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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> WORLD CONGRESS FOR SEXUAL HEALTH  
PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, SEPTEMBER 21–24, 2013

BASIC SCIENCE & CLINICAL RESEARCH IN MALE, FEMALE, & COUPLE'S SEXUAL FUNCTION & DYSFUNCTION

THE JOURNAL OF

# Sexual Medicine

COUPLE'S SEXUAL FUNCTION & DYSFUNCTION • BASIC SCIENCE & CLINICAL RESEARCH IN MALE, FEMALE, & COUPLE'S SEXUAL FUNCTION & DYSFUNCTION



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# The Journal of Sexual Medicine

Official Journal of the International Society for Sexual Medicine

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## Proceedings of the 21<sup>ST</sup> World Congress for Sexual Health Porto Alegre, Brazil, September 21–24, 2013

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## **Message from Professor Kevan Wylie, WAS President**

The biannual congress of WAS provides an unique forum for everyone who has an interest in sexology and sexual health to meet and share ideas, concepts, innovations, experiences and research. I would like to extend my personal thank you to Jaque Brendler and her team who have collectively developed a congress programme that will provide all of our delegates with the chance to hear more about the breadth of sexual health as it pertains to your specific interests and beyond. The work of the considerable members of the scientific committees

of WAS and the local host societies have collectively reviewed a wide variety of abstracts that have been received from around the globe. These are presented in this supplement to be shared with a wider readership. I hope that you enjoy reading this book of abstracts and by spending your time in Brazil hosted by some of the leading sexologists of the region. Your participation in our congress as a contributor, delegate or reader of our abstract supplement is very much appreciated by all of the team of the World Association for Sexual Health.

## Message from Jaqueline Brendler, Congress President

I am happy to announce that the scientific program has the participation of more than 90 international and 19 Brazilian speakers. They cover, the seven areas of WAS interest (research, clinical, non-clinical sexual behavior, ethics, public health, sexual rights, sex education). Scientific program includes 45 official sessions and 31 abstracts sessions. Special presentations by the “Gold medals” winners Roberto Gindin and Lars G. Dahlof, and “Sexual Education Award winner” and “Best Oral presentations” as more important Global Organizations of the Sexual Health will be present. I am honored to have been able to bring the WAS’s Congress back in South America after 20 years.

The congress theme contains emotional issues “Sexual Issues straight from the Heart” a Latin theme packaged by the Brazilian flavor, nothing more typical of the land of soccer and samba. The local organization committee at Porto Alegre and Martin Portner were inspired by suggesting a positive, challenging and multidisciplinary topic. There is a mosaic of possibilities for the theme,

which will be discussed with colleagues of 30 countries, in other words, from all continents.

Thanks to Lina Wainberg and Sandra Scalco on behalf of all the components of the local organizing committee, Ricardo Cavalcanti, Oswaldo Rodrigues and the leaders of tracks on behalf of the Brazilian Scientific Committee, to Maryanne Doherty, Pedro Nobre and Pierre Assalian on behalf of the WAS’s Scientific Committee and International SC, Rosemary Coates and Kevan Wylie (President of WAS). It is impossible to forget the support of FLASSES, all members of the various committees that evaluated the abstracts. I am thankful to the CCM’s team that managed the Congress and the official WAS’s societies in Brazil: SBRASH, CEPCoS, INPASEX, CESEX who supported and publicized the event.

A World Congress is only possible with good will and work of many, so publicly I would like to thank everyone who worked to make this dream a reality.



## Message from the WAS Scientific Committee 2013

*Sexual Issues Straight from the Heart* is the theme for this 21<sup>st</sup> Congress of the World Association for Sexual Health (WAS). This theme is reminiscent of the exciting and stimulating culture of Brazil, our host country for this year's Congress. This Congress showcases the science in sexology that is being conducted around the world to provide evidence-based research for making decisions related to sexual health interests and concerns. As a holistic multidisciplinary science, sexology is complex and challenging. The many topics that are being presented, embrace WAS's dedication to promoting sexual rights and sexual health. To this end, the focus of this Congress has moved from disease and dysfunction to an increased emphasis on pleasure and functionality. Additionally, the populations studied and the sites of the research range from traditional orientations to contemporary landscapes. There is a diversity of scientific paradigms guiding the investigations, which employ qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods designs.

Those who have registered for the Congress include professionals from a diversity of disciplines including anthropology, education, ethics, health promotion, medical health fields, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. The Congress sessions are scheduled to provide opportunities for multidisciplinary engagement in the following seven tracks:

Track 1: Bio-medical Research

Track 2: Clinical Approaches

Track 3: Sexuality Education

Track 4: Social, Behavioural and Historical Approaches

Track 5: Public Health, Epidemiology and Public Policies

Track 6: Sexual Health, Sexual Rights, Actions and Advocacy

Track 7: Ethics, Principles, Practices and Issues.

We would like to thank everyone who took time to submit an abstract and then share your knowledge with all of us. We also extend many thanks to the members of the Local and International Scientific Committees for their time and dedication in reviewing the abstracts. Special thanks to Dr Pedro Nobre, who is the Deputy President of the WAS Scientific Committee.

Engaging in the activities and sessions at this 21<sup>st</sup> Congress will certainly be memorable, rewarding, and fulfilling. Enjoy!

Dr Kevan Wylie, WAS President

Dr Maryanne Doherty, WAS Scientific Committee President

Ricardo Cavalcanti, Local Scientific Committee President

Dr Pierre Assalian, President, WAS International Scientific Committee President

# PROCEEDINGS FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SEXUAL HEALTH, PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, SEPTEMBER 21<sup>ST</sup> TO 24<sup>TH</sup> OF 2013

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## Presidents

### Title: WHAT IS DRIVING SEXUAL DESIRE?

*Author: Kevan Wylie*

*Country: United Kingdom*

The total number of sexual activities for an individual varies greatly across the lifespan. The driving forces for sexual behaviour remain contentious with the role of androgens, other hormones, neurotransmitters and physiological factors often considered to be key components. Increasingly, scientific advances have attempted to provide explanations for understanding differences that have been attributed to factors such as genetic variations in CAG repeat polymorphisms or brain neuronal networks and these will be explored. However, emotional and relational problems may have equal or greater impact and there are concerns about the limitations of the medical model to explain sexual 'differences' and diversity. Our understanding of sexual desire remains limited, open to interpretation and the discrepancy of desire for engagement may have greater importance for some couple relationships than for others where solitary activity is preferred. Regardless, there are other findings emerging suggestive of sexual desire influencing sexual responses and behaviour and that these are not exclusively the effect of androgens or biological factors. The much wider influence of education, relational and environmental factors including culture and societal persuasion require more careful scrutiny. The wider role for sexual health professionals can be greater than is often appreciated and our impact collectively significant.

### Title: NEW IDEALS, REALITIES, AND CHALLENGES IN LOVE

*Author: Jaqueline Brendler*

*Country: Brazil*

The conception of love is highly variable and changes during each person's life. We know it is the main motivation that brings couples together, especially after the mid-19th century. We witness new family arrangements, children from different marriages living together, homoaffective couples, couples in situation of polyamory, as well as couples and young adults experiencing love under a dynamics that is quite distant from that of couples over 60. The views on love held by those two groups are different from those of older people, mainly because they are in the contemporary context, which, besides being globalized, is characterized by individualism, immediacy, the culture of spectacle as well as flexibility towards differences.

In the context of a heterosexual couple, two main types of love persist: 1) romantic love, in which the desire for union, for a future together, and sex life are very important, 2) companionate love, typical of long-term relationships, which is based on friendship and trust. What do they have in common? The requirement for sexual exclusiveness. In passion (first stage of romantic love) jealousy is more present. Facebook users show "denial" of jealousy as a "politically correct" attitude every time the other repeatedly likes or shares the picture of a potential rival. A love triangle may be established in the imagery of the person who denies jealousy and suffers silently. The real absence of jealousy can be linked to the current volatility of affective bonds. In the culture of narcissism, of the disposable, everyone is replaced and one soon returns "to the market". Some authors suggest we live in a cultural ideal of denial of jealousy in romantic love (Arreguy & Garcia, 2001, 212).

How is possible maintain partner interest? In matter of relationship are many possibilities and any would be magic. Thinking in my experience in clinical, as sexologist, I advise for : (a) investing in oneself

(e.g., being in a continuous state of growth, not neglecting physical appearance); (b) investing in the relationship (e.g., trying to listen to the other, as well as initiating and maintaining dialogue, making time available for the relationship (creation of "leisure islands/free time islands" (Brendler, 2007), protecting the couple's privacy); (c) investing in the other (e.g., being alert to the other's needs, desires and interests, stimulating and validating the other's behavior ; (d) keeping sexual desire in couple; (e) investing in the negotiation of household chore sharing (e.g., encouraging the man to share domestic chores and child care (Brendler, 2012)- this will avoid gender old topics as motive of conflict in couple; f) prevalence of positive emotions over negative ones.

Love between two people means motivation, alchemy, construction. Love is plural but taking care of love, in turn, is a decision that will require constant commitment and investment.

## Gold Medal

### Title: 40 YEARS OF ACADEMIC SEX – STRAIGHT FROM MY HEART

*Author: Lars-Gösta Dahlöf*

*Country: Sweden*

As a psychology and medicine student in the sixties and early seventies I realized that sexology was missing in the education and training curriculum for most health professionals. This concern encouraged me to ask my own department and the University of Gothenburg to modify the current curricula making sexology a compulsory subject in the academic training for physicians and psychologists in the first place. Pretty soon it became very obvious what a charged issue sexology was in the academic world with an array of prejudices and obstacles, like old-time moralism, to overcome. 40 years and almost 7000 sexology students later I have the privilege to share with you my personal travelogue filled with decisive experiences, including people, places, institutions, failures and successes, in all a very exciting journey. Hopefully my story will inspire the young congress delegates to explore thoroughly the fascinating field of knowledge called sexual health.

### Title: TO FUTURE GENERATIONS OF SEXOLOGISTS

*Author: Leon Roberto Gindim*

*Country: Argentina*

From the early series of World Sexology Congresses (1921) until now, there was continued expansion of sexological knowledge, which enabled it to become a science with its own rules.

No knowledge becomes obsolete by the mere passing of time. It is other research basis that allows reaching to accurate knowledge today. These are the clinical applications that we use for the benefit of our patients.

The main objective of this Conference is to pay tribute to all those who received W.A.S. Gold Medal, and other specialists.

The Conference is dedicated to young professionals, who have been attending to WAS World Congress only recently. They will have opportunity to know the sexological contributions from many pioneers that W.A.S has awarded with the Gold Medal. We will also show what happened in the early Sexological Congresses before the W.A.S. was created.

The breakthrough came in the twentieth century. At the end of this century W.A.S. introduces gold medals, in their life time, for the pioneers of sexology. There have been 45 pioneers in 20 years. Most of

them, I had the pleasure to know them personally and know their work. I will speak of some of them and some others colleagues who have not yet received the medal but play a part in my training. Some of them are from my country and others from distant countries.

Almost everyone knows about Masters & Johnson, Helen Kaplan, John Money, Bianco, among others. But few of the young people know the contributions of Richard Green, Gerard Valles, Prakash Kothari, Helen O'Connell, Ricardo Cavalcanti, Laura Caldiz, Cristina Fridman and others.

I will show through clinical examples some very difficult cases where I had to resort to the help of these wise colleagues who helped me solve them.

I especially thank the Director W.A.S. Awards Selection Committee Director, Lillemor Rosenqvist, to those who nominated me, and to the Congress President Jaqueline Brendler.

Key words: Pioneers of sexology; history; Gold medal, Sexological Congresses.

### Key Lectures

#### A NEW CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TO ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY/SEXUAL HEALTH: AN EVIDENCE BASED CRITIQUE OF STANLEY HALL'S THEORY

Author: Bernardo Useche Aldana

Country: Colombia

Introduction: Most programs aimed at sexual health promotion among adolescents are focused on abstinence. The conceptual framework for this approach has its foundation on the notion of adolescence developed by Stanley Hall which proposes that teen sexuality must be sublimated.

Objective: To test adolescent sexual health approaches based on abstinence and sublimation theory with data on sexuality and sexual behavior from a sample of high school students in Santander State, Colombia South America.

Methods: This study included a selected review of the literature on adolescent sexuality theories and a cross-sectional study using a structured questionnaire with Colombian high school students aged 14–18 years.

Results: The literature review showed that the “abstinence” approach proposed by Stanley Hall has prevailed for over a century despite the recurring calls to recognize sexual desire and pleasure as primary components of adolescent sexuality. 1677 high school students with a median age of 16 years old were surveyed. Data on prevalence of sexual behaviors, age of first sexual experiences, reasons for sexual initiation, and variables of interest in adolescent sexual health determined that although there are important gender differences, sexual interest and exploration are common to most adolescents.

Conclusion: Normal sexual development during adolescence includes a variety of sexual activities not limited to vaginal intercourse. From a public health perspective the old approach to adolescence as a period of sexual repression and sublimation should be replaced by a new one in which sexual desire and sexual pleasure are considered basic dimensions that must not be ignored when planning sexual health education programs for youth.

#### Title: JUST DO IT: SEX, MARRIAGE, AND THE BRAIN

Author: Bianca Acevedo

Country: United States

Sex is important for the initiation, establishment, and maintenance of romantic relationships. Ten females and 7 males (mean ages: 51 and 55 years, respectively) who reported being intensely in love with a long-term spouse (married mean of  $21.4 \pm 5.89$  years) underwent fMRI scanning while they viewed face images of their partner and a familiar, neutral acquaintance. Correlation analyses showed that sexual desire

(measured by the Being In-Love Questionnaire) was associated with greater activation of dopamine-rich regions implicated in reward and motivation; also found in six published studies of romantic love to date. Other significant activations occurred in brain regions involved in memory and arousal. Frequency of sex with a long-term spouse was associated with activation of brain regions implicated in memory and homeostatic regulation. Our results show that sexual desire in long-term marriages elicits reward, arousal, and motivational brain systems whose activity is important for sexual behavior, and the establishment and maintenance of pair-bonds in humans and other mammals.

#### Title: TEACHING THE BRAZILIAN “KISS” TO JAPANESE COLLEGE STUDENTS (AND SHAKING UP THEIR CULTURE)

Author: Daisuke Onuki

Country: Japan

Before my teaching career, I had worked between Brazil and Japan for some 20 years in a series of sexual and reproductive health projects. The first time I worked in Sao Paulo (1988–1993), the post-dictatorial, newly-born Brazilian health system was being caught off-guard by the AIDS epidemic. I witnessed the rise of the self-help groups of people with HIV that courageously exposed themselves to, and gradually won support of, the Brazilian society – and the free antiretroviral therapy policy that revolutionized the world's fight against AIDS. Brazil is also a pioneer in the natural childbirth movement. I worked in governmental cooperation projects (in Fortaleza/Sao Paulo, 1996–2001, 2003–2005) aimed at reducing the sky-rocketing C-section rate. Japanese midwives, with their traditional knowledge and sweetness, and Brazilian health professionals and birthing women, with their flaring passion for change, worked hand-in-hand for the cause called the “humanization” of childbirth.

Back in Japan, teaching about sex is not an easy task. The Ministry of Education literally prohibits sexual education to 1st year junior high school students. Families do not even have a name for the sex part of their daughters. Boys wrongly believe that adult penises should naturally grow out of the foreskin, and as they don't, need special maneuvers . . . I understand that teaching about sex in Japan means shaking up the culture. One important component of my work is to help students learn to open up to others. Teaching them to “kiss” each other's cheeks the Brazilian way is a sure way to shake them.

#### Title: THE MEETING OF HEART AND HEAD: IMPLICATIONS FOR SEXUAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC POLICY

Author: Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale

Country: Canada

This presentation takes-up the conference theme *Sexual Issues Straight From the Heart* in the context of public health and policy related to sexual health. Discourse referencing the *heart* is typically speaking of love, closely held beliefs, and values. In contrast, public health and policy discourse typically speaks more to what I will call *matters of the head* such as reason, evidence, and science. This leads to the overarching question of whether *matters of the heart* are *matters for health policy*. Subsidiary questions include: What related to sexual health is a *matter for the heart*; and what is a *matter for the head*? Where does the heart interfere with actions that benefit sexual health? Are *matters of the heart* the appropriate domain of public health policies? In challenging us all to consider these questions, I will draw examples from my research on sex workers' strategies to maximize their health and safety in the context of criminalization, women's experiences of sexuality and sexual well-being after treatment for gynecological cancers, youth vulnerability to negative sexual health outcomes in Canada and several countries of subSaharan Africa, and women's vulnerability to sexual abuse.

**Title: POLYGAMY AND HIV –  
A COMPLICATED AFFAIR**

*Author: Elna Rudolph  
Country: South Africa*

Polygamous marriages in South Africa are ten times as common as gay marriages. South Africa is also the country in the world with the most people living with HIV. It becomes challenging and complex to manage the sexual health of individuals in a polygamous relationship when HIV comes into play. A case study is presented of an HIV positive man, on anti-retroviral therapy (ART), who is married to three women and also has partners outside of the unity. The HIV status of one of the women is negative, another one is HIV positive, not on ART and the third is on ART. We touch on the optimal management of the HIV positive family members, protecting the HIV negative wife, protecting the children in case of an accident, dealing with issues like safe sex, STI screening, infertility and erectile dysfunction in this family.

**Title: GAY MEN’S SEXUAL CHOICES IN A  
CHANGING HIV PREVENTION PARADIGM**

*Author: Garrett Prestage  
Country: Australia*

Gay men’s beliefs about HIV and their sexual behaviors have shifted over the past decade in a context of changing understandings of relative risk. More recently, HIV prevention itself has been rapidly changing in response to new advances in biomedical prevention.

HIV research has focused primarily on risk behavior; sexual pleasure has been less effectively investigated. In this changing prevention landscape, understanding sexual pleasure will inevitably become more important. Using Australian research I will explore how gay men calculate potential risk against their desire to pursue pleasure.

Beliefs about HIV and risk are highly contextual and dynamic. The emphasis individuals place on pleasure depends on their assessment of relative risk. Concerns about the consequences of HIV infection depend on perceptions of the effects of treatment on the long-term health of HIV-positive people, whereas concerns about transmission depend on how much the effects of treatments, and knowledge of serostatus, can affect the likelihood of transmission. Issues of trust – trust in partners, trust in knowledge, trust in medication – are central. However, gay men whose sexual desires tend to be riskier are more likely to take an ‘optimistic’ view when pursuing those particular desires.

Rapid changes in HIV prevention will undoubtedly mean gay men will continue to adjust their beliefs about relative risk, and consequently will change their behaviors accordingly to maximize their sexual pleasure. Advances in biomedical prevention offer a challenge to us: While the public health goal is to reduce infections, for many individuals, their personal interest may also be in the opportunities these advances present for maximizing their pleasure, even if the risk of infection is generally increased. Is desire, and the rewards of pleasure, sometimes worth the potential risk? Are individual choices to discard condoms justified? Or are some gay men simply being irresponsible?

**Title: GETTING LESS SEXUALLY VIOLENT**

*Author: Julia R. Heiman  
Country: United States*

Rape and sexual assault differentially affect women and have been documented to be correlated with various physical and psychosocial negative outcomes. Furthermore the prevalence is high in countries attempting to reliably collect data. For example, in nationally representative U.S. samples, 18–22% of US women and 3–5% of men report an experience with completed rape or sexual assault. Perhaps in part because of the gender and outcomes data, the majority of research and treatment has been directed at survivors of rape and assault, particularly women, rather than the sexually aggressive actors. Cultural and methodological obstacles impair the search for solutions to decreasing sexual violence. This talk will focus on a few key distinctions that may be useful directions for research and interventions aimed at decreasing the incidence of rape and sexual assault.

**Title: GENDER DYSPHORIA, DSM-5  
AND BEYOND**

*Author: Kenneth J. Zucker, Ph.D.  
Country: Canada*

In this talk, I will review the history of the diagnosis of Gender Identity Disorder and Transsexualism between DSM-III (1980) and DSM-5 (2013). It will include an analysis of the empirical, psychologic, psychiatric, and sociopolitical aspects of the diagnostic revision process. I will then focus on the deliberations of the DSM-5 Gender Identity Disorders subworkgroup that led to the recommendation to relabel the diagnosis of Gender Identity Disorder to Gender Dysphoria and the empirical bases of the revision to the diagnostic criteria. I will conclude with reflections on what might be in store beyond DSM-5.

**Title: LOVE AND PASSION: WITH RECENT  
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INFANT RESEARCH,  
RECOGNITION THEORY, AND  
NEUROSCIENCE**

*Author: Lawrence E. Hedges  
Country: United States*

Sexual pleasure can be meaningfully distinguished from other forms of sexual experience—from sexual stimulation, arousal, preoccupation, satisfaction, gratification, and various other forms of sexual fulfillment. The human capacity for momentarily separating stimulus from response thus permitting symbolization of experience allows an infinite variety of sexual experiences unimaginable in any other species. Sexual pleasure can be cultivated in the human species as a psychological event—as an intersubjectively achieved sense of union not attainable by members of other species.

Infant studies demonstrate that the human capacity for intersubjectivity is present at birth. Neuroscience demonstrates that the prefrontal cortex actually organizes other parts of the brain and neurological systems according to the interpersonal experiences available and not available to the infant. Right brain to right brain affective communication can be achieved between infant and caregiver through the cultivation of complex processes of mutual affect attunement and regulation – thus giving rise to reciprocal experiences of mutual pleasure.

The human polyvegal nerves allow genetically-driven neuroception of safety and danger – of potential pleasure and pain – that can give rise to a developing sense of safety, security, and love. Recognition and attachment theories clarify how these and other primal human response systems can be cultivated toward mutual pleasuring in infancy and early childhood, pleasuring that is foundational to later experiences of reciprocal and mutual sexual pleasure accompanied by a sense of psychological attunement and union.

Relational psychotherapy encourages – through studying affective transactions in the ongoing therapeutic relationship itself – the establishment, resumption, and/or expansion of reciprocal affect attunement processes that are essential to human sexual pleasure.

**Title: THE POLITICS OF HIV/AIDS AND  
GLOBAL HEALTH**

*Author: Richard Parker  
Country: United States*

This presentation will provide a broad analytic overview of the politics of HIV and AIDS over the course of the first three decades of the epidemic. It will focus on the ways in which the global response to AIDS has changed during this period, reconfiguring the response to the epidemic over recent decades. It will also explore the ways in which the response to AIDS has served as a key stage for the invention of the field of global health in the early 21st century.



**Title: SEXUAL BRAIN, SEXUAL DESIRE, SEXUAL PLEASURE, AND ROMANTIC LOVE. LESSONS FROM FUNCTIONAL NEUROIMAGING STUDIES**

*Author: Serge Stoleru*  
*Country: France*

In the past few decades, tremendous advances have been achieved in the understanding of the human brain. A considerable part of these advances has been made possible by functional neuroimaging techniques that allow for the investigation of the functioning brain in healthy subjects as well as in patients. While a great emphasis was initially put on the investigation of cognitive mechanisms, in recent years emotion and motivation have been increasingly studied. Hence, these new techniques have made it possible to study brain mechanisms underlying sexual desire, sexual pleasure and romantic love in healthy human beings. The core purpose of the presentation is to expound how the brain controls the sexual life of human beings, from courtship behavior to orgasm, supporting both approach behavior and inhibition of unwanted sexual behavior. To show the direct connection between sexuality and the functioning of the brain, alterations of sexual behavior caused by neurological disorders, such as tumors and epilepsy, will be described. We shall then devote a large section of the talk to the discoveries about human sexuality made possible by functional neuroimaging techniques. Next, as love is intimately related to sexual desire and arousal, we will present new insights on love provided by functional neuroimaging techniques. Then, based on accumulated psychological and neuroscientific knowledge, we shall present a “neurophenomenological” account of sexual desire and pleasure. By the term neurophenomenological, we mean that the responses of the brain to sexual stimuli and the subjective – phenomenological – experience of these stimuli are two facets of one single phenomenon. Thus, this talk is not a biological account of sexuality that would deny the importance of its psychological, sociological and cultural aspects. Rather, we argue that, while psychological, sociological and cultural processes impact brain functioning, in return the inherent characteristics of brain functioning constrain psychological, sociological and cultural processes of human sexuality. Finally, we consider a societal aspect of the neuroscientific approach to human sexuality: Is neuroscience relevant in the courtroom? Given the insights offered by functional neuroimaging studies of sexual offenders, should judges and juries solicit the advice of neuroscientific experts?

**Title: STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS TO WORK WITH SEXUALITY, SEXUAL HEALTH INCLUDING HIV PREVENTIONS FOR KEY-POPULATIONS AT RISK: A PARADIGM SHIFT IS REQUIRED FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

*Author: Sharful Islam Khan*  
*Country: Bangladesh*

**Background**

Individual risk reduction model of HIV prevention programs operated during the last 25 years have neither prevented HIV very effectively nor improved peoples’ quality of sexual life. Glory of human sexuality has rather been reduced to risk measuring numbers.

**Methods**

Major program and research data on key-populations at risk (KPAR) during the last 10 years have been reviewed in the framework of content and contextual analysis to explore gaps and barriers to effective interventions.

**Results**

Current HIV interventions have not addressed human sexuality, sexual health and well being, violation of sexual rights, social exclusions, marginalization and poverty driven sexual life and practices, gender dimensions of risk, legal and policy barriers. All these are the core driving forces underlying diverse vulnerabilities. Similarly, most studies have measured behavioral risks but not explored contextual

understandings of risks and safety. Millions of dollars have been spent for purchasing condoms/lubricants but nothing was spent to improve water/sanitation of brothels; millions were spent for operating drop-in-center, but nothing was done to strengthen public health systems to be inclusive and sensitive to needs of the marginalized people. Promotion of condoms/lubricants and distribution of sterile injecting equipments are yet criticized by the political/religious leaders, whereas significant amount was spent for advocacy and awareness. Consequently, economic, social, sexual well-being and safety of KPAR remain unchanged.

**Conclusion**

Health systems research to develop structural interventions, then piloting and scaling-up at national scale are crucial steps not only for effective control of HIV but to ensure sustainability through improving peoples’ sexual health.

**Title: PHYSIOPHARMACOLOGY OF WOMEN’S SEXUAL PLEASURE RESPONSE**

*Author: Srilatha Balasubramanian*  
*Country: Singapore*

Woman’s sexual pleasure response is a neurobiological sensation that results from an end-organ trigger during physical intimacy. It is characterized by inputs from the cerebral cortex and limbic system to the structures in the external genitalia (clitoris, labia, vagina), with coordinated responses from the neurovascular and endocrine systems. The autonomic trigger results in contractions of the pelvic floor muscles around the clitoris, urethra and vaginal introitus. Additional involuntary contractions / sensations may spread to other regions leading to a generalized sensation of intense pleasure and euphoria. Brain mapping studies in women have demonstrated increased activity in the right cerebral cortex and the limbic system during this process. As one of the common forms of female sexual disorders (FSD), the relative incidence of sexual pleasure or orgasmic disorder is 16–48% and is generally more prevalent in younger women (primary anorgasmia) compared to other age groups. Secondary anorgasmia can result from common medical conditions including diabetes mellitus, other neurological, vascular and hormonal problems, pelvic or genital surgeries or as a side-effect of prescription medication, particularly SSRIs.

The management will focus on the specific precipitating factor for this condition. Once identified, the available options are optimizing hormones, treating co-morbid clinical issues and addressing psychological, inter-personal, partner-related, socio-cultural and environmental factors through sex therapy and counseling. The off-label treatment options include use of dopamine agonists (bupropion), oxytocin, phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors (sildenafil) and alpha-2 adrenoceptor blockers (yohimbine). Until recently, the Grafenberg (G-) spot has been under evaluation for sexual pleasures in women. This sensitive area is considered to be located in the anterior wall of the vagina, midway between the symphysis pubis and uterine cervix along the course of the urethra. As a vestigial homologue of the male prostate, it is a complex structure of blood vessels, nerves, paraurethral glands and ducts surrounding the bladder neck. The Skene’s glands expel a clear fluid when G-spot is stimulated in most women; this is often equated to a form of female ejaculation. Some investigators have questioned the existence of G-spot since it was difficult to demonstrate a distinctive structure of high nerve density in the designated area of the vaginal wall. Anatomically, distal vagina, clitoris and urethra share the same blood supply and innervations and therefore, it is likely that during sexual activity, these regions may respond as a unit. If the G-spot is proven to be a false entity, it may relieve many women of concerns and feelings of sexual inadequacy.

**Title: EFFICACY OF SEXUALITY EDUCATION THROUGH TV, RADIO AND PUBLIC FORUM**

*Author: T. Kamaraj*  
*Country: India*

The study was undertaken as an operational research six years to document and critically analyse the advantages, disadvantages and the outcome of sex education, sex guidance and sex counselling using newer modalities in comparison with the conventional method. Patients attending a sex clinic, including married and unmarried men and women were included in the study. The age of the patients ranged from 16 to 90.

Questions from the patients were grouped and brought under three major headings. The modalities through which the questions were received were grouped in to Clinic and Non Clinic which included Internet, Magazines, Telephone and SMS. The questions received under each topic were analysed on the basis of gender, marital status and choice of modality.

The study revealed that men were more forthcoming than women and sought counselling irrespective of age. They preferred Clinic as an independent modality whereas women preferred Non clinic modalities as independent options. But collectively, Non Clinic or Indirect modalities brought in more patients and questions compared to the Clinic.

Non Clinic or Indirect modalities could be effective in imparting sex counselling and sex education in the community to a level of creating awareness and facilitating decision making while being complimentary to the direct conventional method of counselling that could offer treatment solutions and cure too.

**Title: THE RIGHT TO DESIRE – WHAT ABOUT PEDOPHILES?**

*Author: Tommi Paalanen*  
*Country: Finland*

Sexual rights include the right to express one's sexuality freely. An obvious limitation to this is the prohibition of harming others. It is a commonly held belief though, that everyone should be allowed to fantasise. How does this principle hold, when a person who does that, is a pedophile?

In this paper I will study pedophilic desire from ethical and societal perspectives. I will utilize views from legislation, sex therapy and recent research from sociology and forensic psychiatry. New European Union legislation is tightening its grip on any kind of child pornography, and the same trend can be seen in other parts of the world too. This includes also drawn pictures and other purely fictional material. I argue that the attempt to criminalize fantasies may be a setback against efforts to prevent mistreatment of children.

Recent research conducted by Milton Diamond and his associates shows that use of (fictional) child pornography may act as an inhibitor of actual mistreatment of children. This finding is compatible with the permission giving method of the PLISSIT model, which is designed to release the client's guilt and anxiety and thus to improve her ability to make informed decisions and maintain self-control.

As a conclusion I suggest a review of policy towards more reasonable and balanced legislation and jurisprudence that does not demonize pedophiles and draws the line between fantasies and harmful acts, not between right and wrong desire. This would be more effective strategy for harm prevention than the prevailing draconian path.

**Title: DO GOOD VALUES MAKE BAD SCIENCE?**

*Author: William Fisher*  
*Country: Canada*

The current analysis contrasts two models of sexual science: the sexual scientist as social engineer, driven by good values and seeking to achieve laudable social aims, and the sexual scientist as the curious explorer, striving for elusive objectivity and constrained by data observed. A brief review of research approaches to the study of por-

nography effects, models of female sexual response, and HIV/AIDS prevention interventions, suggests that the social engineering approach to sexual science, while driven by what are seen to be the best of values in the service of the most laudable of social aims, has severely biased research methodologies, contributed to selective and skewed interpretation of data, and distorted conclusions concerning these important areas of research.

**Guest Speakers**

**Title: THE CLINICAL SEXOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA**

*Author: Andrés Flores Colombino*  
*Country: Uruguay*

The present work, faces the Topic from four different aspects : 1) the professionals devoted to clinical sexology since the origin of this practice in Latino America, 2) the Institutions, Societies, and Federations that have been established and have worked sharing and communicating aims, that have make credits for the postulants through rules of education and practice, 3) The creation of University Services of Clinical Sexology in different countries of the continent, 4) specific publications in all the continent, that shared the clinical sexology in the area. They were particularly fertile in the 70th and 80th decades of XX century, with the foundation of World Association for Sexual Health / WAS in Rome 1978 and the "Federación Latinoamericana de Sociedades de Sexología y Educación Sexual" (FLASSES) in Montevideo 1980. It has been published from 1982 until today, 15 Latin-Americans catalogues of sexological publications, that evidence the identity and fecundity of Latin-Americans clinical sexologists; we must highlight the Master in Medical Sexology of University of Venezuela 1985 and the formation of the Service of Clinical Sexology in the post grade of Psychology of "Universidad Católica del Uruguay" from 1985 until 2006. In Latin-America, functioned 10 Capacitating Centres of Clinical Sexology in 1993 and 14 in 1999, all registered by WAS. The FLASSES accreditation of the 30 first clinical sexologists of Latin America in Belo Horizonte in 1992 was a hit, same as the approbation in 1998 of the Accreditations Rules of FLASSES for specialist in clinical sexology. The "Revista Uruguaya de Sexología" began in 1979, the "Revista Latinoamericana de Sexología" in 1986, the "Revista Argentina de Sexología SASH" in 1986, the "Archivos Hispanoamericanos de Sexología" in México in 1994, the Magazine "Sexología" of Venezuela in 1996 and the magazine "Terapia Sexual" in Sao Paulo from 1998, until now. All the Societies and FLASSES own an information mail, on line. Finally, the International Academy of Medical Sexology founded in 2003 for Latin-Americans and Europeans of Iberian Peninsula, and extended to the rest of the World, have enhanced the field of Clinical Sexology of the region. This effort, must be extended trough other investigations and records.

Key words: clinical sexology, Latin America, beginners, education, magazines, societies, institutes.

**Title: WOMEN'S DESIRE: IF NOT LESS, IS AWESOME!**

*Author: Carmita Abdo*  
*Country: Brazil*

Hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD), is defined as "absent or diminished feelings of sexual interest or desire, absent sexual thoughts or fantasies and a loss of responsive desire".

The definition of HSDD in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition, Text-Revised have been criticized over the last decade. New criteria take into account empirical findings and the diversity across women are being recommended by experts. The epidemiological studies on women's sexual dysfunction assessing distress consistently find a much lower prevalence of dysfunction if distress is considered. There are also problems reported by doctors and patients regarding terms to access HSDD. Recognition of the term HSDD was low, with "decrease in sexual desire" preferred. Distress, currently integral to the diagnosis of HSDD, was an unpopular term.



It implied to participants a state of fear or anxiety and a degree of severity not reflected by their feelings about the condition.

The etiology is multifactorial and includes biological, psychosexual and context-related factors. HSDD is not common as a free stranding complaint in reproductive age women. On the other hand, in older women it is.

The complaint in younger women emerges in the context of dysfunctional personal relationships, chronic disease, hypertension and gynecologic disorders. Psychiatric diseases (such as depression), trauma and cancer may be linked to HSDD. The use of medication such as serotonin reuptake inhibitors, hormone antagonists, and chemotherapy is also associated with HSDD. Alcohol and illicit drug use should also be taken into consideration. Psychological and sociocultural factors may be involved, as well as issues related to the relationship between the couple.

The menopausal transition and the menopause have been reported to have an aggravating effect on HSDD. This complex condition is experienced by all women going through the physical and emotional changes associated with ovarian sexual hormones loss.

Of all the factors that affect female sexual desire, the aging process is the most significant. But, while the proportion of women with low desire increased with age, the proportion of women distressed about their low desire decreased with.

#### Title: EROS EMERGING: ADOLESCENCE IN THE OPERATIC IMAGINATION

*Author: Esther Corona*

*Country: Mexico*

There is general agreement that adolescence as a social and cultural phenomenon is relatively new. Previous generation all around the world lived the transition from childhood to adult responsibilities as a very short period often related to pubescence. This is seen even today in many rural societies where children become adults without the possibility of living through the manifold experiences that adolescents live today in a globalized world. Although, it is well recognized that eroticism is present in many guises all throughout the life cycle, it is the surge of the sexual pleasure, within the identity crisis in adolescence today that calls the attention of the specialists, laymen and politicians alike.

In contrast to these sociological realities, art anticipated a long time ago the emergence of the erotic linked to youth, as a matter of fact, from ancient times, Eros is portrayed as a young man.

This presentation will examine how opera, as the most complete art form, has imagined the sexual male adolescents, from Cherubino in Mozart's Marriage of Figaro who does not know if he is made of fire or ice to Octavian in Strauss Rosenkavalier, who is ready to move from a passionate affair with an older woman to the discovery of romantic love. Women, in contrast, and according to prevailing gender norms, never seem to go through adolescence, they suddenly emerge as adults, full of desire, sexual knowledge and wiles as witnessed by Despina's description in Cossi Fan Tutte (W.A. Mozart) of what a "woman" fifteen years old should know, Juliet in Gonoud's Romeo and Juliet and Salome in the same name opera by Richard Strauss.

Sex and identity, love and passion interwoven with imagery and music.

#### Title: THE IMPACT OF LATIN AMERICAN SEXOLOGICAL MOVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEXOLOGY WORLDWIDE

*Author: Fernando Bianco*

*Country: Venezuela*

In its way to become a field Sexology got different impulses during XX century. The Work of Magnus Hirschfeld (twenties and thirties), The sexual behavior work of Alfred Kinsey (forties and fifties) and Master and Johnson research (fifties and sixties) were indeed a tremendous push.

In the Seventies the World Association For Sexology –WAS- (now called World Association for Sexual Health) was founded in Rome, in 1978 during the third World Congress of Sexology.

Several physician from Latin America were there and fourth of them were elected in the First Advisory Committee of the newly founded institution. Drs. Bianco y Hernandez from Venezuela, Alvarez Goyou, Mexico and Dr. Charan, Brazil.

During that decade several movement were working in the development of Sexology in Latin America, like CRESALC as well a number of professionals, among them pioneers Celestino Alvares Lajunhere, Domingo Olivares, Oswaldo Quijada Zerda, Cecilia Cardenal de Martin, C. In the south, starting in 1970, the Jornadas Latinoamericanas de Sexologia were organized every two years and held in Santiago, Buenos Aires and Montevideo on rotative basis. In 1980, during the VI Jornada Latinoamericana de Sexologia, the Federacion latinoamericana de Sexologia y Educacion Sexual-FLASSES- was founded. The first Regional Organization ever. A month after applied for membership in WAS.

The constant work made by several Latin-American professionals (1970 to present) and their results allow us to state that the impact has being solid and everlasting.

The establishment of Medical Sexology as a NEW Medical Specialty, its Residency Postgraduate Training Program, the Diagnostic Manual for Sexology (DMS III), the develops of Sex Education Program that are a excellent models to follow and the publication of almost 1000 books related to sexology show the level of impact, compromise and involvement.

#### Title: LOVEOLOGY, SCIENCE OF THE FUTURE?

*Author: Gerson Lopes*

*Country: Brazil*

Yes, is possible that loveology is the science of the future. The advancement of medicine, particularly neuroendocrinology, provided interesting findings, making a probable link between passion and love with neurological substances called neurotransmitters. Substances that our body produces as endorphins, serotonin, dopamine, prolactin and testosterone are hormones or neurohormones that have a very important role with regard to the attraction, affection, libido and other human behaviors.

It is logical that in humans many of the sexual behaviors, affective and loving have an important link with the culture in which we live, the personal history of each one, the quality of life and quality of the relationship of life together.

Love is the learning process, as well as intelligence, etc. Otherwise, only the priests and novelists continue to talk about love. Hopefully in the future sexologists may have more consideration for the diagnosis and therapy for disability and skills in problems of love and not only the difficulties of desire, arousal and orgasm.

What is necessary in order to learn to love? It goes without saying that we do need to develop three abilities, coincidentally all of them beginning with the letter H. Developing these abilities, make the process of learning love easier to be understood. H as in Humor: who does not know how to play do not know love. H as in Humility: This is the fundamental condition in the loving learning. H as in Honesty: with your own feelings and someone else's ones.

#### Title: THE MARKETING OF SEXUAL PLEASURE: A SEXUAL RIGHTS ISSUE?

*Author: Jane Russo*

*Country: Brazil*

The emergence in the late 1990s of a drug designed for men who suffer from erectile dysfunction caused a revolution in the way we usually think about male sexuality and sexuality in the elderly. In fact, since the launch of Viagra and similar drugs, the pharmaceutical industry has had a major role in the production of new ideals of sexuality and pleasure.

In my presentation I intend to discuss how the pharmaceutical industry produces not only drugs but also conditions they are supposed to treat. Alongside with the ailment, it also markets the normative ideal of how a pleasurable and fulfilling sex life should be.

My goal is to discuss this process from the sexual rights perspective. The crucial point is: if every person has the right to enjoy his/her sexuality according to his/her desire, respecting the other's consent, how should we consider the diffusion of a certain ideal of sexuality which is linked to the consumption of certain products (that are not accessible to everyone)? Is it possible to consider sexual pleasure as a commodity to be consumed?

**Title: THE ASSOCIATION OF INTIMACY AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS: THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF GENDER**

*Authors: Jacques van Lankveld, Nele Jacobs, Viviane Thewissen*  
*Country: Netherlands*

The role of intimacy in the sexual experience and behaviour of men and women living in steady relationships is considered important in several theoretical accounts (e.g., Schnarch, 1991), specifically in models of female sexual functioning (Basson, 2000), indicating an important role of gender in this respect. Empirical research into the causal and directional association of partners' experienced levels of emotional intimacy and their sexual activity (both partnered and individual) is scarce. Therefore, it is unclear whether intimacy and sexual activity function as a cause or as an effect within this association. A circular process can also be hypothesized to exist here.

Studies on intimacy and sexual behaviour have thus far been either cross-sectional or experimental. The presented study has adopted a longitudinal approach for data collection. To enhance the ecological validity, while preserving the possibility of strong causal inferences, an experience-sampling method (ESM; Myin-Germeys et al., 2009) will be used.

In a sample of sexually healthy functioning women and men (N = 38; Nfemale = 24), participants completed a 39-item questionnaire at 10 moments during their waking hours for 7 consecutive days. They wore a specially programmed wristwatch that provided prompts ('beep') at variable time intervals to indicate when a questionnaire needed to be completed. This yielded maximally 70 data points per participant, and enabled us to examine whether data at one point in time were predicted by data at preceding time points, thus to investigate temporal associations suggestive of causal relationships between the investigated concepts. Data were analysed using multilevel analysis to account for the nested design (participants, days, beeps).

Among other results, we found that

- 1) Compared to women, men experience more sexual desire in the flow of daily life;
- 2) Positive intimacy predicts sexual desire at subsequent time points in women, not in men;
- 3) Sexual desire in women does not predict experienced intimacy at subsequent time points.

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**Title: FROM PAST TO PRESENT: PROFILE AND TASKS OF A PROFESSIONAL SEXOLOGY IN MEDICAL TERRITORY**

*Author: Juan Carlos Kusnetzoff*  
*Country: Argentina*

Clinical Sexology is comprised, in variable proportions, of Biology and Clinical Psychology. It does not belong exclusively to any of the two territories. The main functions of the Clinical Sexology are essentially four:

- Reproductive function (Biology);
- Pleasure function (physiology);
- Self-Esteem function (Psychology) and
- Intimacy function (Sociology).

In recent years, we have attended between 1500 and 1600 patients at the Clinical Hospital of Buenos Aires.

**Title: THERAPY FROM THE HEART: PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE WPATH STANDARDS OF CARE FOR TRANSSEXUAL, TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NON-CONFORMING PEOPLE**

*Author: Lin Fraser*  
*Country: United States*

The psychotherapy section of the *WPATH Standards of Care for the Health of Transsexual, Transgender and Gender nonconforming People* (SOC) is the most obvious component of the SOC that has to do with "heart", the theme of this conference. Psychotherapy, to be good, requires empathy and imagination, connection and relatedness, and listening to story.

In this talk, Dr. Fraser will tell her story of coming full circle from the land of her childhood, Brasil, describing its influence on the path she is on today as President of WPATH and on psychotherapy and the SOC. From a childhood and puberty in Brasil, and with the impact of this "heart-filled" country on her developing psyche, she became a psychotherapist and gender specialist. She is finally returning to Brasil after many years to give this talk about psychotherapy, giving an overview of both the content and the "feeling" part of that section, noting her Brazilian roots along the way.

Psychotherapy with trans people demands a comfort with diversity, working with people on a gender spectrum who have self-representations and experiences for which there is sometimes no language. Gender itself is said by many to be a language. Brasil is a land of vibrant peoples of all colors, mingling and celebrating diversity with a language of feeling, creativity and imagination and with words untranslatable into English (such as *saudade*), which may approximate the trans experience. Listening with a bicultural and bilingual ear, particularly a Latin one, can be particularly helpful to doing the kind of psychotherapy with heart that may be useful for trans people.

**Title: BREAST CANCER AND SEXUALITY**

*Author: Maria do Carmo de Andrade Silva*  
*Country: Brazil*

In Brazil, as well as in the world, the breast cancer is the more common and most frequent among women. In our country, delayed diagnostic and lack of routine mammography increases the rate of radical surgeries and mortality.

Breast is associate to some symbolisms; it goes from a sacred source of life in the maternity, to the eroticism of the couples' interactions. Therefore, any situation that causes risk to its functionality, or its aesthetic valorization, will reverberate in the woman' identity. Thus news of nodules, surgery and mastectomy; will bring anxiety, depression and an impact in the self-concept and self-esteem.

Our intention in the Sector of Sexology and Psychosomatic, in the Clinic of Gynecology of Piedade Public School Hospital /Gama Filho University, is psychosomatic clinical support.

The majorities of patients have more of 40 years, are married or live with a partner. Most of them went only to elementary school or part of it. Half of them are house wife and others relate informal jobs. They relate that the religion gives the force and support in this moment. The majority of them are either Catholics or Protestants.

For half of the patients the recommended treatment is mastectomies and axillaries emptying. Most of these patients have been married for 20 years or more. The analysis of the coherence between long marriages and quality of conjugal life, showed that half of them considers very good or good their conjugal relationship, 20% considers it's as bad or very bad and for the remainder the relationship is regular.

Only little more than the half of the patients, say that they have active sexual life. They haven't had interest or sexual desire for a long time. Frequent complaints are: rudeness, indifference, alcoholism, treason, from the partners and penetration discomfort caused by mechanic relations.

When we analyzed the quality of conjugal and sexual life, we observe a positive correlation.

Some positive perceptions of themselves, as well as the existence of good conjugal and sexual relations, also seem as factors of support and maintenance of force to fight for life. When the couple has satisfactory life and good sexual activities, before the sprouting of the breast cancer, the sexual experience tends to remain. The return to sexual life is favored by the existing of bond between the couple, and by the feeling of affective security between them.

This abstract is part of female sexuality.

#### Title: COUPLES' ISSUES IN SEX THERAPY

*Author: Oswaldo Rodrigues Jr.*

*Country: Brazil*

The aim of this presentation is to discuss issues to be considered as so in couple's sex psychotherapy.

Besides sexual issues to be treated, there are other possibilities regarding the couple itself that must be considered, and generally is part of the therapy.

Some major issues can be discussed:

##### Sexual interaction diversity

There are some sexual expressions that became common among couples that seek a sexologist's consultation. Mainly related to paraphilias, those behaviors show the need of adequacy in the couples seeking psychotherapy. Male fetichistic transvestism, podophily. Other forms of interactions regarding sexual desire are de differences of amount of sexual coital frequency.

##### Sexual communication within the couple

Usually couple's psychotherapists hear patient/client refer "baby" talking when the individuals want to refer sexual issues and desires to their partners.

The need of develop assertive communication skills must be taken into consideration while planning the couple's psychotherapy.

##### Extra-couple's relationship – affective and/or sexual

The terms in use regarding extra-couple's relationships are generally moral biased, as such infidelity, treason, affair. . .

Couples seeking for psychotherapy generally bring this issue to couple's therapy.

##### Planning the future

If the couple cares to plan the future together, and keep doing it, revising the future plans every couple years, this plan of action fitting to solve individual needs will maintain the couple.

Learn to plan ahead and in couple will easy the maintenance of the couple, and drive the psychotherapist to this same aim.

Presentation includes recent data regarding those issues and psychotherapeutic plans.

#### Title: REBT – RATIONAL EMOTIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY FOR SEXUAL DISFUNCTIONS

*Author: Ricardo Cavalcanti*

*Country: Brazil*

The Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy (REBT) belongs to the group of Cognitive Restructuring Therapies, which the Aaron Beck's Cognitive Therapy (CT) is also part. Although the CT has been more broadly disseminated throughout the academic community than the REBT, it is consensual that the Cognitive Restructuring Therapies are, in general, largely employed all over the world. We have a consistent experience in applying the principles of the REBT to the context of sexual dysfunctions and inadequacies. In this presentation we would like to offer a general guideline of how we actually apply this kind of treatment, and we also present some of our personal contributions to the REBT.

#### Title: HISTORY OF SEXUAL EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

*Author: Rodolfo Rodriguez Castelo*

*Country: Ecuador*

A modern Sex Education, including the acceptance of sexual identity, orientation and specific attraction, for create happy couples, the both professionals, having only the sons that they are capable to educate and the prevention of teen pregnancy and Sexual Transmitted Disease, is a possible goal.

The initial concern for sexual education comes from the work of Dr. Suzane Aurelius, from the UN Population Fund with the support of the Swedish Authority for Development.

For this purpose two seminars were held in 1970 and 1972. Representatives from 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were present to discuss Swedish experiences and our reality.

In 1974 two workshops were held, in Quito and in Trinidad and Tobago. There, the Sex Education Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (CRESALC) was created, with base in Bogota, and Cecilia Cardinal de Martin was named Executive Secretary.

Each of the countries of the region has followed a different pathway. The common feature has been the government's opposition to progressive sex education initiatives at all levels of education with childrens, young people or the parents.

In 1998 in Mexico meets the IX FLASSES Congress and for the first time, an educator, Dr. Esther Corona, from Mexico, is elected president. She organized a board meeting in Sao Paulo for reflect about the FLASSES and its historical responsibility in Latin America, from which emerged a new regulation and a new responsibility for the countries of the region, specially on the field of the Sex Education.

In May 2000 a meeting is held in Antigua, Guatemala, hosted by WAS and the OPS to approve a document for health professionals, entitled "Sexual Health Promotion, Recommendations for Action", with a chapter on Comprehensive Sexuality Education that "more than the mere acquisition of knowledge and content, should guide critical thinking leading to the achievement of positive attitudes, encourage the process of recognition, identification and acceptance as sexual beings with a specific gender role, without prejudice, creating emotional and stable bonds, promoting a free sexual behavior, responsible, conscientious and pleasant, shared with a partner, to have only the children they can raise, making them free, responsible and caring".

It is impossible to summarize and weigh the progress of each country, so I propose that in the next FLASSES Congress in Dominican Republic, the next year, in a special room for Sex Education, official ponents from the different countries present the reality in his country, for discuse and construct an unanimes vision of the New Sex Education in Latinoamerica.

**Title: SEXUALITY AND VIOLENCE:  
ARE THEY RELATED?**

*Author: Ruben J. Hernandez Serrano*  
*Country: Venezuela*

We are living in a violent world everywhere. In Venezuela the situation is critical. A recent survey from OVV at our University, just published shows an increase in Violent Facts related to Sexuality. We will present this data. In Latin America the situations with few exceptions are almost the same. Sexology has a role in prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Our prisons systems are a complete failure, with too many violent incidents, in supposed secure places. On the contrary the situation there is even worse. Education is the first priority in public policies in L.A. Ability to work and places to do it are Second Human Rights, specially Human Sexual Rights (Valencia 1997) are also very important in our socio cultural environment. We will discuss a strategic plan to overcome this complex and difficult situation.

**Title: GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER:  
DSM V FROM CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE**

*Author: Said Abdel Azim*  
*Country: Egypt*

WPA Section on Human Sexuality Symposium

Core gender identity becomes established between ages of 2 to 3 years old affecting the appropriate stage of cognitive development and basically does not vary thereafter. The young child has fairly simple gender construct but as the child gets older, less rigid gender stereotyping emerges. The influence of socio-cultural factors is of paramount importance.

Variation in gender identity with individuals not fitting clearly into socially prescribed male and female roles are evident in most culture. Transsexuals are subgroup of the transgendered which includes lesbian with masculine gender identities and gay men with feminine gender identities as well as transsexual transvestite. Transvestic fetishism i.e. paraphilia maybe sometime associated with gender dysphoria. More rigid expectations about being male or female may generate greater anxiety and insecurity about gender identity in those who do not conform.

Children who show gender non conformity during childhood usually end up with a homosexual identity. The role of paraphilias, transgender, homosexuality, bisexuality also varies across cultures. Culture defines what is normal and what is deviant, hence in Egypt and middle east these cultural variations are evident as regards prevalence of gender dysphoria among boys and girls and essentially exerts its impact on management.

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**Title: HOW TO DEAL WITH SEXUAL ISSUES  
FROM ADOLESCENTS**

*Author: Sylvia Cavalcanti*  
*Country: Brazil*

Adolescence is a stage of the human development that, according to the WHO, lies between the age of 10 to 20 incomplete years old. It's a moment of transformation where the individual is no longer a child, but not yet an adult. Especially after the seventies, the adolescence has been a major focus of various researches. The ambivalence, curiosity, unpredictability and a thirst to live new emotions, are personality characteristics commonly related to the adolescent. In the first phase of adolescence, which ranges from the age of 10 to 14, the main curiosity is directed to their bodily changes and transformations. In the second phase the curiosity consists in exploring this new body, so that the majority of Brazilian and worldwide research results indicates that the

average beginning of sexual life comes at the age of 15 or 16 years old. Unfortunately, despite numerous attempts in the field of sex education, the effective participation of the school or the family in sexual education is non-existent, which leads to the exercise of premature and risk sexual behavior. Teenagers are potential victims of sexual abuse and violence, this is related not only to their unpreparedness and curiosity, but to the fact that they might end up involved with unscrupulous people that lure them with promises of financial gain, blackmail or status. The professionals responsible for the health of adolescents know that the most frequent issues brought by adolescents are related to the lack of knowledge about sexual and reproductive health. This leads to fear regarding, sexual intercourse, sexual diseases, parental conflicts and unexpected pregnancy, but, at the same time, this lack of knowledge also contributes to the belief of invulnerability (magical thinking). Considering specifically the sexual complaints and issues brought to the clinic, questions about their own sexual orientation are very frequent, and much of this particular issue comes mostly from the parents rather than from the adolescents themselves. And lastly, regarding the field of sexual dysfunction, the most prevalent sexual problem is premature ejaculation in men, which is typical of anxiety and fear of performance. As for women, anorgasmia is the most frequent sexual problem, and it is related to ignorance of their own body physiological responses, as much as shame in the communication with the partner, leading to a sexual inadequacy of the couple and other long-term sexual difficulties. As know, sex is reinforced by the sex itself, and if the beginning of the sexual life is not satisfactory it may jeopardize the whole sexual performance for life.

**Title: SEXUAL RIGHTS OR HUMAN RIGHTS?**

*Author: Alain Giami*  
*Country: France*

During the last decades the concept of sexual rights has been developed by two major organisations in the field: the IPPF and WAS. The concept of sexual rights has been widely used among several groups whereas to promote and protect sexual and reproductive rights of those who are deprived and forbidden to reproduce or at the opposite to protect the right of those who do not intend to use their sexual life solely for the purpose of reproduction.

The right to pleasure and to relate with the person of one's choice is among the major sexual rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights did not contain any explicit item about pleasure in sexuality and the right to have a "pleasurable and safe sexual life". This item appeared only at the 1994 IPCD conference in Cairo.

The presentation will open a discussion about the choice of developing a sexual rights nomenclature and the interest – practical and political – to include sexual freedom items in the human rights declaration. The presentation is based on a careful reading of existing international declarations.

**Title: SEXUAL HEALTH COUNSELLING:  
CREATING A NEW ICD CATEGORY (ZCODE)**

*Author: Alain Giami*  
*Country: France*

The concept of sexual health appeared on the international arena more than 30 years ago carried by the work of non-governmental organizations such as WAS. An intense work of dissemination allowed the propagation of sexual health in International organizations such as WHO or Unesco and the European Community.

The chapter on "Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services" is the place in the ICD for issues that may be appropriate foci of treatment but are not disorders or diseases (equivalent to V codes in DSM-IV). In the ICD-10, some sexual health categories are found in the chapter on Mental and Behavioral Disorders, while others are classified in other disease chapters (e.g., of the endocrine or genitourinary system), or in relation to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, sexual and family violence, and other areas. The creation of a new set of categories related to sexual health



counseling will be useful in integrating these areas in clinical practice, but also when the main problem is lack of sexual education and knowledge. This will increase access to health care for problems and difficulties that are not mental disorders, which may cause distress, and which, if not appropriately attended, can evolve into more consequential disorders.

#### Title: SEX EDUCATION FOR THE ELDERLY

Author: Ana Cristina Canosa Gonçalves  
Country: Brazil

Although the increased longevity in Brazil also promotes studies and new approaches to sexuality in the third age group (above 60 years), low quality of life of a large part of the population, mostly of the lower classes, make illusory the so called "golden age". In the same way that prejudice is still present in popular speech, making the elderly feel discarded, ridiculed and treated as "childish", it is possible that an idea of active sexuality without harm or challenges, often present in the media, start to create false expectations about the physical and emotional reality to that stage of life. What is observed in the case of the elderly in Brazil is that there are very distinct groups, from those who carry myths and taboos, considering that they were the target of sexual repression, to a minority that benefits from advances in medicine, aesthetics and has the capacity to find, at leisure, space to develop their alterity, including regarding the exercise of their genital sexuality. As the professor of the discipline "Sexuality in the third age" at an opened University to the elderly (PUC /SP), theme introduced and developed by me for 14 years, I have observed that sexual education at this stage of life is essential. Essential not only to favor a better understanding of the changes in sexual response of men and women in the aging process as well as the anxieties, challenges and psychosocial discoveries involving not only the person, but also the family and the society. In addition to helping to deconstruct pre-conceptions and to facilitate the access to information on how one can maintain an active sexual life, many issues such as homosexuality, female autonomy in the game of seduction, changes in gender roles, among others, help the elderly to better understand the sexual behavior of their children and, especially, of their grandchildren, who belong to a generation with values and very different sexual behaviors.

Key words: Sexual Education, Brazil, Elderly and Sex.

#### Title: THE PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION OF THE LARGEST ONLINE COURSES ON SEXUAL EDUCATION AND SEXUAL HEALTH – AN "OPEN ACCESS" CURRICULUM IN SEXUAL HEALTH OF ERWIN HABERLE

Author: Antonio Pacheco Palba  
Country: Portugal

This project began six years ago, with the invitation of Prof. Erwin Haberle to translate the online archive on Sexual Health, and with the help of some residents of the Psychiatry Department of Oporto University and St. John's Hospital.

The main objective of these courses is to reach out to as many people as possible, trying to get the information mainly to the African countries and Brazil, where this type of information is very default or wrong. There are free and opened to the general public and were also used in the train of students of Medicine, Psychology, Nursing and Gerontology all over the world. There are 6 courses in total, 4 of which are already online, and in this moment we are finishing the last two translations in order to present them in the WAS Congress, in Brazil.

#### Title: THE IMPORTANCE OF A SEXOLOGICAL CONSULTATION IN A GENERAL HOSPITAL NOWADAYS

Author: Antonio Pacheco Palba  
Country: Portugal

The medical sexology can be a significant domain for clinical Psychiatry. It is crucial to stress the importance of evaluating sexual life in the clinical global assessment of psychiatric patients/clients: Diagnoses, treatment and quality of their sexual life's.

It is stressed the sexological approach done by the psychiatrists or psychologists in the medical or surgical team in Liaison Psychiatry inside the general hospital.

The authors give a report on their experience of the clinical sexological consultation of the Department of Psychiatry of the University Hospital of St. John's – Oporto and in the provincial general Hospital of Guimarães.

It is emphasized in a final comment the needs of training, guidelines, accessibility is discussed in the area of medical sexology.

#### Title: INTEGRATING PSYCHOSEXUAL MEDICINE AND PHARMACOTHERAPY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Author: Carmita Abdo  
Country: Brazil

Sexual dysfunction is defined as the presence of some alteration in one or more phases of the sexual response cycle (desire, arousal and orgasm) or persistent or recurrent pain associated with intercourse. In women, the etiology of sexual dysfunction is multifactorial (biological, developmental, psychological, interpersonal, cultural and contextual factors), and the disorder may oscillate during a woman's lifetime and in accordance with reproductive years.

Aspects of the diagnosis of female sexual dysfunctions (FSD) reveal the importance of a detailed clinical observation, emphasizing that the diagnosis should take into account the length of the evolution period, the circumstances of the partner, and features of sexual stimulation (regarding focus, duration and intensity).

Moreover, the distinction between primary or secondary and generalized or occasional dysfunction, as well as the age of the female patient and her sexual experience are parameters for a diagnosis.

The earlier the dysfunction appears and the earlier the sexual response cycle phase that is affected, the more difficult the FSD treatment.

Therapeutic aspects indicate the importance of a multidisciplinary team, capable of offering psychotherapeutic and medicine-oriented treatment (antidepressants, anxiolytics and hormones, among others), as well as psycho-educational support. Each case should be assessed separately in order to make a therapeutic decision.

Although FSD are already well known, the available therapeutic resources are limited. New research shall contribute to change this reality, so that the treatment of FSD keeps up with the advances in the treatment of male sexual dysfunctions.

#### Title: SEX EDUCATION IN SWEDEN

Author: Charlotta Löfgren-Mårtenson  
Country: Sweden

The World Association for Sexual Health (WAS) promotes and advocates for sexual health and sexual rights throughout the lifespan and across the world by comprehensive sexuality education as one important aspect. In the Nordic countries, there is a long tradition of compulsory sex education, whereas Sweden was the first country in the world (since 1955). The aim of this study is to illuminate some of today's tasks and challenges, in particular it will address the questions such as; what is the role of sex education in adolescent's sexual health nowadays (c.f. information overload on the internet, access to the social

media, etc.)? Is sex education geared towards all young people, or are certain groups excluded? What values are conveyed by those who teach the adolescents? The chosen method is a literature review on current research in Sweden during 2012.

The results show that sex education in schools still is the supreme source of information for most adolescents. However, the given hetero normative perspective and the starting point with heterosexual relationships have been criticized during the last years. Furthermore, different groups of young people seem to be marginalized by having limited or non-existing experiences of sex education. The national objectives are too broad and do not suit the requirements of groups with specific needs, for example people with intellectual disabilities. Another group is detained youth, who seldom are offered sex education during their stay at youth detention homes. Considering that their experiences in different ways differ from other adolescents there is a need of a curriculum that is adapted on these bases. Finally, seldom are young people's own voices heard on the content of the sex education which leads to a focus on sexual prevention and risks, instead of feelings, relationships and sexual identity.

The suggestion is a critical pedagogical approach (CPA) that link comprehensive sex education to sexual rights, and also helps to review hetero normative values and ideals concerning relationships for different groups of young people. It is important to make sure that the educators are well-trained (c.f. WAS suggestion for training standards of sexuality educators). CPA could also focus on different ways of recognizing sexuality as a valued part of life instead of a risk factor. At last, CPA might help to develop adapted models for sex education for different kind of youth groups.

#### Title: SEXUAL HEALTH IN ICD-11

Author: *Claudia Garcia Moreno*

Country: *Switzerland*

##### Background:

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is a key tool in relation to health which is recognized as one the biggest achievements of international public health since WHO was established, 1948. ICD allows to address illness as well as other health related conditions in a standardized and uniformed manner from diagnosis and treatment through health system financing and assurance to health statistics across all levels. Since last ICD revision, 1990 number 10, health related knowledge and applications expended dramatically. It is obvious that the aforementioned developments should be reflected in the new updated version of ICD. For this purpose WHO established a process of ICD11 revision.

This is also applicable for the sexual health related conditions that are mainly represented in ICD10 under Mental Health. The revision of such conditions requires robust evidence informed approach based on human rights principles as an overarching framework for whole process.

The Department of Reproductive Health and Research in cooperation with the Mental Health Division takes a part of the ICD11 process as a coordinating unite.

##### Objective:

To review the ICD within the context of sexual health conditions in order to have such conditions updated in ICD11(both published document and electronic tool) that is planned to be finalized by 2015.

##### Methods:

This process should be completed by World Health Assembly 2015 and had to be done according to the ICD11 Revision methodology, which is standard for all ICD items.

One of the primary task of the respective WHO coordinating unite is to convene a Technical Advisory Group, TAG, for Revision of sexual health conditions of the ICD10 Mental and Behavioral Disorder. This TAG will be a part of the ICD11 Revision Organization Structure and will report to the ICD11 Revision Steering Group. The TAG should be represented by experts from different field requires approximately 1.5–2 years, with the aim of completing by 2013.

Evidence retrieval, assessment and synthesis as well as formulation of recommendations are to be done according to the GRADE approach,

i.e. WHO methodology for guideline development, WHO Handbook, March 2010. These processes will be initiated in early 2012 once the document outlining the scope of the potential guidelines is approved by GRC (the scoping document is currently under development). The establishment an Official Guidelines Development Group and a systematic literature search according to the PICO questions will be the first steps taken after receiving the above approval.

##### Expected results:

WHO Guidelines on provision sexuality counselling in health care settings.

#### Title: ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AND PROSTATE CANCER

Author: *Claudio Teloken*

Country: *Brazil*

The main purpose of this lecture is to go over prostate cancer and possible impact on male sexual function.

Prostate carcinoma is the most frequently noncutaneous diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of death in men, accounting for one quarter of all such cancers. The estimated lifetime risk of disease and risk of death is respectively around 17 %, and 3 %, considering Caucasian population.

It seems likely that prostate cancer (PCa) mortality declines significantly.

Radiation and radical prostatectomy are efficient therapeutic options for PCa. Each form of therapy has its own set of complications including erectile dysfunction (ED), that is, the inability to achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for satisfactory sexual intercourse.

ED rates in some surgical series are as high as 60% to 90% one or more years following treatment. Among the series that include men treated only with radiotherapy, specifically Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT) technique appear to result in greater preservation of erections. Rate of ED is below 50% one year and later post treatment. Younger men (<60 years) were more likely to maintain erections than older ones. ED and urinary incontinence are higher followed by radical prostatectomy and IMRT.

However, patient and, when possible, his partner should be informed of the relevant treatment options for those who underwent to radical surgery, IMRT or combination of both. The ideal alternative should be made jointly by the physician, patient, and partner, taking into consideration patient preferences, expectations and age.

The management of ED begins with the identification of organic comorbidities, psychosexual dysfunctions possible depression and anxiety due to PCa. All should be appropriately treated or their care triaged.

Currently employed medical interventions for the management of ED include oral therapies that target the penis through phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitors such as sildenafil, tadalafil, udenafil, vardenafil and others. Antianginal agents like organic nitrates (isosorbide) and calcium antagonists are relatively restricted because of lowered blood pressure. Intra-urethral therapies consist of intra-urethral suppositories of alprostadil (synthetic vasodilator identical to PGE1) or intracavernous injections (ICI). ICI is the most effective nonsurgical treatment for ED and can be carried out with prostaglandin E1, papaverine, phentolamine. The patient should be able to adjust within specific bounds the total dose of medication injected to match the specific situation for which it is used. The vacuum constriction device is a noninvasive mechanical device and may helpful for some individuals. Surgical therapy includes penile prostheses which can be divided into two general types: malleable or noninflatable and inflatable. Non-inflatable devices are also commonly referred to as semirigid rod prostheses. Inflatable penile prostheses provide the recipient with closer to normal flaccidity and erection. Both can be done as out patient procedures.

Psychosexual therapy or counseling may be necessary because sexual bother increases post radical surgery or IMRT even in men with "good" erection followed by PCa treatment. These include shame, embarrassment and reduction in general life happiness.

The co-administration of oral PDE5 inhibitors, ICI and psychosexual counseling has been applied in specific situations.



These appropriate treatment options should be applied in a stepwise fashion with increasing invasiveness and risk balanced against the likelihood of efficacy.

#### Title: BARRIERS TO PRESENTING SEXUALITY COUNSELING AT THE HEALTH CARE LEVEL

Author: *Elham Ahmed Abdulla Attalla*

Country: *Bahrain*

In-Charge Al Hoora Health Center, Consultant Family Physician and Clinical, Sexologist, Arad Health Center, Ministry of Health (MOH) Primary and Public Health Directorate.

Member of WHO "Revision of ICD-10" Working Group on the Classification of Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health Member of WHO Working Group on "Sexuality counselling guidelines for health care providers".

Sexual problems are common in men and women all over the world, with its identified several correlates, major risk factors and associated comorbidities. Primary care physicians are considered by many people the first health care providers who encounter sexual health issues. Even though the primary care setting is an excellent one to address sexual dysfunction problems in the general population, it is felt that primary care physicians tend to address sexual health issues less than their patients anticipate. Attempts to rectify this deficiency were sought by WHO, and a widely accepted guideline is currently in process, focusing on addressing sexuality related issues.

Patients have difficulty discussing their problems with a physician due to a sense of frustration, confusion, embarrassment or distress; moreover, patients often feel that physicians are reluctant, disinterested, or unskilled in sexual problem management. Physicians have identified 'lack of time' or belief that the 'patient will initiate discussions' were reasons not to ask about sexual problems. Moreover, lack of training may mean that the clinical utility of sexual history taking may not be apparent to the physician, and the uncertainty about ethical or legal issues; gender differences; and language barriers were accused for not obtaining sexual history when deemed necessary.

One of the main barriers found to inhibit discussion of sexual health issues in primary care is their sensitivity. The physicians may be embarrassed, or concerned about being intrusive.

Another commonly cited barrier is their complexity. This perception might originate because there are more psychosocial issues around it, and because the language is difficult. Additionally, treatment is not well standardized.

Indeed, these barriers may help to explain the low rates of sexual history recording. Definitely, all these barriers need to be addressed.

#### Title: FIRST SPECIALIZED SEXOLOGY CLINIC IN BAHRAIN

Author: *Elham Ahmed Abdulla Attalla*

Country: *Bahrain*

The author outlines her experience in establishing and running the first specialized sexology clinic at the primary care setting in her country. This newly implemented service is provided free of charge for patients. Initially the author discusses briefly the general prevalence of sexual health issues, their interrelated nature with other systemic disorders, like diabetes mellitus, and the rationale for and advantages of the provision of sexual health consultation in the primary care settings.

Then, the efforts and steps taken to establish this clinic and the officially approved referral protocol are described. A standard and validated checklist was introduced, after translation into Arabic, to serve as a screening tool for identifying sexual dysfunction among the general population of the primary care clients. This screening checklist and the protocol are distributed to all primary care health center under the ministry of health.

The author then briefly describes the clinic and its protocol. The clinic is functionally and administratively under the Bahraini health ministry. Indications and mechanism of referrals from other health and

private sectors are outlined. Initial statistics, general impressions of prevalence of sexual disorders and limitations are also given.

Finally, plans for professional development of the clinic are presented.

#### Title: REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HISTORY OF WOMEN TREATED OF BREAST CANCER: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA

Author: *Elisabeth Meloni Vieira and Daniela Barsotti Santos*

Country: *Brazil*

INTRODUCTION: Breast cancer is major event in a woman's life that can lead to re-appraisal of lifestyle. Breast cancer and its treatments have been seen in the scientific literature only by its negative effect on women's sexuality. OBJECTIVES: To understand the reproductive and sexual life of women treated for breast cancer. METHODS: A survey with 139 women who had a diagnosis at least 6 months ago was carried out. Interviewees were randomly selected in a rehabilitation service. The interviews were conducted in 2010. Women treated of breast cancer were visited at home where a face to face questionnaire was administered. The questions approached sociodemographic features, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and reproductive and sexual life. Statistical analysis included the  $\chi^2$  test and Fisher exact test in the search for association. The qualitative component included 25 interviews with women treated of breast cancer using a semi-structure guideline. RESULTS: Women age ranged from 24 to 78 years old with an average of 54.6 years old. Most of them, 61.1%, had a sexual partner and between 2 to 3 children, 80% used some contraceptive. About half of them had had sexual intercourse in the last month, 45.3% had interrupted sexual intercourse during treatment and 25.9% did not. Half of the interviewees had re-started sexual life during the first six months after treatment. For some women a good affectionate relationship was the reason to maintain an active sex life, while for others the reason was the fear of losing the husband. Some women reported improvement in sex life after cancer, while some other reported worsening or no change at all. An active sexual life is associated with being younger than 40 years of age and to have a partner. No association was found between active sexual life, the diagnosis and types of cancer treatment. CONCLUSION: Sexual activity of women treated for breast cancer is not associated with the treatments, but with age and with the opportunity of having sex. The qualitative component of the research showed that the partner attention was pointed out as an important factor for improvement in sexual life after breast cancer.

#### Title: MEDICAL SEXOLOGY A GROWING NEW SPECIALITY IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE

Author: *Fernando Bianco*

Country: *Venezuela*

Since 1970 I has been involved with the Sexology field. The study of Sexual Function and the Sex Development Process allow us to Conceptualized as : the field of knowledge that study Gender and Sexual Function (1982, Caracas).

After that we were able to delimited some areas in the field of Sexology such as: Sex Education, Sex Antropology, Sex Teology. Clinical Sexology and so on.

In 1986 Medical Sexology was recognized as a New Specialty in the field of Medicine for the Venezuelan Laws, that gave full accreditation to the Postgraduate Program on Medical Sexology that started a year before.

Since the Medical sexology area has been growing steady. More than 50 physician has done their Postgraduate Training in Medical Sexology. They cover 60% of Venezuelan territory and 11 public Hospital have Medical Sexology Units.

Recently in Colombia was approved the Postgraduate Program on Medical Sexology (Universidad de Caldas) the same happened in Argentina (Universidad de Buenos Aires).

In Chile a Postitulo was approved (Universidad de Santiago de Chile) and in Ecuador Medical Sexology as a new specialty was approved.

Official Documents and data will be presented.

**Title: RAPID EJACULATION IN THE MEDICAL SEXOLOGY**

*Author: Fernando Bianco*

*Country: Venezuela*

Sexology is a science that studies Sex and Sexual Function. Both areas are approached as a Process. Process has its quality, its phases and time. Each phase has one or several determining factors.

Sexual Function as a process has inborn Quality that allow its activation, maintenance, inhibition and reactivation, it is known as a Desire. The sexual Function has a two phases: the Sexual Stimulation and the Sexual Response. Sexual Stimulations has tree factors: Administration, Method and Frequency. The Sexual Response has several factors: anatomical, neural, vascular, hormonal, receptor and functional.

The Physiological time of the Sexual Function Process occurs in an unknown time period.

Much scientific work has been done but still no conclusion has been made. The only true is that the patient complains of being too fast or too slow and consequently that bothers his sexual function ad his sexual life.

Electroanalgran is a technique that so far helps the EP patient to control ejaculation.

The hypothesis is that the velocity of conduction of the nerve in too fast or too slow. Improving the pubic muscle strength and the contraction/dilatation cycle help in the regulation of the conduction velocity of the nerve.

**Title: INTEGRATING SEXUAL RIGHTS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

*Authors: Ingrid Geray, Alain Giami*

*Country: France*

“All Human Rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.”

Sexual life is a fundamental aspect of the human person who is entitled as such to receive protection in the framework of international human rights law. Our study aims to present sexual rights in the perspective of Human Rights, and to understand how Sexual Rights can be enhanced and better promoted.

The presentation is based on a careful analysis of basic documents such the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, the WAS Declaration of Sexual Rights and the IPPF déclaration of Sexual Rights.

These international treaties including rights such as the right to life, freedom, intimacy, security of person, and the right to benefit from medical advances and better health, freedom of expression, the right to marry and found a family, contribute to the control of their sex life by individuals. These general Human Rights are supplemented by specific recommendations about sexuality and sexual health, but sexual rights still do not have legal effects of Human Rights official treaties. For the UNESCO Chair, Sexual Rights are a component of the Human Rights, used in the context of its educational and political mission.

The UNESCO Chair of Sexual Health and Human Rights, is working in the integration of Sexual Rights in the framework of Human Rights and the preliminary advances and hypotheses will be presented.

**Title: COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT OF LIFELONG VAGINISMUS: TREATMENT EFFECTS AND PROCESS VARIABLES**

*Author: Jacques van Lankveld & Moniek ter Kuile*

*Country: Netherlands*

Vaginismus is defined as the persistent difficulty in allowing vaginal entry of a penis or other objects. Lifelong vaginismus is diagnosed when a woman has never been able to have intercourse despite her expressed desire to have it. Vaginismus has long been described as a perplexing sexual problem. Although high success rates of cognitive-behavioral types of treatment were reported, outcome studies with sound methodological designs were lacking. The first RCT of cognitive-behavioral treatment of lifelong vaginismus, testing the most often described intervention package, was only published in 2006. The rate of successful intercourse in this study was unexpectedly low (ITT: 14%), but the investigation yielded important suggestions for follow-up research, including a stronger emphasis in treatment on targeting fear of penetration and avoidance of penetration-related behavior. A theoretical shift was made from viewing lifelong vaginismus as a sexual dysfunction to viewing it as a specific phobia for vaginal penetration. In subsequent research, this theoretical focus was investigated by limiting therapy to what was considered to be core elements of the maintenance of lifelong vaginismus: fear of penetration and behavioral avoidance of penetration. Therapist-assisted, massed exposure to penetration-related stimuli was chosen to target these etiological elements. This intervention was first evaluated in an uncontrolled study. Ten women with lifelong vaginismus were treated with therapist-assisted, massed exposure in a patient-as-own-control replicated n = 1 study. Subsequently an RCT was conducted among 70 women and their partners. Participants were randomly allocated to exposure or a waiting-list control period of 12 weeks. The main outcome measure (intercourse ability) was assessed daily during 12 weeks. The exposure treatment consisted of a maximum of three 2-hour sessions during one week. Treatment was delivered at a university hospital outpatient clinic. The participant performed vaginal penetration exercises on herself, in the presence of her partner and a female therapist. Two follow-up sessions were scheduled over a 5-week period. Thirty-one out of 35 (89%) treated women had successfully had sexual intercourse at post treatment compared to 4 out of 35 (11%) of waiting-list control women. In 90% of the cases intercourse was achieved within the first two weeks of treatment. Next to successful vaginal penetration, treatment yielded clinical improvement in terms of lower dyspareunia complaints, decreased coital fear and lower sexual distress. Other aspects of sexual functioning in women or their partners were not affected.

**Title: THE NEW TREATMENTS WITH HUMAN SEXUAL RESPONSE CYCLE ANALYSIS FOR MALE ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION**

*Authors: Jixiu Xu, Guo Gao, Ning Xu*

*Country: China*

Objective: Because of oral selective inhibitor of phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE-5) are not good effective with the treatment of erectile dysfunction (ED) in patients in China, we hope to find the new methods with the human sexual response cycle analysis to treat the different ED patients. Methods: 860 cases of outpatient treatment of ED patients were analyzed, of which 240 patients (27.9%) use PDE-5 drugs are not good effective. According to the theory of human sexual response cycle excitement, 320 patients were given different methods. Results: For an exciting period of ED patients (80 cases), were combined with a PDE5-inhibitor therapy testosterone undecanoate, efficiency 75% (60 cases); For plateau ED patients (105 cases), were combined with traditional Chinese medicine, efficiency of 76.2% (80 cases); for the climax of the ED patients (55 cases), were combined with traditional Chinese medicine treatment, efficiency 63.6% (35 cases). Conclusion: From this study, ED patients achieved a significant clinical effects. We treated the different individual in the different sexual response cycle with the different medicines. It is need further study.

### Title: HUMAN FEMALE SEXUALITY – YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCEPTIONS

*Authors: Joana Alice da Silva Amaro de Oliveira Fabião; Maria Neto da Cruz Leitão*

*Country: Portugal*

This study is part of the Health Education and Sex Education Project of a Secondary School in Coimbra, and it complies with Law no. 60/2009 which aims to promote a more informed and responsible sexuality. Aims: To understand the conceptions of human sexuality and identify the most important dimensions to young people so as to identify priority areas in project implementation. A qualitative study was conducted. The sample was composed of 167 female students aged between 15 and 18 years. Data were collected in May 2011, through anonymous narratives with the following sentence: "To me sexuality is . . ." Bardin's content analysis was used. Results: Four semantic categories emerged. Sexuality conceptions include: essential life component (16%), sex (43%), gender identity and roles (5%), sex orientation (8%), pleasure (5%), intimacy (36%) and reproduction (3%), is expressed by behaviors (12%), emotions and feelings (33%), relationships (51%), beliefs and values (4%) and influences individual well-being and fulfillment (3%). These conceptions converge with WHO concept and focused on the value of intimacy and interaction rather than on the physical dimension. The value of heterosexuality is underlined, as well as the almost total absence of the ethical dimension. Results point towards the need to raise young people's awareness based on an overall approach to sexuality.

### Title: PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF SEXUAL FUNCTION DISORDERS

*Author: Juan Andres Venegas*

*Country: Chile*

Sexual dysfunctions are common. The prevalence estimates of 43 % in women and 31–50% in men are described in populations surveys. The most frequent sexual complaints in men are erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation, and in women, desire and orgasmic disorders. Although psychological and couples problems are probably better approached with a psychological and sexual therapy, pharmacological agents had been developed with a higher rate of success for the treatment of sexual dysfunctions. Herein we will review the currently drugs used for male and female sexual dysfunctions. In men, phosphodiesterase-5 Inhibitors and prostaglandins for erectile dysfunction; and SSRI, PDE-5 inhibitors, opioid-like drugs and botulin toxin A in premature ejaculation management. For women's sexual disorders, DOPA-agonists, serotonin antagonists, and hormones are reviewed.

### Title: UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL PROBLEMS AND TREATING SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS: POTENTIAL IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS

*Author: Julia R. Heiman*

*Country: United States*

As the dust settles on the decisions around the DSM-V and researchers and clinicians take a fresh look at what the issues are in their respective specialties, we now face several interesting opportunities to move the field forward on the topic of sexual problems and dysfunctions. I will briefly comment on the value and status of three topics: the research base of basic and clinical research on sexual problems, the political and social context of research and treatment approaches, and promising ideas for the future. The need for basic social and neurobiological research remains underexplored and over interpreted by both social and biomedical specialties—which may leave an interesting door open for unexpected and novel thinking and approaches.

### Title: USE OF COMBINATION THERAPY, SEXOLOGICAL AND MEDICAMENTS: THE BEST OPTION FOR RAPID EJACULATION

*Author: Leon Roberto Gimdin*

*Country: Argentina*

Premature Ejaculation or Rapid Ejaculation has received multiple knowledge breakthroughs. Seemans, Masters and Johnson, Helen Kaplan, Sexual Medicine urologists and others, have addressed the issue.

We will convey our experience with combined therapy.

There is vast experience on behavior treatments, or prescription drugs-only treatment (on demand or daily SSRI prescription). There is no much written about combined treatments, made by sexologists and psychologists.

Occasionally, we include in our treatments the use of sildenafil or other IPD5 and / or tranquilizers. We refer also to the use of condoms with local anesthetics.

**Key Words:** Premature Ejaculation, Treatment medical, behavior treatments, combined treatments

### Title: SEX THERAPY – DOES IT WORK? – THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL THERAPY INTERVENTIONS FOR SEXUAL PROBLEMS, A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

*Authors: Landmark BF, Almås E, Brurberg KG, Fjeld W, Haaland W, Hammerstrøm K, Svendsen KO, Sørensen D, Tollefsen, MF, Aars H, Reinar LM*

*Country: Norway*

The Norwegian directorate of health commissioned a systematic review of the effects and effectiveness of sexual therapy. The review was limited to psychological, psychosocial and educational interventions, within the context of information, counseling and treatment for sexual dysfunctions. The topics covered were sexual dysfunction – males, females and couples in chronic illness, for physically or mental handicapped, in gender and sexual identity problems, for the sexually traumatized, for sexual offenders and problematic sexual arousal patterns.

We performed a systematic search in the following databases: Cochrane Library, Medline, Embase, Cinahl, Psycinfo and Svedmed in 2008, and the search was updated in 2011. We screened 4061 titles and abstracts, constituting 2805 unique articles and retrieved more than 900 articles in full-text. There were no age or language restrictions, 10 different languages were included in the review. Articles that were found relevant after appraisal in full text were critically appraised concerning methodical quality. This was done by two people independently and using published checklists. 50 articles filled the inclusion criteria, with 15 systematic reviews and 35 articles, covering more than 600 scientific publications. 9 systematic reviews and 34 randomized, controlled trials on the treatment of sexual dysfunctions and 6 systematic reviews and one RCT on sexual offender treatment: We performed the first meta-analysis of the effects of sexual therapies for these conditions.

In addition to published systematic reviews for sexological interventions in men we found four randomized, controlled trials, and in addition to four systematic reviews we found 12 randomised controlled trials on the effects of sexological interventions in women. Many of the included studies were of moderate methodological quality. For many comparisons it was not possible to pool the results and we could only report from single studies. We have pooled results in metaanalyses.

For female sexual dysfunction 7 studies on orgasmic dysfunction (OD) showed an overall treatment effect on coital orgasmic frequency (odds ratio) of 3,66 (1,76–7,64). The findings were significant for primary OD, and near significant for secondary OD. Directed masturbation improved female orgasmic dysfunction (Odds Ratio 2,7 (1,55–4,69). Three articles on hypoactive sexual desire disorder were included, with significant improvement. One article was included on sexual arousal disorder. Four studies on treating vaginismus were pooled, but did not reach statistical significance. For male sexual dysfunctions there have been published Cochrane reviews on Erectile



dysfunction and premature ejaculation. Latency time is improved with behavioral therapy and sex therapy gives additional effect to medication, improves adherence and provides statistically better outcome for erectile dysfunction (Risk ratio for persistent erectile dysfunction 0,40 (0,17–0,98)). Three studies of 242 couples indicate that couples therapy with communication training and conflictsolving supplemented with sex therapy have positive effects on several outcome measures. There is a modest, but significant effect of bibliotherapy. Most of the self-help literature studied in 2 systematic reviews was on female orgasmic disorder and premature ejaculation.

There is an overall positive effect across interventions and populations. This is shown for a broad spectrum of populations and sexual problems. However, we cannot rule out a possible publication bias in the material. There is a large variation of outcome measures in the literature.

Interventions in the research literature do not appear to be entirely representative for the array of treatment methods that are offered for sexual problems and dysfunctions in men and women.

### Title: TRAINING OF TRAINERS ON SEXUAL HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHT: PROCESS OF SCALING UP FOR HEALTH SEXUAL COUNSELLING

Author: Mamadou Dieng  
Country: France

In this lecture we share our experience in training of trainers (30 persons from 11 countries) on Sexual Health and Human Rights as well the expected impact and possibility for scaling-up to train sexual health counselors to support people infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in those West African countries (more than 800 counselors and peers educators in 17 countries).

This training of trainers in sexual health and human rights is carried out in collaboration between the GIP – Esther and the UNESCO Chair in Sexual Health & Human Rights. It aims at providing qualified trainers on this topic to the partner countries. It concerns people with medical and psychosocial background from Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Mali, Morocco, Niger, CAR, Senegal and Togo. The goal of this training is to provide 30 qualified trainers that will be able to train sexual health counselors at national level in gaining competencies in delivering sexual health education and for a selected group to deliver counseling in sexual health.

The principle of this training is based on our strategy for capacity building and sharing knowledge and transfer skills to our partners in the South. In this lecture we argue that the right way to build sustainability is to transfer knowledge and skills to our partners in the developing countries and that this is the way for them to build confidence and become independent in order to scale up the program and train sexual health counselors (Who else on what?)

The first direct beneficiaries from the training in the countries will be the Psychosocial Counselors, Mediators and Peer Educators working with PLWHA, MSM and sex workers. It aims at providing trainers qualified on this topic to the partner countries. It trained 30 trainers with medical and psychosocial background coming from 11 African countries and working in ESTHER partner's organizations or facilities. Those trainers are linked and involved in ESTHER program. Upon going back to their respective countries the participants in this training will be able to scale up the trainings at national level. After the training they will be able to improve the quality of care and support in regards to the sexual health of their clients.

### Title: POSITIVE HIV: THE PREVENTIVE AND EDUCATIONAL LEGACY

Author: Marcio Schiavo  
Country: Brazil

AIDS brought up lots of annoyances to humanity, especially to young people.

The arising achievements of sexual revolution and freedom of speech and behavior have been threatened by a virus that does not even move by itself.

This virus has seduced scientists; excited and enriched capitalists and the pharmaceutical industry; enhanced taboos and prejudice. It has claimed many lives.

Nevertheless, at the same time AIDS pandemic has provoked illness, a series of conquests were accomplished as a "social compensation" imposed by HIV in the field of public health and individual and collective behavior. This "social compensation" is called the "positive legacy" of AIDS.

