sectional descriptive research, using the Nursing Attitude on SHC scale (NASHC) and intention of Nursing Intervention on SHC (NISHC) to assess attitude and behavioral intention toward SHC. This study was conducted with 168 practice nurses in Taiwan. Data were collected between November 2012 and April 2013. The research model was evaluated through structural equation modeling (SEM).

Results: We found that individuals with a high score on attitude toward SHC were more likely to behave in ways that would provide SHC. All of the loadings on the latent variables were statistically significant, the contribution of each subscale was in range 51-85%. After confirmatory factor analysis, the measurement model provided an adequate fit with the data, with AGFI = 0.92, GFI = 0.96, CFI = 0.92, SRMR = 0.05 and RMSEA = 0.057.

Conclusions: The results are consistent with the priori hypothesized model of behavioral intention of SHC. Practice nurses' attitude is varied toward hierarchy levels of permission/limited information/specific suggestions/intensive (PLISSIT) model of SHC. The research suggests that addressing attitude towards SHC needs to be a priority to promote practice nurse providing SHC in clinical practice.

SEXTING, SELF-ESTEEM, BODY IMAGE: SEXUAL HEALTH IN A SAMPLE OF YOUNG WOMEN IN ITALY

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Objective: The present research aims to identify the relation between at risk on-line behaviour (as sexting), self-esteem and the influence of media on body-image. According to the literature, our hypothesis suggests that on line behavior is influenced by self-esteem and body-image perception.

Design and Method: 500 female participants (range 14-25) filled out self-report questionnaires about socio-anagraphical information, health and sexual behaviour (a.e. BMI, contraception, sexual experiences). Italian versions of Sexting Behaviour Scale, Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire-3 and Multidimensional Self Concept Scale, Cyberbullying Questionnaire were administered too.

Results: Our results suggest that there are several differences between female adolescents and young adult women, especially for what concern sexual health and body image perception. Higher scores in the Sexting Behaviour Scale were associated with higher scores in the SATAQ subscales concerning internalization, suggesting that they perceive their body as not in shape as they want it to be. Moreover, we found that having a strong self-esteem was a protective factor from the pressure of TV and Magazines.

Conclusions: Our results highlighted the relation between on line and offline sexual health, self-esteem and the influence of media on self-perception. Adolescents should be considered at high risk for development of psychological and health problem related to on line behaviour. Therefore it is extremely important for prevention to focus on intervention in schools to enhance self-efficacy in girls and young women, and to develop specific programs to show the risk of the use of internet.

PERCEIVED PORNOGRAPHY REALISM AS A MEDIATOR OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PORNOGRAPHY USE AND PROBLEMATIC SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MALE ADOLESCENTS

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Objective: High rates of pornography use among male adolescents have been reported in the literature. Due to a lack of real-life experiences, early exposure to pornography may contribute to the development of unrealistic ideas about sexuality and problematic sexual behaviors. This study explored the mediating role of perceived pornography realism in the association between pornography use and early sexual debut, sexual aggressiveness, and sexting.

Design and Method: Meditational models were tested using structural equation modeling. Participants were 928 high school male sophomores from Zagreb who reported exposure to pornography (mean age=16.1). Pornography use was measured by the frequency of use two years ago, in the past six months, and two weeks ($\alpha=.79$). Validated 4-item scales were used to assess perceived pornography realism ($\alpha=.86$) and sexting ($\alpha=.74$). Early sexual debut and proclivity to sexually aggressive behavior were measured with single items.

Results: Pornography use was directly associated with sexting ($\beta=.29$; $p<.01$) and sexual aggression ($\beta=.11$; $p<.01$). Pornography use was also linked to perceived realism of pornography ($\beta=.22$; $p<.01$), which in turn was associated both with sexting ($\beta=.12$; $p<.01$) and aggressive behavior ($\beta=.10$; $p<.01$). Albeit small, indirect effects were statistically significant, indicating (partial) meditational role of perceived pornography realism. No evidence of direct or indirect links between pornography use and early debut was found.

Conclusions: Pornography use was indicated to be associated with some problematic outcomes. The findings support the need for educational programs aimed at developing critical reception of sexual representations in adolescents. (This work was fully supported by Croatian Science Foundation under the project 9221.)

A SURVEY ON THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN SOUTH KOREA

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Objective: This study aimed to improve the sexual health of Korean elderly people and to prepare adequate education programs by investigating their sexual behavior.

Design and Method: From September to November 2013, we surveyed elderly people in senior welfare centers or public parks. Participants filled out a self-administered questionnaire, which elicited information concerning: demographic information, information on their sexual behavior, purchase of sexual services, experience of STIs, and experience of sex education.

Results: A total of 403 men participated in the study. The number of sexual partners was higher in blue-collar workers than in men with other occupations, in men with a spouse than those without one. Of the respondents, 15.9% had had a sexual experience with a prostitute (client group). The proportion of people with a spouse, of a lower age, of middle socioeconomic status, and blue-collar workers was higher in the client group. The prevalence of STIs based on this study was 6.0% and 83% of the people with STIs sought medical treatment. Of the STIs, 57.3% were transmitted from a casual sex partner, the prevalence of which was higher in the client group than in the non-client group (18.8% vs. 3.5%). Only 8% of the respondents had received sex education in the past year. The most desired education topics were symptoms of STIs (37.7%), followed by sexual conflicts after middle age (33.7%), and treatment of erectile dysfunction (22.3%).

Conclusions: Elderly people are a new group vulnerable to STIs. To control these infections, powerful policies containing sex education and medical services will be needed.

NATIONAL SEX SURVEY IN SOUTH KOREA

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Objective: This study aimed to perform the national sex survey and to collect the basic data for establishment of the prevention strategies of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS.

Design and Method: This is a national survey performed on a sample of 2,500 individuals (1,273 men and 1,227 women) aged 18-69 years old. The online surveys were carried out on a national scale in South Korea. Subjects were randomly selected from resident registration. A structured questionnaire was developed which elicited information concerning: demographic information, information on their sexual behavior, sexual identity, prostitution, experience of STIs, and experience of sex education.

Results: The majority of the subjects were either married or living with a partner. Mean number of sexual intercourse is 3.0 ± 3.3 times a month. Mean sexual satisfaction score using visual analog scale is 63.2 ± 24.6 . Eighty-four percent had a fixed sex partner; 13.1% (22.6% of men; 2.5% of women) had experience through a speed dating or prostitution. 0.9% of men and 1.1% of women were sexually attracted to the same gender only, 1.5% of men and 2.0% of women were sexually attracted to both gender. 1.8% of participants had the experience of the STIs. Only 10.4% of the respondents had received sex education in the past year.

Conclusions: We performed the National Sex Survey according to the nationwide distribution of population. It would be useful for establishment of the prevention strategies of STIs and HIV/AIDS. To control STIs and HIV/AIDS, powerful policies containing sex education and medical services will be needed.