The patent infringement of essential medicine and the development of generic drugs; the high quality patterns required by blood-products; the cleaning of medical devices and equipments in health care facilities; the adoption of preventive measures in diverse areas, such as manicure and dentistry; the care ware adopted in workplaces and even the procedures regarding sportive practices, which turned out to get better after the advent of AIDS.

Above all, AIDS contributed to the amplification of the discussion on what regards to non-reproductive sex and to the emergence of a "new wave" of less moralist and less hypocrite sexual education.

In order to present and discuss this legacy, we have proposed the theme "Positive HIV: the preventive and educational legacy" to be debated in SBRASH's panel.

### Title: EDUCATION AMONG HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Author: Maria do Carmo de Andrade Silva  
Country: Brazil

This abstract is part of the SBRASH's Symposium.

Nowadays health professionals need to have vast knowledge in the area of the sexual health. However, there is a significant unpreparedness to deal with the amplitude that the area demands.

The academic curricular structures, in our country, invest little or almost nothing, on preparation of health professional in sexual health. Sexual Health is defined in very broad terms as a state of physical, psychological and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease.

More specifically gynecologists, urologists, psychiatrists and psychologists, on their clinical dealing, find sexual complaints in the amplitude that the sexuality involves. They need to have specific knowledge and personal training. They also need to have capacity to see, to hear, to catch and to be empathic with the patient, taking in to consideration, their personal reality besides the physical, emotional, social conditions.

We have worked many years in Rio de Janeiro at the Gynecology Service Hospital School using a multidisciplinary approach. We have observed negative feelings by some professionals related to the patients with psychosomatic problems, especially when these problems are related to sexuality.

There are some reasons for those difficulties of the professionals: first because they haven't had been qualified to deal with psychosomatic or sexual problems, second because they cannot lose much time, as they have many patients with "important problems" to take care of, thirdly because its problems are not delimited an agency, an examination or a specific medication. Lastly, they may have some conscious or unconscious personal difficulties or prejudices to deal with those problems.

However, what it is still observed today, it is that in rare cases, in some Academic Institutions the curriculum of the health area, includes the study of the Sexuality as an elective discipline. In others, it is one topic in disciplines of Gynecology, Urology, Psychology or Psychiatry. Thus, what we observed, is that without receiving adequate informa-

tion and knowledge during their Graduation Courses, the health future professionals, many times do not know, do not value and consequently they do not feel able to take care of the diverse questions that the amplitude of the sexuality demands.

#### Title: HOW TO INCLUDE ETHICAL ISSUES IN CAPACITATION GROUPS?

Author: *Maria Luisa Lerer*

Country: *Argentina*

I greet the distinguished Colleagues members of this panel and introduce the topic I will refer to, the ethical issues: I will mention concepts you all know very well, professional ethic that requires constant reflection and re-examination regarding professionals' behaviour, behaviors that imply fort or against actions of the Sexual Health (1).

- A) It is important that those who train the groups are University Graduates, with an excellent ethic behaviour.
- B) There should exist, in Sexology and Sexual Education postgraduate programmes, a founding chapter to study the why and wherefores of ethic principles and the Code of Ethics, as ethic must be imprinted on professionals, so they can act in pursuit of their clients and/or patients sexual and mental health and respect ethical criterion such as:
- C) They will not discriminate people for their birth, age, race, sex, religion, sexual orientation, ideology, other capacities, nationality, social class or any other characteristic . . .
- D) They cannot have sex with patients / or customers. They will not Participate in sensual and/or sexual experiences. They will only Be Able to observe, conceptualize and/or clarify or interpret.

Professionals working with Sexual Health that are unethical, they are professionals who first consider personal pleasures, money and fame, and this leads to a great disorder in the practice of this profession, for their patients/clients and the institutions to which they belong.

Unfortunately over the history of science there are professionals that have gone astray of our belief, that is: to promote sexual health to help people improve their life quality, and this professionals have come to manipulate their patients and students who ended up in mental institutions because they were abused by their therapists – professionals that “forgot” their ethical role and turned their students and patients into lovers.

Ethical codes passed in 1996 FLASSES // and WAS 1997, are guidelines we consider very important, however, every country must have its own Ethics Code that set rules to regulate professionals' behavior in institutions. The main purpose of an ethics Code is to provide excellence standard norms for professionals.

The methodology used to include “ethical issues in training groups” must be elected by each institution in each country, as there are many methodologies and tools for the inclusion of ethical issues.

Finally, I consider essential that “ethical issues” are included in training groups; i.e. ethics as fundamental subject that study the WAS and FLASSES Ethics Codes along with the Ethics' Codes of each country.

For all the above mentioned dear colleagues, I invite you to consider the importance of including ethics to the training our scientific discipline needs and deserves.

WAS: World Association for Sexual Health / FLASSES: Latin American Federation of Sexology and Sexual Education / (1) Sexual Health: is the experience of the ongoing physical wellbeing, psychological and cultural related to sexuality, which requires an environment free of coercion, discrimination and violence.

#### Title: SEXUAL POLICIES AND RIGHTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Author: *Marlene Wasserman*

Country: *South Africa*

Specific object of study:

Against a background of Apartheid, nearly 20 years after democracy instated in South Africa, the question is examined as to whether the

very progressive policies relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights instituted by the new Government are implemented and have a positive impact on the lives of all citizens. Or are they simply subverting attention from addressing the atrocious violations of sexual and reproductive health and rights South Africans suffer.

State method used if pertinent;

Review of historical Apartheid and post 1994 documents and policies on gender, sexual and reproductive health and rights. Literature review of most recent reports of sexual and reproductive rights violations.

Summarise results obtained:

During the apartheid era, there was inhumane denial of rights to education, medical services, housing and public services of the majority of the citizens of South Africa. And unapologetic policies denying all citizens sexual and reproductive health and rights. Despite the post apartheid progressive policies, South Africa suffers the highest levels of HIV/AIDS/STI and GBV, police brutality, corrective rape of LGBTI. This incongruence between policies and pain needs redressing via attention to all intersections of society from socio economics to education.

State conclusions reached.

The South African situation highlights the disconnect between policy and implementation, law and exigency.

It highlights the chasm between norm-setting and the transformation of societal ethos.

#### Title: SEXUAL COUNSELING EASES THE BURDEN OF DISEASE

Author: *Marlene Wasserman*

Country: *South Africa*

Specific object of study:

Health Care Providers (HCP) are reluctant to discuss sexual and reproductive health and rights with patients. Evidence based reasons cite lack of training, no time, embarrassment and a belief no treatment exists. Patients desire this conversation yet fear HCP's ageism, sexism, lack of openness and patient's lack of language. This deadlock adds to the burden of disease. A comprehensive sexual health history is neglected resulting in diseases such as CVD, diabetes, depression and HIV/AIDS/STI and sexual dysfunctions being undiagnosed as well as social distress, GBV and intimae relationship distress going unnoticed. The object of the study is to highlight the increase in the burden of disease when sexual health is excluded from HCP's history take and assessment. And to provide simple formulae to rectify this problem.

State method used if pertinent;

Review of current evidence based literature on the value of sexual health counseling as preventing the burden of disease. Case study reviews as well as clinical examples are included in study.

Summarise results obtained:

Sexual health history taking by HCP provides a vitally important promotional and preventative value to ease the burden of disease. Simple formulaic methods can be easily integrated into HCP's present history taking and assessment.

State conclusions reached.

Sexual dysfunctions provide signs of general disease and distress in people. General disease creates sexual dysfunctions. If not assessed and managed by HCP's, these add a burden of disease to both the health care system and the patient. HCP's are perfectly positioned to assess and manage this via simple sexual counseling.

**Title: SEXUAL HEALTH AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE UNITED STATES: TRENDS FROM THE 2009 AND 2012 NATIONAL SURVEYS OF SEXUAL HEALTH AND BEHAVIOR**

*Authors: Michael Reece, Debby Herbenick  
Country: United States*

While studies with the capacity to establish population-based estimates of the sexual health behaviors of the U.S. population have been few and far between, the data provided by studies of this nature have the potential to provide invaluable rates and other insights to drive the nation's policies and programs related to sexual health. In 2009 and 2012, researchers from the Center for Sexual Health Promotion at Indiana University conducted nationally representative studies of sexual behaviors, condom use, and other sexual health indicators among both adult and adolescent Americans. These data have greatly expanded the availability of population-based data on the sexual behaviors and health of the U.S. population. This presentation will include an overview of the methodology of these nationally representative studies, and provide a description of the major trends among U.S. adults and adolescents with regard to their sexual behaviors and health.

**Title: WHAT I LEARNED, WHAT I TAUGHT AND WHAT WE MUST TEACH ABOUT THE PREMATURE EJACULATION**

*Authors: Mirta Granero  
Country: Argentina*

We embarked in the decade of the 70 in Rosario, Argentina the task of giving sex education, we were pursued by the triple-A and then by the military dictatorship, many of members of ARESS were prisoners, others had their children murdered in the middle of so much death we decided to educate for life. We had large uncertainties and were afraid to talk about subjects such as masturbation, intercourse, responsible parenthood, etc. We reflect on what we were taught, and I was lucky to be educated by a family in the 50s in which could talk about sexuality, contraception and discrimination toward homosexuality; others did not have that luck.

We started to teach what we knew so far (we had just received the books of Masters and Johnson in Spanish). The premature ejaculation was a topic that was not talked about, the patients in their majority were not recognized as such, they came to the clinic lack of erection and could not be associated in many cases to the frustration and the terror that was caused by the episodes in which they could not control the ejaculation. We walked further into the task, and held in the Kinsey institute an investigation under the supervision of Dr. John Impallari about the item, not only to know facets of the personality of the PE, that led us to modify automatic thoughts of the consultant with cognitive techniques, but also study the type of fantasy with which these people masturbated. We obtained not only a personality profile of the PE, but also a significant difference between two groups (PE and no PE) with respect to the type of fantasy with which they masturbated. We know that this is one of the causes of PE. Today we believe that in the Sexual Education classes, from the end of the primary school, the issue of masturbation and its relationship with the types of fantasy has to be a central theme, to the extent that the children understand that masturbation is normal but that they must masturbate making stops, and with a film fantasy type instead of a photo fantasy type or slide, we are preventing the JV. We must talk clearly about these issues from a very early age, and we will help to decrease the amount of PE, and encourage the educators, if you want to make a sex education, truthful, and based on scientific knowledge.

Key Words: premature ejaculation, masturbation, shutdowns, fantasies

**Title: WHY AASECT SEXUALITY CERTIFICATION?**

*Author: P. Michele Sugg  
Country: United States*

When deciding upon a career in human sexuality there are many choices. Why choose a path towards certification in sexuality education, counseling or therapy? What are the benefits of certification? What education and training is involved in becoming certified? Come learn the various paths towards AASECT certification and learn more about what is considered the "Gold Standard" of education and training in the field of human sexuality education, counseling and therapy.

**SKILL BUILDING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 1) Learn what coursework, training and supervision is involved in becoming certified by AASECT.
- 2) Examine the differences between certified and non-certified sexuality professionals.

**OBJECTIVES**

- 1) Participants will learn the various paths to training in human sexuality.
- 2) Participants will be able to understand the differences between certified and non-certified sexuality professionals.

**Title: ADVANCES IN CHINESE SEXUAL SCIENCE**

*Author: Peicheng Hu  
Country: China*

A comprehensive introduction to the general situation of Chinese Sexual Science.

Chinese human sexuality has a long civilization history—about 5 thousand years and short modern developments—maybe 3 decades. Chinese are still by feudal ideas controlled but our sexual experts are making our efforts to promote the sexual science forward.

China Sexology Association was established in 1986. But registration by government—Civil Affair ministry was in 1994. Now we have the member of six thousands registered and there are 8 branches: they are: Sexual medicine, sexual psychology, sexual culture, sexuality education, young sexuality education, sexual Chinese medicine, mass media focus on sexual science, sexual transmitted diseases.

About the basic research of sexual science: we will introduce: a series of sexual science books were translated from foreign language mainly is English into Chinese; using the advanced medical equipment to explore the rule of sexual science of human being; many interested research experiments in sexual science were done.

About the clinical research in Sexual Science: we will introduce: the survey in the sexual health and sexual cognition to female; the questionnaire of sexual life's quality for Chinese male and female adults were created in China; American Sex therapy were introduced into China; the first outpatient department for teenager free was set up in China in 2002; writing books, giving lectures, training students to promote the popularity of sexual Science; to do the TV show, the Radio programs, website services and so on to spread the sexual health knowledge.

Let's try our best to do the work better. Let's Chinese and other countries' experts united to promote the contribution for Sexual health in the world.

**Title: TESTING PSYCHOLOGICAL MODELS OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN THE LABORATORY: NEW RESEARCH FINDINGS AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS**

*Author: Pedro Nobre  
Country: Portugal*

Several studies have investigated the role of psychological processes on the etiology and maintenance of sexual dysfunction. Studies on dispositional factors have supported Barlow's theory (2002) suggesting



that Neuroticism and low Positive trait-affect are more prevalent in individuals with sexual dysfunction compared to controls (Oliveira & Nobre, in press; Quinta Gomes & Nobre, 2012).

Regarding sexual beliefs, Baker and de Silva (1988) found that men with sexual dysfunction present significantly higher beliefs on Zilbergeld's myths compared to controls. Additionally, Nobre and Pinto-Gouveia (2006a) have found that men with sexual dysfunction present stronger beliefs in the "macho" myth, and women presented more age-related and conservative beliefs as compared to controls.

Concerning the role of cognitive schemas, Nobre and Pinto-Gouveia (2009) found that individuals with sexual dysfunction activate more negative cognitive schemas (mostly incompetence) when exposed to unsuccessful sexual events.

Regarding attentional processes, studies have shown the negative impact of cognitive distraction on sexual response (Beck et al., 1987; Elliot and O'Donohue, 1997). Additionally, Nobre and Pinto-Gouveia (2008a) found that individuals with sexual dysfunction presented significantly more failure and performance related thoughts, as well as lack of erotic thoughts, compared to controls.

Finally, studies about the role of emotions have suggested that depressive affect is negatively related to sexual arousal (Koukounas & McCabe, 2001; Mitchell et al., 1998; Nobre et al., 2004; Nobre & Pinto-Gouveia, 2006b).

Based on these findings Nobre et al (2010a, 2010b, 2013) have developed explaining models for sexual dysfunction in men and women which are being tested using experimental and longitudinal approaches.

The author will present preliminary findings of a psychophysiology study on the impact of trait variables (e.g., personality, trait-affect, sexual beliefs) and state variables (thoughts and emotions during exposure to erotica) on sexual response after a false negative feedback manipulation on genital response. Moreover the author will present an overview of ongoing studies aimed at assessing the efficacy of cognitive behaviour therapy for sexual dysfunction.

### Title: APHRODISIACS' IN SEXUAL MEDICINE ARENA

Author: P Ganesan Adaikan  
Country: Singapore

A significant advancement in plant derived medicines in the last two centuries in such areas as central nervous system, anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities has led to the development and identification of active chemicals and understanding of their modes of action. As for man's health related to sexuality, numerous age-old natural products have been historically claimed as 'aphrodisiacs' – a collective meaning, which describes improvement of arousal, libido and/or sexual energy and activity.

It would appear that most natural herbal preparations considered as aphrodisiacs are acting like synthetic anabolic hormones. Sometimes, they are considered as a form of testosterone replacement therapy (TRT) since some of them are shown to stimulate the body to produce natural testosterone and even DHEA. It is believed that phytoandrogens are weaker than androgens and therefore have lesser side effects. They are also claimed to have minimal feedback inhibition on testosterone biosynthesis. However, this has to be proven. We had the opportunity to explore and evaluate the pharmacological effects of *Tribulus terrestris* (TT-with about 50% of protodioscin extract as active ingredient) in our laboratory. In these studies, TT increased the proerectile relaxant effect of nitergic (NO) neurotransmission in the rabbit corpus cavernosum and improved sexual behaviour in rats. The effects of TT were apparently due to its androgen increasing property which was mediated through NO-cGMP pathway and the second messengers viz., cAMP and cGMP. Apart from its receptor affinity, it also compared well with the effects of testosterone in our studies. Furthermore, TT has been shown to improve seminal parameters and fertility in some studies. Ginseng plant, ginkgo biloba, green oats extract etc have also been studied and proven to have positive responses through NO-cGMP and androgen receptor mechanisms. However, many other phytoagents with similar potentials to improve desire or libido may require further studies to evaluate their efficacy in

sexual medicine. These will be discussed in the light of the current understanding of the evidence-based, placebo controlled studies.

### Title: HOMOSEXUALITY ON EGYPTIAN TV: REALITY BITES!

Autor: Radwa S. Abdelazim Elfegi  
Country: Egypt

WPA Section on Human sexuality symposium.

It has been years homosexuality is no more part of DSM nosology and only egodystonic prototype preserved in ICD criteria, nevertheless; sometimes it seems that only psychiatrists in arab world namely Egypt for this presentation the ones who are aware of such de-stigmatization of homosexual orientation and sadly only few are able to face the society with such facts.

Unfolding such status took place on Egyptian satellite channel "Mehwar" on a social program tackling homosexuality on 3 continuous episodes when the second one became a booming scandal for salafy youtube channels making almost 250.000 viewership in 72 hours, threatening the presenter in the channel while being accused of lack of masculinity, the crime of simplifying and beautifying homosexual status, for the fact that homosexuality is no longer a diagnosis unless egodystonic was raised by the guest psychiatrist during the episode. Audience were invited to interact with their questions on the Egyptian Young Psychiatrists and Trainees Society EYPTS facebook group, and colleagues were faced by floods of requests to join their closed group (almost 3000 request in 1 week), and quite an interesting debate between joined participants particularly salafy and homosexuals boldly coming out of the closet started April, 2013 and is still ongoing till time of writing this abstract ( June 2013) mainly moderated by our islamist/salafy colleague.

Presentation will analyze content of debate highlighting culturally sensitive views in regards to homosexuality named sin, mental illness, lack of spirituality and taboo behavior that necessitates forceful correction by the society; that no acceptance should be granted to it under any pretest entirely negating that it is not banned by Egyptian law! Exploring the level of cultural resilience hand in hand with degree of risk on sexologist when confronting mis-concepts in the society, getting subjected to abuse and messing up with his or her reputation in the name of Allah; sabotaging health and human rights at a time of political unsettlement in Egypt where political islam and fundamentalist power is unleashed.

Worthy to mention, that the very same societal constructs and so called religious believes are the main environmental precursor for homosexuality at large in the arab world by forcing conformity to sexual roles, separation between sexes and welcoming privacy with same sex while tabooing and scandalizing any heterosexual privacy or intimacy but within construct of marriage and under strict surveillance of the society.

Translated video footage will be part of this presentation.

### Title: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND THERAPY FOR COUPLES DEALING WITH INFERTILITY

Author: Reiko Obkawa, M.D.  
Country: Japan

Objective: While a tight correlation exists between sexual dysfunction and infertility, sexual dysfunction is not considered a cause of infertility, which is defined as such "after two years of regular sexual intercourse, without contraception."

Medical experts on infertility, including physicians, nurses, and counselors, have recently attempted to integrate sex counseling into their expertise. I describe the current situation surrounding infertility medical practice in Japan and suggest several potential ways to link sexual health with infertility treatment.

Background: The following explains the recent increase in collaborative efforts between sex therapists and medical experts on infertility.

1. Progress in reproductive medicine has made treatment choices more inclusive and difficult. As such, care providers of sexual health

as well as infertility treatment are now finding themselves more heavily involved in the decision-making process concerning patients.

2. Ten years ago, The Japan Society for Infertility Counseling was founded, representing a turning point when medical experts on infertility recognized sexual dysfunction as part of their target objectives.

Sexual dysfunction and infertility: Two categories of problems exist with regard to sexual dysfunction-related infertility. Category 1 is sexual dysfunction, which can cause sterility due to issues such as erectile disorders (ED), vaginismus, or ejaculatory disorders. Previously, most of our patients with female sexual dysfunction (FSD) were afflicted by vaginismus, and desired to pursue pregnancy through sex therapy. Today, many patients with FSD still pursue childbearing, and an increasing number of people elect to treat infertility that does not require sexual intercourse. Category 2 represents sexual dysfunction due to infertility or its therapy.

ED associated with scheduled intercourse has been well researched. Fewer studies on FSD-related infertility have been conducted relative to those on infertility in males. Stress and stress-related diseases are more common among women affected by infertility. While infertility counselors, whose main purpose is to support female patients, can attain skills in sex counseling through listening to their patients, the number of sex therapists who can address FSD remains insufficient in Japan.

Perspectives: Collaborative efforts among experts in sex therapy and infertility treatment are necessary, and infertility counselors would benefit from focusing on sex therapy. Conversely, sex therapists should work proactively to accept and manage referred and difficult cases, while working to obtain updated information regarding infertility treatment, so that infertile couples are not misled.

#### Title: RESISTANCES TO SEXUAL THERAPY: WHAT IS IT, WHAT WE MUST DO?

Author: Ricardo Cavalcanti  
Country: Brazil

In psychotherapy, it is observed with certain frequency that the therapeutic process, despite being correct in the application of techniques and in the motivating persistence aspect, may not be evolving or even being set back. This finding is very important for a therapy which success is being hindered, because that may favor the patient to quit. The analysis of the causes associated with resistance to therapy indicates that those causes are not only related to the patient. The therapist must be aware that there are other relevant variables determinant to the therapeutic process resistances, and in which ways he must proceed to overcome them.

#### Title: RAPID EJACULATION. EFFECTS, STAGES AND PARADOXS

Author: Ruben Hernandez Serrano  
Country: Venezuela

Rapid Ejaculation is the most frequent Sexual Dysfunction. According to DSM 5 occurs during partnership activity within approximately 1 minute following vaginal penetration and before the individual wishes it. (APA, DSM5, 2013)

In clinical practice is frequently to observe

1. A feeling in both partners, frustration, guilt and instatisfaction
2. We describe the stages of this process, that frequently ended with severe marital discord and separation of the couple, if this is not treated adequately by a professional with a good knowledge of sexology
3. The main paradox is that from M and J the success of treatment is very high.

We will discuss some classical cases with very good results.

From the sexological point of view we may measure other scales and classifications to better evaluation of this very common sexual dysfunction.

#### Title: MANUAL IN SEXOLOGY MDESIII AND DSM 5

Author: Ruben Hernandez Serrano  
Country: Venezuela

The issue of classification of Sexual Disorders is and will be very controversial.

Different schools, backgrounds, experiences in clinical practice, and ways of thinking are main factors.

FLASSES approved after long discussions MDESIII in Belo Horizonte (1982) and then in Guayaquil (1995).

This is a behavioral model which describes sexological entities in detail. We believe that this classification is more comprehensive and specific to our field.

On the other hand DSM5 presented in San Francisco APA (2013), only describe Sexual Dysfunctions, Gender Disphoria and Paraphilias.

We will present a comparison and pros and contras, in order to clarify some key points.

Only the clinical practitioner with the time of use of the classification mainly for academic and research motives, will decide with time what is more useful.

We have time to correct any differences, because ICD 11, the WHO classification, will be presented in 2016.

Any classification will be valid, useful, and widely accepted if the principal objectives of clear concepts, way of communication, presentation in Internet, and promotion with simple media and practice tools, followed by field trails and multicenter research will gain the very difficult task of integration and effectiveness.

#### Title: WHY PSYCHIATRISTS ARE AFRAID OF SEX?

Author: Ruben Hernandez Serrano  
Country: Venezuela

Modern Sexology started with Krafft Ebing (1886, Psychopatias Sexualis) After him the German School, Bloch, Marcuse and Hirschfield followed his pioneer work, creating this specialty. Obscurantism and Hitler period blocked the development of scientific knowledge. Masters and Johnson, Money, Kaplan and many others gave birth to the nowadays practice, Psychiatrists were the main reference to studies in the area and DSM were the main reference. WAS created in 1978 (Rome, 3rd WCS) is the umbrella organization of too many organizations in the field. WPA created the Section of Psychiatry and Human Sexuality in 1999 (Hamburg, WCP) Despite this facts, we are seeing how Psychiatry is taking less interest in Sexology. Every time are less papers on main issues of Human Sexuality in meeting related to this study area compared with too many publications in the mass media elements. This has a landmark in 1998 when Sildenafil appeared. DSM V gave less importance to Sexual Dysfunction, Gender Disphoria and Paraphilias (2013,APA) We want to note that our field is taking over by other specialties, ignoring the difficulties and stigmas of our pioneers. We have to defend the past and be proactive for the future. Psychiatry is close related to Sexology. We will discuss this issues.

#### Title: BODY DYSMORPHIA AND FEMALE SEXUAL RESPONSE

Author: Sandra Baptista, Valéria Victorino  
Country: Brazil

Body dysmorphia or Dysmorphophobia, Body Dysmorphic Disorder, Image Distortion Syndrome are terms used to distinguish how one person seems to be and what he actually is; in other words, it's a psychological disorder where the individual believes that he has physical defects that he doesn't have or has in a minimal degree, but for him they are very stressive. This belief can lead to delirium or obsessive rituals like looking at himself in the mirror for finding defects.

The diagnosis is a great challenge, since in today's society the symptoms are mistaken as a mere vanity concern, making the prognosis difficult. Therefore, health professionals should pay attention to the

great demand for cosmetic surgeries and other procedures that disguise “imperfections”, hair care, magical diets, exaggerated exercises, wearing clothes to hide the body or an ideation of unreal aging.

It stands out that the concept of body image is difficult to define; it's unclear and ambiguous. Among many authors there is no consensus regarding the definition and there is no single theory that commands and / or aggregates the existing approaches.

However, when we think about body image, a relationship that we must consider is established between the consumption society and the body, ie, the social construction of beauty. At this respect, there is a consensus that this mental image of the body involves many dimensions influenced by age, ethnicity, personality, health versus disease, sexuality etc. built in a sociocultural matrix.

In relation to female sexuality, more properly, the exercise of sexual activity in women, we can see many aspects, such as the relationship between her sexual satisfaction and a small scar, in other words, the huge impact of what she considers a defect in her sexual response. We can also observe a concern in hiding what the partner does not like, reaching a refusal to undress in front of him, not mentioning the feeling of deformity, shame, lack of sexual attractiveness perceived and consequently the change in Be a Woman.

These negative perceptions impact the sexual and affective life of this woman and/or the couple.

Thus, we can notice that frustration and discomfort about “objectivity” real or unreal in front of the mirror can become a strong sexual inhibitor, increasing the size of the problem.

So, it must assert, like any other kind of this important matter, a reflection and a preparation of sexual health professionals to work with this subject that generates anxiety, feelings of worthlessness, conflict and pain in those who are involved.

#### Title: WORKSHOP FOR COUPLES “TRAINING IN THE ART OF LOVING”: A COUPLES GUIDE TO OVERCOME LOVESICKNESS: A MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Authors: Sergio Rueda, Stanley Krippner, & Jose A. Hoyos  
Country: Mexico

This workshop is designed to teach couples on lovesickness, concepts of love, lovesickness and madness, mind-traps a la Beck that affect relationships and a medical-psychological treatment approach to diagnose, and treat love as an addictive disorder. Also, to answer questions such as Can people be taught to learn how to love and be loved?. The need to be love and to love is in all of us. While no techniques can produce love, there are known methods that help to remove the barriers to giving and receiving love, that build trust, that helps a person understand himself, to value himself and to give him skills in doing what he intends. The methods used in this workshop have been used over many years or practice in clinical settings with hundreds of couples and include a wide range of behavioral, cognitive, psychoanalytic, medical and other methods that can help couples better understand love and its nature and how to overcome the love illnesses that can permeate a relationship and teach them how to cure themselves the relationship in the context of an integral treatment approach.

#### Title: SEX EDUCATION AND TEACHER-TRAINING

Author: Tereza Cristina Pereira Carvalho Fagundes  
Country: Brazil

This abstract is part of SBRASH's Symposium. Training Programs for Teachers to act as sexual educators must take into consideration education, sexuality, gender, and diversity as being important topics in debates nowadays. There is a growing need for changes in the structure of a society based on equality and universality of rights, as well as the application of them to all people without any distinction. Thus, the theme “Sex Education and teacher-training” will focus on theoretical approaches, indicators that have to be part of a training program for teachers to educate about sexuality, educational spaces, methodologies, and exchange of successful experiences.

#### Title: NEUROCHEMISTRY OF THE EJACULATION PROCESS

Author: Teresita Blanco Lanzillotti  
Country: Uruguay

Ejaculation is an integrating process, with sensory areas and receptors, afferent, pathways, brain sensitive areas, brain motor centers, spinal motor centers, and afferent pathways.

Together with cholinergic, adrenergic, oxitonerjics and GABAergic neurons.

There are several neurotransmitters participating, mainly dopamine and serotonin, norepinephrine, acetylcholine, oxytocin, GABA and nitric oxide ON, are the main and essential neurochemistry factors.

Waldinger et al, in 1998 pointed out that in primary PE could be either a hypo sensibility of 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptors or a 5HT<sub>1a</sub> – 5HT<sub>1b</sub> hyper sensibility receptors explained by a genetic factors.

According to scientific papers recently published, could be a 5HT<sub>2c</sub> hypo sensibility or 5HT<sub>1a</sub> -5HT<sub>1b</sub> (14,15) or a increasing expression of serotonin transport mechanisms.

#### Title: HOW TYPES OF COUNSELING ADAPT TO SEXUALITY

Author: Thierry Troussier  
Country: France

One of the recommendations was for WHO/RHR to undertake the development of sexuality counselling guidelines for health care providers as a tool to be used in order to facilitate the integration of this counseling into sexual and reproductive health services, mainly by primary health care workers (physicians, nurses and others). The ultimate goal of this initiative is to ensure access to sexuality counseling as an integral part of sexual and reproductive health services and promotion of sexual health broadly understood, rather than mere treatment of sexually transmitted infections, HIV and/or addressing other negative health outcomes such as sexual violence, harmful practices (FGM) and unwanted pregnancy.

What is counseling? Information, referrals, support, advice, befriending, service, screening, facilitating decision making and action, critical thinking skills, education, skills building, empathy, rapport . . .

What are the elements of effective counseling for sexual health?

Definition of sexuality, sexual health and Counseling method : the different theory and proposal humanistic approach for sexual health counseling.

What topics to be addressed in sexual health ? Assessing the integration of basic information on the sexuality, assessing physical needs : basic needs : genitality, desire for protection, pleasure, assessing emotional needs: self-esteem, need for commitment, love and desire, assessing social issues: negotiation of risk and trust, assessing subjective aspects : individual autonomy, imagination, fantasy and values.

What are counseling skills for sexual health counsellors? Compare findings with client's expressed goals and aspirations, and with cultural and statistical norms (WAS). Recognises, understands and incorporates into intervention planning the client's: cognitive capacities for recognising and accepting realistic goals physical capacities for meeting realistic goals, cultural, social, religious and legal issues that may impact on meeting aspirations and goals and psycho emotional capacities.

#### Title: ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN PROMOTING SEXUAL RIGHTS IN PRACTICE

Author: Tommi Paalanen  
Country: Finland

Sexpo Foundation's work in promoting sexual rights in Finland has focused on four key groups, whose sexual rights are at risk: 1) people, who need help from others to manage (e.g. disabled or elderly people), 2) people, who experience cultural limitations to their rights (e.g. some religious communities or immigrant groups), 3) sexual, gender and relationship minorities, and 4) youth.

In this presentation, the focus is on people, whose agency is hampered because of their disabilities, social situation or dependencies on other people. When one's decision-making always or often requires negotiation with another person (e.g. care provider, family member, relative), the major ethical problem concerning her sexual rights is about determining when providing care warrants limiting her liberties. In philosophical ethics this is called the problem of paternalism.

According to the liberal principles behind sexual rights, the liberties of a person should not be limited but only when her actions threaten to harm others. Also, one's agency and decision-making should be respected in matters that affect only her. These demands create a dilemma, how should a care provider react, when one's decisions are made with imperfect capabilities or they involve significant risks to her.

In practice the ethical problem is under the shadow of power-related issues and value conflicts. When care providers, family members or others wield significant power upon a person, ethical issues may be overlooked in favor of power-wielder's own values or decisions about the underdog's sexual life and relationships. Promoting sexual rights in this kind of situation requires support for the underdog, negotiation with the power-wielders and consistent co-operation with all the care providers, educators and officials involved.

#### Title: THE TEACHING AND TRAINING PROCESS IN ONCOSEXOLOGY

Author: *Wout L. Gianotten*  
Country: *Netherlands*

In the development of a sound oncosexual line of care, one has to distinguish what the patients need and what the professionals need.

Whereas the patient needs attention for intimacy and sexuality and the right approach to the various disturbances, the professional needs the knowledge and skills to properly inquire about changes.

The professional should also be able to educate and inform about possible sexual side effects of cancer and treatment, and to deal with disturbances of sexual function, sexual identity and sexual relationship.

Teaching in, and training on those skills, fits very well in the bio-psycho-social approach.

Besides, in dealing with cancer, one needs as well some additional skills.

One of them is the competence to optimally deal with a variable level of sexual openness among the direct colleagues, and the competence to easily and openly cooperate with professionals of other disciplines.

The presentation will provide different pieces of training developed in physical rehabilitation sexology.

#### Title: COGNITIVE VULNERABILITY FACTORS FOR SEXUAL OFFENDING

Authors: *Vera Sigre-Leirós, Joana Carvalho & Pedro Nobre*  
Country: *Portugal*

Introduction: Cognitive-behavioral approaches are the current treatment of choice for sexual offenders. Despite the focus on the role of cognitive distortions in sexual offending behavior, some researchers began to stress the relevance of underlying schemata in this field. Recent research shows a relationship between early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) and sexual offending. Furthermore, there is a gap in the literature concerning the role of sexual self-schemas in sexual

assault. The purpose of the present study was to examine EMSs and sexual self-schemas in four groups of convicted men. The role of these schemas on cognitive distortions of rapists was also investigated. Methods: A total of 48 child molesters (16 pedophilic and 32 nonpedophilic), 50 rapists and 51 non-sex offenders completed the Young Schema Questionnaire (Young, 2005) and the Men's Sexual Self-Schema Scale (Anderson, Cyranowski, & Espindle, 1999). Rapists also completed the Bumby Rape Scale (Bumby, 1996). Results: Results showed that EMSs of defectiveness/shame, vulnerability to harm/illness, negativity/pessimism, and unrelenting standards were more prevalent in pedophilic child molesters, and EMSs of vulnerability to harm/illness and punitiveness were more prevalent in rapists, compared to nonpedophilic child molesters and/or non-sex offenders. Rapists presented significantly higher levels of powerfull-aggressive sexual self-schema compared to the nonpedophilic group. Likewise, vulnerability to harm/illness schema and powerfull-aggressive sexual self-schema were significant predictors of cognitive distortions in rapists. Conclusions: Overall, our findings suggest the role of cognitive schemas as potential vulnerability factors for sexual offending, namely pedophilia and rape. We think these findings may have significant clinical implications.

#### Title: A HIDDEN TRAP IN THE HEALTH-BASED APPROACH TO TRANSGENDER PHENOMENON IN JAPAN

Author: *Yuko Higashi*  
Country: *Japan*

Despite numerous historical examples of the roles and acceptance of gender-crossing within Japanese culture from as early as the 4th Century, modernization has come with a stigmatization of the transgender phenomenon and homosexuality outside of the confines of show business. However, a significant development occurred in mid-1990's when an ethics committee of a private university officially recognized the legitimacy of Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) as a treatment for Gender Identity Disorder (GID). This was later followed by the enactment of "Law Concerning Special Cases in Handling Gender Status for People with GID" (Law No.111; July 16, 2003).

As a result, the situation surrounding transgender people changed dramatically and social attention to the transgender phenomenon has become focused heavily on medical issues. This health-based approach has been successful to the extent that society has at least developed a tolerance for a discussion of the needs of people diagnosed with GID who fit in the traditional gender dichotomy. Ideally, this is an initial step for Japanese society to move forward to embrace more diverse transgender people and to recognize and meet their needs as well. However, little evidence can be found to suggest further societal changes or advances, and members of the younger generation may connect with the medical establishment before they encounter diverse trans-/sexual minority communities and explore the full range of available options and possibilities.

The movement over depathologization of transgender phenomenon and related discussion in the international community are not well reflected in Japan. In this presentation, key historical events related to the transgender phenomenon are reviewed leading to a discussion of the impact of the medical conceptualization of GID on the current status and issues surrounding transgender people who fight for sexual rights in Japan.



## BEST ABSTRACTS

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### Title: PEDOPHILIA AND THE BRAIN: CURRENT MRI RESEARCH AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

*Author(s): James M. Cantor;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Canada*

#### Abstract:

Object Brain scanning technologies stand poised to revolutionize our understanding of pedophilia and hebephilia. Although a biological basis of pedophilia was first theorized more than a century ago, the technology did not exist to study the brain structure of pedophiles until recently. The present studies sought to ascertain the role of the brain in causing pedophilia. Method Participants included phallometrically diagnosed pedophilic men (n = 24), and control groups of healthy non-offenders (n = 18) as well as men convicted of nonsexual crimes (n = 62). Participants underwent T1-weighted anatomical MRI and diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), as well as a battery of neuropsychological tests and relevant behavioural history. Results Pedophilic men repeatedly demonstrated atypical microstructure in cerebral white matter. Although some differences in some grey matter areas were detected, these were not as strong and did not survive statistical correction for multiple comparisons. Conclusion This pattern of results suggest that pedophilia is not related to executive/frontal lobe deficits or limbic/temporal lobe deficits. Rather, pedophilia appears to be a disconnection syndrome, related to atypical associations between social significant cues and their triggering of sexual arousal.

### Title: PSYCHOLOGICAL MODERATORS CHARACTERIZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PGAD SEVERITY AND DISTRESS TO PGAD SYMPTOMS

*Author(s): Joana Carvalho; Ana Veríssimo; Pedro Nobre;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

#### Abstract:

Persistent genital arousal disorder (PGAD) is expected to negatively impact women's sexual and emotional well-being. Still, some women reporting persistent genital arousal do not complain about their genital condition. Some of them actually regard the condition as pleasurable. Since persistent genital arousal does not impact every woman in the same way, it would be expected that some key factors would influence the relationship between the genital symptoms and the distress caused by those symptoms. The aim of this study was to explore some psychological predictors of the distress associated with PGAD, focusing on how psychological moderators influence the conditions under which persistent genital arousal causes distress. The study was conducted through a web-survey. 189 worldwide women over the age of 18 answered the on-line questionnaires (Five-Factor Inventory, Sexual Dysfunctional Beliefs Questionnaire, and Dyadic Adjustment Scale). Participants also completed a checklist measuring the frequency/severity of PGAD and the distress/impairment caused by each PGAD criteria. Findings showed that neuroticism, (low) openness, sexual conservatism, and (low) dyadic adjustment significantly predicted the distress to PGAD. Further, sexual conservatism and neuroticism were found to moderate the relationship between PGAD severity and PGAD distress. In all, psychological determinants (namely, personality, sexual beliefs and dyadic adjustment) were related to the distress caused by PGAD. Among these factors, neuroticism and sexual conservatism emerged as key differentiator factors, influencing the psychological conditions under which women may report higher levels of distress as a result of PGAD severity.

### Title: SEXUAL HEALTH OF PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME

*Author(s): Maja Rus Makovec;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Slovenia*

#### Abstract:

Objective – Reviewing the literature many women and men do not have opportunity to talk about their sexual concerns. Also patients in mental health settings are seldom asked about their sexual health even there are a lot of risk factors connected with mental states (depression, anxiety, and alcohol abuse) and with some medications. In alcohol dependence, sexual (dys) function is multifactorial and complex, with vulnerability of neurobiological, intrapersonal and relational nature. The main research goal of the study is to analyze the relation between indicators of sexual function, mental health, and relationship in alcohol dependent patients. Method – Male and female patients have been consecutively recruited upon entering inpatient treatment at the University Psychiatric Hospital Ljubljana. Assessment has been conducted 5 weeks after admission, which means the beginning of day hospital (first 4 weeks are conceptualized as inpatient treatment, followed by 4 to 6 weeks of day hospital). Following instruments have been applied: questionnaire about demographic characteristics, medical and psychiatric data, question with regard to partnership, questions about connection between alcohol use and sexual behavior, The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF), Experience in Close Relationships – Revised (ECR-R), Zung Self-rating Depression/Anxiety Scale. Results – Will be presented (study is still in progress). Conclusions – With introduction of sexuality issue we tend to address the quality of life of patients which is often neglected. Promotion of healthy sexuality can be conceptualized also as support of natural reward pathways in alcohol dependent patients.

### Title: CHILDREN AS EDUCATORS FOR ADULTS: SEXUALITY EDUCATION THROUGH GAMES AND STORIES FOR ENHANCING PARENTS AND COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDS ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN A RURAL MUSLIM SOCIETY

*Author(s): Syeda Ayesha Ali;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Pakistan*

#### Abstract:

Pakistan is the sixth most populous country of the world and almost 69% of the country's population is less than 29 years of age who are facing a number of issues especially those regarding their sexual and reproductive health and rights. While efforts are made by civil society to impart sexual and reproductive health and rights education to adolescents in schools, it is understood that adolescents also need an enabling environment to practice their rights. Parents, families and communities play a vital role in shaping the way adolescents understand their sexual and social identities. However, parents' involvement has been challenging in the context of Pakistan where conservatism stifles discussing sexuality with and by adolescents. Through a pilot project, 19000 adolescent girls in secondary schools completed life skills course integrating SRH and economic empowerment education. Later on, each girl reached out to her parents and 10–20 out-of-school-girls through an especially developed toolkit employing traditional story-telling and board game method for discussing sensitive yet tabooed issues related to sexuality. A quantitative assessment with a

sample of 280 respondents showed that the board game in the toolkit was an effective and efficient strategy to impart critical messages around puberty, early marriages, family planning, marriage contracts, HIV and AIDs through adolescent girls themselves. Similarly, the stories included in the toolkit showed a positive impact on improving the understanding of parents and fostering a better communication between adolescent girls and their parents on sensitive issues like gender equality, and dealing with sexual harassment.

**Title: WHAT BOYS REALLY DESIRE TO KNOW ABOUT SEX**

*Author(s): Osmo Kontula;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Finland*

**Abstract:**

Background Adolescent sexuality or their sexuality education has not often been studied from boys' view. It is important to understand profoundly boys' needs as sexuality education has been found in some Western countries to determinate more importantly sexual health knowledge among the boys in comparison to the girls. Methods The project to improve sexual knowledge among adolescent boys commenced in Finland in 2011. Its data include 60 personal interviews, 10 focus group interviews, 53 essays, 520 questions to sexual counselling website called "ask expert", and thousands of calls to boys' helpline. Help line data include crisis calls that relate to boys' sexuality problems. Results Boys concern the most if they are properly matured. They desire prognosis if they are going to become physically normal. The greatest concern and reason for anxiety is the size and function of their penis. They are afraid that penis is not functional enough to give pleasure to girls. They also crave for information how to behave in sexual intercourse. They would like to receive comprehensive information of sexuality that deals with some real issues in their life right now. They are afraid to reveal their ignorance and inexperience especially in the classroom. Conclusions Boys do not consider sexuality education in their classroom credible and worth listening if it will mainly lecture of sexual risks. The same is true is they will be accused of their interests into pornography. Boys desire to become sexually active and to earn a hero role among other boys.

**Title: THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTERNALISED HOMONEGATIVITY TO SEXUAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN 38 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

*Author(s): Rigmor C Berg; Peter Weatherburn; Michael W. Ross; Axel J. Schmidt  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Norway*

**Abstract:**

The concept of internalised homonegativity (IH) refers to negative feelings about one's homosexuality. Objective: We examined the relationship between IH and sociodemographic characteristics, mental health and cognitions, sexual health and behaviours, and substance use in European MSM in 38 countries. Methods: The study, entitled European MSM Internet Survey (EMIS), recruited participants via websites and collected data online from over 180,000 men who have sex with men (MSM) during summer 2010. Results: In multiple regression analysis, independent associations with IH were demonstrated for several sociodemographic variables, chiefly age ( $\beta = -.10$ ), being closeted ( $\beta = .31$ ), sexual identity ( $\beta = -.14$ ), and a measure of gay social integration ( $\beta = -.14$ ). IH was higher in men who reported they were sometimes lonely ( $\beta = .07$ ), did not find it easy to say 'no' to unwanted sex ( $\beta = -.05$ ), were unhappy with their sex life ( $\beta = -.11$ ), and had lower knowledge about HIV and HIV testing ( $\beta = -.04$ ). IH was positively associated with being diagnosed with an STI other than HIV ( $\beta = .02$ ) and having unprotected anal intercourse with a non-steady male partner in the past 12 months ( $\beta = .01$ ). Men with higher IH were also less likely to test for HIV ( $\beta = -.01$ ) and use various substances ( $\beta = -.01$ ).

to  $-.02$ ). Overall, the results showed that higher IH was related to higher rates of HIV risk behaviours and lower rates of precautionary behaviours. Conclusion: The study demonstrates that homonegativity internalisation merits consideration as a predisposing factor in several aspects of ill health and a lack of well-being among MSM.

**Title: DOES EQUALITARIAN GENDER ATTITUDES ARE RELATED TO ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR?**

*Author(s): Lina Jaruseviciene; Sara De Meyer; Peter Decat; Kathy Cordova; Nancy Auquilla; Zoila Segura; Leonas Valius;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Lithuania*

**Abstract:**

Objectives: Referring to sexual economics theory Boumeister and Mendoza (2011) raised a hypothesis that gender equality is related to less restrictive sexual norms and practices. The aim of this survey was to assess the relationship between gender attitudes and adolescents' sexual behavior. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was performed among 12–18 years old adolescents in Cochabamba (Bolivia) and Cuenca (Ecuador) in 2011, 3519 and 3263 adolescents completed a questionnaire respectively. The Women Scale for adolescents (AWSA, Galambos and Petersen, 1985) consisting of 12 items was used as an indicator for the gender attitude. This study was approved by the bioethics committees. Results: A factorial analysis of AWSA resulted in three factors: Power dimension (PD), Equality dimension (ED) and Behavioral dimension (BD). The ED factor correlated with adolescent sexual behavior. Girls having an egalitarian gender attitude were more often sexually active (OR 1.26). Similarly, adolescents having an egalitarian gender attitude reported more often being satisfied about their sexual relationship (OR 1.52 among boys and 1.81 among girls) and using a modern contraception method (OR 1.44 among boys and 1.82 among girls). Conclusion: Our data are consistent with Boumeister's and Mendoza's insights that gender equality is related to a decrease of sexual restrictions. Higher gender equality also is related with more positive perception on sexual relationships and more safe sexual behavior among both males and females. This document is an output from the project "Community-embedded reproductive health care for adolescents in Latin America", funded by the European Commission FP7 Programme.

**Title: THE EFFECTS OF GAY SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MEDIA ON THE HIV RISK BEHAVIOR OF MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN**

*Author(s): B.R. Simon Rosser; Derek J. Smolenski; Darin Erickson; Alex Iantaffi; Sonya S. Brady; Jeremy A. Grey; Gert. Martin Hald; Keith J. Horvath; Gunna Kilian; Bente Treen; J. Michael Wilkerson;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

This study sought to study consumption patterns of gay-oriented sexually explicit media (SEM) by men who have sex with men (MSM); and to investigate a hypothesized relationship between gay SEM consumption and HIV risk behavior. Participants were 1391 MSM living in the US recruited online to complete a SEM consumption and sexual risk survey. Almost all (98.5%) reported some gay SEM exposure over the last 90 days. While 41% reported a preference to watch actors perform anal sex without condoms (termed "bareback SEM"), 17% preferred to actors perform anal sex with condoms (termed "safer sex SEM") and 42% reported no preference. Overall SEM consumption was not associated with HIV risk; however participants who watched more bareback SEM reported significantly greater odds of engaging in risk behavior. The results suggest that a preference for bareback SEM is associated with engaging in risk behavior. More research to understand how MSM develop and maintain preferences in viewing SEM, and to identify new ways to use SEM in HIV prevention, is recommended.

**Title: MENOPAUSAL SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AMONG POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN IN THE WESTERN BRAZILIAN AMAZON REGION ASSESSED BY THE MENOPAUSE RATING SCALE (MRS)**

*Author(s): Andréa Ramos da Silva; Ana Cristina d'Andretta Tanaka;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** To identify symptoms associated with sexual dysfunction among postmenopausal women according to the Menopause Rating Scale (MRS). **Methods:** A cross-sectional study carried out with 506 women, 37–65 years of age in the Gynecology Clinic at the Hospital das Clínicas in the Rio Branco district, Acre, Brazil. Symptomatology was measured by the MRS. To assess sexual function the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) was used. To analyze the data we used the statistical package “Stata 10”. In the bivariate analysis, we applied the chi-square test, with statistical significance levels at 5%. In the multivariate analysis, in the final model the independent variables positively associated with the dependent variable were used ( $p < .26$ ). The three most common MRS symptoms were: muscle and joint problems (84.4%), irritability (74.3%) and hot flushes (68.4%). MRS symptoms associated with female sexual dysfunction were: depressed mood (OR: 1.4, 95%CI [1.15–1.59],  $p = 0.000$ ), decreased sexual desire (OR: 2.3, 95%CI [1.49–3.61],  $p = 0.000$ ) and vaginal dryness (OR: 1.6, 95%CI [1.32–1.91],  $p = 0.000$ ). **Conclusion:** Sexual dysfunction was present in 71.9% of postmenopausal women. The main symptom associated with sexual dysfunction is decreased libido, which can accompany the progressive state of the postmenopausal phase hypoestrogenism throughout the female aging process.

**Title: PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS INFECTIONS AMONG FEMALE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN KAMPALA, UGANDA**

*Author(s): Nerima Rebecca;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Uganda*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction** The Kawempe Health Development project located in a poor informal urban setting of Kampala aimed to improve sexual and reproductive health services available to female commercial sex workers and equip them with employable skills for behavioral change. The review was conducted to assess project impact on increasing SRH services uptake among sex workers and document changes in their demand for adopting safe sex behavioral change. **Methodology.** This retrospective and cross-sectional study was conducted in July 2012 and reviewed project information from 2001 to 2009. Combined study design was intended to facilitate a more in-depth analysis of issues, taking into consideration the perspective of project key stakeholders. Both quantitative and qualitative data was generated with descriptive analysis methods and thematic analysis being used, respectively. **Outcomes.** The study observed a steady increase in service uptake for VCT from a monthly average of 51 in 2001 to 96 in 2009, representing an 88.2% increase, with proportion of HIV positive sex workers declining from 16% in 2001 to 8% in 2009. Use of family planning methods and treatment of STI and opportunistic infections accessed through the project facility increased from 26% to 40%. **Qualitative data confirmed improved negotiation for safer sex and use of male condoms during the project period 2001 to 2009.** **Recommendation.** Need to strengthen institutional and financial sustainability to match the increasing demand for SRH services and vocational skills training for sex workers. This may be through formation of partnerships and mainstreaming project activities into ongoing health programmes.

**Title: PREDICTORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG URBAN WOMEN IN LAGOS, NIGERIA: EVIDENCE FROM 2008, NIGERIAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY**

*Author(s): Mary O. Obiyan; Stephen Ajala;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) often result from controlling behaviours which manifest themselves through extreme possessiveness, jealousy, and attempts to isolate the partner (especially the woman) from her family and friends. This study investigates the socio-economic characteristics that act as predicting factors of intimate partner violence (IPV) and forms of IPV among urban women in Lagos State, Nigeria. The 2008 NDHS was used as the secondary data while the primary data was obtained through in-depth interview (IDI) on issues concerning intimate partner's violence among women aged 15–49 years. Analysis of secondary data was based on a total of 1252 women who participated in the NDHS, 2008 and reside in the study area while that of the primary data was based on 15 interviews conducted among women with self reported experiences of IPV. The findings revealed that women's educational level was significantly related to physical abuse while partner's use of substance and alcohol intake were significantly associated with both emotional and physical violence. The qualitative findings revealed that the culture of submissiveness and absence of democratic dialogue was an influencing factor of IPV. Patriarchy also encourages inequality and provides unfair position for women to negotiate sensitive issues with their partners. Emotional violence was the commonest form of violence; however, it does not affect women as much as physical violence. The paper concludes by advocating for more enlightenment programmes and policies that are culturally sensitive in addressing IPV in urban Nigeria.

**Title: PROJECT IN URUGUAY: LGBT PEOPLE AND MSM**

*Author(s): Myriam Puiggrós; Stella Domínguez;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Uruguay*

**Abstract:**

In 2012 starts the project “Towards social inclusion and universal access to comprehensive prevention and care for HIV – AIDS in vulnerable populations in Uruguay”, with support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. These actions aim at two of the most vulnerable populations: the population of transvestites, transgenders and transsexuals, including sexual Itrabajadoras and population of men who have sex with men and men who identify as gay. Responsible for carrying out the project are the Ministry of Public Health – and the National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII) – No State PR. One component nonstate civil Iniciativa Latinoamericana Organization: training of individuals and organizations MSM and Trans; peer education programs; Competitive Grants for the development of innovative projects aimed at MSM organizations and Trans, with emphasis on HIV prevention, training and awareness to key stakeholders to promote supportive environments for persons living with HIV, to MSM and transgender people and communication activities to promote respect for the rights of sexually diverse people in Uruguay and combat stigma and discrimination. This seeks to generate new leads for inclusion, assessment and contrast what was done to project the future by reviewing the epistemological, theoretical, methodological and political. We seek to focus the spotlight on what has not visible How and what kind of strategies developed to achieve the empowerment of these groups and strengthening the fight? Which actors should be involved in the development of these strategies?

**Title: TOWARDS A TYPOLOGY OF SEXUAL HEALTH: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH USING LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS**

*Author(s): Wouter Pinxten; John Lievens*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Since the 1960's a lot of attention has gone to defining sexual health culminating in the beginning of the 21th century in the broad definition of the World Health Organisation. Empirical studies, however, still lag behind. The grand majority of studies mainly focus on one or

a limited number of sexual health indicators while overarching studies on the concept of sexual health are lacking. In our paper we focus on the ways in which various sexual health indicators are interrelated. We include indicators concerning different aspects of sexual health, such as: sexual satisfaction, diversity of sexual practices, sex frequency, number of sex partners, experience of sexual victimization, experience of sexual dysfunctions and problems in pregnancy. Using latent class analysis, we reveal a typology of sexual health consisting of five sexual health profiles. This typology indicates how and to what extent certain sexual health outcomes concur and allows us to study sexual health in a more comprehensive way.



## ABSTRACTS FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS OF THE WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SEXUAL HEALTH

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### Title: “BEAUTIFICATION VAGINAL”, BETWEEN MANIPULATION AND PROFIT, BIOETHICS AND THE PAK CULTURE

*Author(s): Myriam Puiggrós Frezza;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Uruguay*

#### Abstract:

The overvaluation of the youth is becoming more and more relevant. There are new promises of eternal youth presented in different forms as some invasive surgical procedures. The “password” of happiness is presented in offers to always have a young looking, because it is believed that joy and love are only found in the youth. The genital surgeries are moving in that direction promising a return of a sexual satisfaction again associated with genitality. What sexological concepts and notions are behind this? What liberating approach of sexuality and its myths is being proposed with promises of a new vagina? Building from the investiture of health professionals aesthetic needs in hopes of a better sex life confronts us with bioethics arguments. Why and for what do women want to rejuvenate their vagina and genitals? What new demands and stereotypes arise in light of technological advances? We propose to consider the current and covert forms that reinforce the myths that we are trying to combat. To put into question the creation of aesthetic ideals and offers that commodify sexuality, distorting the erotic dimension beyond the genitals. New wizards promise to resurface stretches of longer penises and / or vaginas that are like buds waiting defloration. Consumption needs are generated. Before, it did not take into account the welfare of sexuality as something important in the quality of life. Today considered among the human rights, we see a progress that seems to leave it anchored in the genitals.

### Title: “SEXUALITY AND FUNCTIONAL DIVERSITY OR DISABLED” AN INCLUSIVE AND INTEGRATING INSIGHT INTO DIVERSITY FROM SEXUAL HEALTH, PHYSICAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION

*Author(s): Maria Elena Villa Abrille;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Argentina*

#### Abstract:

When talking about human sexuality we talk about people, diversity and sexuality. When making reference to people with some sort of functional disability, what first comes to our mind is the health condition itself or the image of somebody “different” of somebody who just can’t do it. The new millenium has brought about a change of those concepts. When talking about diversity today, we talk about us, about each of us with our own individualities. The arrival of the International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF) in the year 2001 has substantially changed our insight towards disabled. People are no longer evaluated from what they lack, from what they do not have or can’t do or from their health condition. They are evaluated from another stand point: their health, their possibilities, their functionality, taken into account the support the society can and should offer them. This proposal is revolutionary by itself, because it is an inclusive and an integrating one. The new lexicons, terms used when talking about disabled can show us the interest has shifted towards the person with the condition. A person who feels, wishes, fears or suffers like any other. Somebody who has the right to have a plentiful life, sexually healthy. A life that deserves to be lived by all means.

### Title: “SEXUAL SAFETY AND SECURITY: EXTENDING THE LANGUAGE OF SEXUAL DECISION-MAKING”

*Author(s): Kamila A. Alexander;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

#### Abstract:

Background: Sexual health scientists narrowly conceptualize sexual decision-making (SDM) as negotiation of biological risk. Assumptions that Black emerging adult women (BEAW) make behavioral decisions in systematic and rational ways ignores the emotional contexts of sexual activity. Little is known about varied ways women manage sexual safety while experiencing emotions such as affection, loneliness, trust, or disappointment. Integrating these concepts within current frameworks provides greater visibility for BEAW’s sexual health needs. Methods: We recruited 25 BEAW from beauty salons and conducted in-depth, semi-structured interviews to elicit stories about SDM in relationships. Field notes, memos, and interview transcripts were managed using nVivo9. We performed thematic and structural narrative analyses to illuminate meanings ascribed to activities. Results: Sexual security, distinct from sexual safety, emerged as a foundational narrative underpinning participants’ SDM. Participants’ sexual security described, “how I feel”, while sexual safety described “what I do”. We identified the following themes: 1) learning and developing the authentic self; 2) setting rules; and 3) negotiating emotional vulnerabilities. Structurally, narratives resembled movements of a: 1) roller coaster; 2) springboard, or 3) revolving door, demonstrating variations in resiliency. Emotionally motivated safety behaviors were central to their stories, shifting participants between states of security and insecurity. Conclusions & Implications: SDM is a dynamic process that includes diverse meanings for BEAW. Participants’ descriptions of sexual safety and security reflect new understandings about individual perceptions of sexual health. Therefore, scientists should strive to infuse elements of sexual safety and security into intervention studies, evidence-based practices, and public health policies.

### Title: 10 SESSIONS TO SOLVE ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

*Author(s): María Rosa Appleyard Biscotti; Ariel Gonzalez Galeano;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Paraguay*

#### Abstract:

Introduction: As technologies advances comes with more velocity, humans are becoming more exigent with the time they invest in any aspect of their life, including their sexual life. In “machistas” cultures, men are more likely to avoid asking for help and when they do, they expect clear and short interventions. Objective: To offer a brief program, yet comprehensive, to help men in solving an erectile dysfunction. Methodology: Using the cognitive-behavioral principles of focalization, self-control and couples communication, develop a program to solve erectile dysfunction in 10 sessions. Results: A developed program of 10 sessions to solve erectile dysfunction. 100 men treated with this program and 90% reported a notable improvement in their sex life. Lessons Learnt: The anxiety problem behind an erectile dysfunction should be solved first; otherwise the program might not have a high success. Rarely, a man that comes for help would have “just” a sex problem; many of them have a health issue that has to be addressed as well.

**Title: A DISCRETE TIME HAZED MODEL OF AGE AT FIRST SEX AMONG YOUTH IN EDO STATE, NIGERIA**

*Author(s): Eric Y. Tenkorang; Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**BACKGROUND:** Understanding factors influencing the timing of first sexual intercourse is important in developing programming to reduce youth risk of negative sexual health outcomes. Using the Information-Motivation-Behavioral Self Efficacy and Skills (IMB) model, this study examines the correlates of age of first sexual intercourse for rural students aged 11–17 in Edo State, Nigeria. **METHOD:** 4424 students from 30 junior secondary schools (North American grades 7–9) in 10 local government areas of Edo State, Nigeria completed surveys in 2009. Discrete time hazard models, males and females run separately, were used to examine the impact of theoretically relevant covariates on age at first sexual intercourse. **RESULTS:** Results indicate strong significant relationships between components of the IMB model and age at first sex for males and females. For both sexes, perceiving one's self at risk of contracting HIV from sex delays the timing at first sex while experiencing pressure from others to engage in sex hastens timing. Males with knowledge about HIV delay first intercourse, but endorsement of more myths about transmission as well as lack of abstinence self-efficacy had first sex earlier. For both sexes, high condom use self-efficacy was related to earlier timing to first sex. **CONCLUSIONS:** Programming aimed at delaying first intercourse should focus not only on factual knowledge, but also transmission myths, risk perception, and self-efficacy with respect to abstinence, but must also address the pressures to engage in sex that youth experience and be cautious about how condom use self-efficacy may influence the sexual initiation of youth.

**Title: A EDUCATION PROGRAM THROUGH WORK FOR GENDER AND SEXUALITY: A MODEL-BUILDING APPROACH TO THE ISSUES OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN A PUBLIC PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER IN RIO DE JANEIRO**

*Author(s): Regina Gonçalves de Moura; Débora Silva Teixeira; Karen Santo Athié; Cláudia Alves dos Santos; Mauro Luís Barbosa Júnior; Thais Gonçalves Ferrão; Garcia Vergara Figueroa;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Develop models of collaborative work to approach issues related to gender and sexuality. **Methods:** Work done by active methods of teaching and learning, involving the following team: 8 health care professionals (medicine, social work, nursing, physiotherapy and psychology), 19 undergraduate students of medicine, psychology, nursing and service social of the State University of Rio de Janeiro, 5 residents in family medicine and the workers of the health center in a urban region of the city of Rio de Janeiro, serving approximately 23,000 people with a heterogeneous profile. **Results:** Activities held during the 1st semester: survey research literature, identification of local intersectoral resources; mapping of integration problems between the actors; training the health center team focused on issues related to gender/ sexuality; continuing education of the team, always through collaborative work. The model used by the working group operates through joint consultations, interconsultation, team meetings, home visits and group activities. **Conclusions:** The issues of gender and sexuality do not appear in the daily work of the teams. This is a problem since the issues remain adjacent and non integrated in the professionals approach. The challenge has been the integration and alignment of idea, using references of the human rights of children and adolescents, women, and problematizations related more broadly to build consistency of care among caregivers.

**Title: A GREY WORLD: THE SALES SUCCESS “FIFTY SHADES OF GREY”, BDSM AND LOVE RELATIONSHIPS IN DAYS OF LIQUID RELATIONSHIPS**

*Author(s): Mariana Gbetler;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In 2011 and 2012, the book “Fifty Shades of Gray” was a great success over the globe, especially between women by its romantic yet erotic style. This book also brought BDSM to light to a minimum of 60 million of readers about domination and submission inside the sexual practice. It's evident that the book also tell us about this difficult as well as delicious relationship, where the most important rules are trust, respect and communicating, rarer characteristics every day at the same proportion as the relationship durations. We intend on this study to understand which concepts of BDSM were shown by this trilogy, as well as facing how much of this data was useful to sexual freedom and intimacy between couples by authors such as Anthony Giddens's and Zigmunt Bauman's eyes, that discuss love relationships in times of liquid relationships. Through these results, we hope to understand why the novels by E. L. James were such a success how the “fifty shades” can give creative ideas by exploring intimacy to couples nowadays.

**Title: A PROPOSAL FOR PSYCHO PHYSIOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION ON VAGINISMUS**

*Author(s): Reiko Obkawa;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Japan*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** On vaginismus, which occupies more than 60% of the patients of FSD in the author's sex therapy, psycho physiologic classification according to the first gynecological finding is proposed. **Method:** Among the vaginismus patients of 1987 to 2011, 121 that gave suitable finding were categorized to 5 types. The type 1 to 3 indicates the spasm or contraction of vagina, namely shows strong, middle and none spasm. Type 4 is the patient who couldn't accept vaginal examination at all, and Type 5 shows no abnormal finding despite the fact that they couldn't have sexual intercourse. **Results:** The ratio of those 1 to 5 types of vaginismus patients is 27.3, 36.4, 20.7, 11.6 and 4.1% in that order. The level of phobia that patients expressed at the examination was high in Type 3 and low or none in Type 1 patients. There were no differences in outcome of sex therapy among those groups except that the result of Type 4 was less than others. Patients of Type 4 demonstrated hypersensitivity or pain on vulva, and or strong fear for penetration. **Consideration:** Vaginismus is a variety of psychophysiology consisted of fear and somatic reaction to vaginal penetration. The proposed classification is helpful to understand the psycho physiologic status of vaginismus patients. The Type 1 in this classification could be Vaginismus or Psychosomatic type, and Type 3 could be Phobia type as well. The author considers adding “hypersensitivity on vulva” to “vaginal spasm” as a somatic expression of the refusal of penetration.

**Title: A SEXODYNAMIC APPROACH TO VAGINISM**

*Author(s): Rosa Bochicchio; Tatiana Strepetova; Loredana Otranto; Domenico Trotta;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

Vaginism is one of the most important disorders of female sexuality. From the functional point of view consists in an involuntary and uncontrollable contraction of the vulvoperineal muscles that oppose to

any attempt of vaginal penetration. The classic therapeutic approach to vaginism is based on use of cognitive behavioral techniques that are based on body techniques capable of acting on the pelvic floor and vaginal muscles. The purpose is negotiating an obstacle to the mechanical penetration and the achievement of the coital capacity. Vaginism can be primary or secondary and have phobic or fusalional characteristics. A sexodynamic approach to vaginism allows a better understanding of motivations and the thickness of the disorder as well as a distinction between different types of difficulty or inability to penetrate. Thus dropouts during treatment can be reduced as well as the “therapeutic escapes”. An integrated sexological approach that takes into account aspects of bodily, emotional and cognitive factors that contribute to the development and maintenance of vaginism has best chance to remove disturbance and to avoid the appearance of recurrence even in the short time.

#### Title: A STUDY ON PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN COUPLES WITH HIV/AIDS

*Author(s):* Dr. J.B. Kiran;  
*Modality:* Oral  
*Country:* India

##### Abstract:

**Introduction:** Sexual health is defined in terms of well being, but is challenged by the social, cultural and economic realities faced by women and men with HIV. The sexual rights of people with HIV are often not recognized or respected. Poor communication by and with health care providers on sexual issues mean that informed choices may be limited and services not offered. Men and women with HIV/AIDS are living longer and healthier lives with less co-morbidity due to the effectiveness of Anti Retro Viral Treatments and are sexually active for more years due to medical advances. **Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of and risk factors associated with Sexual Dysfunctions in couples with HIV/AIDS. To assess the quality of sexual life among couples with HIV/AIDS (Discordant/ Concordant) **Methods:** It is a cross sectional survey in couples with HIV/AIDS (Concordant/ Discordant). Data on medical history, antiretroviral treatment were collected after taking the consent. About 50 couples (Discordance and Concordance) was selected using simple random technique. Sexual function to be evaluated by Sexual Health Questionnaire, Self Esteem and Relationship Questionnaire for both men and women, Pre Mature Ejaculation Questionnaire and Erectile Dysfunction Questionnaire for Men to be administered. **Result:** To be presented **Discussion:** This paper examines the sexual health needs of women and men living with HIV/AIDS, their socio economic situation and need for information, and how these can be best met through policies, programs and services.

#### Title: A WOMEN CAN SAFELY DO ABORTION HERSELF WITH PILLS, ALSO IN COUNTRIES WITH RESTRICTIVE LAWS!

*Author(s):* Rebecca Gomperts; Kinga Jelinska; Marlies Schellekens;  
*Modality:* Oral  
*Country:* Netherlands

##### Abstract:

Women on Waves ([www.womenonwaves.org](http://www.womenonwaves.org)) works worldwide to create access to safe medical abortions using innovative strategies with ships, phones, printed material, grassroots mobilization, internet and art. On the invitation of local women’s organizations WoW sails with a ship to countries where abortion is illegal. After taking women on board in the harbor and sailing to international waters, early medical abortions can be provided safely and legally. National laws extend only to territorial waters; outside that 12-miles radius, Dutch law applies on board the Dutch ship. The ship visited Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Morocco. WoW also provides information about how to safely do an abortion yourself with misoprostol on its website. Scientific research by WHO has shown that women can safely do a medical abortion by themselves at home. To further spread this information to women,

WoW supported women’s rights groups in Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Argentina, Venezuela, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand Poland and Kenya to launch safe abortion hotlines. To be able to help women in countries where misoprostol is not easily available, Women on Web was initiated to make medical abortion with Mifepristone and Misoprostol available. The Women on Web website ([www.womenonweb.org](http://www.womenonweb.org)) is available in 9 languages. In the “I need an abortion” section, women can complete a medical consultation through an interactive web-based questionnaire. The answers from the online consultation are reviewed by a doctor. If there are no contraindications, a woman can receive a medical abortion that is delivered by courier or mail to her home address.

#### Title: ABORTION AS A REPRODUCTIVE RIGHT IN ZIMBABWE: THE NEED FOR A NEW DISCOURSE

*Author(s):* Malvern Tatenda Chirweshe;  
*Modality:* Oral  
*Country:* South Africa

##### Abstract:

The research seeks to show how abortion in African countries is a divisive and contested issue as a woman’s right over her body is problematic in a context where religious and cultural intolerance have led to restrictive and punitive laws on abortion. This research offers a nuanced analysis of the debates around abortion noting how criminalization is a systematic abuse of fundamental rights of women. It discusses the various debates and policies through a grounded situational analysis that provides a starting point to understanding reproductive justice within African spaces. The research ends up by calling for a new discourse led by academics, researchers and women right advocates that challenges the current social discourses that are perpetuating lack of access to safe abortions.

#### Title: AFFECTIVE-SEXUAL EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN UNDERGOING TREATMENT FOR BREAST CANCER

*Author(s):* Manoel Antônio dos Santos; Maria Alves de Toledo Bruns; Maria Jaqueline Coelho Pinto;  
*Modality:* Oral  
*Country:* Brazil

##### Abstract:

Women in treatment for breast cancer are faced with the devastating effects of an invasive and painful treatment that involves, among other challenges, the removal of a body part related to their self-image and sexuality. Mastectomy encompasses intense physical and psychological repercussions, which may impair the quality of life and compromising the affective-sexual life. Few studies have been devoted to the question of the immediate impact of mastectomy on emotional and sexual experiences. This study aims to understand the emotional and sexual lives of women during the first year after breast cancer surgery. It reports the results of investigations carried out by Sexualidadevida and VIDEVERSO (USP-CNPq). Data collection was conducted through individual audio recorded semistructured interviews with women. Thematic content analysis show: (1) couple is struggling to restart the affective-sexual relations not only due to the reduction of women’s desire, brought about by the treatment, as the partner who does not perceive her as being desirous; (2) lack of dialogue, which make it difficult to recreate the moments of intimacy and revitalize the couple’s erotic life; (3) evaluation of the family project with focus on children. Woman’s quality of life improves to the extent that the family welcomes woman as active in his life and that the practice of multidisciplinary team offers her a place of protagonist of her treatment. Results provide subsidies for the multidisciplinary health care team can plan activities that promote quality of life and address subjective needs of woman, as well as their spouses or partners. (CNPq)

**Title: AN INTEGRATIVE CLINICAL APPROACH TO SEXUAL HEALTH PREVENTATIVE CARE FOR VIRGINAL WOMEN**

*Author(s): Dr. Shannon Chavez, PsyD; Dr. Debra Wickman, MD; Modality: Oral Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Objective: We have created a program specific to virginal women focusing on preventative care for sexual health concerns. A significant population of young women exists who have chosen abstinence as a lifestyle prior to marriage or extending into early adulthood. These women lack knowledge and life experience regarding sexuality, both for themselves and their future partner. Significant anxiety, fear, and shame exist from inadequate sexual education and cultural, social, and religious factors that reinforce not addressing sexual concerns. The program consists of a physical assessment including medical sexual education modalities addressing anatomy, physiology, and sexual functioning for women. The psychological sexual education incorporates tools for healthy sexual communication, understanding female sexual desire and the use of sex coaching to help develop skills around sexual initiation, mindfulness training for relaxation, and tools for building intimacy with a partner. Method: Our method is an integrative clinical approach to sexual health preventative care for virgins. We have included a case study that follows the treatment of a pre-marital woman and a woman in young adulthood that is not partnered. Results: As a result of participation in this program we have provided women with a framework for sexual awareness and successful initiation of sexual activity evidenced by ability to relax, stay present in the moment, communicate her sexual needs, and be pain free. Conclusion: Providing women with an integrated model of medical and psychological sexual education and treatment prior to initiating sexual intercourse reduces the development of subsequent sexual concerns.

**Title: ANALYSIS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN ERECTION QUALITY(EQ) AND REST HEART RATE (RHR) IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE (IHD) AND ERECTION DISORDERS REFERRED TO CARDIAC REHABILITATION (CR)**

*Author(s): Dariusz Kalka; Zygmunt Antoni Domagala; Leslaw Rusiecki; Anna Rakowska; Joanna Wojcieszczyk; Ewa Krauze; Renata Franke; Piotr Koleda; Marek Syrycki; Pilecki Witold; Modality: Oral Country: Poland*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: The rHR pivot on sympathetic and parasympathetic activity of the autonomic nervous system (ANS). The reduction of the rHR as a result of regular exercises is associated with positive modification of the ANS activity and positively affect EQ in IHD patients. Aims: Analysis of dependence between rHR and EQ in patients with IHD and erection disorders referred to CR. Methods: 84 men (average age 59.4), treated invasively for IHD, who scored 21 or less ( $\leq 21$ ) in the initial IIEF-5 test, were analysed. Study had local bioethics committee acceptance. All patients were subjected to CR cycle according to ESC recommendations. (6 months, Ergoline ER 900 cycle ergometers). EQ was assessed using IIEF-5 test, that was conducted at the start and at the end of CR. The analysed parameters were: rHR, EQ and a change of rHR ( $\Delta$  HR) and a change of EQ ( $\Delta$  EQ) as a results of CR. Results: Mean value rHR was  $68.61 \pm 4.59$  (95%CI; 67.61–69.61) and  $\Delta$  HR was  $3.44 \pm 2.02$  (95%CI; 3.0–3.88). Mean value of EQ was  $13.29 \pm 5.61$  (95%CI; 12.07–14.50), a  $\Delta$  EQ was  $2.37 \pm 1.37$  (95%CI; 2.07–2.67). Analysis of the correlation between rHR and EQ revealed a statistically insignificant correlation expressed by Pearson's correlation coefficient  $r = 0.0001$ . Analysis of the correlation between  $\Delta$  EQ and  $\Delta$  HR revealed a statistically significant correlation described by Pearson's correlation coefficient  $r = 0.3962$ . Conclusion: Erection quality

alteration caused by CR cycle is statistically significantly associated with rHR in males with IHD and ED.

**Title: ANTIDEPRESSANTS, SEXUAL DIFFICULTIES AND COPING STRATEGIES: RAISING UP WOMEN'S VOICES**

*Author(s): Cathy O'Mullan; Maryanne Doherty; Pj Matt Tilley; Rosemary Coates; Modality: Oral Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) is a qualitative research methodology which is concerned with understanding personal lived experience. According to Reid, Flowers and Larkin (2005), this methodology is particularly well suited to researching sexual health and sexuality as it moves beyond disease and deficit focused approaches and complements the traditional biomedical discourse. For sexual health practitioners, the applied focus of this research methodology also lends itself to the development of sexual health resources and potential interventions. This paper will provide a brief overview of IPA as a research methodology and discuss the advantages of using such an approach within the field of sexual health and sexuality. As an exemplar of how this methodology can be used, the preliminary findings from the author's doctoral research will be discussed. The aim of the research was to explore women's experiences of coping with the sexual side effects of antidepressant medication. A purposively selected sample of 10 Australian women under 45 years old were interviewed twice to provide a detailed account of individual experiences and the interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed through an iterative and inductive process. A number of overlapping themes have emerged from this research and numerous coping strategies have been identified. Preliminary findings highlight the importance of understanding the interactions between the biological, the psychological and the social context of women with sexual side effects resulting from antidepressant medication. An insight into how these three areas overlap, is critical in accounting for how women cope with sexual side effects.

**Title: ANXIETY AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONING**

*Author(s): Bárbara Braga de Lucena; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo; Modality: Oral Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The importance of depression in the etiology of hypoactive sexual desire is well-known and widely studied, whereas the role of anxiety remains obscure. Anxiety about sexual performance has been considered one of the most important factors in the sustaining of sexual dysfunction, although evidences exist that this affective state can facilitate sexual response. In order to examine the data on the associations and influences of anxiety on sexual functioning, the present work consists of a literature review in PubMed, spanning the years 1980–2013, using the keywords: anxiety, sexual functioning, sexual dysfunction, female sexual dysfunction, and male sexual dysfunction. By the end of this search, 20 original research papers were included in the review. Most researches reported that anxiety impairs the subjective experience and contributes to the maintenance of sexual dysfunction in both women and men. This response, however, is complex and requires identifying in each case whether anxiety influenced sexual dysfunction, sexual dysfunction provoked anxiety, or even if any causal relation exists between these two issues. A mild or moderate anxiety can help sexual arousal, whereas more severe degrees or pathological anxiety (anxiety disorders) impair all phases of the sexual response.



**Title: ART HUMOR HEALTH SOCIAL AND HEALTH INTERVENTIONS THROUGH ART AND HUMOR SAFE SEX AND FUN SEX. SEXUAL EDUCATION EXPERIENCE OF UNIVERSITIES STUDENTS CHIMBORAZO – ECUADOR**

*Author(s): Rosa Del Carmen Saeteros Hernández;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Ecuador*

**Abstract:**

The Polytechnic School of Chimborazo is a tertiary education institution in Ecuador, accredited class in the School of Public Health, operates a school that trains advocates and health educators, this school is that several years working in validating strategies to inform, educate and communicate messages that contribute to changes in the lifestyles of people. One of the great transformative possibilities are art and humor, to improve the health and quality of life of people, in the context of a culture of participation and respect for human rights, promoting integral human development, the spontaneity, creativity and participation in the search for alternatives to help develop a culture of health prevention. Art Health Humor, intends to use all the potential of art and humor through theater, puppetry, mime, dance, painting, recreational games, educational packages, music, design and other art materials, becoming a reference in educational interventions on health and social issues. In Art Health Humor working on art as a tool for social transformation, because it is an effective way to approach in health promotion, taking the subject as a whole, understanding that health is not merely the absence of disease, but we all have the ability to actively adapt to reality, creating new possibilities for change. One of the projects implemented under this framework, it is the sexual health education work for students polytechnics, which were developed in different brands, logos, various educational materials and activities under its proposed SAFE SEX 1.2.3 and SEX FUN.

**Title: ASSESMENT OF THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS NON-EXCLUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS IN 3 COUNTRIES**

*Author(s): Katarzyna Peichert; Katarzyna Grunt-Mejer; Antón Castellanos Usigli;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Poland*

**Abstract:**

Assessment of the attitudes toward non-exclusive relationships in three countries (Spain, Poland and Mexico). Basing on the current psychological research we decided to investigate on polyamory, swinging and other forms of sexually or/and emotionally open relationships. Our aim was to collect lacking information about cultural, historical, religious and political differences influencing various attitudes towards a range of non-monogamous forms. Three countries participated in the research: Poland, Spain and Mexico. In order to obtain comparable results, studied groups were similar in terms of age, sexual orientation and educational background. The attitudes towards polyamory, swinging and other forms of sexually open relationships (i.e. negative or positive mental associations with described lifestyles) and willingness to participate in them were investigated. Inter- and intracultural differences within the participants of homo- and heterosexual orientation and correlates among different attitudes are discussed.

**Title: ASSESSMENT OF FREQUENCY OF HORMONAL CHANGES IN WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE PHASE WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION**

*Author(s): Fabiene Bernardes Castro Vale; Selmo Geber; Gerson Lopes;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** The Female sexual dysfunction (FSD) is an underestimated problem which has a prevalence between 20% and 50%. The FSD can be considered a health problem that affects the quality of life of women. **Objectives:** Evaluate the frequencies of hormonal changes in premenopausal women with sexual dysfunction treated at Ambulatorio of Sexology Gynecologic from Hospital das Clínicas, UFMG. **Material and methods:** Conducting a cross-sectional study evaluating the frequency of changes hormone (prolactin, TSH, total testosterone, SHBG and calculated free testosterone) in 60 patients with FSD in premenopausal. **Results:** 60 patients with DSF were studied. 43 (71.7%) had a diagnosis of Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD), 9 (15%), anorgasmia, and 8 (3.3%) had pain sexual dysfunction. In hormonal evaluation, 79.1% of patients with HSDD, 78.4% of patients with anorgasmia and 50% of patients with sexual dysfunction pain present the female androgen insufficiency syndrome. **Conclusions:** The hormonal changes are common in the DSF, with its important strengths to better therapeutic approach. **Keywords:** female sexual dysfunction, hypoactive sexual desire disorder, anorgasmia, pain sexual dysfunction.

**Title: ATTACHMENT STYLE, BODY ATTUNEMENT, AND SEXUAL PLEASURE: A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL FOR COUPLES SEX THERAPY**

*Author(s): Stella Resnick;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Multidisciplinary research reveals deep interconnections between early attachment programming and adult sexuality, particularly in a committed relationship when partners sometimes treat each other less like lovers and more like family. Secure, anxious, avoidant, and ambivalent attachment styles become brain and body-based roots of adult love styles. These affect sexual attraction, libido, emotional reactivity under stress, and whether sexual contact is motivated by love and pleasure, sought for reassurance, or performed as obligation. This presentation reviews findings in attachment, sexology, the psychology of flourishing, and studies on romantic love in long-term couples to demonstrate the value of a therapeutic model that integrates cognitive-behavioral and somatic-experiential approaches. The studies show that subtle cues—nonverbal micro-communications, facial expressions, vocal tones, and gestures—can play a crucial role inhibiting sexual arousal, trust, and pleasurable abandonment. Conversely, reframing sexual issues as opportunities to become more attuned to one's body, and to the partner's, deepens therapy, helps release old fears, resentments, guilt and shame, and encourages more sexual discovery and openness to erotic playfulness. We explore clinical tools for identifying body language between partners that can inhibit or stimulate sexual feelings. Teaching basic embodiment exercises like breath awareness, and visceral and sensory perceptiveness, helps partners learn to self-regulate and mutually-regulate stress. Key skills for both sexes involve developing the ability to contain and sustain sexual arousal and to bring their bodies into energetic synchrony. The emphasis in all methods is on helping clients transcend old patterns and broaden their repertoire of sexual pleasures.

**Title: BARRIERS TO CERVICAL CANCER FOLLOW-UP CARE IN THE APPALACHIAN UNITED STATES**

*Author(s): Gretchen E. Ely; Mark Dignan;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Object of presentation: The authors will describe a study conducted in the Appalachian region of the United States where patient navigators were employed to explore barriers to seeking cervical cancer follow up care after an abnormal Pap test result. Methods: County public health departments serving rural, Appalachian populations in the state of Kentucky in the United States were recruited to participate in the project. Local residents were hired by the health departments and then trained by the investigators to serve as patient navigators (PNs) in health departments' cervical cancer screening programs. Nurse case managers (NCM) referred patients age 18 and older with abnormal Pap test results to PNs. The PNs interviewed patients and documented reported barriers to screening and follow up care. Results: results suggest that PNs were successful at getting women to identify potential barriers, which included fear, concern about pain, concern about cost, lack of health insurance coverage, transportation problems and lack of child care. The authors conclude that PNs were an effective part of the healthcare team and can be useful for alleviating the practice burden experienced by more specialized healthcare providers. More research is needed to begin to determine if PNs can be paired up with other healthcare professionals to begin to address the identified barriers.

**Title: BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL AMBIVALENCE AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY HARMONY: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON SEXOLOGIST AS A PROFESSION**

*Author(s):  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Sweden*

**Abstract:**

Background: An increasing number of women and men are seeking for sexual problems, and the need for sexological competence appears to be great. But what do we know about those who work as sexologists? This study is part of a research project with the aim of exploring the evolution of sexology profession in Sweden. Objective and research questions: The aim is to get in-depth knowledge of the sexologists' own descriptions and experiences of their profession. How do sexologists describe themselves (e.g. age, gender, professional background)? In what ways do the sexologists describe their profession (e.g. target groups, type of sexual problems, working models)? How do they talk about the professionalization process (e.g. education, authorization, ethical rules, organizations)? Method: Data was collected through qualitative research interviews with 34 professionally active sexologists and members of The Swedish Association for Sexology, 26 women and 8 men, aged 34–88 years. Results: The informants can be divided into medical and therapeutical sexologists, all of whom identify strongly with their primary profession prior to becoming sexologists. Physicians as sexologist have given way to social workers and nurses, whereby sexology has been transformed into a female-dominated field. Furthermore, different groups of sexologists have emerged: pioneers, competence sexologists, entrepreneurs, research sexologists and the non-professionals. Conclusion: The paradigm shift has created certain tensions between different approaches. However, competition is not primarily experienced toward others within the interdisciplinary realm of sexology, but rather between those who have professional authority and those non-professionals who strive for legitimacy in the field.

**Title: BEYOND SURVIVOR: WOMEN'S IDENTITY & RECOVERY AFTER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

*Author(s): Simonetta Cavilli; Professor Rosemary Coates; A/Professor Maryanne Doherty; Professor Bruce Maycock;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

For women in Australia, sexual assault, domestic and family violence are some of the most pervasive human rights violations. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2005) nearly one in five Australian women has experienced violence by a current or previous intimate partner. Research on intimate partner abuse and violence (IPV) has focused on factors related to a woman's decision to leave or stay and the processes involved in arriving at that decision. However, studies on IPV have seldom ventured beyond the point of physical separation and little is known about the experience of women who have permanently left their abusive partners. The oppressive nature of the abusive relationship leads to restricted personal growth as survival was prioritised over self-development. Consequently, the post-separation period affords opportunities for redirection of energy and intention and extrication from false beliefs of their characteristics and identity. This qualitative, grounded theory research utilised explorative interviews with women (N = 28), who permanently separated from an IPV relationship, as the main source of data. The interviews were analysed via Nvivo QDA software. The aim of the presentation is to discuss preliminary results of this research and to introduce the developing theory that predicated the construction of a woman's self-identity, personal strength and agency after the permanent physical separation from an abusive relationship. This resultant framework will prove greater depth in understanding women's process of leaving and recovery from IPV and what has assisted them regaining their psychological, emotional and sexual equilibrium.

**Title: BILINGUAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FROM AN EDUCATIONAL SEXOLOGY PERSPECTIVE**

*Author(s): Ariel Gonzalez Galeano; María Rosa Appleyard Biscotti;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Paraguay*

**Abstract:**

Funder: Population Services International Paraguay S.A. Objectives: 1) To incorporate Educational Sexology from the prevention and public health point of view in interpersonal communication issues related to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. 2) To promote and generate public spaces that affect positively interpersonal communications related to Sexual Health and Reproductive Health and Rights of women and men, adolescents and adults. Methodology: Workshops of up to 3 clock hours-long, facilitated by two psychologists sexologists, using participatory techniques and strong recreational components, considering the cultural and bilingual reality of Paraguay. Population: Women and Men, adolescents and adults Asunción and neighbors cities. Results: Results Period: March 2010 to December 2012 1. Number of workshops: 529 2. Number of beneficiaries: 21,548 3. Number of adolescents and youth: 20,686 (96%) 4. Number of adults: 862 (4%) 5. Number of institutions benefited: 124 6. Number of cities visited: 18.

### Title: BOY OR GIRL? CATCH 22 DILEMMAS AND A SUGGESTED CRITERIA TO IDENTIFY CHILD ABUSE TO THE GENITALS

*Author(s): Sergio Rueda; Stanley Krippner; Jose A. Royos;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Mexico*

#### Abstract:

ABSTRACT: Throughout history, child abuse has taken almost any conceivable form, from simple verbal abuse and spanking to much more serious physical abuse such as pinch marks, burning, fracture bones and even the death of the infant. Recently, several cases of a rare form of child abuse, which consist in the traumatic oblation of the penis in male infants, were reported to the Office of the General Attorney for the Protection of the Minor in the jurisdiction of Juárez, Mexico. The cases were referred to the authors for their evaluation and investigation. In the three cases, the mutilation of the genitals was caused ostensibly by an animal such as a dog, a pig, etc. Post-traumatically, one program of case management is surgical sex reassignment to live as a girl, one suggested option by a medical team involved in one of the cases, which caused a heated societal debate among medical, civil and religious authorities which became aware of the case as a result of an accidental press leak. As a result, the involvement of the religious societal ideology of several groups in Juarez permeated the case with prejudice and bigotry which seriously affected the professional career of one of the authors. Moreover, the case was, consequently, politicized and used for political profit by the conservative and liberal parties in Juarez Mexico. Thus, a political party pressured that the case be presented by one of the authors before the Government's Civil Authorities and the House of Local Representatives. There is yet, no unanimously endorsed set of guidelines for the treatment of genital trauma and mutilation in infancy or guidelines to manage cases in which the trauma is caused ostensibly by an animal. Therefore, findings and guidelines regarding the cases managed in the context of the Mexican culture are presented in order to shed some light regarding catch-22 dilemmas (and American type idiom used by John Money to indicate that in this cases "You are damned if you undertake sex reassignment, and damned if you don't", in our particular culturally permeated case "You are absolutely damned if you undertake sex reassignment". Findings regarding the aforementioned cases are presented and at the outset, let it be said that the cases investigated by the authors indicate that the human factor was involved in the genital mutilation of the infant's genitals. Key words: sex reassignment, genital mutilation, catch 22 dilemmas, child abuse.

### Title: CARE STRATEGIES RELATING TO SEXUALITY USED IN NURSING WITHIN THE SCENARIO OF BREAST CANCER

*Author(s): Lilian Cláudia Ulian Junqueira; Manoel Antônio dos Santos;*

*Alain Giam; Elizabeth Meloni Vieira;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Among healthcare professionals, members of the nursing team are the ones who most witness the distress of women affected their feelings and fears relating to the imminent possibility of death and their uneasiness regarding self-image and sexuality. There are many studies in the literature regarding the impact of breast cancer on women's sexuality, but few studies have focused on healthcare professionals and particularly on nurses. This descriptive and exploratory study with a qualitative approach had the aim of investigating the coping strategies used by Brazilian nurses in caring for women who have undergone mastectomy. Thirty-two nurses with experience of caring for breast cancer patients participated in this study. In-depth unguided open interviews were used to gather data. This material was then subjected to content analysis, with the aim of identifying and constructing units of meaning that would allow five thematic categories to be formed. These categories revealed the coping strategies used when faced with questions of sexuality that emerged while caring for such patients: 1- Professional dis-

tancing and denial of care; 2- Taking refuge in technical matters: care reduced to the biomedical dimension; 3- Delegation to a professional who is considered to be better qualified; 4- Difficulty in dealing with the patient's sexuality; 5- Use of empathy in attempting to understand the patient and her subjective needs. We believe that expansion of the number of investigations and qualified published papers in this field may provide greater evidence for clinical practice, thus leading to greater comprehension by professionals involved in such care.

### Title: CHALLENGES FOR INITIAL TEACHER TRAINING ON SEXUALITY, GENDER AND SEXUAL DIVERSITY: A PIBID/PRODOCÊNCIA/ CAPES PROPOSAL

*Author(s): Claudiene Santos;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The initial and continued formation on Sexuality, Gender and Diversity is still a challenge for the undergraduate courses. The need for integration of these themes and their questioning aimed to critically analyze the cultural artifacts as the media, debinarize the vision of gender, including the sexual, ethnic and racial diversity and human rights education is urgent. To know the scenario of initial continued teacher training formation, a survey was conducted on the conceptions and experiences of 101 undergraduate students and 190 teachers from nine graduation courses. Through questionnaires with open and non-directive questions, analyzed from the phenomenological perspective, we note that both the initial and continuing training are deficient in relation to these issues. When they occur, they are usually sprayed over training and limited to sporadic lessons or lectures. Teachers who are interested in education do so at their own demand, from the needs of his/her students, and a significant number of teachers and students do not recognize practices of prejudice and homophobia in their everyday lives. Experiential workshops were held on these topics with students from two public schools in Aracaju, taught by Biology undergraduate students, so that they could put into practice the concepts learned in their training formation. In addition, the new curriculum of Biology implanted as compulsory subjects Cultural Perspectives in Biology and Education and The Body, Gender and Sexuality. Thus, we contemplate the teaching-research-extension tripod through the PIBID/CAPES and PRODOCÊNCIA/CAPES programs, which show promise in strengthening the quality of undergraduate training.

### Title: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: A RISK FACTOR FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY HUSBANDS

*Author(s): Kanwal Qayyum;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Pakistan*

#### Abstract:

Specific Objective: This study aiming at, measuring the prevalence of Domestic Violence has revealed alarming facts of Child sexual Abuse (CSA) and Sexual Violence (SV) in a women's life. Method: A household survey with 4885 ever-married women was conducted in 6 districts of Pakistan (26 urban and 124 rural Union-Councils) through a cross-sectional research design by applying Multistage-Random-Sampling technique. Data was collected on culturally modified, translated and pre-tested WHO Multi-Country study questionnaire. Trained female interviewers conducted interviews after obtaining informed consent. Data was analyzed through SPSS. Results: The prevalence of any form of domestic violence by husbands was found among 85% women. Demographic information shows that 61% women were children when they got married under some kind of marriage-customs (77%), while 64% never went to school. Findings show that during marriage 66% women suffered from SV by their husbands. Similarly, SV by known perpetrators, after age of 15 was reported by 25% women, while CSA was reported by 23% women,

before age of 15. The perpetrators of CSA were predominantly male family members, male friends of the family and boyfriends. Women with CSA history and/or physical or sexual abuse history by others after the age of 15, were 1–2 times more likely to be abused by their husbands than those who did not have a history of CSA and physical/sexual abuse after the age of 15. Conclusion: CSA is a risk factor for experiencing SV later in life with severe consequences for physical, mental and sexual health of a woman.

**Title: CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS:  
A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

*Author(s): Pedro Pombo; Miguel Perez; Marisalva Favero;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to analyze the neuropsychological performance in men convicted for child sexual aggression. In this sense, we wanted to compare the neuropsychological performance of sexual abusers with the normative population. **Design and Method:** To compare both groups we used MRI to 13 sexual offenders and the following neuropsychological tests to 70 men (25–51 years old), 32 sexual offenders and 38 from control group: Luria Graphic Series (Form A, B) (Luria, 1979), Clock Drawing Test (Shulman, 2000), MMSE (Folstein, 1975); Rey Complex Figure (Bennett-Levy, 1984); Verbal Fluency Test (Abwender et al., 2001); WAIS-digit test (Wechsler, 2009); Trail Making Test (form A, B) (Bowie & Harve, 2006). **Results:** We found that sexual offenders showed, compared to control group, neuropsychological changes in short term memory, attention/concentration, working memory, visual discrimination and visual-constructive ability, language (writing), executive functions (problem solving and more complex functions, tasks underlying the slowing of frontal functions and information processing). Was not found morphological changes nor brain parenchyma signal on the MRI of 13 sexual perpetrators. By the way, we should be taken into consideration for future researches that 6 offenders showed changes on the brain parenchyma. **Conclusions:** Our results lead us to think that child sexual offenders have deficits in brain areas that justify sexual assault by a group of them, results on which we must continue to investigate.

**Title: CHINESE SEX CULTURE AND  
SEXUALITY RESEARCH IN TODAY**

*Author(s): Prof. Mingyu Deng, M.D., Ph.D.;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: China*

**Abstract:**

In long time, Chinese sexuality field was unknown in world. In today of 21st century of sex culture opening, Chinese sexuality research field have not been whole understand by people. I, a professional did sexuality research and sexual education to continue 24 years since Oct 1984. I have experienced Chinese sexuality opening and development in our age. This paper according to develop in sexology and sex culture on Chinese-mainland so main key, and combine sexology research in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Chinese community in USA. This Chinese sexology age have been partition at five phases: germinating phase (1949–1977), opening phase (1978–1985), pioneer phase (1986–1994), development phase (1994–2004), rising phase (2005–2012).

**Title: COMMUNITY EMBEDDED  
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INTERVENTIONS  
FOR ADOLESCENTS IN LATIN AMERICA:  
DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPLEX  
INTERVENTION**

*Author(s): Peter Decat; Bernardo Vega; Kathya Cordova; Miguel Orozco; Sara De Meyer; Lina Jaruseviciene;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Belgium*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives** Adolescents in Latin America are at high risk for unplanned pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. We are currently implementing the intervention research CERCA (the community-embedded reproductive health care for adolescents) in three Latin American cities: Cochabamba (Bolivia), Cuenca (Ecuador) and Managua (Nicaragua). **Methods** The research methodology builds on existing methodological frameworks, namely: action research, community based participatory research and intervention-mapping. The intervention design is theory-driven and based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour and the Social Cognitive Theory. We developed a specific controlled impact study making use of contextualized measurable behaviour outcomes. **Results** The interventions in each country address distinct target groups (adolescents, parents, local authorities and health providers) and seek improvement of the following SRH behaviours: communication about sexuality, SRH information-seeking, access to SRH care and safe sexual relationships. The core principle of the interventions is “community-embeddedness”, which means developing and implementing project objectives in close collaboration with stakeholders. Project CERCA also seeks to develop intervention activities in line with existing health system structures and government policies. Gender is a transversal topic throughout the intervention process as there is evidence that the more gender considerations are integrated and explicitly addressed within programmes, the greater is the likelihood of improved SRH outcomes for both young men and women. **Conclusions** The CERCA project shows how to design effective health interventions targeted to adolescents SRH needs. The study will help to better understand how existing public health systems can be more responsive to the changing needs and demands.

**Title: COMPASSIONATE AUTHENTICITY:  
A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE  
THE PSYCHOSOCIAL TREATMENT OF LOW  
LIBIDO IN WOMEN**

*Author(s): Lindsay B. Jernigan;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

**Purpose** A model for the psychosocial treatment of low libido in women is proposed. **Approach** Care-taking responsibilities are a critical element of the female gender role. Women often report taking care of others at the expense of their own well-being, and doing so in the name of being compassionate. The result is a drop in access to vital energy, including a drop in sensual energy and libido, and a rise in resentment towards one’s sexual partner, ultimately leading to a lack of satisfying sexual relationship for both partners. A theoretical framework is proposed based on the original idea of Compassionate Authenticity. According to this theory, the most compassionate act a partner can give is one’s own authentic presence in the relationship, as this promotes genuine intimacy and sensual flow. The author guides the clinician reader in how to build Compassionate Authenticity in clients with low libido via the intentional application of an eclectic approach built on addressing five critical treatment goals: 1) Building a belief in one’s existential goodness; 2) Redefining one’s relationship to pain; 3) Differentiation; 4) Redefining care-taking; 5) Experiencing an authentic self. **Findings** The theoretical framework of Compassionate Authenticity is applied to case studies to demonstrate the process. **Value** Compassionate Authenticity reframes what it means to be compassionate, giving women a critical alternative to their perceived



options of selflessness and selfishness: authenticity. The theory provides a framework for a holistic and integrative eclectic approach to treating low libido in women.

**Title: COMPETENT LOVER AND OTHER FIELDS OF THE COLLECTIVE IMAGINARY ABOUT SEXUAL MALE DIFFICULTIES**

*Author(s): Paulo César Ribeiro Martins; Tânia Maria José Aiello-Vaisberg;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The objective of this research is to investigate that consist of the collective imaginary of students about male sex problems, as well as to elucidate the non conscious psychological field, in other words, the emotional logic according to which they are organized. Therefore, the psychoanalytic method was operated through the Fields Theory, having as groundwork the psychoanalytic theory of José Bleger. The Productore of Thematic Drawing-and-Telling Stories was used in a collective approach in a classroom of Law students. It could be observed that the sexual problems are predominantly defined as erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation. The psychoanalytic analysis indicated that the imaginary figure is organized starting from fields linked to the need of reaching a certain pattern of competent behavior (the competent lover), to the difficulties to get a stable relationship (happy ever after) and linked to the sexual vague stances (“will it be that he is?”). Knowing the collective imaginary figure, as well as the psychological-living fields on which it is organized, can enable transformations in the way that different social groups conceive sexual life, setting the human being free of adhesions to restrictive conceptions about sexuality that tend to impoverish the way of living.

**Title: COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, A PROVEN EXPERIENCE**

*Author(s): Maria de Los Angeles Nuñez;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Ecuador*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Contribute to the comprehensive sexual educational process by offering a proven alternative: a program for training for teachers of primary school. The program won the FIRST PRICE FOR SEXUAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, FLASSES 2012. From the comprehensive approach to sexuality, there was the need for children to receive sexual education, which aims to achieve comprehensive sexual health and contribute to their harmonious development. For this, teachers were trained in Guayaquil Ecuador, thanks to the sponsorship of the Norwegian Mission Alliance. Two hundred teachers of 43 public schools participated in the program. They were required a special commitment: think over and reflect their own sexuality that led to a deep personal change expressed also in the professional field. The training program used the book “Towards a Comprehensive Sexuality, guide for comprehensive sexual education for Elementary School” (written by the note speaker and Master Verónica Freile). This book contains the theory about comprehensive sexual development and the sexual education program for elementary school, which came into being by the children’s psycho-sexual characteristics and their sexual curiosity. The themes explored are: knowing the body, the genitalia, the family as a team, gender equity, friends, sexual rights, sexual abuse prevention. All the topics are treated in twenty-five activities for each grade and with adequate material. The teachers conducted these activities in the classroom with great acceptance by students and a commitment to continue it in future years given their success considering 4950 children and 1270 parents have benefitted already.

**Title: COMPULSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AMONG TREATMENT-SEEKING MEN IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Marco de Tubino Scanavino; Ana Ventuneac; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo; Hermanno Tavares; Maria Luiza Sant’Anna do Amaral; Bruna Messina; Sirlene Caramello dos Reis; João Paulo Lian Branco Martins; Jeffrey T. Parsons;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** This study examined compulsive sexual behavior (CSB) and psychopathology in a treatment-seeking sample of men in São Paulo, Brazil. **Method:** Eighty-six men (26% gay, 17% bisexual, 43% heterosexual) who met diagnostic criteria for excessive sexual drive and sexual addiction completed assessments consisting of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, a structured clinical interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders – Clinical Version (segment for Impulse Control Disorder), Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS), and questions about problematic CSB. **Results:** The average SCS score for our sample was above the cut-off score reported in other studies, and 72% of the sample presented at least one Axis I psychiatric diagnosis. There were no differences among gay, bisexual, and heterosexual men on SCS scores and psychiatric conditions, but gay and bisexual men were more likely than heterosexual men to report casual sex and sex with multiple casual partners as problematic behaviors. SCS scores were associated with psychiatric co-morbidities, mood disorder, and suicide risk, but diagnosis of a mood disorder predicted higher SCS scores in a regression analysis. **Conclusion:** The study provides important data on the mental health needs of men with CSB in São Paulo, Brazil.

**Title: CONCEPTIONS OF HUMAN SEXUALITY – A MALE PERSPECTIVE**

*Author(s): Maria Neto da Cruz Leitão; Joana Alice Silva Amaro Oliveira Fabião;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

This study is part of the Sex Education Project of a Secondary School in Coimbra, and it complies with Law no. 60/2009 which aims to promote a more informed and responsible sexuality. **Aims –** To understand the conceptions of human sexuality; to identify the most important aspects for male students; to identify priority areas in project implementation. **Materials and Methods –** Qualitative study. The sample was composed of 118 male students (aged between 15 and 18 years). Data were collected between March and May 2011, through anonymous narratives with the following sentence: “To me sexuality is . . .” Bardin’s content analysis was used. **Results –** Sexuality conceptions include 4 semantic categories: essential life component; includes sex, gender identity and roles, sex orientation, pleasure, intimacy and reproduction; is expressed by behaviors, emotions and feelings, relationships, beliefs and values; and influences individual well-being and fulfillment. These conceptions converge with the WHO’s concept. There is a focus on the value of intimacy and interaction with the “self” and with the other rather than on the physical dimension (sex and reproduction). The value of heterosexuality is underlined, as well as the almost total absence of the ethical dimension. **Results point towards** the need to raise young people’s awareness based on an overall approach to sexuality, focusing on the right and respect for different sexual orientations. **Keywords:** Sexuality; Sex Education; Gender.

**Title: CONCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL DISAGREEMENTS-**

*Author(s): Cristina Tania Fridman;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

**Objective :** Analyze the perverse language and the language of diversity. Review the constructions of the classifications of “normal” and “pathologic”. Relieve representations of place of sexology in the control or social pautation of sex. Manifest and latent functions. **Methods:** We conducted a qualitative study, in which thirty women were interviewed using a semi structured guideline. The sample last year 2012 (40 women and men) was recruited through the process known as stratified by quota sampling, years before, more than 120 woman and men in the same way. **Results:** The intensity of media discourses and real learning contexts is noticeable in the narratives when they are asked about what is normal or pathological at sexual behavior, regarding not only the way the conceived the categories but also the decisions to punish the wicked acts. The last years evidence that broad legislation the panorama of the range of diversity. **Conclusion:** The essentialist theory of sexuality, versus the constructivist, remains most in respondents. It is essential to study placed emphasis on the different less the perverse to the future of Sexology.

**Title: CONDOM USE AND PERCEPTION THE CHALLENGES TO HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AMONG THE ELDERLY IN NIGERIA**

*Author(s): Odor King; Rose Opara; Ngozi Iwuji; Uchenna Eziefula;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** HIV/AIDS is a growing public health challenge in Africa; the pandemic affects every stratum of society including the elderly. To combat HIV/AIDS infection, condom use is an effective intervention to interrupt its transmission. However, perceptions about condom usefulness by the elderly have been limited due to inadequate information. Moreover, the sexual practices that this sub-group engages are relatively unknown. This study therefore examined condom use and perception the challenges to HIV/AIDS prevention among the elderly in Nigeria. **Methods:** The study was cross-sectional in design. A multi-stage, stratified, random sampling technique was adopted to select 400 survey respondents aged 65 years and above in Ibadan-Nigeria. A pretested questionnaire developed from the results of 10 focus group discussions (FGD) was used to collect information. FGD and questionnaire data were analyzed thematically and using descriptive and chi-square statistics respectively. **Results:** Twenty-five percent of the participants who were sexually active in the one year preceding the study had extramarital sex. Among the subgroup that had extramarital-sex, few (6.8%) used a condom in the episode. More males (5.3%) than females (1.5%) used condom in last extramarital-sex.

**Title: CONSTRUCTION AND EXPRESSION OF GAY, STRAIGHT AND TRANSEXUAL MEN MASCLINITIES**

*Author(s): Mariana Gbetler;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The objective for this study was to understand how masculinities express themselves and are constructed by straight, gay and transsexual men (FtM transsexuals) looking from the gender performativity theory formulated by Judith Butler. We looked forward on revealing how the hegemonic masculinity ideal acts within the subordinate masculinities, as defined by Raewyn Connel, as well as understanding how do that happens with Brazilian men. The research included a bibliography research about the history of masculinities through time and space and

as masculinities are performative and show themselves in relation to other human beings, the relations these men do with other men, to women, their families, work, and society are studied in order to get a qualitative questionnaire to interview 23 men focusing on constructing a space for thought about their gender performances and identities. Their narratives were essential to bring about the meanings behind the facts, and were analyzed in depth to uncover the veil behind the masculinity stigma. Therefore, it is impossible to perceive masculinity as a static, unchangeable or an oppressive gender anymore, as this would be condemning humanity to fall in the same mistake feminists in the 80's did: that genders are based on sexual characters. This research reinforces that there's not one masculinity, but every man creates his masculinity over time, and as a living creature, it changes due to various factors such as work or sexuality, and cannot be considered stationary at all.

**Title: CONSTRUCTIVIST SOCIODRAMA AND PREVENTIVE EDUCATION AGAINST SEXUAL ABUSE INTRAFAMILIAL IN PUBLIC SCHOOL**

*Author(s): Ana Lúcia Cavalcanti; Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieiri; Carina Estela K. Knorst; Dulce Regina B. L. Conte; Eliane A. Padua; Gabriela Gramkow; Pedro Mário L. da Silva; Rosângela Maria M. Campos; Sylvia F. Marzano; Sueli G. Carpinelli; Tatiana L. Debona; Vanild*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** • Co-constructing strategies for the prevention of child sexual abuse • Educate children and adults that influence social and family network of children about sexuality. **methodo** This work was done by students of psychodrama F & Z Consulting and Development in Education and Health Ltd, in partnership with the Catholic University of Goiás, in the Municipal School. Municipal Jardim Sao Luis, outskirts of Sao Paulo in 2011. Were formed five separate groups in different rooms (group 1 – children 6–9 years group 2 children 10 to 11 years, group 3 adolescents 12 to 18 years, parents and relatives group 4, group 5 – teachers, educators and trainees of psychologies in eight meeting for four hours to the same subject simultaneously, once per month. We used as the working method constructivist sociodrama (Zampieiri 1996) Participants underwent assessment questionnaire information / training on child sexual abuse and post-socio-educational intervention in all groups. Themes such as the discovery of the female body and male gender and sexuality, reproductive sex, erotic and contraception, pregnancy and STD / AIDS, sexual prejudices, homophobia, sexual violence and seduction process, symptoms and signs of sexual violence, family the aggressor (a) sexual abuse revelation of secret sexual techniques familiar to intrafamilial sexual abuse prevention, assessment and proposals for multiplication of this work in social network **Conclusion:** knowledge construction of sexuality where the children., Adolescents and adults, should act on his own body.

**Title: CONTRACEPTION AND PREVENTING STD/AIDS IN ADOLESCENCE: DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUE OF DOUBLE PROTECTION AND CHALLENGES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH**

*Author(s): Ludmila Ramos Carvalho; Augusta Thereza de Alvarenga;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Contraception and prevention of STD/AIDS present itself as relevant issues in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and gain specific, in adolescence, when considering the issue of dual protection, whose is characterized as a complex problem that challenges the field of Public Health. **Objective:** To examine the relations between contraceptive and preventive practices for STD/AIDS, sexuality and body, from the perspective of teenagers, boys and girls. **Methodology:** qualitative research, with 9 boys and 6 girls interviewed, 14–19 years, living in a São Paulo's State city, whose speeches were analyzed from the perspectives of gender and social sciences. **Results**

and Discussion: We observed high vulnerability of teenagers in terms of dual protection offered by condoms, or in relation to the prevention of STD / AIDS, both in relation to contraception, due to fragmented knowledge and lack of meaning attributed to the practice of health services, presenting the body as a valued instrument of conquest affective-sexual. It discusses the need for the Public Health rethink and innovate in order to deliver significant speeches to teenagers outside the spaces of their services, namely, what to say, how to say and where to say. Conclusion: Discourses on sexuality, contraception and prevention can acquire meaning in the lives of teenagers, where they are considered as protagonists and offered in their own spaces of sociability, as the school, which can stand out as an important space and rich partner program in Public Health with an interdisciplinary and intersectoral work, not just informative, but reflective.

### Title: CONTROVERSIES ABOUT TESTOSTERONE AND CANCER IN BOTH SEXES

*Author(s): Carlos Moreira;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Uruguay*

#### Abstract:

In the year 1941 Huggins and Hodges, with the technological resources then available, they established a dogma which paralysed the Medical Community to this day: Testosterone would produce Prostate Cancer. We discussed the original work; we revised the meta analysis of hundreds of papers on the subject. Perfectly clear contra-indications against ordering Testosterone to men or women. What does off label experience at Harvard and of tens of colleagues who lavish Testosterone on males and females tell us?

### Title: CORRELATION OF SEXUAL SELF-CONCEPT WITH PREMARITAL SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN IRAN

*Author(s): Tayebe Ziaei; Salebi Mebrdad; Merghati Khoei Effat; Fatemeh Ziaei;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

#### Abstract:

Introduction and Objective: Premarital sexual experiences are socially, culturally and religiously forbidden in Iran. However, recent studies show the rising of premarital sexual relationships among young people. To determine the factors associated with this behavior, scientists suggested correlation between sexual self-concept and premarital sexual experience. Determinant of this correlation in young people is the main aim of this paper. Methods: This cross-sectional study conducted in 2011–2012 among 202 dating couples in Isfahan-Iran. The Farsi version of modified multidimensional sexual self-concept questionnaire which included 18 dimensions and 78 items was used. The validity and reliability of the instruments determined in the first step of a psychometric study. Analysis of variance and Pearson correlation coefficient were employed. Results: The mean age of couples was 25.68 years old (women 23.92 ± 2.92, men 27.44 ± 3.14). The obtained Cronbach's Alpha was 0.88 within. Analysis of variance showed that sexual anxiety score of women was higher than men.

### Title: COUNSELING AND SEX THERAPY FOR GAY AND TRANSGENDER HIV POSITIVE

*Author(s): MSc Jordi Santamaria Davila;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Spain*

#### Abstract:

Being HIV positive and gay or transsexual is a double stigma which obviously has an impact on the experience of sexuality. Since 2010

several counselling and sex therapy groups were created for HIV positive gay or transgender with the following objectives: make outstanding HIV grief, release stigmas and relearn a new blameless liberating sexuality. The methodology used was self-Reencounter Therapy (TR), this model understands health as biopsicosociosexual process, involving three human dimensions: individual, relational and social, and integrating psychology, sexology and education, through standardized experiential exercises. Following results were found: the development of all phases of HIV grief has been shown necessary to address personal and social stigma, self-empowerment is the first step to achieve welfare and re-establish healthy relationships. The damage extension caused by side medication effects: lipodystrophy, is revealed by body awareness exercises creating a healing dialogue with the body. There is a clear division between the experience of global and genital sexuality since the possibility of infection rests exclusively on the latter. The fear of infecting someone and consequent guilt feeling is forcing very often to transient relationships fleeing from disclose their serostatus, or seeking a same serostatus sex partner to avoid being rejected, by facing these fears serodiscordant relations are considered. Without the need to safeguard the health condition, group sex therapy allows VIH positive to establish links and deepest relationships, fostering self-esteem and empowerment through networking.

### Title: COUNSELING AND SEX THERAPY FOR LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER

*Author(s): MSc Jordi Santamaria Davila;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Spain*

#### Abstract:

Lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender people (LGBT) usually have been exposed to a period of hiding their orientation or sex identity, motivated by the perception of a social and/or family rejection for sexual diversity. This fact has caused deep beliefs of self-devaluation causing self-esteem mismatches. Internalized self-devaluation has a deep impact on sexuality, especially when establishing affective relationships and experiencing erotic encounters. Several groups have been set up for counselling and sex therapy for the past three years in order to detect and treat these problems as a community work by creating counselling and therapy groups. Some of these groups were integrated by LGBT while other groups were specific groups, only for lesbians or transgender, trying to find any specificity. The methodology used was self-Reencounter Therapy (TR), this model understands health as biopsicosociosexual process, involving three human dimensions: individual, relational and social, and integrating psychology, sexology and education, through standardized experiential exercises. The most significant results were: awareness of the existence of that emotional damage, set up a right self-perception, make outstanding grief, erotic growth and self empowerment in order to build and demand equality relations and fair treatment. Specificities were also identified within specific therapy groups for lesbian, transsexual and gay people and should be considered by sexologists, psychologists and educators when establishing intervention strategies in the LGBT community.

### Title: COUPLES IN SEX THERAPY – ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

*Author(s): Oswaldo M. Rodrigues Jr.;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The aim of this presentation is to discuss issues to be considered as so in couple's sex psychotherapy. Besides sexual issues to be treated, there are other possibilities regarding the couple itself that must be considered, and generally is part of the therapy. Some major issues can be discussed: Sexual interaction diversity There are some sexual expressions that became common among couples that seek a sexologist's consultation. Mainly related to paraphilias, those behaviors show the



need of adequacy in the couples seeking psychotherapy. Male fetishistic transvestism, podophilia. Other forms of interactions regarding sexual desire are differences of amount of sexual coital frequency. Sexual communication within the couple Usually couple's psychotherapists hear patient/client refer "baby" talking when the individuals want to refer sexual issues and desires to their partners. The need of develop assertive communication skills must be taken into consideration while planning the couple's psychotherapy. Extra-couple's relationship – affective and/or sexual The terms in use regarding extra-couple's relationships are generally moral biased, as such infidelity, treason, affair . . . Couples seeking for psychotherapy generally bring this issue to couple's therapy Planning the future If the couple cares to plan the future together, and keep doing it, revising the future plans every couple years, this plan of action fitting to solve individual needs will maintain the couple. Learn to plan ahead and in couple will easy the maintenance of the couple, and drive the psychotherapist to this same aim. Presentation includes recent data regarding those issues and psychotherapeutic plans.

**Title: CULTURALLY SENSITIVE SEX THERAPY**

*Author(s): Sara Nasserzadeh;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Religious and cultural beliefs are known to have great influence on individuals' health belief and behavior. These beliefs could facilitate or hinder (a) healthy sexual behavior, (b) treatment process, and (c) the patient-professional alliance hence the ultimate outcome of the therapy. To work effectively with patients/clients from any background and religion, especially in a sex therapy or sexual health setting, the practitioner's basic knowledge and perception of the patient's background and values is of high importance. On the other hand, having a robust understanding of their own values and beliefs especially if they share the same cultural background with the patient is even more critical. This presentation aims to help the sexual health professionals challenge their own stance when working with patients from similar and different cultural backgrounds. It will also address the issue of motivating clients through the process with examples of case studies from various cultures to provide the ground for comparison.

**Title: CYBER INFIDELITY: THE MODERN SEDUCTION**

*Author(s):*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: South Africa*

**Abstract:**

State specific object of study: The accessibility, affordability, and anonymity (Cooper, et al. 1999) of the internet has seduced people to explore their sexual and emotional selves online. This results in people in committed relationships engaging in intimate behaviors that are considered cheating within the offline world. Exploring Cyber Infidelity (CI) leads to understanding & recreating modern-day relationships Object of research: • Understand the conceptual parameters of CI; • Examine the behavioral components of CI and vulnerability factors; • Examine the attitudinal component of CI; • Better understand the state of modern relationships within CI framework and suggest alternative attachment models. State method used if pertinent: 1. Qualitative data will be obtained from website (www.mycybersecret.com) specifically designed for people anonymously sharing their Cyber Infidelity stories and engage in semi-structured discussion forums. 2. Quantitative data will be obtained from a structured survey designed from the information obtained from the qualitative data and completed by members of the largest adult dating website for attached people www.ashleymadison.com. 3. Personal presence on www.ashleymadison.com Summarise results obtained: • Definition of CI • The sexual, emotional and pornographic components of CI • AAA engine, approximation, acceptability, accommodation • Specialised infidelity site and multiple platforms as vehicles to CI • Vulnerability and risk

factors determined • Changing perception of female and male sexuality • Changing notions of intimacy in relationships • Changing notions of expectations and needs in attachments • Redefinition of trust, betrayal • Positive outcomes of CI State conclusions reached: The research is still in the process of being completed.

**Title: DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR PREMATURE EJACULATION: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

*Author(s): Itor Finotelli Jr.;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Researches on premature ejaculation (PE) are hardened by not having a criteria consensus defining them as a disorder. Observing that the same difficulty is found on the nomenclature and also on ordinary criterias, but with substantial differences which are proposed by the disease classification systems. Thus, this study has identified and compared the criteria used on the researches published in the articles on the Science Citation Index databases, MEDLINE, PsycInfo, LILACS, SciELO, CLASE. The searches that started from keywords and the review were from 2000 to 2013. The results have shown a significant number of articles, but only had been considered those which the investigation was based on an empirical data by using scientific methodology. There were four main criteria used to show significant differences in the evaluation. The first was the ejaculatory time, defined as an objective measurement and useful for screening, but having non consensus about its estimate. Second, a sense of control, presented significant results, however defined as a subjective measure. Searches related to it has shown that men without PE had reported a very high control over ejaculation compared to men with short ejaculatory latency time. The last two were sexual satisfaction and distress, not being specifically EP and present in all sexual dysfunctions. For both, dissatisfaction was reported on the existence of an EP, usually accompanied by uncomfortable and interpersonal difficulties. The presented data has organized in a systematic way the criteria used when evaluating the EP, an useful compilation for different research fronts.

**Title: DISPREUNIA EM MULHERES ENTRE 40 E 60 ANOS HIV SOROPOSITIVAS**

*Author(s): Ana Lúcia Ribeiro Valadares; Lúcia Costa -Paiva; Aarão Mendes Pinto-Neto; Walquíria Cavalari D'Avanzo; Maria Helena de Souza; Debora Alessandra de Castro Gomes;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Aspectos psicossociais da infecção pelo HIV e uso de medicamentos podem estar associados a dispareunia. Em mulheres de meia idade, há também problemas associados a sintomas climatéricos que podem influenciar a presença de dispareunia, um tópico pouco investigado em mulheres HIV soropositivas. Métodos Estudo transversal em 273 mulheres com idade 40–60 anos. Dessas mulheres 128 com atividades sexuais com penetração vaginal, foram incluídos no presente estudo. Utilizou-se o Short Personal Experiences Questionnaire (SPEQ). Avaliou-se dados sociodemográficos, clínicos, comportamentais, reprodutivos, fatores relacionados ao HIV. Dispareunia foi definida como dor durante a relação sexual, pontuada de 1 a 6, onde uma pontuação de 2 ou mais representava a presença de dispareunia. Realizou-se uma análise bivariada e análise múltipla por regressão de Poisson. Resultados Nesse grupo, 41,4% (53) relataram dispareunia que associou-se na análise bivariada com estado marital (p = 0,047), secura vaginal (p < 0,001), incontinência urinária (p = 0,004), dor muscular (p = 0,021), parceiro HIV + ou desconhecido (p = 0,027), relato de violência física/emocional (p = 0,049) e viver com parceiro sexual (p = 0,043). A dispareunia foi menos prevalente em mulheres que usa/ usaram biovir (p < 0,05) ou efavirenz (p < 0,05). Na análise múltipla por regressão de Poisson observou-se associação com secura



vaginal (RP = 1,96, IC 1,10—3,50,  $p = 0,023$ ) e incontinência urinária (RP = 1,86, IC = 1,06—3,27,  $p = 0,031$ ). Conclusão: Dispareunia foi comum nesse grupo de mulheres e associado principalmente à secura vaginal e incontinência urinária. Ressalta-se a importância da saúde urogenital.

**Title: DOES ONE'S KNOWLEDGE OF POSITIVE HIV STATUS HAVE AN IMPACT ON STI ACQUISITION?**

*Author(s): Fatima Zulu;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Malawi*

**Abstract:**

**Background:** STIs that cause ulcers increase the efficiency of HIV transmission by increasing both the virus infectiousness and infectivity. Individuals who are infected with STIs are 2 to 5 times more likely than uninfected individuals to acquire HIV infection. Among HIV positive individuals STI treatment and risk reduction counselling is routinely advocated and provided to reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to their partners. Data is limited in our setting to confirm that knowledge of positive HIV status translates into reduction of risk behaviour. **Objective:** To determine if knowledge of positive HIV status impacts on reduction of STI acquisition and risk behaviour among adult patients in Malawi. **Methods:** In a cross-sectional study we conducted a study on HIV infection among STI patients at QECH in Blantyre. Data collected between August 2010 and January 2011 were included in this analysis. We determined and compared the frequency distribution of STIs by age, HIV, as well as ART status. Chi squared test to determine any statistical differences between the groups for categorical variables. **Results:** Of the 6991 patients screened 22.9% tested HIV positive, 38% already receiving ART. The mean age was 29 and 50% were males. The type of presentation and frequency distribution among those receiving ART and those not on ART were similar. **Conclusion:** Knowledge of positive HIV status did not show to have any impact on acquisition of STI in this study population. More data is needed to determine if support care among HIV positive individuals helps in risk behaviour reduction.

**Title: DREAM VALLEY PROJECT – SÃO PAULO**

*Author(s): Maria Helena Vilela; Luiz Amadeu Bragante; Maria Cristina Romualdo Galati;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The present work aims to introduce the “Projeto Vale Sonhar” (“It is worth dreaming”), its methodology to reduce teenage pregnancy, and its potential to be reapplied in schools all over Brazil through the training of teachers on Kaplan institute’s “It is worth dreaming” game. **Methodology:** In Sao Paulo, the “Projeto Vale Sonhar” was introduced into the Biology curriculum as a work method to discuss adolescent pregnancies. This method was first launched in 2008 encompassing 91 Teaching Centers. These “multiplying centers” would then reply a three-workshop program to over 3,865 biology teachers. Those workshops cover topics such as: human reproduction, contraceptive methods, and high-risk sexual practices. The consequences of unplanned pregnancies on one’s professional plans are presented as a way to promote safe sex practices. On an annual basis, a survey is conducted among students to evaluate the project success rate. **Results:** After four years there has been a growth on the number of Teaching Centers involved of nearly 20%. The number of pregnant adolescents decreased on annual basis by about 30%. Such decrease impacted the total percentage of pregnant adolescent girls enrolled in public schools in all of Sao Paulo state to 3%, from an initial 4% rate. **Conclusion:** the effectiveness of “Projeto Vale Sonhar” applicability has resulted in a growing number of involved schools, which have positively touched the lives of a number of students. In all, the program’s sustainability has resulted in a diminishing number of pregnant adolescents.

**Title: EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP: ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS FOR SEXUAL RIGHTS**

*Author(s): Maria Estela B. Zanini; Cândida B. Vilares Gancho;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

As a final project at the end of Junior High, 9th Grade students produce an advertising campaign for Sexual Rights. The topic has been part of the school’s Sex Education course since 2007 and, starting in 2012, students began to create advertising campaigns for Sexual Rights, using multimedia techniques. The Sex Education course for the 9th Graders has its basis in three aspects of sexuality: the biological one (body development, masturbation), the affective one (flirting, dating, kissing) and the socio-cultural one (virginity, invasion of privacy, sexual diversity). At the end of the course, students get acquainted with the Sexual Rights which are better related to their age and reality, which are: right to privacy, right to information and education and right to equality and sexual freedom. In groups, they produce a power point or moviemaker project in which they criticize a right that is being violated or value an attitude that is commendable. With humor and critical view, students produce audiovisual material that is advertised in the school and used in the Sex Education classes of other grades other than the 9th grade, helping to build awareness throughout the school community regarding the importance of the respect for Sexual Rights.

**Title: EFFECTS OF ONLINE COMPREHENSIVE SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION FOR LGBT YOUTH**

*Author(s): Brian Mustanski;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** LGBT youth experience sexual health disparities, including higher rates of HIV/AIDS and teen pregnancy. They receive less sexual health education from schools and parents, and when they do, it rarely addresses same-sex behavior and relationships. Online education may help meet these needs. The purpose of this study was to develop and test a novel online comprehensive sexual health education program for LGBT youth called “Queer Sex Ed (QSE)” The curriculum addresses sexual development and self-acceptance, sexual pleasure, HIV and STIs, healthy relationships, and condoms/birth control using multiple modalities (e.g. videos, games, animation). **Methods:** LGBT youth between the ages of 16–20 who were currently in a same-sex relationship were recruited online through Facebook targeted advertisements and through LGBT youth organizations. A variety of methods were used to assure participants met eligibility criteria and only participated once. After screening eligible, participants completed measures of sexual health knowledge, motivations, and behavioral skills. They then completed the online QSE curriculum. Two weeks after finishing the curriculum they completed a series of post-intervention measures to assess change resulting from program participation. **Results and Conclusions:** 202 LGBT youth completed the intervention, which had a mean completion time of 106 minutes. The sample was 20% under age 18, 53% male; 25% racial/ethnic minorities, and 18% lived in rural areas. Pre-post changes in sexual health knowledge, motivations, and skills will be reported during the talk. **Results suggest that online sexual health education is a promising approach for impacting disparities experienced by LGBT youth.**

**Title: EFFECTS OF PREMATURE EJACULATION ON THE WOMAN**

*Author(s): Aram E. Hakobyan; Ryzanna E. Azatyan; Sevada V. Hakobyan; Arsen D. Grigoryan;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Armenia*

**Abstract:**

Background: Premature ejaculation (PE) is the most common form of male sexual dysfunction which equally affects men and their partners. The relational impact of male and female sexual dysfunction, and specifically premature ejaculation (PE), is an important concern. Clinical experience of YSMU clinic of Sexology and published findings are confirming negative psychological impact of PE on the female. So interpersonal difficulties and female sexual problems usually improve manifestation of PE caused by the principle of reverse connection. However, the effect of PE on the female partner, especially in relation to her sexual functioning, has been studied less. Aim: Provide an overview of the impact of PE on the woman, and the couple as well. Materials and Methods: Review of specialized databases, such as: MEDLINE by PubMed (up to 2012); PsycINFO (up to 2012); and checking bibliographies, and contacting manufacturers and researchers. Results: Primarily female partner will experience a lack of orgasm, or she will feel a lack of sexual pleasure caused by the man's behavior. Then she may gradually lose her sexual desire, begin to experience vaginal dryness, and eventually, she may have persistent orgasm dysfunction. The situation can lead to increased irritability, interpersonal difficulties and stress for both the woman and the partner as well. Conclusion: In clinical practice, for the beneficial treatments for PE are likely to include a couple therapy and combination of pharmacological, psychological, sexological, and/or behavioral approaches for both the man and his partner.

**Title: EFFECTS OF SEXOLOGICAL THERAPY FOR SEX OFFENDERS. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

*Author(s): Brynjar Landmark, M.D., Ph.D.; Liv Merete Reinar; Kjetil Gundro Brurberg; Kari Anne Hammerstrøm; Elsa Altnås, professor; Haakon Aars, M.D., specialist in psychiatry; Kjell Olav Svendsen, M.D.; Dagfinn Sørensen;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Norway*

**Abstract:**

As part of a comprehensive systematic review on treatment options for sexual health issues, we have synthesized the evidence on the effectiveness of interventions offered for offensive behaviour and sexual offenders and clients with problematic sexual arousal patterns. The selected studies have been summarized for populations of children, adolescents and adults separately. A previous review, published in 2012 for the Norwegian Knowledge Centre for the Health Sciences, summarized the effects of sexual therapy interventions for sexual problems, but did not include sexual offenders. We performed a systematic search for all literature, identifying 2805 unique articles. Pharmacological and surgical treatments were not included. Amongst the articles that filled the inclusion criteria, 41 studies were included for sexual therapy interventions and we included 6 systematic reviews and one RCT on sex offenders. Results are presented for treatment vs non-treatment. Three systematic reviews suggest that sexual offender treatments have the potential to reduce sexual and nonsexual recidivism. There is some evidence for the use of cognitive-behavioural therapy. It is still not clear whether all sex offenders require treatment or whether current interventions are more appropriate for certain subgroups.

**Title: EJACULATION LATENCY TIME**

*Author(s): Augusto Diaz Bautista Fernando Eguez;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Ecuador*

**Abstract:**

Introduction.-Ejaculation is neurological reflex involves two mechanisms: Afferent reflex begins by stimulating penis receptors, in glands and penis shaft, these stimulus travel through dorsal to pudendal nerves, to sacral cord and hypothalamus Parallelement urethra stimulation goes to ejaculatory centers S2-S4. Efferent reflex is response from the hypothalamus centers to parasympathetic nerves and ganglia Actions result in release of neurotransmitters, which depolarize perineal muscles, deferents. seminal vesicles, prostate and urethra muscles, beginning rhythmic contractions and seminal emission. Material and Methods.-There are three sensitivity states and response to sexual stimulation : Normal, hyposensitivity, hypersensitivity. To know length of time of the whole reflex arc or partial afferent or efferent reflex time we use several tests to measure these parameters and to find the ejaculation latency time, which is required for PE treatment. We use the following tests: - Vibratory threshold to ejaculation test, - For skin sensitivity test we use electrode, which is applied to several skin places, - Neurophysiological tests (bulbocavernous reflex, evoked genitocerebral potentials, bulbocavernous latency time and others) Waves amplitude and morphology are so important as conduction times. Latency time is more important than evoked potentials because indicates pathways involved in the reflex and considers the ability circuit to transmit signals. Evoked genito-cerebral potential reflect ability for communication between brain and genital area. Conclusions.-Although variety of factors can interfere with electromiographic registration, these procedures are the best for neuroconduction study, normal, hypo, hypersensitivity ; we can predict ejaculation latency time and therefore PE treatment.

**Title: ENEMA USE AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN: A BEHAVIORAL EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR HIV/STI PREVENTION**

*Author(s): B.R. Simon Rosser; Syed Noor;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Background: Enema use or douching is an under-researched practice affecting the sexual health of men who have sex with men (MSM). Enema use has been associated with several sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in MSM and it's a risk factor for HIV infection in all major racial/ethnic groups: blacks, Hispanics as well as in whites. Methods: Using data from the Structural Interventions to Lower Alcohol-Related STI/HIV-Risk (SILAS) study, we examined the frequency of enema use, type of products used, and reasons to use and not to use before and after receptive anal sex in a large sample of MSMs (N = 4992)recruited online from sixteen cities in the US. We also examined personal, behavioral, and environmental factors associated with recent enema use in past three months. Results: Most (52%) participants reported having douched at least once and 35% reported douching within the last three months. While most (88%) reported enema use before receptive anal sex, 28% douched after receptive anal sex. Douching behavior appears closely associated with HIV/STI risk. Conclusions: Development and promotion of a non-damaging, non-water based enema specifically for use in anal sex is recommended. The seemingly contradictory recommendations that water-based lubricant is recommended for anal sex but water-based enemas are dangerous need to be reconciled into a single consistent message.

**Title: ENGAGEMENT WITH POSTSTRUCTURALIST AND POST-COLONIAL AFRICAN FEMINIST THEORY IN UNDERSTANDING WHY THERE IS LACK OF PROGRESS TO THE ACCESS OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN ZIMBABWE**

*Author(s): Malvern Tatenda Chirweshe;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: South Africa*

**Abstract:**

This research seeks to explore the current landscape of sexual and reproductive rights in Zimbabwe. The research does this by reviewing the literature available and also looks at the new constitution that has been written to explore the changes if any in regards to SRHR. Using a poststructuralist, post-colonial feminist framework the paper provides better understanding of why the policies and commitments signed by Southern African countries, Zimbabwe in particular do not translate into action on the ground. The paper concludes that conceptualizations of patriarchy, discourse, knowledge, subjectivity, and power have been at the centre of why progress has been slow. The research also concludes that the public/private dichotomy in the operationalization of a woman's rights and entitlements which has been applied in Africa does not fit into the African context. It is hoped that from this analysis women's organisations and advocates can change their approaches in the fight against a determined African patriarchy that is becoming more powerful.

**Title: EROTIC FANTASIES AND MALE AND FEMALE SEXUALITY AND DYSFUNCTIONS**

*Author(s): Tatiana Strepetova; Loredana Otranto; Antonio Crudele; Goffredo De Maio; Rosa Boicchio; Domenico Trotta; Alessandro Di Marco;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

Sexual fantasies are a normal part of our imagination and are present in most men and women. Most typical male fantasies are centered on identity affirmation and consolidation, sexual domination, woman detachment, phallic aggressiveness. Most common female fantasies regard sexual power and erotic fascination, exhibitionism and sex without direct involvement and consequent sense of guilt. Submission fantasies, competitive as well as degradation fantasies are also common in men and women. The erotic and sexual imagery, is a pillar of male and female sexuality and has a central role in every man and woman's sexual life. Sexual imagination motivates and moves sexual behavior. There is usually an important correlation between sexual fantasies and behavior. The presence of a correspondence or a contradiction between actual and fantastic world has to be carefully considered, especially in case of a prolonged sexual dysfunctional behavior. Similarities between a dysfunctional behavior and distorted sexual fantasies have a negative prognostic value. On the other end, incongruities between sexual conducts and mental pictures need to be investigated and clarified.

**Title: EROTIC ROOTS OF SEXUALITY IN INFANCY AND THEIR REPERCUSSIONS IN ADULT LIFE**

*Author(s): Tatiana Strepetova; Antonio Crudele; Goffredo De Maio; Loredana Otranto; Alessandro Di Marco; Domenico Trotta;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

The erotic roots of sexuality in prepubertal boys and girl were first studied by Freud. Contemporary approaches to human sexuality, considering unclear the role of the first years of life, usually pay little

attention to this crucial period in the development of the adult sexual life. In the clinical experience many sexual problems, mainly those resistant to behavioral, cognitive or pharmacological treatment show important ties with first life experiences. Primarily in relation to the acquisition of gender identity, the formation of a good relationship with the other person and the presence of disturbed or traumatic events.

**Title: EROTICISM AND SEXUAL DISORDERS: EROS AGAINST ANTEROS**

*Author(s): Domenico Trotta; Tatiana Strepetova; Loredana Otranto; Goffredo De Maio; Alessandro Di Marco;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

Sexual problems are common in men. They can interfere with the erectile and ejaculatory function. In other cases sexual desire is involved. Desire problems are less known and usually difficult to explore and to "understand". Our presentation focuses on eroticism and its disorders. Dystonic erotisation refers to an erotic desire not accepted by the individual. It is a condition characterized by having an attraction that is at odds with one's personal beliefs, values and norms, causing anxiety and sexual disturbances. For these persons sex is associated with danger, guilt, shame and other negative thoughts and feelings. Our presentation explores the world of dystonic erotisation as seen and lived in clinical patients. Patients are explored by investigating his behavioral sexual activity and by exploring his sexual imaginary. Sexual disorders caused by a disturbed erotisation can be related to the gender identity, to the relationship one individual has with the other, man or woman, and to the sexual dynamic. They can affect not sexual desire as well as excitatory and ejaculatory response. Conclusions. Dystonic erotisation is a symptom of deep rooted sexual disturbances. Therapists should take it into consideration in cases of poor response to traditional cognitive-behavioral therapy.

**Title: EXHIBIT: INSIDE A CONDOM**

*Author(s): Camila Macedo Guastaferrro; Tamara Pires de Melo Petric; Andreza Buzaid; Mariana Kawazoe; Maria Helena Brandao Vilela; Sandra Lima Vasques; Simone Nogueira;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Survey's data from 1,149 adolescents in 2011 showed that 97% recognized only AIDS as an STI. Groups that knew at least 4 STI put themselves in less vulnerable situations during the exhibition -71% of the teenagers answered correctly the questions regarding STI risks. The groups that were familiar with less than 4 STI, on the other hand, had 62% of correct answers. Based on this data we created an exhibition to talk about some of the STI and also talk about the properties of condoms and how it protects us from those diseases. Before entering the exhibition the teenagers rated the condoms on sensibility, elasticity and collocation. The first phase consisted on sculptures of virus and bacterias trying to infect the human body that was protected by a condom. After that teens entered the quality trial area, where they trained how to put a condom, tested its elasticity and if it changed considerably their sensibility. To finish the experience they rated the condoms again. This experience happened in a Brazilian museum in 2011-2012 and we received 3,516 teenagers. In the results 71.11% of them said male condoms didn't change their sensibility as much as they had supposed; 63.46% of them said male condoms were a lot more elastic than they had supposed; 74,29% of them said female condoms were easier to use than they had supposed. We faced the taboos that surround the use of condoms among the youth as condoms get in the way of pleasure during sexual intercourse.



**Title: EXPLORING CONSEQUENCES OF CASTRATION IN THE LIFE OF HIJRAS IN BANGLADESH**

*Author(s): Supriya Shrestha; Sharful Islam Khan;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Bangladesh*

**Abstract:**

Background: Castration among hijras is not uncommon although detail information is inadequate in most countries including Bangladesh. Available literature reveals various health consequences of castration warranting more information for developing policy and programs. This study has explored processes and underlying reasons for castration with an understanding of health and socio-cultural consequences of castration. Methods: An exploratory qualitative study conducted in Dhaka district by employing maximum variation and intensity sampling methods. Several in-depth interviews with castrated and non-castrated hijras and key-informants were conducted. Data were manually analyzed by contextual and thematic analysis procedures. Results: Hijras want mental and social space and safety, and prefer to enhance social status by removing perceived “useless” male genital organs. Castration constructs and fixes a “hijra identity” by becoming a “real” hijra. This also assists a hijra in maximizing earnings through traditional hijra occupations. Many hijras have castrated due to the pressures imposed by their gurus (leasers) or castrated peers. Castration is performed by both untrained kalyals (senior hijras or non-hijras who cut the male genital organs in a traditional manner) or by medical doctors. The most common problems include blockage of urethral opening, excessive bleeding and post-operative infections. The ethical issue of castration has not discussed leaving the scope of violation of individual’s rights and informed decisions of castrations. Conclusions: Besides health consequences, castration has complex socio-economic and medico-legal significance. An encompassing health system that treats and respect hijras as human beings is the key to deal with it.

**Title: EXPLORING VARIATIONS IN SEXUAL DECISION-MAKING AND DISPARITIES IN UNINTENDED SEXUAL HEALTH OUTCOMES: A BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS APPROACH**

*Author(s): Ebriel F. Fannin; Bridgette M. Brawner; Marilyn S. Sommers;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Purpose: We explore both affective and cognitive processes that contribute to variations in sexual decision-making and differences in sexual health outcomes such as unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV. Background: Sexual health scientists use cognitive behavioral models to guide intervention development. However, innovative frameworks that integrate the influence of emotions are necessary. Using a behavioral economics approach, we identify factors that contribute to systematic variations in sexual decision-making and disparities in unintended sexual health outcomes. Methods: We completed a systematic literature review of the term “sexual decision making” in the multidisciplinary database, SCOPUS. The search returned 261 publications, 35 of which were relevant to the current analysis. Results: Emotional variations that contributed to differences included security around sufficient economic resources, sensitivity to social and cultural norms, empowerment in sexual negotiation with partners, desires for affective bonds, and predictability of future emotional states. Cognitive variations that contributed to differences included perceptions of sexual options, analysis of risk, partner negotiation strategies. These emotional and cognitive influences in sexual decision making varied by age, gender, race/ethnicity, and social position, illuminating patterns of disparate sexual vulnerability. Conclusions: Innovative frameworks are necessary to examine persistent patterns of sexual health vulnerability globally and the adverse outcomes that are concentrated among adolescents, women, poor indi-

viduals, and sexual minorities. Further research using behavioral economics approaches is necessary to understand the influence of economic, emotional, social, and cultural resources on affective and cognitive sexual decision-making processes.

**Title: FACTORS FOR INCREASE OF SEXLESSNESS AMONG MIDDLE AND ADVANCED AGE COUPLES IN JAPAN –COMPARISON OF TWO SURVEY RESULTS–**

*Author(s): Chineko Araki; Reiko Ohkawa; Sadao Horiguchi; Masako Horiguchi; Masami Ishida; Kazuko Kaneko;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Japan*

**Abstract:**

1. Purpose With the objective of searching ideal sexual relationships among middle and advanced age couples, a sexuality study group (headed by Chineko Araki) conducted sexuality related surveys in 2000 and 2012. Based on the two survey results, researchers examined factors for increase of sexlessness. 2. Method Researchers distributed questionnaires together with stamped self addressed envelope among the subjects. Subjects: Males and females with spouses between age 40 and 79. 1,020 replies (male: 419 female: 601), 813 (male: 404 female: 459) were received. 3. Results Researchers confirmed the following factors for increase of sexless. 1) About 40% of both male and female felt they had little conversation with their spouses. 2) There was a tendency for all generations to increasingly become dissatisfied with their married life as well as to lose their affection to their spouses. Accordingly, an increasing number of people consider divorce. 3) About 33% of respondents do not sleep in the same bedroom. 4) The “willingness” of female strongly influences the frequency of sexual activity between spouses. 5) The number of those male and female who had intimate relationship with one or more extra marital partners were increased. 4. Conclusions This study indicates that the factors for great increase in the number of sexless couples within the last 12 years are mainly caused by the relationship among these couples. Researchers consider that the “willingness” of female influences sexual relationship.

**Title: FEMALE HUSBANDS OR TRAVERSING GENDER? WOMEN POWER AND FAMILY STRATEGY IN COLONIAL KENYA, 1890–1990**

*Author(s):*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Kenya*

**Abstract:**

It has been manifest by now that women’s sexualities, identities and sex roles in Africa, has not been the exclusive occupation of historians. Yet, women formed or forget identities and strategies of survival in patriarchal societies even in times of colonial crises. Woman-to-woman marriage is such an example of such strategy. This highly structured relationship appear to have been an essential aspect of African society that occur[ed] in different forms and purposes among the Igbo, Nuer, Kisii, Nandi and Kuria societies to mention a few. However, debates have emerged on the nature of sexual practices associated with the marriage and or whether the marrying woman attains a transformed status. Our attention therefore, will centre on the transformation of the (woman-to-woman marriage) as it flourished between the end of the nineteenth century and at the end of the twentieth century. The research will analyze the transformation of this marriage by vectors of change such as colonialism, independence, Tobacco boom era (1975–1985), and the period of AIDS pandemic etc. Equally, An examination of the changes in sexual behaviour and sexuality within these periods in relation to the marriage shall also be addressed. The paper seeks to address the following questions: Was this tradition a marriage between two women, as early colonial scholars and officials had supposed? Or was it a unique or indigenous pre-capitalist social relationship which functioned to protect a sonless wife and assured that the property she had helped to accumulate was usefully spent in ways which had long term



benefits to her? Was it an arrangement which rectified a (biological) accident while at the same time rescuing a “poor house” from social and metaphysical extinction? Or was it a form of prostitution and slavery?

**Title: FEMALE MASCULINITY AND TRANSGENDER MEN: CHALLENGES AND SITUATIONS OF NON-FASCISTS LIVES**

*Author(s): Beatriz de Almeida Neves;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This project involves social exchange relationships established on vlogs – virtual diaries which consist of confessional videos. Updated by one or several people, they are posted on a free video-sharing website (Youtube) by FTMs – female to male transsexuals, butches – masculine women and transgenders – individuals who might identify as male, female, either or neither. Considering messages exchanged on users scrapbooks, online virtual meetings to discuss specific topics, as well as all the collected material throughout some interviews, the main purpose of this piece of work is to think of how FTM’s, butches and transgenders is built, as categories, on vlogs universe. With that being said, I intend to focus on matters related to fixed categories of masculinity and femininity, similarities and specifications amongst groups of FTM’s, butches and transgenders, present an outline of the struggle of these groups identities which are easy targets to suffer from social oppression, and also demonstrate changes involving their social, familiar and sexual/loving relationships throughout any sort of physical changes (total or partial). The questions raised here help to explain the importance of the vlogs in these people’s lives and also to understand to what extent it might become easier to deal with gender and masculinities (HALBERSTAM, 1998) in the cyberspace, offering more public visibility to female masculinity and to transgenders in general, as well as to try to use this tool to promote interaction between the trans community and health care professionals, mainly the ones who work with transgender health programs.

**Title: FEMALE SEXUAL HARDSHIPS AND COLLECTIVE IMAGINATIVENESS: A PSYCHOANALYTICAL STUDY**

*Author(s): Joslaine Campos Rech; Paulo Cesar Ribeiro Martins;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In accordance with José Bleger’s epistemological propositions, the goal of this research is to investigate psychoanalytically the collective imaginativeness about female sexual hardships. The clinical material has been obtained by means of the procedure of drawing stories from a theme with the approach of a group of Law students. The productions have been psychoanalytically considered according to the interpretative guidelines of the Fields Theory. The causes are: childhood issues, body dissatisfaction, shame and fear of sexuality, religion and physical problems. The consequences are: difficulties in relationships with the opposite sex, low self esteem, depression and denial of eroticism. The solutions are: get rid of taboos, search for psychological help and separation. Two fields of unconscious affective-emotional feeling have been found: “Sleeping Beauty” and “Love beyond sex”. Knowing collective imaginativeness may render psychosocial transformations easier, releasing the human being from adhesions to restrictive conceptions about sexuality which tend to impoverish one’s way of living.

**Title: FETISHISTS IN TREATMENT: HEALTHCARE FOR EROTIC MINORITY PEOPLE**

*Author(s): Winston Wilde;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

This session is designed to assist health care practitioners obtain a better understanding of how to work with fetishists and kinky people. Whether you are a physician, psychotherapist, or nurse, you will probably come across a fetishist at some point in your career. The presenter offers 20 years of clinical experience working with these populations in Los Angeles, as a psychotherapist and community builder. Fetishists are often isolated, in the closet, and distrusting of health care providers for multiple reasons: ignorance, misunderstandings, judgements, prejudice, looking for pathologies. The more non-judgmental and the more well-versed a practitioner is in the languages of kinky people, the more comfortable the client will feel to open up and share their truths, a foundation for optimal health care. In this session you will learn a brief history of fetishism, and a few insights from Freud and other elders. Cultural aspects will be addressed, specifically rituals such as Ashura, Ohkeepah, Kavadi. We will construct a framework to view the whole genre of kink, and learn some languages used (in the Western world). Insights will be shared by the presenter of his successes and failures in working with these populations.

**Title: FROM PERSONALITY TO DYSFUNCTIONAL SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Suley Vicino;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

To relate the psychological profile of people with their Sexual dysfunction; educate professionals about the Interference of personality characteristics on sexuality Their patients; provide more comprehensive tools for Professional to care for patients with sexual dysfunctions Methodology: The intention is to present the proposed theme in the form Roundtable. Thus, we divide the presentation of the following Form: 03 presentations will be 15 minutes each one. The first of them is the presentation regarding female sexual dysfunction Anorgasmia, where he will address the following topics: definition, Psychological profile of women anorgásmica (refer a women without a orgasm) and this interference Profile type on a day-to-day life of women and their partnership approach and therapeutic. The second presentation will be related to sexual dysfunction Quick male ejaculation, which will address the following Topics: definition, psychological profile of the man with ER and Profile of such interference in the day-to-day man and his Partnership and therapeutic approach. The third presentation will address the profile Psychological sexually dysfunctional couples, addressing topics: Psychological characteristics of partners through exposure Of a clinical case, the characteristics of the relationship with partners Sexual dynamics of the couple and therapeutic approach in these cases. May later be open to question for 15 minutes. Conclusion: We believe that people only develop certain Sexual dysfunction because they present characteristics Personality that contribute to this disorder and develop Not another. And that’s about it, we want to discuss.

**Title: GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN THE ACADEMY: MOVIES TO PROMOTE SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

*Author(s): Cora Efrom; Matheus Iglecias Mazzochi; Ana Carolina da Costa Fonseca;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Even though our society nowadays is filled with discussions about gender and sexuality, universities in Brazil, usually, do not present these topics inserted in the classes as a common curricular subjects. The members of the research group of Bioethics and Law from UFCSPA, consisted of under graduated and graduated students from different health courses (such as Nursing, Pharmacy, Phonology, Nutrition, Psychology, Physical therapy), as well as, Law students and Professors of Philosophy, Language and Literature, are analyzing several movies and studying national and international bibliography about gender and sexuality through an active methodology. The idea came after realizing there was no material in Portuguese containing the relation of movies, ethics and sexuality. The results from the research will be used to write a book to promote and develop the discussion in classes by teachers and to help students on their own studies. Intending to facilitate the access, the book will be also available in the research group website for free downloading, as occurred with the first book organized by the same group on "Movies, Ethics and Healthcare".

**Title: GENDER AND SEXUALITY: INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL CONFUSION?**

*Author(s): Mariana Gbeller;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

It is clear research about transexuality has been growing within time, but little is known about living the phenomenon or the discovery of transexuality by the ones who brieve this reality every day. Moreover, as confusions about gender, sexuality, sex and sexual identity are common inside the academic works, they transcend to people in our society as well. It is the confusion between gender and sexuality that we want to explore by naratives of people who live transexuality and in some moment were confused about their identity (homosexual or transexual) while in contact with their society. We will observe this phenomenon by Judith Butler's gender roles theory and our objective is to understand how this confusion starts and how it is due. We hope by this research to clarify this relevant but complex theme to sexual and gender diversity.

**Title: GENDER DISCREPANCIES IN POSTPONING SEXUAL DEBUT AMONG NON-SEXUALLY ACTIVE STUDENTS IN LEBANON**

*Author(s): Faysal El Kak; Lilian Gbandour; Rola Yasmine;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Lebanon*

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** Investigate the gendered reasoning behind postponing sexual debut among those who don't engage in penetrative sexual-intercourse (oral, vaginal, or anal sex). **Methods:** Using data from a cross-sectional online survey on sexuality and sexual practices, attitudes, and perception conducted among private university students from Lebanon. **Results:** Of 1,839 students 48.7% have not engaged in penetrative sexual activity. Common concerns that postponed sexual debut were risk of being/getting someone pregnant (63%) and acquiring HIV (69%). Socio-cultural concerns of sexual initiation: gaining a bad reputation (47%), social rejection (58%), religion (69%) and parental disapproval (60%). Women were twice more concerned than men regarding reputation and parents, men twice more likely to not be

concerned with society's disapproval, and religion was equally worrisome. Intrapersonal concerns were fear of contradicting one's own beliefs (66%), feeling guilty afterwards (60%), and losing self-respect (54%). Women were twice more likely to feel loss of self respect than men and 4 times more likely to think sex is disgusting. The study showed they had twice more acceptance that men have premarital sex than women. **Conclusions:** The gender discrepancies show that guilt, shame, loss of self respect, social rejection and gaining a bad reputation are higher among women than men. While men are not as scrutinized by society half of them said they feel pressure to have sex by a certain age. Reasons to postpone sexual debut is portrayed by adopted fears and social pressures that are eventually internalized stipulating gender inequalities and reaffirming discriminating gender norms.

**Title: GENITAL WARTS: EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE, PSYCHO-SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES, AND COST OF ILLNESS STUDY FOR PATIENTS ATTENDING A PUBLIC SEXUAL HEALTHCARE SERVICE ON VALPARAISO, CHILE**

*Author(s): Heraldo Povea Pacci; Monica Catalan; Carolina San Martin; Max Hassel; Andrea Hain; Andrea Paz De la Torre;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Chile*

**Abstract:**

Genital Warts (GWs) are common in the general population in Chile. However, no specific study has been conducted in terms of epidemiology, costs associated to management of the condition in the public system and on the psycho-social impact of the disease on patients. Data on those aspects may provide support for assessing the relevance of the condition for Public Health planning. Clinical records of all patients consulting for GWs throughout semester 1 of 2010 were reviewed in terms of demography, clinical presentation, management and general epidemiological data. The costs related to the management of the condition were assessed for this period of time. A specific questionnaire was applied to 50 patients consulting for the first time for GWs as the only clinical problem, and a semi-structured interview was also conducted, looking both instruments, at the psycho-social impact of the disease. The epidemiological profile obtained was similar to published results in other countries. Prevalence:13.6; Incidence:12.2 (per 100000). Almost 50% of the running cost of the clinic were associated to GWs management. Psycho-social results were similar to other published study and essentially demonstrated a short and long term effect on the self-image of the individual, on their self-worth and particulary on their sexual life. GWs are extremely relevant in terms of Public Health planning related to sexual health in Chile.

**Title: HARMFUL WIDOWHOOD PRACTICE (HWP) IN IGBOLAND, NIGERIA AND ITS IMPEDIMENTS TO DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

*Author(s): Odor, King; Eziefula Uchenna; Ngozi Iwuji; Opara Rose;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction** Harmful Widowhood Practice (HWP) is an obnoxious, inhuman treatment and Violence against Women (VAW) following the death of their husbands. They are the Umuadas – the daughters married outside their community, family members and community because of the prevalent cultural norms. The HWP is a common traditional practice in most African societies. In Nigeria, it is predominantly practiced in Igboland. Some of the traditional HWP's are wife and assets inheritance including sexual cleansings – the practice in which a widow has sex with another man following the death of her husband, to purge the husband's spirit. The study therefore, examined the HWP's in Igboland, Nigeria. **Methods** The study adopted

qualitative method of data collection. A validated and structured interview guide was used for the data collection. The 241 widows identified in the 5 communities of OMC were randomly selected and interviewed for the study. The data collected were analysed using thematic approach. Findings The findings of the investigation reveals that harmful widow practices persisted in the communities of OMC and possibly apply to other Igbo communities in Nigeria due to the Igbo world perception about deaths, causes of deaths, marriage and hereafter the umuada's ruthless and uncompromising behaviour in the implementation of the widowhood practices. The efforts of agents of change like the churches, NGOs, governments to curb the harmful cultural practices proved abortive due to lack of legislation. Conclusion HWP is common among in Nigeria, therefore, for the achievement of MDGs in Nigeria, the government should provide legislation for the protection of widows.

#### Title: HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOURS AND ACCESS TO STI AND HIV/AIDS SERVICES AMONG MSM IN MALAWI

*Author(s): Fatima Zulu;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Malawi*

##### Abstract:

In Malawi homosexuality remains criminalised as a result MSM prefer to have female sexual partners to disguise their true sexual orientation. This provides an important link in HIV transmission between MSM and the general population. HIV prevalence amongst MSM in Malawi is 21.4 % compared to 12% for the general population and Malawi has a free for all health care services policy. This study determines the health seeking behaviour and access to STI and HIV/AIDS services among MSM in Malawi. Methods This is a sub study of a baseline survey among MSM in Malawi. Participants were identified by snowballing sampling method. Data collected included current health, sexual practices, risk perception, knowledge on STI and HIV, access to STI and HIV/AIDS services and barriers. Descriptive statistics were used to determine the characteristics of the participants. Results A total of 87 MSM enrolled in the study. 90% reported that they receive information on HIV/AIDS and STIs through media. 4.7% access information from clinics. 30% reported to have ever been infected with an STI. 85.3% sought treatment from the clinic and 22% from traditional healers. 13% buy medicine. 15% reported to frequently go and test for STIs and 70% have ever had an HIV test. 36.8% reported that they do experience challenges accessing services at health facility. Conclusion We found that MSM in Malawi have limited access to information as they are not directly targeted and they have challenges to access the available health care services.

#### Title: HEGEMONIC MALE SEXUALITIES. SYMBOLIC VIOLENCE IN HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

*Author(s): Juan Carlos Vega; Darío Ibarra Casals;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Uruguay*

##### Abstract:

Sexuality is an area of human affective; it tends to denote resolved and unresolved conflicts concerning oneself and the "other". The different formats of male sexual subjectivities have been naturalized for hegemony as alternatives of living sexuality with women. Since the concept of symbolic violence Pierre Bourdieu (SV), we can see how violence is established in a sexual link between two people of different sex. Analyze how men through sexuality tell women what we feel for them, what we think of them and what they have pending regarding. The SV is the "exercise of power and control over social agent with his complicity". And various questions arise: How can you establish power and control over a partner in the sexuality area?, Do women approve them domination over their male partners, in Bourdieu's sense of being "accomplices"? Males socialize and build to us sexually from male patriarchal

discourse, control and domination, Has to do with this?, Are impellers in the exercise of male violence?. These responses will be developed in the paper if this subject is presented at the WAS World Congress.

#### Title: HIV TESTING UPTAKE AMONG BLACK CARIBBEAN, AFRICAN AND CANADIAN BORN BLACK MSM IN TORONTO, CANADA

*Author(s): Clemon George;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Canada*

##### Abstract:

The study describes the HIV testing behaviour of Black gay men in Toronto, many of whom were born in Africa or the Caribbean. It was developed to improve understanding of their HIV testing behaviour, for evidence-informed HIV prevention programs and to show the importance of diversity in HIV data. Participants for the cross sectional survey were recruited at the Toronto Gay Pride and other events in the Toronto area catering to a Black men. A self-administered survey questionnaire was completed and participants received an honorarium. A total of 168 men were recruited for the survey in 2008. The majority of men identified as gay/homosexual. Lifetime history of HIV testing was reported at 85% and 50% had done so within the last 6 months. HIV self reported seroprevalence was 24%. Religious attendance and knowing someone living with HIV were associated with testing in multivariate analysis. Unlike US data, HIV testing appears to be common among Caribbean and African gay men. Men who were born in Canada were less likely to test thus underscoring the importance of diversity within Black racial groups when address the epidemic.

#### Title: HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND RISK PERCEPTIONS AMONG NEPALESE MIGRANT WORKERS IN GULF COUNTRIES

*Author(s): Suresh Joshi;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Australia*

##### Abstract:

Background: Migrant workers are typically at higher risk for HIV/AIDS transmission in the destination country and back home. Foreign employment in the Gulf countries has been a common livelihood for Nepalese adults. The objective of this study is to explore the knowledge and risk perceptions about HIV/AIDS among Nepalese migrants working in Gulf countries. Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed among a sample of 408 Nepalese migrants who had a work experience of at least six months in one of the three Gulf countries, (Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates). An interview-based questionnaire was used to obtain the information from the eligible respondents. Results: The majority of the respondents in this study were adult males and most frequently between 26–35 years of age. More than half of the respondents were involved in construction related works. The majority of the respondents were aware that HIV is transmitted through sexual intercourse without using condoms and having sex with many people. The most prevalent misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission was that a person can get HIV/AIDS from a mosquito bite. More than a quarter of the respondents perceived that they were not at risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS due to their sexual activities. Conclusions: There is inadequate knowledge and risk perceptions about HIV/AIDS among some of the Nepalese migrant workers. Collaborative efforts between government of Nepal and employers in the destination country is required to ensure preventive health information about HIV/AIDS to migrant workers in both home and destination countries.

**Title: HOMOSEXUAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH MENTAL HEALTH: A STUDY IN LESBIANS, HOMOSEXUALS AND BISEXUALS OF MEXICAN POPULATION**

*Author(s): Jesús Abrabán Ruiz Rosas; Luis Ortiz-Hernández; Ana Patricia García González;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

There is a lack of knowledge in homosexual identity development in Mexicans and Latin American individuals. Models have been proposed to explain this process, and scales have been developed to measure it. In this paper is tested a scale which explores the process and the relationship within the individual and the mental health of lesbians, homosexuals and bisexuals (LHB). An observational, cross-sectional and analytic study was performed. A self-administered questionnaire was applied to 506 LHB in Mexico City. It was assessed a 6 stage model of homosexual identity development; an internalized homophobia scale, shame for transgression of gender stereotypes and guilt over sexual orientation; attraction, identities and sexual practices; disclosure of the homosexual identity to heterosexual, partners and families; assistance where LHB attend; as well as health damage, including health status perception, suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, common mental disorders, alcoholism and risky sexual practices. Statistical analysis showed the existence of two statistically significant stages: pre-identity and identity. Outstanding findings: increased internalized homophobia, shame for transgression of gender stereotypes, more guilt over sexual orientation in men than in women and in pre-identity than in identity. Suicidal ideation and suicide attempt seems higher in women than in men and in stage of pre-identity than in identity. Augmented levels of psychological distress and alcoholism in lesbians were showed, as well as more common risky sexual practices in pre-identity than in identity. It is required to implement and perform health policies and programs aimed to solve the issues that affect LHB people.

**Title: HOW ADOLESCENTS FACE THEIR SEXUAL VULNERABILITIES TO PREGNANCY AND STI INFECTION?**

*Author(s): Camila Macedo Guastafarro; Maria Sylvia de Souza Vitale;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The last data of UNAIDS shows that there are still more than 3000 young people (aged 15–24) newly infected with HIV each day and WHO guidelines says that about 16 million adolescent girls between 15 and 19 years of age give birth each year. Both data demonstrate the vulnerability faced by adolescents when they exercise their sexual rights. This research had the objective to verify how teenagers comprehend and face risks towards early pregnancy and STI during a workshop about prevention, in a museum at São Paulo. In 2012 we recorded the last phase of this workshop in which all the group members shared what they had experienced and discussed about the topic. We recorded 24 groups with 449 youngsters between 12–24 years old, and with this footage we produced a qualitative report. The main subjects analyzed by the report were how the participants faced their sexual health difficulties and the care to their bodies; the reproductive and sexual choices; as well as the issues of gender and diversity. The speeches were filled with beliefs regarding gender bias as a main factor for inequalities in accessing sexual health care and negotiating the use of condoms. Lack of information was not highlighted by participants as a vulnerability factor; however the lack of sexual education in schools was recognized as factor that increased their vulnerability because the school teacher is considered as a figure that brings support in this area.

**Title: HOW IMPORTANT IS SEXUAL INTIMACY FOR COUPLES LIVING WITH CHRONIC NON-MALIGNANT PAIN AND CAN SEXUAL INTIMACY CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER PAIN MANAGEMENT?**

*Author(s): Emily Power Smith;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Ireland*

**Abstract:**

This research explored the multifarious ways that chronic pain affects sexual intimacy within couples, and how sexual intimacy affects pain. An extensive literature review revealed an emphasis mainly on how pain impacts the functionality of heterosexual penetrative intercourse, with scant evidence of pain professionals addressing sexual intimacy with clients. This study reflected the literature, with participants reporting little or no experience of professionals willing to discuss it. Most participants expressed a need for such dialogue in order to understand the significant impact of chronic pain on them both as individuals and within a couple. By speaking to couples living with ongoing pain, a greater understanding of the importance of sexual intimacy was reached and the importance of sexual intimacy as a component of pain management was highlighted. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, digitally recorded, transcribed and analysed using constant comparative analysis. Qualitative descriptions were gathered from couples on the importance of sexual intimacy in their own lives, and on their experience of how pain professionals broached sexual intimacy. The research found that sexual intimacy is a crucial element of a satisfying relationship for couples living with chronic pain, one that impacts positively on their general quality of life. When the participants enjoy feelings of intimacy, their ability to cope with chronic pain improves. This paper is an initial step towards making the connection between the moderating effects of sexual intimacy on successful chronic pain management. However, more research into the field of sexual intimacy and pain management is required.

**Title: HUMAN FEMALE SEXUALITY – YOUNG PEOPLE’S CONCEPTIONS**

*Author(s): Joana Alice da Silva Amaro de Oliveira Fabião; Maria Neto da Cruz Leitão;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

This study is part of the Health Education and Sex Education Project of a Secondary School in Coimbra, and it complies with Law no. 60/2009 which aims to promote a more informed and responsible sexuality. Aims: To understand the conceptions of human sexuality and identify the most important dimensions to young people so as to identify priority areas in project implementation. A qualitative study was conducted. The sample was composed of 167 female students aged between 15 and 18 years. Data were collected in May 2011, through anonymous narratives with the following sentence: “To me sexuality is . . .” Bardin’s content analysis was used. Results: Four semantic categories emerged. Sexuality conceptions include: essential life component (16%), sex (43%), gender identity and roles (5%), sex orientation (8%), pleasure (5%), intimacy (36%) and reproduction (3%), is expressed by behaviors (12%), emotions and feelings (33%), relationships (51%), beliefs and values (4%) and influences individual well-being and fulfillment (3%). These conceptions converge with WHO concept and focused on the value of intimacy and interaction rather than on the physical dimension. The value of heterosexuality is underlined, as well as the almost total absence of the ethical dimension. Results point towards the need to raise young people’s awareness based on an overall approach to sexuality.



**Title: HYPOACTIVE DESIRE DISORDER DURING CLIMACTERIC: AN INTERVENTION REQUIRED**

*Author(s): Sandra Cristina Poerner Scalco; Daniela Riva Knauth;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Climacteric is the transition period in a woman's life where she is no longer in the reproductive phase, extending to 65 years. Menopausal transition is from the beginning of the many physical and psychological changes, before menopause, until this diagnosis, on average 4 years earlier. The hypoactive desire disorder (HSDD) is the absence of persistent and recurrent thoughts and fantasies and desire for sexual activity, accompanied by suffering. Minor desire and arousal begin to occur already in the menopausal transition, due to lower production of estrogens and testosterone, among other factors. This is a cross-sectional, retrospective data from medical records of women attending Clinic Sexology, the Public Hospital of Porto Alegre. Results indicate that for the group of patients with HSDD in this transition period, and that before had satisfactory sexual performance, there is a good prognosis, since there is treatment. For this group of women, the approach in Sexual Behavior Therapy Cognitive often short (about 5 to 10 sessions) associated with hormonal treatment, when it was possible to indicate it; resulted in excellent response in most cases. Highlighted the importance of first, not fail to perform minimal approach in sexuality, in search of a diagnosis of sexual dysfunction, especially Hypoactive Desire because the prevalence is high; and second, no failure to perform management and intervention, as well as, hormone treatment, when possible, since the response of this group is excellent.

**Title: IMPACT ON BEHAVIOR OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION ADAPTED TO CONSERVATIVE SOCIETIES – CASE OF BOLIVIA**

*Author(s): Arnold J.J. Hagens; Kathy Lorena Córdova Pozo;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Bolivia*

**Abstract:**

**Aim:** To show that changes done within educational SRH can improve sexual and reproductive behavior by tearing down barriers that currently exist. **Method:** The group consisted of 13 schools where researchers gave workshops about sexual and reproductive health, focusing on sexuality, communication, assertiveness, self-esteem to both, adolescents and parents/educators. Young people were used for these workshops to lower the barrier with the adolescents and a better interactivity with parents/educators in the workshops was a key factor. To back up the education, we also created a medical and psychological consultations office on-site available for the adolescents once a week where they could go for free and in confidential way. **Results:** Before this intervention, health centers nearby the schools, only reported in average 1 adolescent that visited the health centers for any sickness over 9 that visited for pregnancy control. After eight months of intervention (workshops and medical/psychological assistance) we can verify in the statistics of the health centers that the number of visits increased to 3% on average on each school. Besides, more problems came to the doctors' attention. Before, most of the visits were pregnant teenagers that came for a control, now we saw also questions about contraception, diseases, psychological problems, consultation questions, etc. **Conclusions:** The research shows that removing barriers for going to a medical consultation combined with workshops that are adapted to conservative societies can stimulate adolescents to change behavior towards their sexual and reproductive health.

**Title: INDUCED ABORTION IN LIFETIME OF WOMEN LIVING AND NOT LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS**

*Author(s): Flávia Bulegon Pilecco; Luciana Barcellos Teixeira; Alvaro Vigo; Michael Dewey; Daniela Riva Knauth;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The aim of this study was to understand the decision of induced abortion among women living with HIV/Aids (WLHA) and compare it with the decision of women not living with HIV/Aids (WNLHA). Data came from a cross-sectional study developed with women in reproductive age that attended public health services in Porto Alegre, Brazil, from January to November 2011. Information on outcomes of all pregnancies was collected. A generalized estimating equation model with binary response was used in the analysis and odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated to measure association between determinants and induced abortion. Prevalence of induced abortion during lifetime in WLHA at interview time was 6.5%, while between WNLHA was 2.9%. To be living with HIV/Aids (OR 1.84, IC95% 1.06–3.19), to be older (30 to 39 years old – OR 2.70, IC95% 1.16–6.29; 40 to 49 years old – OR 4.10, IC95% 1.81–9.30), more educated (8 to 11 years of study – OR 1.83, IC95% 0.97–3.44; more than 11 years of study – OR 4.66, IC95% 2.27–6.55) and having had more sexual partners (OR 2.46, IC95% 1.49–4.03) were “high risk women” variables that remained significantly associated with induced abortion in multivariable analysis. On the other hand, to have had children prior the index pregnancy (OR 3.36, IC95% 2.10–5.39) and cohabited with a partner (OR 4.55, IC95% 3.10–6.63) were “high risk time” variables associated with the outcome. Health services should focus not only on HIV prevention, but also on issues surrounding sexual and reproductive health, such as abortion.

**Title: INFERTILITY PREVENTION IN YOUNG MALES: ANDROLIFE EXPERIENCE IN ITALY, ANDROLOGISTS AND PSYCHOSEXOLOGISTS IN TEAM**

*Author(s): Vilma Duretto; Giuseppina Barbero; Stefano Allasia; Fabio Lanfranco; Chiara Manieri;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVES:** Andrologists and psychologists work in team to better understand the needs of young males and investigate their sexuality in order to prevent risk factors for infertility. **DESIGN AND METHOD:** In 2012 and 2013 Androlife Campaign in Italy has been organized by the Italian Society of Andrology and Sexual Medicine (SIAMS). Andrologists and clinical psychosexologists work together. Young males aged 18–30 years are offered a free clinical andrological screening and have the opportunity to perform a psychosexological consultation. **RESULTS:** In 2012, 192 young males, aged 18–30, underwent clinical andrological evaluation. The following previously unknown andrological disorders were detected: 20% had left or bilateral varicocele, 15% past or present genital-urinary infections, 13% premature ejaculation, 9% reduced androgenization, 8% phimosis, 5% erectile dysfunction, 2.5% cryptorchidism. Specific clinical work-up was prescribed. Following the clinical evaluation, 12 young males (6.2%) accepted to undergo psychosexological consultation. The main reasons for consultation were: erectile dysfunction (ED – 7 subjects, 3.6%), premature ejaculation (PE – 2 subjects, 1%), infertility (2 subjects, 1%), no previous sexual intercourse (1 subject, 0.5%). Seven of these subjects had a University Degree and five had a High School Diploma. The main diagnosis was anxiety. All subjects received appropriate information and help during the first consultation. **CONCLUSIONS:** A combined intervention by andrologists and clinical psychosexologists allows young males to take care of their sexual health according to the WHO and WASH guidelines. Andrologists and Psychosexologist suggest that this combined clinical approach is regularly performed.

**Title: INFIDELITY AND CONTEMPORANEITY: A FEMALE PERSPECTIVE**

*Author(s): Vania MacedoBressai; Ralmer Nochimowski Rigoletto; Hugues Costa de France Ribeiro; Arnaldo Risman;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Infidelity is a social phenomenon. To understand the meaning of infidelity for women is the challenge of this study, which is based not merely on bibliographical research, but also on women's accounts, to a psychotherapist during sessions, of adultery after experiencing them. Infidelity is a behavior long existent in couples' lives and families, causing damage and much suffering, not to mention the challenge that this topic is to psychotherapists who deal with this topic in their practices. Women face such behavior differently, once they assess it based on convictions and values more often clung on to emotions than rationality. For most women, with sex comes emotional involvement. Because of that, there's no room for casual sex in a marital relationship and infidelity has its painful consequences. Women, when cheated on, go through intense emotions and feelings of disappointment, anguish, anger, guilt and low self-esteem. Women who have been unfaithful to their partners relate their dissatisfaction to the marital relationship and then justify their infidelity with the new emotional involvement. Even consented adultery, such as the practice of "swinging", finds in most women resistance and opposition, despite possibilities of more sexual satisfaction. Key words: Infidelity, emotional-sexual relationship, marital relationship.

**Title: INFIDELITY AND CONTEMPORANEITY: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ABOUT A ADAPTED SOCIALLY CONCEPT**

*Author(s): Ralmer Nochimowski Rigoletto; Hugues Costa France Ribeiro; Vania Mcedo Bressani; Arnaldo Risman;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This paper aims to reflect the evolution and certification of the concepts "fidelity / infidelity", created to regulate relations under a contractual monogamous form, infiltrated and reinforced in society and in most of cultures from the myths and religions. The study reveals that these concepts had their original meaning misrepresented and increased a sexual or relational morality. In its original form, Fidelity, from Latin Fidelitas, coming from fides concerned only devotion or adherence to the precepts of a religion. Therefore, the original form refers to Faith, not existing a priori, its opposite, Infidelity. Method: Historical and anthropological study through literature review; Results and Conclusions: By reason of socio-cultural and religious needs, the attributes of faith incorporated the control of sexual and marital relations, establishing monogamy as a norm. Thereafter, infidelity, now in this case expressing the extra-marital affairs, starts to appear as a sin, and therefore like a distortion of sexual behavior, attribute brought until the present day, when it starts to be questioned by a "new sexual morality" trying to become independent of religious concepts and crystallized standards of affective relationships.

**Title: INFIDELITY AND CONTEMPORANEITY: TRADITIONAL PARTNERSHIPS A "NEW STYLE OF RELATIONSHIP" BETWEEN GAYS AT MATURITY**

*Author(s): Hugues Costa de France Ribeiro; Ralmer Nochimowski Rigoletto; Vania Macedo Bressani; Arnaldo Risman;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: this article focuses on one part of the research project titled "Relations between homosexual and gays over 40 years by them-

selves". The objective of this research was to investigate how gays over 40 years mean their lives affective-sexual, at a time period where sexual diversity was invisible. We present one of the units of meaning that emerged during the research, entitled "Relationships stable traditional or a new lifestyle in relationships?" Method: a qualitative research of phenomenological line, who interviewed thirty gay men aged between 43 and 58 years. Was used for the analysis, a combination of content analysis (Bardin, 2004; Franco, 2007) and the Giorgio's propose (1985.1972). The interviews were conducted in 2008 in the city of São Paulo. Results: the thirty interviewed 27 had experienced relationships seen as stable, three respondents had never connected emotionally, 18 of the respondents were in stable relationships at the time; the partners without the time complain about the difficulty of getting new partnerships due to the tyranny of gay youth in context; creation of new ways of managing the affective sexual life within stable relationships; developing rules to put into practice in partnership casual sex without the risk of affective involvement. Conclusions: the results challenge the prejudiced view that gay, mostly, are not accustomed to stable relationships and end their lives in solitude; try to break the pressure to frame their relationships on heteronormative models by creating news styles of output relationships already pointed out by Foucault (1988, 2002) in his writings.

**Title: INFLUENCE OF BODY IMAGE AND SPOUSAL RELATIONSHIP ON ELDERLY'S SEXUALITY ON SELECTED STREETS IN ILE-IFE, NIGERIA**

*Author(s): Opeyemi Oyewunmi Ekundayo; Femi Timuola;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**

The study examined the influence of individual's body image and spousal relationship on the sexuality of the elderly. This study was a cross sectional survey that collected data from adults in Ife Central Local Government Area with a multi-stage sampling technique. The sample consisted of 400 adults, of which 200 were males and the other 200 were females. 358(89.5%) were married, 15 separated and 27 were widowed. 255 (63.8%) were from the monogamy family type while 145(36.2%) were from the polygamy family type. Three self-developed and standardized psychological instruments were used to gather data from the respondents. They are the Sexual Behaviour Scale, Spousal Relationship Scale, and Body Image Scale. The results showed that age had a significant influence on the elderly's sexuality (t = 9.556).

**Title: INHIBITED EJACULATION (IE) AND ORGASMPHILIA: CASE REPORT**

*Author(s): Mónica Ortiz Mata; Hernando Restrepo; Edison Pazmiño; Fernando Bianco;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

The literature suggests that IE is a complex sexual dysfunction with lack of a clear definition and treatment options. This case report has been conducted with the aim of understanding the learning situation, establish clinical parameters to guide diagnosis and propose treatment options because of neglected area of sexual dysfunction research. Slosarz describes masturbation fixation as that which constitutes the dominant form of a given individuals sexual activity even when normal sexual contacts are possible. He suggests that this fixation can lead to sexual dysfunctions including IE due to a breakdown in normal sexual development from autoerotic to heterosexual activity. FLASSES, WASM, AISM defined "orgasmphilia" as the alteration of Sexual Function in which stimulated a specific part of the body in a particular way is critical to produce orgasm and / or ejaculation. This alteration is produced by fixation to a specific method of stimulation which may be related to the IE. This term was proposed by Fernando Bianco PHD. This case report describes the (1) Sexual Development:

self-esteem and sexual experience/feeling different from peers, (2) Relationships: power balance/control, (3) Fantasy versus Reality: perceptions, touch and masturbation (4) Other factors predisposing. The recommendations for areas of further study emerge from this case report: Firstly, the impact of sexual development on sexual function later in life. Secondly, the significance of partner choice and the role of the partner in this sexual dysfunction. Finally, the impact of pornography on sexual dysfunction.

#### Title: INTEGRATING SEXOLOGY EDUCATION INTO PSYCHIATRY RESIDENCY TRAINING: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE USA

*Author(s): Dennis K. Lin, MD; Elaine Kleinbart, LCSW;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

##### Abstract:

**OBJECTIVE** The presentation will focus on how psychosexual medicine and sexology education can be integrated into psychiatry residency training. **DESIGN AND METHODS** The Psychosexual Medicine Program currently being implemented at Beth Israel Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences in New York, NY will be described. **RESULTS** The positive impact on the training program and overwhelming support from faculty and residents of the program will be discussed. **DISCUSSION** An argument will be made why it is important to teach sexual medicine in psychiatry residency training and how psychiatrists are uniquely positioned to be good sexologists. It will be recommended that sexual medicine education become an integrated part of psychiatry residency training everywhere in the USA.

#### Title: INTRAPERSONAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO SEXUAL ONSET AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

*Author(s): Peter Decat; Miguel Orozco; Marcia Ibarra; Zoyla Segura; Joel Medina; Sara De Meyer; Lina Jaruseviciene;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Belgium*

##### Abstract:

**Objectives.** In Nicaragua adolescents initiate sexual activity at increasingly earlier ages and only a minority is protecting themselves against pregnancy. This study aims to explore intrapersonal correlates of adolescents' sexual behaviour. **Methods.** We assessed possible intrapersonal determinants of sexual onset and contraceptive use among 13–18 aged adolescents using data from a cross-sectional survey undertaken from July to August 2011 in 18 poor neighbourhoods in Managua. The questionnaire contained questions regarding sexual health history, self-esteem, gender norms, communication skills, information seeking behaviour and social determinants. The questions related to gender attitudes and self-esteem were based on scientifically validated scales. We used logistic regression to calculate adjusted odds ratios (AOR), controlling for confounding factors (age, sex and social determinants). **Results.** Out of the 2803 respondents, 27,6% reported having started sexual activity, from which 33,1 % reported a consistent use of modern contraceptives. The logistic analysis of the data shows that respondents were more likely to report being sexually active if they were regular alcohol users (AOR = 5.84).

#### Title: IS ZOOPHILIA A SEXUAL ORIENTATION? AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

*Author(s): Hani Miletski;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

##### Abstract:

Based on Francoeur's (1991) discussion about the three interrelated aspects of sexual orientation: affectional orientation, sexual fantasy orientation, and erotic orientation, the study presented examined the question: is there a sexual orientation toward animals? The study involved a 350-item, 23-page, anonymous questionnaire, which was self-administered and returned via postal mail by 82 men and 11 women from around the world, who all have had sexual relations with animals. The study revealed that some people (the majority of the participants in the study) have feelings of love and affection for their animals, have sexual fantasies about them, and admit they are sexually attracted to animals – three components which describe sexual orientation. Some of the participants even prefer their "animal partners" over human partners. The study further revealed that the majority of its participants reported being happy and not wanting to stop having sex with animals.

#### Title: JAPANESE 'SEXLESS' PHENOMENON AND ITS FACTORS – SOCIOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

*Author(s): Maki Hirayama;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Japan*

##### Abstract:

According to the Durex Global Survey, Japan is outstanding for low frequency of sex. But the reality of sex life of the contemporary Japanese known by more careful and scientific surveys is much more inactive, moreover still in the process of decline. The 'sexless' couples which are defined the frequency of their sex is less than once a month without any special reasons are found to be 40.8% of the questioned married couples in 2010, while 31.9% in 2004. 'Sexless' became a social issue in 1990's in Japan. However historical studies prove there were not a few sexless married couples before then. The Japanese sexless phenomenon is thought to be concerned with modern and contemporary social change and its factors are complex. One factor has the origin in the inconsistency of the pre-modern Japanese and modern Western norm and value system on sex. Another factor arose after WW2 in the modern families where mother-child relationship became much more important than wife-husband relationship. Another seem to have come with the gradual change in gender power balance since 1970's, in which women became less obedient, and men came to hesitate to have sexual relationship with assertive women. In 1980's and later, various casual services were developed in sex industry, and in 1990's and later, enormous porns came to present on the internet, more men rely on them instead of sex with their partner, which is another factor. The Japanese communication style which lacks 'flirt', and lacks body contact is also a factor. Today, those factors gather and the complex seem inevitable.

#### Title: JUDAISM TODAY: MUCH BETTER ATTITUDES ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY AND TRANSEXUALITY

*Author(s): Luis Perelman Javnozov;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Mexico*

##### Abstract:

Most judaic movements today recognize sexual diversity as a reality and have moved to better understand and include gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender Jews. This is true for Reform, Conservative, Reconstructionist movements. The Orthodox movement has started to take in consideration this diversity, although it mostly still stands by the position that homosexuality is not a feeling but a behavior that can and



should be corrected or repressed. The State of Israel also has progressive laws. Jewish Communities around the world also take in consideration the diversity and are much more supportive. The World Congress of Gay, Lesbian Bisexual and Transgender Jews brings together synagogues, social groups. This presentation will center on progress in the Jewish Community of Mexico and compare with the general movement toward non discrimination and inclusion in the world.

**Title: KEEPING A SECRET THAT IS NOT MINE: CHILDREN WHO HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO INTRAFAMILIAL SEXUAL ABUSE**

*Author(s): Marisalva Favero; Fátima Ferreira; Amaia del Campo; Sónia Oliveira; Joana Fernandes;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

Objective: Child sexual abuse produces physical, psychological and sexual consequences, whereas the family environment is one of the context for this type of violence (Rose, 2007). A meta-analysis by Pereda, Guilera, Forn and Gómez-Benito (2009), which involved studies covering 22 countries, shows that 19.7% of females and 7.9% of males experienced some type of sexual abuse, which shows the severity of this phenomenon. It is also shown that the abuse is not a phenomenon restricted to the victim and the aggressor. It is multifaceted and involves consequences for the protagonists as direct family. Our plan is conceptual in nature as initially intend through this study better know the process by which the indirect victims construct their representations of abuse that were observant, and understanding the influence of these constructions in their developmental paths, trying to answer the following questions: Are children and youth who are exposed to familial sexual violence against their brothers and sisters at greater risk for psychological, behavioral, sexual or physical health problems? Another purpose is practical, since it is our intention to contribute to the prevention and intervention of sexual abuse. Method: We used a qualitative methodology, with semi-directed interviews and two questionnaires. Participants are six children (5 girls and 1 boy) and 230 adults from a city of the north of Portugal, aged between eighteen and fifty years old. Results and conclusion: Considering that this investigation isn't finished we can only present the results on 21st Congress of the World Association for Sexual Health.

**Title: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HPV AND THE VACCINES AGAINST THIS VIRUS AMONG GYNECOLOGISTS AND PEDIATRICIANS FROM PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES AT CAMPINAS, SP, BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Maria José Martins Duarte Osis; Graciana Alves Duarte; Maria Helena de Sousa; Janaina Rodrigues Nunes;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: In Brazil, HPV incidence is high and there is a great concern about its prevention. Brazilian Ministry of Health is studying the inclusion of the vaccines in the National Immunization Program for adolescents, as they are only available at private healthcare services. Objective: To investigate the knowledge of gynecologists and pediatricians from National Health Service based in Campinas, São Paulo State, about HPV and the vaccines, and to evaluate the information that these professionals pass through out their clientele. Methods: Descriptive study with 64 gynecologists and 84 pediatricians from public healthcare services interviewed from May to August 2012. It was analyzed the scores on knowledge about HPV and the vaccines, and the information that physicians communicate to their clientele during a regular appointment. Results: Scores on knowledge about HPV and about the vaccines were high for most of the gynecologists (86% and 83% respectively) and pediatricians (68% and 65%). The majority of

the respondents referred that, during regular appointments, some women are informed about HPV (64% of the gynecologists; 59% of pediatricians) and about vaccines (78% and 60% respectively). Only 52% of the gynecologists and 40% of pediatricians referred to inform women about the association of HPV and cervical cancer; only 22% and 17% respectively informed that vaccines should be taken in the adolescence. Conclusions: Pediatricians revealed to have less knowledge about HPV and its vaccines. Both physicians did not inform adequately all their clients about HPV and its vaccines. Research funded by São Paulo Research Foundation – FAPESP.

**Title: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STD AMONG WOMEN AND MEN CLIENTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES AT CAMPINAS, SP, BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Graciana Alves Duarte; Maria José Duarte Osis; Maria Helena de Sousa;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STD) figures out as a challenge for public health as it is a frequent reason to search for healthcare. Information/education is an efficient way to improve prevention and to avoid transmission and dissemination of STD. Objective: To investigate the knowledge of women and men clients from public healthcare services about STD and its prevention. Methods: Descriptive study with 287 women and 252 men clients from public healthcare services interviewed from February to April 2012. It was analyzed the STD they reported to know spontaneously and after stimulation questions, the number of STD known and their knowledge about STD prevention. Results: Only 1% of the participants did not know STD. Among those who have heard about STD, AIDS was the most known (100%). From a list of 13 diseases, only 1% of the respondents spontaneously mentioned eight STD or more, after stimulation this number raised to 35% among women and 37% among men. Regarding their knowledge on STD prevention most women and men were aware that condom must be used in all sexual relation but around three fifth also thought that by choosing a “clean” partner they would be prevent a STD. Conclusions: The results point out to the necessity of improving the education about STD, as well as to emphasize the relation between HIV contamination and other STD. Key words: STD, AIDS, knowledge, education Research funded by São Paulo Research Foundation – FAPESP.

**Title: LOVE AND SEX: THE WAY FROM SACRED TO PROFANE**

*Author(s): Ralmer Nochimowski Rigoletto;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: In the history of mankind, beyond reproduction, sexuality has always been linked to the strengthening of love linkages. The Creation (Genesis), is represented in several origin myths of primitive cultures, through a sexual act, alone or not, which gives the meaning of loving propose to appearance of the world, things and people. Therefore, since the remote past, in different cultures, sex achieved status of sacred act of approach to service, communication, imitation, union or worship the Deity. Therefore, the experience of sexuality was a sacred form of showing love and devote to the divinal element. It is noted, however, that cultural development, especially from Western people, trivialized sex, focusing on more sensual pleasure than necessarily binding in your character relational love, meaning this trivialization a “desecration” of what was sacred, that is, love. Objective: A reflexion about the binomial “love and sex” from the mythical and historical description of loving sexual behavior in occidental societies. Method: Historical and anthropological study through literature review. Results and Conclusions: From the study it can be said that throughout the



history of human groups from the west there was a split of the binomial “love and sex”, configuring, culturally, the idea of love that is connected to the “divine”. So, suffers a breakdown on types or classes of love and becomes the object of study of religions and human sciences, while sex takes only reproductive status or behavioral manifestation of pleasure, becoming an object of study from medical and biological sciences.

#### Title: LOVE, WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?

*Author(s): Mahamoud Baydoun; Melissa Andréa Vieira de Medeiros;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

The “Studies and Research Center of Subjectivity of the Amazons” has been developing the research entitled “The Quest for Love: A Study with young lovers and couples of Porto Velho-RO”, since July 2012. The research aims to decipher what the human subject expects from love through analyzing the discourse of couples including both heterosexual and homosexual lovers, steady partners and married subjects who age between 20 and 30 years old. Qualitative research methods were adopted starting with a bibliographical review based on a Freud-Lacanian theoretical frame of references. Moreover, separate interviews were conducted with twelve heterosexual and eight homosexual couples summing up to a total of twenty couples or forty interviewees. The use of a semi-structured interview script was indispensable to ensure a positive feedback for the communication process between the researcher and the interviewees. Furthermore, the obtained information was later organized and interpreted following the principles of Bardin’s content analysis method. As such, the interviews’ results were analyzed according to the psychoanalytical theory which promoted a better comprehension of subjective factors that affect intimate relationships in the Amazons. This reflexive analysis also shed light on the intricate relations between love and several psychological and unconscious elements including lack of being, fantasies and especially the narcissistic demands of the desiring subject. In conclusion, loving someone seems to be a synonym of being loved back and that is what love is probably “good” for.

#### Title: LOVESICKNESS: LOVE MAPS AND THEIR VANDALIZATION: “A FORENSIC SEXOLOGY APPROACH TO THE SERIAL SEXUAL CRIMES IN MEXICO”

*Author(s): Sergio Rueda; Stanley Krippner; Jose A. Hoyos;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Mexico*

##### Abstract:

ABSTRACT: Over the last decade more than three hundred women have disappeared from the streets of Cd. Juárez in Chihuahua Mexico, many later found raped, mutilated and murdered their bodies dumped in ditches on the desert. But even more stunning than the number of deaths has been the failure of law enforcement to put a stop to the killings. The killings, which have attracted worldwide attention, are considered by many law enforcement officials and criminologists, “as one of the largest spree of serial killings against women in the history of humanity.” The cases date back to 1993, the victims were, mostly, poor twin plant workers and the investigation by law enforcement officials to solve the crimes show disregard and a racist as well as classist attitude toward the victims. The cases have been investigated by one of the authors since 1993. His findings which were publicly presented to the local press, in the early stages of the crimes, show a profile which points toward the existence of one or more killers in a position of political and economic power; and who appear to show such symptoms which may fall into the category of two paraphilias: asphyxophilia and sadism. Among the findings by the authors, most of the victims showed obvious patterns among others. A preliminary suggestive psychological profile of the potential serial killer(s) is presented.

- They were poor adolescents
- Dark skin and slim with shoulder length hair
- Strangled
- Raped
- Very specific mutilations in certain

parts of the body More over, in spite that law enforcement officials have declared the problem solved, the murders continue under very similar patterns as the ones profiled by the authors furthermore, the cases have been hampered by contaminated or destroyed evidence, threats against witnesses, assassinations of independent investigators by even the same government police, which imply police corruption and incompetence. Finally, the aforementioned investigation is supported by the fact that one of the authors has treated in counseling one of the main suspects in this case.

#### Title: LOW SEXUAL DESIRE AND COUPLE CONFLICTS

*Author(s): Carlos Cotiz;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Venezuela*

##### Abstract:

It is known and very well documented that sexual desire disorders, either high or low, originate as a consequence, problems in the relationship dynamics but also it can be an opposite result, as couple conflicts can harm sexual desire, specially the low one. The main objective of this topic consists on doing a dissertation based on the bibliographic review and brief analysis of the circumstances that relate sexual desire problems with marital discord. It is not infrequent to find couples with incompatible sexual desires for having a different or opposite physiological variability, as well as people with other kinds of learnings or life styles that do not allow a satisfactory sexual desire in the relationship. On the other hand, there are also people with any physical disorder or disease that can interfere sexual desire. Not identifying the problem or the lack of abilities to be managed in an operative way in the relationship brings itself emotional problems, dissatisfaction, disturbances, depression and also separation in the most extreme cases. Key Words: Low, sexual desire, marital discord, conflicts, incompatible.

#### Title: MAGAZINE ARTICLES ON SEXUALITY OF SENIOR PEOPLE: A CONSIDERATION FROM SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVISM VIEWPOINTS

*Author(s): Yumiko Nakabara;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Japan*

##### Abstract:

This study summarizes images attached to the sexuality of senior males and their transition by examining magazine articles that have been published since the 1980s, and extend consideration on the sexuality of senior males from social constructivism viewpoints. Specifically, this study focuses on references regarding the masculinity of senior males and how magazine articles describe senior males who actively seek relationships with females, and discusses the tendencies of those magazine articles and approach toward readers. Then, images of the sexuality of senior males, which are regarded as ideal and encouraged by the media, as well as the social functions of the media in the context of the sexuality of senior males are discussed.

#### Title: MALE AGING AND THE USE OF TESTOSTERONE – A SOCIO-HISTORICAL APPROACH

*Author(s): Lucas Tramontano; Jane Araujo Russo;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

In this paper I intend to discuss the medical use of testosterone and its relation to the aging process in men. The therapeutic use of testosterone often runs into several difficulties, related to the therapy itself and to its symbolic meanings. In order to analyze these difficulties, I focus

on three key-moments: (1) the nineteenth century, prior to the scientific definition of “hormone”, when Brown-Séquard injected himself with extracts of animal testicles, culminating in accusations of quackery; (2) the 1930’s, when the launching of testosterone for medical purposes was delayed by the doubts of the rising pharmaceutical industry about its therapeutic and commercial potentialities and (3) the current discussions about the male hormone replacement therapy, which involves several difficulties (e.g. the definition of the levels of testosterone that should be considered pathological, the absence of reliable biochemical tests for ADAM, the unavailability of a more convenient pharmaceutical form, the inability of patients to perceive and report symptoms indicating some dysfunction). My approach, thus, involves an analysis of the uses of testosterone in their relation to male aging and masculinity itself. The therapeutic use of testosterone is usually associated with a diagnosis of male climacteric, andropause, or, more recently, ADAM or late onset male hypogonadism. Based on a discussion of the key-moments indicated above, I intend to argue that the medical use of testosterone is a response to the anxieties of male aging, which tend to be directly related to anxieties regarding one’s sexual performance.

**Title: MASCULINITY: RE-DEFINING IDENTITIES. CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS FOR CHANGE**

*Author(s): Mariela Castro Espín; Ramón Rivero Pino;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Cuba*

**Abstract:**

Summary: Masculinities could be defined as meanings and practices associated with different ways of being male, instituting and instituted by men and women in all their diversity at the level of everyday life, and that we adopt through linkages we hold in our spaces of socialization. The historical movement of them is characterized by limitations associated to it, with a view to overcoming the current state of the genre, therefore, alienated form of social relations. The paper addresses the historical route of the construction process and re-definition of masculine identities as a cultural phenomenon as well as a critical and proactive analysis about the role of men in relation to the transformation of socially established gender order.

**Title: MATCHING TRAJECTORIES IN MEN AND WOMEN WITH HOMOEROTIC PRACTICES IN THE COLOMBIAN COFFEE TRIANGLE**

*Author(s): Gallego Montes, Gabriel; Restrepo Payán, Hernando;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

A biographical survey was applied in 2011 to 408 men and 301 women with homoerotic practices, between 18 and 55 years old, in the Colombian coffee Triangle. With complete biographical information, in establishing relationships with people of the same sex, it was possible to identify three types of paths or sexual interaction modes: 1) matching paths: exclusive with men, with women, transgender, transitive male to female and viceversa, without alternating or mixed couples stories, 2) matching styles: mono and polyamorous and 3) sexual relationship trajectories: exclusive and closed or open. The results show that 63% of women surveyed have permeated by biographical heterosexuality in males this proportion reaches 40%, men are more monoamorosos when establishing a relationship of the same sex than women (86.5% vs 74.5%), although this proportion is likely to fall when crossed with heterosexual relationships, reaching 73% in men and 55.4% in women. It seems that with age and increased accumulation of sexual partners and relationships, the slight preponderance monoamor lost as culturally accepted form of build affection, and give input to polyamory. However, the high prevalence of monoamor in building the pairing between same sex, is an indicator of the rules and speeches on the type

and nature of alliances in coffee Triangle society that extends to the field of homoeroticism. Finally, the data indicate that the monoamor not synonymous with sexual exclusivity, and new changes are important for men and women.

**Title: MEANINGS, EXPERIENCES AND REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Cristina Tania Fridman;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

Objective: Relieve the explanations that adults contribute in the process of elucidation about the origin of life, in particular of “how to make babies”, Review the information, attitudes and behaviors of adults regarding children’s sexuality, relating them to the historical and cultural contexts. Investigate disciplinary critical points concerning infantile sexuality in families and schools emphasizing gender and age variables. Hypothesis: denial of sexuality pleasure in childhood.. Collision of information. Impressions on children’s love maps. Methods: exploratory qualitative research: 93 stories of life, 26 protocols J. Money, stories and videos, 11 surveys semi-structured in nursery schools and adults (Populations of mothers and fathers). 30 Teachers and teachers of kindergarten and preschool – term 2008–2011. 4 years. Involved students of Psychology 5th year Universidad Abierta Interamericana. Results: improved knowledge of infantile sexuality and promote the study of the history of sexuality as history of speeches about it.

**Title: MEN AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FEMININE: THE DARK SIDE OF FEAR**

*Author(s): Tatiana Strepetova; Alessandro Di Marco; Loredana Otranto;*

*Antonio Crudele; Rosa Bochicchio; Domenico Trotta;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

Fear of woman in males is often underestimated or denied. Anyway desire and fear of women are intertwined in male psyche. When males think of women they associate them to friendship and pleasure, well being and affection. Women are essentials in male life. A world without women is impossible to imagine. Male-female relationship is not always easy and straightforward. Often attraction between the sexes is interpolated to suspicion, fear and sometimes also hatred. Fear of women in religion and classical mythology. Many tales tell us about the fear of women in the ancient world. We have stories that go back to our first civilizations, the Greek and the Roman Empire, the old and the New Testament. They speak about powerful and dangerous women, cause of male misfortune, downfall or death. Fear of women in popular and contemporary culture. Suspicion, diffidence and often frank hostility towards women are present in popular culture as in many sayings, graffiti and urban tales. Fear of woman in clinical practice. Small and moderate doubts and fears towards the other sex are normally present, at least at an unconscious level, in every man. They “colorize” male sexuality and justify many contradictions of the male-relationship with women. Severe fears play a disruptive role in male sexual life and cause major sexual problems. Many examples are drawn from the clinical practice. In many cases fears are severe, and result in inability to live a relationship, ambivalent, low and absent desire, erectile dysfunction, impotence, retarded and absent ejaculation.

**Title: MEN, MASCULINITIES AND HOMOPHOBIA: MEN'S ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER AND (HOMO)SEXUALITY IN 3 COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA**

*Author(s): Marcos Nascimento; Márcio Segundo;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The debate around homophobia has been increased over last 10 years worldwide. From academia to the social movements, from the UN agenda to the policymakers in diverse countries, homophobia has been considered a serious human rights violation, producing an important impact on education, health, HIV prevention, and lives of LGBT population. IMAGES, the International Men and Gender Equality Survey, is a global initiative that seeks to listen to the voices of more than 2,900 men (aged of 18–59, urban and rural settings, various social classes) from Brazil, Chile and Mexico about a range of topics related to gender equality, including homophobic violence. It is a part of a broader initiative called Men and Gender Equality Policy Project that seeks to call attention about the importance of engaging men and boys to mitigate gender inequalities. The data analysis confirms that homophobia is an important pillar for the construction of the hegemonic masculinity and it needs to be understood by a gender and men's studies perspective. The findings cover a range of aspects related to men's perception about male homosexuality, coexistence with openly gay men, justification of the use of physical violence against gay men, and opinion about policies that seek to protect LGBT rights. The data varies tremendously from country to country and brings some important reflections for program developers and policymakers.

**Title: MEN'S VICTIM OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT – CVA SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Cláudia Lemos Meireles Alexandre; Edirlane Costa; Emanuel Alberto Nunes de Almeida; Sinéia de Andrade Rangel Vaz;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Sexuality, at any stage in the life cycle, is very complex, needs, to be effectively studied, to be divided into sub-themes. This study talks about the sexuality of men victim of cerebral vascular accident – CVA, comparing the possible sexual sequels caused by CVA, that are preventing men, aged from 40 to 60 years old, to live a full sexuality. The collections were performed with patients of a neurologic clinic in Salvador – Bahia – Brazil, and the samples were collected in the waiting room by questionnaire, to identify if that men presented some alterations in their's sexual lives after the CVA and, if so, what kind of changes. Teacher Advisor: Katia Jane Bernardo.

**Title: MENOPAUSE AND THE HORMONAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE FEMALE BODY**

*Author(s): Regina Amélia de Magalhães Senna Vieira;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Aims:** There is an increasing prevalence of biomedical discourse about the role of the so called “sexual hormones”, not only concerning the functioning and the regulation of the female body, but also regarding how women should live their daily life. Our aim is to analyze the association of biomedical knowledge and lay knowledge in the discourse of the middle class urban female between 40 and 60 years of age in the city of Rio de Janeiro. **Methods:** We conducted a qualitative study, in which thirty women were interviewed using a semi structured guideline. The sample (30 women) was recruited through the process known as snowball. **Results:** The intensity of the biomedical discourse is noticeable in the narratives regarding not only the way body functioning is conceived but also the decisions women take in their daily

life. **Conclusion:** The biomedical discourse seems to underlie the discourse of the interviewees. Also noteworthy is the complex network that seems to encompass the biomedical discourse, the diffusion of this discourse in the media, the interest of the pharmaceutical industries, and the historical and social background of each woman.

**Title: MENTAL ILLNESS & SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Pierre Assalian, MD;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Canada*

**Abstract:**

In this presentation, I will review the following: 1) The relation between Depression and Sexual Functioning 2) The effects of Antidepressants on Sexual Functioning. The Good and the Bad 3) The audience will have a good knowledge on how to manage these side effects. There are 5 strategies, that include Tolerance, Reduce the dose, WE holidays (not a good idea), add ons or prescribe Good antidepressants. 4) Sexuality in patients suffering from Schizophrenia and how to deal with antipsychotic's effects on sexuality 5) Bipolar Disorder and Sexuality. 6) Borderline Personality Disorder and Sexual life and relation to sexual traumas.

**Title: MISOPROSTOL – A LIFE SAVER FOR WOMEN. THE EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN AND THE ACTIVISTS WITH SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF MISOPROSTOL FOR MEDICAL ABORTION AND POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE PREVENTION**

*Author(s): Rebecca Gomperts; Kinga Jelinska; Marlies Schellekens;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Netherlands*

**Abstract:**

Innovative strategies to disseminate information about misoprostol, including trainings, establishing safe abortion hotlines, creating stickers and flyers with easy to understand information, and developing word-of-mouth campaigns bring measurable increases in women's knowledge about misoprostol. New technologies such as web-based videos, blogs, interactive voice recognition telephone hotlines, and text messages with information about how to use misoprostol increase the number of women saved with life-saving information. Empowering women at the grassroots level is an effective method of increasing knowledge about the lifesaving potential of misoprostol for safe birth and safe abortion. Empowering small grassroots organizations working in reproductive health and beyond (youth groups, women's groups, LGBTIQ groups, sex workers rights advocates), also with no professional medical background, appears as a priority strategy for reducing the maternal mortality worldwide. WoW and the partners have gathered data and research about the outcomes of self administration of misoprostol (or mifepristone and misoprostol) and published in scientific magazines (BJOG, ACTA). Access to information is a women's human right. Various attempts of censoring the information on safe abortion methods, and its' implications, should be discussed and debated in the framework of public health, activism and ethics.

**Title: MOBILE SEX**

*Author(s): Jesús Estrada;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Puerto Rico*

**Abstract:**

Being e-Learning and m-Learning the future of education I present my approach to sexuality education via mobile learning. Instead of a traditional lecture (active transmitter-passive receptor approach) I designed a constructivist teaching model (Estrada's Basic Teaching Model) to guide students through a process of exploration, research

and revision via internet on mobile phones to facilitate them the readdressing, decontextualizing and recontextualizing of information, learning objectives and competences in regards to sexuality. The aim, as a constructivist model, is to empower students so they may be able not only to acquire new knowledge, but to construct new knowledge in regards to human sexuality and their own sexual concerns. Mobile learning in cell phones is used for its portability and advantage of getting information practically everywhere—"what you want, when you want, where you want". A 95% considered the modality a creative way of learning, 94% considered the experience facilitated the learning-teaching process, 93% considered sex education class was more agreeable, 99% agreed the accessibility of information and class was better than the traditional way, and 89% viewed student-professor interaction increased for better. At the end of the presentation some activities are suggested to use mobile phones as educational tools.

**Title: MOVING FROM SCHOOLS TO POLICY: SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN**

*Author(s): Qadeer Baig Mr;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Pakistan*

**Abstract:**

Few years ago the sexuality education was taboo in Pakistan. About 30 percent of Pakistan's 180 million are Adolescents. Many of them were engaged in risky behavior due to lack information about their bodies. With support from Dutch government Rutgers WPF pioneered Life Skill Based Education (LSBE) in Pakistan (culturally appropriate version of Sexuality education) and worked in 12 underserved districts and provided SE to 92,649 students from 681 secondary schools with engagement of 1708 teachers and 145 master trainers. According to programme evaluation, per student cost was around 6.4 US\$ (2006–11). After testing LSBE in religious and formal public/private schools, Rutgers WPF, UNICEF, UNESCO and local partners launched an extensive policy advocacy campaign for LSBE inclusion in National education and youth Policies. These three years lobbying efforts were conducted with active engagement of LSBE graduates and media support. Endorsement of the LSBE resources by renowned religious scholars played an important role in the successful advocacy. As a result the government of Pakistan included LSBE in National Education Policy 2009 (released in 2010). Now Rutgers WPF and partners working with Bureau of Curriculum to integrate LSBE in the secondary school systems. It is envisaged that within next couple of years the dream of Universal LSBE will become a reality where each and every school going adolescents will have access to LSBE to avoid risky behaviors and make informed choices in their relationships. No more Taboo now!

**Title: MULTIDIMENSIONAL SEX THERAPY**

*Author(s): Dr Desa Markovic;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United Kingdom*

**Abstract:**

The aim of this paper is to present the effectiveness of the use of Multidimensional Sex Therapy Model with individuals and couples presenting hypoactive sexual desire disorder. This Model, based on the author's longstanding experience as a systemic marital and family therapist as well as a psychosexual therapist, integrates sexology and systemic psychotherapy. It provides a working framework consisting of the following dimensions: – emotional – rational – physical – behavioural – relational – socio-cultural. The author will describe how working within this comprehensive multidimensional framework enables a detailed assessment and formulation of the presenting sexual issues and will also give examples of successful treatment outcomes from her clinical practice. The main strengths of the Model have, through practice evidence, proven to be: – emphasis on complex and multilayered nature of sexual desire – enabling of clients' wider contextual understanding of sexual desire and sexual relating – allowing for the possibility of therapists' self reflection – appreciation of both sexo-

logical / medical and psychological / psychotherapeutic approaches in assessment and treatment of hypoactive sexual desire – applicability to a wide range of presenting sexual issues.

**Title: MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF VAGINISMUS / DYSPAREUNIA**

*Author(s): Jocelyn Klug;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Offering clients an interdisciplinary and approach in dealing with sexual dysfunctions has been shown to positively impact on client and relational outcomes. Viewing a sexual concern from one lens or perspective i.e. medical or psychological can fail to achieve the best outcome for clients. Dyspareunia / vaginismus is a common sexual difficulty that often goes undiagnosed and untreated, leading to both relationship and mental health issues for the patient. It is easy to understand why practitioners, both medical and psychosexual are often perplexed by this presenting complaint. Jocelyn will discuss the psychosexual impact of dyspareunia / vaginismus on the patient and couple system, highlight some of the less invasive treatment strategies and present a case history that highlights the need for a more systemic and interdisciplinary approach.

**Title: MY BODY IS MINE: YOUTH, ACTIVISM AND SEXUAL RIGHTS**

*Author(s): Jess;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

The objective of this research is to present the work of Decide-Youth Coalition for Sexual Citizenship, group conducting advocacy actions around the issue of abortion and youth from sexual citizenship perspective. It presentaran proposals and collective actions before, during and after the legalization of abortion in Mexico City.

**Title: NO, I DO NOT ACCEPT ANYMORE: IDENTITY AND LIFE COURSES OF WOMEN WHO BROKE DEFINITELY THE VIOLENT INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP**

*Author(s): Marisálva Fávero; Fátima Ferreira; Sofia Tulha; Bárbara Dias; Amaia Del Campo;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

Objective: To characterize the life experiences and beliefs of women victims of dating violence who broke definitively with the abusive relationship. It is also intended to know how it starts and runs the rupture process along with the factors that lead to permanent physical separation. More specifically: to characterize the experiences of dating violence; to understand the process of transition from violence to a physical separation; to analyze the rupture process; identify the social, psychological, emotional and personality led these women to a permanent rupture. Method: This study involves four women who no cohabit with abusive boyfriend and six women who cohabit with the abusive partner and broke definitively with the abusive relationship (for at least eighteen months). To collect the data we used semi-structured interview (Fávero, Tulha & Ferreira, 2010). Results: The content analysis having met the following categories: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, dating violence, gender and dating violence, experience of victimization; break; self-evaluation compared to women who do not break; chance of living similar situations. Conclusion: The results demonstrated the crucial role played by social and family context in relation to the decision to break permanently the



abusive relationship. The experiences and beliefs on violence are consistent with those described in the literature. We found that, although the break does not occur following an assault, its process does not appear isolated, but together with a prior consideration on its consequences.

**Title: NOT FOR THE 'FAINT HEARTED':  
ENGAGING YOUNG PEOPLE IN  
RESEARCHING SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

*Author(s): Amanda Smith; Bernadette Duffy; Nina Fotinatos; Jenene Burke;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Researching young peoples' perspectives is an area not for the 'faint hearted' as it poses numerous challenges. This complexity is compounded when researching young peoples' perspectives of sexuality education. So why do it? Young people have a right to self-determine how their educational needs are met. This research was structured to investigate the perspectives of 12 to 15 year olds (n = 100) in relation to their sexuality education learning experiences and preferences. A mixed-method approach (quantitative surveys and focus groups) was used to reflect the perspectives of this target group engaged at two government schools where many students are considered educationally and/or socially disadvantaged. This paper reports on the five most important considerations required to engage young people with research in sexuality education, as uncovered through the experiences of four early career researchers. While passion to engage with young people is admirable, this alone is not enough to achieve success in this area. We learnt many lessons in relation to (1) the recruitment processes; (2) navigating ethics; (3) the role of the facilitator in focus groups; (4) the need to narrow down your focus to increase the potential to make meaningful changes and (5) the importance of engaging with students in the design of the research. It would be our hope that others could benefit from these lessons learnt. Despite these challenges, the wealth and depth of information provided by young people themselves should never be underestimated.

**Title: OBESITY AND TESTOSTERONE**

*Author(s): Dr Santiago Cedres; Silvia Palasti; Dr. Carlos Arroyo; Dra Pilar Serra;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Uruguay*

**Abstract:**

Obesity is an issue that is increasingly affecting ageing men. With ageing, there is a decline in androgens as well. Visceral fat more than body fat is closely related to lifestyle related diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia and hypogonadism. Our objective was to examine the relation of obesity (body mass index (BMI) > 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), of central obesity (waist circumference > 100 cm), of body fat (>20%) and of visceral fat (>10%) to change in sex steroid hormones in men. METHODS: One hundred men with complete anthropometry and sex hormone level were included between April and July of 2010 from consulting in Uruguay. Free and total testosterone (FT and TT), were assessed at 10:00 AM. Health behaviours and medical history were obtained by structured interview. Body Composition Monitor was used to define the visceral and body fat. Repeated measures regression was used to describe trends in steroid hormones in relation to obesity status, adjusting for age, smoking, alcohol, chronic illness, and physical activity. RESULTS: Visceral fat rather than body fat or BMI was associated with decreased levels of total and free testosterone. CONCLUSIONS: Visceral Fat may predict greater decline in testosterone levels with age than central obesity or body mass index. Further studies in this field are recommended to evaluate the clinical impact of nutritional factors in sex hormones.

**Title: ONE OF A GOOD METHOD TO TREAT  
THE FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION**

*Author(s): Peicheng Hu,;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: China*

**Abstract:**

One of a good method to treat the female sexual dysfunction Peicheng Hu, Hongli Zhen, Ailan Wu Peking University, China Abstract Objective: Female sexual dysfunction is one of common problem in female sexual health. New sensate focus experience therapy was used in female sexual dysfunction clinic practice and made a good effects. Methods: One of the new sensate experience focus method was integrated into female sexual dysfunction psychotherapy clinical practice. The clinical effect of the sensate focus experience method was assessed with the clinical feature and questionnaire(The Brief Index Of Sexual Function for Women, Sexual Quality of Life Questionnaire for Women and The Multiple Indicators of Subjective Sexual Arousal) results that were estimated before and after all treatment. Results: Female sexual function clinical feature: there were eleven patients who had diagnosed one or multiple sexual dysfunctions before treatment. After the treatment, eight patients' sexual function were normal, one patient had been basically improved, and one patient was still the same as before. Conclusions: The new Sensate focus experience treatment is focused on the mild-moderate subjective sexual arousal. It can enhance female subjective sexual arousal, ease many female sexual dysfunction clinical symptoms and improve sexual dysfunction female's sexual quality. The treatment effect is very good in sex therapy for the female sexual health. This method is more used in Chinese sex therapy clinic practice. Key words: New Sensate Focus Experience Therapy, Female sexual dysfunction, Good effect.

**Title: OUTCOME OF HEALTH  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN  
DISSEMINATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE  
AMONG TEENS IN AFRICA**

*Author(s): Iwuji Ngozi; Odor, King; Eziefula Thankgod; Opara, Rose;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Health information dissemination is an activity that ensures behavior change among most risk population relating to risk practices that promote ill health. This activity is adopted in formal and non-formal settings. Facilities and personnel are employed to provide health information for behavior change, which aims at preparing teenagers to contribute socio-economically to the society they live. However, evidence-based studies in Nigeria involving the use of information and communication technology (ICT) have been limited to the dissemination of arts and dramas with limited attention paid to health information. This study therefore, determined the effect of communication technology in dissemination of contraceptive use among Nigeria teenagers. A total of 202 participants in four youth-friendly centres in Owerri, Imo State of Nigeria were used. Six null hypotheses were formulated and tested. Four instruments namely: DVD machine, Projector, Displayer Screen and DVD (MP3 disc) were used for the study at each of the four centres. The results revealed there was significant behavior change on teenagers' attitude and behaviour. It also showed there was significant behavior on teenagers' knowledge in contraceptive use. (P.05). There was also no significant gender difference on teenagers' attitude to contraceptive use and education (P > .05). Government at all levels should support the establishment of youth-friendly centres equipped with communication technology facilities, in order to improve teenagers' behaviours on contraceptive use especially in the face of risky practices. They should be encouraged to adopt this strategy.

**Title: PARTNER VIOLENCE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESSORS IN ADULTS SEEKING ABORTION IN THE UNITED STATES**

*Author(s): Gretchen E. Ely; Melanie D. Otis;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** The purpose of this presentation will be to describe a survey-based study examining partner violence and psychosocial stressors in a sample of 188 adult abortion patients in the United States. **Methods:** A certified counselor recruited patients seeking abortion to participate in the study. Those who volunteered to participate completed a survey packet in private. **Results:** Study results suggest that, when compared to women in the sample who did not report partner violence with the co-conceiving partner, women who did report abuse were more likely to report that the male did not know they were seeking abortion, that the male had refused to wear a condom and that some sort of birth control was being used when the unwanted pregnancy occurred. Women who had a history of multiple abortions were more likely to report that the co-conceiving partner was abusive. Additionally, women who had experienced a previous abortion reported higher levels of stress, and were more likely to report they had experienced abuse with their co-conceiving partner. **Implications for practice and research** are discussed. **Conclusion:** The authors conclude that partner violence is a concern for women seeking abortion, especially those who seek multiple abortions and more research in this area is needed to determine a best practices approach for addressing this problem.

**Title: PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLES, QUALITY OF LIFE, AND SEXUAL FUNCTION IN CLIMACTERIC WOMEN**

*Author(s): Renata Schwartzman; Maria Celeste Osório Wender; Janete Vettorazzi; Adriane Bertotto;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction.** Alterations in the pelvic floor during menopausal years, which are the result of hormonal and physical changes and of tissue aging itself, can lead to urinary and sexual dysfunction. **Aim.** To assess the myoelectric activity of pelvic floor muscles, sexual function (using the Female Sexual Function Index, FSFI) and quality of life (using the Cervantes Scale) in perimenopausal and menopausal women with and without dyspareunia. **Methods.** Cross-sectional study carried out at the outpatient Menopause clinic of the Department of Gynecology, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA), Brazil, in a sample of climacteric women aged 45 to 60 years. Participants were interviewed, completed two questionnaires (Cervantes Scale and FSFI), and underwent assessment of the pelvic floor muscles by the electromyographic method. **Results.** The sample comprised 51 women with a mean age of  $52.1 \pm 4.9$  years. There were no statistically significant differences in resting muscle activity between women with and without dyspareunia ( $P = 0.152$ ). However, women with dyspareunia scored worse on the FSFI ( $P < 0.001$ ) and the Cervantes Scale ( $P = 0.009$ ) as compared to women without dyspareunia. Furthermore, there was a significant inverse association between FSFI pain scores and mean resting muscle activity ( $r_s = -0.300$ ;  $P = 0.033$ ). **Conclusions.** Although myoelectric activity were similar in women with and without dyspareunia, there were between-group differences in FSFI and Cervantes Scale scores. Further studies are required with the possibility of standardize assessment in climacteric women with dyspareunia.

**Title: PENIS FRACTURE: INCIDENCE, DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION, THERAPEUTIC BEHAVIOUR AND FOLLOW-UP**

*Author(s): Belen R.A., Garcia Salord J, Argenti R.;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction.** Penis fracture is a traumatic rupture of the tunica albuginea due to a closed trauma in an erect penis. **Objective.** To assess incidence, diagnostic methodology, therapeutic behaviour and follow-up so as to determine quality of sexual life. **Material and Methods.** We treated twelve patients with penis fracture, mean age 28,6 years (19 to 39 years old) and mean follow-up of 7,8 months (3 to 12 months) from March 2009 to March 2011. We evaluated the impact on our city with the male population of 15–49 years. They were all submitted to anamnesis, physical examination, urinalysis and penis ultrasonography. Ten patients had a 12-hour conservative treatment before surgery and the other two did not undergo surgery. We followed the patients during 90 days to assess their sexual activity and related complaints and we also performed local physical examinations. **Results.** All cases presented with unilateral lesion and the main cause of penis fracture was sexual intercourse. There were no intraoperative or post-operative complications. They recovered their sexual activity 4 weeks after repair with IIEF-5 of 25 points. **Conclusion.** Fracture of cavernous bodies is a sexologic emergency. In most cases anamnesis and physical examination allow to establish the diagnosis. Rest, local cold and medication during 12 hours previous to surgery make it possible to localize the trauma and decide the approach when there is no urethral involvement. Follow-up should not be less than 3 months. Post treatment quality of sexual life is excellent.

**Title: PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL RESPONSE IN WOMEN IN THE CLINIC OF OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH SANTA CATARINA**

*Author(s): Juliana Coutinho Cavaliere; Maria do Rosário Stotz; Jussimara Souza Steglich; Leticia Mary Tomita; Djulie Anne de Lemos Zanatta; Bruna Ducker Bastos Amorim; Gláucia Regina Pfitzenreuter; Gabriela Coutinho Cavaliere; Alberto Trapani Junior;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Sexual dysfunction has significant prevalence in the female world. It can be caused by both organic factors such as psychosocial. There is no age pattern of involvement and can occur at any age, but there is evidence that increasing age and menopause increase their prevalence. **Objective:** To investigate the pattern of performance and factors associated with sexual response in women attending the Maternal and Child Health Clinic – AMI. **Methods:** An observational, cross-sectional, conducted from March to June 2012, at AMI. The study included women of menacme age and postmenopausal. Data were collected through the questionnaire QS-F and research tool formulated by the researchers. Data were analyzed with SPSS 16.0 and bivariate descriptive of form, with the chi-square test, p-value.

**Title: PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIANT THEORY APPLIED TO SEX AND SEXUAL FUNCTION**

*Author(s): Fernando Bianco MD, PhD;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

The Physiological Variant Theory is a formal framework, explanatory, based on definitions, concepts, postulates, axioms, hypothesis, principles and laws, which study the condition of the body that allow its functioning. When applied to Sex and Sexual Function become The

Theory of the Physiological Variant applied to Sex (Gender) and its Function been a formal framework, explanatory, based on definitions, concepts, postulates, axioms, hypothesis, principles and laws, which study the conditions that allow the functioning of the Sex and Sexual Function. This work began in 1973 with the experiment of the Physiological Variant. Its State of the Art will be discussed. [fbiancoc@gmail.co](mailto:fbiancoc@gmail.co).

#### Title: PLASMA CONCENTRATIONS OF BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR IN PATIENTS WITH GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER

*Author(s): Anna Martha Vaites Fontanari; Tabiana Andreazza; Ângelo B. Costa; Walter J. Koff; Jaqueline Salvador; Bianca Aguiar; Pamela Ferrari; Raffael Massuda; Mariana Pedrini; Esalva Silveira; Paulo S. Belmonte-de-Abreu; Clarissa S. Gama; Flavio Kapczinski; Marci*  
 Modality: Oral  
 Country: Brazil

##### Abstract:

Transsexualism/Gender Identity Disorder (GID) is characterized by a strong and persistent cross-gender identification that affects different aspects of behavior. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) plays a critical role in neurodevelopment and neuroplasticity. Altered BDNF-signaling is thought to contribute to the pathogenesis of psychiatric disorders and is related to traumatic life events. To examine serum BDNF levels, we compared one group of DSM-IV GID patients (n = 50) and one healthy control group (n = 66). Serum BDNF levels were significantly decreased in GID patients (p = 0.003). This data support the hypothesis that the reduction found in serum BDNF levels in GID patients may be related to the physical and psychological abuse that transsexuals are exposed during their life.

#### Title: PORNOGRAPHY AND SEXUAL PRACTICES AMONG STUDENTS OF TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA

*Author(s): Femi Timuola; Fasina Bosede;*  
 Modality: Oral  
 Country: Nigeria

##### Abstract:

The development of the internet services has increased access to pornographic films on the cell phones among people of school age, in Nigeria, leading to emerging sexual citizenships. The study investigated access to pornographic materials and its effects on the sexual behaviour. Data were obtained from 347 students selected on simple random sampling from systematically sampled Departments of some Tertiary Educational Institutions in the East Senatorial District of Kogi State. The instrument is a structured questionnaire, divided into three sections, which contains various questions on pornography and sexual behaviour. The questionnaire was validated and a reliability co-efficient, 0.95 was achieved with the use of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings show that the level of access to pornographic materials is high, mostly on various web pages on the internet and that the access is as frequent as there are internet services. Access and utilization of pornographic materials have significant influence on the sexual behaviour of the selected students in the area of timing of sex, nature of sexual orientation and the demand for sex. Proper education about sex at the family level and formal schools will assist students to censor what they see in pornographic films and monitor their sexual behaviour.

#### Title: POSITIONS ON THE ABORTION DECRIMINALIZATION PROPOSITION IN BRAZIL

*Author(s): Mary Neide Damico Figueiró; Clara Maki Inaba;*  
 Modality: Oral  
 Country: Brazil

##### Abstract:

The objective of this research is to carry out a survey to know people's opinion on the decriminalization of abortion, identifying the arguments on which they are based. Part of the research includes a survey-type research, with the following question: "If you could vote, would you vote for or against decriminalization? Support your arguments." So far, 1000 people answered the question, on the internet being 64% in favor and 36% against. Some people answered the question in person. We chose to present the results from a special group who participated in the Sexual Education International Congress, in Araquara (SP), in November 2012. The question was answered by 120 females and 60 males. Among the female participants, 50% voted in favor of decriminalization and 50% against it. Among the arguments justifying the position for decriminalization, the following were emphasized: the woman's right to control her own body. Among the arguments against decriminalization, the argument that the fetus has the right to life predominated. Among the male participants, 55% voted for decriminalization and 45% against it. The position for decriminalization was supported mainly by the following argument: the woman's right to have control over her own body, and among the positions against decriminalization, the argument that the fetus has the right to life. It was concluded that there was a significant difference between the online and the in person groups. It seems that being involved and/or interested in Sexual Education does not guarantee a favorable position in relation to decriminalization.

#### Title: PREGNANCY ADOLESCENTS: INTERFACE WITH SOAP OPERAS

*Author(s): Gabriela Maria Dutra de Carvalho;*  
 Modality: Oral  
 Country: Brazil

##### Abstract:

Abstract This article is the result of a master's degree's research that aimed to build a diagnostic about understanding of a group of 54 students, men and women, aged 13–18 years, from an eighth grade public school about issues relating to sexuality. The themes were: kissing in relationships, homosexuals relationships and adolescent pregnancy. The choices were made by the themes deal with questions and issues common in adolescents dialogues that school and there are also a significant number of teenagers who become pregnant early in that community. In this article, it was a cut on the understanding that young people revealed about teenage pregnancy. The strategy was to promote discussion was four workshops lasting 2 hours and one of them was used an audiovisual material, with cuts of scenes of four soap operas of the Globo television network about the topic of research. It was made a qualitative study of dialectical nature, through action research, to propose the establishment a broader education about subject, in emancipatory perspective. The analysis of oral and written testimony was made according to the method of content analysis of Bardin, highlighting the three classes. These categories highlight the importance of the educational use of media in the process of sex education for young people, education which proved quite conservative, but with traces of hope for a new look at sexuality. Keywords: Adolescents; Dialogue; Soap Opera; Sex education teen pregnancy.



**Title: PREJUDICES ACTING NEGATIVELY IN THE SEXUALITY OF THE ELDERLY: INDICATION OF THE ROLE PLAYING TECHNIQUE (RPT) FOR THE TREATMENT OF PREJUDICES IN OLDER ADULTHOOD**

*Author(s): José Carlos Landini;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVES:** To demonstrate de RPT efficiency in the treatment against the prejudgments that influences negatively the sexuality of the elderly. **METHODOLOGY:** Literary research and internet, from the actual days to our ancestors, through old Greece and Roman empire, reaching the Neanderthals were related with the use of the RPT in the clinics, together with reports of its usage with some patients was discussed. **RESULTS:** Significant changes in the subsequent behavior and sexual performance of the patients after the RPT application in the clinics were observed, showing positive results. **CONCLUSIONS:** Subsidies were searched to justify the force exerted by the prejudices in the sexual practices of the elderly, yet, with the purpose to find behaviors that were transmitted by genetics or culture. The genetic basis of human evolution tells that the loss of fertility that comes with age, mainly for women, makes the older adults have less sexual libido, and also become less attractive to the younger individuals. This reproductive instinct leads the creation of taboos related to the sexuality of the elderly. The more influential power in the modern world were the proposals made by the prophets Paul, Jerome and others, since the strength of these statements are those that offer more resistance to overcome, and therefore their penetration and absorption are very strong.

**Title: PREVENTION AND HUMAN SEXUALITY IN BRAZIL: THE PATHS ALREADY TREAD**

*Author(s): Selma Luíza Zenobini de Souza; Alessandra Sant'Anna Bianchi;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Sexual health is part of, considering the current definitions of health as a fundamental human right. So it becomes important to develop research to consider social and cultural construction of sexual experience of Brazil to develop prevention strategies. To know the actions on sexuality in the development of intervention projects that minimize the consequences of ignorance and bad practice was held bibliometric study describing and analyzing the development of research on the prevention of human sexuality in Brazil. The study was done by means of quantitative and qualitative analysis of articles published in the Scielo Brazil. We identified the main trends of research as well as authors and regions of the country most involved in the area., The results indicate the need to intensify research and disseminate educational intervention in order to enable the community to act to improve their quality of life and health, including their greater participation in social control.

**Title: PREVENTION PROGRAM OF THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL ABUSE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG THE ADOLESCENTS IN POLAND DURING THE EURO 2012 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP**

*Author(s): Katarzyna Peichert; Agata Kazmierska; Magdalena Kobylecka; Agata Petrych; Filip Szumski; Krzysztof Tryksza;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Poland*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** In response to the identified risks we carried out series of workshops during which the adolescents would recognize the potential

consequences for sexual and mental health that entail sexual risk behaviors in exchange for a variety of material benefits. The aim of the workshops was to reduce the occurrence of commercial sexual exploitation and engagement in sexual risk behavior by adolescents from schools in Poznań, in particular during the European Football Championship Euro 2012. **Method:** We used 3 modules of workshops addressed to a group of adolescents aged 13–16, basing on a program originally created by Fundacja Dzieci Niezysze – Polish foundation specialized in child sexual abuse prevention. In total, we reached out approximately 1000 adolescents in Poznan, Poland. **Results:** The preliminary evaluation of the program showed that the risks and needs we identified correctly and that there was an increased demand for organizing a series of workshops regarding sexual health and sexual risk prevention among the youth in Poland. **Conclusion:** Basing on the experience among the Polish youth, we may conclude that in the view of World Cup 2014 and Olympic Championship 2016 in Brazil we can share our experience of preparing the workshops within the group of adolescents.

**Title: PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS IN A SAMPLE OF BRAZILIAN MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN ECSTASY AND LSD USERS**

*Author(s): Hilary Surratt; Steven P. Kurtz; Flavio Peckansky; Lysa Silveira Remy;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Aims:** Studies demonstrate association between ecstasy use, risky sexual behaviors and psychiatric problems. Since these substances are linked to HIV infection and transmission, its use represents a potential public health problem. The present study explores the association between having sex with a man who had sex with another man (MSM) and psychiatric symptoms, substance use and sexual risk behaviors in a sample of young club drug users. **Method:** A cross-sectional study conducted using targeted sampling and ethnographic mapping. Interviews were conducted using the short version of the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs instrument with 240 participants between 18 and 39 years, who used these substances in the last 90 days, and which were out of treatment for drug problems. **Results:** 18% of the participants had sex with a MSM. Following multivariate analyses, having had sex with a MSM was associated with having 2 or more sex partners.

**Title: PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PREVENTION: ETHICAL ISSUES AND DILEMMAS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY ON SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Fátima Milnitzky; Carlos Bicalho; Claudia Paula Santos;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The prevention of sexually transmitted diseases raises a debate between disciplines and interrogates the boundaries between the scope of public and private, especially the intimate. In the field of sexuality, the line that divides the normal pathological, is and always has been the subject of endless debate for every culture and every time. We recognize the impossibility to put an end to this debate. But I still believe that this debate is the core of any discursive structure. Since deviations form part of the structure, which is precisely the opposition between the possible and impossible in the social bond, as well as between the legitimate and the illegitimate constitute the sine qua non of their very existence. That's why preventive attitudes regarding sexuality can not in any way make a repressive way, quite the contrary, this practice needs to be based on the praxis of a cure, namely pioneering transformation of the symptoms and not punishments, mandatory disqualifications or deletions. The prevention of sexually transmitted diseases raises a debate between disciplines and interrogates the boundaries between the scope of public and private, especially the intimate We propose, in



this text, a reading from the prevention cure psychoanalytically oriented. For this, we take as an object, an intervention to create multipliers among youth 12 to 18 years in Parelheiros district, São Paulo, Brazil, within the program of STD-HIV-AIDS Health Department, taking into consideration the ethics of psychoanalysis, its principles, its clinical practice, but also the issues.

#### Title: PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA RELATED TO SEXUAL ABUSE BY CLERGY

*Author(s): Susan Phipps-Yonas;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United States*

##### Abstract:

It has been well established that being sexually abused is harmful to victims' psychological health and places them at risk to experience myriad negative consequences, psychosocially and physically, throughout their lives. When the perpetrator of the abuse is a member of the clergy, the damages also involve victims' spirituality. The presenter has evaluated dozens of individuals who were sexually assaulted by Roman Catholic priests or Protestant ministers over the past 27 years. She will describe the traumatic dynamics associated with such a history, highlight the particular toll extracted when the betrayal involves a religious institution, and provide several case studies.

#### Title: PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF SEXUAL PROBLEMS

*Author(s): Elsa Almås; Cecilie Brøvig Almås; Rikke Pristed;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Norway*

##### Abstract:

Psychological treatment of sexual problems will be presented, based on a literature search of published works between 2000 and 2012. The presenters will discuss differences between psychological approaches, methods and techniques, and a suggestion for use of terms will be presented. The questions that will be addressed are: – What does “psychological method” mean, and how are psychological methods integrated in sexological treatment? – We have learned from many studies that a wide variety of professionals are using what is called a “psychological method” – what professional background do they have, and how do they fit the PLISSIT-model? The presentation will give a critical discussion of different professional qualifications as a basis for sexological counseling and treatment. – In order to work with sexual problems, there should be some personal requirements concerning attitudes and knowledge. A proposal for a new SAR will be presented.

#### Title: PSYCOPHYSIOLOGIC TREATMENT ON UNCONSUMMATED COUPLES, DUE TO VAGINISMUS. STUDY OF 260 CASES

*Author(s): Odette Freundlich;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Chile*

##### Abstract:

Introduction Vaginismus is an involuntary contraction of the vaginal inferior third, that cause a difficult or impossible vaginal penetration. The following is a study of 260 stable couples with primary vaginismus. Methodology: Analysis and prospective follow up of 260 women that consulted because of impossibility of vaginal penetration, due to vaginismus. Patients attended from January 2007 until June 2012 at the OBGYN Unit at Clinica Las Condes in Santiago, Chile. All were treated by a multidisciplinary team, (Doctor, Physical Therapist and a Psychologist.) A Doctor evaluated patients at the beginning and end of treatment. There were weekly psychological and physical therapy sessions. Physical therapy was done in stages that contemplated approximation, control and integration of the genital area, vulvovaginal desensitizing. Psychological treatment included couple closeness, sys-

tematic desensitizing to vaginal penetration fear. The success of the treatment was measured in the ability of vaginal penetration, at the end of the treatment. Results: The average age was 31, 51, 3% were married. They wait 57 months to consult. 22.7% had consulted previously at another center. 78% had never masturbated. 32% had never explored the genital area. 65% had never been examined by a Gynecologist. 7% had used vaginal tampon, 75% admitted rigid education. 3.8% were virgin mothers. Couples didn't abandon therapy. Average physical therapy sessions were 8,5. All were able to have vaginal penetration at the end of the therapy. Conclusions: An integrated treatment with a Doctor, Physical Therapist and Psychologist is successful for unconsummated couples.

#### Title: PUTTING THE GIANTS TOGETHER: CSE AND YOUTH FRIENDLY SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

*Author(s): Qadeer Baig Mr;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Pakistan*

##### Abstract:

Rutgers WPF created demand for SRHR services for youth in a conservative society – Pakistan through culturally appropriate sexuality education (SE). Pakistan has a population of 180 million (2011) of which 45 percent are young people. However uptake of youth in health services was extremely low and young people prefer to go to quacks. To resolve this issue and ensure non-judgmental and good quality health services to young people inline with WHO and IPPF guidelines, Rutgers WPF drafted Protocols for health care providers (HCP) through a consultative process with youth and other stakeholders, provided training to HCPs and negotiated with government to improve facility environment. The schools SE educators were provided basic para councilors training to serve as front line service for students in need and created a referral mechanism between school and nearest health facility. HCPs also visit nearest schools regularly to conduct sessions on HIV/STIs and health seeking behaviors. Initially both the giants – education and health departments were reluctant to this networking idea but after piloting in two districts for two years they agreed to support as the uptake of health services enhanced considerably due to improved attitude of HCPs and availability of required medicines and advice. Rutgers WPF and partners are now advocating with provincial and national governments for scaling up and to endorse youth friendly services protocols developed and tested during last 2 years for inclusion in the draft Health Policy and programmes.

#### Title: QUALITY OF LIFE (QOL) AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEX IN FEMALE-TO-MALE TRANSGENDER/ TRANSSEXUALS: 1. A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY BETWEEN THOSE WITH, VS. WITHOUT HORMONE THERAPY, 2. A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF SPONTANEOUS CHANGES IN THOSE WITH HORMONE THERAPY

*Author(s): Mio Masaoka; Sunao Uchida; Katsuki Harima; Toshibakazu Hasegawa;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Japan*

##### Abstract:

Introduction: Some European and American studies on association between QOL and sex reassignment therapies for transgender/transsexuals reported that the people who had undergone cross-sex hormone showed significantly higher QOL score than those who had't. However, as Newfield et al. pointed out, QOL possibly depended on their country's health care system. So it was unclear whether the results in Asia, especially in Japan would be the same.

Furthermore, previous studies didn't concern the timing of taking questionnaire (menstrual cycle and the number of days since the last hormone injection are important factors for mood). Therefore, we examined the QOL and psychological index in Japanese FTM in consideration for questionnaire timing. Methods: The questionnaire about QOL and psychological index involved the participation of 10 FTM without hormone therapy (HT) and 14 FTM with HT. FTM without HT answered it in the follicular phase, and FTM with HT did it on the 7th day after testosterone injection (internal testosterone concentrations are high) and on the previous day of the next injection (internal testosterone concentrations are low). Results: 1. Comparison of FTM without HT with FTM with HT. FTM without HT showed statistically significant higher negative mood including total mood disturbance. FTM with HT reported significant higher 5 items of QOL scores and average of the satisfaction levels of body sites etc. 2. Comparison of high concentration period with low concentration period about internal testosterone within the FTM with HT. High concentration period showed significant higher aggression and satisfaction levels of some body sites.

**Title: QUALITY OF LIFE, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN MEN WITH SEXUAL DIFFICULTIES**

*Author(s): Maria Cristina Romualdo Galati; Enaury Alves Jr; Ana Claudia Crotti Delmaschio; Ana Lucia de Moraes Horta;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objective: This study aimed to investigate the quality of life and the incidence of anxiety and / or depression in men with sexual difficulties. Methods: We selected sixteen men who sought the service of sexuality. The screening was conducted through a structured interview containing sociodemographic data and information on the complaint. The questionnaires used were filled by the respondents opting for the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale " (HADS) and Short Form 36-item Health Survey (SF-36). Results: The main complaints were: erectile dysfunction (25.0%) and premature ejaculation (56.25%). The dysfunction was present in all sexual relations (62.5%), characterized as secondary (68.75%) and time of onset ranging from 1 to 12 years. The results showed that all patients had some degree of anxiety (68.8%) and / or depression (93.8%) and with regard to quality of life, 56.25% of patients had scores indicating the perception of low quality of life, especially with regard to emotional aspects. Conclusion: The results of this study confirm that sexual difficulties have negative impact on the emotional life of man, impaired quality of life and also your health. Clearly the need for greater attention to the health professionals should give psicológicos aspects during the evaluation of sexual abuse, a therapeutic approach aimed at more comprehensive and effective.

**Title: REAL CAUSE OF UNCONSUMMATED MARRIAGES IN WOMEN WITH VAGINISMUS**

*Author(s): Dr. Manuel Novoa Noceto;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Uruguay*

**Abstract:**

REAL CAUSE OF UNCONSUMMATED MARRIAGES IN WOMEN WITH VAGINISMUS Dr. Manuel Novoa Noceto (Gynecologist-Specialist Clinical Sexology) Montevideo-Uruguay OBJECTIVE: determine the real cause of unconsummated marriage in vaginismus and propose a definition of the contemplated vaginismus. EVIDENCE OF THE CAUSE OF NONCONSUMMATION GENITAL PENETRATION The muscle pubocoxigeo is 2 cm behind (inside) the hymen. How that muscle contraction can avoid hymeneal tear if behind it? This is anatomically impossible. The definitions of vaginismus (contraction of the muscle) do not explain the non-consummation. PROPOSED DEFINITION OF VAGINISMUS Vaginismus is the presence of recurrent and persistent involun-

tary conducts to prevent penile, fingers, speculums, tampons, etc. vaginal penetration. Occuring not only at the time of penetration, but also in advance against the threat of it. These conducts include: genital, extragenital and the response to stress. SEXUAL CONDUCTS Genital motor conduct: the involuntary contraction of the perineal muscles surrounding the outer third of the vagina. Genital no motor conduct: excitatory genital lubrication, poor or absent, predominance of sympathetic tone, causin pain. EXTRAGENITAL CONDUCTS Board knees, lumbar lordosis increases, cover the genitals with her hands, etc. REACTION TO STRESS Tachycardia, palpitations, sweating, tachypnea, crying, etc., by adrenergic discharge. CONCLUSIONS The cause of unconsummated marriages (hymen intact) in patients with vaginismus are extragenital avoidance conducts penetration an reaction to stress, which I consider essential to include them in the definition of vaginismus.

**Title: RELATION BETWEEN OSTEOPOROSIS AND MALE AGE-RELATED HYPOGONADISM**

*Author(s): Dr. Santiago Cedrés.; Dra. Goñi Mabel;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Uruguay*

**Abstract:**

Male age-related bone loss is caused, as main factor, by idiopathic hypergonadotropic hypogonadism that occurs with advancing age. The study of the effects of sex steroids on bone physiology in men has recently highlighted bone pathophysiology. All men with hypogonadism should have their bone mineral density (BMD) measured, because It is known that it is low in this men. OBJETIVES: Review the BMD in hypogonadal men that consulted for sexual dysfunction. METHODS: BMD measurements were performed in the lumbar spine (LS) and femoral neck (FN) using Osteodensitometry Equipment, results compared with same age not hipogonadal men with T-score and Standard Deviations (SD). Hypogonadism was defined by calculating Free Serum Testosterone (FT). RESULTS: 33 patients were included. The mean age was 54. All of them had hypogonadism as the only risk factor for osteoporosis. There was a relation between reduction of FT with reduction of BMD. 13/33 had T-Score > -1.0 SD (normal BMD) with low hypogonadism and 4/33 had T-Score < -2.5 SD (osteoporosis). The observed reduction in BMD in the LS and FN did reach statistical significance.

**Title: RELATIONSHIP ATTITUDES AMONG MEN WHO BUY SEX IN AUSTRALIA**

*Author(s): Hilary Caldwell; John de Wit;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Aim This paper examines the attitudes of men who buy sex, regarding their primary relationships (or lack thereof). It is based on a qualitative study that explored the experiences of long-term clients of commercial sex in Australia. Method The study used online advertising to recruit men who had purchased sex about monthly for more than one year. Participants completed an online semi-structured, anonymous questionnaire assessing their demographic characteristics and then wrote narratives about how buying sex had affected them. Data from 47 participants could be included and were analysed using an interpretive phenomenological approach. Results While no questions were asked about men's relationship status, 87% (n = 41) disclosed their relationship status. The disclosures and statements made in their written narratives indicated that their relationship status was an important impetus for buying sex, regardless of being single or partnered. Single participants explained why they were single, whether it was by choice or circumstance; partnered participants explained why they did not conform to expectations of monogamy. Participants directly compared commercial sex to relationship sex in terms of quality and quantity, and some considered commercial sex to be better value financially. Conclusion The results highlighted that primary relationships (or lack

thereof), were considered important by these participants when buying sex, even though motivations to buy sex were similar. By placing emphasis on the importance of primary relationships and then comparing them negatively to commercial sex, they created ambiguities within narratives which is worthy of further research.

**Title: RESEARCH: PATHS SEXUAL AFFECTIVE LGBT YOUTH IN URUGUAY**

*Author(s): Myriam Puiggrós; Juan José Meré; Paribanú Freitas; Stella Domínguez; Helena Modzelewski; Fiorella Cavalieri;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Uruguay*

**Abstract:**

Considering the epidemiological dynamics of HIV / AIDS in Uruguay and the priorities of the response thereto and INLATINA FRANSIDA NGOs, together with the Institute of Fundamentals and Methods of the Faculty of Psychology have arisen conduct an unprecedented exploratory research aimed at generating data on knowledge, representations and practices of young people gays, lesbians and trans about HIV / AIDS. Recognizing the absence of specific national studies on youth and sexual diversity, we propose a comprehensive, integrated and multidisciplinary insert and examine the problem of risk of HIV / AIDS within the dynamics of identity construction of young gays, lesbians and trans. We emphasize building processes and practices affective trajectories – sex – young LGBT identity from a rights perspective, health promotion and prevention. It is based on a qualitative study conducted cuantantitativo and 35 youth identified themselves as LGBT, recruited through snowball technique, (Snowball sampling), which were surveyed, open a structured interview (Rincon, Arnal, Latorre, & Sans, 1995, p. 310) and an exercise chart exposure biographical trajectory based on biographical research approach (Cornejo, 2006). The data obtained are used as inputs and strategic indicators to move from anecdotal to the scientific evidence on the state of citizenship of LGBT people in Uruguay.

**Title: ROLE OF HYPNOSIS AND SEXOANALYSIS IN THE STUDY OF SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Loredana Otranto; Tatiana Strepetova; Rosa Bochicchio; Domenico Trotta;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

We analyze the relations between hypnosis and sexuality and its relationship with the sexoanalytical approach. If the latter has as privileged subject of its attention the sexuality, we have to take into consideration the role of the eroticism into the hypnotic field. Since the first hypnotic experiences of Charcot and Bernheim, several authors of the hypnotic school (DL Araoz, HG Beigel, P Cantaño et al.) were concerned with the comprehension and the treatment of the different sexual problems. Hypnosis, through the trance, the induction of a relaxation state and the reduction of the conscious resistance, eases the access at the individual's inner world, with the intent to modify the cognitive and emotional dynamics that cause the sexual dysfunction. The main aim of the sexoanalysis is the erotic dynamic's comprehension. For this purpose it makes use of the systematic observation of the dreams and of the erotic fantasy. Hypnosis and sexoanalysis share the treatment of the erotic imagery. In the sexoanalysis, the disturbed imagery's modification, that in some kinds of hypnosis is influenced by the therapist's intervention, is entrusted to the patient.

**Title: SELF ESTEEM AND BODY IMAGE OF LOW-INCOME WOMEN. A PERCEPTION OF SEXUALITY IN POPULAR SOCIAL CLASSES**

*Author(s): Ana Carolina de Melo Magalhães; Patricia Alexandra Santos Schettert do Valle;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

We aimed this study to understand how is the relationship of these women with your body and your sexual satisfaction and investigate whether their bodies and their sexuality really would be the triggering factor for their personal concepts of recovery and self esteem. The body and social classes are so intimately linked, where the body constitutes human beings and letters in the eyes of others. Methodology: This was a qualitative and quantitative study that investigated 26 women participating in the program “Mulheres Mil” MEC / IFRJ / Realengo. We used a mixed questionnaire as a tool for data collection and a post-workshop questionnaire addressing the most recurrent themes from the analysis. Women are in their majority white, with an average family income of two minimum wages, with a mean age of 46 years. The profile of women shown somewhat contradictory when 79% of them say they like their bodies, but when we asked a self-description, only 4% used physical features and still negative. We saw that 58% feels attractive, and 85% like to have sex, but only 34% say they have an orgasm and 26% preferred not to answer about the question. For half of the women, their greatest achievements are linked to marriage and raising children, only 4% of such achievements related to work. We conclude that women themselves satisfied with their bodies, their sex life, but the most important factor for self esteem would be successful as a mother and wife, being recognized by these merits to society.

**Title: SERVICE TO FAMILIES AND VICTIMS SUSPECTED OF SEXUAL ABUSE: THE CHALLENGES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE**

*Author(s): Arnaldo Risman; Gabriela Vieira; Rosania Figueira;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: paedophilia is a syndrome of socio-demographic character, historical, cultural, and possibly. On the importance of the problem of paedophilia and to clarification for the society, was created the research project “Pedophilia: in defense of a developing body”. Objective: the objective of this work is to expose the difficulties presented in sessions conducted by the project, as well as, the main demands made by patients and their families. Material and methods: in total were conducted so far 45 calls in setting 6 and therapeutic home visits, for 5 cases assisted by the project, from January 2010 to April 2011. The cases were referred by the Forum of the region of Vassouras/RJ, through issuance of court order to attend. During clinical practice interventions were carried out through semi-directed case histories, interviews and method of free sessions, to allow investigations into the family dynamics, the suspected symptoms of sexual abuse, and family awareness of the damage caused to the victims. Results: there was fear of family disorganization, and scapegoating the maternal “betrayal of daughter” with your partner. The alleged victims showed symptoms such as anxiety, excessive whining, low academic achievement, irritability and sadness. Conclusion: it has been the training needs of health teams in General keywords: Paedophilia, sexual abuse symptoms aso.

**Title: SEX AND THE UNDER-CLOTHES : GLOBALIZATION AND THE RESHAPING OF THE YOUTH IN KENYA**

*Author(s): Valerie Opiyo;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Kenya*

**Abstract:**

Kenya burgeoning commercial and the public sector have been embraced by global changes and today it has become a preserve or marketplace of political and sexual information, enticing eager audiences with expert radio programs, newspaper gossip columns, and foreign romance novels (McQuick, 2007: 29). In this paper, we argue that the new shape of social and economic cohesion emerging in Africa now must be understood within the context of the consumer culture and trends moderated by technology based on commodities rather than physical ventures. New forms of romance mediated by the internet and global economy tend to emerge and alter non-heteronormative sexualities in diverse locales; short-change the diasporic cultures and intimacies; triggered commoditized sex and romance in tourist circuits; and transformed and transgressed family relationships (Brown, 1978:7). Consequently, the results of what we have in urban Kenya, is the youth suffering with what I call ‘deranged cosmology’. I seek to answer questions such as: how are the urban youths in a globalised environment challenging and re-interpreting existing social imageries about them as irresponsible, vulgar, rebellious and dangerous social entities, and how are these imageries shaping their expectations and the social realities they encounter on daily basis via the music, media advertising and even the internet? How are youths using the borrowed marketplace to reconstruct alternative social and political frameworks that can ‘liberate’ them from the infinite contradictions of underdevelopment?

**Title: SEX APPEAL MARKED BY WHITENESS IN BARCELONA: CONSTRUCTING THE SELF AND THE OTHER AMONG LESBIANS**

*Author(s): Katucha Rodrigues Bento;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The diversity of color, religion, culture, political ideologies, geographical origins, and the markers of differentiation, separate groups into a social hierarchy. Such separation works as an invisible veil, marked by the discourse of whiteness, embedded on colonialism, sexism, xenophobia, racism. Whiteness absorbs aspects that involve directly to a dialectical construction of discourse – set on a dimension of power and domination – and the articulation of markers of difference – inscribed by a stereotyped body. My focus in this research is on the discursive dimension of white Spaniards homosexual women who live in Barcelona, to interpret the social problem delimited by whiteness. My objective is to consider the implications patterns of whiteness in sociability of white homosexual women with other women (non-white). I explore the complexity of these women’s desire, or the curiosity to be with a different woman. Both elements may contain colonial discourses: explore lands and “exotic” bodies. The in-depth interviews and ethnography in lesbian’s parties helped me to explore the construction of self, as women who like women, and the “other” women, in a sense to understand the production of markers of differentiation and privilege. I will discuss the dimensions of race, gender, sexuality and nationality as the fundamental intersectionality to focus their selves and the “other”. The inscription of white women into a racial order may help us to understand how the difference is socially structured in Barcelona and point to possible directions to transform differences into a meaning of sexual, racial, cultural, political, gender diversity.

**Title: SEX EDUCATION: A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE**

*Author(s): Cândida B. Vilares Gancho; Maria Estela B. Zanini;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Since 1990, Colegio Bandeirantes, a secondary high school in Sao Paulo, has faced Sex Education as an education task. Thus, the school created a regular course whose objective was to motivate children and teenagers to think and discuss about their values so that they could “live” their sexuality with pleasure and responsibility. The course was implemented in Junior High School in 1992; and in 1999, in the first year of High School. Each year around 2.000 students take this course, with 18 multidisciplinary teachers. The course is well evaluated by students and is highly accepted by families. What makes the course successful is that, since its beginning, it has broken with the so-called traditional Sex Education in Brazil, which is influenced by medical, hygienic and religious beliefs. The Sex Education course at Colegio Bandeirantes has its basis in scientific information, not leaving aside various family values and diverse religious values, since our students come from diverse backgrounds. Its main characteristic is its pedagogical function, leading to an independent perspective, that is, facing Sex Education as a way for our students to be critical and inquiring citizens. Other decisive successful elements in the course include the multidisciplinary team of teachers, who are constantly and highly trained, and the pioneer use of various teaching techniques: games, debates, class discussions, films, etc.

**Title: SEX THERAPY – DOES IT WORK?**

*Author(s): Elsa Almås; Brurberg KG; Wenche Fjeld; Wenche Haaland; Kjell Olav Svendsen; Haakon Aars; Karianne Thune Hammerstrøm; Mary FLeming Tollefsen; Dagfinn Sørensen; Liv Merete Reinar;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Norway*

**Abstract:**

The effects of sexual therapy interventions for sexual problems, A Systematic Review Landmark BF, Almås E, Brurberg KG, Fjeld W, Haaland W, Hammerstrøm K, Svendsen KO, Sørensen D, Tollefsen, MF, Aars H, Reinar LM. The Norwegian directorate of health commissioned a systematic review of the effects and effectiveness of sexual therapy. The review was limited to psychological, psychosocial and educational interventions, within the context of information, counseling and treatment for sexual dysfunctions. The topics covered were sexual dysfunction – males, females and couples In chronic illness, for physically or mental handicapped, in gender and sexual identity problems, for the sexually traumatized, for sexual offenders and problematic sexual arousal patterns. We performed a systematic search in the following databases: Cochrane Library, Medline, Embase, Cinahl, Psycinfo and Svemed in 2008, and the search was updated in 2011. We screened 4061 titles and abstracts, constituting 2805 unique articles and retrieved more than 900 articles in full-text, There were no age or language restrictions. Articles that were found relevant after appraisal in full text were critically appraised concerning methodical quality. This was done by two people independently and using published checklists. 50 articles filled the inclusion criteria, with 15 systematic reviews and 35 articles, covering more than 600 scientific publications. 9 systematic reviews and 34 randomized, controlled trials on the treatment of sexual dysfunctions and 6 systematic reviews and one RCT on sexual offender treatment: We performed the first meta-analysis of the effects of sexual therapies for these conditions.



**Title: SEXUAL ABUSE OF INFANTS***Author(s): Amelia Del Sueldo Padilla; Olga Beatriz Marega;**Modality: Oral**Country: Argentina***Abstract:**

Sexual abuse of infants is one of most complex topics we can approach especially from the pedagogical point of view because of its many connotations related to a personal and family sphere. The issue can be analyzed from different points of view: anthropological studying how through the different stages of history this practice has been a constant in every culture with its corresponding load of different meanings and nuances: clinical, describing the different psychological, physical and sexual consequences which in the short, or long term cause suffering to innocent victims due to this type of ill treatment; psycho-social where we are able to analyze the text and context, where close bonds may be able to achieve a solution towards a common project or may repeat social mandates and subjectivities. And also from the legal and educational point of view, look into strengths and weaknesses that contain and/or detain us. In this paper we will be dealing with the educational aspect, oriented towards the prevention and detection of ASI giving information and facilitating techniques to be used by teachers and thus, permitting these to be carried out in schools. It is necessary to be able to internalize situations, either real or imaginary, first "in ourselves" so as to understand in depth the damage caused to and the pain of those who have been, those who are and whose who, to our shame, will continue to be submitted and defenceless "sufferers" of this cruel reality.

**Title: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS UNDER THE ADOLESCENT UN SYSTEM***Author(s): Silvia Piedade de Moraes; Maria Sylvia de Souza Vitale; Leanna Silva Meirelles Dutra;**Modality: Oral**Country: Brazil***Abstract:**

**Objective:** To present frameworks discussed in international conferences and summits of the UN (United Nations) elucidating the trajectory of achievements in sexual health and reproductive rights in adolescence. **Methods:** Bibliographic survey on the official website of the Economic Comisión for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN body, in the area of conferences and summits. We used the reports on Children, Education, Gender, Human Rights and Population and Development. **Results:** We found eighteen papers, six of which were Conference on Population and Development (Rome - 1954; Belgrade - 1965, Bucharest - 1974; Mexico - 1984, Cairo - 1994; Cairo +5 - 1999), two Conferences on Human Rights (Tehran - 1968, Vienna - 1993), about two childhood (World Summit for Children -1990 and special Session of the General Assembly on behalf of children-2001) and three on education (World Education Forum, 2000; Meeting the mid of the International Consultative Forum on education for All - 1996 and the World Conference on education for All -1990) and five on gender issues and women (World Conference on Women Beijing + 5 - 2000 World Conference on Women, 1995 World Conference on Women - 1985, World Conference on Women-1980 and the World Conference on Women-1975. **Conclusion:** The paper deals with twenty-seven year history of changes in the design of reproductive rights and sexual health in adolescence. These are fundamental points that mark the laws of several countries, including Brazil, the rights of sexual and reproductive health in adolescence as a human right.

**Title: SEXUAL ANHEDONIA AND ANEJACULATION IN MEN***Author(s): Domenico Trotta; Tatiana Strepetova; Loredana Otranto;**Alice Triuzzi;**Modality: Oral**Country: Italy***Abstract:**

Male orgasm is the final act of a biological and an emotional response to sexual excitation. The orgasmic response is usually associated with ejaculation. Not always. In fact, some men don't ejaculate until several seconds after orgasm. And some men who are physically unable to ejaculate during intercourse might find that they are still able to ejaculate and to have orgasms when they masturbate. In other cases the male sexual climax occurs before a man wishes it or too quickly during intercourse to satisfy his partner or there is a delay or absence of orgasm, despite sufficient arousal or lengthy sexual acts. Most of time orgasm and ejaculation is coupled with sexual satisfaction and enjoyment; in other cases can be impaired and cause frustration. As when there is a difficulty or an inability to ejaculate or when orgasm is not associated with pleasure. Difficulty and inability to ejaculate or orgasmic anhedonia are uncommon causes of sexual dysfunction. Possible causes include chronic health conditions, surgery and medications. A psychodynamic cause should be taken into consideration in the absence of medical evidence. A delay or an absence of orgasm can be connected to a desire problem. As a decreased desire for sexual activity, an aversion to genital sexual contact or a dystonic erotisation linked to a gender identity disorder, a problematical relationship with the other, and to a daunting sexual dynamic.

**Title: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, ORGASM AND ORGASMIC DYSFUNCTIONS IN COLOMBIAN FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS***Author(s): Rocío Guarín Serrano; Laura Cadena Afanador; Ana Maria Mujica Rodríguez; Bernardo Useche Aldana;**Modality: Oral**Country: Brazil***Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Studies on the sexual behavior and the prevalence of female orgasmic dysfunctions in the Colombian university population are scant. This data is relevant for designing effective sexual health prevention / promotion programs. **Objective:** To analyze the sexual behavior, characteristics of the orgasmic phase and prevalence of orgasmic dysfunctions in female university students from Bucaramanga, Colombia. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study using a structured questionnaire with a random sample of 627 female college students stratified by educational institution. Descriptive statistics and inferential nonparametric and parametric tests for significance were used in data analysis. The level of significance was set at  $p < .05$ . **Results:** Women's Median age was 21. Prevalence of masturbation was 34%; prevalence of vaginal sex was 78 %. Prevalence of anorgasmia was 22.52% and 24% of women reported experiencing difficulty reaching orgasm. One out of three women who do not masturbate reported anorgasmia. The odds of having an orgasm was 8 times higher in women who had masturbated compared with women who had not masturbated (OR: 8.35). The odds of having an orgasm in women experiencing sexual desire was 29 times higher compared with women who do not experience sexual desire (OR: 29.45). **Conclusion:** Anorgasmia and difficulty in reaching orgasm are associated with the perception of sexual desire and the practice of masturbatory activity. Understanding these findings in the particular sociocultural context and the relational life of these highly educated women will contribute to the construction of sex education programs aimed at the promotion of their sexual health.

**Title: SEXUAL COMPULSIVITY, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG TREATMENT-SEEKING MEN IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Marco de Tubino Scanavino; Ana Ventuneac; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo; Hermanno Tavares; Maria Luiza Sant'Anna do Amaral; Bruna Messina; Sirlene Caramello dos Reis; João Paulo Lian Branco Martins; Jeffrey T. Parsons;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Sexual compulsivity (SC) is highly prevalent and associated with sexual risk behavior, but rarely investigated outside of United States. The goal of this study was to examine the associations among SC, anxiety, depression, and sexual risk behavior in a SC treatment-seeking sample (patients) and control non-SC sample in São Paulo, Brazil. **Method:** Eighty-eight men who met diagnostic criteria for sexual addiction, and 64 men who did not meet this criteria completed assessments that included the Sexual Compulsivity Scale, Beck Anxiety and Depression Inventories, and questions on sexual behavior. **Results:** Patients reported higher SC, anxiety, and depression scores, and a greater number of casual sexual partners. A higher proportion of patients reported sex under the influence of drugs and sex with casual partners as compared to controls. Fewer patients reported sex with their main partners and vaginal sex with casual partners in comparison to controls. There was no difference among patients and controls on sex under the influence of alcohol and the use of condoms during anal or vaginal sex intercourse with casual partners. Logistic regressions examining sexual risk behavior revealed bivariate associations of SC, anxiety, and depression with no/infrequent use of condoms during anal sex with both main and casual partners, but anxiety was a significant predictor over above SC and depression while adjusting for sociodemographic factors and HIV status. **Conclusion:** The study provides important data on the connections between SC, negative affect, and sexual risk behavior among men with and without SC in São Paulo, Brazil.

**Title: SEXUAL DESIRE AND SEXUAL ENJOYMENT AS CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP FOR INITIATION OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN TEHRAN**

*Author(s): Dr. Rouboolah Ghatrifi;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

**Abstract:**

•This report is the finding of a broader study on early sexual activity that presents the findings from focus group discussion, In depth interview and Informal encounters with college students in Tehran. Although We don't have any quantitative research about rising of sex activity before marriage but Changing the norms about the acceptability of sex activity before marriage, which may altered with globalization, in particular exposure to western media and popular entertainment. Based on the believes of most participants in this study premarital sex has been risen. when does sex matter? How does sex matter? Participants believed that sexual needs sometimes are uncontrollable and may be lead to high risk behavior. We use grounded theory approach. This model demonstrates relationships between premarital sex and sex desire and enjoyment.

**Title: SEXUAL FUNCTION: DOES SURGERY TO TREAT URINARY INCONTINENCE IMPROVE IT?**

*Author(s): eliane goldberg rabin; Maria Emilia de Barba; José Geraldo Ramos;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Aims:** The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) is a scale to assess sexual dysfunction in women. This study compared sexual function of women with urinary incontinence before and after surgical treatment. **Methods:** This nonrandomized clinical controlled trial was conducted in the Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre and in Irmandade Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Porto Alegre from August 2009 to November 2011, to evaluate the sexual function of women with urinary incontinence that underwent surgical treatment (Burch or sling procedure). The sample comprised 38 women that answered the FSFI questionnaire before operation and six months after the intervention. **Results:** Thirty-eight women were included in the study and signed an informed consent term. Mean age was 48.3 years; all were sexually active, had studied for at least eight years (65.8%), had steady partners whose mean age was 54 years and with whom they had lived for a mean 22.5 years. The desire and arousal domains improved significantly after surgery for all the women included in the study. **Conclusions:** The patients that had cystocele had an improvement in sexual function in the discomfort and pain domain. **Keywords:** Female urinary incontinence. Sexual dysfunction. Urogynecology. Surgical procedures. FSFI.

**Title: SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN TRANSWOMEN AFTER SEX REASSIGNMENT SURGERY**

*Author(s): Mariateresa Molo; Chiara Michela Crespi; Valentina Mineccia; Chiara Manieri;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** The study aimed to investigate satisfaction and sexual functioning in a sample of transwomen, who have undergone Sex Reassignment Surgery (SRS) at least one year ago and to compare their sexual functioning with a control group composed of women without Gender Identity Disorder. **Materials and Method:** The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and WHO quality of life questionnaire (WHOQOL-100) were used to collect data. The questionnaire was completed by 25 transwomen and 25 women without GID diagnosis stratified by age, educational level and social-demographic characteristics. For transwomen we also investigated possible complications and the satisfaction related to surgical outcomes. **Results:** Most transwomen showed good sexual functioning. Surgery in transwomen enabled satisfactory sexual intercourse in 90% whereas they showed lubrication difficulties in 55%. Approximately 10% of the patients referred that they were afraid of pain. Most participants reported an increase of sexual arousal and ability to achieve orgasm after SRS. Almost all participants were able to achieve orgasm during sexual intercourse and the majority reported a change in orgasmic feelings. Surgical satisfaction was generally high, despite a relatively high complications rate. This study showed some differences between transwomen and control group in sexual functioning and sexual satisfaction. **Conclusions:** Sometimes after SRS sexual functioning is a problem for transwomen and is associated with pain and poor lubrication but generally most subjects are satisfied. Specific interventions to support sexual activity and function in women with GID are needed.

**Title: SEXUAL FUNCTIONING, RELATIONSHIP AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMEN POST TREATMENT FOR GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER: A PARADOX**

*Author(s): Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale; Maureen Reynolds; Dale Rajacic;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Background: The majority of women cancer survivors in Canada identify sexuality and relationships as major quality of life concerns. This study examined the associations between women's sexual well-being, relationships, and quality of life after treatment for gynaecological cancer. Methods: 36 women, 5–66 months post treatment for various gynaecological cancers completed semi-structured interviews and the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy (FACT). Multi-method, intersectional analysis of interview and instrument data produced a picture of sexual and relationship well-being, quality of life (QoL), and the complex, conditional associations between them. Results: Women were 34–83 years old, with 57% currently, 30% formerly married, and 13% single. 73.7% of currently married and 20% of the unmarried reported sexual activity in the past 4 weeks; however, only 26.4% and 42.9% (respectively) reported satisfaction with their sex lives. Compared to 14–50% of women in the general population, 64% of this sample met criteria for overall female sexual dysfunction. In qualitative interviews the main sexual problems reported were lack of desire and pain/discomfort. Although there was considerable diversity, the majority of sexually active women reported having sex “for the sake of their partners.” Evidence of poor sexual function and well-being was accompanied by evidence of higher satisfaction with intimate relationship and quality of life than in general population samples, with intersectional analysis uncovering complex conditionalities and associations. Conclusion: The association between sexual function, well-being, relationship satisfaction and quality of life is complex, requiring attention to intersectional analysis to be understood.

**Title: SEXUAL HEALTH: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

*Author(s): Sarah Hawkes; Claudia Garcia-Moreno; Igor Toskin; Venkatraman Chandra-Mouli;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Suíça*

**Abstract:**

Background: In 2010 WHO convened an expert consultation to formulate recommendations and strategic directions for sexual health. One specific recommendation, derived from the consultation was to develop a conceptual framework on sexual health that clearly outlines the elements of sexual health and how it overlaps and differs from reproductive health and the role of sexuality. Method: The WHO Department of Reproductive Health and Research established consultative process, including a review of the existing evidence, conducted interviews with key informants and held expert consultations to address the aforementioned recommendations. Results: The document “Towards a conceptual framework for sexual health: understanding and improving sexual health for all” was developed during 2011–2012. The document starts by reviewing the history of the concept of sexual health, and presents definitions of the key components of sexual health. The intersection between sexual health and reproductive health programmes is presented, along with a detailed discussion of the fundamental role of sexuality in both sexual and reproductive health outcomes. The social/structural determinants of sexual health outcomes are outlined, along with determinants at the meso and individual levels. The conceptual framework outlines the central role that key sexual health concepts of autonomy, individual choice and protection of human rights play in achieving health and development outcomes. Conclusion: The document proposes new ways of ‘framing’ sexual health in order to reach the widest audience, which in turn can influence and deliver positive approaches for ensuring sexual health for all.

**Title: SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS – THE ROLE OF MINORITY STRESS**

*Author(s): Katherine Ebacioni; Professor Marita McCabe;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Despite the minority stress model being a promising theoretical framework for understanding the disproportional mental health problems seen in homosexual and bisexual people, it is yet to be empirically tested in its entirety. Most studies have only examined the relationship between psychological distress and one of the four proposed stressors independently. Thus it remains unclear which of these stressors is most closely associated with psychological distress. The aim of the present study was to examine which of the four minority stressors (discrimination, perceived stigma, internalised homophobia and concealment) was most strongly related to psychological distress. A total of 57 participants (67% male, 33% female) aged from 18–61 ( $M = 24.46$ ,  $SD = 6.88$ ) took part in the study. Of those participants, 40 identified as gay or lesbian, 13 identified as bisexual and 4 identified as pansexual. On average, female participants were more likely to conceal their sexual orientation and tended to report higher levels of psychological distress compared to male participants. Results found psychological distress was most strongly associated with internalised homophobia ( $r = 0.51$ ).

**Title: SEXUAL RIGHTS AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY: AN APPROACH FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

*Author(s): Lilia Virginia García Sánchez; Restrepo Inés Elvira; Ruiz Sternberg Angela María;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Colombia*

**Abstract:**

Persons with intellectual disability (PID) have been historically excluded from information and educational issues on Sexuality, and Sexual and Reproductive Rights. The social model on disability as the actual paradigm beyond the clinical model, integrate sexuality and sexual and Reproductive Health, as part of the holistic development of every individual from the human rights perspective. In consequence, social, ethical and more equitable practices urge to be developed from different fields. Objectives: To advance towards the understanding on prevalent stereotypes about PID sexuality, and sexual and Reproductive rights, issued from different sectors and social actors in Bogotá, Colombia. Methodology: A qualitative and phenomenological study based on an intentional and social representative sample of 15 focus groups. The information was recorded and systematized using software AtlasTi 6.0. The results were analyzed and interpreted according to the described categories with triangulation of the information. Results: Sexuality stereotypes of PID were identified in all groups, as the result of a prevalent clinical model, which assumes deviant and pathological manifestations on this group. Although some rights on sexual and reproductive health are recognized, the majority of groups, revealed doubts about the PID capacity to their exercise, particularly the reproductive rights. Conclusions: The study reveals the average misinformation on this topic, and the crucial need to implement public educative policies, including medical and health workers, faculties and universities. Future studies must include families and PID perspectives in health issues as the main protagonists facing new paradigms according with the ONU Convention and the human rights perspective.

**Title: SEXUAL RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS RELATED TO SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Dr. Seri Wendob;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: United Kingdom*

**Abstract:**

Sexual rights are human rights related to sexuality. The recognition, protection and fulfilment of sexual rights is a prerequisite for attaining the highest standard of physical and mental health and wellbeing. While a number of States now recognise the link between respect for sexual rights for all people and other development issues, including health, education, inequality and poverty. A large number of countries have laws which violate and contravene sexual rights for all people, especially women and girls, people living with disabilities including HIV, LGBTI individuals and young people among many others. Sexual rights violations include, although not exclusively, laws that criminalise sexual behaviour, stigmatise young people's sexuality and sexual expression; forceful and forced mutilation of sexual organs in the name of culture and/or science and coercive sterilisation. Inhumane laws and policies collude with right-wing ideas about women that entrench gender inequality that exposes women to unsafe abortion practices. Denial of sexual rights impacts on an individual's ability to choose and to live a happy, healthy life. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)'s Declaration of Sexual Rights provides an important framework for sexual rights programming and advocacy that is inclusive and transformative. A number of IPPF's member associations, have integrated this framework in their service delivery points based on the principals of non-discrimination, respect and dignity for all people. This oral presentation will discuss IPPF's best practices in sexual rights programming in a number of countries around the world and share insights on how these practices can be replicated.

**Title: SEXUAL RIGHTS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND ACADEMIC FEMINISM**

*Author(s): Simone Andrade Teixeira;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The present research is part of my PhD thesis which sought to identify and analyze the strategies used by feminist researchers in the field of public health to incorporate the theme of sexual rights (DS) and reproductive rights (DR) in their teaching activities. Interviews were conducted with academic research groups performed at the following Brazilian public universities: the Universidade de São Paulo; Universidade Federal de São Paulo; Universidade de Brasília; Universidade Federal da Bahia; Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro. The data obtained was analyzed using content analysis based on Bardin and the results include: the research has been the main strategy for insertion of the given theme in teaching and extension; feminist identity of the researchers is recognized as facilitator approach to the DS; there is not a specific discipline on DSDR in the groups studied; the post graduate students are the main targets of approaches; gender is the main triggering topic for discussions on DSDR, abortion is the most discussed topic in research and teaching, followed by sexual diversity and violence against women; DR are more discussed than DS; only two researchers study specific 'sexual rights' / 'sexuality'; qualifications of health care professionals that treat / welcome people with different sexual orientations is not approached; maternal health is not approached, heteronormativity is still the prevalent thought in the field of public health.

**Title: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR IN MSM LIVING WITH HIV**

*Author(s): Karla Urriola Gonzalez; Cirilo Garcia Cadena;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

In this paper we study the phenomenon of sexual risk behavior in men who have sex with men (MSM) living with HIV-AIDS. MSM living with HIV-AIDS are a vulnerable group due to social conditions and representations of man been taken into Mexico. Sexual risk behaviors of MSM group and the presence of HIV-AIDS on them, increase the risk of reinfection and spread of the virus. Medicine has developed new tools to improve the quality of life, but also have an impact on the way how the MSM with HIV / AIDS live their sexuality. At present there is a discrepancy between these new contributions if doctors have no influence or risky sexual behavior among MSM with HIV. This research proposes to establish the prevalence, classification and the factors involved in risky sexual behavior among MSM with HIV / AIDS, determining how they relate to biological factors (CD4, viral load, adherence to HAART, STI, executive functions), psychological factors (self-esteem, depression, perceived stress, internalized homophobia and perceived family support) and social factors (social homophobia, male social identity, HIV discrimination, habits), to determine the bidirectional causal inference between health and sexual risk behaviors. It will use qualitative and quantitative approach with a design analytical observational study is cross-type, with the characteristic nested case-control in a cohort will con75 men (MSM) living with HIV / AIDS attending the centers Social Security and the Ministry of Health for medical care in Nuevo Leon, Mexico and 75 HIV-positive MSM.

**Title: SEXUAL RISK-TAKING IN MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN: THE IMPACT OF CULTURE AND STIGMATIZATION**

*Author(s): Jac Brown; Wab Yun Low; Raymond Tai; Wen Ting Tong;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to investigate the impact of culture on sexual risk-taking behavior in men who have sex with men. **Method:** This study considered culture by comparing Malaysian (n = 234) and Australian (n = 123) men who have sex with men on internalized homonegativity, stigmatization, and rejection in an online survey. **Results:** There were different condom usage scores reported with Malays and Chinese reporting higher condom usage than Caucasians. There were no significant correlations between condom usage and IH and shame for any of the three cultural groups. While IH did not differ by relationship status, shame did, with single MSM reporting higher levels of shame than those MSM in relationships. Level of support as measured by outness and personal IH and immorality of gay behavior were most highly related for Malays, followed by Chinese and then Caucasians. There were no significant relationships between shame and level of support as measured by outness. **Conclusions:** These results suggest that living in a society where sexuality is suppressed such as Malaysia, appears to be related to taking extra care in self protection against STDs. This appears to be the situation where there is ready access to information on sexual health, such as is available in Malaysia. These results are discussed in terms of the minority stress model and how this impacts on sexual risk-taking behavior.



### Title: SEXUAL THERAPY, EMDR AND INTERNAL PSYCHODRAMA WITH SEXUAL COMPULSION

*Author(s): Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieri;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Objective: The author proposes a theoretical and practical association between classical sexual therapy, EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing) de Shapiro (2002), and Internal Psychodrama de Moreno (1974), working with patient sexual compulsive with abusive behavior with children and their own clinical history of sexual trauma. Methodology: Studing a case of man 47 years old, high social and higher level of education, doing interventions with EMDR Protocols aiming reprocessing some episodes of sexual abuse suffered in his childhood and the actions as an adult abuser; applied protocols of Internal Psychodrama about sex scenes traumatization in his childhood and adolescence, and aiming Psychosexual Education in his development and adult sexual role without violence. Results: With 20 psychotherapy sessions, the patient developed autonomy behaviors of control in situations with internal and external triggers of sexual abuse behavior. In a cycle of 18 months of therapy presented a relapse of virtual abusive behavior only with children from internet stimuli. Key Words: Sexual Compulsion, EMDR, Internal Psychodrama, Sexual abuse.

### Title: SEXUAL VIDEO-STIMULATION AND COGNITIVE EVOKED-POTENTIALS: A TOOL FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN SEXUAL DESIRE

*Author(s): Mariateresa Molo; Castelli Lorys; Perozzo Paola; Cotroneo;*

*Vighetti Sergio;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Italy*

#### Abstract:

Object: despite the modern tests in use for diagnosing and assessing sexual disorders, there is not any objective psychophysiological test to evaluate human sexual desire. In a previous study Vardi et al. found a decrease in auditory P300 wave amplitude when healthy subjects were exposed to sexual videos and proposed this method as a tool to evaluate sexual desire disorders in a clinical context. The aim of our study was to replicate the data in a healthy sample to examine the validity of Vardi's method. Materials and methods: 70 healthy subjects were exposed to different auditory stimuli using an oddball paradigm. Auditory P300 amplitudes (CZ electrode) were obtained while subjects were exposed to sexual or neutral (sport and cartoons) videoclips. Results: auditory P300 amplitude showed a statistically significant decrease when subjects viewed the sexual videos compared to neutral videos.

### Title: SEXUALITY AND AFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS IN THE ADOLESCENCE

*Author(s): Ana Luiza Dias Batista de Souza; Maria de Betânia Paes Norgren;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The adolescence period is characterized by significant physical, psychological and social changes. Hence, the adolescent will have to build his/her identity; the implications are: choosing one's profession, adoption of values and the development of sexual identity (Erikson, 1970). At this moment, several risk factors may lead to unwanted consequences for his/her development: an early start of the sexual activity (ABDO, 2004) that due to lack of adequate guidance may lead to premature pregnancy (especially among the lowest classes of society – CAMARANO, 1998; OPAS); abortion, STDs, AIDS, school evasion; abusive relationships; violence. Taking into consideration the impor-

ance of these problems, UNIBES has been developing, since 2006, the project: Health and Quality of Life, a program that discusses many issues such as: sex and sexuality, body, anatomy; menstruation and pregnancy, birth control and STDs, affective relationships, life project. The love choices, the sexual and affective relationships, the ideas of dating and having relationships are fundamental to the adolescents. During this period, the relationships get more complex and more intimate because the couple shares feelings and secrets (Bee, 1997). The aim of this qualitative and quantitative research is to understand how people from 15 to 29 years old understand those affective/sexual relationships, as well as to evaluate if those social and educational programs are able to change their opinions about their own relationships. Thus, the files of 260 people who participate in the program will be studied. They will answer questionnaires, have activities and will be evaluated before and after the workshops.

### Title: SEXUALITY AND BODY IMAGE IN WOMEN AFTER BREAST CANCER

*Author(s): Daniela Barsotti Santos; Alain Giami; Manoel Antônio dos Santos; Elisabeth Meloni Vieira;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Introduction: Breast cancer alters dramatically the sexual life of women who experience this condition. The experience of breast cancer takes place in social and individual contexts involving cultural standards, gender identity and its interactions with body image. Objective: To investigate the consequences of breast cancer experience and treatment in women's sexual life. Methods: This qualitative study was based on the Sexual Script Theory in which interviews, focus group discussions and thematic groups were conducted. The material was categorized, triangulated, and analyzed according to thematic content. Each thematic category was related to a determined level of sexual scripts. Participants: 36 women submitted to breast cancer treatment. Results: On the level of cultural scenarios a discourse on sexuality that includes gender, sexual attractiveness and definitions of sexuality is highlighted. On the level of interpersonal scripts the current and previous relationships with the partner is analyzed; and on the level of subjectivity scripts the sexual life after cancer with reports about improvement, worsening and no modifications is discussed. Four sexual scripts were identified: 1. Sexual script involving clearly defined traditional gender roles and sexuality restricted to the sexual act. 2. Sexual script embracing gender roles in a diffusive way with valorization of women's well-being and sexual pleasure. 3. Sexual script of exacerbated valorization of sexual life. 4. Sexual script of the elderly. Conclusions: Knowing some sexual scripts of sexuality in the breast cancer available in Brazilian society may contribute to better care of patients by health-care providers. Key-words: 1. Sexuality; 2. Breast neoplasms.

### Title: SEXUALITY AND HIV PREVENTION IN BRAZILIAN AND COLOMBIAN ADOLESCENTS

*Author(s): Bernardo Useche Aldana; Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieri;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Two different studies conducted among Brazilian and Colombian high school students obtained similar results about the importance of discussing sexual pleasure as an integral part of HIV/AIDS prevent programs. In Brazil, eleven thousand teenagers from Butanta, a district in Sao Paulo, participated in a series of "AIDS Constructivist Sociodrama" (ACS), and HIV/AIDS prevention intervention designed in 1996 by the first author. The effectiveness of the intervention was evaluated with a pre and post test sexuality/HIV questionnaire. In Colombia, two thousand high school students from Santander State responded to a different sexuality /HIV questionnaire and a subsample of 70 teenagers from a community of internal refugees participated in several sessions

conducted with the ACS methodology. The analysis of the quantitative data in the Brazil study showed positive and significant changes in HIV prevention attitudes and behavior. Statistical analysis of the Colombian data shows the complexity of sexuality during adolescence which is often missed in HIV prevention programs for this population. The analysis of the qualitative data generated from ACS in the two countries emphasizes the importance of personal and honest communication including issues of sexual diversity and sexual pleasure in the implementation of sexual health programs aimed at youth. The authors propose ACS as an effective tool for promoting sexual health. Key words: AIDS Constructivist Sociodrama, sexuality, adolescents, prevention, research, Brazil, Colombia.

**Title: SEXUALITY AND INTERNET SOCIABILITY**

*Author(s): Bruno Zilli;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This proposal is motivated by EroTICs, an exploratory research project on sexuality and the internet, sponsored by APC, the Association for Progressive Communication, and carried out by several research teams around the world. The project addressed how online communication and media regulation shape sexual practices and notions of sexuality rights. In Brazil, it was conducted by a collaboration between the Latin American Center on Sexuality and Human Rights (CLAM/IMS/UERJ) and Sexuality Policy Watch (SPW/ABIA/Columbia University). Data was gathered at Orkut, a Google-owned social network popular in Brazil in the mid- to late-2000s, hosting virtual communities of all sorts. We analyzed (i) lesbophobic attacks and responses to them in several Orkut communities; and (ii) a community for the defense of inter-age relationships. Both revealed new dynamics of online interaction, including issues of online sociability, self-regulation, online protection, access control, and a variety of contexts for internet-mediated sexual exchanges. Lesbophobic remarks prompted engaged reactions by women (lesbians and non-lesbians) and men, defending free sexual expression. Advocates of inter-age relationships showed awareness about attempts to use pedophilia to justify the violation of internet user's privacy, while rejecting the category. Both instances were analyzed as emerging forms of activism, departing from conventional norms of offline political action. Working on a micro-political level, they illuminate the possibilities opened by the internet in its interface with sexuality.

**Title: SEXUALITY AND VIOLENCE:: ARE THEY RELATED?**

*Author(s): Ruben J. Hernandez-Serrano;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

We are living in a violent world everywhere. In Venezuela the situation is critical. A recent survey from OVV at our University, just published, shows an increase in Violent Facts related to Sexuality. We will present this data. In Latin America the situations with few exceptions are almost the same. Sexology has a role in prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Our prison systems are a complete failure, with too many violent incidents, in supposed secure places. On the contrary the situation there is even worse. Education is the first priority in public policies in L.A. Ability to work and places to do it are Second Human Rights, specially Human Sexual Rights (Valencia 1997) are also very important in our socio-cultural environment. We will discuss a strategic plan to overcome this complex and difficult situation.

**Title: SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SEXUAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

*Author(s): Gang Fang;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: China*

**Abstract:**

China's sexuality education in schools has been carried out progressively, but there are lots of controversies on the concept of sexuality education. The author is committed to advocate "sexual human rights and gender equality-based sexuality education in schools". "Gender equality" in sexuality education has been gradually accepted, but the nature of sexual human rights, diversity of gender equality is still subject to misunderstanding and exclusion. Based on a summary of experiences on sexuality education in schools, and focusing on clarifying some misunderstandings in the fields of sexual human rights, adolescent's sexuality and reproductive health rights, the present paper deeply articulated the urgency, necessity, possibility of sexuality education; also proposed the construction of sexuality education system based on sexual human rights, reflection and implementation of sexual rights in sexuality education in teaching practices, and so on. Some sexuality education projects chaired by the author were used as examples in this article to show how to illustrate human rights in the content of sexuality education and teaching. Finally, some recommendations about promoting sexuality education in schools based on human rights were proposed. Key words: sexual human rights, sexuality education, gender equality.

**Title: SEXUALITY EDUCATION: THE AGENTS AND THE KNOWLEDGE OF ADOLESCENTS IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW**

*Author(s): Silvia Piedade de Moraes; José Roberto da Silva Brêtas;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objectives: This study is the result of research that sought to understand the social representations of adolescents in conflict with the law on sexuality, identify behaviors related to sexuality, sexuality education received and the subjectivity of the subject. Methods: A qualitative study with nine female adolescents in under socio-amid open. We used the assumptions of Social Representations and data collection was through interviews with four guiding questions. Results: Data were organized in a figure of Social Representations in the peripheral system more focused on sexuality education with types of agents and information. Conclusion: It was noticeable that the social representations of adolescent sexuality considered as the result of education received by its agents. Sexual behaviors showed learning reworked in context, revealing to them the importance of being in the "normal" sexual scripts learned from the peer, socio-institution, school, women, family, partners, magazines and daily life. The institution has gained great importance in the socio-educational role being in front of the school and the family. The couple showed greater influence on learning of sexuality, but also where circulating misinformation and taboos. The sexuality of adolescents is represented by foundations of shame, fear, pleasure about gender differences, sexual freedom, morality and a negative view on female sexuality. The Social Representations are anchored in the discourse of the eighteenth century about sexuality marked by aegis medical hygienist transmitted by subjectivities and reinforced by agents of sexuality education.

### Title: SEXUALITY IN THE PRACTICE OF NURSES CARING FOR BREAST CANCER PATIENTS FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

*Autor(s): Lilian Cláudia Ulian Junqueira; Elisabeth Meloni Vieira; Manoel Antônio dos Santos;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Breast cancer affects an area of the female body that is symbolically linked with sexuality, maternity and female identity. It gives rise to uneasiness both for the patient and her family and for healthcare professionals. The aim of this study was to investigate how sexuality is incorporated into the professional practice of caring for patients who have undergone mastectomy, through male and female nurses' discourse. This was a descriptive exploratory study that was developed using a qualitative approach. Thirty-two male and female nurses who were providing care for breast cancer patients participated. In-depth unguided open interviews were used to gather data. The starting point was the question: "How do you place sexuality within your professional practice?". This material was then subjected to content analysis, with the aim of identifying and constructing units of meaning that would allow thematic categories to be formed. The data were interpreted with support from the theoretical reference framework of gender perspective. Six categories emerged from the analysis: 1- Communication of sexuality according to gender; 2- Women who care for women; 3- Breast cancer and sexuality: the disciplining effect of heteronormativity; 4- Sexuality and medical power; 5- Gender differences in sexuality; 6- Gender violence. As a potential contribution, it is hoped that this study may raise new knowledge regarding the interface between sexuality and oncological care, thus promoting capacitation among nurses and other members of the multiprofessional team, so as to encompass the issue of sexuality within healthcare production.

### Title: SHADES AND LIGHTS OF THE FEMALE'S SEXUALITY

*Autor(s): Alicia Cortejarena; Liliana Burgariotti; Lidia González; Patricia Granja; Diana Kornhauser; Viviana Tóbi; Laura Caldiz; Analía Tablado; Marisa Labovsky; Patricia Riopedre; Dora Daldevich;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Argentina*

#### Abstract:

**Objective** We are a group of women dedicated at female's sexuality. This group is composed by medical doctors and psychologists. Lately, we recognized the phenomenon produced by female erotica literature, readily accessible and diffusion usually mouth to mouth. We seated out to investigate and to reflect on the matter, since this material appears in the consultations and is subject of conversation in different groups of women. **Material and Methods** This population is composed by women presumably orgasmic, between 20 and 72 years old. All of them residents in the city of Buenos Aires and connurbans zone. For the data collection, we used semi structured interviews; that allow deepening in more intimate and complete description of their sensations, feelings and pleasures, before and after the reading of these erotica material. Later, we also worked with focal groups that had shared the reading of this erotica literature. We centered in the plurality and variety of attitudes and experience. **Results** These methods allow to receive a rank of important confidence, granting and emotional to the description of practices and tastes and feelings of female sexuality, which allows to us to make a description about this subject. **Conclusions** The results of this work opens lines of investigation about the female sexuality, to understand y recognized its complexity. It's doubtless that the necessities of erotica's feelings, their desires and pleasing, constitute one history even no written.

### Title: SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL HEALTH: THE EXPERIENCE OF PUERTO RICO AND THE CARIBBEAN

*Autor(s): Carlos E. Rodriguez-Díaz; Carmen M. Velez-Véga;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Puerto Rico*

#### Abstract:

**Objective:** Understand social policies as they affect social determinants of health for sexual health promotion in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean. **Method:** The proposed presentation is a result of a process of policy analysis of the social policies in the context of sexual health in Puerto Rico and its impact on populations and groups that face health disparities as a result of being identified as non privileged in this social context. The presentation highlights the application of social policy analysis and research in identifying the social determinants of health affecting sexual health promotion from a social justice perspective. The methodology is qualitative, including interviews to key informants and analysis of document. **Results:** We were able to evidence how social determinants of health are disproportionately affecting sexual health promotion, disease prevention and care needs of several groups including women, men who have sex with men and sex workers. Furthermore, the evidence demonstrate that social policies in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean are perpetuating the difference among people at risk for sexual health conditions through the institutionalization of ideas related to sexual practices or sexual identity. **Conclusions:** There is a need to understand the negative effects of social policies on the social determinants of health that disproportionately affect sexual health. This is vital in order to propose, and formulate social policies including public policies that are within a social justice perspective of public health.

### Title: SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF SEXUAL EXPERIENCES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. IMPORTANCE OF SEX EDUCATION

*Autor(s): Rosa del Carmen Saeteros Hernández; Giselda Sanabria Ramos; Julia Pérez;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Ecuador*

#### Abstract:

We conducted a cross-sectional qualitative study to determine the sexual experiences of university students and the corresponding social implications. We administered a questionnaire through a web survey, and used focus groups to gain a deeper understanding of the students' sexual experiences. Mailboxes labeled "Ask me, I'm not watching you," through which anonymous student questions were collected, were installed in the Polytechnic Campus. The main findings reveal a lack of knowledge about sexuality. High risk attitudes and behaviors are influenced by social factors such as: few opportunities available in social settings, peer pressure, learned or lost values, machismo/sexism, use of alcohol, and discrimination and avoidance of taboo themes. The results demonstrate the relevance and necessity of the research as well as its significant social implications. University-level sexual education aims to ensure a positive, pleasant, safe, and healthy sexual experience that includes not only the incorporation of basic knowledge of health and hygiene, but also integrates knowledge, skills, assertiveness, self-esteem, ethical values and morals that will transcend healthy sexual behavior. The demands that society places upon higher education require that it respond by training students to become competent and caring professionals who are goal-oriented and aware of their needs and those of their society.

**Title: SOCIAL RELATIONS OF GENDER IN FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS: AN INTERVENTION SOCIODRAMÁTICOCONSTRUTIVISTA**

*Author(s): Ana Lúcia Cavalcanti; Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieiri;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objective: To identify the social construction of gender in family of origin which confirms sexual dysfunction promoting awareness and sensitization of women to deconstruct myths values and beliefs about gender and sexuality. method: Work performed at the Center for Sexual and Reproductive Health – Casa SeR Cidade Tiradentes, east of the City of São Paulo, in partnership F & Z – Advisory and Development in Education and Health Ltd and the Catholic University of Goiás. Method used Constructivist-sociodramatic- Couples, Families and Groups. The theoretical and methodological interventions socio-dramatic method consists of three steps: heating nonspecific and specific action, and sharing. We selected 09 women attended the House be, mean age 30 to 65 years, complaining of sexual dysfunction (desire, arousal and orgasm). Group closed with a session every fortnight and three hours for seven consecutive weeks, subjects worked were: gender, sexuality, reproductive rights, menopause and family. Group coordinated by a director and auxiliary ego that recorded in writing, all sessions with the informed consent of users. Submitted to a semi-structured questionnaire, the Female Sexual Function Inde (Rosen 2003). Results: The structure established historically unequal power between men and women, as well as the enhancement of sexual freedom for men and not for women. Brand women's lives by low self-esteem, lack of autonomy, power and dependency expressed sexuality in society and in contributing to women's sexual dysfunctions  
 Keywords Sociodrama, sexual dysfunctions, gender, relationship couples, autonomy.

**Title: SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF SEXUALITY IN SCHOOL ROUTINE BASED ON NARRATIVES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS OF THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO**

*Author(s): Maria Jose Dias de Freitas; Jose Roberto da Silva Brêtas;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Study focusing on Social Representation aims to identify the representation of teachers about sexuality in schools, the main difficulties faced by them, how they identify the manifestations of sexuality of children and pre-adolescent concept which they have on the subject. The focus group as a technique for data collection unveiled the difficulties and lack of teachers participating in the study in relation to issues of sexuality education. The lack of knowledge of the subject provided information and observe that stereotypical beliefs about the subject are represented in the school routine in the form of prejudice and indifference. The ignorance is due to three factors: their formation is not embraced this type of content, the socio historical constructions and adult-centered view about sexuality. From the investigation it was possible to know and develop a training plan for teachers. Keywords: education, sexuality, teachers, professional qualifications.

**Title: SOCIO – HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL INFLUENCE IN THE SEXUALITY CONSTRUCTION OF TEENAGERS FROM A SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Luiz Fabiano Zanatta; José Roberto da Silva Brêtas; Lúcia Borghi Possetti;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Recognizing the sexuality as a social construction resembles to say that the practices and desires are also culturally constructed, depending on the diversity of people, worldviews and manners existing, even when integrated in only one country, as in Brazil, and beyond, in the world. The aim of the study was to observe the influence of the socio-historical and cultural, in the construction and expression of the sexuality of teenagers of a Social Movement in Brazil. This is a qualitative study, with ethnographic profile, built by Participant Observation. The study was conducted with 18 teenagers, where 10 boys and 08 girls. The period of integration into the search field occurred between the months of December to July 2012, totaling 110 hours of observation. The results show that sexuality is something that manifests itself on the influence of a set of normalizing practices that have permeated social and cultural conceptions of the proper context of coexistence of subjects. It is apparent, therefore, that the unconscious mechanisms from source social confirm the subjectivity of the subject so that the intrapsychic does not originate only from one individual psychology, but in collective rules that are fully internalized. It is concluded that learning of sexuality during adolescence, it is a process of trial personnel and sexual culture impregnation group. Learning constitutes in the familiarization of representations, values, gender roles, rituals of interaction and of practices, present in the historical notion, social and that print brands in the sexual culture of each society.

**Title: SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS FOR THE USE AND NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTION BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS IN LATIN AMERICA**

*Author(s): Kathy Cordova Pozo; Arnold J.J. Hagens;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Bolivia*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: In Bolivia, 3 out of 10 adolescents (in average) are or were pregnant. In an intensive survey carried by CERCA Project in 2011 in three different countries (Nicaragua, Ecuador and Bolivia), we wanted to find out which are the socio-economic factors that motivate early sexual relations and which factors influence adolescents to not use contraception. Many interesting aspects were discovered as well as similarities between these three countries. Aim. Is to study the socio-economic factors that influence the use or non-use of contraception between adolescents in Bolivia, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Methods. The study group consisted of adolescents between 13–18 years old of Bolivia, Ecuador and Nicaragua. We did a survey to a 12 neighborhoods in Managua, 4 secondary schools in Ecuador and 24 schools in Bolivia. Although the groups are not similar, we find similarities in the findings for factors that influence the use of contraceptives. Results. Factors as the use of alcohol, gender, self-esteem, communication skills, religion, economic situation and use of information and communication technology (ICT) have a significant influence in the use of contraception. A significant positive correlation was found between these factors and the age to startup sexual relations. The knowledge of this influence can change the strategies for education in sexuality and new policies to reduce early conception, STDs or HIV. Conclusions. Socio-economic factors may be associated with the use of contraception and the startup of sexual relations.



### Title: SOME THINKING ON POPULATION MOBILITY AND PREVALENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES

*Author(s): Daqi Xue;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: China*

#### Abstract:

Some thinking on population mobility and prevalence of venereal diseases Daqi Xue Sex Research Center, Peking University Health Science Center, Xueyuan Rd, Haidian District, Beijing, China, 100083  
 Abstract: In this paper, the important role of large population mobility on the prevalence of venereal diseases has been presented. The population migration has also played a crucial role in the spread of venereal diseases throughout the development of human history, both domestic and abroad. The paper points out that there are no national boundaries in regard with the venereal diseases. Great emphasis should be given on the prevalence of pathogens within regional and international. Key-words: population mobility, prevalence of venereal disease, pathogens.

### Title: STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART: ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES GIVE VOICE TO A POVERTY OF SEX EDUCATION

*Author(s): George Turner;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

#### Abstract:

The purpose of this qualitative case study was to explore how adults with mild intellectual disabilities live out their social-sexual lives. Adults with intellectual disabilities (ID) are often assumed to be asexual or incapable of having sexual lives, resulting in a paucity of research-based knowledge. Research and educational efforts with this population have focused largely on basic sexuality education and abuse prevention, defaulting to safety over the possibilities of human connectedness. This case study, informed by heuristic inquiry and guided by an emancipatory research paradigm, was an investigation of self-reported views, values, and desires of five adults with mild intellectual disabilities regarding relationships, romance, and sexuality. Data sources included observations and a series of interviews, which gave participants the chance to give voice to their social-sexual experiences. Data were analyzed utilizing both deductive and inductive coding along with narrative analysis. Results indicated that adults with ID value a life filled with relational passion and connectedness. They desire rich, pleasure-driven social-sexual experiences beyond the typical abuse prevention focus of disability services. Case studies of the five participants are based on their individual perceptions and experiences. Cross-case findings are presented on the poverty of sex education discussed by participants. This study offers a more psychologically and socially-aware perspective in an effort to dispel mainstream society's stereotypical portrayal of disability and sexuality.

### Title: STRATEGIC HOLONIC STRUCTURAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

*Author(s): Ma. Graciela García-Hernández; Eusebio Rubio-Aurioles; Nadine Terrein-Roccati;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Mexico*

#### Abstract:

Aim: to present the systemic sexuality theory and its clinical application in psychotherapy The systemic sexuality theory proposed by Rubio-Aurioles (1998) considers the sexuality as a system integrated by four holons or potentialities, eroticism, gender, reproductivity and affective bonding. Every person has a level of development and a level of conflict of each holon and a level of integration of the system. With this theory, we can assess the structure of a patient and then plan strategic interventions in order to solve the conflicts, achieve the development and integration of the sexual system.

### Title: STRESS, SEX HORMONE-BINDING GLOBULIN AND SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN YOUNG MEN AND ADULTS

*Author(s): Carolina Miranda do Amaral e Silva; Nuno Monteiro Pereira;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Increased levels of sex hormone binding globulin, the SHBG, is one of the alterations of the aging male. However, many men between 18 and 40 years old present this change and sexual dysfunction. In order to correlate stress, high levels of SHBG and sexual dysfunction, this study has supposed that the increase in SHBG levels in young and adult men can cause of sexual dysfunction and that the stress can be a determinant of increased levels of SHBG in the same group. The sample consisted of 12 men in the ages that were defined, 7 of them with a diagnosis of sexual dysfunction (experimental group) and 5 of them without sexual dysfunction (control group). Quantitative variables (age, SHBG, TT and TL) were subjected to methods of Pearson and Spearman, with weak correlation, except for the correlation between SHBG and TL. Qualitative variables (stress and sexual dysfunction) were analyzed by the test of hypotheses using a significance level of 5%. Through the R free statistical software and finally the t-Student test, it presented  $p = 0.2048$  for the experimental group and  $p = 0.8841$  for the control group, showing that stress doesn't cause a rise in SHBG. With respect to sexual dysfunction, it was the  $p = 0.06658$ , not enough to prove that the increase in SHBG cause sexual dysfunction. For most concise results, it's necessary to increase the number of the sample and the informations about clinical state and lifestyle of patients. However, it doesn't rule out the importance of the study.

### Title: STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON THE TIMING OF KEY LEARNING TOPICS WITHIN SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

*Author(s): Bernadette Duffy; Amanda Smith; Jenene Burke; Nina Fotinatos;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Australia*

#### Abstract:

Identifying appropriate curriculum content in sexuality education is heavily reliant on a number of factors within and beyond the school environment. Despite national and international sexuality education guidance, curriculum in this area tends to be inconsistently delivered in Australia, particularly in relation to the timing of topics. Young people have an important role in informing the timing of content. This research investigated the perspectives of 12 to 15 year old secondary school students ( $n = 100$ ) regarding their sexuality education learning experiences and preferences. A mixed-method approach (quantitative surveys and focus groups) was used to capture the perspectives of these participants in two government schools within a low socioeconomic area of regional Victoria (Australia). Over 50% of students identified that each of the 25 provided topics should be introduced by the end of primary school, which is often much earlier than mandated within the curriculum. The reasons reported from young people themselves emerged within four key themes: (1) sexuality education as potentially protective; (2) the role of sexuality education in preparing students for secondary school; (3) that topic timing should match the growth, development and maturity of students and (4) the importance of progressing topics beyond puberty. Students in this research challenge educators to reassess the timing of sexuality education content delivered in many classrooms in Australia. Best practice in the delivery of sexuality education, is dependent on the ability to consult with young people and understand how to best meet their needs and interests, within the context of their lives.

**Title: STUDY ON PAIN MANAGEMENT OF PAIN CAUSED BY PENIS INSERTION (SEXUAL PAIN)**

*Author(s): Jun-Qing Wu; Li Song-Lin; Jian-Zhong Zha;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: China*

**Abstract:**  
 [Abstract] Objective: To discuss the formation of related system of women's studies that could promote the clinical practice services. Methods: The latest research results on sexual, neural and brain mechanisms around the world that introduce the ideas and methods of medical ethics, evidence-based medicine and epidemiology to solve, integrate and adjust though the clinical experiences and related researches on pharmacy, pharmacology and pharmacodynamics in past 20 years. Results: There is a differences on the determinant of "disease" between traditional medicine (disease medicine) and sexual medicine that as "survival" and "quality of life" as a standard respectively. Pain caused by penis insertion with pleasure does not affect survival. Therefore, it has not faced squarely to traditional medicine as nowhere to seek medical advice for a large number of patients. It is difficult to carry out laboratory testing for treatment of pain caused by penis insertion by traditional medicine model, and few positive findings. Thus, it is difficult to targeted therapy. The desired objective is achieved easily by the ideas and methods of evidence-based medicine. The physiological factors of pain caused by penis insertion do exist like nerve hypersensitivity caused by strong pain, inhibition on endocrine system caused by negative emotions produced by neurotransmitters, the repair of vaginal mucosa's high stretch need under high sensitivity condition. Therefore, we should enhance the researched on corresponding clinical therapy. Conclusions: The management system on pain caused by penis insertion will help to enrich the content of women's studies, and promote its clinical application and development.

**Title: SURPRISE! YOUNG PEOPLE'S SEXUAL INFORMATIONAL NEEDS ARE NOT WHAT SEX EDUCATORS EXPECT**

*Author(s): M. Chakkalackal; Catarina Sofia Domingues Gomes;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Netherlands*

**Abstract:**  
 Sexual reproductive organisations tend to concentrate on providing the basics to young people about sex and sexuality, like how to avoid getting pregnant or getting a sexually transmitted disease. While this information is very important from a public health perspective, it doesn't actually address the majority of young people's sexual health informational needs or their sexual realities. At this presentation, we will share the kinds of insider information about what young people are really looking for based on over 3.4 million visitors to our Love Matters India sites in English and Hindi and our Hablemos de Amor site in Spanish. Take home messages: – What brings young people to a sexual health site is very different from what sexual health organizations expect – Young people's sexual informational needs and interests differ depending on which countries they come from – Focusing on pleasure-positive messages appears to be a more effective way to engage young people than disease prevention messages alone.

**Title: SUSSEXO: EDUCATIONAL WEBSITE**

*Author(s): Sheiva Cherman;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**  
 In January 2012, the website Sussexo.com.br was launched, with the goal of educating, informing, answering questions, and analysing the new behavioral, sexual and emotional trends of the Digital Age. The purpose of this tool is to study sexuality together with social success, analyzing body awareness and emotional choices. Fulfilling this goal,

the website contains the following channels: • Articles, where it is discussed virtual sex, bisexuality, sexual conflicts, relationships and other 42 subjects • Questions, where our readers are free to clarify any of their doubts, anonymously • Today's Commentary, where we discuss the news • Speech Videos • Exposure of the books of author Sheiva Cherman about sexuality and relationships Since we live in a globalized world, we also offer content on oriental sexuality, mainly from India and China, both places where Sheiva studied. Sheiva, the website's founder, is a psychoanalyst who works with individuals, couples, families and groups, and has also studied Sexology in 1981 in Argentina. She helps patients for over 30 years in her private office. She's author of three books, and has worked on the TV, radio and the print media. The recently launched website already has a large audience. On Facebook, we have more than 175,000 followers to date. Our goal is to educate Internet users about their options regarding how to experience sex and pleasure post-Digital Age. We believe, after observing our huge success on social media platforms, that our website has surpassed our original goals.

**Title: SYNERGY BETWEEN SEXOLOGY AND PARENTS OF LGBT CHILDREN FOR REAL SOCIAL CHANGE: AN EXAMPLE IN SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SPEAKING COUNTRIES**

*Author(s): Luis Perelman; Rinna Riesenfeld Robinson;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**  
 We will present advances in the development of support, education and advocacy groups of parents of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender children since we contributed to create the Spanish and Portuguese speaking network Asociación Internacional de Familias por la Diversidad Sexual (FDS) in 2002 with members 25 countries in the Americas, the Iberian peninsula and as far as Mozambique. FDS groups are inspired in the PFLAG association in the USA; there are also European and Asian groups. FDS will have held its fifth convention in Lima Peru in June 2013 The interaction between a better knowledge of sexuality, confronting homophobic and transphobic attitudes and beliefs and a modeling of good communication in the family provides a quicker and more profound change and real and heartening communication and support within the family. We have provided training, advocacy and written books like Papa Mamá Soy gay (R Riesenfeld) Sexual health advocates and clinicians can accelerate the fight against homophobia when they identify and ally themselves with parents and groups that are active and caring, where they make sure the home is the safest place, and face with their children homophobic situations such as bullying in schools for children that are LGBT or perceived as such. Family Acceptance Project of San Francisco provides evidence for the work. The stories and experiences are exhilarating, powerful and moving, showing that inconceivable political and cultural change can happen when families are really involved and parents are supportive and truly accepting of their children.

**Title: TÉCNICAS ERÓTICAS EN TERAPIA SEXUAL DE PAREJAS**

*Author(s): Ezequiel López Peralta;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Colombia*

**Abstract:**  
 It is common when studying sexual problems to consider in the first instance the functional aspect of sexuality rather than the erotic factor. This is the reason why on the therapeutical action plan, is important to integrate different techniques of erotic enrichment, to be more effective. The indications of the psychosexual therapy, prescription medicines and other resources of sexual medicine, will be more easily incorporated by the patient if they come with information and techniques that can expand their erotic repertoire. It is important to recognize the role of all the senses, along with suggestions to develop

erotic creativity and sexual fantasies. The Sensory Focus, the erotic fantasies practices, self-knowledge development skills, the erotic literature referencing, the assertiveness of the erotic behavior, the development of specific erotic skills such as kissing, touching, the sexual environment set up and the incorporation of sex toys, are some of the examples of interventions in erotology.

**Title: TEEN PREGNANCY. THE CASE OF STUDENTS AND FORMER STUDENTS OF MIDDLE LEVEL EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF AGUASCALIENTES, FROM 2008 TO 2012**

*Author(s): Olga Patricia González Guerrero; Silvia Bénard Cakva;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** Understand the factors that influence teen pregnancy from the perspective of women who have experienced pregnancy in adolescence. It is a Study of adolescents between 15 and 19 years in the city of Aguascalientes, Mexico. **Methodology:** Qualitative. Grounded Theory. We did ten depth interviews with women who were pregnant between 15 and 19 years old. Interviews were analyzed and found categories, which indicated the situations that were important to the teenager before pregnancy. **Results:** We found that adolescents who are at risk of pregnancy have a plan of action which will be used, individually, or together with their partners, in case of pregnancy. We also found out that women and their partners look for ways to satisfy unsatisfied needs through their pregnancies. **Conclusion:** the environment, the family background and the dynamics developed with the couple determines the possibility to present teen pregnancy. There are different degrees of pre meditation of the pregnancy. Teenage pregnancy not only depends on information and access to contraceptive methods.

**Title: TELL ME HOW IT IS, A BOOK COLLECTION OF SEXUAL FORMATION FOR BOYS, GIRLS AND ADULTS TOO**

*Author(s): Maria de Los Angeles Nuñez;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Ecuador*

**Abstract:**

These children's books have been developed as an illustrated story series with characters that represent typical family situations in which the children can identify, and will find many answers. There are 3 books for children: "Tell me about my body", "Tell me about your body", "How Was I Born? Where Do Babies Come From?" The characters are Gabriela and Jose Miguel. Like many children their age, they are curious and they want to learn many things about their bodies, the bodies of other boys and girls, and the bodies of adults. They want to learn about how they were born and where babies come from. Their parents understand them and they explain to their children what they need to know. There are a book for parents and teachers; it explains the sexuality of children, their psycho-sexual development, the evolution of their sexual curiosity, and the manner in which to respond clearly and affectionately, depending on the child's age. These books are also extremely useful for parents and teachers since they encourage parents and teachers to compare and then reflect on what is happening in their homes and classrooms, and henceforth adopt a more comprehensive attitude with their children and students. The Collection received the First Prize "Paolo Marangoni" as the best publication in Sexual Education in 2002. It has the approval of the World Association of Sexology, the Ecuadorian Society of Sexology and Sexual Education. This is the 3<sup>a</sup> Edition, 2013.

**Title: TESTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN HIV PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL ROLL-OUT: PRIMARY SCHOOL ACTION FOR BETTER HEALTH, KENYA**

*Author(s): Eleanor Maticka-Tyndale; Rhulangane Mungwete; Oluwemimo Jayeoba;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Countries in subSaharan Africa with generalized HIV epidemics must deliver HIV prevention programming that is effective over widely diverse national populations. Published intervention evaluations address populations that are too small and homogeneous to instill confidence in their generalizability to a national population. This paper presents results of an effectiveness trial of Primary School Action for Better Health (PSABH), a school-based HIV prevention, in 5 socio-geographically and ethnically diverse regions of Kenya. **Method:** 132 primary schools were randomly selected from schools in Nairobi (separately in the city proper and in its informal settlements or slums), Mombasa, Malindi, western Kenya, and Mount Kenya. Grade 6 and 7 students completed surveys before and 22 months after initiation of PSABH. Ordinary least squares and logistic regressions were used to assess the programme effect and dose response on HIV-prevention related knowledge, risk reduction self efficacy and actions. Age, sex, ethnic group, religion and geographic region were controlled. **Results:** 26,461 students aged 11–16 years completed surveys. Statistically significant.

**Title: THE AFFERENT INTERRUPTED WAY FOR PREMATURE EJACULATION TREATMENT**

*Author(s): Augusto Diaz Bautista;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Ecuador*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction.-**Premature ejaculation may be classified in secondary and Primary Secondary premature ejaculation a specific ethiological treatment is employed. For lifelong premature ejaculation several treatments have been utilized: SSRI, PDE5, topical anesthesia and psychogenic drugs. None of these treatments have received approval for true healing treatment. We suggest new treatment for interrupting nervous afferent reflex arc. Ejaculation is a reflex that comprises: sensory receptors, afferent nervous pathways, cerebral sensory motor centers, spinal motor centers and efferents pathways nervous controlled by very complex neurotransmitters mechanism which depolarize perineal muscles, deferents, seminal vesicles, prostate and urethra muscles, begin rhythmic contractions and seminal emission. **Material and methods.-**Men with premature ejaculation have abnormal autonomic reflex pathways because they have an abnormal status called hypersensitivity. This can be proved by several neurophysiological tests. If we interrupt the reflex way, we can delay the reflex response, length the response time, decrease existent hypersensitivity and extend the ejaculatory latency time Supported in this concept and true fact, we perform selective neurotomy to treat PE. We have studied and have proved that men with PE. have hypersensitivity and superficial nervous hyperplasia : a) Anatomical studies b) Neurophysiological studies c) Medical sexual psychological history and physical examination **Results.-** Since 20 years ago, we have performed 670 plain selective neurotomy, 88 selective neurotomy plus venous ligation, 103 selective neurotomy plus Nesbit procedure. Total 354 surgical procedures. **Conclusions.-**1) Good results depend from good diagnosis. 2) Now for us, is the best treatment for PE. 3) Some times psychological support is required.

**Title: THE CONFLUENCE OF STIGMAS IN EXPERIENCES OF DISCRIMINATION IN MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM) LIVING WITH HIV IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Roberto Garcia; Denise Gimenez Ramos;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Since its beginning, the Aids epidemic has established a series of social representations which hampers the daily life of MSM living with HIV, who feel doubly stigmatized due to their sexual orientation. The general purpose of this study is to observe the confluence of stigmas in experiences of discrimination in MSM living with HIV, while it specifically sets out to observe the possible implications that HIV can have for HIV-positive individuals as regards their perception of the disease, themselves as infected persons, their sexual orientation and the situations of vulnerability that are involved. The study is based on the theory of Social Representations, and the essentially qualitative-quantitative method used is the Discourse of the Collective Subject. The 33 participants, aged from 20 to 60 years old, were selected at a Centre for HIV/AIDS Treatment. The results pointed to high rates of internalized stigma evidenced by feelings of fear, rejection, a constant state of alertness, and guilt. The study concludes that this perception was reflected in increased vulnerability, non-use of condoms, and social isolation.

**Title: THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE VAGINAL ORGASM**

*Author(s): Glene Rodrigues Faria; Tania das Graças Mauadie Santana; Vânia Macedo Bressani; Maria Cecília Rossi; Quetie Mariano Monteiro; Maria Theresa Germani;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Title:** The dictatorship of the Vaginal Orgasm > **Goal** – search along heterosexual women with sexual dysfunctions, which practice sexual preference and that practice can obtain orgasm. **Methodology** – Quantitative research conducted interviews with 54 women in a screening service department of sexology Perola Byington Hospital CRESEX. Applied service standard questionnaire consisting of 3 blocks of open and closed questions about life, habits and sexual complaints, which crossed data questions involving sexual aspects and preferred types of sexual preference. > **When** asked about the type of relationship preference, 85.2% reported vaginal intercourse, however, when they report the practice to obtain sexual orgasm, 22.2% reported clitoral stimulation in oral sex as the only way of obtaining orgasm and 14.8% were never able to experience orgasm. Of getting orgasm through oral sex and vaginal intercourse, 25.9% prefer vaginal intercourse All women 22.2% having orgasm with vaginal intercourse preferably posing as vaginal sex > **Conclusions** – It was found that most women put preferably with vaginal intercourse even when getting your clitoral stimulation either by orgasm or when never had the experience of an orgasm, leading us to believe that myths and social taboos and religious relation to exploration and knowledge of own body clitoris, as well as prioritizing pleasure and male orgasm women still carry the preconceived idea of mandatory vaginal orgasm.

**Title: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EMDR THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA AS A RESULT OF INTRAFAMILIAL SEXUAL ABUSE**

*Author(s): Jorge Antônio Rodrigues Barbosa;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The society has developed a great technological knowledge in some areas. However, in some others, the humanity continues with primitive behavior, sexuality is one of them. The study of the human sexuality hasn't reached the level of avoiding that certain kinds of conducts that hurt the human dignity continue happening. The intrafamilial sexual abuse is still a sad reality. This study is sought to examine the psychological consequences caused by intrafamilialabuse sexual in an adult married patient who has children. The EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing)was the therapeutic method used during the 10 one-hour-long sessions in private practice. The patient reprocessed the trauma that had been submitted before, desensitized the remembrance of the episode, and eventually she was able to have a satisfactory sexual performance. "It was something inexplicably wonderful;I finally had my first time! After 14 years of relationship I knew the fullness of sexual pleasure. It was worth talking about, crying, relivingthe past, feeling the pain of this suffering as a 3rd degree burn, and then rejoice in seeing a new skin being reborn.It was a surprising recovery for me, at about 8 years of sexual abuse and more than 20 years living with the sequelae of this trauma" says Ana, 34. It is concluded that the EMDR is an effective therapy in the resolution of psychological sequelae of intrafamilial sexual abuse by enabling the reprocessing and desensitization of the memories of the episode, leading the patient to live a sexually satisfactorylife.

**Title: THE EROTIC EYE. DOCUMENTARY FILM**

*Author(s): Mariano and Adrian Sapetti;*

*Modality: Oral*

*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

**THE EROTIC EYE Documentary Film OBJECTIVES** Artists of different disciplines (literature, film, painting, music) have embodied in his works, archetypes and sexual representations that allow us to recognize in them situations we usually observe in consultations with patients, in daily life, in our friends or ourselves. Whether describing their personal cases or projecting into another imaginary or an alter ego, literary geniuses, filmmakers, musicians, painters, artists anonymous, knew how to condense in his creations varied moments of eroticism and sexuality: masturbation, erection, Oedipus and castration, homosexuality, variants and sexual deviations (paraphilias), tortuous sexuality and the happy, romantic and platonic love eroticism and passion. So we'll see and discuss work and lives of painters and writers such as Artemisia, Bosch, Caravaggio, Dali, Picasso, Egon Schiele, Leonardo. Texts of Henry Miller, Dante, Shakespeare, Anaïs Nin, Neruda and Sappho. Also artists from the show as Gardel, Woody Allen and John Lennon, among others. Learn more about sexuality and art is to learn more about ourselves, let free our creativity and the right to the enjoyment. We try to show how art has depicted the sexual conflict, repression, the different variants erotic, stereotypes and the universal love and sex. Surely, watch this video, will allow to understand that, as Hamlet said, "there is more things in Heaven and on Earth, Horacio, what your philosophy has ever dreamed of".



**Title: THE EVOLUTION OF SEXUAL DESIRE: A VIEW TO LOW SEXUAL DESIRE AMONG WOMEN**

*Author(s): Osmo Kontula;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Finland*

**Abstract:**

Background Sexual desire is a key factor that predicts and motivates sexual activities and behaviors. Seldom have gender differences in sexual desire measured and analysed in nationally representative sex surveys. Even less often have predictors of low sexual desire been studied by qualitative essays. Methods Sex surveys based on random samples from national population registers have been conducted in Finland in 1971, 1992, 1999, and 2007. This survey data was completed in 2010 with 101 qualitative essays from women who had experienced low or completely missing sexual desire. Results Women report frequent lack in their own sexual desire four times more often than men. Women with low sexual desire less often consider sex life important, they quite seldom consider their sexual intercourse very pleasant, and they more often have some problems in their sexual communication and interaction with their partner. In essays determinants of low sexual desire include: women do not feel attractive any more, they do not have enough time together with their partner, they do not receive positive sexual feedback from their partner, they have difficulties to concentrate while making love, they have controlling or violent husband, they have poor sex with their partner, and they have health disorders. Conclusions These issues will be discussed especially based on qualitative study results among low desire women. In most stories appeared some women's personal problems, which were at least partly to be blamed of their lack of sexual desire. Some recommendations will be provided how these problems could be solved.

**Title: THE FRAGILITY OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE FAMILY AGAINST SEXUAL ABUSE: A CASE STUDY**

*Author(s): Risman; Rosania Fiigueira; Gabriela Vieira;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In March of 2012 began a search along the Historic documentation center-COUNCIL of USS, sector responsible for the custody of the court proceedings since the 18<sup>TH</sup> century. Objective: to describe with focus on social, political and legal system in force in the Valley, in 1883, a judicial investigation of sexual assault to a slave free pre-pubere. Methodology: 1) meeting of the Research Coordinator with the Coordinator of the HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL and project interns, for definition and team training for handling scanned book and manuscript files of existing processes. The specialist defined the word "deflowering" to identify sexual assault at the time. 2) In search for theme was selected the case "L" of vast public domain and be considered complete with beginning, middle and end. The considerations text is rich in details, demonstrates the reality of the city's colonial period of brooms and opens for fans and comparative historical research possible with the present. The desire of the research was to demystify the child sexual abuse and pedophilia practices. Have in mind that a priori, it is possible to report the dark side of this vicís of human sexuality, of barriers and prejudices that society carries as inheritance and fear implicit to speaking about pedophilia or even diagnose and report any specific case.

**Title: THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN A SOCIAL REPRESENTACION OF HPV IN A HIGH LEVEL OF INCIDENCE COMMUNITY. THE STIGMA MATTER**

*Author(s): Olga Margarita Murillo Gamboa;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Costa Rica*

**Abstract:**

The gender perspective in a social representation of HPV in a high level of incidence community. The stigma matter. Abstract. This article the propose of show the gender perspective in the social representation of hpv in a community with a high incidence in the virus, even the perspective of stigma, that will be have some health official of the Pococi canton in Costa Rica. The facts came from the PhD research of Margarita Murillo whose topic is "Social Representation of vph and its impact over sexual and reproductive health. Costa Rica" The objective is an analysis of the meanings of health officials of the canton Pococi in relation with the social cultural facts that they consider will be associate with the high hpv incidence. Even the interest is show the no visibility of some basic social facts in publics' health like vulnerability and gender. The analysis of facts was under multimethodological view for each phase, for the analysis it's theory of Social Representations under processes perspective. For the analysis of facts it used Atlas Ti (4.1) program and for speech analysis it used Alceste (Rainier, 1998) In the conclusions and final recommendations, we expect to emphasize the urgent necessity to broach the communities, in sexual health in an integral view considerer the business of vulnerability and gender, and considerer the business of stigma. Clue Words: Gender, social representations, stigma, human papiloma virus, vulnerability, sexual health, public health.

**Title: THE IMPACT OF CYBERSPACE FRIENDSHIPS ON HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS**

*Author(s): Aleida Heinz, Ph.D.; Pedro Briceno, Ph.D;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

The Internet is a tool to be used in an adaptive or maladaptive way, depending on the determination, needs and knowledge of each individual. Although sexuality and emotions are an integral part of most romantic relationships, research on sexual behavior and relationships is not highly intertwined (Dewitte, 2012). In addition to this fact, objective data and research on sexual and emotional behavior through the Internet and the impact that it has on relationships are lacking. Specifically, it is not known if cyber friendships on the Internet correlate with high levels of intense conflicts and break ups among couples, or the contrary, if cyber friendships bring positive outcomes to relationships. This project explores the impact of Internet's cyber friendship on heterosexual's sex life and their open or closed relationships. Central to this study is a questionnaire that deals with sexual, emotional, Internet friendships, infidelity, betrayals, and relationships issues. Self-reported data was obtained from 106 participants, 50 men and 56 women, mostly white (67.9%), committed to open or to closed heterosexual relationships, ranging in age from 18 to 70 years old. Primary attention was focused on how female and male respondents in open or closed relationships engaged with cyber friends, and the impact that it had on their sex life and relationships. The findings led to the conclusion that, on the whole, cyber friendships on the Internet have a negative impact on heterosexual committed relationships, especially a significant negative impact was found on closed relationships.

**Title: THE IMPACT OF EARLY LIFE EVENTS: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND PERINATAL ABNORMALITIES ON THE SEVERITY OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER**

*Author(s): Katarzyna Peichert;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Poland*

**Abstract:**

Objective. The objective is to describe the impact of the early life events (perinatal and developmental abnormalities and child sexual abuse) on the severity of the borderline personality disorder (BPD). Design and method. Participants. 93 outpatients diagnosed with BPD attended in a psychiatric hospital unit, collaborating with the research group of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, specialised in diagnosis and treatment of BPD. Procedure. Adult patients are screened through a clinical psychiatric interview and included in the study if they meet BPD criteria according to DSM-IV-TR. Furthermore, the SCID-II, and the Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised are applied, as well as the Semistructured Clinical Interview for the presence of specific biopsychosocial antecedents. Results. The preliminary results of the study show that the course of the BPD is different in the group of patients with the history of child sexual abuse than within the group of patients who did not face such events in their childhood. No significant impact of perinatal factors on the severity of BPD was found. Conclusion. On the basis of the preliminary results, we can conclude that the history of child sexual abuse in the group of patients with BPD predicts different and often more severe course of the disorder.

**Title: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PELVIC PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN THE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS**

*Author(s): Cristiane Carboni;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Female sexual dysfunctions brought serious problems of quality of life for women and are a taboo among the population. For shame and ignorance of both therapist and patient, this subject was little addressed for a long time but now reappears with professionals better prepared to deal with this problem as physiotherapists specializing in pelvic floor. The aim of this review is to show the importance of pelvic physiotherapist in the resolution and quality improvement of life and health in women with sexual dysfunction.

**Title: THE INFLUENCE OF GENITAL SELF-IMAGE ON SELF-PERCEIVED SEXUAL ATTRACTIVENESS, SEXUAL WELLBEING AND RELATIONSHIP WELLBEING**

*Author(s): Natalie Centmer; Marita McCabe;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Genital image concerns are a prevalent issue in many Western societies. This is evidenced by the abundance of penis enlargement advertisements and increasing popularity of female genital cosmetic surgery. However, little is actually known about the importance and implications of genital self-perceptions for an individual. An online study was conducted to examine the influence of genital self-image on self-rated sexual attractiveness, and sexual and relationship wellbeing. Participants were 992 heterosexual and 1144 homosexual men and women. Results from the study found a positive relationship between genital image and self-perceived sexual attractiveness for both men and women. Furthermore, positive genital image was negatively related to levels of genital self-consciousness during sexual activity and positively related to sexual self-esteem, positive sexual self-perceptions and sexual satisfaction. A positive genital image was found to be positively related

to sexual function for men, but not for women. Genital image did not relate to men's or women's satisfaction with their current relationship. However, it did relate to single men's and women's confidence to meet a new romantic partner. Homosexual men were more self-conscious of their genitals during sexual activity than heterosexual men. These results suggest that individuals who feel more positively about the appearance and function of their genitals are likely to perceive themselves as more sexually attractive, experience a more positive sex-life and greater confidence in meeting new romantic partners. These findings indicate that genital self-perceptions may play an important role in the wellbeing of individuals and warrant greater attention in research and therapeutic settings.

**Title: THE INTERVENTION OF PHYSIOTHERAPY IN VAGINISMUS**

*Author(s): marieli soares graciano;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The vaginismo is defined as a psychosomatic syndrome occurs when involuntary spasm of the perineal muscles, which prevents all or part of the vaginal penetration, preventing intercourse and harming women with vaginismus relationship. We used an evaluation form containing questions open, and closed on a scale analogous Visula faces to evaluate the sexual satisfaction of the sample before and after physical therapy and examination fisico. 42 women aged 19 to 64, average 27, with a primary diagnosis of vaginismus or secundario. The treatment was to the relaxation of the perineal muscles, reduction of tension and pain and improved awareness of genital providing greater control and domain regio. The protocol used consisted of 20 sessions of physical therapy twice a week for 15 minutes with application of infrared in the vulva, perineal massage 10 minutes, 30 minutes of internal vaginal electrostimulation and an outdoor frequency of 10 Hz and pulse width of 700 microseconds and 3 sets of 10 reps of Kegel exercises, always directing women to the realization of correct results were activ. 57% reported being very satisfied, 31% satisfied and 12% insatisfied with their sexualidade. Concludes up becomes important the role of physiotherapy in this dysfunction the sexual, which provided relief of symptoms and improvement of life sexual. According sample heating the region was very nice with good acceptance and generating facility in relaxation. The techniques of physiotherapy great help in the healing process of professional patologia.

**Title: THE INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH FOR PSYCHOSEXUAL STATE AND SEX BEHAVIOR IN CHINESE UNDERGRADUATES OF NEW RESIDENT IN USA**

*Author(s): Prof. Mingyu DENG, M.D., Ph.D.;  
Modality: Oral  
Country: China*

**Abstract:**

Objective: In order to understand the status quo of psychosexuality and sexual behavior among Chinese undergraduates studying in USA, and to discuss the importance of developing sexual counseling and sexuality education for Chinese undergraduates. Method: To conduct "Psychosexuality and Sexual Behavior Questionnaire Investigation" to 126 Chinese undergraduates from five universities in USA. Results: The majority of Chinese undergraduates has misgivings for sexual behavior in university, and is cautious about sexual behavior for fear of possible consequences. Chinese undergraduates have received less sexuality education, they relatively lack sexual knowledge, but they also have the desire of learning sexual knowledge. Conclusions: Universities and colleges are the last station of public sexuality education, which should become the main platform for sexual counseling and sexual education in the light of the fact that Chinese undergraduates in USA generally lack sexual knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to launch comprehensive sexuality education among Chinese undergraduates. Key word: Chinese undergraduates; New resident; Psychosexuality; Sexual Behavior; Sexual knowledge; Sexuality education.

**Title: THE INVISIBLE SEXUALITY OF THE AGING HOMOEROTIC FEMALE OF PORTO ALEGRE**

*Author(s): Zbélide Quevedo Hunter;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

“Do not ask me what it is to be male or female, or how can I describe myself, being a man or a woman. Ask me how can I describe myself as a human being who seeks for more beautiful and harmonic ways of life, that is, how we can create unique ways of describing ourselves, as often as possible, in the social, cultural, humanistic, and historical diversity in which we live (Costa, 1994)” This study aims at understanding the way of being of lesbian women who being over 50 years, live the interface of their homoeroticism, socially invisible, dealing with its temporality within an aging process. We interviewed 24 women, 50 to 75 years old, with open questions, asking them the starting age of homosexual relations, the number of relationships they have experienced (hetero and homo) and what kind of prejudice they have suffered and what professions they have taken. We found out that the majority demystify this invisibility breaking and dodging prejudice and stigma, showing they are women who choose to live their sexuality in a culminating way, many of them after frustrating marriages and having children, distinguishing themselves professionally and assuming socially important leadership. This study also showed that their homoerotic relationship is completed with the quest for friendship, companionship, continuity, involvement and intimacy. The erotic excitement continues to foster a loving memory and the promise of an even more idyllic relation despite the age. The woman’s body tends to stay erotic and become erotic throughout life “the years may reduce the strength, but never block the desire or nullify the answer”.

**Title: THE MEDIA AND THE EROTIZATION OF CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE**

*Author(s): Maria Alves de Toledo Bruns;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The period of life known as childhood is being dictated by fads diffused in the media, which along the last decades has been subtly diluting the borders between childhood and adolescence, thus misconfiguring ways of being a child and an adolescent. In order to be able to understand this process of adultization of childhood, it is opportune to locate it in the horizons of the family, the school, the State, the Church, science, and the media – which as sense formers have been affected in their “solid basis”, especially, by the means of communication and digital media. The present article aims to reflect on such phenomenon as the process of erotization and objectification of the child and adolescent, which, in turn, reflects the dictatorship of the erotization and consumption patterns dictated by the media, focused on meeting capitalist goals. We propose that the family, the school and the other sense formers shall establish an alliance with the means of occupying spaces in the media as to offer society opportunities for reflecting and debating under a critical perspective of the homogenization of patterns that reign in our society today.

**Title: THE PROSPECT OF BOND IN A NATIONAL SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMME. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. COSTA RICA**

*Author(s): Olga Margarita Murillo Gamboa;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Costa Rica*

**Abstract:**

Costa Rica has to create a sex education program based on the promotion of affectivity and the link. In my participation as a principal consultant for training in the methodology of approach and paradigm

theoretical I observe the richness of the approach if link in the entire program on a reproductive health approach. The program is divided into three trimesters whose themes were: Q1: Affectivity and link (promotion of emotional maturity) II quarter: Biology and culture (cultural facts in each región) III quarter: Sexual and reproductive health and decision-making. The strength of the approach is summed up in a phrase of E. Fromm (adjusted to proposition is not quoting word for word): The men and women need love because they have a heart, thinking because they have brain and play because they have skin. The paradigm and the method seeks to focus first on the handling and proper expression of emotions through values and good practices. This program was a pilot scheme in 2012 and currently is being implemented in the levels of seventh, eighth and ninth year of high school in all the country.

**Title: THE RELATION BETWEEN A SEXUALIZED RELATIONSHIP AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CLIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER**

*Author(s): Geoff Goodman; Keiba Edwards; Hyewon Chung;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Objectives. Clients diagnosed with borderline personality disorder (BPD) can manifest dangerous levels of impulsivity, which often include unsafe sexual practices. These clients sometimes impulsively sexualize the therapeutic relationship, requiring a highly trained therapist who knows how to work with sexualization. The goal of this quantitative empirical research study was to identify a sexualized interaction structure (i.e., pattern of reciprocal interaction) in the treatments of five BPD clients in crisis and to determine its association with psychological distress levels. Method. Five BPD clients in crisis participated in six months of three-times-per-week psychodynamic therapy. Clients completed a measure of psychological distress every week. One-hundred twenty-seven sessions were audiotaped and coded using the Psychotherapy Process Q-Set (PQS). Results. Four interaction structures were identified, including the Sexualized Relationship. The Sexualized Relationship reflected the client’s attempts to become emotionally and sexually intimate with the therapist. Sexualized Relationship was the only interaction structure positively correlated with distress levels in all clients for whom weekly psychological distress data were available. Conclusions. A sexualized relationship seems to be a nontherapeutic interaction structure for BPD clients in crisis. An effective treatment model for BPD clients in crisis needs to promote the emergence of empathically attuned interactions as well as supportive and directive interventions as dictated by the client’s individual needs. Critically, these treatments require the therapist’s awareness of the potential for a sexualized relationship to develop and knowledge of strategies to minimize this relationship to decrease the client’s psychological distress.

**Title: THE RIGHT TO DESIRE – WHAT ABOUT PEDOPHILES?**

*Author(s): Tommi Paalanen;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Finland*

**Abstract:**

Sexual rights include the right to express one’s sexuality freely. An obvious limitation to this is the prohibition of harming others. It is a commonly held belief though, that everyone should be allowed to fantasise. How does this principle hold, when a person who does that, is a pedophile? In this paper I will study pedophilic desire from ethical and societal perspectives. I will utilize views from legislation, sex therapy and recent research from sociology and forensic psychiatry. New European Union legislation is tightening its grip on any kind of



child pornography, and the same trend can be seen in other parts of the world too. This includes also drawn pictures and other purely fictional material. I argue that the attempt to criminalize fantasies may be a setback against efforts to prevent mistreatment of children. Recent research conducted by Milton Diamond and his associates shows that use of (fictional) child pornography may act as an inhibitor of actual mistreatment of children. This finding is compatible with the permission giving method of the PLISSIT model, which is designed to release the client's guilt and anxiety and thus to improve her ability to make informed decisions and maintain self-control. As a conclusion I suggest a review of policy towards more reasonable and balanced legislation and jurisprudence that does not demonize pedophiles and draws the line between fantasies and harmful acts, not between right and wrong desire. This would be more effective strategy for harm prevention than the prevailing draconian path.

**Title: THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN SEXUALITY EDUCATION**

*Author(s): Ebita Aikpitanyi; Frank Aikpitanyi;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**

Background: the importance of sexual and reproductive health communication cannot be overemphasized. the essence of this research is explore the sexual and reproductive health related communication between adolescents and their parents cum teachers Methodology: the sturdy was carried out in Oshimilli north Local Government area one of the twenty five local government region that make up Delta state. the research was carried out using both focus group discussion and survey questionnaires to establish the level of communication on sexuality issues between adolescents and their parents/teachers on sexuality issue and also to establish the encouraging and impeding factors to communicating about sexuality. the focus group had an average of 10-12 participants randomly selected and the survey questionnaire was administers to 150 adolescents. Results. the result showed that the level of communication between parent and adolescent and their teachers on sexuality issues was very low, and in some cases non existent. Adolescents were freer in communicating with their peers than with their parents and teachers on sexuality issues because of lack of confidence adult-ism, betrayal of trust and fear of betrayal of trust Conclusion lack of communication between adolescents and their parents /teachers exposes them(the adolescents) to behaviors that can compromise their sexual health. Specially designed sexuality education and trainings is necessary to solve this dilemma.

**Title: THE ROLE OF SEXUAL-SELF CONCEPT, FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY IN RISKY SEX BEHAVIOR**

*Author(s): Tayebe Ziaei; Fatemeh Ziaei;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

**Abstract:**

Introduction and objective: Prevention of risky sexual behavior is one of the important goals to improving the health of the community. Since the risky sexual behavior is influenced by positive and negative aspects of sexual self-concept and Five Factor personality, could it be claimed that these two factors are related to each other and if we identify one, the other one can be controlled? Conclusion of this paper is answer to this question. Methods: Cross – sectional study was performed in Yas Marriage Counseling Center of Isfahan. Farsi version of Goldberg Big-Five-factor personality and Snell's Multidimensional sexual self-concept completed by 84 couples in dating. Internal consistency analyzed by Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire. Relations between the two questionnaires' aspects and were analyzed by Pearson. Results: Mean age of women was 23/1 and for men 26/8 years. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of Goldberg questionnaire was .65 To .86 and for MSSCQ was .68 To .87. Positive relationship was between sexual esteem and openness to experience (r = .46).

**Title: THE ROLE OF TESTOSTERONE HORMONIE IN THE GENESIS OF SYMPTOMS AND SEXUAL DISFUNCTIONS IN AGING MALES**

*Author(s): Claudia Adão Alves; Heloisa Fleury ;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

ABSTRACT The aim of the present study was to establish the correlations among testosterone hormone, suggestive symptoms of Androgenic Deficiency in Aging Male (DAEM), and sexual dysfunctions. The sample definition was made for convenience through medical guiding of male individuals, aged 40-65, with sexual dysfunctions diagnoses classified according to DSM IV as follows : Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder and Male Erectile Disorder. Patients were grouped as to their sexual dysfunctions. Exploratory data analysis was performed where the type of sexual dysfunction presented by each of the following variables: Total Testosterone, estimated free Testosterone, SHBG, TSH, LH, Prolactin, age, diseases, number of children, and marital status was mentioned so as to detect the ones that act on pre-established sexual dysfunctions. In addition to such variables, questions in the ADAM questionnaire have been studied. Statistical analysis was made through frequency Tables (dynamics), line Graphs and ANOVA Table. According to the obtained data, it can be said that the ADAM questionnaire is a significant tool to classify subjects with sexual dysfunctions. With age, such dysfunctions increase, mainly Male Erectile Disorder (T.E.M.), while estimated free Testosterone decreases. Two subjects with arterial hypertension were found to have Male Erectile Disorder (T.E.M.), what may relate the type of disease to the sexual dysfunction. It can be concluded that the suggestive symptoms of DAEM, as well as the sexual dysfunctions are not always related to the testosterone hormone. Although the small sample may jeopardize the statistical analysis, it corroborates the literature.

**Title: THE SEX EDUCATION OF PUPILS OF THE EARLY YEARS OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**

*Author(s): Ana Regina de Oliveira Moura; Célia Regina Vieira de Souza-Leite;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The Sex Education in Brazilian schools, especially in kindergarten and the first years of elementary school, has been a real controversy. Even today many people do not accept and believe that "sex talk" at school is not recommended, because it would be stimulating the sexuality of children and adolescents. Louro(2007) says that despite being present on all devices schooling, preoccupation with sexuality is not often seen openly. Thus, this research aims to investigate how elementary school teachers I deal with issues related to sexuality. For this we use the qualitative approach and phenomenological method, with the four steps suggested by Martins and Bicudo (2005) and the technique of the interview recorded, mediated question: " Teacher, how do you deal with the issues of sex education that arise in the classroom?" the research comprises 12 teachers from 1st to 5th grade of elementary school, and are being analyzed two groups: one with 06 teachers of a private school, and another with 06 teachers in a public school. Partial results show that teachers are not prepared yet to work on sexuality with their pupils, because they have no scientific knowledge appropriate to this age group and because they believe in the innocence of his students. We believe the results of this research, still in progress, will stimulate discussions on education as well as reflections and practices that do innovate and differentiate the teaching of teachers.



**Title: THE SEXOLOGY'S ESSAYS OF PROFESSOR ESTÁCIO DE LIMA – A 'GOLDEN YEARS 'AUDACITY' IN BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Tereza Cristina Pereira Carvalho Fagundes; Claudia Regina de Oliveira Vaz Torres;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The study is an assessment of the work entitled *Essays on Sexology of Bahia's renowned doctor, pioneer of forensic sexology in Brazil. The book "Essays on Sexology", published in 1952, consists of four chapters: "Social Aspects of Abortion," "The Prostitution", "Sorcery and Fetishes" and "Marriage and Legal Medicine."*As a theoretical and methodological approach to this research, we make use of Content Analysis, according to Laurence Bardin. As the outcome of the research, we show the following record unit [R1] or important topics on sexology: sexology in mid-twentieth century that until recent times was eminently 'medical'; education and teaching practices to prevent pregnancy and abolition of damages for single mothers that causes abortion; prostitution as one of the major problems of society, that privileges men and requires the physician to break isolationist practices, and the development of social medicine, which believes that society should promote health through education, instruction and health surveillance. Estácio de Lima suffered the effects of broader positions like the Catholic ones, when defending love, equality of rights and responsibilities between women and men. Through Forensic Medicine, tried to analyze the etiology of human behavior, staying faithful to Lombrosiana conception. Like any content analysis is based on theoretical and philosophical principles that underlie the structure of thinking whose research, we can conclude that the approach of sexology topics, although fragmented, was already in Bahia, even sooner than other parts of the world, hence we consider this work a golden years 'audacity' in Brazil.

**Title: TRAINING ON COMMUNICATION ABOUT SENSITIVE SEXUAL HEALTH ISSUES WITH YOUNG PEOPLE**

*Author(s): Yuri Obhrichs;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Netherlands*

**Abstract:**

The overall goal of this participatory training on communicating with young people on sexuality and sexual health is to increase communication, other relevant skills and knowledge on sexuality, gender and sexual health. It inspires them to an open approach to sexuality in their interactions with young people: the recognition of young people as sexual beings and of sexuality as a positive aspect of life, understanding that all people are entitled to experience and enjoy sexuality independent of reproduction. It focuses on promoting an environment in which young people are encouraged to communicate about their needs relating to sexual health and well-being in order to achieve and enjoy these important aspects of sexuality. The training hopes to improve access, reach and quality of relevant services and interventions for young people. By increasing participants' insights into the local norms, values, attitudes, practices and expectations regarding sex, sexuality, gender (roles) and relationships in their community they gain a better understanding of sexual behavior and taboos. Reflecting on these can assist them in analyzing and addressing the main challenges of their work. In a mixed group– men and women, youth and adults– participants will learn about each others' expectations and values and gain insight in what constitutes femininity, masculinity, sexuality, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Inclusion of young people (e.g., peer educators, young project staff) in the training is important for its effectiveness. In a mixed age and gender group participants will actively learn how to communicate comfortably on sexuality issues.

**Title: TRANSGENERATIONAL SEXUAL ABUSE TREATED WITH EMDR: A CASE REPORT**

*Author(s): Ana Lúcia Cavalcanti; Ana Maria Fonseca Zampieiri;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Main complaint: mother reported that the youngest daughter is being sexually abused by older sister, with the introduction of the finger into the vagina and anus daughter (3 year old) is being sexually abused by older sister (10 year old), with the introduction of the finger into the vagina and anus MS, states that his mother died after a month of his birth was raised by her father and stepmother, he spent time at his grandparents' house. It says have been abused by her grandfather. It created separate younger brother, when the reunited had a daughter with this brother. She met her first husband and that union had a twin pregnancy with Mary and John 10 years old at the time of service. The children were 5 years old when he met his second Partner with two teenage sons, four months after the two fellow children were living with her family, five days after his mother noted that the 5 year old son had bleeding in the evacuation mother associated with sexual abuse the child's mother observed fellow sexual abuse sister Maria. Service he performed Casa SeR – City Hall of São Paulo Method Consultation with family (mother, father and children) Individual appointment with Mary and John. Joan sessions with design Realized 18 sessions with EMDR Family Service every 15 days Care of children with EMDR-integrative technique Protocol Conclusion: After 10 sessions of EMDR sexual abuse stopped between sisters.

**Title: TRENDS AND IMPACTS OF CYBERSEX**

*Author(s): Robertha Medina Aguirre;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

The objective is to disseminate the results of our ongoing research on the subject of cybersex, which is focused on understanding the nature of the phenomenon, in order to make a description that brings to professionals of sexology, psychology and related persons, a more intimate knowledge of the characteristics and needs of those who practice this activity. The research was conducted from our center location of Tijuana, BC, Mexico, a border city with San Diego, CA, USA, a region of high cross-cultural flux, by the use of social media tools, and statistical methodology, this ongoing research has gather data from more than 1750 persons, not only from this region, but also from a much larger international Spanish speaking community that we reach via our multimedia and TV activities and over the internet. The research has related sociological data such as: gender, age, marital status, location and sexual orientation to: sexual preferences, practices, frequency, methods, and effects on their personal life and as a couple. In addition, an exploration on the changes of perception on activities such as self and couple infidelity. The research reveals there's still marked differences on practices and perceptions across gender, and the relationships that develops from this form of communications. In conclusion we can say that as society rapidly evolves we can expect a parallel evolution on the type of relationships and perceptions that cut across traditional society barriers. As such, we are encouraged to continue documenting this evolution and potential impacts on sexuality.

**Title: TRENDS IN RESEARCH ON SEXUAL SATISFACTION**

*Author(s): Lina Wainberg;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Sexual satisfaction has been considered an important issue for the psychological well being. Such a theme became one of the central goals of sexology as a field of study. The present study intends

to review the most frequently employed sexual satisfaction scales and their constructs. A systematic Web of Science data bank search was conducted between the years 2001–2008, using the key words 'sexual satisfaction', 'sexual dissatisfaction' and 'sexual pleasure'. From the 487 articles found, more than 60% of measurements usage concerned to sexual functioning. Only two instruments are based on theoretical model. Concluding, the investigation on sexual satisfaction maintains the tendency of evaluating through vague questions without specifying exactly its meanings. A medical vision still prevails, as well. The relationship satisfaction between partners is seen as one of the most important determinant. The tendency to group determinants may not be sufficient.

**Title: UNINTENDED PREGNANCY, ABORTION AND PREVENTION IN SWEDEN**

*Author(s): Marlene Makenzius; Tanja Tydén; Elisabeth Darj; Margareta Larsson;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Sweden*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** To investigate women's and men's experiences and needs in relation to induced abortion. **Methods:** Questionnaires were distributed in 13 Swedish women's clinics and 798 women and 690 men returned the forms. In addition 24 women and 13 men were interviewed. **Result:** One third of women and men had experience of at least one previous abortion. Overall care-satisfaction was high (74% of women and 52% of men). For women, factors associated with high care-satisfaction were being well treated by the staff (OR 11.78), sufficient pain relief (OR 3.87), adequate information about the gynaecological examination (OR 2.25), suitable contraceptive counselling (OR 2.23), and accessibility to the clinic by phone (OR 1.91). For men, the factors were being well treated by the staff (OR 5.32) and adequate information about the abortion procedure (OR 2.64). Home abortion increased autonomy. However, this autonomy was related to dependence: the desire to be treated with empathy and respect on equal terms and receive adequate information adapted to individual needs. Suggested preventive efforts were sex and relationship education, affordable and effective contraceptives but also work opportunities and societal support for parenthood. **Conclusions:** Women and men experiencing repeat abortion appeared more disadvantaged and the human aspects of care, beyond medical procedures, were most important for high care-satisfaction. Home abortion increased autonomy, but this autonomy depended on individually adapted information and care. Minimising differences between socioeconomic groups is important, and both individuals and society should share the responsibility for the prevention of unintended pregnancies.

**Title: VAGINAL INTROITAL LAXITY AFTER CHILDBIRTH: NONSURGICAL OUTPATIENT TREATMENT WITH RADIOFREQUENCY ENERGY: 12 MONTH OUTCOME DATA**

*Author(s): Yuki Sekiguchi, MD, PhD; Yukari Utsugisawa, MD, PhD; Yoko Azekosi, MD, PhD; Manami Kinjo, MD, PhD; Mihyon Song, MD; Yashinobu Kubota, MD, PhD; Alan Curtis; Michael L. Krychman, MD;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

**Objective.** Vaginal childbirth may result in vaginal introital laxity, altered genital sensation during sexual intercourse and reduced sexual satisfaction. We evaluated the 12-month effectiveness of a single non-surgical treatment with radiofrequency (RF) energy for laxity at the vaginal introitus. **Methods.** Single-arm study of 30 premenopausal Japanese women using one 30 min RF treatment (90 J/cm<sup>2</sup>) applied to the vaginal introitus. **Outcome assessments:** Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI); Female Sexual Distress Scale-Revised (FSDS-R); and Vaginal Laxity and Sexual Satisfaction Questionnaires. **Results.** Sexual function improved significantly after the single treatment and through-

out 12 months. The pretreatment mean FSFI total score of 22.4 ± 6.7 improved to 26.0 ± 5.8 at month 6 (P = 0.002) inclusive of improved scores in 5 of 6 FSFI domains except desire (P < 0.001–0.002). Subjects perceived decreased vaginal laxity within the first month after treatment (P < 0.001). A reduction of vaginal laxity occurred in most patients regardless of the number of their vaginal deliveries (range 1–4). **Conclusions.** A single office-based nonsurgical, non-ablative RF treatment produced sustainable, subjective 12-month improvements in vaginal introital laxity and improved sexual satisfaction in women after vaginal deliveries. Treatment was well-tolerated and safe with no adverse events.

**Title: VALIDATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON SELF-ESTEEM/SELF-IMAGE FOR FEMALE SEXUALITY – QAASF**

*Author(s): Maria Claudia de Oliveira Lordello; Carolina Ambrogini; Ana Luiza Fanganiello; Teresa Raquel Embiruçu; Livia Bentes; Laise Veloso; Diva Oliveira; Suzana Valeska; Lorena Porto Magalhães;IVALDO SILVA;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The objective of this study was to design and validate a new measuring instrument, the Questionnaire on Self-esteem, Self-image and Female Sexuality – QAASF [acronym in Portuguese]. The scale was applied to 208 women seen at the Aphrodite Project – Sexuality Outpatient's Clinic – Unifesp, due to sexual complaints. It was observed that the new instrument has generally a high Cronbach's alpha value (r = 0.862 s. 1%), demonstrating good reliability. The self-image and self-esteem domains also presented relevant values, r = 0.83 s. 1% and r = 0.75 s. 1%, respectively, indicating precision of these phenomena measured by the scale. However, the sexuality domain showed a value slightly lower than expected (r = 0.65 ns.). To determine validity, the simultaneous criteria technique was employed and compared to two already validated scales – the Sexual Quotient, Female version – SQF and the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale. The analysis of results showed that QAASF is valid both in its global score, and in its three domains (self-esteem r = 0.32 s. 1%, self-image r = 0.31 s. 1% and sexuality r = 0.29 s. 1%), when correlated with these two scales. It was concluded that, for an instrument under development, the QAASF presented appropriate psychometric attributes for use in studies with Brazilian adult women. The sexuality domain should be revised in the next study, to better adjust to the objectives of the scale.

**Title: WHAT A DIFFERENCE A YEAR MAKES TO HOW YOUNG IRISH PEOPLE VIEW CONDOM USE**

*Author(s): Dr. Siobhán O'Higgins; Dr. Saoirse Nic Gabhainn;*

*Modality: Oral  
Country: Ireland*

**Abstract:**

**Specific objective:** To examine if age and context affect perspectives of factors influencing young people's condom use. **Method** Content analysis was used to compare issues identified as salient to condoms use by young people in school and those who had left school. The two data sets were generated during a larger study on sexuality education needs among Irish school children. **Results** Between the two groups of 18–30 and 15–18 year olds the difference in modal age was three years; there was no age difference between some participants in the two groupings. Both groups identified more issues related to why young people do not use condoms than why they do. The most notable difference between the two sets of issues was the almost total lack of descriptions by the school students of how different types of relationship effect condom use. The data reflected how standard heterosexual scripts for sexual behaviours were more closely adhered to by younger inexperienced adolescents, i.e. relative newcomers into the whole world of sexual roles and practices. **Conclusions** Both groups identified multi-dimensional factors as influencing Irish condom use. The issues high-

lighted demonstrated ideas on how both proximal and distal determinants affect positive sexual health. The age of participants was a confounding factor. The older group emerged as being mature enough to express sexual and social identities without the need for adherence to hegemonic norms. The differences in the two sets of data supported the value of continuous sexuality education being initiated prior to sexual activity.

#### Title: WHAT AFFECTS MALE SEXUAL DESIRE?

*Author(s): George, E (corresponding author), Hossain, SZ and Weerakoon, P;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Australia*

##### Abstract:

Introduction: Female sexual desire has received much attention from the media and has been extensively researched, but very little has been done with male sexual desire. Compared to the published scientific literature on sexual desire in women, very little has been written in parallel experience with men. (Brotto, 2010; Carvalho, 2011, Derogatis 2012 and Levine 2009). The specific objectives of this paper are: (1). Identify men with lower sexual desire within the range of desire and the correlating aetiological factors; and (2). Ascertain how men perceive and interpret sexual desire. Methods: The study is based on quantitative research. The study questionnaire was developed incorporating other validated questionnaires used in women with proven reliability. The questionnaire comprised of 21 questions and was implemented online within Australia. It targeted a convenience sample of 300 heterosexual men over the age of 18, in the same relationship for at least 12 months. Results: The average age of the study participants (N = 300) is 52 and average relationship duration 18 years. The findings identify stress or fatigue as significant factors inhibiting desire that have not been previously identified in the literature. The results underline the significance in clinical practice and highlight variables such as medications, conflict and dissatisfaction that affect male sexual desire. Conclusions Recognising and understanding the myriad of factors that affect sexual desire is essential if we are to provide effective treatment and management where sexual desire fluctuates or becomes disparate. Subsequent qualitative research should improve our understanding and insight into the male psyche.

#### Title: WHO'S THE DOCTOR? WHO'S THE LAWYER? WHEN WOMEN CAN'T TALK ABOUT ABORTION

*Author(s): Juliana Ríos Amaya;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Colombia*

##### Abstract:

Abortion was partially legalized in Colombia since 2006. Even though the practice of abortion in three specific circumstances is authorized by the sentence C-355/06, the application of the law is a lot more complicated. Based on legal documents (which include testimonies) this investigation seeks to explore the way in which authoritative knowledge related to abortion is defined. There for, considering the multiple actors intertwining in the analyzed sentences, this paper is centered on discussing the central role of doctors and lawyers in the construction of authoritative knowledge on abortion. But it goes further by presenting the voices of doctors and lawyers as the only voices to be heard. There for, when it comes to abortion, women's voices are silenced. In general terms, the problem is addressed from an anthropological view.

#### Title: WHY HPV ASSOCIATED WITH HEAD AND NECK CANCERS ARE INCREASING? HOW COULD WE DO?

*Author(s): Tayebe Ziaei; Katayoun Jalali Aria; Fatemeh Ziaei;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

##### Abstract:

Introduction: HPV is a risk factor for head and neck cancers. Although tobacco- and alcohol-associated head and neck cancers are declining in the developed world, potentially HPV associated are increasing. To look forward to why we see this increasing and how we could control or decrease of these cancers is the main aim of this paper. Methods: Studies were located using searches in Medline, the Cochrane Library electronic databases and Google Scholar from inception to 2012). Key words were used to search: head and neck cancers, HPV, sexual behavior, preventive intervention. 44 Eligible studies were reviewed. Results: Changes in sexual behavior contribute in increasing incidence of potentially HPV-associated oropharyngeal cancers. Recent evidence found oropharyngeal cancer (oral HPV 16) to be associated with a high lifetime number of oral sex partners. Most of the recent studies show HPV is a risk factor of HNC and is more prevalent among people who practiced oral sex. HPV vaccination and nonmedical interventions (behavioral intervention) are controversial preventive strategies against HPV transmission which could potentially prevent number of cases of HNC. Although HPV vaccine may be has lifesaving potential, but it is expensive, does not cure and may be contributed with many side effects. Conclusions: Behavioral prevention remains the most effective strategies to reduce HPV transmission via high risk sexual behavior. Interventions to reduce unprotected sex: counseling, social and behavioral support (peer education, parental communication in sex, education about assertive skills, and community intervention). So behavioral intervention is not only abstinence program.

#### Title: YOUNG PEOPLE'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE USE OF CONDOMS TO PREVENT STDs

*Author(s): Ana Maria Murça Soares; Maria Neto da Cruz Leitão; Joana Alice Silva Amaro Oliveira Fabião;*  
*Modality: Oral*  
*Country: Portugal*

##### Abstract:

In Portugal, sex education in school settings is a mandatory measure to prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) which is mandatory in basic and secondary education schools. It aims to develop young people's skills to adopt healthy behaviors. It is important to identify young people's information about the transmission and prevention of STDs so as to promote the adoption of more effective strategies to control them (Coelho, 2011). A systematic literature review was carried out on the knowledge and use of condoms by adolescents to prevent STDs. The search was conducted in journals published between 2009 and 2011 in the EBSCO and BVS databases, which were selected according to the PICOS method. Nine studies were selected and classified according to the prevalence indicators of STDs among young people and the major risk factors. It can be concluded that young people are not adequately informed about STDs, and that condom use is not proportional to the knowledge. The confidence placed by young people in their partners, as well as the misunderstood concepts about this issue make them more vulnerable. Further research should be conducted in the places where these health programs are being implemented to assess the interventions in terms of the adoption of preventive behaviors. Keywords: adolescents, sexually transmitted diseases, knowledge, condom.



**Title: “INTEGRAL SEX EDUCATION AS A SEARCH FOR A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE**

*Author(s): Beatriz Rosa Mordoh, Fabiana Ibañez Y. Silvia Hoening;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

This is a presentation of the work of IPES, founded and directed by Lic. Obst. Beatriz Mordoh, originated in the need to address current issues, based on real facts in relation to the high rates of teenage pregnancies and pubescent the high rate of abortions, gender violence in all aspects and areas where urgent look imposing a gender view. The UNO warns that teenage pregnancy is one of the factors currently delays the development of Latin America. Data: \* Of the nearly 587 million inhabitants with Latin America and the Caribbean, 106 million are between 15 and 24 years, representing the largest youth generation in history. \* Official statistics shows that in Argentina almost 115.000 teenagers a year become mothers: one every 5 minutes. \* In Argentina, a woman dies every 30 hours for gender violence. \* One in three women suffers from some form of physical violence in Latin America This statement aims to demonstrate how difficult it is to fight the “asymmetry of power” in relation to gender violence. It is proposed to create new views from a visual display of historical sequences, providing arguments to banish harmful behaviors, initiating a “integral sex education as a search for a better quality of life. Keywords: teenage pregnancy, gender violence, comprehensive sex education, better quality of life, history.

**Title: “IT’S EASIER TO SHOW THAT YOU ARE HORNY”. LGBT WOMEN, SEX AND ALCOHOL**

*Author(s): Suzann Larsdotter;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Sweden*

**Abstract:**

RFSL (The Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights) is conducting a study to investigate what effect alcohol has on LGBT women’s lives. The study is funded by The Swedish National Institute of Public Health. The study consists of 4 focus groups interviews with 25 LGBT women who drink alcohol regularly, 10 interviews with professionals, and an analysis from a quantitative study. The results show that alcohol had a predominantly positive impact on the women’s sexual feelings and behaviors: Alcohol allows women and their female partners ignore the judgment of others and handle minority stress. By using alcohol, they can be more sexually active in ways not traditionally associated with women, such as showing horniness. Alcohol is used to escape from a heterosexist society and take the risk of picking up a woman in a bar or club. It also provides a kind of free zone where the price of being rejected is not as high as it would be otherwise. The women feel more beautiful and satisfied with their bodies and also perceived others as more attractive after drinking. Alcohol is used to make sex more enjoyable and to perform a specific sexual act. Alcohol could also provide a kind of explanation and apology. Many women described that alcohol made them more vulnerable to heterosexual men who think that women who have sex with women are available for their own sexual desires. Alcohol also made women more vulnerable to unwanted sex.

**Title: “TODAS Y TODOS TENEMOS DERECHO A UNA VIDA SIN VIOLENCIA”**

*Author(s): Psic. Ana María Delgado León; Guillermo Aguilar Delgado;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

La violencia en la adolescencia debe detenerse desde la infancia. No existe un joven violento que no haya dado muestras de agresividad importante a lo largo de su etapa infantil. El principal factor de pro-

tección es el familiar. Parece muy claro que la autoridad ejercida desde el afecto y el amor, establece límites y es un claro factor de protección. La prevención de la violencia en la escuela pasa por el refuerzo de la enseñanza de las habilidades propias de la inteligencia emocional que se deben trabajar por supuesto en primer lugar en la familia. La infancia es el futuro y por tanto tendría que ser un objetivo prioritario para nuestros gobiernos, pero hoy por hoy, la infancia y la adolescencia no parecen ser puntos importantes en las campañas de nuestros políticos, salvo cuando reaccionan momentáneamente, prometiendo planes y acciones, ante hechos puntuales que producen alarma social y que son explotados por los medios de comunicación. Esas reacciones temporales se quedan habitualmente en proyectos que no se llevan a cabo, y este no es evidentemente el camino que cualquier sociedad debe seguir para paliar los efectos de una violencia que todos y todas reproducimos.

**Title: (RE)DISCOVERING THE SEXUALITY: AN EXPERIENCE WITH TEENAGERS OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL**

*Author(s): Flávia Mazitelli de Oliveira; Rafaela Oliveira da Vitória;*

*Nayara Andrade; Allan de Sousa Santos; Maria Luísa Andrade;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The present work results from the experience of students as monitors in a project whose aim is to talk about sexuality with young students from the 7th grade of a public school of Distrito Federal, Brazil. Its objective is to promote exchange and reflection regarding the thematic of sexuality through workshops, theater, games, songs and debates, providing, this way, an atmosphere of trust and learning that possibilities a mutual growth, new meanings and daily practices, considering that in this age they start to live new experiences and seek answers for their concerns. The meetings occur weekly, in the class schedule gave by the Science teacher and the Disciplinary Project teachers and it happens during the whole school year. The classes are divided in two groups, each one under the responsibility of two monitors, who elaborate the activities according to the group’s demand, in order to promote the interest and participation of the teenagers, aiming to create a citizenship and liberating education. As a result, we observed intense bonds among the young students and the monitors with gains related to trust and clarify doubts concerning sexuality, besides the involvement with the theme and minimization of taboos. Furthermore, the teenagers demonstrated more interest regard to the classes, desire to participate of the next meetings and discuss the topics that integrate their routine; a good number of students already show an increase related to maturity in social and personal relationships.

**Title: CHARACTERIZATION OF THE USERS OF THE SPACE OF COUNSELING AND CONSULTING, OF OSCAR CASTRO ZUÑIGA HIGH SCHOOL**

*Author(s): Mauricio López González;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Chile*

**Abstract:**

Objectives: • Analyze the clinical files of the users of the counseling space. • Perform a characterization of the users of this space. Methodology: A card care, to keep track of the care sessions. It took the form of sheet CLAP, but doing them some modifications. A review of the records of care, considering all the students who were seen from May to November of 2012. Results: 56% of the consultations were women. 44% were male. The main reasons were the application of condoms to prevent pregnancy (34%), advice on MAC (25%), and gynecological problems (18.5%). 66% reported having initiated sexual activity. 97% of the cases referred to voluntary sexual initiation. The average number of sexual partners was 2.5. 60% reported using a MAC, the most mentioned: condoms and ACO. However, the frequency of condom use was only 66% v / s 94% of the ACO. The 9.2% has requested



emergency contraception ever. About 20% reported two main complications during sex, pain during sex, and lack of ejaculatory control. Conclusions: It validates the existence of a space that provides expert advice on issues of MAC, gynecological problems and provide condoms. The voluntary premium when sexual initiation. The degree of adherence to MAC ACO is much higher than condoms. It is necessary to address sexual dysfunction in this group given the incipient presence of them.

**Title: FP, HIV AND AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES AMONG ADOLESCENTS (A STUDY CONDUCTED IN 4 SELECTED DISTRICTS IN ZIMBABWE)**

*Author(s): Jekoniya Chitereka; Ngwarai Sibhole; Brighton Murimira; Elphas Manjeru;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Zimbabwe*

**Abstract:**

Adolescents in Zimbabwe face a number of sexual and reproductive health challenges and insight into the challenges is crucial in the formulation of appropriate responses. The study was to assess the level of awareness and knowledge of FP, HIV and AIDS among youths. FGDs and in depth interviews were used. 123 youths aged 10–24 years were randomly selected. Data was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. 63% of Adolescents indicated having heard about HIV and AIDS, teachers were the main source of information. Knowledge of HIV and AIDS symptoms is high in adolescents. 69% of youths identified abstinence as the most effective method of preventing HIV, 61% mentioned condom use, 35% believed in faithfulness to one sexual partner. Most youths have heard of PMTCT but lacked knowledge. Mean age at first sex was 19.5 years for males, 18 years for females. Male adolescents reported more sexual partners before marriage than females. 84% of females knew at least one FP modern method compared to 82% of males. 63% of female youths and 45% males indicated use of contraception. 42% of the youths had been tested for HIV. FP awareness campaigns must be targeted at the youths. Teachers and community leaders should be capacity built on ASRH information as they interact more with youths. Health service providers need to be equipped with adequate knowledge and skills in dealing with adolescents. PMTCT information should be provided to youths. Issues of HIV testing and counseling should also be fostered. Health facilities should have at least one youth friendly corner manned by skilled service providers.

**Title: “BRAIN SEX” AND PRENATAL HORMONES: GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN CONTEMPORARY BIOMEDICAL SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION**

*Author(s): Marina Nucci;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Through the analysis of contemporary scientific articles, this study aims to investigate conceptions of gender and sexuality in contemporary biomedical production. Based on this analysis we also intended to examine the process of construction of scientific knowledge. We focus on the theory of pre-natal hormones which suggest that differences between man and women are innate and determined by the individual's brain. This theory presupposes that there are innate and immutable differences in brains of both man and women, and that those differences are responsible for ‘masculine’ and ‘feminine’ characteristics and behaviors, as well as for gender identity and sexual orientation. Through the analysis of surveyed publications, we intend to reflect upon the relationship between science and culture, beyond the ideals surrounding ‘masculinity’ and ‘femininity’, and the increasing dissemination of a naturalizing discourse that privileges the pursuit of ‘innate’ and ‘biological bases’ for the different types of human behavior and characteristics.

**Title: “DAMAGED BODIES. BUILDING A NEW IDENTITY”**

*Author(s): maria elena villa abrille;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

“Damaged bodies. Building a new identity” When a body appears, makes it visible or changes its appearance produces considerable emotional impact. Since ever we are culturally conditioned to appreciate the beautiful, harmonic and symmetric. When these values are altered what that person is and feels is unknown. The signs are different if his/her body has changed over time because of traumas or the person is born with certain differences as to what his/her body “shows” or others “see.” It is an arduous task that will take time and needs knowledgeable professionals. Diversity requires an integrative and inclusive perspective. To make the subject behavior be as usual or even better, with more pleasure, it is required to know his/her personal, social and sexual history to help him/her feel his/her body as own, and letting him/her develop possibilities of discovery, enjoyment and pleasure. To obtain this we will work with several techniques but we should not forget the effect that these situations cause in certain social level, from the relationship with oneself and with others, where the imprint of disability will be decisive against forward positions and attitudes. In this work we address different bodies in their image but not in terms of their ability to feel. It is necessary to reinstate the pleasure and discover this new identity in cases such as mastectomies, amputations, skin conditions, etc.

**Title: “SEXUAL EDUCATION: DEVELOPING SOCIAL NETWORKS”: A FAMILY PHYSICIAN EXPERIENCE**

*Author(s): Daniela Teixeira Borges;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objective: The author, Family Physician, report their experiences about the activities performed in the extension project “Sexual Education: developing social networks”, which took place in Santa Cruz do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Methods: In 2012, developed at the UNISC, the extension project “Sexual Education: developing social networks”, which took place in Santa Cruz do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The activities developed in project included education and extension activities. There were interventions at elementary schools. Besides, there was teaching training academic health students to work at schools and another activities, like study group. The activities object qualifying workshops and classes for teachers and students, leading to a continued education about the subject. Results: talk about issues related to sexuality with health academics and other teachers of the university allowed a constant learning on topics relevant to the development of the individual, moreover, favored perceive some barriers in academic education and training of the family physician and community. Conclusion: It was also perceived that schools are not always prepared to deal with the matter. It was observed that the students participating in the project will have a better preparation to address these issues in the future. And it was clear how much the sexuality issue is important for a more complete training of the family doctor.

**Title: “SEXUAL EDUCATION: DEVELOPING SOCIAL NETWORKS”: AN EXPERIENCE REPORT**

*Author(s): Anderson Berni Cristofari; Daniela Teixeira Borges;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objective: The authors report their experiences about the activities performed in the project “Sexual Education: developing social net-

works”, which took place in Santa Cruz do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Methods: There were eight interventions in a school in two months. Among these, there were performed qualifying workshops and classes for teachers and students, leading to a continued education about the subject. Results: In the classes, due to debates among the classmates, it was possible to perceive their level of knowledge and their doubts about sexuality. After that, there were classes about relevant subjects, such as anatomy and physiology, sexually transmitted diseases, teenage pregnancy, homosexuality and contraceptive methods. Besides that, these topics were approached once again with the assistance of simple activities which allowed the teenagers an easy comprehension, such as balloon games containing myths and truths about sexuality, videos, music and role playing. Conclusion: Through debates with the students it was clear the subject “sexuality” brings a lot of doubts and uncertainty, since the students showed difficulty in talking with their parents or teachers about it. Besides, in the meetings with the student’s parents it was reported some reluctance to accept discussions about sexuality at the school. The students became more comfortable to expose their doubts and uncertainties performing the activities in an informal way, concluding that sexuality must be approached in a relaxed and simpler way, therefore the students may feel more comfortable to discuss it and expose their doubts.

**Title: 30 YEARS OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION: THE ENDLESS GUILTY GRIEF**

*Author(s): omar dahmani; christine sophoclis; Malika Kebir; Pascale Demarchi;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: France*

**Abstract:**

This 75 year old patient is known to have longstanding diabetes mellitus, systemic hypertension, chronic renal failure, obesity and border line personality. He recognized a sustained conjugal conflict, a remote tobacco and alcohol consumption. Ten years later after diabetes diagnosis, he started complaining of erectile dysfunction attributed initially to psychological factors. Patient was constantly requesting a magic solution to his occasional impotency but never during extramarital contact. He used initially an external vacuum device, then unsuccessfully a phosphodiesterase inhibitor. This later was abandoned when the patient started complaining of chest pain, frequent hypoglycemia and sleep apnea syndrome. On 2002, he underwent a penile implant that remained functional until 2007. After the procedure the wife enjoyed a pleasurable sexual life and eventually the prosthesis failed. He developed three episodes of staphylococcal bacteremia, having exited from urinary tract without involving the remaining material. With the diagnosis of chronic renal failure; patient enjoyed life and well being after erythropoietin therapy. However, and after introducing an anti cholinesterase agent; erection reappeared and wife started complaining of fatigability. Discussion: infidelity is the main and remaining cause of sexual dysfunction. Usually a sexual dysfunction has multifactorial sources, multidimensional needing multi disciplinary approaches. After erythropoietin therapy, erection re appeared 30 years later. Conclusion: The case illustrates that keeping hope will cure and overcome a guilty grief even in the presence of both sustained psychological and organic factor.

**Title: A DECADE OF SEXOLOGICAL POSTGRADUATE TRAINING & CAREER OUTCOMES**

*Author(s): Johannes Casparus Lemmer;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: South Africa*

**Abstract:**

I) A (w)holistic curriculum : a) Sexology as an autonomous science (epistemology & history) b) Sexual Identity c) The Sexual Body: Anatomy, physiology, endocrinology, embryology etc. d) Relationship Sexology e) Counselling Sexology f) Clinical Sexology g) Forensic

Sexology h) Ethical Sexology II) Masters dissertations a) Dr Hesham Sheriff (Egypt) – Pre-Mature Ejaculation b) Timothy Kieswetter – Christian Sexuality in SA with 3000 qualitative respondents c) Lee-Anne Coetzer – Lesbian Stages in SA d) Charmaine Viles – Prostate Cancer III) Career outcomes Successful recognized practitioners of Sexology.

**Title: A HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIALIST PERSPECTIVE: A STUDY OF THE PATHS OF ROSA LUXEMBURG AND ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI**

*Author(s): Claudia Ramos de Souza Bonfim;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This postdoctoral research is qualitative, a study of historical-bibliographical references basing on the conceptual and categorical analysis of critical-dialectical. The central objective is to point out the contributions of women socialist Rosa Luxemburg and Alexandra Kollontai to think about the condition of women in society. The theoretical constitutes especially around recovery historiographical production matrix Alexandra Kollontai and Rosa Luxemburg, to confront the reflections, flags and analyzes the potential for emancipation of women today and thinking about sexuality and gender bias. In Brazil in particular is guided productions Buonicore, Nunes, Loureiro, among other scholars on the subject. One wonders historically, what was the contribution of the productions of socialist women, especially Kollontai and Luxembourg, and that these conceptions and reflections offer to analyze, critique and the pursuit of overcoming the condition of women in class society, particularly in capitalist society ? What arguments brought socialist women so that they could seek to overcome gender bias and consequently to the formation of critical consciousness and emancipatory gender? It can be assumed that the Marxist theory, and more specifically the thought of Kollontai and Luxembourg can offer us fundamental arguments to think about the condition of women in society, and retrieve these categories thinkers and activists who still today are essential to critical understanding about the domination of labor, the sexual division of labor and sexual exploitation, which is a result of that encounter.

**Title: OUR SEXUALITY OF EVERY DAY**

*Author(s): Marcia Rebellato;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Today, when the Question genre is so exposed in the media, TV programs, discussions in Congress, we sort of a sailboat, going where the wind carry. Approach to sexuality in a non-stereotypical, where each has the right to exercise its role in the way that you ensure the most fair and honest way to be happy, without bumping the right and the other space. In others words, a new form, or an ancient way of being who we think it without the intention of pleasing, much less assaulting another. Who knows, we found a new remodeling that is BE MAN AND WOMAN.

**Title: MALE SEXUALITY AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS**

*Author(s): Marcia Rebellato;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

On the masculine sexuality and its psychological aspects, little has ahead studied of the plurality of values and papers lived deeply in our society in these last years. The necessity to deepen the subject ahead becomes each more urgent time of the diverse possibilities, difficulties

and conflicts, explicit or not, on the being man and its sexual and affective relationship. The objective of this research is to understand, through the literature revision, the more significant aspects of the described masculine sexuality as for diverse authors. With this work, we leave, then, in direction to the phenomenon masculine sexuality searching to discover its meanings.

**Title: A STUDY OF SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS USE OF FAMILY PLANNING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ZIMBABWE. 'A CASE OF MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY'**

*Author(s): Amanda Tawineyi; Brighton Murimira;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Zimbabwe*

**Abstract:**

The study sought to establish if and why university students engage in risky sexual behaviors and attitudes to contraceptive use. The study population was drawn University students within the age range 18 to 24 years. Questionnaires were administered to 100 randomly selected. 2 FGDs were done. Data was analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Respondents believed that students were experiencing early sexual debuts. 72% reported being sexually active (77% males, 67% female). Sexually active males 70% had 2 or more life sexual partners. Sexual partners increased with age in males. 41% of the males had had a sexual relationship with a married partner. Most females 80% indicated having only 1 life sexual partner despite 83% of male 85% females saying that girls were engaging in commercial sex work at university. Condom use was inconsistent among those with regular partners. Knowledge of at least one FP method was almost universal, though long acting methods were poorly known. 78% of males and 80% of females opposed the use of FP methods by unmarried youths especially long acting methods. 56% of all the respondents cited males as the ones who should ensure initiation and availability of condoms. University students are engaging in risky sexual behaviors and beliefs inhibit proper use of contraceptives. Lack of perceived threat and susceptibility encouraged risky behavior among students and low contraceptive use. Behaviors are shaped by attitudes, both individually and socially construed. Programmes need to be rolled out at tertiary institutions with focus on information dissemination and service provision.

**Title: A STUDY ON PREVALENCE OF BAREBACKING BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY AND IDENTITY ASPECTS AMONG SEXUALLY COMPULSIVE MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN AND SEEK FOR TREATMENT**

*Author(s): Maria Luiza Santana do Amaral; Marco de Tubino Scanavino;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Barebacking is defined as intentional unprotected anal intercourse among men who have sex with men (MSM) in the context of HIV risk. The scientific literature reports high association between compulsive sexual behavior (CSB) and barebacking, but data from personality and identity of barebackers seeking treatment are scarce. We aimed to investigate the prevalence of barebacking behavior and HIV, and personality and identity aspects in the MSM who sought treatment for CSB at the Institute of Psychiatry, the Clínicas' Hospital of the University of São Paulo Medical School. **Methods:** From 02/2011 to 09/2012 55 MSM were enrolled, of whom 21 presented barebacking behavior and 34 did not. Standardized self-responsive instruments about sexual risk behavior, sexual compulsivity, identity and personality, and structured interview to investigate socio demographic and use of condom data were used. **Results:** These men present

a mean age of 35.8 years old; and 15 years on average of formal education. 78% of them are Caucasians; 64% are gay (86% of barebackers) and 36% are bisexual. The prevalence of barebacking behavior is 38%, and 43% of them reported being HIV-positive. Barebackers presented higher mean scores in sexual compulsivity ( $p = .04$ ); sensation seeking ( $p = .002$ ); low mean scores in consolidation of identity ( $p = .03$ ); and low self-directedness.

**Title: ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE SEXUAL INHIBITION/EXCITATION SCALES-SHORT FORM (SIS/SES-SF) IN SPANISH POPULATION**

*Author(s): Juan Carlos Sierra; Nieves Moyano; Reina Granados; Pablo Santos-Iglesias; María del Mar Sánchez-Fuentes;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Spain*

**Abstract:**

**Aim** The goal of the present study is to adapt and validate the SIS/SES-SF (Sexual Inhibition/Excitation Scales-Short Form) from Carpenter, Janssen, Graham, Vorst & Wicherts (2008) in Spanish population. **Method** The adaptation of the self-report measure was carried out following the recommendations of the ITC (International Test Commission, 2000). Once the final version was obtained, an online version was developed including the following measures: SIS/SES-SF, sexual desire (IDS; Spector et al., 1996; Ortega et al., 2006), and sexual functioning (MGHSFQ; Fava et al., 1998, Sierra et al., 2012). The sample was made up by 796 adult participants (45.6% men, 54.4% women). **Results** Data analysis: a) EFA; b) CFA; c) Measurement invariance across genders and d) Reliability and validity evidence. Factorial structure through EFA explained 48.27% of the total variance and it was composed of 3 factors (SES, SIS1, SIS2) in a similar way to the original version. This structure was confirmed through CFA. Moreover, the instrument was equivalent for both men and women (strict invariance). Cronbach's alpha values ranged from .60 (SIS2) and .72 (SES) both in men. Positive and significant correlations were found between SES and sexual desire (solitary and dyadic). On the other hand, SIS1 and SIS2 showed negative and significant correlations with some aspects of sexual functioning (desire, excitation, orgasm, erection and satisfaction). **Conclusions** The Spanish version of the SIS/SES-SF has shown good psychometric properties. It is important to consider the influence of both inhibition and excitation processes on sexual behavior.

**Title: ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY TRANS PEOPLE IN THE METROPOLITAN REGION OF CHILE**

*Author(s): Lukas Berredo de Toledo Lobato;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Chile*

**Abstract:**

The hegemonic model that prevails in the West speaks of a "linearity" between biological sex, gender identity and sexual orientation. That heteronormative model is a sociocultural construction, which seeks to classify and categorize people in a gender binary that has no determinant biological factors. To prove it is the sexual and gender diversity, covering a wide range of possibilities to live and feel the sexuality and the gender. Among them we can find trans, gay, lesbian, straight, bisexual, intersex, and all forms of orientations and identities existing and to exist. The respect of difference is basic to a society that seeks to be advanced and boasts values. And respect allows another human being to be different, think differently, dress differently, act differently, because it recognizes in the other basic equality that unites us. The research I did in 2011 for my Bachelor's degree in Social Communication was able to explore and describe the central events that hinder the administrative procedures carried out by people whose gender identity does not match the sex they were assigned at birth, such as myself. Trans people are not even recognized as full citizens. For them,



to enroll in an educational institution, to submit a resume for a job, to vote or to cash a check are tasks hampered by bureaucracy and lack of knowledge. For many trans people, discrimination occurs even when walking down the street, becoming, in many cases, in active violence.

**Title: ADOLESCENTS' SEXUAL EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE SCHOOL**

*Author(s): Enemari Saete Poletti;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Current research analyzed how adolescents in an upper high government school understood the processes of sexual education. A theory-based study was undertaken on the social and historical development of Western human sexuality which also included processes of sexual education from childhood to adolescence to understand better the various issues on the theme of adolescents' sexual education. The dialectical method was employed to foreground the research since the school is a social, historical and cultural space in which the importance of the individual and collective body is perceived. Within such a perspective, the dynamic contradiction of the observed fact and the human subject's creative activity, unfinished, in process and open to new alternatives is valorized. Ten adolescents, aged between 15 and 20 years old, from the three years of the upper high school, underwent a phenomenological interview. Data, interpreted by the Content Analysis, evidence an important discovery, or rather, the rediscovery of the Self as a sexed human being in his/her dialogical relationships with the Other, intertwined with dimensions, the sexual education in the family and in the school. It became highly evident in the range of the interviewed adolescents' dialogues that within the different family formations, parents, father and mother, and grandparents; and within the school context, the teachers and education monitors are foundational people in the adolescents' sexual educational processes. Their answers indicated relevant suggestions with regard to a field of possibilities, within the school and family spaces, to carry out an intentional proposal of an emancipating sexual education.

**Title: ADOLESCENTS' SEXUALITY: THE ROLE OF THE SEX THERAPIST**

*Author(s): María Rosa Appleyard Biscotti; Ariel Gonzalez Galeano;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Paraguay*

**Abstract:**

Adolescents' Sexuality: The role of the Sex Therapist Introduction: Adolescents Sexual Life many times is addressed only as conflictive period of life; and early pregnancies and STDs are common issues discussed in programs of sexuality education, ignoring issues as pleasure, first time sex, first love, self esteem and self protection. Pre-therapeutic strategies lead by a sex therapist can prevent adolescents of having early sexual dysfunctions and/or sexually transmitted infections. Objective: To develop a sexological protocol to address the role of a sex therapist in treating adolescents. Methodology: Bibliographical research, clinic cases and workshops about adolescents' sexuality were developed in order to construct a Paraguayan protocol to address the role of a sex therapist in attending adolescents. Results: One protocol developed and promoted among Paraguayan sexologists, and in sexological courses and workshops. Lessons Learnt: The protocol outlines the main activities and recommendations that the sex therapist could consider when adolescents come up for a consult; so far, the protocol demonstrated to be a good tool and helps other professionals in their work. A protocol for people above 60 should be developed too.

**Title: ADVICE COLUMNS AND THE IDEAL ANSWER: TIPS IN PROMOTING POSITIVE BEHAVIORS AND PRACTICES FOR THE SEXUAL HEALTH OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

*Author(s): Sheila Reis;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The advice columns that we find in the newspapers, magazines or electronic means, that wants to be constructive and helpful for young people who seek it, must – first – identify precisely the audience they are addressing, in terms of age, sex, level of education, area of residence, family income and other socio-cultural aspects. It would be great to have a recipe ready to write the ideal answer – if it exists and the length of the text was not limited by the space given to the columns. From the point of view of communication and the pedagogical purpose of the advice columns, the response must be appropriate to the purpose of the question. For responses to be effective, the audience must: receive information, understand it, believe it, agree with it and accept it, act on it. And the success is related to the observation of a few factors: clarity, objectivity, vocabulary, core theme, nature's message, credibility, message tone, relevance and message size. The health education is to provide to young people, the means for them to adopt a healthy lifestyle, identifying their needs and adopting attitudes, behaviors and positive sexual health practices. A response can be effective if the audience actually has access to the right information and being able to understand it.

**Title: AESTHETICS AND SEXUALITY IN THE MATURE WOMAN**

*Author(s): Jorge Gioscia Filho;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The dissatisfaction of many women with your body due to changes in his private life that invariably occur by passing years and after motherhood, prompted researchers and experts for more than a decade to develop techniques to correct these "intimate problems" that despite little known by the prejudice, ignorance and shame, occur with a very high frequency in the female population. The genital rejuvenation, provided by the development of Genital Aesthetic Medicine is a clinical-surgical process that comes to rescue the woman's welfare more broadly through your personal satisfaction and your family. After all, if you can aesthetically improve breasts, eyelids, abdomen, why not also improve the aesthetic genital? An open and frank discussion with the specialist show the true benefits of the necessity or not of a cosmetic treatment, clearing patients at the Aesthetic Medicine Genital does not increase the pleasure, but can change a woman's ability to have a much happier sex life, what is everyone's desire.

**Title: AFLORA (OUTCROP): A SPACE OF CONSTRUCTION AND LEARNING ABOUT SEXUALITY**

*Author(s): Rafaela Oliveira da Vitória; Lorena Soares; João Gabriel Dantas Trajano; Fernanda Lopes; Mônica Oliveira da Cruz; Esther Pinto; Allan de Sousa Santos; Letícia Lima; Raquel Sousa; Ana Carolina Oliveira Costa;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The Aflora (Outcrop) Group emerged from the initiative of university students from the University of Brasília, because we feel the need of discuss themes related to sexuality interwoven in our professional practice, that were not contemplated in our academic curriculum. Join the group Nursing, Occupational Therapy and Public Health students. The group is open to everyone who feel comfortable to participate, with open reunions. Attempts to include issues considered important



by the group, with weekly meetings, based articles and texts on the subject to raise issues to be discussed so that all participants can contribute, at the end of the cycle of discussions, we invite a person who is engaged in the subjects to bring us a different perspective and indicate the contemporary issues, and how we, students in the area of health, can contribute to think about it and generate reflection. The group emerges seeks to sensitize the academic community about the importance of a differentiated view on sexuality in our professional and citizenship practice, through posters, t-shirts and community-based interventions with the objective to minimize taboos and generate reflection of our role in these issues. It's already noticeable change and maturation within the group as well as the increased interest of the participants and awareness for the theme and the interest of some University professors to our initiative.

#### Title: AGOMELATINE: AN ANTIDEPRESSANT WITHOUT SEXUAL IMPAIRMENT

*Author(s): Adrian Sapetti;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Argentina*

##### Abstract:

**Introduction:** Sexual dysfunctions due to the use of antidepressants are common and can lead to non-compliance of the drug or treatment dropout. Patients medicated with different antidepressants query by decreased libido delay orgasm (both sexes), erectile dysfunction or less vaginal lubrication and may worsen in patients with previous stories of sexual dysfunctions. Agomelatine by their different pharmacological action (agonist melatonergic receptors MT1 and MT2 with antagonist properties of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors; has no affinity for  $\alpha$  adrenergic,  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors, histaminergic, cholinergic, dopamine) not produce side effects in the sexual area as reported different clinical papers. **Objectives:** to assess tolerance and side effects of Agomelatine in the stages of sexual response (desire, arousal, orgasm) of men and women depressive. **Assess satisfaction and effectiveness, side effects in other areas. Material and methods:** open study, naturalistic, observational, n = 28, men and women with depression, sexually active, 21 to 75 years, evaluated in 5 visits: admission, on 15, 30, 60, 90. **Assessment scales** were used (MADRS, ASEX, IIEF-6, CGI, Visual analogue scales – EVA-). **Preliminary results:** there has been a favorable response, depressive symptoms with 25 and 50 mg of Agomelatine, low incidence of side effects and without sexual dysfunctions in both sexes. **Conclusions:** Agomelatine is an effective antidepressant without causing undesirable effects in sexual response which it would be a first choice in patients who have an alteration of some of the stages of the response.

#### Title: ALEXITHYMIA AND MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS: WHICH CORRELATION?

*Author(s): Stefano Eleuteri; Marta Giuliani; Paolo Maria Micchetti; Roberta Rossi; Chiara Simonelli;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Italy*

##### Abstract:

**Objectives:** Alexithymia construct characterizes individuals who have difficulty in identifying or reporting their specific emotions. Researchers have found high alexithymia levels in men with sexual problems, including sexual dysfunctions, paraphilias and infertility. The goal of this study was to investigate the presence of alexithymia in male sexual dysfunctions (MSD), specifically Erectile Dysfunction (ED), Premature Ejaculation (PE) and Delayed Ejaculation (DE). **Methods:** 274 patients with MSD diagnosed by DSM-IV-TR were administered Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) and ad hoc tools (IIEF, PESI, IELT) to evaluate clinical features of sexual symptoms and the personal and relational distress connected to them. **Results:** The mean TAS-20 scores were 58.62 for patients with ED, 52.4 for them presenting PE and 45.46 for the ones with DE. Alexithymia level resulted to be correlated with ED and PE and with their severity level; no correlations were found for DE. **Conclusions:** High alexithymia levels in ED

and PE patients underline the importance of using an integrative approach in the treatment of MSD. TAS-20 scores for patients with DE, similar to the Italian normative values, stress the hypothesis that this dysfunction could be related with emotional control, yet previously found to be negatively associated with alexithymia. No difficulty in identifying and communicating emotions in this last group is probably also connected to the greater social acceptance of DE than ED and PE. As the symptom doesn't affect the core male identity, cultural approval may be considered as an important protective factor from creating or exacerbating high levels of alexithymia.

#### Title: AN ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL SATISFACTION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH HEALTH IN SPANISH ELDERLY

*Author(s): Juan Carlos Sierra; María del Mar Sánchez-Fuentes; Pablo Santos-Iglesias; Nieves Moyano; Pablo Vallejo-Medina; Reina Granados; Carlos Rodríguez-Gallardo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Spain*

##### Abstract:

**Objective.** Sexual satisfaction has been associated with a better perception of their own physical and mental health the quality of life and well being. However, few studies have examined the relationship between sexual satisfaction and health status. Therefore, the goal of this study was to analyze sexual satisfaction and its relationship with physical and psychological health status in a Spanish sample. **Method.** The sample was composed of 358 participants (48.3% men and 51.7% women) from 55 to 82 years old (M = 61.31, SD = 6.32). All the participants maintained a heterosexual relationship and they had sexual activity. Participants answered a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Spanish adaptation of the Global Measure of Sexual Satisfaction, the Spanish version of the Global Measure of Relationship Satisfaction, the Spanish version of the Health Questionnaire SF-36 and the Spanish adaptation of the Symptom Assessment-45. **Results.** Using partial correlations controlling for relationship satisfaction, it was found that sexual satisfaction was positively and significantly related with social functioning, mental health, vitality and general health perception; and negatively associated with depression, hostility, somatization, anxiety, obsession-compulsion and with the total score of SA-45. In addition, the obtained results from regression analysis showed that sexual satisfaction was explained by relationship satisfaction, mental health, limitation due to emotional problems, social functioning, depression, interpersonal sensitivity, hostility and anxiety (R<sup>2</sup> = .48). **Conclusions.** The importance of health, specially mental health is discussed, as it contributes to the sexual satisfaction of Spanish elderly.

#### Title: AN INTERVENTION PROGRAM TO PROMOTE SEXUAL HEALTH AMONG MEXICAN ADOLESCENTS IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

*Author(s): Ricardo Sánchez Medina; Susana Robles Montijo; David Javier Enríquez Negrete;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

##### Abstract:

In Mexico, young people have the highest rates of reported cases of HIV (CONASIDA, 2010). Teens who have a conflict with the law and which are placed in a community diagnostic (prison environment) are more vulnerable to HIV infection (UNAIDS, 2010). Therefore, in this paper we evaluate an intervention program to promote sexual health of 134 Mexican adolescents who are in conflict with the law. We used a no-treatment control group design (Kerlinger, 2002), 72 adolescents were randomly assigned to the experimental group and 62 to the control group. One week before and after the intervention, we assessed the pattern of sexual behavior of the participants, their beliefs, attitudes and intentions toward condom use, as well as skills to negotiate the condom use with their partner and to use it correctly. We found no

significant differences between groups in pre-test. After the intervention, the differences between the two groups were founded in variables that measure knowledge ( $t = 14,083$ ).

**Title: ANALYSIS OF SEXOLOGICAL EXPERTISE EXAMINATIONS: A PORTRAIT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST ADOLESCENTES**

*Author(s): Erick Alexandre Eloi; Lygia Maria Pereira da Silva; Viviane Colares;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVES:** this study aimed to determine the characteristics of adolescents, between 10 and 14 years, undergoing sexological expertise examination at the Forensic Medicine Institute in Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. **METHODS:** one analyzed 1,116 expert reports from 2010 and 2011. One used the Pearson's chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test for association of variables. **RESULTS:** whereas 62.6% were examined for suspected sexual abuse, 37.2% were examined for having their virgin status put into question. In 47.8% of cases rape was confirmed, associated to physical violence in 9.9%. The female adolescents constituted the majority (89.2%), out of these, 1.4% were pregnant at the examination time. The presence of STDs and disability were found out in 2.9% and 3.4%, respectively. The aggressor was close or a member of the victims' family in 73.6% of cases. **CONCLUSIONS:** despite the relevance of forensic medical examination regarding sexual violence, an approach from other perspectives is needed, as well as the improvement of the instrument used in the exam. **Key words:** Adolescent; Sexual Violence; Vulnerability.

**Title: ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION IN PREGNANCY: A STUDY WITH PREGNANTS RESIDENTS IN BOM CONSELHO – PERNAMBUCO – BRAZIL**

*Author(s): Camila Camboim Catão; Juana Valença Benevides; Leila Maria Alvares Barbosa;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Pregnancy is a period characterized by physiological changes that can interfere in sexual function. Any stage of the sexual response cycle can be compromised in healthy pregnant women, favoring the appearing of female Sexual Dysfunction (SD). The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of SD in pregnant women. It was conducted a cross-sectional study involving 47 pregnant women from the Family Health Unit of Bom Conselho – Pernambuco – Brazil, aged between 18 and 35, who had maintained sexual intercourse in the past 4 weeks. Sexual function was assessed using the Female Sexual Quotient questionnaire (FSQ). The data were displayed in frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Pregnant women had a mean age of  $24.09 \pm 5.9$  years and frequency of sexual intercourse of  $2.03 \pm 1.25$  times a week. It was observed that 40.4% of the women had SD. The most affected domains were "decrease of desire and sexual interest" and "orgasm", which received a rating of unfavorable to null from 32 (68%) and 29 (61.7%) women, respectively. The domains "personal excitation and harmony with your partner", "comfort" and "preliminaries" were classified as unfavorable to null by about 32 to 38% of the volunteers. It was concluded that pregnant women evaluated showed a high rate of SD and sexual cycle phases more committed were sexual desire and orgasm.

**Title: ANALYSIS ON PSYCHOSEXUAL IMPACT IN THE CASE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING**

*Author(s): Xujing Feng;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: China*

**Abstract:**

Although many of the psychological counseling case, apparently has nothing to do with sex, but will find in-depth consultation, sex is the most obscure influence factors behind it. The author for his multiple consulting case analysis, reveal how sex to be the potential impacts behind psychological problems. Then put forward that the counselor should be keenly from the conversation with the visitors to find the sexual factors of psychological problems behind, therefore psychological counseling can get a multiplier effect. **Keywords:** psychological counseling, sex.

**Title: ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CLITORIS, VESTIBULAR BULBS, LABIA MINORA AND FEMALE ORGASM**

*Author(s): Sônia Maria Rolim Rosa Lima; Vincenzo Puppo; Ana Lúcia Cavalcanti;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** female sexual physiology was for the first time described in Dickinson's textbooks in 1949 and subsequently by Masters and Johnson. The correct anatomy of the clitoris is described in every human anatomy text book **Object:** To better understand female orgasm and the changes of the female erectile organs during the female sexual response **Method.** Review of the literature **Results:** The vulva is localized in the anterior perineal region, it is formed by the labia majora and vestibule, with is erectile apparatus: clitoris (glands, body, crura), vestibular bulbs and corpus spongiosum, labia minora. The erectile structures are the same in females and in males. The male erection is equivalent to the erection of the female erectile organs. The female orgasm should be a normal phase of the sexual response cycle and it's possible with a correct sexual stimulation in all healthy women. From a physiological point of view, the term female emission is a more accurate term than female ejaculation. **Conclusions:** Clitoral/vaginal/uterine orgasm, G- /A- /C- /U- /K- /DVZ-spot orgasm, female ejaculation, persistent genital arousal disorder, premature ejaculation, are terms that must not be used by gynecologists, sexologists, sexual medicine experts. G-spot amplification is not medically indicated and is unnecessary. Physiologically the female sexual satisfaction is based on orgasm and resolution. Female sexual dysfunctions are popular because they are based on something that doesn't exist, i.e. the vaginal orgasm.

**Title: ANDROPAUSE UNDER ANALYSIS**

*Author(s): Orestes Mazzariol Junior;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

What's the real cutting line in labs for the diagnosis of hypogonadism? Shall the incipient cases be treated? Shall hormone reposition be continual in these cases? The diagnosis of primary hypogonadism, especially in initial cases, is more difficult due to the ambiguity of the patient's clinical condition, in which symptoms deriving from ageing itself, subclinical depression, interpersonal relationship, etc are mistaken for those of the hypogonadism itself. It is important to point out that lab methods are neither standardized nor interchangeable in a trustworthy manner, making it more difficult to adopt universal lab values for the cutting line. Hence, clinical experience has shown that patients with symptoms of erectile dysfunction and borderline testosterone (according to the cutting line accepted in the literature) benefit

from the administration of intramuscular testosterone for a short period of time. Our objective is to argue that, given such difficulties, it is imperious that the general clinician conduct these cases individually, associating the patient's clinical and laboratorial condition with his therapeutic response – thus offering him the benefit of a straightforward and objective practice. Key Words: Sexual Dysfunction, Aging, Drugs.

#### Title: ART, SEXUALITY AND INNER WORLD: FEMALE ARTISTS

*Author(s): Rosa Bochicchio; Tatiana Strepetova; Loredana Otranto; Lorenzo Cleffi; William Papaleo; Alessandro Di Marco; Antonio Crudele; Anna Capriolo; Domenico Trotta;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Italy*

#### Abstract:

Since the beginning of human life art has been interested in sexuality. Representations of sexuality are found in every time, every culture, and every place. Artist expresses in their works their life, their interests, their needs, their drives and their sexuality. Artists are not always at ease with their sexual world and not always are comfortable to express the way they are or they feel about sex and sexuality. We consider important encourage artist in the erotic production and encourage them in their creations. Images and symbols better than words express emotions and feeling. Images come from our inner world and go straight to the heart of people. We present the works of some artists keen to the sexual domain that we support. Their work is in some cases explicit and direct, in other cases indirect and need to be clarified or fulfilled by the viewer. Most of the time the art work leaves a trace, induce an emotion, and mobilize a feeling. It is what artists are looking for. It helps us to better understand our sexuality and validate its values.

#### Title: ART, SEXUALITY AND INNER WORLD: MALE ARTISTS

*Author(s): Loredana Otranto; Tatiana Strepetova; Lorenzo Cleffi; Alessandro Di Marco; Antonio Crudele; Anna Capriolo; Clotilde Langella; Domenico Trotta;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Italy*

#### Abstract:

Since the beginning of human life art has been interested in sexuality. Representations of sexuality are found in every time, every culture, and every place. Artist expresses in their works their life, their interests, their needs, their drives and their sexuality. Artists are not always at ease with their sexual world and not always are comfortable to express the way they are or they feel about sex and sexuality. We consider important encourage artist in the erotic production and encourage them in their creations. Images and symbols better than words express emotions and feeling. Images come from our inner world and go straight to the heart of people. We present the works of some artists keen to the sexual domain that we support. Their work is in some cases explicit and direct, in other cases indirect and need to be clarified or fulfilled by the viewer. Most of the time the art work leaves a trace, induce an emotion, mobilize a feeling. It is what artists are looking for. It helps us to better understand our sexuality and validate its values.

#### Title: ARTUCULOS ERÓTICOS Y SALUD SEXUAL

*Author(s): Juan Antonio;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

#### Abstract:

**OBJETIVO:** Los participantes comprenderán la influencia de los artículos eróticos como ayudante en el desarrollo de la salud sexual, desde diferentes puntos de vista. **JUSTIFICACIÓN:** • Existe un

elevado porcentaje de personas que alguna vez han comprado un artículo erótico sin saber su uso y funciones. • Existe quien cree que un artículo erótico es terapéutico y soluciona diagnósticos. • Vivimos una era en la historia de la sexualidad donde existen diferentes puntos de vista hacia los artículos eróticos. • Existe ignorancia sobre los beneficios de los artículos eróticos en los seres humanos. **INTRODUCCIÓN:** Pretendo hacer una presentación en donde mostraré la relación que existe entre los artículos eróticos con diferentes conceptos básicos de la sexualidad: • Desde el modelo de master & Johnson • Desde el modelo holónico de la sexualidad • Relacionado con algunas disfunciones sexuales. Iniciaré desde el concepto de salud sexual, para poder justificar la relación que existe entre los artículos eróticos y la forma en que participan para mejorar la calidad de vida en lo que respecta a la salud sexual. Utilizaré las diferentes categorías de artículos para adulto definidas dentro de la industria del sexo: • Vibradores • Dildos • Juguets de restricción • Lencería • Pornografía • Ungüentos • Lubricantes • Retardantes • Intensificadores • Balas • Anillos • Etcétera Gracias.

#### Title: ASPECTS OF CONSTRUCTION OF STEREOTYPES OF FEMALE BODY IN CONTEMPORARY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN AFFECTIVE RELATIONS

*Author(s): Cintia Silva Cezario; Claudia Ramos de Souza Bonfim;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Research is qualitative-literature, based on Chauí, Plato, Gimeno, Freire. It aims to meet the changes of the female body through standards of beauty of every season. Question is: What are the influences of these changes on the corporeality of the child and if the school has contributed positively to overcome these body models of femininity? We discuss the reconstruction pattern of the female body from the perspective of ideal beauty disseminated by the media. The results of the study indicate that the concern with the cult of the body gained expressiveness from the 1990s, extending into the twenty-first century. The stereotype of the female body displayed by models / artists / products represent a convergent point with cultural meanings and social stereotypes in contemporary bodies fetched. It is considered the body as historical and social construction, and many control strategies were directed at the body and concealment. We conclude that the prevailing view of the body is conditioned by the mercantile society / media, building stereotypes and limited body, dehumanizing emotional relationships / sex. It is understood that, for the female stereotypes interfere with corporeality and self-esteem of children / adolescents who seek induced by the media as the ideal body these stereotypes with their images of femininity as a possibility to watch over their bodies and behaviors, these images that appear in different times and places, in different forms, strategies and discourses, pointing to the need of the school work corporeality intervening positively to deconstruct these stereotypes.

#### Title: ASSESSMENT OF SEXUAL FUNCTION IN POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME

*Author(s): Gustavo Maximiliano Dutra da Silva; Sônia Maria Rolim Rosa Lima; Bianca Franco Augusto Bernardo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

**Introduction:** No reports studies assessing the relationship between sexual function and metabolic syndrome (MetS) in Brazilian postmenopausal women. **Objectives:** To assess the sexual function of postmenopausal women diagnosed with MetS and compare results against age-matched controls without MetS and to determine the components of sexual response (desire, subjective arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction, and pain) impacted by MetS and diagnostic components



associated with Sexual Dysfunction (FSD). Casuistic and Methods: A total of 272 post-menopausal women were interviewed (FSH > 30 mUI/mL). After application of inclusion and exclusion criteria, 77 subjects were excluded. The 195 subjects were divided into healthy Control group (HC) n = 87 and MetS Group n = 108. MetS patients were diagnosed based on the ATPIII criteria. The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) questionnaire was employed to assess sexual function. Results: Post-menopausal women with MetS exhibited higher rates of FSD compared with HC group (62/108 [57.4%] vs 16/87 [18.39%],  $p < 0.001$ ). There were statistically significant differences between median weight, Body Mass Index (BMI), waist, total cholesterol (TC), high density cholesterol (HDL), triglycerides and glycemia in HC and MetS Groups. We found statistically significant differences between the median scores for desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm and satisfaction in the HC and MetS groups.

#### Title: ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIELE MASSAGE, SEXUAL FUNCTION, PAIN IN WOMEN WITH DYSpareunia

*Author(s): Ana Paula Moreira da Silva; Carolina Pazin; Mariana Checci Salata; Andreia Moreira de Souza; Kalil Antonio Salotti Tarwasba; Julio Cesar Rosa e Silva; Omero Benedito Poli-Neto; Antonio Alberto Nogueira;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

Sexual function is an important factor of satisfaction and overall quality of life. The World Health Organization recognizes sexual dysfunction as a public health problem, recommending its investigation by causing important changes in quality of life. Chronic pelvic pain (CPP) is defined as non-menstrual pelvic pain or non-cyclic, over a period of  $\geq 6$  months. It can disrupt sexual function of women, though it is not clear how CPP harms the sexual relationship. Objective: To evaluate efficacy of massage, pain severity and sexual function. Method: 15 women complaining of dyspareunia, separated in: Group 1 women with dyspareunia with the average age of  $31.00 \pm 6.83$  years and group 2 women with dyspareunia and CPP with the average of  $35.38 \pm 6.86$  years. All women were sexually active and treated at the Hospital das Clinicas of Ribeirao Preto. Tools: Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). It was assessed sexual function and effectiveness of the treatment initially, soon after, and three months after. Results were analyzed at GraphPad Prism (5.0). Results: There were significant differences in pain improvement in the groups regarding VAS respectively (group 1 average of 6.129 to 0.9429 and group 2: 7.050 to 3.450) compared sexual function significantly improved only in group 1, respectively (average of 20.20 to 29.07 and 17.58 to 21.28). Conclusions: Thiele massage is effective in reducing pain in women with dyspareunia, however sexual function includes other factors beyond the coital pain that need to be addressed for general improvement as well as the treatment of CPP.

#### Title: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE SELF-EFFICACY

*Author(s): Carla Zeglio; Ítor Finotelli Jr; Oswaldo M. Rodrigues Jr.; Diego H. Viviani;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

The present study has been correlated to the Sexual Self-Efficacy – Erectile Function (SSES-E) and the Sexual Self-Efficacy Scale-Female for estimating the development of a sexual functioning between partners. The sample was composed by 40 couples with sexual complaints, attended at a private office in São Paulo, Brazil. The average age was from 36 years old for men and 34 for women. The instruments have been individually applied in the initial consultation in an appropriate location following the ethical requirements for the research. Both scales use the concept of self-efficacy to measure the performance on sexual behaviors. For measurement, it is used a scale measuring

between 10 and 100 scores, the total scoring is obtained by the average answers on the items and also by dimensions. While the SSES-E is composed of 25 items in two dimensions (obtaining and maintaining the erection), on the other hand, the SSES-F has 28 items in four dimensions (desire/arousal, penetration ability, solitary pleasure and sexual assertiveness). Such results have demonstrated important influences on the development of sexual behaviors related to erectile maintenance, desire/arousal and sexual assertiveness. For the non associated dimensions, specially for the self-efficacies, they have not influences on the penetration ability and self-pleasure development. The associations found on the study, have supported the studies showing influences on the sexual performance, according to the partners performances. Future studies will verify the results found in the non clinical samples.

#### Title: ATTENTION, PAIN CATASTROPHIZING AND PERCEPTION OF SIGNIFICANT OTHER RESPONSES IN WOMEN WITH SEXUAL PAIN

*Author(s): Cátia Oliveira; Pedro Nobre; Sandra Vilarinbo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Portugal*

##### Abstract:

**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of pain perception and vigilance, pain catastrophizing, and significant other responses to pain in women suffering sexual pain, in comparison with women suffering with chronic pain, sexual dysfunction, and women from general population without any of these difficulties. **DESIGN AND METHOD:** A total of 1063 women participated in this study: one sample with sexual pain (N = 313), one sample with chronic pain (N = 133), one sample with other sexual problems (N = 94), and a control sample without any of the previous difficulties (N = 523). Participants answered to a set of questionnaires online: PCS (Sullivan et al., 1995), PVAQ (McCracken, 1997), and WHYMPI (Kerns et al., 1985). **RESULTS:** Findings indicated that women with sexual pain and chronic pain present significantly higher levels of pain perception and vigilance.

#### Title: BASED ON EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS, SOCIAL FACTORS ARE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REASONS OF PRE MARRIAGE SEXUAL ACTIVITY

*Author(s): Dr. Davood Ghatrifi MD, MPH;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

##### Abstract:

This qualitative exploratory study examined experiences of sample of student in health university of IRAN Medical university in relation to pre marriage sexual activity. The existing literature concerning the sex activity before marriage in IRAN is limited. sexual activity before marriage isn't legally free and based on religious for the youths who are not able to marry, fasting is recommended as a means of controlling the sexual urge and any sexual activity without marriage have been forbidden. The finding of this study suggest some youth have pre marriage sexual activity and the influence of factors such as family, culture, economic status, peers and media that are categorized in this study as social factor on pre marriage sexual activity. We use grounded theory and emphasize causal relationships, and fit things into a basic frame of generic relationships.

#### Title: BDSM FANTASIES BECOME PRACTICE

*Author(s): Charlotta Carlström;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Sweden*

##### Abstract:

BDSM fantasies become practice BDSM, i.e. Bondage and Discipline, Dominance and Submission and Sadism and Masochism is an acronym



used to describe a variety of sexual behaviours including an implicit or explicit erotic power exchange. This study, which is part of my dissertation, aims to contribute to the understanding of BDSM fantasies. It is based on interviews with people who define themselves as BDSM practitioners. The practitioners highlight the impact of fantasies in their encounters. They also talk about fantasies that eroticise dominance and submission as a reason to why they became involved in BDSM. The BDSM practice has given them an opportunity to live out their fantasies. The BDSM scene is built on fantasies, daydreams, thoughts and feelings and the practice stresses taboos, boundaries, prohibitions and social norms. The scene can function as an alibi, allowing practitioners to play with power, gender and race in a way that would be impossible outside the scene. I will discuss the following questions: does BDSM provide a subversive freedom to go behind race, gender and traumas? Can playing with taboos be understood in the allure of "the stigma of the forbidden" and as a tangible and concrete approach to demonstrate power in a BDSM play? Or should the phenomenon rather be seen as expressions of pure racism, sexism and oppression? I will argue that living out fantasies and playing with taboos imply a complicated and complex chain of symbolism that affects overall perspective on gender, ethnicity, oppression and power.

**Title: BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM TO PROMOTE SEXUAL HEALTH OF MEXICAN ADOLESCENTS WITH AND WITHOUT SEXUAL EXPERIENCE**

*Author(s): Silvia Susana Robles Montijo; Beatriz Frías Arroyo; Diana Moreno Rodríguez;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

Condom use has been established as the behavior to predict through various behavioral theories (Noar, 2008) and in the main dependent variable on which has been evaluated the effects of intervention programs aimed to preventing sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancy in adolescents (Crosby, Yarber, Sanders & Graham, 2004). In this context, the overall objective of this study was to evaluate a behavioral intervention program designed to prevent sexual health problems in middle and high school teens, through training in communication skills with the couple and parents about various sexual topics as well as skills to identify sexual risk situations, to reject a risk sexual encounter, to negotiate the condom use and, to use it correctly. To meet this purpose, we conducted two studies, the first to design and validate assessment tools to know the pattern of adolescent sexual behavior, knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, subjective norm, self-efficacy and intentions about condom use, as well as partner sexual communication and negotiation styles of condom use. The results show the predictions expected by the Integral Model (Fishbein, 2000). The second was an intervention study that was conducted with a random sample of 520 adolescents with a mean age of 14 years (SD = 2.03). We used a pretest-posttest experimental design with two groups, the experimental group consisted of 229 students and the control group of 291, 11.4% and 15.1%, respectively, were sexually active. The results show a differential effect between adolescents with and without sexual experience.

**Title: BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTIONS TO PROMOTE CONDOM USE AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV**

*Author(s): Tonantzín Ribeiro Gonçalves; Fernanda Torres de Carvalho; Evelise Rigoni de Farias; Jean Anne Shoveller; Cesar Augusto Piccinini; Mauro Cunha Ramos; Lidia Medeiros;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Background: High rates of HIV infection among women have dramatic consequences for personal and public health. Use of condoms has been

the most effective way to prevent both STI and HIV transmission among people living with HIV. Objectives: To investigate the effectiveness of behavioral interventions in promoting condom use among women living with HIV. Methods: A comprehensive search strategy was conducted in several scientific, clinical trials, and conference proceedings databases to identify randomized controlled trials from 1980 to November 2012. Studies were included if they examined the effects of behavioral interventions on condom use among HIV-positive women; considered at least one HIV-related behavioral outcome or biological outcome; and one follow-up assessment three months or more after the intervention. Citations and eligible studies were independently screened and had their data extracted by two authors. Results: When compared to standard care or minimal HIV support intervention, a meta-analysis with five primary studies (N = 725 women living with HIV) showed that behavioral interventions had no effect on increasing condom use. This finding was consistent at 3, 6 and 12-months follow-up meetings. Studies demonstrated low risk of bias, but sample size was considered inadequate across all of them. Conclusions: These findings should be used with caution since results were based on a few small trials that were targeted specifically towards HIV-positive women. New research is needed to assess the potential personal and public health gains that could arise from a combination of interventions that promote safe sexual behavior and adopt a harm reduction approach.

**Title: BEHAVIORS THAT AFFECT SEXUAL HEALTH OF YOUNG MEXICANS HEARING IMPAIRED**

*Author(s): Silvia Susana Robles Montijo; Yolanda Guevara Benítez;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

This work is framed in the context of prevention of problems affecting sexual health of young Mexicans with hearing disabilities. We report the results of the adaptation and application of four instruments that assess: 1) history of visual impairment, and personal and family demographic data, 2) communication with parents and mothers on issues related to sexual health care, 3) sexual behavior pattern, and 4) presence / occurrence of HIV, STIs, pregnancy, abortion and sexual abuse. Eleven young hearing impaired and an experienced instructor in sign language for the deaf participated in the adaptation phase of the instruments, while in the implementation phase of instruments involved a convenience sample of 132 hearing impaired youngsters between 15 and 26 years. The results indicate that 45.8% of young people have had sex, the average age of sexual debut was 16.9 years, 72% did not use any contraceptive method and in 57% this first relationship was forced, 69.7% of the latter had a subsequent forced relationship. The scales that measured the frequency of communication with parents, about 22 sexual health issues, had good internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.94$  and  $0.97$ ). The data show that over 50% of young people have never talked to their fathers or mothers on the care of their sexual health. We discuss the need for more research and education programs with young people with disabilities to assure a healthy sex life and respect for their sexual and reproductive rights.

**Title: BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL PROFILE OF VIOLENCE SEXUAL VICTIMS IN THE PRESIDENTE VARGAS HOSPITAL**

*Author(s): Cristina Helena Luz Grecco; Sandra Scalco; Ângela Ruschel; Alessandra Formiglieri; Karina Brum;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Sexual violence is a pandemic manifestation of gender inequality, cruel and persistent, in different areas and social classes. Produces vulnerabilities in violent and patriarchal culture and, in addition to a social issue, is a serious public health problem. Relevant by the impact in

quality of life, with possible consequences of physical and psychological, is a complex phenomenon with multiple causes, with individual, social and cultural determinants. Seeking to better understand this phenomenon, we realized the importance of studying the biopsychosocial profile of violence sexual victims treated at multidisciplinary service in a public hospital, which is reference to situations of violence in Porto Alegre. The medical records of all patients seen in the Emergency Gynecologic, Obstetric, Pediatric and DST clinic in the period from 01/01/2011 to 01/01/2012. The methodology used was case study, observational and retrospective, with specific questionnaire based on existing protocol. Relations were established between types of violence, profile of patients, carers and perpetrators, prevalence areas, predominant genus, places of occurrence, duration of exposure, adherence, contamination DSTs and schooling. In addition to this analysis, were described flows between services involved pointing to supply data, raise awareness and train the teams involved and possible suggestions for structuring health services which accommodate these situations.

**Title: BLOG: SAÚDE E SEXUALIDADE – DE JOVEM PARA JOVEM / BLOG: HEALTH AND SEXUALITY – FROM THE YOUTH TO THE YOUTH**

*Author(s): Ana Luiza Dias Batista de Souza;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The project “Health and Quality of Life – Unibes” – aims at spreading information and orientation related to sexuality and it can help with the decrease of unwanted pregnancies and infections (related to STDs) during the adolescence. Taking into consideration the fact that the internet is used by the majority of the students of Unibes, in August 2012 this project launched the blog: “Health and Sexuality – From the youth to the youth”. The blog’s goal is to provide space for discussions, clarifications and orientations related to this important subject. The objective of the site is to share news of the field, as well as the latest information and articles about behavior, sex, prevention and relationships. News about books, plays, activities and movies about this issue are also published, among other curiosities that call the attention and the interest of this public. The blog is updated weekly and the students are encouraged to spread its information to friends and family members, being multipliers of those issues related to health and quality of life. In March 2013, 8 months after the blog was announced, we exceeded 1800 page views and we have already had 114 accesses in one day. These data reinforces the idea that the teenagers and young people look for information and clarifications of their doubts through the internet and an informal website related to this issue can help these users to understand the risks and the pleasure of a sexual and affective life.

**Title: BOYS’ NON-THERAPEUTIC CIRCUMCISION**

*Author(s):*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Finland*

**Abstract:**

Globally, 12–15 million boys are being circumcised every year without any medical reason for the procedure. Every minute 25 boys are succumbed to this unnecessary risky, harming and irreversible surgical intervention on his genitals. Girl’s genital circumcision is prohibited in Finland and in all western countries, but the boys’ circumcision is accepted. Are the boys not equal to girls? Isn’t boys’ well-being equally important as the well-being of girls? In 2011 Sexpo Foundation started a pilot project on prevention, education and abolition of boys’ non-therapeutic circumcision. Foreskin is a normal part of boy’s body and foreskin has many important functions in a boy’s life. The unnecessary cutting of the foreskin is a violation of Children’s Rights, Sexual Rights, bodily integrity, and The Biomedical Agreement. In Finland,

we are developing tools for health personel how to response to the individual needs arising from male circumcision, i.e. physical life, sexual life, appearance. In my presentation I will talk about male circumcision (mc); history, reasons behind it, recurrence globally, legal issues around the mc, anatomy and functions of foreskin, the mc procedure itself, risks, harms and complications and also give suggestions of alternatives to male circumcision.

**Title: CHANGING INTO MYSELF**

*Author(s): Márcia Rocha;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Explanation about my experiences and feelings once I am a transgender male to female who decided to live as a woman at 38 y.o. after 8 years of hormone therapy and some surgeries. I am a lawyer and I have 3 companies, a daughter born from my first marriage, a very conservative family and friends, so the decision that I made one year ago have been changing many of my understandings about the society, relationships, gender’s expressions and life itself.

**Title: CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS WITH GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER**

*Author(s): Maria Rita Lerri; Adriana Peterson Mariano Salata Romão; Sara Veloso Lara; Ana Carolina Japur de Sá Rosa e Silva; Manoel Antônio dos Santos; Antônio Alberto Nogueira; Lúcia Alves da Silva Lara;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Transsexualism is the extreme of the spectrum of gender identity disorders and is characterized by the pursuit of the individual to change the sex of birth. Objectives: To characterize the hormonal status, sexual function and psychic condition of transsexuals in the Outpatient Studies in Human Sexuality at the Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo. Knowing the experience of transsexuals in relation to disorder, to assess satisfaction with the built phenotype and verify that the ethos built converges or diverges from the ethos proposed by the health professional. Methods: To this cross-sectional study 50 transsexual patients male and female will be allocated. They will be evaluated for anthropometric characteristics and socio-economic status. Also, hormone concentrations will be accessed in the subject’s records. Sexual function will be assessed by the Female Sexual Function Index and the Hospital Scale Anxiety and Depression will access psychological condition. A semi-structured questionnaire will be used for the collection of data concerning feeling about their sexual identity, among other things having as an element trigger the question: How was your discovery in relation to transsexualism? Results: The continuous variables will be expressed as averages ± SD using the GraphPad Prism 5.00 and SAS © 9.0. A qualitative analysis based on the responses content will be performed as well as a linguistic analysis guided by the Systemic Functional Linguistics of Halliday which is consistent with the Critical Discourse Analysis. Conclusion: This project will help to anchor the assistance strategies of the transgender population.

**Title: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXCESSIVE SEXUAL DRIVE IN ADULT LIFE: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW**

*Author(s): Sirlene Caramello dos Reis; Marco de Tubino Scanavino;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objective: investigating association among child sexual abuse (CSA) and excessive sexual drive (ESD) in adult life through a systematic review. Method: the search was conducted in November 2010 on Pubmed, Lilacs and Cochrane using the following strategy search: A = “sexual addiction OR sexual compulsion OR ESD AND sexual abuse”,

and B = “paraphilias AND sexual abuse”. Resulted 571 and 803 references, respectively. After eliminating all those disconnected with the theme, 36 of the A and 31 of the B were saved. The 67 abstracts were reviewed by two independent researchers. Inclusion criteria: studies with sampling of individuals (case reports were accepted). Exclusion criteria: letters, narrative review, editorials. Results: 10 papers were included showing a heterogeneous population: sex offenders, students, men who have sex with men (MSM), AIDS patients, ASI victims, ESD individuals. Studies were divided into two groups: with (group 1) or without (group 2) standardized instruments to investigate ESD or CSA. Group 1: three studies of ESD individuals and another with sex aggressors showed association.

#### Title: COMPARATIVE LAW ANALYSIS OF VIBRATOR ACCESS AND USE IN THE UNITED STATES

*Author(s): William McConnell; Michael Reece; Debby Herbenick;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: United States*

##### Abstract:

Background: While recent studies document that the use of vibrators by adults is common in the United States, there exists legal conditions within some sections of the country that challenge the ability of adults to access such products. Method: This study includes a comparative law analysis of U.S. variability in legal restrictions on vibrator access and/or use. Current statutory language in U.S. states was compared to reported rates of vibrator use among adults in recent nationally (U.S.) representative studies of vibrator use behaviors. Results: Analyses suggest, via multiple indicators, that rates of usage among representative samples of the U.S. population are inconsistent with efforts to inhibit their levels of access or usage. Conclusions: Comparative law analysis is a useful tool to help sexual health professionals understand the challenging factors that are often present when navigating policies that might inhibit the use of sexuality-related products.

#### Title: COMPARISON OF SEXUAL DESIRE BETWEEN MEN WITH AND WITHOUT SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

*Author(s): Oswaldo M. Rodrigues Jr.; Ítor Finotelli Jr.; Diego H. Viviani; Marilandes Ribeiro Braga; Moara Regina Carvalho; Erlei Francisco Tavares; Maria Lucia Badalotti Tavares;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

We aim to evaluate sexual desire between men with and without sexual dysfunction. We used the Sexual Desire Inventory, a 14 items scale evaluating daily and solitary sexual desire expressions. The total score is a result by summing the items and it indicates the desire level in these dimensions. The sample was made of 129 men from four locations, three universities (69%) and a psychology clinical office (undergoing sex therapy and with sexual dysfunctions). Their ages ranged between 18 and 67 years, they 50% were married, 36% single and 1% widower. The application had occurred collectively in universities, and individually for the men complaining of sexual dysfunctions in appropriate locations according to the ethical requirements demanded by the research. The results did not present any significant differences by t test between groups on the total score and on the dimension of daily and solitary sexual desire. In contrast, solitary desire presented significantly differences on .05. Comparing items, only 4 of them had shown significant differences. These differences indicate that men from the universities' group had higher scores on items related to the dimension of daily desire, over the clinical group. It has represented that the sexual desire expression with someone would be affected in the existence of a sexual dysfunction. This instrument discriminated only 28% of the items, suggesting that under a dysfunction condition, that the

sexual desire expressions on men should be evaluated by other aspects. Future studies will verify the relation to these aspects on sexual desires.

#### Title: COMPARISON OF SEXUAL DESIRE BETWEEN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

*Author(s): Carla Zeglio; Ítor Finotelli Jr.; Oswaldo M. Rodrigues Jr.; Marilandes Ribeiro Braga; Moara Regina Carvalho; Erlei Francisco Tavares; Maria Lucia Badalotti Tavares;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

We aim to evaluate the sexual desire between women with and without sexual dysfunction. We used the Sexual Desire Inventory – a 14 items scale about daily and solitary sexual desire expression, with a total score resulting by summing the items and subtotals for those dimensions. The sample of 265 women was from four populations, three universities (64%) and a psychology clinic (under psychotherapy for sexual dysfunctions). Their ages ranged between 18 and 61 years, 50% were married, 48% single and 2% divorced. The application had occurred collectively in universities, and individually at the clinic ensuring appropriate locations according to the ethical requirements demanded by the research. The results did not present any significant differences by t test between groups on the total score and on the dimension of daily desire. In contrast, solitary desire presented significantly differences on .05. When making comparisons per items, 8 of them had shown significant differences. These differences indicate that women from the universities' group had higher scores on items related to the dimension of daily desire, over the clinical group. It has represented that the sexual desire expression with someone would be affected in the existence of a sexual dysfunction. Another important finding was the difference on the solitary desire expression, in this case, higher on women with sexual dysfunction, possibly the sexual expression with better results for these women. Studies are suggested to evaluate the influence of other variables on sexual desire.

#### Title: COMPARISON OF SEXUAL SELF-EFFICACY BETWEEN MEN WITH AND WITHOUT SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

*Author(s): Oswaldo M. Rodrigues Jr.; Ítor Finotelli Jr.; Diego H. Viviani; Marilandes Ribeiro Braga; Moara Regina Carvalho; Erlei Francisco Tavares; Maria Lucia Badalotti Tavares;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

We compared sexual self-efficacy between men with and without sexual dysfunction. We used the Sexual Self-Efficacy – Erectile Function, a 25 items scale evaluating the sexual function. The total score results from the sum of the items and also considers 2 dimensions. The sample consisted of 364 men from four locations, three universities and a psychology clinical office (75% – under sex therapy for sexual dysfunctions). Their ages ranged between 18 and 67 years, about their relationship status, 47% were married, 43% single, 9% divorced and 1% widower. The application was collectively in universities and individually at the clinical office in appropriate locations according to the ethical requirements demanded by the research. For the analysis, the sample was divided into men with sexual dysfunctions (clinical), men who had sexual complaints (universities) and men without any complaints (universities). The results presented some significant differences between groups by variance analysis (ANOVA) on the total score and on the dimensions. When making comparisons per items, 16 were significant. These differences indicated that men without complaints from the universities group had higher scores compared to those who had complaints from the same group and much more than men with dysfunctions. The opposite item to this tendency was the possibility of ejaculating when masturbating alone, independently of any erection. On this item men with dysfunction had higher scores compared to the other groups. These data matched



the expectations to the sexual functioning, with a possibility of scores creation cut on the scale.

**Title: COMPARISON OF SEXUAL SELF-EFFICACY BETWEEN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION**

*Author(s): Carla Zeglio; Ítor Finotelli Jr.; Oswaldo M. Rodrigues Jr.; Marilandes Ribeiro Braga; Moara Regina Carvalho; Erlei Francisco Tavares; Maria Lucia Badalotti Tavares;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The study compared sexual self-efficacy between women with and without sexual dysfunction. We used the Sexual Self-Efficacy Scale-Female with 28 items evaluating the sexual function – desire/arousal, penetration ability, solitary pleasure and sexual assertiveness. The results are a total score four dimensions. The sample was made of 269 women from three universities (60%) and a psychology clinic. The left ones were in the process of sex therapy and had sexual dysfunctions. Their ages ranged between 18 and 56 years, about their relationship status, 51% were married, 48% single and 1% divorced. The application had occurred collectively in universities, as individually they took place at the clinical office in appropriate locations according to the ethical requirements demanded by the research. The results presented some significant differences by t test between groups on the total score and on the dimensions of desire/arousal and penetration ability. The other two did not present any significantly differences on. 05. When making comparisons per items, 11 of them had shown significant differences. These differences demonstrated that women without dysfunctions had higher scores on items related to sexual desire, erotizing ability, vaginal penetration possibility and absence of pain on coitus. Two items were opposite to this tendency, which dysfunctional women had higher scores over the universities group. These items evaluated the solitary pleasure, possibly the sexual expression with better results for these women. These data's matched the expectations to the groups sexual functioning, with a possibility of scores creation cut on the scale.

**Title: COMPLICATIONS IN AESTHETIC PENILE**

*Author(s): Jorge Gioscia Filho;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Complications in Aesthetic Penile The penis, since the earliest times, has always been related with the imaginary male strength and power beyond the reproductive capacity. The constraints due to a variety of changes in penile and genital aesthetics can be enormous generating real torments existential many times larger than any other aesthetic dissatisfaction. Since the size of the penis, which surely is the most valued, through the format of the member, testicles, the scrotum can affect and constrain many men. Many patients undergoing medical procedures equivocal result by producing results not qualified hands, sometimes disastrous. We show in this paper complications resulting from cosmetic procedures for penis enlargement in the size and thickness, since no aesthetic factors to infection and necrosis of the skin of the penis.

**Title: COMPREHENSION OF TEACHERS ABOUT THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONTENT OF THE FREE GAMES IN INTERNET FOR CHILDREN IN THE SEXUAL EDUCATION PROCESS**

*Author(s): Cristina Monteggia Varela; Sonia Maria Martins de Melo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The Research ongoing quest to uncover the understanding of kindergarten teachers about the influence of the content of free games avail-

able on the web for children 0–6 years in their processes of sexual education. Specific objectives are: further studies on sexual education categories and their pedagogical aspects, childhood and play with ICTs; make a documentary survey on standards and regulations about patterns and content of media for children; perform surveys of free games on the internet for children; unveil the understanding of early childhood education teachers about the influence of the contents of these games in sex education for children. Research based on dialectical method performs sessions for the use of games selected with purposive sample of teachers, followed by semi-structured interviews, worked through content analysis. Studies point to the growth of research on the influence of computer games and video games in pedagogical practice, but it reveals a lack of specific studies that unveil the influence of these games in the processes of sexual education in childhood. It is intended with the search results collaborate with regular education processes and continuing teachers, granting reflection and awareness for the construction of proposals for intentional sexual education in an emancipatory perspective.

**Title: COMPULSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND BAREBACKING: THE REPORT OF TWO CASES UNDER TREATMENT**

*Author(s): Maria Luiza Santana do Amaral; Marco de Tubino Scanavino;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Barebacking is defined as intentional unprotected anal intercourse, among men who have sex with men (MSM). Literature reports few data about observation of the barebacking behavior after treatment of compulsive sexual behavior (CSB). We aim to report two cases of CSB with barebacking, underwent psychiatric treatment with medication and psychodynamic psychotherapy. Method: The Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS) was applied before, after, and three months later the intervention. Patients received psychiatric treatment and 16 sessions' psychotherapy. Results: C., reports CSB in cinemas and saunas looking for sex. He had scores of 27 in the SCS and reported 30 to 40 casual partners over the last six months. A., reports constantly searching for sex in saunas. A. reported having 50 casual partners over the last six months and scored 40 in the SCS. At the end of intervention, A. and C. increased their control over CSB and their use of condoms, and scored 22 and 20 at the SCS, respectively. A. visited saunas less frequently, had only four casual partners, and used condoms most of the time. C., dropping to four casual partners with a 50% frequency of condom use. Both increased awareness about risks for sexually transmitted diseases involved in unsafe sex. After three months A. and C. maintained the average scores in the SCS, with the 22 and 21 respectively. Conclusions: These reports suggest that psychiatric drug treatment and brief psychodynamic psychotherapy may increase control over CSB and diminish negative outcomes, as barebacking behavior.

**Title: CONDOM USE – THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PRACTICE AND BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS**

*Author(s): Veronika Fridlund;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Sweden*

**Abstract:**

Aim: The aim of this paper is to examine the discrepancy between the actual condom use and the person's behavioral expectation to use a condom in different types of sex (anal-, oral- and vaginal sex) with different types of sexual contacts (main partner, regular sexual contact, casual known and casual unknown). Further, to study if there are any age or gender differences in these discrepancies. Methods: Data from two different survey studies is used. The first one is MISEX (671 participants age 15–26) and the second one is SKA (402 participants age 20–30). We calculated the discrepancy between the actual condom



use and the expectation to use a condom, i.e. the informants own estimation of his or her probability to use a condom. The discrepancy was analyzed separately for the different types of sexual activities and the types of sexual contact. Results: There is a large discrepancy between actual condom use and behavioral expectations to use a condom. The largest discrepancy was for vaginal sex and anal sex with casual sexual contacts, both known and unknown. The lowest discrepancy is for oral sex with a main partner and this is also where the condom use were the lowest. There were no significant age or gender differences. Conclusions: The results implicate that the participants have behavioral expectation to use a condom in a greater extent than they actually do.

#### Title: CONDOM USE ACROSS EDUCATIONAL STAGES: HIGHLIGHTS FROM MIDDLE SCHOOL HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN PORTUGAL

*Author(s):* Lúcia Ramiro; Marta Reis; Margarida Gaspar de Matos; José Alves Diniz; Virginie Eblinger; Emmanuelle Godeau;  
*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Portugal

##### Abstract:

**Aim:** This study aimed to analyze condom use at first sexual intercourse and attitudes towards condom use, and identify if sex education classes can influence those in middle, high school and university students. **Methodology:** The sample included 4751 students, mean age 16 years old, attending middle-, high-school and university, in Portugal. Data collection was held within the HBSC and the HBSC/SRHUS surveys. **Conclusions:** Results showed that the rates of students who reported having experienced sexual intercourse ranged from 13.2% (in middle school) to 75.3% (in university). From the students who were sexually active, condom use at first sexual intercourse ranged from 86.4% (in university) to 94.6% (in secondary school). Students' attitudes towards condoms were positive, especially among university students even if the latter reported less condom use at first sexual intercourse. Having had sex education classes showed a positive influence in condom use among university students. Nevertheless, middle and high school students' prevalence of condom use was higher, suggesting sex education's effects may be greater when implemented before people become sexually active. Since sex education is still in the process of being implemented in Portugal, it is acceptable to consider that its assessment is rather complex, though results are promising. **Keywords:** Condom use, attitudes, young people, sex education classes.

#### Title: CONJUGAL SATISFACTION AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN WOMEN WITH CAREER SUCCESS

*Author(s):* Liara Silvestri; Eliana Piccoli Zordan;  
*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Brazil

##### Abstract:

We live in a period of intense changes in masculine and feminine roles, resultant primarily from the insertion of women into the workplace and the formation of dual-career couples in which, oftentimes, women are the main providers. This change of position has created changes in the roles played by women in work, marriage, and family. Thus, our investigation explores vital, conjugal, and sexual satisfaction of successful professional women through a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive research study. Eight women will participate, all of whom have companions and are well-respected in their professional fields. The Golombok Rust Inventory of Marital State (GRIMS), Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction (GRISS), and semi-structured interview will serve as data collection instruments. The literature which supports this empirical research in progress suggests that dual careers can implicate in the reduction of time for intimacy and expression of affect between couples, reduction of time for family and self, as well as pressures of professional investment and increased income. However,

couples seem to develop strategies and resources to deal with these contemporary dilemmas, since the ideals of conjugality emphasize autonomy and individual satisfaction more than interdependence. These social transformations lead women to demand more from men in conjugal satisfaction as well as sexual satisfaction. The expectations regarding conjugal satisfaction include greater affection, love, attention, tenderness, and companionship. Regarding sexuality, women value greater sensuality, eroticism, fulfillment, and sexual pleasure.

#### Title: CONSTRUYENDO PARAFILIAS A TRAVES DEL TIEMPO

*Author(s):* Juan Antonio;  
*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Mexico

##### Abstract:

**OBJETIVO:** Ampliar nuestra mente sobre la evolución de la diversidad sexual desde diferentes puntos de vista (filosófico, psicológico, teleológico y médico), para no generalizar los distintos comportamientos eróticos del ser humano, regulando así, la medicación innecesaria y promoviendo el derecho al placer sexual. Haré un recuento en el desarrollo de las parafilias, y su concepción a través del tiempo, hasta llegar a los criterios diagnósticos del DSM. Gracias.

#### Title: CORRELATION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLES FOR THE DIFFERENT PELVIC POSITIONS

*Author(s):* Renata Schwartzman; Maura Regina Seleme;  
*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Brazil

##### Abstract:

**Aim:** To correlate the postural alterations of the pelvis with the force of the PFM (measured through Oxford's Scale and Perina device). **Materials and Methods:** This is a quantitative, observational and correlational research. The sample was composed by 9 women in the post menopausal period with average age of 54,11 years ( $\pm 4,80$ ). The research was done in the Climater's Ambulatory of Hospital Nossa Senhora da Conceição (HNSC). The participants had been submitted to a physiotherapeutic evaluation composed by: anamnesis, postural evaluation (conventional and digital) and evaluation of the PFM (Perina and Oxford's Scale). At the end of conventional postural assessment, postural evaluation by digital interpreted SAPO and strength test, the data obtained were crossed in an attempt to correlate the different positions of the pelvis with the strength of the pelvic floor muscles. **Results:** There is a direct and statistical significant correlation (coefficient of Spearman:  $p = 0,02$  and  $r = 0,873$ ) when the Oxford's Scale was compared to the muscle force measured by Perina. When correlated the conventional and digital postural evaluation in the three plans, with the muscle force through the different methods (Perina and Escala de Oxford) it did not have significant statistical correlation. **Conclusion:** Even if there were homogeneity in the measures and significant direct and statistical correlation between the methods of muscle force evaluation, it did not have significant numerical correlation among the different positionings of pelvis and the force of the PFM in the sample of this research.

#### Title: COUPLES HOMO-AFFECTIVE: EFFECTS OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATION IN MARITAL QUALITY

*Author(s):* Daniela Garcia; Eliana Piccoli Zordan;  
*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Brazil

##### Abstract:

Couples homo-affective illustrate the plurality of marital contemporary settings and modifications of traditional conceptions of family and

marriage. Given that there are questions about how these couples are experiencing these new arrangements, and how they feel or not inserted in different social contexts. This qualitative research, exploratory and experimental case study sought to understand the repercussions of social representation on marital quality of couples homo-affective, being the social representation set as revealing of the thoughts of common sense and marital quality as arising from the dynamic and interactive process of analysis that each spouse makes the quality level that experience in their relationship. The instrument used was a semi-structured interview, applied to four homosexual couples, two male and two female, resident in the interior of Rio Grande do Sul/Brazil, socio economic and cultural level middle and that together lived there at least six months. The literature that sustains this empirical research suggests that the same-sex couple relation still gives rise to prejudice, discrimination, rejection, leading to the suffering of thousands of individuals in search of a place. In this sense, are necessary changes related to civil rights, political, religious and cultural, to improve social coexistence, which has been singled out as one of the significant factors and implications on marital quality of these couples. It is hoped with these findings extend the knowledge on this topic, collaborate with interventional procedures in the area of health and education, and contribute to the needs of couples and families with this setting.

**Title: CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HIGH QUALITY SEXUALITY & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION FOR IN – SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN IBADAN, NIGERIA**

*Author(s):*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**  
Abstract As Adolescent and young people in Nigeria continues to face Challenges in respect of their sexual and reproductive health, particularly understanding the complex interplay of their sexual maturation along the quest for self identity. Dorcas Oke Hope Alive Initiative (DOHAL) a faith based non- governmental organisation developed a vacation Training programme for in- school adolescents on Reproductive Health and HIV prevention and skills acquisition to provide students with correct information on their reproductive health and prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, also to equip them with vocational skills to help them use their time qualitatively and to generate income. Key words: Adolescent; Reproductive health education; Sexually transmitted infections; vocational skills.

**Title: DATABASE ON TRANSGENDER HEALTH/RIGHTS IN JAPAN**

*Author(s): Yuko Higashi; Junko Mitsubashi;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Japan*

**Abstract:**  
Background: Much of the recorded experience, knowledge and lessons learned in the area of Transgender health/rights is derived from North American and Western European sources. This presentation reports on data collected on this topic that has been published in Japan. This is part of a research project to create a database of literature written in native languages in various Asian countries to be shared worldwide, and is funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Objectives: (1) To create a database on transgender health/rights literature written in Japanese (1994–present), updating and building on a data-collection project conducted by the Institute of Social Sciences at Chuo University which covered literature on Transgenderism/Homosexuality published from 1945 to 2003. (2) To analyze literature for trends in research topics in different phases of different social and political climates. Method: Review Japanese

research databases (Japan Medical Abstract Society, CiNii, etc.) and create a list of full text papers and abstracts that are collected. Results & Considerations: The data collection and its analysis is still in progress. As for academic articles published since 1994, 487 articles have been collected so far. In 1994, the legitimacy of gender affirmation surgery began to be discussed within the medical society, which resulted in a change in the focus of publication topics from “subculture” to “medical issue.”

**Title: DECISION-MAKING IN THE BASAL STATE AND AFTER SEXUAL STIMULATION (EROTIC MOVIE) OF 3 SEXUALLY COMPULSIVE INDIVIDUALS: REPORT OF A PILOT STUDY**

*Author(s): Bruna Messina; Marco de Tubino Scanavino;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**  
Background: In the literature there are few studies about the neuro-cognitive functioning of sexually compulsive individuals and the results are controversial. Some authors suggest that neurocognitive abnormalities will appear predominantly in the context of erotic stimulation, but we did not find such studies in the PubMed database. Objectives: To conduct a pilot with 3 sexually compulsive individuals and describe the performance in the decision-making test, the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) at baseline waking and after sexual visual stimulation (erotic movie). Method: 3 sexually compulsive men with 29, 39 and 57 years old, in treatment (medication and / or psychotherapy) at the Institute of Psychiatry, Clinicas’ Hospital, University of São Paulo Medical School, which started after they met diagnostic criteria for Excessive Sexual Drive (ICD-10) and Sexual Addiction (Goodman), underwent the experiment. The test post sexual visual stimulation (20 minute watching erotic video) occurred after one year of the application of the test at baseline waking in order to avoid the risk of learning. Results: It was observed that after exposure to erotic video, 2 of the 3 patients have more disadvantageous choices (more impulsive tendency), about his decision making, while the third showed more advantageous choices. Conclusions: There was a difference in decision making after the visual erotic stimulation in 2 of 3 patients piloted. The analysis supports the implementation of an experimental study with a sample which allows statistical analysis.

**Title: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SEX EDUCATION STRATEGIC PROGRAMS IN TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

*Author(s): Cruz Yaya Barco;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**  
In this paper we propose to share in a clear and simple, our experience as a sex therapist, counselor, teacher, manager, scheduler and communicator in the design and implementation of corporate strategic programs of sexual education in preschool institutions, primary, secondary and university Táchira state and other regions of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Cuba, from the year 1988 to the present, after the completion of studies in the Master of Science, completed in Psychiatric Research Center, Psychological and Sexology in Venezuela and having conducted an investigation and correspondence degree thesis on “Attitudes of Bishops, Priests, Religious and Laity to Sexuality and Sexual Education”. Aspects to be considered are: 1. The origin of the idea of creating a Strategic Program School Sex Education in Institutions. 2. Introduction PEESIE 3. And ways to overcome difficulties in building consensus within the institutions. 4. The Justification of PEESIE 5. PEESIE Vision and Mission 6. General Purpose, Specific and PEESIE terminals. 7. Activities Plan Design and Implementation of PEESIE. 8. General Strategies. 9. Assessment Strategies PEESIE results. 10. Legal and political framework PEESIE.

11. Theoretical and methodological framework PEESIE. 12. Conclusions. 13. Basic bibliographical support.

**Title: DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHIATRIC COMORBIDITY DURING SEXUAL THERAPY – A CASE REPORT**

*Author(s): Marcelo Rosembergas Vilas Boas; Sandra Cristina Poerner Scalco; Camila Avila Michalski Jaeger;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Female patient, 31 years old was referred to a gynecological ambulatory for investigation of pelvic pain and repetitive urinary tract infection. Every time the patient felt dysuria, believed she had a UTI and looked for medical assistance. In the last 6 months, patient had also dyspareunia and anorgasmia during periods of pain. Patient was submitted to several culture urine tests – most of them negative, even when symptomatic. Investigation failed to determine cause of dysuria. Patient was referred to sexual therapy to evaluate anorgasmia and dyspareunia. During therapy, patient informed that every time she felt dysuria (which happened daily in the last 6 months) she was intolerant to vaginal intercourse, opting for anal intercourse. Her sexual frequency was daily and had orgasm in every relation. She wanted to decrease sexual frequency (since frequently had intercourse only to please her partner) and to start having vaginal intercourse. It was suspected of vaginismus and started evaluation of pelvic physical therapy. When evaluated, patient complained of frequent preoccupation of smelling bad. To avoid this feeling, she had specific behaviors – took showers three time a day and used a piece of cloth to clean her vaginal cavity. It was made a diagnosis of obsessive compulsive disorder. Patient was enrolled in behavioral therapy associated with sexual therapy and received prescription of ISRS (sertraline). Quickly patient reduced the intensity and frequency of cleaning rituals, started to have vaginal intercourse without pain. Later the patient and her partner managed to reduce sexual frequency.

**Title: DIAGNOSTIC MANUAL FOR SEXOLOGY. MDS III**

*Author(s): Fernando Bianco,MD,PhD. Editor in Chief; Operative Team Francisco Cabello, MD/ Spain Juan Carlos Jorge, MD/ Puerto Rico Lázaro Hernández C, MD/ Cuba Rafael García, MD/ Dominican Rep Rubén Hernández S, MD/ Venezuela Brigitte Baena, MD/ Venezuela Edison P*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

Sexology have become an independent field(WAS 1989).One of his areas is Clinical Sexology. We develop from FLASSES(1991) and lately from WAMS(2009) and IASM(2010) a Classification of Sex and Sexual Disorders which started as a work of few and now a large group of clinician participate. The Classification has 18 Codes for the Disorders of the Sex Development Process, 64 Codes for the Disorders of Sexual Function Process and 24 Codes for Others suggested Disorders. Each disorders is clinically described with it summary. The MDS III so far has proven to open an operative communication between clinicians and will help to do more homogenous research. Now Clinical Sexology has it own Manual of Classification done by Sexologist for every one. fjbiancoc@gmail.com

**Title: DIGITAL EEG BRAIN MAPPING AND RECORD OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS DURING VISUAL STIMULATION WITH EROTIC CONTENT IN MEN AND WOMEN: EXPLORATORY RESEARCH**

*Author(s): Mónica Ortiz; Verónica Mariñez; Alonso Calatrava; Fernando Bianco;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

Research in cognitive science, particularly neuropsychology, note that the functional organization of the brain and mental abilities of men and women differ significantly. Differences include a wide spectrum, from reflexes to more complex behaviors. The action of sex hormones and neural networks form different biochemical processes in the brains of men and women since the early months of intrauterine life. But the experiences and learning in sociocultural contexts shape and organize your brain, causing diferent capabilities and behaviors. The person lives his sexuality in certain cultural contexts, assuming and acting out some specific roles, stereotypes and prejudices. The following research was positioned from a privileged perspective to explore the interaction of biological and social factors. Our research question is to explore how to characterize the cognitive processing of information, the quality of brain electrical activity and the physiological response to a stimulus containing audio-visual erotic in men and women. Objectives: • Document the object of study in a complete and detailed through measurements and novel techniques. • Develop conclusions that enable the development of new research hypotheses. • Create innovative sources of scientific documentation that give rise to a new field of research in medical sexology that enable the development of new diagnostic and screening techniques that help improve the understanding of human sexuality and efficacy in therapeutic intervention. Type of research: Field, exploratory and experimental design.

**Title: DYSFUNCTION OR DISTURBANCE IN AGING MALE ANDROGENIC**

*Author(s): Marcia Rebellato;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The androgenic deficiency attacks a percentage of elderly men not well defined in literature yet. Hormonal serum parameters of young men are used na, in spite of that, the testosterone replacement therapy has been widely supported and used by many authors. The present research has the objective of analyzing the androgenic deficiency and replacement therapy in elderly men. To achieve that, an extensive revision of the medical literature were researched. This study has revealed that, in its majority, the woeks use methodologies susceptible to criticism, with short pursuance and little sampling. However, some aspects can be incorporated from the opinion of the majority of the authors. There is a decline in the production of the androgens in men as na effect of aging, wich is partial, slowly progressive, and with a high degree of variability. The closest to ideal definition would be calling it partial androgenic deficiency in aging men. This clinical entity is biochemically characterized by the serum decrease of the androgens. Part of these clinical changes are related to the decrease of the testosterone; however this possibility has not been properly explored. The testosterone replacement therapy is effective in the treatment of the majority of these signals and symptoms, reported as related to hypogonadism and that occur in some men during the process of aging. Various ways of replacement are used trying to simulate the physiological cycle of the testosterone production. It seems that transdermic is the one closest to the ideal, in spite of the necessity of daily doses, which is still uncomfortable for some. The fear of the stimulation of a concealed cancer by the repalcement therapy, however, has not been properly eliminated.



**Title: DISTINGUISHING RESOURCES FROM THE HEART'S DESIRES: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EQUITY IN UNINTENDED PREGNANCY MEASURES**

*Author(s): Ebriel F. Fannin; Marilyn S. Sommers;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** We present findings from a critical analysis of the qualitative and quantitative measurement strategies used to assess unintended pregnancy (UP). **Background:** Accurate measurement is necessary to tease out socioeconomic circumstances and social expectations around childbearing. Currently, epidemiologists measure UP as 1) unwanted or 2) mistimed pregnancies and typically conduct these measurements retrospectively. This measurement strategy conflates childbearing desires with the socioeconomic and situational ability to sustain child rearing. **Methods:** We reviewed the literature and identified both qualitative and quantitative measures of UP. We compare existing measures to the gold standard and critique the losses and gains of each measurement strategy. We make recommendations to maximize the relevance, efficiency, and trust in the measures. **Results:** Current UP measurement strategies do not account for temporal physiologic or perceptual variations in pregnancy and childbearing. Additionally, retrospective assessment of pregnancy intentions compromises reliability due to recall bias and the influence of affective attachments if the pregnancy resulted in the birth of a child. **Conclusions:** Cross-sectional measurement of UP preserves the integrity of the context most important in facilitating healthy maternal and neonatal outcomes. While pregnancy intentions are theoretically the precursor of reproductive behavior, are fertility and pregnancy adaptive behaviors are more meaningful predictors of health outcomes. Researchers should take caution in conceptualizing UP as a negative health outcome instead of a space of socially constructed vulnerability.

**Title: DIVERSE IDENTITIES, VALUES AND TENSIONS**

*Author(s): Marcos Cesar Fazzini da Rocha; Márcia Rocha;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The presentation of a model for the 'formation of the human personality' in which the unique genetic makeup of each person is the base upon which the individual personality is formed by the immeasurable positive and negative influences experienced and filtered by the psychological subjectivity of each person resulting on an almost inalterable and unique identity, including sexual and of gender. Because of that each subjective 'truth' is not always resonating to the one that is expected in the social group which the person is in; This subjective truth is felt as absolute and can make the person feel the discomfort when facing the different, that which may seem 'wrong', a threat to the stability of that person's reality. Over the centuries, different societies and groups have developed in different geographical areas, human and natural historical events. Values develop and are incorporated through the generations as well as a number of tools for institutional control to maintain and impose the collective truth that forms the environment in which future personalities will be formed. Individuals, groups and societies with different values aim to guarantee that which seem 'correct' for them, causing tension, shocks and violence. In a more globalized world, it is necessary to find understanding of those physical, psychological and social mechanisms that make each human being, group and society different from each other, so that we can find the best path for the development and continuance of human society as whole, while respecting its immense diversity and individuality.

**Title: DIVERSITY AND GENDER IN SCHOOLS**

*Author(s): Mabamoud Baydoun; Fernanda Batista do Prado; Marli Lucia Tonatto Zibetti; Maria Enilsa Januário Falcão;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This analysis aims to depict the contributions of Psychology for an education free of prejudice. As a matter of fact, it sheds light on the results of the workshop "Diversity and Gender in Schools" that was developed in the city of Porto Velho-RO, aiming to encourage training teachers and school psychologists to reflect about the different forms of prejudice against LGBTIQ population (Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transgender, Questioning and Asexuals), observed in schools. Since Homo-Lesbo-Transphobia has been increasing significantly in educational contexts, it was crucial to promote a workshop, through which participants would be oriented on the importance of accepting sexual and gender diversity inside and outside the educational context, thus facilitating their job as mediators of the teaching-learning process. The idea emerged as a result of a dialogue between different fields of Human Sciences, that decipher topics related to gender and sexuality whose discussion seems to be more and more indispensable in educational contexts, merely because of the conspicuous intolerance suffered by students who do not fit in hegemonic patterns that are imposed by the society and constantly bolstered by Ideological State Apparatuses (ISA). Such workshops constitute an attempt to surpass pedagogical techniques that prohibit sexual diversity, and disseminate Queer Education, through which the hegemonic alignment (sex-gender-sexuality) is broken apart. Accordingly, Psychology plays an important role in questioning such normative patterns and transmitting discussions about gender and sexuality to education professionals, hence promoting tolerance and respect as vital requirements for educational and social inclusion.

**Title: DOES REDUCTION OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIAC REHABILITATION (CR) HAVE AN IMPACT ON ERECTION QUALITY (EQ) IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE (IHD) AND ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION(ED)?**

*Author(s): Dariusz Kalka; Zygmunt Domagala; Lesław Rusiecki; Anna Rakowska; Joanna Wojcieszczyk; Jacek Dworak; Krzysztof Womperski; Piotr Koleda; Marek Strycki; Witold Pilecki;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Poland*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction** One of the factors affecting EQ is the blood perfusion pressure in cavernosus bodies. It depend on systemic blood pressure (BP). CR has a proven effect in reducing BP and improving EQ. **Aims:** Analysis of the correlation between change of the value of BP associated with CR and change in EQ in men with IHD and ED. **Material** 123 men, treated for IHD, who scored 21 or less ( $\leq 21$ ) in the initial IIEF-5 test, were analysed. **Methods** All patients underwent a CR cycle according to ESC recommendations (6 months). EQ was assessed using the IIEF-5 test, which was conducted at the start and end of the cycle. Mean systolic and diastolic BPs were calculated from the first three and the last three trainings within the CR cycle. The analysed parameter was change in erection quality ( $\Delta$  EQ) and the change in systolic ( $\Delta$  RRs) and diastolic ( $\Delta$  RRd) BP which was the difference between respectively systolic and diastolic BP at the start and end of the CR cycle. **Results** Mean  $\Delta$  EQ was  $2.03 \pm 1.53$ . Mean  $\Delta$  RRs was  $4.48 \pm 3.30$  and  $\Delta$  RRd was  $1.90 \pm 2.01$ . Analysis of the correlation between  $\Delta$  EQ and  $\Delta$  RRs revealed a statistically insignificant correlation expressed by Pearson's correlation coefficient  $r = 0.054$ . Analysis of the correlation between  $\Delta$  EQ and  $\Delta$  RRd revealed a statistically insignificant correlation described by Pearson's correlation coefficient  $r = 0.120$ . **Conclusions** Reduction of systolic and diastolic BP associated with CR did not have any significant impact on observed improvement of EQ.



### Title: DOGGING AND CRUISING: AN ANALYSIS FROM URBAN STUDIES

*Author(s): JESS; Arturo España Caballero;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

#### Abstract:

This work aimed to investigate the appropriation of public spaces through sexual encounters between men and women. We will analyze the conditions and characteristics that identify these meetings to explain that building elements appropriation of public spaces. I will try to elaborate on the nuances of dogging and cruising, which will see it is a complex phenomenon that transforms over time, involving social networking and generating circuits that facilitate such activity.

### Title: DRUG INTERACTION AND SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

*Author(s): Orestes Mazzariol Junior;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The objective of this article is to share with health professionals a reflection on the side effects and interaction of drugs administered for pathologies prevalent in patients over 50 (diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, prostate benign hyperplasia) and their consequences to these men's sexual performance. Clinical evidence corroborates the data in specialized literature that reveals 40% of men as old as 65 are under up to 5 drugs and 12% of those over 65 are under as many as 10 drugs. Lack of information and the belief that certain symptoms are inherent to the aging process make it difficult to reach an adequate diagnosis of the causes of sexual dysfunction. The public health system in Brazil (SUS), or complementary system, fails to offer the means for a holistic view of the individual, and sexual problems are not investigated appropriately unless the patient insists on it. The use of anti-depressive drugs, so common among this age group, makes ejaculation difficult leading to an ejaculatory disorder. In a patient whose organ (penis) function is at its physiological limit, such a factor may speed up erectile dysfunction. Doctors, major actors in the prescription of drugs, shall (when possible) propose alternative therapies for the control of these diseases, such as change in life style and reducing/abandoning the use of alcohol and tabaco, coupled with the maintenance of their erotic creativity, for instance. Thus, it is more viable that these men maintain the quality of their sexual life. Key Words: Sexual Dysfunction, Aging, Drugs.

### Title: DRUG RESISTANCE AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC

*Author(s): Philip Enyan;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Ghana*

#### Abstract:

Background: WHO HIV drug resistance (HIVDR) threshold survey suggests that transmission of drug-resistance strains is likely to be limited. However, as access to ART is expanded, increased emergence of HIVDR is feared as a potential consequence. We have performed a surveillance survey of transmitted HIVDR among recently infected persons in the geographic setting of Accra, Ghana. Methods: As part of a cross-sectional survey, 2 large voluntary counseling and testing centers in Accra enrolled 50 newly HIV-diagnosed, antiretroviral drug-naïve adults aged 18 to 25 years. Virus from plasma samples with >1,000 HIV RNA copies/mL (Roche Amplicor v1.5) were sequenced in the pol gene. Transmitted drug resistance-associated mutations (TDRM) were identified according to the WHO 2009 Surveillance DRM list, using Stanford CPR tool (v 5.0 beta). Phylogenetic relationships of the newly characterized viruses were estimated by comparison with HIV-1 Results: Subtypes were predominantly D (39/70, 55.7%), A (29/70, 41.4%), and C (2/70; 2, 9%). Seven nucleotide sequences

harbored a major TDRM (3 NNRTI, 3 NRTI, and 1 PI-associated mutation); HIVDR point prevalence was 10.0% (95%CI 4.1% to 19.5%). The identified TDRM were D67G (1.3%), L210W (2.6%); G190A (1.3%); G190S (1.3%); K101E (1.3%), and N88D (1.3%) for PI. Conclusions: In Accra the capital city of Ghana, we found a rate of transmitted HIVDR, which, according to the WHO threshold survey method, falls into the moderate (5 to 15%) category. This is a considerable increase compared to the rate of.

### Title: EDUCATION AND SEXUALITY – A FOUCAULTIAN APPROACH

*Author(s): Rita de Cássia Bigbetti Saran; Célia Regina Vieira de Souza Leite;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The learning process is closely related to the construction of subjectivity student. Thus, in the space of the classroom, the teacher must capture the way certain individual is constituted and what is being done to ensure that a balance training. Considering the importance of subjectivity in education, this paper intends to focus on the construction of sexual subjectivity, because sexuality is considered a central aspect in the construction of the identity of the student and, second, it is intended to reflect upon educator, in its repressive practices as a result of having been he, too, made a series of taboos and moralizing on the issue. These projects will be based on the thought of Foucault. This research is intended to be used for analysis of the speeches of high school teachers in a public school from qualitative phenomenological method as a means of perception of the investigated object. Through the analysis categories of Martins and Bicudo, we intend to grasp the significance of discourses This method proposes using steps from analysis of statements, reports or interviews of the employees. In this research, teachers will be interviewed through audio and record. KEY-WORDS: subjectivity, sexuality, student, teacher, Foucault.

### Title: EDUCATION IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN WOMEN'S PRISON MOTHER PELLETIER: NURSING ACTIONS TO WOMEN IN SITUATIONS OF JAIL

*Author(s): Marta Ziziane Dorneles Wachter; Erondina de Fátima Azambuja de Deus; Maryane Lupi Fontana; Odete Torres; Claudia Bravo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

INTRODUCTION: This is an experience report that was based on the experience of nursing students, the Methodist University-IPA, the Women's Prison Madre Pelletier, in Porto Alegre, RS. OBJECTIVE: Interacting with women in prison situation in order to provide information and guidance on reproductive health. METHOD: We carried out a survey of the needs of that population through informal conversations in the courtyard of the prison being observed a series of demands that could be sent and received by the Nursing. Were provided guidance on health promotion in relation to breastfeeding and reproductive health, and situations were women showed great vulnerability. RESULTS: We observed the situation of women-mothers prisoners, being responsible not only for themselves but also for their children. Another aspect viewed homosexuality was demonstrated in several faces: women very feminized and others in which the male organs were noted (male mannerisms and male faces). With respect to the exercise of sexuality, all were entitled to conjugal visits, since their situation was in prison for a period exceeding 30 days and that the companions to visit regularly. CONCLUSIONS: It was considered the need and relevance of a more active nursing, as well as educational groups for this population. Therefore, points out that the work in conjunction with a multidisciplinary team, would be the ideal approach, thus generating comprehensive care to women in situations of prison.

**Title: EDUCATION, CLINIC AND RESEARCH ON SEXUALITY: A CHALLENGE OF PARAGUAYAN SEXOLOGISTS**

*Author(s): Ariel Gonzalez Galeano; María Rosa Appleyard Biscotti;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Paraguay*

**Abstract:**

Objectives: 1 – To build a space of physical and legal system that provides education, research and clinical services in sexuality from a sexology perspective in Paraguay, with a permanent and self-sustaining manner. 2 – To influence the general population for the use of human resources available in the country, to improve Sexual Health and Reproductive Health. 3 – To support the training and updating of psychologists, sexologists and others health professionals in the areas of education, clinical and research in human sexuality. Methodology: Incorporating a legal entity and renting a physical space to achieve the above objectives. The education is developed as formal, non-formal and informal ways, the clinic services are implemented following health standards and principles according to Paraguay's laws, and the investigation is carried on under the regimes of international, ethical and scientific sexology and psychology standards. Results: Results Period: September 2011 to December 2012 1 – First consulting company legally constituted in Paraguay, specialized in Human Sexuality and coordinated by clinical sexologists. 2 – About 40 workshops on different aspects of clinical psychology and sexology, benefiting 400 people of Asuncion and others neighbors cities. 3- Four online courses of 50 hours of training: Sexual Communication, Clinical Sexology, Educational Sexology and Investigative Sexology, available at www.ecisweb.com 4 – A physical space and adequate attention from Monday to Saturday during office hours for cases of sexuality counseling, sex therapy and couples therapy: more than 200 people benefited.

**Title: EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF CHIMBORAZO – ECUADOR**

*Author(s): Rosa Del Carmen Saeteros Hernández; Giselda Sanabria Ramos;*  
*Julia Pérez Piñero;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Ecuador*

**Abstract:**

We performed a descriptive research cross sectional experimental design, field and qualitative and quantitative, to design a strategy for polytechnic students sex education. To identify the sex education needs of university, the model is based on PRECEDE – PROCEED, (acronym for predisposing, reinforcing, and enabling causes in educational diagnosis and evaluation) described by Green and Kreuter was designed as a way to assess the needs of health education, and to plan and evaluate actions, the basic steps include social diagnosis, diagnosis, epidemiological, behavioral, and administrative. Was designed and validated a questionnaire study sample (500 students) and compared with a control group with similar characteristics, this allows to generalize the results in the world of college students, this model is an advanced organizer because it serves as a bridge between what already know and what they need to know so that they can learn significantly. The results allow a strategy of sexual education for undergraduates, using a methodology of pairs (designed by students from the health education school) through a learning methodology based on the educational model of learning outcomes (knowledge, know-how and how to be) tested in small-scale groups and expert review, prior to final application. In order to identify the educational needs depth, value perceptions and enrich the questionnaire results apply focus groups and establishing a procedure of triangulation.

**Title: EFFECTIVENESS OF LINKING COMPREHENSIVE SEXUALITY EDUCATION WITH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT EDUCATION FOR GIRLS TO IMPROVE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND GENDER EQUALITY INDICATORS IN A MUSLIM SOCIETY: QUALITATIVE FINDINGS FROM A PILOT PROGRAMME**

*Author(s): Syeda Ayesha Ali;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Pakistan*

**Abstract:**

Pakistan houses more than 40 million adolescents, and ranks at 133 out of 135 countries on gender equality index (1). Girl's education is neglected at 60% enrollment and incidents of early marriages are as high as 77% (3). Poor gender and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) indicators severely restrict girls' economic and social empowerment. Thus increasing their vulnerability towards sexual and gender based violence and increased risks of STIs including HIV and AIDS (4). An innovative project was piloted for 3 years in Rural Pakistan (Punjab and Sindh) integrating life skills education on SRHR and economic empowerment for adolescent girls (5). The objectives of this pilot were to develop adolescent girls' life skills to deal with SRH issues and provide counseling to their peers, families, and communities; and empower them through building confidence in leadership and entrepreneurial skills for social and economic independence. Through a qualitative evaluation of the pilot with beneficiaries and stakeholders, it was found that the pilot improved SRH knowledge, awareness and skills of girls who shared being more confident to deal with sexual harassment in public places. As the pilot used consultative approach for designing the education materials as per cultural and social norms, respondents from communities unanimously supported it and reported a positive change in their attitudes. A number of case studies were recorded around incidents where adolescent girls were successful in preventing school drop outs, early marriages, and violence amongst their peers and within their communities.

**Title: EFFICACY OF AMIN SEXUALITY EDUCATION PROGRAM ON SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS IN RESIDENTIAL CARE CENTERS**

*Author(s): Reza Razaghi;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

**Abstract:**

The adolescents who have been out of home, not only exposed to more sexual at risk, but also lose necessary opportunities of sexuality education through suitable resource because of separation and experiences of high pressure events. Main purpose of this research is study of efficacy of AMIN Sexuality Education Program on the adolescents' sexual knowledge and attitude. Statistic sample consist of adolescents (n = 30) between 15–18 years who care of them in residential care in Tehran. This study has been done by using of quasi experimental method with two groups: pre-test and post-test design. Findings of research indicate that adolescents are interested to accept Sexuality Education Program. Research finding by MANOVA indicated that the AMIN sexuality education intervention has improved sexual knowledge and sexual attitudes and other findings of the research emphasis on the increase of motivation and positive behavioral changes. While sexuality education is often home-based in Iran, the adolescents who are in residential care homes have more needs for receiving sexuality education services. AMIN Sexuality Education Program have had positive outcomes on the adolescents' sexual knowledge, attitude and their sexual health improvement, therefore it is necessary to pay attention to support such sexuality education program and help to create opportunities for its promotion based on evaluation researches.

### Title: ELECTROSTIMULATION ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT IN WOMEN WITH PAINFUL BLADDER SYNDROME: REPORT OF TWO CASES

*Author(s):* Carolina Pazin; Ana Paula Moreira da Silva; Kalil Antônio Salotti Tawasha; Andréia Moreira de Souza; Maria Beatriz Ferreira Gurian; Patricia Silveira Silva; Julio Cesar Rosa e Silva; Antônio Alberto Nogueira;

*Modality:* Poster

*Country:* Brazil

#### Abstract:

**Introduction:** According to the International Continence Society, Painful Bladder Syndrome (PBS) is a condition that affects the bladder characterized by suprapubic pain associated with an increase in urinary frequency and nocturia, absence of urinary infection, irritative symptoms, pelvic pain and dyspareunia. Diagnosis is by history, physical examination, laboratory tests and bladder's cystoscopic examination. **Objective:** To evaluate the treatment's efficacy with electrical stimulation in PBS. **Methodology:** We recruited two patients with PBS, both with 33 years. An anamnesis of burning, urgency, and dyspareunia; assessment of quality of life, pain intensity and risk for anxiety and depression through the instruments Short Form (36) Health Survey (SF-36), VAS, HAD after one week and three months after treatment. 10 sessions of electrical stimulation, once a week, lasting 30 minutes in the lumbosacral region (L2-S2), at the Hospital das Clínicas of Ribeirão Preto. **Result:** after treatment and data analysis these patients had improvement in pain intensity, VAS 4.5 and 3.0 to 3.0 and 2.0 and also the quality of life in the following aspects: physical aspects and limitations by 0 and 75 to 25 and 75 and the general health of 30 and 67 to 45 and 92. After four sessions, reported improvement in urgency, the burning and dyspareunia. **Conclusion:** Although both patients showing improvement, the N of the study is still small to make a meaningful analysis. However, this treatment aims to comfort, to be non-invasively and easily accessible, being a new option.

### Title: ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN ST-SEGMENT ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

*Author(s):* Filip M. Szymanski; Krzysztof J. Filipiak; Bartosz Puchalski; Grzegorz Karpinski; Anna Hrymkiewicz-Szymanska; Grzegorz Opolski;

*Modality:* Poster

*Country:* Poland

#### Abstract:

Erectile dysfunction (ED) and lack of sexual activity are a risk factors for cardiovascular diseases morbidity and mortality. The aim of this prospective study was to investigate the prevalence of ED in ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients at high risk of OSA, and to evaluate the leading factors that increase the risk of ED. **Methods:** We prospectively studied 90 consecutive male STEMI patients. Erectile function was assessed using the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF). **Results:** 32 (35.6%) patients were at high risk of OSA. Patients at high risk of OSA had often history of hypertension (90.6% vs. 50%;  $p < 0.0001$ ), higher systolic blood pressure ( $145.6 \pm 32.9$  vs.  $131.4 \pm 27.6$  mmHg;  $p = 0.04$ ), diastolic blood pressure ( $88.2 \pm 19.3$  vs.  $78.2 \pm 12.4$ ;  $p = 0.009$ ), and higher mean C-reactive protein level ( $21.8 \pm 28.8$  vs.  $11.4 \pm 20.3$  mg/l;  $p = 0.13$ ) compared to the patients at low risk. Overall ED prevalence was 61.1%. The patients at higher risk of OSA had higher incidence of ED compared with those at low risk (73.7% vs. 40.6%;  $p = 0.0002$ ). The mean IIEF score was significantly lower in patients at high risk of OSA ( $16.2 \pm 5.4$  vs.  $20.5 \pm 6.4$ ;  $p = 0.004$ ). In the multiple logistic regression analysis, patient's age [odds ratio (OR) 1.80, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.32–2.47;  $p = 0.0002$ ], patient's BMI (OR 1.62, 95% CI: 1.06–2.47;  $p = 0.024$ ) and high risk of OSA (OR 55.71, 95% CI 3.36–923.81;  $p = 0.005$ ) were independent risk factors of ED in STEMI patients. **Conclusions:** ED was highly prevalent in STEMI patients at high risk of OSA. High risk of OSA was strong, independent risk factor for developing ED.

### Title: ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION: THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG

*Author(s):* Orestes Mazzariol Junior;

*Modality:* Poster

*Country:* Brazil

#### Abstract:

With the increase in life expectation, people have sought health and life quality, social participation and sexual activity. Women live longer due to genetic factors associated to sexual chromosomes; their life style and cultural factors: they visit their doctors more frequently and periodically, for instance. Men, on the other hand, be it out of prejudice or because they value performance over longevity be it because they feel they can solve their own problems alone, don't have the same habit of visiting a doctor routinely. Most of the times, men's main entrance into the health system is the urologist's or sexologist's office, sought in order to solve sexual matters – a behavior that has increased significantly. It is known that erectile dysfunction may be the first symptom of diabetes and coronary diseases, which may appear up to ten years later, as well as of dyslipidemia (a disorder of the lipid metabolism). It is also closely associated to unhealthy habits such as smoking and alcohol abuse. Moreover, there is known to be a connection between erectile dysfunction and prostatic problems that are not associated to age. Thus, all these pathologies shall be taken into consideration so that potentially fatal diseases can be diagnosed precociously. Hence, the multidisciplinary approach shall be considered in the treatment of patients with sexual dysfunction. Such practice plays an important role in the early diagnosis and prevention of diseases, offering men greater life quality. **Key Words:** Early Diagnosis, Dysfunction, Multidisciplinary.

### Title: EVALUATING A PERSON'S SEX PERFORMANCE: SEXUAL RESPONSE QUESTIONNAIRE

*Author(s):* María Rosa Appleyard Biscotti; Ariel Gonzalez Galeano;

*Modality:* Poster

*Country:* Paraguay

#### Abstract:

**Introduction:** The clinic aspect of human sexuality is diverse and complex. In order to help sexologist in their diagnostics processes, ECIS (Educación, Clínica e Investigación en Sexualidad), following others organizations and sexologists steps, developed a Sexual Response Questionnaire that can be used as an important tool in finding a sexual dysfunction. **Objective:** To develop a questionnaire that addresses the 6 aspects of the Human Sexual Response: Desire, Excitation, Meseta, Orgasm, Resolution and Refractory Period **Methodology:** Bibliography research, clinic cases and workshops related to sexual health clinic were developed in order to construct a comprehensive and easy to use, sexual response questionnaire. **Results:** A questionnaire that addresses the 6 aspects of Human Sexual Response. **Lessons Learnt:** The questionnaire could be self applied and/or applied by the sexologist. People show more comfortable when the sexologist applies it. The questionnaire is not an unique tool for diagnosis, it helps but not determine the finding of a sexual dysfunction.

### Title: EVALUATION OF AN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH FOR TEENS YOUNG CITIZEN PROGRAM – MY FIRST JOB

*Author(s):* Patricia Albuquerque Moraes; Ivoneide Ap. de Freitas Nobara; Juliana Figueiredo; Fabio Fernando Araújo; Cristina Ap. de Falbo Guazzelli;

*Modality:* Poster

*Country:* Brazil

#### Abstract:

Adolescence is the period of life where major changes occur, anatomical, physiological, mental and social. Because of that, he felt the need



on the part of Program Coordination Young Citizen – My First Job UNIFESP, seek professionals who could advise on sexual and reproductive health. Thus, this study aims to know the socio-demographic profile of adolescents Young Citizen Program – My First Job and evaluate the knowledge on sexual and reproductive health of these adolescents before and after the educational activities. A descriptive study held at UNIFESP, March 2009 to March 2010. The sample consisted of 105 adolescents. 60 (57.1%) had ever had sex. The method used was contraction more condom (49%), followed by pill + condom (12%). The best known method of contraception was the condom, with 87.4% of correct answers before the information and 91.1% of correct answers after the information. Regarding the pill, 43.8% of the teenagers hit their correct usage, improving to 87.6% after orientation. About sexuality, enhances the responses observed after information, especially in matters of myths and taboos. The majority of adolescents had intercourse, good level of prior knowledge on sexual and reproductive health; improvements evident in various myths and taboos and general knowledge. It is essential guidance to adolescents to prevent unplanned pregnancies and provide contraception and responsibility rests on the interdisciplinary team, with its important role in sex education, work against this reality.

**Title: EVALUATION OF PELVIC FLOOR AND THE LIFE QUALITY OF SEX WORKERS-FEMALE GENDER**

*Author(s): Carla Maria de Abreu Pereira; Giancarlo Spizzirri; Maria Carolina Morais dos Santos;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Sexuality is expressed at all human being life stages, permeating the various manifestations, from birth to death. The evolutionary history of human sexuality is characterized by some periods with different representations of sex. The term sex workers means the exchange of sexual favors by not sentimental or emotional interests. Objective: To evaluate the quality of sexual life and pelvic floor muscles of female sex workers. Methods: This study was conducted with female sex workers. The sample consisted of 49 women, according to the criteria for inclusion. All participants underwent an interview and answered the Female Sexual Function Index questionnaire and the pelvic floor was assessed with the use of the modified Oxford Scale. Results: In relation to the Functional Evaluation of the Pelvic Floor, the average was 2.3, ranking it in a low strength degree. In the FSFI questionnaire, the average was 24.2, which refers to a quite unsatisfactory quality of sexual life. Conclusion: We concluded that the evaluated sex workers showed a low pelvic floor strength degree, with little functionality and also unsatisfactory sexual life quality. Keywords: pelvic floor, sex workers and sexual life quality.

**Title: EVERY BODY CHANGES**

*Author(s): Adriana Aparecida Meira; Maria Helena Brandão Vilela; Adriana Cerveira; Ana Luiza do Amaral Ferrão;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The project “Todo Corpo Muda” (“Every Body Changes”) happened between the June/2012 and December/2012 in São Paulo, attending 200 participants aged between 13 and 21 years old, all students of specialized institutions. Its purpose is to contribute to the adequacy of the sexual behavior of people with intellectual disabilities and inform to pregnancy and STD/AIDS. To achieve this purpose, they participated in five playful and educational workshops that addressed the following topics: autonomy in hygiene, changes due to puberty, body parts and public and private sexual behavior, where babies come from and how to use condoms. Experience has shown that participants are living their sexuality, however, this experience is accompanied by myths and taboos in the environment in which they live. In this perspective, the project

achieved its goal because the end of it we perceive changes in the participant’s attitude, such as increased self-esteem, bodily autonomy, demystifying the taboos and the role performance of multipliers for the family and colleagues of the institution. “Todo Corpo Muda” was developed by Instituto Kaplan, an NGO active in research on human sexuality and creation of recreational and educational games. The project was financed by a fund resource of São Paulo directed to educational projects for children and adolescents: FUMCAD / CMDCA. For the future, this will be turned into an unpublished educational game that can be used by people with and without intellectual disabilities.

**Title: EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CALCIUM-ACTIVATED CHLORIDE CHANNEL BLOCKERS AS POTENTIAL PHARMACOTHERAPY FOR RESTORING ERECTILE FUNCTION IN DIABETES**

*Author(s): Lang-Chu Lau; P. Ganesan Adaikan;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Singapore*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Calcium-activated chloride current is an important excitatory mechanism that plays a role in regulating the cavernosal tone and contractility. However, the functional status of this anion channel in diabetic ED hitherto is unknown. In this study we characterized the calcium-activated chloride channel in corpus cavernosum (CC) muscle excised from alloxan-induced diabetic rabbits. Methods: CC muscle was harvested 16 weeks after induction of diabetes mellitus in New Zealand white rabbits (n = 8). CC strips were mounted in organ baths for isometric tension recording. The direct muscle relaxant property of two chloride channel inhibitors, niflumic acid (NFA) and anthracene-9-carboxylic acid (A9C) in pre-contracted strips and their influence on contraction and nitregeric relaxation elicited by electrical field stimulation in normal and diabetic rabbit CC muscle were compared. Results: There was no significant alteration in the efficacies of NFA and A9C in eliciting concentration-dependent relaxation of noradrenaline-induced cavernosum tone and in inhibiting neurogenic contraction of CC from diabetic rabbits. The capability of NFA (100 µM) and A9C (1 mM) in augmenting nitregeric transmission was also not adversely affected by diabetes. Indeed, in CC from diabetic rabbits, A9C markedly increased nitregeric relaxation response to 2 Hz, 5 Hz and 10 Hz by 10.6% to 36.6% in comparison to -5.05% to 0.8% in non-diabetic control. Conclusion: Sensitivity of calcium-activated chloride channel to A9C appears to be enhanced in diabetic CC tissue. Collectively, these results indicate that calcium-activated chloride channel blockers are potential candidates in the development of new pharmacotherapy to overcome the deleterious effects of diabetes on penile function.

**Title: EVIDENCES OF VALIDITY BASED ON THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE AND THE RELATIONS WITH OTHER VARIABLES FOR THE BRAZILIAN ADAPTATION OF THE INDEX OF PREMATURE EJACULATION**

*Author(s): Itor Fimotelli Jr.; Cláudio Garcia Capitão;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The research has studied the validity evidences for the Brazilian adaptation of the Index of Premature Ejaculation(IPE).The IPE is a questionnaire which it’s content of 10 items evaluates the Premature Ejaculation(PE) in the dimensions: sexual satisfaction, ejaculatory control and distress. 163 men it has been recruited from a private university whose ages were between 18 and 58 years old. The applications in the samples occurred at different times. Besides IPE, instruments were applied to evaluate the sexual function, Sexual Self-Efficacy-Erectile-Function and International Index of Erectile-



Function. The factor analysis by the main components with promax rotation has extracted 3 dimensions capable for explaining 72.6% of the variance. The criteria for extraction were eigenvalue >1 and item retention with higher or superior loading >0.4. The internal consistency by Cronbach, has estimated the reliability of the instrument in .89; the dimensions remained between .84 and .90. Temporal stability corresponded to .89, the dimensions remained between .83 and .90. For the associations, ejaculatory control was the dimension which has not associated in comparison to the others. The result was expected, as the instruments did not evaluate the function as specifically, on the other hand, they evaluate behaviors contributing to it, as an example of the maintenance of sexual activity and satisfaction. The data presented were consistent to proposal of the instrument and had attended the theoretical expectations for the evaluation of PE. For this analysis, the results were provided to the Brazilian adaptation evidence of validity based on the internal structure and the relations with other variables.

**Title: EXISTENTIAL EXPERIENCES AND NEEDS RELATED TO INDUCED ABORTION IN A GROUP OF SWEDISH WOMEN AND THEIR MALE PARTNERS**

*Author(s): Marlene Makenzius; Maria Lilja Stålbandske; Tanja Tydén; Margareta Larsson;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Sweden*

**Abstract:**

Objective: To investigate the prevalence of existential experiences and needs among women who have requested an induced abortion, and their partners. Methods: A questionnaire was used to collect information from 499 women, who had requested an induced abortion, and 371 male partners. A principle component analysis resulted in three components of existential experiences and needs: existential thoughts, existential practices, and humanization of the foetus. These components were analysed in relation to background data and other data from the questionnaire. Results: Existential experiences and needs were common. For 61% of women and 41% of men, existential thoughts about life and death, meaning and morality were related to the abortion experience. Almost 50% of women and 25% of men reported a need for special acts in relation to the abortion; 67% of women and 51% of men thought of the pregnancy in terms of a child. A higher presence of existential components correlated to difficulty in making the abortion decision and poor psychological wellbeing after the abortion. Conclusion: Women's and men's experiences of abortion can include existential thoughts about life, death, meaning and morality, feelings of attachment to the foetus, and the need for symbolic expression. This presents a challenge for abortion personnel, as the situation involves complex aspects over and above medical procedures and routines.

**Title: EXPECTATIONS OF SINGLE MEN REGARDING ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

*Author(s): Mariash Piccoli Zordan; Eliana Piccoli Zordan;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In our time, romantic relationships are considered fundamental in all stages of life, both for women and for men. These relationships are influenced by gender and sociocultural changes, manifest themselves in a plurality of models, and are characterized by heightened expectations, instability, fragility, and tendency towards breakup. Taking into account that there are many more studies on women than men, this investigation looks at the expectations of single men concerning romantic relationships through a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive research study. Nine single men, three from each life phase (adolescence, young adulthood, and middle adulthood) will participate. The data collection instrument will be a semi-structured interview. The literature which supports this empirical research in progress suggests that men seek primarily young, attractive, and healthy women in

order to bear children. Currently, in romantic relationships they seek confidence, acceptance, respect, admiration, approval, and encouragement. The research suggests an intergenerational transmission of expectations from father to son with a tendency to expect more egalitarian relationships as long as they are satisfactory. Heightened expectations in relation to others generate a super-demand with oneself, which contributes to the increase of tension and conflict in romantic relationships. In addition, the authors also emphasize that people are in search of an ideal and perfect partner like a commodity, and if what they find is not in perfect state they just need to discard it, moving on to a new conquest, but with less hope that they will be together with someone for life.

**Title: EXPERIENCE OF A GROUP OF WOMEN AND THEIR SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN PERIOD GESTATIONAL**

*Author(s): Jéssica de Souza Venturine; Vanessa Cristina da Costa Antunes de Andrade; Monique Rodrigues Peixoto dos Santos; João Paulo Marques Nogueira; Jéssica Nunes Ribeiro; Fabíola Carvalho Farias; Patrícia Alexandra Santos Schettert do Valle;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

During pregnancy, so many factors can make changes on sexual life of a woman, hormonal changes, on self-esteem and absence of communication may influence on quality of your sexual life. The objective of this work was analyze the sexual life during pregnancy and the compartmental changes. Was a study with 17 pregnant women, with mid of age 23 years, on different gestational periods. The analyze was qualitative, beginning on a focal group during the workshops about sexual education of the prenatal group on Childbirth House David Capistrano Filho/Realengo/RJ. Was observed that majority of women (58%), avoids the act sexual, mainly on first trimester, because of physic tired and others psychological factors, normalizing this condition on 12 gestational week. In counterpart the women that had increase of sexual desire found resistance of your partner (41%), who says about the possible fragility on the situation and complications to fetus. Concludes that sexual educations to pregnant is fundamental for the health of the couple, and the exchange about experiences is a important factor on change of attitude, reconstruction of values and beliefs.

**Title: EXTENSION PROGRAM IN RURAL SEXOLOGY NATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL TACHIRA. VENEZUELA**

*Author(s): Cruz Yayas Barco;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Venezuela*

**Abstract:**

We present in this paper relevant information about the creation and development of the Program Approach to Culture, Health and Sexuality Education in Rural Environments (ACSESAR), from February 2007 to December 2012, approved by the Board of Dean of Extension National Experimental University of Tachira and which was attached to the Coordination of Agricultural Extension. This program achieved the incorporation of more than five hundred public and private institutions in the United Tachira, Apure Merida and the West of the Bolivarian Republic and endorsed, be able to promote and presence in weekly programs on three regional stations, a column on a regional newspaper and special programs on two regional television stations. The number of Persons Served directly, which participated in conferences, seminars, workshops, consultations and advice reached more than 15 professionals, youth, children, adolescents and adults in rural and urban environments. The exhibition will develop based on the following items. 1. The creation of the proposed approach to culture, health and sex education in rural environments. 2. The initial process of creation and development. 3. Institutions program applicants in the United Tachira, Apure and Merida. 4. Domestic support Coordination

of Agricultural Extension and other units of the University. 5. The involvement of regional media: press, radio and television. 6. Shared financing. 7. Statistical Table of Persons Served during the six (6) years of development. 8. Impact Program regional and national government policies. 9. Conclusions.

**Title: FACTORS RELATED TO THE DISORDER HYPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE IN HETEROSEXUAL WOMEN**

*Author(s): Amanda Druzian Stuck; Ana Carolina Murakami; Evelyn Susan Costa e Silva; Laís Messias dos Santos; Maria Fernanda Salzedas; Vanessa Marques Gibran; Flávia Amoroso Boatto;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study presents the main factors that can trigger Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder in heterosexual woman. This disorder consists in one sexual dysfunction, whose main symptom is the absence or decreased desire. A woman can have a life history marked by taboos and myths about their sexuality, depending on how it was built over the years, which can cause you lack of knowledge and information on the subject. This has been one of indicative responsible for emotional complications and poor quality of sexual life of women. Thus, the main objective of the study was sort out the doubts. For implementation research, we used the literature in books, scientific databases, lectures and classes. The research provided a comprehensive survey of information regarding sexual desire and its equivalent in heterosexual relationships, with some organic factors, socio-cultural and psychological factors that can contribute to sexual dysfunction quoted. Determined possible sources of this dysfunction, defined the concept of sexual desire, clarified behaviors that may show a decrease in sexual desire and, finally, cited some of the techniques used by most psychotherapists in their treatment. Thus, information brought to greater awareness about the functioning of this dysfunction, contributing to the construction of knowledge in the area of sexuality. Given the theme presented understands the importance of psychologists in psychotherapeutic intervention that aim at to provide the best treatment available through sexual reeducation, to promote better quality of life for women. **Keywords:** Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder; psychotherapeutic techniques; Sex Education.

**Title: FAMILY PLANNING: WHAT'S THE MEN'S ROLE?**

*Author(s): Sheila Reis; Mirko Andrei Antezana; Carlos Eduardo Novaes;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In 2008, the Family Planning Service provided at the Maternity was expanded to teens, men and women, to discuss, advise and produce educational opportunities on sexual and reproductive health. Our goal in this study, besides showing the work provided to them by this service with the presence of professionals in sexual orientation – by approaching themes such as: development of the body and how it works in relation to sexuality and reproduction; contraceptive methods; STD/AIDS; processing emotions and pleasure; responsible motherhood and fatherhood – is also to evaluate the male perspective on the role of gender in the decision to use contraceptive methods and to conceive and raise children. A secondary analysis was conducted on some observations made by us about the shy presence of men in the service: resistance, lack of commitment to self care and responsibility on pregnancy, disengagement to contraceptive methods – not accepting the use of condoms, fear of vasectomy, delegating responsibility to women about pregnancy – forgetting that they do not get pregnant alone, among myths and taboos, are what keep men away from Family Planning. The more studies we disseminate about the well-being and promotion of the importance of the male and female roles in sexual and reproductive health for life as individual or as a couple, it will be

possible to change habits and attitudes that are rooted in everyday life and are continuously played by social culture, which often only hinder more than contribute to full exercise of sexuality.

**Title: FEMALE GENITAL REJUVENATION: TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE**

*Author(s): Jorge Gioscia Filho;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Female Genital Rejuvenation: Ten years experience The dissatisfaction of many women with your body due to changes in his private life that occur invariably pass through the years and after motherhood, encouraged us to develop techniques to correct these problems intimate that although little publicized by the prejudice, shame and ignorance, occur with a very high frequency in the female population. The inconvenience and increased darkening of Small Lips, sagging, darkening and loss of fat from Big Lips, laxity of the vaginal wall, marks caused by weather in the groin and vulva, localized fat, stretch marks, finally, marks aging. The use of Laser, Intense Pulsed Light, Carboxiterapia, Bioplasty, Radiofrequency, Muscular Stimulation, peels and even surgery to bring women the feeling of well being and pleasure herself. The Female Genital Rejuvenation is a process medical physiotherapy coming to rescue the woman's welfare more broadly, your personal satisfaction and your family.

**Title: FEMALE SEXUAL DESIRE AND TRAIT-AFFECT: THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF DEPRESSED MOOD**

*Author(s): Manuela Peixoto; Pedro Nobre;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Lack of sexual desire has been reported as the main sexual complain among women, and frequently associated to depressed mood. Relationship between trait-affect, depressed mood and female sexual functioning has been evaluated. However, the mediator role of depressed mood on trait-affect and female sexual desire has not been studied yet. Aim: The current study aimed to investigate the mediator role of depressed mood in the relationship between trait-affect (positive and negative) and sexual desire in women. Methods: A total of 171 women from the general population participated in the study and completed self-reported measures assessing trait-affect, depressed mood, and sexual desire. Trait-affect was measured by the Positive Affect – Negative Affect Scale (PANAS), depressed mood was assessed by the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and female sexual desire was measured by the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). Results: Pearson's correlation showed a significant correlation between trait-affect, depressed mood and sexual desire. Regression analyze (enter method) showed that negative trait-affect was the only significant predictor for female sexual desire. Moreover, mediation analyses indicated that depressed mood partially mediate the relationship between positive and negative trait-affect and sexual desire in women. Conclusions: Current findings support the impact of trait-affect and depressed mood on sexual desire in women.

**Title: FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION. A PHYSIOTHERAPY TREATMENT CASE STUDY**

*Author(s): Cristiane Carboni;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Pelvic floor rehabilitation has demonstrated efficacy in the treatment of urinary incontinence. The use of pelvic floor rehabilitation to treat sexual dysfunction, and the inclusion of physiotherapists in the team of

professionals involved in promoting sexual health and treating sexual problems, are relatively recent. The aim of this case study was to describe the treatment of physiotherapy in a woman with anorgasmia. The treatment was based in the use of electrotherapy, biofeedback, manual techniques, pelvic floor massages and kegel exercises. After 12 sessions the patient was able to perform an orgasm during masturbation and after 20 session the patient was able to have orgasm in the intercourse. Physiotherapists skilled in pelvic floor rehabilitation possess skill and knowledge in an area that is relevant to both the medical and mental health communities. Pelvic floor physiotherapists utilize a range of treatment tools, however more randomized controlled studies are necessary to validate the success of physiotherapy intervention.

#### Title: FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION OF OVERWEIGHT PREGNANT WOMEN – PRELIMINARY RESULTS

*Author(s): Meireluci Costa Ribeiro; Mary Uchiyama Nakamura; Marco de Tubino Scanavino; Maria Regina Torloni; Bruna Forte; Rosiane Mattar; Modality: Poster Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Objectives:** To evaluate and compare the sexual function of healthy normal weight and overweight pregnant women between 14 and 40 weeks. **Design and methods:** Cross-sectional study conducted between March and August 2012 at the antenatal clinic of a public teaching hospital, with 26 normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and 26 overweight (BMI > or = 25 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>) pregnant women. All participants were healthy at the time of the survey. The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), a self-responsive questionnaire, was used. The Chi-square and Student's t tests were used to compare categorical and continuous variables between the two groups. P < 0.05 was considered significant. **Results:** Main sociodemographic characteristics between the two groups were similar. Final FSFI scores were higher in normal weight women but differences did not reach statistical significance: 26.2 ± 8.3 vs 18.4 ± 11.3 in the second trimester, and 23.3 ± 6.8 vs 19.1 ± 8.8 in the third trimester, for normal weight vs overweight women, respectively. Scores for the desire domain were significantly higher in normal weight women in the second trimester (7.4 ± 1.8 vs 4.4 ± 2.5, p = 0.0028) but not in the third trimester (5.2 ± 1.5 vs 5.1 ± 2.4, p = 0.9697, for normal vs overweight, respectively). **Conclusions:** Totals sexual function scores did not differ significantly between normal and overweight women in the second or third trimesters of pregnancy. Desire was significantly lower in overweight pregnant women in the second trimester of pregnancy compared to normal weight women. FAPESP – Process n. 12/03670-4.

#### Title: FORECASTING CHANGES OF ERECTION QUALITY BASED ON THE EVALUATION OF CHRONOTROPIC RESPONSE TO PHYSICAL EFFORT OF PRELIMINARY TRAININGS IN PATIENTS SUBJECTED TO CARDIAC REHABILITATION

*Author(s): Dariusz Kalka; Zygmunt Antoni Domaćala; A. Rakowska; L. Rusiecki; W. Marciniak; J. Dworak; K. Womperski; R. Franke; Marek Syrycki; Witold Pilecki; Modality: Poster Country: Poland*

##### Abstract:

**Purpose:** Forecasting the change of erection quality (EQ) based on the evaluation of chronotropic response to physical effort conducted at the beginning of a cycle of cardiac rehabilitation (CR) in men with ischaemic heart disease (IHD) and erectile dysfunction (ED). **Methods:** 150 men with IHD and ED were subjected to analysis. The research group comprised of 115 males who were subjected to CR cycle (6 months). The controls was 35 males (no CR). Training sessions took

place five times/week. The EQ was evaluated with use of IIEF-5 test. The analysed parameter was ΔEQ. The chronotropic response was analyzed by evaluating ΔHR being the difference between the peak and initial heart rate(HR). ΔHR was evaluated at the beginning and at the end of CR cycle by averaging the value from three subsequent training within cycle. The statistical analysis was performed on value of increase of HR at the beginning of CR cycle (ΔHR1). **Results:** The mean value of ΔEQ in the study group was 1.89 ± 1.39 and was significantly greater compared to control group. The mean value of ΔHR1 in research group was 18.17 ± 4.44. The use of multiple regression analysis allows us to estimate ΔEQ based on ΔHR1 exclusively and to pass over other parameters analyzed. It is mathematically represented in following form: ΔEQ = - 0,157611 × ΔHR1 + 4,75090. **Conclusions:** The chronotropic response to the training applied evaluated at the beginning of CR cycle may serve for preliminary estimation of change in EQ induced by the cycle of CR.

#### Title: FORMICOPHILIA: A CASE REPORT

*Author(s): Spizzirri G; Modality: Poster Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Objective:** Assess an uncommon case of zoophilia (formicophilia) of a 53 years old single man, with primary school education, coming from rural areas. **Material and Method:** A case report of the patient (JCC) with discussion, relating theory and the therapy administered. **Results:** Patient relates that at age 14, he observed an ice cream stick covered with ants. Then this practice was initiated, giving him excitement and sometimes orgasm. He also refers attraction and sex practice with dogs and goats, and he has even been licked and penetrated by a dog. These behaviors regressed in 2005. The practices persist with ants, especially those known in our midst as fire ant (genus – Solenopsis), that build large anthills and whose sting is particularly painful. As he lives far from the attention center, he was unable to undergo psychotherapy weekly, but only to psychiatric consultations monthly. He received paroxetine 20 mg/day, which reduced the zoophilic symptoms. During the treatment, the dose administered ranged according to the higher or lower symptoms degree and also due to adverse events such as nausea and sleepiness. Six months ago, divalproate sodium (500 mg/day) was associated, which provides higher stability to control the symptoms. **Conclusion:** A patient with pan-zoophilia whose drug-exclusive treatment does not remit the symptomatology and that does not solve fully the paraphilic desire, leading in the setting becoming chronic.

#### Title: FOTOGRAFIA E IMAGEM CORPORAL NA MATURIDADE

*Author(s): Jéssica Souza Schlichting de Andrade; Helena Brandão Viana; Modality: Poster Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

A imagem corporal é a imagem que o indivíduo tem de si mesmo e a auto estima é o sentimento de competência e valor pessoal. Essa percepção é influenciada pelos conceitos e valores impostos pela sociedade. Na atualidade a sociedade vê o envelhecimento somente como um conjunto de declínios físicos que trazem limitações e provocam nos idosos a distorção em sua própria imagem devido a visão negativa da sociedade. O tema de imagem corporal, é um tema ainda pouco discutido em meio aos profissionais de educação física. Nas pesquisas sobre imagem corporal a fotografia vêm tomando espaço como instrumento de avaliação de imagem corporal, por representar o “real”. O objetivo desta pesquisa foi realizar uma sessão de fotos com mulheres na maturidade e avaliar a percepção dessas sobre as fotos e sua imagem corporal, através de relatos pessoais e preenchimento de uma escala de Imagem Corporal para Idosos. Por meio de uma sessão de fotos com preparação previamente planejada e a aplicação de um questionário de avaliação de imagem corporal foram avaliados níveis de satisfação corporal com objetivo de promover a restauração da autoestima e consequentemente promover resultados positivos na imagem corporal. A imagem corporal

de idosos ainda tem sido pouco explorada pelos pesquisadores e pela literatura e pretendemos com esse trabalho trazer novas informações ao meio acadêmico. Palavras-chave: imagem corporal, envelhecimento, fotografia, afetividade.

**Title: FRAGMENTS OF LOVE CONCEALED: VIOLENCE IN HOMOSEXUALS RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUAL RIGHTS**

*Author(s): Alexandra Lopes da Costa;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

After the complaints made by feminist movements since the 1970s, more strongly in the 1980s, the problem of domestic violence against women relations occupies a prominent place in public policies of gender. About this phenomenon exists a vast literature on the Brazilian sciences, contributing to the exercise of rights, including sexual and reproductive. However, the same materials and production of documents does not occur about homosexuals couples. This article reports on a subject almost always hidden, but with representations painful between the people involved: stories of violence between couples of lesbians and men gays. This work are part of a monographic study conducted in Campo Grande (MS), whose methodological procedures were guided by fieldwork with collecting testimonials. The content of the text examines the phenomenon of violence that can happen in relationships between partners of the same sex, indicating that the practiced forms of violence are similar to those of heterosexual relationships between man and woman at various points. The results show that the situation of this group should be analyzed considering a broad social context: a society which was established using violence, in which the 'normal' (many times) become a pathologic and also where the concealment of domestic violence in same-sex relationships is followed by the own prejudice against the sexual practices dissonant from the 'norm' and overshadowed by this society. All these facts violate human rights, especially the sexual rights, essential for the quality of life of the homosexual population in Brazil.

**Title: GENDER VIOLENCE: FEAR OF THE DIAGNOSIS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

*Author(s): Rosania Filgueira; Arnaldo Risman; Gabriela Vieira;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Violence by parents against their children is considered by the Ministry of health as a public health problem.. METHODS A literature review study, through the scielo database and of the bireme. DISCUSSION the violence is a phenomenon that develops and disseminates social and interpersonal relations, implying always a power relationship. The consequences are serious, because children learn from each experience, his psychological situation is conditioned by social and the first group is the family. The family is still considered a privileged space for the physical, mental and psychological development of its members However we know that this is not possible in many families. Because a hostile family environment and unbalanced can seriously affect not only the learning but also the physical, mental and emotional development of its members. The diagnosis of domestic violence constitutes a challenge, mainly because it is complex and controversial subject that affects and changes the whole family structure. So, violent acts are limited to the home. The identification of health professional negligence is complex. The identification and the suspicion of violence arise during the procedure of anamnesis and physical examination of the child. In anamnesis, the professionals have the opportunity to detect cases of violence. As well as recognize the family patterns, the context and the impact of the transition allows the team to address solutions with a new perspective which includes some optimism with regard to the mobilization of potential family and minimize damage to children.

**Title: GENITAL IMAGE PERCEPTIONS AMONGST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE GENITAL COSMETIC SURGERY**

*Author(s): Frances D'Arcy-Teban; Dr Gomathi Sitbarthan; Dr Michael Hough;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Australia*

**Abstract:**

Empirical evidence on women's genital image perceptions in the general population and their opinions towards female genital cosmetic surgery is lacking. The current investigation explored the genital image perceptions of Australian women and their attitudes towards female genital cosmetic surgery. How women feel towards their genitalia is a neglected psycho-sexual health issue and it is envisaged this study will shed light on the issues women may face. 771 women aged 18 years and above completed an anonymous Internet-based survey. Participants completed a series of questionnaires: Female Genital Image Scale (Morrison, Ellis, Bearden, & Harrimann, 2004). Using Sarwer's (2005) Cosmetic Surgery Attitudes Questionnaire as a template, we developed the Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery Attitudes Questionnaire. In the absence of available measures the Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery Procedures Questionnaire was designed. A large proportion of women (52.2%) were satisfied about the overall appearance of the appearance of their genitals. Unique to this current investigation, this study also found three hundred and forty-nine (45.2%) women would consider having a female genital cosmetic surgery procedure in the future. An important finding is that acceptance of female genital cosmetic surgery is negatively related to genital image dissatisfaction. This indicates that women who have poor genital image may be more accepting to undergo some type of female genital cosmetic surgery procedure. An important implication of the study is that women with poor genital image can potentially have unnecessary and harmful surgery. Solutions other than surgery need to be considered.

**Title: GENNARO VESUVIO AND HIS STORY OF WITCHES AND DOGS**

*Author(s): Domenico Trotta; Tatiana Strepetova; Goffredo De Maio;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Italy*

**Abstract:**

A fifty years old dysfunctional man consults a female magician looking for help. Here are, seated around a table, the man, the sorceress, the granddaughter of the sorceress and a bitch. The sorceress is practicing a spell. The female dog is co-protagonist of a story hard to listen and hard to believe. The result is not what the patient was asking for. Since then the patient's transient dysfunction turns into a stable inability to penetrate. How to explain the case and the man's difficulty to love and to perform sexuality? In other words where to find an answer: in the magical spell or in somewhat inner deep rooted ties? A fortuitous case or a sorted after opportunity? The patient's history can helps with some clues.

**Title: GOING TO THE GYNECOLOGIST: WHAT GIRLS THINK ABOUT IT**

*Author(s): Meire de Bartolo; Candida B. Vilares Gancho; Maria Estela B. Zanini;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

It is a school's task to provide students with classes, space and opportunities which allow teenagers to discuss aspects of their development, specifically their sexuality, making it possible for them to understand the changes that are going on in their bodies and minds, especially during this period which is full of discoveries. That's the reason why all High School girls (10th and 11th grade) in the school participated in a



research during their Sex Education Classes about their opinion and thoughts on their first visit to the gynecologist. The results were surprising and revealed that girls lack knowledge of their bodies. Their answers showed that, in most cases, it is the mother who decides when it is time to go to the gynecologist. Another interesting aspect was the fact that many teenagers believe they don't have to go to the doctor's because they are still virgins: they dread and avoid this important preventive measure, and just go to the gynecologist when there is a pathological condition or if they believe they could be pregnant. One of the objectives of this project was to promote a discussion among mothers, not judging any of their decisions but showing them how essential they are in the education of their daughters.

#### Title: G-SPOT NOT EXIST: G-SPOT AMPLIFICATION IS AN UNNECESSARY AND INEFFICACIOUS MEDICAL PROCEDURE

*Author(s): Sônia Maria Rolim Rosa Lima; Vincenzo Puppo; Ana Lúcia Cavalcanti;*

*Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Introduction:** The term Gräfenberg spot (G-spot), was coined by Addiego, Whipple et al. in 1981 and refers to an erotically sensitive spot located in the pelvic urethra and palpable through the anterior vaginal wall. The existence of the G-spot is controversial within the scientific and medical communities and among women themselves. **Object:** Does the G-spot exist? **Method.** Review of the literature. **Results:** Gräfenberg did not describe a vaginal spot in his 1950 article. He described some cases of female and male urethral masturbation and illustrated the corpus spongiosum of the female urethra, he did not describe an orgasm of the intraurethral glands. Addiego, Whipple, Perry, and others authors made a hotchpotch of Gräfenberg's thoughts and ideas that were set forth and expounded on pages 146 and 147 of his 1950 article. There are no ultrasonographic images or anatomical pictures of the G-spot, and the female prostate has no anatomical structure that can cause an orgasm. **Conclusions:** G-spot does not exist. The claims made in the numerous articles written by Addiego, Whipple, Jannini, Buisson, O'Connell, Brody, Ostrzenski, and others have no scientific basis. G-spot has become the center of a multimillion dollar business. G-spot amplification is an unnecessary and inefficacious medical procedure, and the supposed G-spot should not be identified with Gräfenberg's name. G-spot amplification should be classified as female genital mutilation type IV.

#### Title: HAS ANYONE TALKED ABOUT SEX WITH YOU TODAY?

*Author(s): Rita Cassia Pereira Bueno;*

*Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Objectives** Allow high school students to reflect on sexual education, and become multipliers of this issue. **Methodology** Students of the Colégio Integrado in Jaguariúna had the opportunity at classes of sexual education project called "Papo Jovem" to study, research and discuss major Sexually Transmitted Diseases. Full of knowledge and information, the students concluded the research with a brochure explaining STDs. **Results** The high school students, accompanied by their teacher and sexual educator, started a prevention campaign informing the city's population and delivering the material produced by them. The experience was rich and rewarding because, as well as the students could learn, they also could teach other young people and adults on a very important topic that is implicit in our society. **Conclusions** Small attitudes became bigger in the eyes of teenagers who had the availability of organizing an event like this. Besides the learning process, the students had the opportunity to teach young people as themselves. Older people, because of the shame to talk about the subject, frequently said that already mastered the issue. Regardless of

age, gender, public or private school, the information is never invalid. More and more we have to battle to gain space for information and sexual education in schools because, when the gates are closed the individual's sexuality is not outside.

#### Title: HERMAPHRODITISM, INTERSEXUALITY AND DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT

*Author(s): Mariana Merath Gomide; José Roberto da Silva Brêtas;*

*Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

Amid the first so-called homosexual minority voice and some women by claiming equal rights, medical nineteenth century Europe began to discover a surprising number of cases of hermaphroditism. Only at the end of the century in question arises from the idea anatomical nature of the gonads, where what should determine the true sex of an individual is the presence of male or female gonads, then ignoring how the subject looked, behaved or recognized. For some years these buildings were enough to solve many of the situations prevailing until technological advances made it possible to do biopsy tissue, allowing the identification of true hermaphrodites, possessing tissues corresponding to male and female gonads. In the early twentieth century, the English surgeon William Blair Bell (1871–1939), from his experience with two cases, one of True Hermaphroditism and other Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome, took an important step in the opposite direction Gonadal Definition, witnessing that the physical and psychic sex were not necessarily dependent gonad. At this time, perpetuated to the present by some, every body would only be allowed one where his true sex determination, or indeed its construction, should be performed by a physician. already in the 90 ethicists, doctors and intersex gave themselves beginning to questions about the conduct of dominant medical and surgical treatment. In that decade witnessed many changes in this scenario, questioning the old paradigm of treatment tecnocentrado and moving gradually to more ethical behavior, and focus on consenting patients.

#### Title: HORMONES AND SEXUAL DESIRE.

*Author(s): Dr. Santiago Cedrés;*

*Modality: Poster  
Country: Uruguay*

##### Abstract:

The word hormone comes from the Greek horman, which means to arouse, to excite, to urge, which is exactly what our hormones do. Hormones, chemical substances secreted by your endocrine system arouse, excite, and influence our sexuality throughout our life. If we are in a stressful situation, hormones are deposited into the bloodstream by the adrenal, pituitary, thyroid, and other glands, resulting in an increase in heart rate, muscle tension, blood pressure, and perspiration. Sexual arousal works in a similar way. When we are aroused by a sexual stimulus, our endocrine system is activated, hormones are secreted, and changes occur in our body. Although androgens are commonly referred to as male sex hormones and estrogen as the female sex hormone, neither hormone is gender exclusive. The difference is how much hormone circulates in the bloodstream. Testosterone is secreted in small amounts by the adrenal glands in both males and females and in much larger amounts by the testes. Women produce testosterone in their ovaries too. The brain can convert testosterone into estradiol, and testosterone increases the flow of estrogen to the center of the brain that controls sexual motivation and drive. Testosterone levels are not constant; they fluctuate on a daily cycle and in response to daily events. Research has shown that testosterone levels change in response to physical, emotional, and intellectual challenges. We will show the conclusions of our investigation, looking for the link between hormones and sexual arousal in men and women in Uruguay.

**Title: HORMONES, AGING AND MALE SEXUALITY: A STUDY OF WEBSITES IMAGES**

*Author(s): Cristiane da Costa Thiago; Jane Araujo Russo; Kenneth de Camargo Jr.;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In this work we discuss the construction of the male hormonal decline associated with aging as a medical problem. We intend to analyse this construction as part of a more general process of medicalization of male sexuality and aging. In order to accomplish this goal, we conducted a survey of fourteen sites of pharmaceutical companies that sell drugs for male sexual health and seven sites of medical-scientific associations focused on male sexual health. The data used in our analysis were the images found in the sites we surveyed. We performed a content analysis of these images, taking into consideration the gestures, body image, clothing, skin collar, facial expression and actions performed by men and women pictured in the images. The image analysis was complemented by reading the texts that accompanied them. Based on our analysis we discuss the way a partnership between the medical-scientific associations and the pharmaceutical industry tends to present male aging as a medical problem, promoting hormone replacement therapy (HRT) with testosterone as a way of treating it. Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is presented not only as a solution to this "medical problem" but also as a means to recover happiness, productivity, "quality of life" and well-being. **Keywords:** Male hormonal decline. Medicalization. Aging. Sexuality. Pharmaceutical industry.

**Title: HPV VULNERABILITY AMONG WOMEN WHO MAKE SEX WITH WOMEN**

*Author(s): Gisele Maria Borges; Paulete Goldenberg;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The HPV is a common virus group and unknown by most of the population resulting in low efficiency in preventive actions. The presence of the virus in the human body is usually asymptomatic and may take years to manifest in the form of injuries including cancers such as cancer of the cervix. The contamination by HPV in women who have sex with women is no different from having sex only with men or with both sexes. We performed a cross-sectional descriptive study with qualitative and quantitative approaches from conducting focus groups and a questionnaire with adult women in three "places" LGBT: "Quiosque da Cris", in São Vicente / SP and two bars located in the city of São Paulo, "Café Vermont", located in the center and "Farol Madalena", located in Vila Madalena. The analysis considered the knowledge about HPV transmission, prevention, control and treatment, as well as the perception of risk alongside the conditions of access to Health Services. The segment researched in general recognizes the possibility of transmission of STD / HPV among women, but not with the same severity that heterosexual and homosexual men, not adhering to preventive use of resources. Prevention is restricted to medical control and abstinence from certain sexual practices. Women who have sex with women, stuck to traditional standards of reproduction, minimize preventive practices, being vulnerable to STDs in general and ace HPV-related diseases in particular, including, cancer of the cervix, the second type of cancer that most kills women worldwide.

**Title: IDENTITIES, SPEECHES AND BORDERS: (RE) THINKING AGING**

*Author(s): João Paulo Ferreira da Silva;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The aging process has submerged many questions about how to stay active and healthy and what's the price for that. By the advent of the

new plastic surgical techniques, by the media or by the social, cultural and historic consequences, the young/beautiful/muscular body has been getting more popular and relegated, conversely, the old body, the physical and social degeneration stigma. This has costed intense social adaptations to the hegemonic identities standards, to the body and health that used to be normal, reinforcing the boards of being normal and being patologic, of being young and being old, and instituting the real social esthetic "collectives biomarkers" of control and discipline/normalization.

**Title: IMPACTO DAS INTERVENÇÕES CIRÚRGICAS E/OU HORMONAIIS EM PESSOAS DIAGNOSTICADAS COM "DESORDENS/ ANOMALIAS DO DESENVOLVIMENTO SEXUAL" (DSDS): REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA**

*Author(s): Anna Martha Vaites Fontanari; Paula Sandrine Machado;*

*Ângelo B. Costa; Igor Rabuske Araujo; Henrique C. Nardi;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Ainda não há consenso acerca das consequências das intervenções cirúrgicas e hormonais em pessoas diagnosticadas com o que é denominado, na terminologia médica, como "desordens/anomalias do desenvolvimento sexual" (DSDs). Esse tema levanta importantes questões no campo dos estudos de gênero e sexualidade, bem como suscita intensas discussões em bioética e direitos humanos. Objetivando-se mapear os estudos de longo-prazo que investigassem os resultados e o impacto dessas intervenções médicas, foi realizada uma revisão sistemática de artigos que avaliam o desfecho psicológico, cosmético e funcional ao longo dos anos consecutivos a esses procedimentos. A pesquisa foi realizada em duas bases de dados, Scopus e Web of Science. Os artigos selecionados obrigatoriamente abordavam: uma DSD, a partir dos termos propostos pelo MeSH; intervenção de cunho hormonal ou cirúrgico; e evidências como "qualidade de vida", resultado "estético" e "funcional", "satisfação sexual", entre outros. Foram escolhidos 4 400 artigos dos quais restaram 12. Resultados preliminares mostram a existência de metodologias muito diversificadas pra avaliar o resultado das intervenções. Alguns dos estudos que se propõem a analisar desfecho psicológico limitam-se a avaliação externa, normalmente do médico, sobre a intervenção, desconsiderando a perspectiva das pessoas submetidas aos procedimentos. Além disso, tem-se que a avaliação do desfecho e a indicação de determinados procedimentos é atravessada por fatores socioculturais. Reitera-se, a partir disso, que o manejo médico da intersexualidade deveria ser mais bem investigado, considerando suas implicações psicológicas, sociais e éticas e que não há consenso sobre a necessidade das intervenções precoces.

**Title: IMPLEMENTATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EMOTION AND SEXUALITY IN AN EDUCATIONAL RANCAGUA, CHILE**

*Author(s): Mauricio López González;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Chile*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVE:** Implement the Department of emotional health and sexuality within Oscar Castro High School. **Methodology:** The strategy comes in response to the student demonstrations of 2011 and the request for the students. 5 Axis were structured: • Training Science Teachers. • Information for Parents and Guardians. • Development of Portfolio Guidance. • Space the Counseling. • Forums and Debates in the school. **Results:** • Training was performed with the Ministerial Regional Secretariat of Health, sponsored by Laboratorios Chile and MUSA-CHILE Program. This training comprised 40 teachers, including teachers of that school, updating them on contraception, sexuality, and STDs. (ITS) • Conducted newsletter prior to the intervention, which provided information on the initiative and its foundation. • The group of Counselors was supported, in regard to

production of materials, these being structured framers one class type and from this material. • There was implemented an advertising campaign developed by students of that school. Using social networks (Facebook), produced a publicity poster that represented the area, which was broadcast in high school. In seven months of operation, the space served more than 200 students from all levels. Conclusions: • The implementation and execution of counseling space was successful, mainly for the support of the student community of the school. • The use of social networks (mainly Facebook) was a key element, both for the advertising campaign, to summon students.

#### Title: IN A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY, THE URGENT NEED FOR AN ETHICS OF GROWTH IS CERTAIN

*Author(s): Ronaldo Zacharias;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

Between “anything is possible” and “not everything is appropriate” there exists a fantastic space for educational action. In effect, there is no educational activity that does not involve an ethical perspective. When we place people at the center of an educative process we ultimately are compelled to go beyond a concern for the all or nothing, the right or wrong, the good and bad. This means that we are called to put forth an ethical proposal that helps people to live in the most human way possible, even within inhumane contexts; that settles for what is possible when that which is desired can not be achieved; that challenges the conviction that compliance with an ethical norm is synonymous with a meaningful relationship and a quality of presence; that takes ongoing striving as an intrinsic dimension of ethical excellence and does not neglect the fact that effort-trying-change-development-growth are categories inherent in every educational process. Between “everything is possible” and “not everything is convenient” there is sufficient space to learn through educational activity that what is morally possible does not always express perfectly that which is ethically desirable. This is what my teaching experience in the field of sexual education has shown me. This is what allows me to propose an ethics of growth as a concrete response to the many educational challenges that emerge from the many different contexts in which we find ourselves.

#### Title: INFANTILE SEXUALITY: THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY SUPPORT AND EDUCATION FOR HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

*Author(s): Marcelo Amorim Checchia; Fernanda Cruz Vieira Ferreira; Nadja Vilela dos Santos; Doralice Otaviano; Bruna Toniolo; Célio Mota; Denise; Rodrigo; Eva Buscuff; Fátima Cristina; Henrique Afonso; Jéssica Fogaça; Juliana Moura; Sarina Rodini; Sileide Llma; Sara*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

This manual is meant to find out what is infantile sexuality and its different forms of expression, aimed at parents and educators in the form of informative manual, in order to promote healthy development for children. Sexuality is an issue present in childhood more than they think parents and educators. What does sexuality? What are its possible manifestations in childhood? What is the vision that children have on it? How to address these issues at school, with small children? These issues will be discussed throughout the manual, it is important to note that it does not intend to dictate or take a “magic formula” for resolving the issue of child sexuality. The theme of sexuality is not easy to address, especially at school, as there are issues such as family values, school and educator; beyond question: how, what and when to speak. But with the influence of excessive and disjointed media in our lives, it is necessary to discuss about the topic.

#### Title: INTELLECTUAL NOMADISME FOR THE STUDY OF SEXUALITY

*Author(s): Francisco Juan José Viola;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

The notion of sexuality joined the medical ideal (with pharmacological research, brain imaging studies, biological assays, diagnostic and therapeutic generalizations). Another sense of the word, overflowing essentially the purely biological framework, is progressively required in scientific discussions. I proposed J the neologism “sexual-logy” for the second conception, contrasts with a too-common reduction for Sexology. In this work I propose that the study of sexuality requires an “intellectual nomadism”. This is due to the fact that sexuality is studied by different sciences – medicine, philosophy, education, sociology, law, psychology. I point out that the promotion I point out that the promotion of nomadism does not deny the importance of a sedentary ‘intellectual’. It is fundamental for the study of the facts and some constituents of sex, for example, research based on this modality, retains all its relevance. On the other hand, that perspective, they do not give adequate responses on issues where the sexuality, in its broad sense (who, 2001), is affected. For example, the following cases: • Sexual violence; • Sexual inadequacies (design more developed than that of sexual dysfunction, with the typical example is the study of lack of orgasm in men. I do not mean ejaculatory problems but “lack of orgasm”); • Sexual behavior in the classic sense that is in the sense of meeting, marked by otherness. This epistemological proposal also includes a methodology of training, study and practice which should be considered for training as a clinical sexologist, either as educational or integrative.

#### Title: INTEREST OF ANOSCOPY IN A STD CLINIC

*Author(s): Marius Mularczyk; Lucile Sorin; Serge Boulinguez; Nathalie Spenatto; Monique Courtade-Saidi; Etienne Gorez; Christian Aquilina; Roland Viraben;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: France*

##### Abstract:

Aim of the study: Evaluation of the frequency of anal pathological condition in an asymptomatic population with high risk of sexually transmitted diseases. The correlation between clinical, cytological and virological findings is discussed. Patients and methods: Patients presenting a history of HIV infection, anal warts or high risk of sexual behavior were included. Anoscopy, anal pap smear and HPV PCR test were systematically obtained. Results: Anoscopy was performed in 480 patients from 2008 to 2012. There were 92% males. Mean age was 43 years (19–76). 75% were HIV positive. Homosexual and bisexual men represented 81%. History of STD was present in 71% of patients (syphilis 26%, anal warts 24%, gonococcal infection 23%). Perianal and anal condyloma was diagnosed respectively in 23% and 27% patients and rectitis in 14 cases. Abnormal anal cytology was found in 66% of pap smears including atypical cells of unknown significance in 16%, low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions in 39% and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions in 8%. Oncogenic Human papillomavirus PCR was detected in 54% samples. Conclusions: We believe that anoscopy is of great value as a screening examination in STD clinics. In high risk population for sexually transmitted disease this procedure allows not only to reveal a great number of condyloma or rectitis but also to select patients with abnormal pap smears for regular surveillance of anal cancer.



**Title: INTERNET LINK IN COUPLES**

*Author(s): Mag. Maura A. Villasanti;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Paraguay*

**Abstract:**

**ABSTRACT:** This exhibition is an analysis of the link of partners that have been originated through internet. This work is based on data from my master degree thesis, which aims to describe the link in these couples, who began their relationship through internet. In addition, to expand the results of my thesis, I conducted an analysis of my cases stories of clinical practice in the last four years. The primary purpose of this study was to extend the knowledge about reality that established couples thinking about the link in the virtual world. In my thesis work, data were collected over a period of three months, consisting of open interviews, abbreviated administration of the Thematic Apperception Test and collection of biographies from the same couples. Other cases in my clinical practice were added to the investigation, cases were selected through the technique called snowball sampling, which is identify couples who had met through the internet. The first cases are selected and, through them, others. This research found matching features (everyday, projects, sex and monogamy trend) in the couples produced by this means, where internet is one of the most outstanding characteristics of the marks of their epoch. Internet mediation does not appear as crucial to establish the characteristics of couples in the process link. Will further investigate the subject to analyze the link with couples in the virtual world.

**Title: INTERSECTORAL EXPERIENCES AT SCHOOL ON WEEKENDS**

*Author(s): Marcos Galvez;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Our experience aims to strengthen the activities related to prevention – STI/AIDS, Drugs use, chronic diseases, infectious diseases, among others – in the weekend. Altogether 2500 empower educators to attend 2,400 school units, computing approximately 56,000 students, their families and people in the communities surrounding the school. In 2012, one of our focuses was to avoid STI, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C. In 2012, we develop some different actions like: two Hip Hop Festival, materials – guides, brochures, folders etc -, Inside Condom exposition – in partnership with governmental and nongovernmental organizations -, a large panel covering the solidarity with people living with the HIV and AIDS, a video conference about the importance of early testing for HIV, a documentary showcasing the different activities in different cities on World AIDS Day. We believe that developing joint activities between the sectors of health and education is a decisive strategy for confronting the epidemic. However, we know that establish actions together is still a challenge. Our goal is to reverse this situation, jointly planning actions that actually reduce the incidence of these diseases in São Paulo state.

**Title: INTERVENTION STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMAN**

*Author(s): Marcela Isabel Canas Simões dos Santos; Ana Margarida Andrade Costa France; Barbara João Bernardes Rebelo; Sandra Patrícia Carvalho dos Santos; Joana Alice da Silva Amaro de Oliveira Fbião;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** There are scientific evidences that show the contribution of health to the quality of life of individuals or populations. Our attention were directed to the intervention strategies in promoting Health and Quality of Life in Women during their life cycle. Objectives: Knowing what is recommended to be performed under the

Women’s Health, according to national and international guidelines, and know the practices developed in the institutions in Coimbra, particularly in the Family Health Units and the Maternity. Methodology: Systematic review of literature whose research of data is performed through the methodology of PI(C)OD in the following databases: B-on, Medline, and SciELO, as well as the guidelines recommended by the Direction General of Health (DGS). Results: Documents identified in databases, such as the “Reproductive Health and Family Planning” (orientation of DGS), are in process of analysis, with results to be reported later. Conclusions: With this analysis we want to meet those interventions must exist at different stages of the life cycle of women, in order to understand which practices are best suited to the person cared for, seeking the Promotion of Health and Quality of Life of Women.

**Title: INTRAFAMILIAR SEXUAL GUIDANCE: MOTHERS’ COMMUNICATION WITH THEIR TEEN CHILDREN**

*Author(s): Juliana Russignoli de Almeida; Ana Cristina Canosa Gonçalves;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVE:** To check if the adolescents’ mothers who are voluntaries attend the round of talks about the phases of the life at CRAS – Centro de Referência de Assistência Social in Orlandia, SP, and advise sexually their teen children about sex, pregnancy, STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) and contraceptive methods. **MATERIAL AND METHOD:** It was drawn up a questionnaire structured with 35 closed and 5 open questions, which was handed over to 13 mothers. The questionnaires were analyzed of quantitative way and the open questions get into categories. **RESULTS:** All mothers stated that it is important to advise sexually their daughters and sons, but it is difficult to talk to them about it. 95% of mothers did not have sexual education in their family, and 85% at school either. 25% of them stated that they do not know enough to be able to teach their children about sexual practices, pregnancy, STDs and, contraceptive methods. **DISCUSSION:** Embarrassment, shyness and the lack of courage were the main feelings put as a barrier to talk about sexuality. **CONCLUSIONS:** The sexual intrafamiliar education does not depend on the knowledge about the concept concerning the sexuality only, but it depends on the emotional permission to talk about this subject. The educational actions must help the women and encourage them, searching the men’s sensibilization as a part of the sexual intrafamiliar education process. It is fundamental to work the emotional possibility of communication about this subject, more than the explanation about the subject only.

**Title: INTRA-FAMILY SEXUAL ABUSE: THE MOTHER BEHIND THE SCENES OF INCEST IN CHILDHOOD**

*Author(s): Rosa Quitéria Silva Goveia Mendes; Cristiane de Castro Laranjeira Rocha;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Brazilian society, heiress of a patriarchal system, continues today giving the man a place of privilege. In the Brazilian Penal Code, for example, there is an extreme idea of male power and prestige, whose expression is manifested in the centrality of morality, the control of women, youth and children, which is expressed by the use of intimidation and violence, including sexual. The objective of the research is to argue aspects related to the reasons that take a father to abuse its son sexually, still child and, the importance of the mother’s role in preventing or collaboration for ensuring the incestuous act. FALMAN (2004) and FIGARO (2005) argue that incest respect to family functioning as a whole. We depart from the principle that from the discussion of the theme presented, based in psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud, which provides guidance to understanding the psychological mechanisms



present in the Oedipus complex, the incest Tabu and Formation psychic instances, considering the specificity and importance of the paper of father and mother have on child development and how the performance of these functions determines the family nucleus, can contribute to the formation of a critical look at complex issues such as factors of social, economic, cultural or psychological of the family; besides providing a rethinking of practices and power relations of gender and bring attention to the need for the development of policies and actions that meet the victims and their families, because in an incestuous relationship no one leaves unscathed (MATIAS, 2006).

#### Title: INVESTING IN YOUTH FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Author(s):

Modality: Poster

Country: Nigeria

#### Abstract:

Abstract Almost half of the World's population is under 25 years. Although youth between ages 15–24 years are in greatest need of sexual and reproductive health services, those who are younger will quickly come of age and share these same needs. The size of the population ages 15–24 years is 1.2 billion and is expected to continue growing for at least 20 more years (UN World population prospect, 2006) Sexual & Reproductive Health need of young people has emerged as an issue of increasing concern throughout the world. This concern is derived primarily from the desire to improve the status of young girls and safeguard the health of young mothers (UN, 1998). Several reports by the United Nations, The World Health Organization and the Federal Ministry of Health in Nigeria depict that reproductive health status of young Nigerians is very poor with early sexual initiation, high level of unsafe abortion, low utilization of modern family planning (FP) methods and lack of access to quality services. This paper considers the demographic significance of youth to Sustainable development and why policy makers need to pay attention to the reproductive health needs of youth. It also provides recommendations to advance policy and advocacy efforts to respond to the needs of youth as part of National Health and Development goals.

#### Title: IRANIAN VERSION OF SEXUAL QUALITY OF LIFE (SQOL-F) QUESTIONNAIRE: IS IT USEFUL OR NO?

Author(s): Minoor Lamyan; Raziye Maasoumi; Ali Montazeri; Seyed Ali Azin; Maria E Aguilar-Vafaie; Ebrahim Hajizadeh;

Modality: Poster

Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

#### Abstract:

Background: The quality of sexual relationship mainly affects general well-being. To assess this condition, a valid and reliable questionnaire is required. The objective of this study was to translate and validate the Sexual Quality of Life-Female (SQOL-F) questionnaire in Iran. Methods: To translate the questionnaire from English into Persian, forward-backward procedure was applied. After linguistic validation and pilot examination, a cross-sectional study was designed to assess the psychometric properties of the Iranian version of SQOL-F questionnaire. Results: The mean age of participants was 33 (SD = 8.07) years, and the mean quality of sexual life score was 86.4 (SD = 1.78) ranging from 36 to 108. Most women were housewife (n = 92). Reliability evaluation revealed high internal consistency and good test-retest reliability. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.73 and intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.88. The mean scores for the content validity index and the content validity ratio were 0.91 and 0.84, respectively. The results of exploratory factor analysis indicated a four-factor solution for the questionnaire that jointly accounted for 60.8% of variance observed. Conclusion: The findings suggest that the Iranian version of SQOL-F questionnaire has good psychometric properties and it will be useful to assess the female sexual quality of life in reproductive health care settings. Whoever, in Iran as a religious and

traditional society, sexuality issues are strongly affected by religion ideology and socio-cultural norms. Therefore, it is considering that attention to this context can useful for comprehensive assessment of sexual quality of life.

#### Title: IS THERE ANY CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM LEVELS OF TOTAL TESTOSTERONE AND THE FREQUENCY OF MARITAL INTERCOURSE IN WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME?

Author(s): Dr. Saleb Alasiri;

Modality: Poster

Country: Saudi Arabia

#### Abstract:

Background: In reproductive-age women, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a highly prevalent endocrine disorder. Hyperandrogenism is a key hallmark of the condition with widely variable clinical presentations and severity. There is a paucity of literature that examines sexual functioning and performance in this subset of patients. In this study we aim to elucidate the correlation between serum levels of total testosterone and the frequency of marital intercourse in these women. Methods: The study population consisted of 105 women diagnosed with PCOS based on the 2003 Rotterdam criteria. study subjects were drawn from the patients attending Reproductive Endocrinology clinics of an urban, tertiary – care university-affiliated hospital in Saudi Arabia. The frequency of marital intercourse was obtained by retrospective review of clinical records. Spearman's rank correlation was used to study the association between serum levels of total testosterone and the frequency of marital intercourse. Results: Serum levels of total testosterone were significantly negatively correlated with the frequency of marital intercourse. The Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was  $-0.836$  with 95% Confidence Interval of  $(-0.885377 - -0.766583)$  and with P-value  $< 0.001$ . The association remained unchanged after adjustment for age as a potential confounding variable. Conclusion: Serum levels of total testosterone are negatively correlated in a statistically significant fashion with the frequency of marital intercourse in women with PCOS.

#### Title: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RISK OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH WOMEN

Author(s): Robert Kowalczyk; Dawid Bednarczyk; Remigiusz Jarosław Trzciński; Agata Loewe; Bogusław Bahuka; Violetta Skrzypulec – Plinta; Agnieszka Drosdzol – Cop;

Modality: Poster

Country: Poland

#### Abstract:

Introduction. Sexually transmitted diseases (STI's) are one of the most frequent conditions among infectious diseases. Among the diseases transmittable during the sexual practices between women, the transfer of the infected cervicovaginal secretions is the most important issue in its pathogenesis. That transfer may happen directly during the vaginal mucosa contact or indirectly by digital-vaginal sexual practices or sex toys sharing. The task of the study was to show the risk awareness and the STI's knowledge among women having sex with other women. Methods: 259 women participated in the study (56% declared themselves homosexual, and 32% bisexual). The survey was carried out using internet, through the website aimed at lesbian population. The research was based on personal questionnaire: concerning socio-demographical data, questions about sexuality and knowledge on STI's. Results: Almost half of the women participating in the studies considered the level of their knowledge of STI's prevention as good. Most of them (ca. 80%) reported that has never suffered from STI's before. About 50% of the participants had problems to define correctly the risk of infection in different sexual practices, as well as to point out infection tracts and gates. The biggest problem for them was to link typical symptoms with particular disease. In all, almost all participants

assumed appearance of any STI's symptom as an indication for immediate medical consultation. Conclusions: Although the majority of the participants were convinced to be well-informed about STDs, their knowledge was not very profound, which can put them at risk of STI's.

**Title: KNOWLEDGE PRE TRAIN YOUNG MULTIPLIERS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SÃO PAULO / BR**

*Author(s): Claudia Paula Santos; Carlos Bicalho;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Background From a project approved on notice of 2007/ Program State of AIDS and the Health Department, with the proposal for the training of young peer educators in prevention at Parelheiros region, which is ¼ of São Paulo is considered the highest social vulnerability with high concentration of teenage pregnancy. Description We find a situation where knowledge and prevention practices proved to be outdated in relation to the municipality and permeated by moral and religious values. We chose to build a questionnaire as a diagnostic tool to locate this population in terms of sociodemographic behavior, knowledge, prior to any training intervention. In this presentation we intend to describe the results of the project at the time of presentation to the teenagers, before they became a multipliers agents Lessons Learned In a year of work we have directed and progress achieved in relation to knowledge and in changing values and practices of preventive interventions especially in the multipliers, leading to changes in the population Next Steps Create a permeability to the problem related to sexuality is a prerequisite for creating a space where issues regarding the prevention and sexual subject can be treated. The idea is to continue the work of formation of multipliers for the population to take ownership of the idea of creating a culture of prevention and consequently decrease these alarming numbers.

**Title: LA SEXUALIDAD DEL ANCIANO CON DEMENCIA**

*Author(s): Alfaro, Victoria E.; Alfaro, Isabel V.;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Argentina*

**Abstract:**

The sexuality of the elderly with dementia Authors: Alfaro Victoria E; Alfaro Isabel V. Summary Sexuality accompanies the individual from birth until death. It will change with age: during infancy and early childhood it is egocentric, it's disruptive during the youth; it's mature, joyful, healthy or suffering in adult life, and it remains unwavering in old age. During sickness sexuality will be different but it will always be present. The purpose of this study is to document sexual behavior and / or modifications in the elderly with dementia and classify the various behavioral changes that occur in the sexual area, regardless of the type of dementia in question. Ten clinical cases of patients over 65 years are reported, referred by ALMA Cordoba, in 2011. Symptoms were classified into two groups: dis inhibition (90%) and celotipia Rave (jealousy deliriums) (10%). Dis inhibitions in turn were sub classified thus: Hints/Advances to Third Parties (22.22%), Touchings (22.22%), Exhibitionism (22.22%) and Sexual Harassment (33.34%). It is noteworthy that sometimes the sexual harassment came from third parties. Frank prevalence was observed in males (70%). It assesses the need for adequate training of caregiver (observing the patient's behavior is often justified). Wanderings, pathological delusions and obsessions needed drug treatment.

**Title: LOVE AND SEXUALITY OF WOMEN AND MEN IN DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY**

*Author(s): Claudia Regina Vaz Torres; Dalmir Pereira Lopes;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between love, sexuality of men and women prisoners in the penitentiary system, highlighting the position of the subject in relation to the object of love, understanding that the subjective position in relation to love and sexuality constructions result from during development and socialization. The proposed theme is based on a cultural, social and psychoanalytic theories. Methodologically defined as a qualitative research, this ethnographic case study. Its development was based on the assumption that there will always be a dichotomy between the demands of drive versus love, comes from the very context of deprivation, namely, freedom and, why not, the satisfactions in the field of drives referring these individuals to seek unconventional forms of social bonds without fixed or determinations as forms of reparations. The French psychoanalyst Lacan analyzes that what we call the social bond is nothing more than Freud's lesson: the social bond is a erotic bond or an erotic love, as he teaches in "Psychology of the masses". The results of this research shows that female and male prisoners in penitentiary system can take a new sexual identity, new modes of relationship are opened, there is no fixity; loving passion provides a feeling of emptiness repair against the psychic division and are present in the speeches so idealized. Women declare so expressive, their passions and their relationships with other female prisoners, but continue to dream about men that guarantee protection and love.

**Title: LUST FOR LABOUR, A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF WOMENS PLEASURABLE AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCES WHILE GIVING BIRTH**

*Author(s): Ingrid Karlsson; Pernilla Ouis;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Sweden*

**Abstract:**

This paper seeks deeper knowledge about women's experiences of sexuality during childbirth. Unstructured interviews were undertaken with ten women in Sweden. Before the interview the women had stated some sexual experiences connected to childbirth. Result: Before birth all except one of the women had been unaware of the possibility of sexual dimensions during labour. Two stated pleasurable and lustful sensations during contractions, The main part stated experienced orgasm or preorgasmic sensations during last stage of pushing. Two experienced orgasmic sensations while having epidural. Experiences of desirable and sexual sensations were exclusively personal with no participation from partners. Most of the women had kept these sexual experiences to themselves not mentioning them to partners or anyone else. Feelings of shame and taboos were the main explanations for not talking about it. Discussion: Scientific literature suggests the possibility of talking about four different discourses about birth; The "medical discourse", with security, monitoring and painrelief, It's antithesis the "natural discourse", with body awareness and empowerment. The "religious discourse", with influences from the madonna myth, shame and taboos. The "feminist discourse" with women's rights and choices. In accordance with the Sexual Script Theory, influences of these discourses can be seen on inter-personal level, intra-personal level as well as on cultural level. Conclusion: The discourses discussed in this paper influence women during birth in different ways. Neither of them fully acknowledge sexuality during childbirth. The interviews show that even though there is awareness of sexuality before and after childbirth, it's invisible in childbirth preparation.

### Title: MEANING ACCORDED BY MEXICAN GENDER RELATED WORDS

*Author(s): Nadine Terrein-Roccatti; Ma. Graciela García-Hernández;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

#### Abstract:

The aim of this study is to analyze the meaning of the words “man”, “woman”, “feminism” and “machismo” in order to further construct a scale to measure the gender holon from the systemic sexuality theory (Rubio-Aurioles, 1998) Method(s): the semantic net methodology is used with mexican population in order to obtain the association they have with the words “man”, “woman”, “feminism” and “machismo” Findings and discussion: we discuss the meaning accorded to the words related to gender and how, the gender holon development and conflict can be understood Recommendations: These findings will allow us to construct two scales to measure the gender development level and the gender conflict level according to the systemic sexuality theory proposed by Rubio-Aurioles (1998).

### Title: MEDICAL DISCOURSE ON CONTRACEPTION IN SLOVENIA: THE CASE OF COITUS INTERRUPTUS

*Author(s): Gabrijela Simetinger; Alenka Svab;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Slovenia*

#### Abstract:

**Objective:** The aim of the study was to explore gynaecologists' views and opinions on the methods of contraception, with an emphasis on coitus interruptus (CI). **Design and Method:** Qualitative study including in-depth interviews with gynaecologists regarding contraception in general and CI in particular. **Results:** A total of 27 semi-structured in-depth interviews with gynaecologists from various geographical parts of Slovenia were carried out between December 2010 and May 2011. In general, gynaecologists do not view CI as a means of contraception although more sophisticated views reveal some justification of it. CI is advised only in exceptional situations in which all other means of contraception are not suitable due to health reasons or personal viewpoints of a woman. A majority of gynaecologists mentioned negative influence of CI on sexual intercourse, including psychological pressure on both men and women among other things. The study also revealed various views regarding contraception and sexuality in general that are not based on medical doctrines but reflect broader cultural and social understanding of sexuality including different views on sexuality (male and female sexuality as different) among other things. **Conclusions:** CI is not seen as a means of contraception by gynaecologists and majority do not advice it to patients as it is considered unreliable according to Pearl index. However, views on contraception are also embedded in the existing cultural and social context. **Disclosure:** Work supported by industry: no.

### Title: MEDICAL INTERVENTION AND PHYSIOTHERAPY ON VAGINISMUS:

*Author(s): Carla Maria de Abreu Pereira; Kátia Cristina Marra Gonzalez; Heloisa Junqueira Fleury; Giancarlo Spizzirri; Carmita Helena Najjar Abdo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Vaginismus is classified in the DSM-IV-TR as a sexual pain disorders, identified by involuntary, recurrent or persistent perineal muscles contraction adjacent to the lower third of the vagina when vaginal penetration is attempted with penis, finger, tampon or speculum. Early diagnosis prevents the worsening of this condition, leaving the gynecologist a key role in this identification. Physiotherapy uses techniques and resources aimed at vaginismus prevention and sexual function rehabilitation. **OBJECTIVE:** To discuss medical intervention and

physiotherapy in vaginismus, through literature review and case report. **METHODS:** A literature review was done, from June/2012 to September/2011. The databases used were Medline, Scielo, Lilacs and Cochrane. After literature reviewing a patient case was accompanied including 12 physiotherapy sessions. **RESULTS:** The patient was referred for pelvic floor physiotherapy diagnosed with vaginismus. During her treatment it was identified a fibrous remnant of the hymen, which probably triggered vaginismus. The patient was advised to return to her gynecologist for resection of the remnant. After completing physiotherapy sessions, the patient reported decreased pain and the possibility of penetration of a finger and part of the glans. **CONCLUSIONS:** The good medical evaluation is critical to the diagnosis and treatment of vaginismus. Physiotherapy is of great importance in the treatment, since it has the resources to the improvement and/or cure the patient. **Keywords:** female sexual dysfunction, sexuality, vaginismus, gynecology and physiotherapy.

### Title: MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SPONTANEOUS AND RESPONSIVE SEXUAL DESIRE

*Author(s): Sandra Vilarimbo; Manuela Peixoto; Pedro Nobre;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

#### Abstract:

The classical models of human sexual response conceptualized sexual desire as spontaneous sexual thoughts and biological urges. Several studies have been revealing that women in long-term relationships, even if satisfying, frequently report the lack of spontaneous desire. According to Basson's circular model of sexual response, most women consciously decide to engage in sex based on reasons that are not primarily sexual; more common motives for sexual involvement usually include enhancement of emotional closeness, bonding, commitment, desire to increase a sense of attractiveness and attraction to a partner, and desire to share physical sexual pleasure. In men's sexual desire, biological factors are generally more emphasized. Some empirical work suggests that men experience sexual desire more frequently and for different reasons than do women. However, sex differences in motivation and cues for sexual desire, particularly as a relationship progresses, have received less investigation. Our main goals are to explore gender differences regarding cues to sexual desire as a relationship progresses; and to examine how different cues to sexual desire are related to frequency and sexual functioning in men and women. Participants are men and women drawn from general population, ages between 18 and 75, and relationship for 6 months or more. Questionnaires assess: medical condition; relationship adjustment; cognitive-affective variables; sexual activity; fantasies, focus of attention and worries during sexual activity; cues for sexual desire; and sexual functioning. The study is cross-sectional. Findings will be discussed in terms of men's desire and motivation for sex, as compared to women.

### Title: MONITORING FAMILY IN BRAZILIAN SOCIAL ASSISTANCE: A CASE REPORT OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF A GIRL

*Author(s): Rita Daniela Bruni Nunes;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

**THEME:** PUBLIC POLICIES **METHOD:** EXPERIENCE REPORT **OBJECT OF STUDY:** SEXUAL ABUSE OF ADOLESCENT Roberta, 13, arrived to me with her godmother, Cassia, a year ago. Cassia lives in a vulnerable community in Porto Alegre. One Day, Roberta runaway from home. Took bus and train and reached her godmother's house asking for help. The biological mother has a mental illness. The stepfather is chemically dependent. Roberta was the caregiver of her mother and younger brother. One day, the stepfather got naked and tried to abuse his stepdaughter. That was the day she left home and never returned. The mother didn't go after her. Cassia started the adoption process of the goddaughter. After some time with

Cassia, idealization in the adoption process stopped appearing: Roberta, who was adjusting very well, quitted eating on the table with the new family. At follow-up, I've worked with her: there is not a perfect family! On the first meetings, she just wanted to play, draw. Had already grown too much, for a child. Currently, she talks about the new family situations. Asked to do many courses this year: computing, capoeira, catechesis . . . In our last meeting, she drew me and thanked me, "Rita, you are the coolest psychologist ever." RESULTS: A significant improvement in quality of life and relationships CONCLUSIONS: On the meetings with Cassia, I realized that affection, technique, internal availability, continence and respect to the user seemed essential.

**Title: MULTIPLE COMORBIDITY IN A CASE OF COMPULSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

*Author(s): Julide Galer Kenar; Damla Tokac Bostanci; Ecrim Ebrur Yilmazer;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Turkey*

**Abstract:**

**INTRODUCTION** A lot of clinical reports indicate that a significant number of individuals are seeking treatment for the distress associated with the difficulty of managing their sexual thoughts, feelings and behaviours. The estimated prevalence of compulsive sexual behavior ranges from 3% to 6% in the general adult population of the United States. **CASES** Case one: 56 year old, male patient. He met the SCID I criteria of double depression and obsessive compulsive disorder. As assessed with SCID II he obtained diagnosis of Schizoid personality disorder. He also met the DSM-IV criteria of enuresis nocturna and premature ejaculation. Case two: 32 year old male patient. He also met the criteria of bipolar disorder, but was in remission. Hypersexuality was independent of the bipolar disorder. Case three: 27 year old male patient. He met the SCID I criteria for M. Depression and the SCID II criteria for Avoidant Personality disorder. Case four: 53 year old male. He met the SCID I criteria for Double Depression and Alcohol Abuse. He also obtain diagnosis of obstructive sleep apnea, and had benefit of CPAP. He also used methylphenidate for ADHD, diagnosed at adulthood, and had benefited of this treatment. Case five: 20 year old female. She met criteria of Cluver Bucy Syndrome, and at childhood she had used methylphenidate because of ADHD diagnosis. **SUMMARY** Psychiatric comorbidity is the rule and not the exception for persons with compulsive sexual behavior. The data of our cases is concordant with data of previous studies.

**Title: NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN ADOLESCENCE**

*Author(s): Maria Sylvia de Souza Vitalle; Silvia Piedade de Moraes; Leanna Silva Meirelles Dutra;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** To present Brazilian legal frameworks that ensure the adolescent autonomy in dealing with their sexual health and their sexual and reproductive rights. **Methods:** Bibliographic survey of national legislation published on website of official bodies (Ministry of Health, Education and the Special Secretariat for Human Rights) and Class Associations (Federal Council of Medicine and the Federal Nursing -). **Results:** We found three of thirteen laws of Class Association, an Interministerial Ordinance (Ministry of Health and Education), a Technical Note of the National STD / SIDA and six Federal Laws, a technical standard and a Presidential Decree. Many of the legal guarantees directly affect the adolescent population (guarantee enrollment during pregnancy and the postpartum period or maternity leave of, condom distribution, non-discrimination by serology in the school environment, prevention and specific treatment in the event of sexual violence, the right to receive and sexual orientation in school health,

greater rigidity in punitive sexual violence against children and adolescents and protection in domestic violence related to gender issues). Are important tools for the preservation of sexual and reproductive rights, privacy in medical care, in the quest for secure health information and access to inputs such as condoms and contraceptive methods. **Conclusion:** The analysis showed that the legislation raised these legal frameworks are essential in ensuring the experience of sexuality more safely and healthy and all health care professionals involved in monitoring and education of teenagers should know them deep mind.

**Title: NEW SURGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE ALLOGRAFTS IN PENILE AUGMENTATION SURGERY**

*Author(s): Joon Yong Kim;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: South Korea*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** Allogenic dermal matrix has been used in penile augmentation surgery; however, the surgical techniques have not been widely known. This study aims to introduce a method for enhancing graft success and safety. **Methods :** The allogenic dermal matrix(Megaderm) were used. Explaining the surgical method, 1-2 cm from the subglans was incised at a length of 3 to 5 cm to expose the Bucks fascia. Implant was designed according to the size of the penis, with about 4-6 cm in width, 5-7 cm in length, and 3-5 mm in thickness. By dissecting the matrix with a knife horizontally and vertically to form a multi-slits or dividing the matrix into multiple pieces, the dead space could be reduced. The technique improves the deviation and swelling symptoms. After the matrix was soaked in a saline solution, then affixed to the Bucks fascia. With the matrix in, dartos layer and skin layer were closed. **Results :** The surgery was conducted on 13 patients who had small penis complexes from January 2012 to February 2012. There was no complication and side effect. When using the multi-slit and multi-piece technique for graft, the side effects reduced more remarkably than when the technique was not used. **Conclusions:** Compared with the autologous dermal-fat grafts or xenografts that have been used many times to date, the allograft using these techniques showed positive results in terms of safety and surgical effectiveness. In that sense, using the above-described technique will improve success rate, satisfaction and recovery.

**Title: NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY IN JAPAN**

*Author(s): Tu Yi-Ning; Suzuki Kazuyo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Japan*

**Abstract:**

Although the Japanese Nursing Association indicates that nurses should treat patients equally with different sexual-orientations, there are no guidelines in clinical to provide specified care with nurses and only few studies about teaching nursing students with these issues in Japan. The purpose of this study was to disclose nursing students' attitudes toward homosexuality in Japan and to explore influencing factors toward their attitudes. Wada's Attitudes toward Homosexuality Scale and Ishimaru's studies were used. 228 nursing students from all grades answered the questionnaire in September, 2012. The averaged scores of nursing students' attitudes were positive. However, 27% of students' attitudes toward lesbians with psychological intimacy factors was negative, and 28.2% (n = 64) for the case of gays. With nonparametric test, attitude toward gays was lower than lesbians within a nursing student (Z = 2.401).



**Title: OF HIV/AIDS SCARE; SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF BROTHELS BASED FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN BENUE STATE NIGERIA**

*Author(s): Femi Tinuola; Ekundayo Opeyemi Oyewumi;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**

Most female sex workers have consistently justified the commercialization of sex for economic reasons with a view to addressing their poor socio-economic conditions. With the frightening statistics of HIV/AIDS which has ravaged a greater proportion of people in Benue State with the highest infection in Nigeria, the need arises to examine some key sexual behavioural factors among female sex workers, in response to the increasing spread of and death arising from HIV/AIDS. The research was conducted in selected 24 brothels in Makurdi, Benue State, north-central Nigeria. In each brothel, 20 female sex workers (FSWs) were purposively selected, making a total of 480 women for the survey. The Deviant theory of labelling and the differential association theory formed the theoretical work with the Miller-Dixon's Analytical theory of sexuality. The instrument used is a structured questionnaire which contains both open and close-ended questions on issues relating to sexual health practices. Findings show that there is a major shift in the sexual health behavioral variables with a major implication on the HIV/AIDS ravaging a significant population. FSWs engaged in unsafe practices such as anal sex & oral sex which expose them to the risk of infection. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS is high, but have little implication on sexual behavioural patterns of the FSWs. Purposive aggressive sexuality education focused on the commercial sex workers will enhance their knowledge and influence their sexual practices positive, towards ensuring a sexually healthy.

**Title: ONLINE CRUELTY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: GENDER AND CYBER-BULLYING AMONG INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS**

*Author(s): Célia Regina Vieira de Souza Leite;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Violence among peers in the school environment was designated by the Norwegian researcher Dan Olweus as bullying. The persons involved may be classified as perpetrators, victims, perpetrators/victims or witnesses, and the latter may still be categorized as accessories, instigators, observers or defenders. Cyber-bullying or online cruelty, nomenclature used for the harassment through information technology, is an emerging phenomenon across the world. The present work is focused on the evaluation of the prevalence of cyber-bullying among information technology college students and its correlation with the roles of perpetrators, victims, perpetrators/victims or witnesses. This study is very opportune since it deals with a new form of virtual aggression, scarcely studied among future information technology professionals. Besides examining the gender distribution of the persons involved, another aspect to be studied is the relationship between the collected data and the ethical standing of the future information technology professionals. The methodology to be adopted will be a survey (both qualitative and quantitative) implemented through a questionnaire having 17 dissertative and multiple choice questions. Around 500 college students from the Information Technology course will take part in the study. The subjects, 18 years old or older, from both sexes, will be Technology students. Data collection will take place in the academic environment. The results will be stored in a data bank software provided by the institution through a collaboration with the Software Engineering Research Group. The results will be analyzed in qualitative and quantitative terms, having as a reference the work of Michel Foucault.

**Title: PARENTING STYLES AS PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL ATTITUDE OF OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

*Author(s): Ekundayo Opeyemi.Oyewunmi.; Ayeni Opeyemi.Bukola.; Omole Catherine.Olajumoke.;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**

This study examined the correlates of parenting styles and sexual attitude among undergraduate. The descriptive survey was adopted with sample size of 150 drawn from the undergraduate of Obafemi Awolowo University, using the convenience sampling technique. Self developed instrument was designed for data collection. The respondent comprises of ninety-one (SD = 60.7) male and fifty-nine female (SD = 39.3) Five hypothesis were tested using appropriate statistical tools in which their result revealed that there is no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and sexual attitude  $r(148) = 0.950, p > (0.05)$ , permissive parenting styles was not found to have a significant relationship on sexual attitude  $r(148) = 0.126, p > (0.05)$ , Authoritative parenting styles was found to have a significant relationship on sexual attitude  $r(148) = 0.223, p < 0.05$ . There was no significant difference between gender and sexual attitude of undergraduate ( $t [df = 146] = .039, p > 0.05$ ) and finally there is no significant difference between age and undergraduate sexual attitude ( $F = [147] = .978 p > 0.05$ ). The conclusion of this study thereby shows that authoritative parenting styles, permissive parenting styles, age and gender did not determine the sexual attitude of young people and those with authoritative parenting styles is a predictor of restraint sexual attitude.

**Title: PARTNERS OF TRANSEXUALS AND THEIR HOMOEROTIC EXPERIENCES**

*Author(s): Maria Alves de Toledo Bruns; Milene Soares;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The visibility of the contemporary scenario in the interface with the affective-sexual diversity has enabled us to investigate the affective-sexual experiences of men in a relationship with transsexuals through the phenomenological perspective of Merleau Ponty. Our objective was to learn these men's life history in order to understand the meanings they attribute to their affective-sexual experiences. We interviewed five men with the trigger: "Tell me about your affective-sexual relationships throughout your life". We used the qualitative phenomenological methodology, which consists in reading and rereading the discourse of the five men, discriminating the units of meaning, elaborating the categories, and identifying the convergence and divergence found in their discourses. We employed the phenomenological perspective of Merleau Ponty in an interdialog with biological, psychological and social-cultural perspectives. The analysis of their discourse pointed to the following categories of meaning: 1) In the family horizons; 2) Hetero-affective-sexual experiences; 3) Homo-affective-sexual experiences; 4) Transitions and discovery: sexual orientation and identity; 5) In the horizons of homophobia; 6) The affective-sexual experience with a transsexual; 7) Life project. The meanings attributed by them helped us to understand their discomfort regarding the way they express their own desire, conflicts, and anguish underlying their difficulties towards the acceptance of their own sexual practice. Giving these men, partners of transsexuals, voice helps to shift away from the heteronormativity paradigm – responsible for their anguish, fears and stigmas – as we enable the visibility of the multiple possibilities of experiencing sexuality.

**Title: PERCEPTION OF PATIENTS WITH VAGINISMUS AND STRATEGIES IN APPROACH**

*Author(s): Sandra Cristina Poerner Scalco.; Daniela Riva Knauth;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Vaginismus is a sexual dysfunction characterized by contraction of the vaginal muscles, preventing penetration during intercourse. This qualitative study reports the perceptions of women with vaginismus and strategies in approach. Some women narrate partial penetration, which is not proven in clinical examination. They speak of the vagina in a “disconnected”, using phrases like “I’m not sure if entered”, “I can not see”, referring about vaginal penetration. There is a late perception about dysfunction and consequent delay in treatment, which corroborates the lack of an active search for professionals. Therapeutic exercises, unrealized, are attributed to external factors. Make a habit of therapeutic proposals, depends more on discipline than “will.” Women recognized as “fragile” in their families of origin, has with their partners, authoritarian strategy. The “pain” is unbeatable argument, interrupting intercourse, and the partner without action, feels disqualified. Childish attitude of patients in the understanding of gender is reflected in other areas of behavior. Vaginismus is narcissistic: there is seduction, pleasure, orgasm, but the concept of relationship like full, nonexistent. Therapeutic strategies used with positive results: it not used word “pain” but “discomfort”, awareness of gradual process of evolution, the “step by step”, systematic desensitization, different possibilities positioning techniques and relaxation, partner involvement, with relief his “responsibility.” It is essential for these patients perceive that penetration is a phase to full sexual intercourse, in building an understanding that values interrelationship.

**Title: PERCEPTIONS OF HOPE, QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN INDIVIDUALS AGED THAT RELATE TO SAME-SEX**

*Author(s): João Paulo Ferreira da Silva; Keika Inouye; Fabiana de Souza Orlandi;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This research project is to examine levels of hope, quality of life, family functioning and social support in a sample of 100 individuals envelhescentes (45 to 65 years) from all over Brazil, through platforms / digital media, which maintains relationships with people of the same sex in a public or private from that period had as envelhescência, the instruments: the Herth Hope Scale (EEH) Assessment Instrument for Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF), Brazil Economic Classification Criterion, family APGAR and the Medical Outcomes Study (MOS). This sample will be divided into two groups: (a) Individuals who keeps sexuality in a visible / open society (n = 50), and (b) Individuals who use supposedly heterosexual anonymously Internet / networking sites to find partners of the same gender (n = 50). Data will be collected in two national platforms relationship, and the Disponivel.com Rooms Chat Universo Online (UOL). It will be appreciated indicators of age (45–65 years) and / thematic subject of the respective platform. Instruments will be applied through the international platform Survey Monkey, Gold version, for Windows. The data will be entered into a bank in the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 19.0.

**Title: PERINEAL STRENGTH EVALUATION IN MALE HOMOSEXUALS WHO PRACTICE RECEPTIVE ANAL INTERCOURSE**

*Author(s): Larissa Mota Gayão Andrade; Evelyn Ribeiro Leão Bezerra; Marina de Souza Figueiroa; Leila Maria Alvares Barbosa;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The weakness of the perineal muscles may lead to consequences such as anal incontinence (AI). It’s known that among the etiologies of AI we have the trauma, which can be caused by the insertion of objects inside the anus. Therefore, due to the lack of research in the area, it’s necessary to develop studies about the real consequences of anal intercourse. The objective of this research was to evaluate the strength of the pelvic floor muscles (PFM) of male homosexuals who practice receptive anal intercourse. It was conducted a cross-sectional study with four volunteers, aged between 21 and 24 years who undergo an evaluation form consisting of history and physical examination and measurement of AI score (Cleveland Clinic Incontinence Score). Physical examination included assessment of perineal reflexes, digital rectal examination and measurement of muscle tone and maximal voluntary contraction. As to fecal symptoms, 3 (75%) volunteers reported frequent constipation, 3 (75%) reported feeling of incomplete emptying after evacuation and 1 (25%) reported feeling pain in the anus after sexual practice. All volunteers reported small gas escapes and were classified as having slight AI. Only 1 (25%) voluntary presented the external anal sphincter with normal tone. The evaluation of PFM strength, measured through the OXFORD scale, established grade 2 to 1 (25%) volunteer and grade 3 for 3 (75%) volunteers. It was concluded that anal intercourse can lead to perineal dysfunction seen that all volunteers had OXFORD range between low to median and slight AI.

**Title: PERSISTENT SEXUAL AROUSAL IN A PATIENT WITH CARDIO-RENAL FAILURE**

*Author(s): dabmani; Sophocdis; Malika Kebir; Aboubacry Sakbo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: France*

**Abstract:**

Background: Persistent sexual arousal is the result of imbalance between stimulation/inhibition pathways in the absence of desire. Aims and Methods: This 86 year old Caucasian man is a known case of chronic cardio renal failure, confirmed Horton disease, farmer lung disease, Alzheimer disease and acquired diabetes mellitus. On the request of family member, aiming to separate him from his spouse;he was admitted to secondary care. Persistent sexual arousal of three months duration, was his sole complain. Advanced blood chemistry revealed a monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance and a selective immunoglobulin A deficiency, chronic renal failure and congestive heart failure. Prostatic specific antigen (PSA) was found at 71.40 ng/ml (N < 10 without significant secondary hyperparathyroidism. Patient was managed by omitting Donepezil hydrochloride, anti androgen (cyproterone acetate) and he was referred to urologist for evaluation. Controlled PSA realized six months later was at 0.36 ng/ml. Discussion: persistent sexual arousal definition includes physiologic symptoms of a non painful arousal not triggered by desire and does not resolve by experiencing orgasm which lacks in many conditions. We herein, present a case offilling this definition that improved after surgical procedure. We have been able to reunify the couple and patient is living symptoms and anti androgen free. Conclusion: Spontaneous persistent sexual arousal described here is of interest due to the onset of the relevant symptoms in a man with hypersexual behavior, resolved after prostate surgery.

**Title: PERSPECTIVE OF MALAY MUSLIM WOMEN REGARDING FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S SEXUAL FUNCTION**

*Author(s): Nina Atiqah Mat Supri; Siti Balkis Budin; Matthew Kwai-Sang Yau; Sazlina Kamaralzaman;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Malaysia*

**Abstract:**

Female sexual functioning is a state of ability to achieve sexual arousal, lubrication, orgasm and satisfaction which results in wellbeing and better quality of life. It is known that various factors may affect one's sexual function. Factors that affect women's sexual function were less debated among Malay Muslim women, as well as health professionals, as sexual issues are still considered a social taboo in Malaysia and are not usually discussed openly. This study aims to elicit the perspectives of Malay Muslim women regarding factors that affect their sexual function, with particular reference to the environmental factors, personal factors and life circumstances that influenced sexual function of Malay Muslim women. This is a narrative descriptive study that has adopted snowballing sampling techniques to recruit the Malay women informants from Muslim background. The questions regarding factors that affect women's sexual function were asked through individual face to face interview. All interviews were recorded using an audio recorder, and subsequently, were verbatimly transcribed into text data for analysis. Thematic analysis was adopted to identify major themes as emerged from the data. The following four major factors were perceived by the Malay Muslim women that affect their sexual function: women's sexual function, environmental factors, personal factors and life circumstances. A framework that explained the relationship between these factors has been formulated.

**Title: PHYSIOTHERAPY IN FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

*Author(s): Amanda Maria da Silva Leite; Gabriela Maria Cabral de Sousa Lafayette; Leila Maria Alvares Barbosa;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Female Sexual Dysfunction (SD) is defined as any disorder related to sexual desire, arousal, orgasm and / or sexual pain that can result in personal suffering and impact in quality of life. Through techniques simple and low cost, the physical therapy constitutes an advance in the treatment of SD, thus enabling an improvement in sexual life of these women. The aim of this study was to describe the physical therapy interventions used in the treatment of female SD. A literature review was conducted from March to April 2012, in the databases Medline, Lilacs and Scielo, using the following descriptors: sexual dysfunction, physiological; sexual dysfunctions, psychological; physical therapy modalities; female. Were included articles published between 2002 and 2012, addressing physical therapy in women with sexual dysfunction, aged between 18 and 59 years. From the 78 articles initially identified, 39 were suited to the inclusion criteria and used in this research. Physical therapy intervention comprises evaluation and treatment protocol. The assessment consists of history, inspection, palpation and analysis of the function of the pelvic floor muscles (PFM). Functional evaluation of PFM can be performed by digital touch and biofeedback. The techniques used in the treatment of female SD include kinesiotherapy, vaginal cones, electrical stimulation, manometry or electromyographic biofeedback and perineal massage. The methods used are based on PFM contraction and relaxation in order to retrain these muscles. It was concluded that there are a variety of techniques used in physical therapy and that all point to improved female SD.

**Title: PLEASURE TO EAT**

*Author(s): Rita Gabriela Ramirez Romero; Rita Gabriela Ramirez Romero;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

Triad of Sex, Food and Film, through transdiscipline. It examines how cinema gourmet dining detonator of sensuality and cinephile allowing an orgasm through food. Thus, analyzing the various pleasures that produces food. From grand and sumptuous banquets orgiastic of flavors and colors (which could cause orgasms collective and individual and public) through gluttony and eschatology (causing disgust or prohibiting scatological pleasure and leading to the private area) until pleasure of guiding principles of punishment and sin which could exert an anorexic vegetarian or laxofílico. Is the movie, who allows splitting into time and space beyond our everyday reality. Pleasures in space allowing individual and collective, of sensuality and sexuality, and collective genitocentral not. Are the recipes, where they create their history our grandmothers, and in the season, we recreate our own. And is the collective memory, who gradually loses taste buds by the manufacture of GM foods and fast food, which do not generate a pleasure to eat.

**Title: POLITICAL ADVOCACY IN THE PROMOTION OF SEXUAL HEALTH: SPECIFIC JOINT PROJECT TO TRAIN AND SENSITIZE FIRST LEVEL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HEALTH MINISTRY OF THE STATE OF NUEVO LEÓN, MEXICO IN FEBRUARY 2013**

*Author(s): Norma A. González Izaguirre; Martha M. Valadez-Tamez;*  
*Luis Perelman Juvonozon;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

This Project shows the main characteristics of the joint work between an NGO with sexuality education experts and the Health Ministry of the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to train and sensitize first level government directors titled "Promotion and education actions for health, centered on respect for Human Rights and non discrimination policies in LGBTI and PLWA populations (Persons living with Aids)". We briefly present the background, the objectives and content of the training program, results and the plan of action that derived from it.

**Title: PORTUGUESE WOMEN'S SEXUAL SATISFACTION AND ITS PREDICTORS: THE ROLE OF AGE AND COGNITIVE VARIABLES**

*Author(s): Sandra Vilarinho; Pedro Nobre;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVE:** Our aim was to compare Portuguese women with different ages with regards to sexual satisfaction and its predictors. Additionally, we wanted to investigate the relationship between age and sexual beliefs. **DESIGN AND METHOD:** Participants were women from the general population distributed by age into 3 groups: 15-35 (N = 259), 36-45 (N = 103), 46-75 (N = 123). Questionnaires assessed: menopause status; relationship (GRIMS and relationship duration); life satisfaction (SWLS); affect (PANAS-X); sexual beliefs (QCSD); sexual self-esteem (SSEs); sexual satisfaction (GRISS); sexual functioning (FSFI). **RESULTS:** Results for women aged 15-35, revealed sexual functioning ( $r = .52, p = .18, p = .17, p = .42, p = -.28, p = .17, p = .27, p = -.25, p < .001$ ), sexual functioning ( $r = .24, p = -.21, p < .001$ ) emerged as significant predictors. Older women scored higher on all dimensions of sexual beliefs, with major group differences for sexual conservatism and sexual desire as sin. Results evidenced significantly

higher levels of sexual satisfaction in younger women. However, after controlling for sexual beliefs, religion and education, no significant differences between groups were found. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, findings supported the important role played by sexual functioning in younger women's sexual satisfaction and the principal role of relationship and cognitive-affective factors mostly in older women's sexual satisfaction.

**Title: PRACTICES AND SEXUAL PATHOLOGIES AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF PREGNANCY AND PUERPERIUM**

*Author(s): Laurent Marchal Bertrand;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Colombia*

**Abstract:**

ABSTRACT This issue is quite difficult to deal with since couples approach it through mystery and a lot of beliefs. Quite frequently, this is a period of crisis for the couple, not only because of the expectations about the change or role but also because of all the physical, social and psychological changes that accompany this process. This crisis will be directly reflected in sexual intercourse. Some malfunctions may occur related to physical change and some others are associated to beliefs and myths concerning sexuality of pregnant women. This study is aiming at reviewing the research on this issue as well as approaching the reality of sexual practices of pregnant couples. Since literature related to this topic tends to be quite confusing, it is intended to conduct a series of surveys among pregnant and postpartum women in Bogotá city. It will be done in order to provide answers to the questions arisen in consultations of experts working on related issues. Besides, it looks for removing the myths emerged from this subject.

**Title: PREGNANT TEENAGERS IN A PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC IN CURITIBA, BRAZIL: A BRIEF STUDY ABOUT THE TRADITIONAL FEMALE ROLE MODEL**

*Author(s): Marta Abatepaulo de Faria;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Teenage pregnancy deserves special attention from the health care services. Despite the campaigns and available information, its rates are seen with deep concern. Fifteen pregnant teenagers who were having pre-natal care in a public clinic in Curitiba, Brazil, were interviewed in order to analyze to what extent the social and familiar organization may influence their sexual behavior. The average age of the teenagers was 15,5 years old. Among them, 13,3% lived with their partner and 80% quit studying. Only 33% used a contraceptive method and most of the girls said they were not afraid of getting pregnant. Although 80% considered sex as something pleasant, 80% also affirmed that sex had no importance in their lives and it was made only to satisfy the partner; 23% referred anorgasmia and 13% had intercourse as an obligation. After getting pregnant 46% of them ceased having intercourse. Becoming a woman do not respect the limits of adolescence: the traditional family model and its values reinforce the female identity and it is part of a life project for these teenagers. Maternity opens the doors for the adult world and makes them feel worthy and respected by the community. Pregnancy is not faced as a problem by their families and the partner becomes the "guardian" of the girl's sexuality as well as the child gives her safety. In a cultural environment like this, with such rigid gender boundaries, the adherence to contraceptive practices is much more difficult despite the knowledge of the available methods.

**Title: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON SEXUAL SELF-SCHEMAS IN SEXUAL OFFENDERS**

*Author(s): Vera Lúcia Sigre Leirós; Joana Carvalho; Pedro Nobre;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Sexual self-schemas, conceptualized by Anderson and Cyranowski (1994, 1999) are defined as cognitive generalizations about sexual aspects of oneself that are derived from past experience, and guide sexual behavior. Despite being aspects of one's self-view that are specific to sexuality, there is a gap in the literature concerning the role of these schemas on sexual offending. The purpose of the present study was to examine the sexual self-schemas in two groups of convicted sexual offenders, along with general psychopathology. Methods: A total of 49 rapists and 42 child molesters completed the Men's Sexual Self-Schema Scale (Anderson and Cyranowski, 1999), and the Brief Symptom Inventory (Derogatis & Spencer 1982). Results: Results showed that, after controlling for level of psychological symptoms, a significant main effect was found for the group condition [Wilks's  $\Lambda = .866$ ,  $F(3, 86) = 4.440$ ,  $p < .01$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .134$ ]. Specifically, rapists presented significantly higher levels of "passionate-loving" ( $M = 49.83$ ,  $SD = 6.29$ ;  $p < .05$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .05$ ), and "powerfull-aggressive" ( $M = 50.41$ ,  $SD = 6.86$ ;  $p < .001$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .13$ ) sexual self-schemas, compared to child molesters ( $M = 45.64$ ,  $SD = 9.55$ ; and  $M = 43.79$ ,  $SD = 10.37$ , respectively). Conclusions: Overall, these preliminary findings suggest that sexual self-schemas were associated with sexual offending, namely, with rape, however further investigation is recommended.

**Title: PRESENT STATE AND TRENDS IN NURSING RESEARCH ON SEXUALITY IN JAPAN**

*Author(s): Kimiko Kayashima; Yasuko Hososaka; Hiroko Nukita; Yasuko Sasai; Hiroko Toyama;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Japan*

**Abstract:**

In Japan, even if patients experience a decline in sexual function due to illness, disability or other such cause, few patients consult a nurse about this difficulty. Even if a patient does consult a nurse about a sexual issue, the nurse is not able to provide appropriate advice. Our purpose is to consider the basic material for a nurse to support a patient's sexuality, and we analyzed the present state and trends in research on nursing and sexuality in Japan. The present state and trends in research were analyzed using 135 original articles retrieved in a search using the keywords "nursing" and "sexuality" in the Japan Medical Abstracts database from the 1980s to July 2009. The results showed that, in the 1980s, there were many reviews and case studies describing care methods for patients' sexual issues and the characteristics of human sexuality, indicating a growing awareness of the importance of support for sexuality as one area of nursing care. The number of articles on sexuality peaked at the first half of the 1990s, showed a subsequent sharp decline, and has tended to increase in recent years. In studies concerning nurses, research has been conducted on sexual issues faced in nursing situations and have included topics such as nurses' awareness of sexuality, characteristics of support, attitudes toward sexual behavior, and sexual harassment. In research targeting patients, the impact of cancer treatment on sexuality has been studied.



### Title: PRESS MEDIA AND SEXUAL EDUCATION

*Author(s): Célia R.V. Souza-Leite;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

In this paper we propose to discuss the press media influence in teenager's education. Our major question was to sought in teen's universe for the signs of changes and transformation in women and men social role. We chose a magazine which focus on teenage girls, called *Atrévuda*. Our objective was, in the first place, to know how far young girls are "bold", as proposed on magazine's title and investigate what is the women's within their perspective. The chosen method was the content's analysis under the feminism theory's light. We confirmed an old statement through the analyzed speeches: that man is the responsible of having and keeping the knowledge regarding sexuality and treasuring women's lack of sex-affectionate questions and experience. This way, the text shows everlasting traditional gender roles, a little bit different from our grandmothers who could not show themselves as desirable, however equally passive. Key words: media, sexual education, adolescence (teens).

### Title: PREVALENCE OF FEMALE SEXUAL DISORDERS IN A SPECIALIZED CLINIC IN HUMAN SEXUALITY IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

*Author(s): Alberto Trapani Jr; Thamiris Finger Trapani;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Introduction: Complaints related to female sexual function are reported by 33–42% of women. Specialized clinics in this area are important, specially for the most difficult cases. The prevalence of complaints may vary according to economic and cultural conditions of the population. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence of female sexual disorders in clinic of human sexuality. Methodology: A retrospective study evaluating the database of ambulatory Human Sexuality from Carmela Dutra's Maternity, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil, from 2003 to 2007. Sexual dysfunction were defined according to DSM IV TR (diagnostics and statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, fourth Edition, text revision). They were classified based on evolution we considered the disorder most evident when the patient had more than one illness. Results: The dysfunctions were observed: Hypoactive sexual desire disorder: 189 (32,47%) Orgasmic Disorder: 139 (23,88) Dyspareunia: 105 (18,04%) Vaginismus: 53 (9,10%) Sexual arousal disorder: 59 (10,14%) Sexual Aversion Disorder: 10 (1,72%) Gender Identity Disorder: 5 (0,87%) Paraphilias: 3 (0,52%) Unclassified or undefined 19 (3,26%) Conclusion: Even these numbers do not represent the real prevalence of the dysfunctions in the whole population, those numbers demonstrate main causes of medical visits to a specialized clinic for female sexual disorders in a metropolitan area in southern Brazil.

### Title: PREVALENCE OF FEMALE SEXUAL PROBLEMS IN PORTUGAL: A COMMUNITY-BASED STUDY

*Author(s): Manuela Peixoto; Pedro Nobre;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

#### Abstract:

Introduction: Sexual dysfunction represents a significant problem among women. For assessing female sexual difficulties' prevalence from different cultural backgrounds, community-based studies were conducted. Aim: For a prevalence study purpose, severity and comorbidity of female sexual problems in a Portuguese community sample

were investigated. Additionally, age, educational level, marital status, and length of relationship predictor's role of women's sexual difficulties was assessed. Methods: A total of 500 women from the Portuguese population were recruited and quota methods were applied for a stratified sample. Participants answered to Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI; Rosen et al., 2000). DSM-5 Female Sexual Dysfunctions new suggestions were considered to analyze problems' severity. Results: According to severity criteria chosen, results showed that lack of sexual desire was the most frequent sexual difficulty, followed by orgasmic, sexual arousal and lubrication difficulties, dyspareunia and vaginismus. Results also indicated that age, educational level and marital status were significant socio-demographic predictors of global female sexual problems. Conclusions: Female sexual difficulties appear to be a significant problem in Portuguese community, namely lack of sexual desire. Additionally, age represents the strongest socio-demographic predictor of female sexual problems.

### Title: PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL DISFUNCTION IN WOMEN WHICH ARE ATTENDED IN A PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF PORTO ALEGRE

*Author(s): Flávia Fagundes Ferreira; Cristiane Carboni; Carina Martyniak Ribeiro Raupp; Patrícia Viana da Rosa;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Introduction: Female sexual dysfunction is considered to be any change in the normal sexual cycle, and it has an impact on quality of life and interpersonal relationships of women. The aim of the study was to identify the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in women of different age groups, as well as, if alters their quality of life. Methodology: Made part of this study 64 women aged between 20 and 40 years, being sexually active. The women were divided into two groups according to age, after the questionnaires IFSF and SF-36 were applied. Results: The prevalence of sexual dysfunction was 21.9%, being higher in younger women. The disease alters the quality of life of women, especially younger women, both physically and emotionally. Conclusion: Through this study we conclude that a large number of women suffer from this type of disorder, with a decrease in quality of life. With this is seen the need for this issue to be addressed by health professionals, as well as the necessity of preventive methods and physiotherapy treatment for sexual dysfunctions.

### Title: PROFILE OF WOMEN WITH VAGINISMUS ASSISTED ON AFRODITE'S PROJECT – CENTER OF FEMININE SEXUALITY OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO – UNIFESP

*Author(s): Carolina Carvalho Ambrogini; Maria Angelica Alcides; Maria Claudia Lordello; Lúcia Bentes; Laíse Veloso;IVALDO SILVA;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the average of age, bond time and the main etiologies presented on women with the diagnosis of vaginismus assisted on the Feminine Sexual Department of UNIFESP. Methods: That's a retrospective study, where medical records were analyzed from January/2005 until March/2012. The data were tabulated and allocated on the following criteria: age, being or not on a relationship; bond time, dysfunction time and the possible etiologies: repressive education; religion; dyspareunia or sexual trauma. Results: Were analyzed 83 medical records with the following data: the mean age was 35,5 years, the mean of bond time was 8,8 years and the mean time of vaginismus was 12 years. From those 83 women, 44 (54%) were married and 38 (46%) single but with a stable union, only 6 (16%) were without partner. The etiologies that could justify the presence of vaginismus

had the following order of incidence: 46 (56%) had Vaginismus probably because of a repressive education, 24 (29%) for conservative religions, 5 (6%) a progression of dyspareunia and 8 (10%) for sexual trauma. Conclusions: With these data we conclude that there is an expressive incidence of vaginismus in younger women, no one woman was on menopause. The majority had a stable union; this is an interesting finding when we presume that the sex with vaginal penetration it's very important for the men. We can also observe that the main etiologies of this sexual dysfunction found in our patients are related with rigid education and religions, where the virginity is generally required.

**Title: PROPOSAL FOR A SEMI STRUCTURED INTERVIEW OF HIV PRE-TEST FOR SEXUALLY COMPULSIVE INDIVIDUALS**

*Author(s): Julie Cristine Vieira; Marco de Tubino Scamavino;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Resistance in underwent HIV testing is a common attitude in individuals with higher chances of exposure to HIV. One study with a seeking treatment sample for sexual compulsivity (SC) noticed that 45% of them avoided schedule the HIV blood test. We aim to develop a semi structured interview to advice sexually compulsive individuals to undergo HIV testing. **Method:** The semi-structured interview was built based on analysis of five individual interviews lasting 60 minutes with three sexually compulsive individuals ("A", male, 35 years, gay, single; "B", female, 53 years, straight, divorced; and "C", female, 45 years, straight, married) who at first refused to undergo the test, in order to investigate the main reasons and develop pro-test counseling interventions. **Results:** Of the five interviews, (one with "A", two with "B", and two with "C"), the following reasons for avoiding the test were identified: Lack of knowledge about the benefit of the prevention; anxiety and fear regarding the possibility of a positive result (increases proportionally to the number of sexual relationships), fear of not finding support and acceptance (shame to share sexual private experiences), lack of a supportive network (friends, etc.) because SC isolate them. Interventions designed to overcome resistance to realization of the HIV test were supporting, encouragement, counseling, transmission of scientific information on HIV, offering psychological and medical support, ensuring treatment for SC, and HIV infection, if necessary. Two of the three individuals were tested for HIV after the interviews.

**Title: PROSPECTS OF N ACETYLE CYSTEINE IN ERTILT DYSFUNCTION**

*Author(s): Mubamad Haris Khan; Mubammad Zubair Mukhtar; Sidra Asghar;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**INTRODUCTION:** In vascular causes of erectile dysfunction endothelial impairment stands out as important factor. Availability of NO compromised due to endothelial damage. Inflammation, oxidative stress, increased homocystine level contribute to endothelial dysfunction. Prevention and treatment of endothelial dysfunction can play significant role in treatment of erectile dysfunction. Among other causes of erectile dysfunction are psychiatric disorders. N acetyl cysetine has all properties that can benefit, treatment of erectile dysfunction.. It is precursors of glutathione, and has anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, homocysteine reducing, antitglumatergic and dopaminergic modulating properties **METHOD:** Internet search was made on various medical data based websites using key words endothelial dysfunction, antioxidant, anti inflammatory. This was followed by study of relevant material from books and journals. **RESULTS:** ED is highly prevalent in various inflammatory diseases like CHD,AS, obesity, psoriasis etc. Factors involved in subclinic inflammation are interleukin 1

tumor necrosis factor alpha, interferon gamma. Anti inflammatory agents used for these are being tested for ED. **DISCUSSION** Endothelial dysfunction stands for reduced production and bioavailability of NO and imbalance between relaxing and endothelium derived contracting factors. Strong correlation exists between ED and vascular disease. Low grade inflammation effects endothelial function and play role in atherosclerosis Increase level of ICAM in high homocysteine patient suggests association between homocysteinemia and low grade inflammation. Homocysteine promotes oxidative degradation by generating hydrogen peroxide and superoxide anion. NAC has shown promising results in treatment of various psychiatric disorders including depression and OCD. **CONCLUSION:** NAC is worth testing agent for treatment of ED.

**Title: PSYCHIATRIC COMORBIDITY IN TURKISH PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PROSTATITIS/CHRONIC PELVIC PAIN: A PRELIMINARY STUDY**

*Author(s): Julide Guler Kenar; Bugra Cetin; Gonul Yildirim; Faruk Ozgor; Evrim Ebru Yilmazer;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Turkey*

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** There is evidence that many patients experiencing chronic idiopathic prostatitis or prostatic dysplasia not only have recurrent physical symptoms but also display a range of psychological symptoms, such as depression or anxiety. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of SCID-I and SCID-II disorders in Turkish adults with chronic prostatitis/ chronic pelvic pain (CP/CPPS). **Methods:** Twenty five patients with CP/CPPS had evaluated in this study. To identify subjects with symptoms suggestive of CP/CPPS, we applied the criteria for CP/CPPS as defined by Nickel et al. Two experienced psychiatrist performed SCID-I and SCID to patients with CP/CPPS. **Results:** Of all the participants, only 9 (36%) don't obtain neither SCID-I nor SCID-II diagnosis; 7(28%) patients resieved both SCID-I and SCID-II diagnosis, 3 (12%) patient obtained only SCID-I diagnosis, and 6 (24%) obtained only SCID-II diagnosis. The most prevalent SCID-I diagnosis was Somatization Disorder (5 patients, 20%) and the second most prevalent disorders was Hypochondriasis (4 patients, 16%) and M.Depression (4 patients, 16%). The most prevalent SCID-II diagnosis were obsessive compulsive personality disorder (7 patients, 28%) and Histrionic personality disorder (7 patients, 28%), the second most prevalent SCID-II diagnosis was Paranoid Personality Disorder (6 patients, 24%). Four patients (16%) resieved more than one SCID-I diagnosis, and 9 patients (36%) resieved more than one SCID-II diagnosis. **Conclusion:** This preliminary study revealed that patients with CP/CPPS had a high prevalence of DSM-IV Axis I and II disorders. The present study indicated that psychological evaluation is important in men with CP/CPPS.

**Title: PUBLIC POLICES THAT INCLUDE SEXUALITY OF TEENAGERS IN BRAZIL'S FIELD**

*Author(s): Luiz Fabiano Zanatta; Natban Aratani; Desirée Zago Sanchis; Amanda Games Scripnic; Gabriella Balderrama Martins; Thais Fernanda Jardim;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The teenager is the product of its history and processes of health, disease and death are closely related to them, therefore, are the result of living conditions of each society; suffer the interference of the concept of subject, of social class and rights. The aim of the study was to observe the Public Policies that contemplated the Adolescent sexuality from Brazil's field. After Systematic Review of Literature, in the site of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agrarian Development, from August to December 2012, only two Public Policy, met the

study objective. The first is the Health Policy for Rural Population (BRAZIL, 2004), having as guiding principles to ensure access to the public health system in Brazil, rural populations, and ensure quality care and humanization. The second treats of the National Health Policy of Integral Populations of Field and Forest (BRAZIL, 2011), which aims to promote the health through actions and initiatives that recognize the specificities of gender, generation, race /color, ethnicity and sexual orientation in order to access to health services. It is found between the two policies that only the second brings in its text, implicit questions of rights and guarantees, that address the sexuality. It is noteworthy that the Statute of Children and Adolescents (BRAZIL, 1990), puts the teen in the subject position of rights. Thus, we believe that the assumptions of Public Policy, should address them effectively and resolute, it is impossible to neglect their status as subjects of rights.

#### Title: QUALITY OF SEXUAL LIFE OF WOMEN THAT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN PRISON WITH THEIR ARRESTED PARTNERS

*Author(s): Lucia Alves da Silva Lara; Lilian Renata Silveira Santiago; Ricardo Gorayeb; Adriana Peterson Mariano Salata Romão; Rui Alberto Ferriani; Rosana Maria Reis; Ana Carolina Japur de Sá Rosa e Silva;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

Introduction: Prisoners' rights include partner attending conjugal visits in prisons to warranty sexual intercourse. However, these visits occur with limited privacy in a supposedly hostile environment that can damage sexual function. Objectives: To assess mental condition, sexual profile, and quality of sexual function of women attending conjugal visits in prisons. Methods: This controlled study included 80 women divide into two groups: group conjugal visit (GCV) with 42 women having sex in prison and control group (CG) with 38 women having sex with partners at home. Sexual function was assessed by the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). FSFI score.

#### Title: QUESTIONNAIRE: WHAT HAMPERS HETEROSEXUAL MALE SEXUAL AROUSAL?

*Author(s): Jaqueline Brender;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

Objective: To develop an auxiliary method to identify behaviors/factors that hamper male sexual arousal during intercourse, for patients attending clinical sexology, also to be applied to the specific population. Design and methods: the questionnaire is comprised of general items as age, marital situation, occupation (work and school), education. There are two specific questions on sexuality, both of which list 54 behaviors/factors that may negatively interfere on male emotional and/or physical sexual arousal; there is an open-ended, "other" option (providing to write about other factors), item 54. 50 % of the listed items cover the man's behavior, and 50% cover the woman's. First, they choose up to 10 factors (among 54 options) and then the 5 ones that most often hamper sexual arousal. Results: The questionnaire has caught the interest of men when looking for scientific information (website [www.terapiadosexo.med.br](http://www.terapiadosexo.med.br)) about sexuality, being the third most spontaneously answered one, only surpassed by the questionnaire "what helps sexual arousal" for men and "Initiation sexual for men". In this population, the findings may be used in sexual education and to better understand it. In male clinical sexology patients, the questionnaire "mapped" arousal dysfunction; the disturbing behaviors/factors were later worked through the treatment, in order to be extinguished from the man's/couple's life. Conclusions: The questionnaire is useful as an auxiliary method in the identification of behaviors/factors that hamper sexual arousal in both populations studied. In clinical sexology, such identification aims at their elimination during treatment.

#### Title: REASONS WHY MARRIED MEN HIRE SEX WORKERS

*Author(s): Vanessa de Oliveira;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: This study aims to clarify the main reason for married men to hire female prostitutes in Brazil – a subject currently speculated on in the media, yet without significant studies elucidating the issue. MATERIAL AND METHOD: informal field research with roughly 5,000 men, practically conducted at sexual encounters where the author was working as a prostitute (2001–2006). Although this is not a structured study, informal conversation decreases men's necessity to lie for approval, by being with a prostitute. RESULTS: the most common motive found was not the couple's sexual ineffectiveness, or an emotional lowness in the relationship due to routine, as commonly exploited in the media, imposing responsibility on women for an unsuccessful relationship – for sexually "failing" their husbands. Rather, it is due to the fact that, since adolescence, these men have grown used to partner variety. DISCUSSION: It should be stressed that Brazil is a chauvinistic country, where men are encouraged by society (and, more directly, by their fathers) to have more than one partner at a time. CONCLUSIONS: The majority of interviewees reported being sexually satisfied with their wives; they also said they found them attractive, and approved their social behavior. However, they felt compelled to repeat a learned pattern of partner variety; even after finding a satisfactory wife, they could not break this routine. Moreover, they prefer to hire sex workers in order to reduce marital rupture risks, since with a prostitute there is no affective involvement or expectations, which could easily occur with a lover.

#### Title: RELIEVING FEARS

*Author(s): Hilda Maria Amorim;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Uruguay*

##### Abstract:

RELIEVING FEARS Strategies to meet today's challenges Subject: Sexual health and fears. We live under stress, carrying a heavy emotional load, not having time nor space, and very little company to alleviate and relieve the stress and fears that we go through, hindering the full enjoyment of our sexuality. And all this load is deposited somewhere in our bodies. Our proposal for the presentation of this work will be a practical workshop that includes relaxation with visualization, breathing, and live music with Andean and Oriental ethnic wind instruments and vibraphones. Participants will become aware of their reality, release whatever burden they need to, and take with them useful tools to apply in the future when necessary. We propose a one hour and a half session focusing, through different resources, on the energy centers that relate to sexuality. Institution: CERHIN (Centro de Reproducción Humana del Interior), Inland Center for Human Reproduction. Founded in 1997. Accredited by the Latin American Network of Assisted Reproduction. Composed of a multidisciplinary team. Couples need support, containment, and most of all, become aware of- and work on- their basic fears so they can face them with a new set of tools. Before, during and after their clinical experience, we participate from our position as Sex-educators, Sex-psychologists, Social-psychologists and Music Therapist. This new perspective of intervention improves bonding, raises self-esteem, promoting mental and sexual health, allowing for a better adaptation to reality. We have so far worked with 2.231 individuals. \*One person speaks in Portuguese.



**Title: SCHOOL AND SEXUALITY: A POSSIBLE CONNECTION?**

*Author(s): Gisèle Pessin; Décio Nascimento Guimarães; Rosalee Santos Crespo Istoe;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Studies on adolescent sexuality recognize the school as a privileged place for discussions about this subject. However, there are questions whether if the attempts done so far failed to overcome the normative and stereotypical historic character of the actions facing the human sexuality. Based on literature review, this study aimed to analyze researches on sex education in Brazilian schools. From the available publications in Portal de Periódicos da Capes, the way in which schools have encouraged or avoided discussions about sexuality in the formation of individuals were evaluated and from this effort, it was found that although the educational practices in approaching sexuality in school settings have been regulated by the Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais (The National Curriculum), which proposed that the Sexual Orientation as a crosscutting theme since 1998, the available researches reveal that, in Brazil, educational institutions walk slowly in achieving this goal. Teachers and education professionals still use sporadic strategies, decontextualized and often superficial, revealing stereotypical and sexist practices, causing the dissemination of values and norms socially instituted that contribute nothing to an interdisciplinary approaching of sexuality.

**Title: SEDUCTION STRATEGIES THAT MOTIVATE 438 WOMEN TO WANT TO DATE?**

*Author(s): Jaqueline Brendler;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Objective: To investigate seduction strategies and the profile of men who most attracts women and makes them think of dating. Methods: Four out of nine specific questions about seduction were examined in an anonymous questionnaire: 1 – Which unknown man has more chances of success in flirting?; 2 – Which one arouses women’s sexual attraction at the first approach?; 3 – Which male behaviors increase the chance of dating?; 4 – Which revelations a man makes about himself are positive when a woman wants to date? Results: An interesting, charming man with a pleasant conversation, who is intelligent and joyful, is more successful in flirting. About 2 item, at the first approach: (13.87%) his looking into your eyes and smiling at you. Then his talking to you in a special way and giving you all his attention; (11.79%) his looking into your eyes; (10.15%) his looking into your eyes with a “sexual desire look” and then smiling at you. Chances of dating increase when men: (24.05%) call back as they promised in the first meeting; (21.39.%) do kind gestures such as opening the car door or lending you his coat (if it gets cold); (15, 12.%) bring flowers or pleases you in any way. Revelations that most encourage her to want to date are: (22.58%) when he falls in love, he invests in the relationship; (21.12%) he values fidelity when he likes the woman; (10.85%) he wants to fall in love for someone. Conclusions: Behavioral traits of man that demonstrate a special interest in the woman are more valued than characteristics physical or financial success. Chances of dating increase if he calls back again, is kind and pleases her, as well as if he says he will invest in the relationship and he values fidelity when he falls in love.

**Title: SELF-ESTEEM, DYADIC ADJUSTMENT AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN WOMEN WITH SEXUAL PAIN**

*Author(s): Cátia Oliveira; Pedro Nobre; Sandra Vilarinho;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the influence of self-esteem, sexual self-esteem, dyadic adjustment and sexual functioning in women with sexual pain, in comparison with women reporting chronic pain, sexual dysfunction, and women from general population without any of these difficulties. **DESIGN AND METHOD:** A total of 1063 women participated in this study: one sample with sexual pain (N = 313), one sample with chronic pain (N = 133), one sample with other sexual problems (N = 94), and a control sample without any of the previous difficulties (N = 523). Participants answered to a set of questionnaires online: SES (Rosenberg, 1989), SSEs (Snell & Papin, 1989), DAS-7 (Hunsley et al., 2001), and FSFI (Rosen et al., 2000). **RESULTS:** Results showed that all the clinical groups present significantly lower levels of self-esteem.

**Title: SELF-INFLICTED FOREIGN BODIES INTO THE BLADDER WITH MASTURBATORY PURPOSES**

*Author(s): Daniel de Freitas Gomes Soares; Bruno Peroni Rodrigues; Augusto Acácio de Oliveira Andrade; Túlio Meyer Graziottin;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction** A great variety of foreign bodies in the lower urinary tract have been described and many of them are self-inflicted by the patient with masturbatory purposes. Depending on the nature of the foreign body the diagnostic and management might be challenging. **Aims** We report a case of an unusual magnetic self-inserted foreign body into the bladder for autoerotism and briefly discuss the diagnostic and therapeutic implications in this challenging situation. **Methods** We describe all the steps we have used to adequately diagnose the problem, describe the foreign body, and treat the patient. Related articles has been searched using pubmed database and are summarized in this study. **Results** The management must be planned according to the nature of the foreign body and should minimize bladder and urethral trauma. However most of cases can be managed endoscopically. **Conclusion** Removal of magnetic foreign body may be quite challenging, requiring high-level surgical skills and minimally invasive techniques result in fast recovering and low complications rate.

**Title: SETTING UP A OUTPATIENT SEXUALITY IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL: INITIAL EXPERIENCE**

*Author(s): Vilma Maria da Silva; Petrus Augusto Dornelas Câmara; Rogerson Tenorio de Andrade;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** According to WHO sex was considered one of the markers of quality of life. Among the disorders of sexuality human the sexual dysfunctions are most prevalent and are divided into: disorders of desire, excitation, orgasm and painful disorders. Estimated from 40 to 45 % of women and 20 to 30 % of men have some complaint about sexual dysfunction. **Objective:** Characterize patients seen at the clinic sexuality in the teaching hospital of the Federal University of Pernambuco – Brazil. **Method:** Retrospective study with 36 patients treated from May 2011 to April 2012. Data were collected in the medical records. **Results:** The age of patients ranged from 16 to 59 years with mean age of 38; 26% were from Recife and 74% from other municipalities of Pernambuco; 72.4% were married or in stable. The diagno-



ses were: 59,4 hypoactive sexual desire, 12,5% dyspareunia, 6,2% vaginismus, 6,2% anorgasmia, 6,2% antenatal nuptial consultation, 6,2% cognitive distortions and 3,1% sexual orientation ego-dystonic. The treatment proposed was: 57,6% sex therapy, 30,3% sex therapy and psychotherapy, 6% psychotherapy and psychiatric treatment and 6% only psychotherapy. For all patients were offered pelvic floor physiotherapy. Regarding the response to treatment 19,5% reported improvement, 44,5% are following and 36% lost following. Conclusion: Considering the increase in life expectancy, the sexual dysfunctions prevalence and the multiplicity of factors involved, the sexuality approach should be multidisciplinary focusing on education and sex therapy to demystify sexuality and promote a continuous dialogue on quality of life and sexuality.

#### Title: SEX ADDICTION: MYTH OR REALITY

*Author(s): Dennis K. Lin, MD; Afton Bergal, MD; Erika Gerz, MD;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: United States*

##### Abstract:

**OBJECTIVE** To determine whether hypersexual behavior can appropriately be characterized as an addiction, or rather, a symptom or manifestation of a co-existing Axis I or Axis II Disorder. **DESIGN AND METHODS** A literature review is being conducted to explore these opposing viewpoints. Articles published from the year 2000 to present relating to the topic of sex addiction/ hypersexuality/ sexual compulsivity/ impulsivity are reviewed. **RESULTS** The concept of sexual addiction was introduced in the 1970's. Two schools of thought have. Proponents of sex "addiction" argue that the neurochemical changes associated with hypersexual behavior are quite similar to that of drug addiction. They argued that sex "addicts" can experience a psychological withdrawal as experienced by those addicted to drugs of abuse. Some proponents of sex addiction even advise a 12-step treatment program. Critics of sex addiction argue that increased sexual activity is a way of alleviating affective symptoms, or is reflective of the impulsivity, associated with concomitant Axis I or Axis II pathology. They postulate that treating the underlying psychiatric disorder would ameliorate hypersexual behavior. **DISCUSSION** Despite standard, and even increasing use of the term "sex addiction" in media and popular culture, mental health professionals remain divided in regards to this subject. The proposed inclusion and subsequent rejection of hypersexual disorder in DSM-V highlights this existing debate. The notion of hypersexual behavior as an addiction warrants further exploration, especially since how it is defined may dictate treatment modality.

#### Title: SEX EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION: RELEVANCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HUMAN SEXUALITY IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING

*Author(s): Cintia Silva Cezário; Claudia Ramos de Souza Bonfim;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

This study is qualitative-literature, based especially on Nunes, Bonfim, Freud and Gallardo. It aims to understand the importance of learning about sexuality in the process of formation in Physical Education, to develop a global emancipatory perspective. It approaches the fundamentals and Historic features of the Physical Education curriculum as a component of basic education where there is relevance being offered in teacher training the theoretical and practical information so they can make positive interventions in school sex education. From studies of Freud, it is understood that the child has its own characteristics and stages of development must be respected, encouraged and guided. It is considered that the physical education classes before a positive intervention teacher, are of paramount importance for the overall development of the child, ie, the classes can contemplate their motor, cognitive, affective and social, as well as understanding their body and its physical manifestations, affective and sensory. The results of the

study indicate that from a rescue critical history of physical education, it is possible to understand how our bodies and minds have been controlled historically influenced by society. It is considered that the way to emancipation is long, but possible and is especially associated in the formation of Licensee, especially physical education, from a curriculum that addresses sexuality and sex education and offer an emancipatory perspective subsidies for the development of consciousness that sexuality is set in the midst of their specificities.

#### Title: SEX IN THE DARK: PERCEPTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL RELATION AMONG BLIND PERSONS

*Author(s): Mariana Crisci Cozac; Shamyry Sullivan de Castro;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Introduction:** The process of maturation and sexual development presents as a transition phase which people face many conflicts. In this context, blind people, who are exposed to different stigmas in their lives, can find more difficulties because of lack of information. Therefore, understand concepts about intercourse from this group might add knowledge of how to deal with this process among this population group. **Object:** To study the knowledge of a group of persons with blindness about sexual intercourse. **Method:** Quality and exploratory research, carried out in Uberaba – MG, with 51 persons with blindness (21 women) at the ICBC – Instituto dos Cegos Brazil Central. Data collection took place between August and November, 2012, by a semi-structured interview and was recorded and analyzed by discourse of the collective subject. **Results:** The central ideas showed a conservative conception about sexual intercourse, with elements like married and meeting their partner, good feelings and respect. **Conclusion:** according to the analysis of the interviews, it seems that blind people has a conservative conception. This fact can be a result of a cultural-educational process which people, that provides a limitation on getting information about the subject, considering their visual limitation.

#### Title: SEX REASSIGNMENT SURGERY – FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PERNAMBUCO

*Author(s): Rogerson Tenorio de Andrade; João Sabino Pinho Neto; José Carlos Lima; Vilma Maria da Silva;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**INTRODUCTION:** Transsexualism is a condition involving the cooperation of professionals from various fields for diagnosis and treatment. The correct diagnosis is important, since the surgery is irreversible. In 1998 the Federal Council of Medicine of Brazil set the standards for the surgery of transsexualism. **OBJECTIVE:** To demonstrate the initial experience with the reassignment surgery and its complications. **METHODS:** We evaluated the cases of all patients who underwent sex reassignment surgery in the period from 2002 to 2009. Retrospective review analyzing the following parameters: wound infection, urethral stricture, neovagina stenosis, urinary fistulas, injury rectal segment and persistence of the corpus cavernosum. **RESULTS:** In the period from 2002 to 2009 been performed eight surgeries, all male-to-female. In five cases (62.5%) were not recorded postoperative complications. No patient had wound infection or urethral stricture. Only one patient reported discomfort by persistent segment corpus cavernosum. Two patients developed vaginal stenosis, and were submitted to sessions of dilatation, and, in one case it was necessary to reconfigure the neovagina. No urinary fistula occurred in any case, and in two cases there was damage to the rectum, the first one during vaginal dilation and the second using the silicone mold to sleep. **CONCLUSION:** The sex reassignment surgery gives good postoperative results, and complications are usually easily corrected. Since August 2008 the Ministry of Health regulated payment of this procedure by the health system. It is necessary to spread specialized centers of this type of treatment.

**Title: SEX THERAPIST'S ROLE IN THE TREATMENT OF DYSPAREUNIA**

*Author(s): Janete Vettorazzi; Cândice Cezimbra Miranda; Amalia Kanomata; Heitor Hentschel;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

ACCR 23 years, nulliparous, farmer, first sexual intercourse (16 years), married for 8 years, only sexual partner. In combined oral contraceptive use and levothyroxine for hypothyroidism. Complaint of superficial and deep dyspareunia since 2008, began treatment with lidocaine gel and intimate lubricant without improvement. Follow up with staff from chronic pain and psychology since 2009. Diagnosis of minimal endometriosis in the broad ligament on the left by videolaparoscopy in 2010. In May 2011, the patient developed pain well localized in the left region of the vagina, and performed excision of trigger point in August 2011 and had postoperative abscess that was drained. In July 2012 she was referred to outpatient sexology. Patient reported that had no sexual desire and orgasm, the couple did not perform preliminary, besides having troubled family life with parents and lack of privacy in your home during intercourse. Physical examination showed atrophy of the vaginal mucosa. Proposed treatment with topical conjugated estrogen and testosterone cream, and modification of combined oral contraceptives for intra uterine device (IUD) Copper and guidance on the phases of the female sexual response. Throughout the therapy sessions geared Kegel exercises and relaxation exercises, and guidance on self. After 4 months of follow up, the patient reported significant improvement of dyspareunia and has sex pleasurable. The case illustrates the importance of assessing the sex therapist, since the organic and psychosomatic factors, in addition to treatment directed to change contraception and behavioral therapy.

**Title: SEXOLOGY AND SEXUAL EDUCATION: ROAD OR CROSSROADS**

*Author(s): Francisco Juan José Viola;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In the Argentina was approved the law of comprehensive Sexual education (2006) with the aim of incorporating sexual education as a universal right to education. This generated the need to train teachers for the task. In this context the National University of Tucumán provided training on the theme-oriented teachers. This training consisted of two stages (with four modules each) correlated but independent. At the beginning of the first stage and the second participants performed a specific question about expectations versus training (phase I) and the usefulness of the first stage (at the beginning of the second stage). After the analysis of the answers follows, some essential skills to take into account in the training of trainers in sexual education. With these data re conducted cross-breeding with the idea of Sexology as a professional activity in the Republic of Argentina. According to our analysis, we find the following conclusions: a. the idea of sex education raised in the law 2010 (Viola), and recovered by the teachers, is associated with an idea of sexual health in a comprehensive sense. b the Sexology, as a field of study, does not per se, skills education sexual fate is an acquisition of complementary elements. c sexuality as a field of study required, unlike sex as phenomenon of study, a cultural nomads (Viola, 2011). This indicates that the idea that the sex-ology should differ from the sexual-Lodge (Viola, 2003, 2010).

**Title: SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG 13 TO 21 YEAR OLDS IN PORTUGAL: FIRST INTERCOURSE, LAST INTERCOURSE AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS**

*Author(s): Lúcia Ramiro; Marta Reis; Margarida Gaspar de Matos;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

**Aim:** This research is an extension of the Health Behavior in School-aged Children/WHO study aiming to analyze sexual behaviors, namely those related to first and last intercourse and sexual risky behaviors, among 13 to 21 year olds in Portugal. **Methodology:** The sample included 396 young people, 53.5% boys and young men, mean age 16.84 years old, equally distributed according to age groups: 36.1% 13–15 years old; 34.6% 16–18 years old, and 29.4% 19–21 years old. Data collection was conducted in 2011 via an online questionnaire through a nationwide youth friendly service. **Conclusions:** Results showed the majority reported having already initiated their sexual life (52.9%). From those who were sexually active, most stated having had their first sexual intercourse with a boyfriend or a girlfriend (83.9% of girls and 75.5% of boys, respectively) at 14 or later (87.7%), having used condom (79.4%) and/or contraceptive pill (27.5%). Regarding last sexual intercourse, 62.4% and 39.2% reported having used condom and/or contraceptive pill, respectively. Concerning sexual risky behaviors, 15% reported not having used any contraceptive method at last sexual intercourse; 13.3% and 4.4% reported having had sexual intercourse associated to alcohol or drugs, respectively; 6.1% reported they or their partners having ever got pregnant; and 75.9% reported not having been tested for HIV. Although, overall, participants did not report sexual risky behaviors, a significant minority reported engaging in such behaviors; therefore, further research is needed to find out why prevention strategies are not successful with this group and what their particular characteristics are.

**Title: SEXUAL COMMUNICATION TRAINING USING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT): A PARAGUAYAN EXPERIENCE FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING WORLD**

*Author(s): Ariel Gonzalez Galeano; María Rosa Appleyard Biscotti;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Paraguay*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** 1) To incorporate sexual communication as a central topic of training in general public and health professionals interested in Sexual and Reproductive Health. 2) To use the principles of Cognitive Behavioral Psychology for the training on sexual communication. 3) To use the information and communication technologies (ICTs), particularly social networks, for a teaching-learning process sensitive to cultural changes of the new millennium. **Methodology:** Development and implementation of a training program based on cognitive behavioral principles on sexual communication in couples, incorporating information and communication technologies, including social networks, in the teaching-learning process, through the web page [www.ecisweb.com](http://www.ecisweb.com). **Population:** General public and health professional of the Spanish-speaking world. **Results:** Results Period: March to May 2012 1) A training program of 50 hours available at [www.ecisweb.com](http://www.ecisweb.com) on Sexual Communication in Couples from a cognitive-behavioral perspective. 2) 26 people successfully completed the training. 3) Scope of countries: Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. 4) A profile on Facebook ([www.facebook.com/ceconsex](http://www.facebook.com/ceconsex)) with more than 1,000 followers.

**Title: SEXUAL COMPULSIVITY SCALE, COMPULSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR INVENTORY, HYPERSEXUAL DISORDER SCREENING INVENTORY: TRANSLATION, ADAPTATION, AND VALIDATION FOR USE IN BRAZIL**

*Autor(s): Marco de Tubino Scanavino; Ana Ventuneac; Maria Luiza Sant'Anna do Amaral; Bruna Messina; Sirlene Caramello dos Reis; João Paulo Lian Branco Martins; Marina Caldana Gordon; Julie Cristine Vieira; Jeffrey T. Parsons;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Epidemiological, behavioral, and clinical data on sexual compulsivity (SC) are very limited in Brazil. This study sought to adapt and validate the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS), the Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory 22 item version (CSBI-22), and the Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory (HDSI) for use in Brazil. **Method:** One hundred seventy two participants underwent psychiatric assessment for investigating diagnostic criteria for SC and completed self-reported measures. The adaptation process followed international guidelines. The criteria validity of HDSI was evaluated, as well as reliability, and construct validity for all measures. **Results:** Confirmatory Factor Analysis defined one factor with high cumulative variance for SCS and HDSI. For CSBI-22, four factors were retained, although we only calculated scores of two factors (control, and violence), in addition to the total score. All scores had good internal consistency ( $\alpha > .80$ ), presented high temporal stability ( $>.76$ ), discriminated patients and controls, presented strong (Spearman's  $r > .81$ ) correlations with Sexual Addiction Screening Test (except violence domain = .40), and moderate with Impulsive Sensation Seeking domain of Zuckerman Kuhlman Personality Questionnaire (Spearman's  $r$  between .43 and .55). The sensitivity of HDSI was 71.43% and specificity was 100% when using the provisional diagnostic criteria for Sexual Addiction according to DSM IV as reference. **Conclusions:** All measures showed very good psychometric properties, but SCS, HDSI, and control domain of CSBI-22 seemed to be interchangeable for investigating SC, as these measures were highly correlated. HDSI results support the diagnostic criteria of Hypersexual Disorder.

**Title: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AFTER SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY**

*Autor(s): Carla Betina Andreucci; Carina Robles Angelini; Rodolfo Carvalho Pacagnella; José Guilherme Cecatti; Carla Silveira; Elton Carlos Ferreira; Juliana P. Santos; Dulce M. Zanardi; Mary A. Parpinelli; Laura M. Costa; Gustavo N. Cecchino;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**INTRODUCTION:** Several factors may influence and affect the health and quality of life of women who had one episode of Severe Maternal Morbidity (SMM) or Maternal Near Miss (MNM). Sexual function might be affected by these clinical conditions. Nevertheless, there are not many studies addressing this issue. **OBJECTIVE:** To identify the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in two groups, as follows: a) women with maternal morbidity history and b) women with no pregnancy complication. **METHOD:** Data were collected in a sample of women who survived an episode of SMM or MNM between 2009 and 2012 and were interviewed in a cohort study by a multidisciplinary team of researchers. For sexual function assessment, we have used the Female Sexual Function Index. **RESULTS:** This is a preliminary analysis of 418 women (214 with SMM and 204 without SMM). We found a total prevalence of 51.2%, and there were no differences in prevalence between groups. **CONCLUSIONS:** Although there were no differences between groups, the prevalence of sexual dysfunction between 1 and 5 years after pregnancy was higher than in general population. This data suggest that the overall effects of SMM and Near Miss are not restricted to pregnancy related problems and affect the

overall quality of life of women. The organization of interdisciplinary health actions in a model of follow-up should be sought. Therefore, specific care should be offered to help women cope with sexual difficulties.

**Title: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION PREVALENCE AMONG MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN FROM THE WESTERN BRAZILIAN AMAZON REGION EVALUATED BY THE FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION INDEX (FSFI)**

*Autor(s): Andréa Ramos da Silva; Ana Cristina d'Andretta Tanaka;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** To determine sexual dysfunction prevalence among middle-aged women from the Western Brazilian Amazon Region. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study carried out with 1415 women, 35 to 65 years of age, who were followed at the Gynecology Clinic at Hospital das Clínicas in the Rio Branco district, Acre, Brazil. We applied the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) to assess sexual function. To analyze the data we used the statistical package "Stata 10". To compare the means ANOVA was used. **Results:** The mean age for the women in this study was of 47.7 ( $\pm 8.5$ ) years. The overall FSFI average scores were of 24.6 ( $\pm 5.4$ ). The sexual dysfunction prevalence (FSFI scores  $< 26$ ) was of 62.3%, with the following distribution among age groups: 35–44 years:54.8%, 45–54 years:64.2%; 55–65 years:71.8%. The differences in mean FSFI scores and age groups were statistically significant ( $p = 0.00$ ). The mean FSFI domains were: desire 4.0 ( $\pm 1.7$ ); excitation 9.1 ( $\pm 3.1$ ); lubrication 11.9 ( $\pm 3.8$ ); orgasm 8.3 ( $\pm 2.6$ ); satisfaction 9.6 ( $\pm 2.4$ ) and pain 9.7 ( $\pm 2.9$ ). All scale domain scores, except pain, showed a significant decrease with advancing age. The Cronbach Alpha coefficients were obtained for the FSFI domains: desire (0.81), arousal (0.89), lubrication (0.93), orgasm (0.81), satisfaction (0.89), and pain (0.90). **Conclusion:** Sexual dysfunction prevalence among the women in this study increased significantly with age. The domains most significantly affected were desire and orgasm.

**Title: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN CHRONIC ATROPHIC LICHEN SCLEROSUS**

*Autor(s): Janete Vettorazzi; Candice Cezimbra Miranda; Amalia Kanomata; Heitor Hentschel;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

MS, 54 years, married for 34 years, housewife. Oophorectomy and hysterectomy (44 years) without hormone replacement, lichen sclerosus since 41 years with multiple biopsies of vulvar lichen confirming. Simple vulvectomy (49 years), without improvement of pruritus. Sought outpatient sexology at age 50 on complaint of dyspareunia, difficulty in sexual and relationship with partner. In 2009, he had sexual intercourse with orgasm sporadic, but with dyspareunia and chronic vulvar fissure. Currently, you can not have any genital manipulation. Comorbidities: chronic hypertension, fibromyalgia, depression, nephrolithiasis. In use of fluoxetine, sulpiride, amilodipina, hydrochlorothiazide, omeprazole, simvastatin, methadone, hydroxyzine, carbamazepine and lithium carbonate. For lichen have used tacrolimus (unanswered), clobetasol and testosterone cream, estrogen topical. Pelvic exam: Merged clitoris, labia minora no areas of fibrosis (introitus, vulva and anus) and cracks. The photos will be displayed on the poster. **Clinic of Sexology:** psychiatry done jointly with adjustment and reduction of medication and therapy initiated sexual techniques with personal self-worth, seek out pleasurable body parts of the genital area, improved rapport and intimacy of the couple. Adjusted interleaved use of topical clobetasol and testosterone on the vulva with vaginal moisturizer. After a year of therapy, shows partial improvement of symptoms of vulvar and accepting cognitive behavioral therapy techniques for the couple. The case illustrates multiple factors interfering organic sexuality and



couple's relationship, being the fundamental multidisciplinary management and sex therapist. Calling attention to the risk of chronic conditions vulvar not resolve or even worsen with surgery as radical vulvectomy.

**Title: SEXUAL EDUCATION IN BOOKS FOR CHILDREN: A STUDY ABOUT THEIR PEDAGOGICAL ROOTS**

*Author(s): Luciana Kornatzki;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study investigated the contents of books produced to teach sexual education. It was a documental research through content analysis. The sample is composed by six books, two of them Brazilian, two Equatorian and two Spanish. The analysis was based on indicator raised based on the five pedagogic aspects showed by Nunes (1996), four of them repressive and one emancipatory. The Declaration of Sexual Rights also takes part on the analysis since it is considered the expression of the emancipatory aspects. Therefore, each of the rights represented an indicator for the analysis of the selected books. From the content analysis two categories were unveiled. The first is: the gather of information based on scientific inquiry expressing the contradiction of the standardization of human relationships. This category express that although there is a progress of the sexual education with the children and the recognition of scientific knowledge, in some cases this knowledge that is found in books standardizes a biological behavior in a reduced way and also expressing human relations model. The second category is: the search of sexual human rights marks of the construction process from an emancipatory sexual education approach. It expresses demonstrations of human sexual rights and shows sexuality in an emancipatory perspective. With this study we noticed the importance of a pedagogical view about the written contents of these books for children. As well the need of working those concepts with the children, in order to unveil messages that may cause repression or the human emancipation.

**Title: SEXUAL EDUCATION: CREATING SOCIAL NETWORKS**

*Author(s): Camila Deufel; Patrícia Borges Cauduro; Almerindo Boff;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Taking into account the large number of requests for lectures around the sexuality subject from schools to the Santa Cruz do Sul University (Unisc), Brazil, was verified the need for the creation of a project that would go beyond the punctual lectures, but that would dedicate to continued interventions that would possibillitate the dialogue, directed not just for students, but also for teachers, family and scholars. Thus, aiming to achieve the various parts, the project organized meetings for teachers and people linked to education. At the end of the meetings, each of the participants had the task to create a project of intervention to be realized in their schools. Those who showed openness and concern received scholars from Unisc, qualified in past courses, to realize direct activities with the students related to the project structured by the teachers. It was also observed the interest and security from students regarding the project because even after the end of the activities, they still had a qualified professional inside the school with whom they could talk. The project contributed to the formation of scholars from Unisc, school teachers and students, covering a big network, escaping from the assistentialist logic of info transmission, enabling the creation of experiences, dialogues and debates around the sexuality issue, visioning the construction of networks for students to receive support in their doubts.

**Title: SEXUAL FUNCTION IN ADOLESCENTS IN USE OF HORMONAL CONTRACEPTION**

*Author(s): Mariana Negri; Meireluci Costa Ribeiro; Ivoneide Aparecida Freitas Nobara; Patricia Albuquerque Moraes; Fábio Fernando de Araújo; Cristina Aparecida Falbo Guazzelli;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Adolescence is a stage in human development between childhood and adulthood, period in which biological manifestations bring new social attributes. The experience of sexuality during this phase makes teenagers vulnerable to illnesses, personal and emotional conflicts. Healthy sexual practice includes awareness of contraceptive methods, its use, knowledge, efficiency, and the consequences when not used. The motivation for contraceptive behaviour is complex and multifactorial. Objective: The aim is to investigate the quality of sexual function in adolescents who make use of contraceptive methods. Methodology: All young women who were sexually active, accompanied by the department of family planning from Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, were invited. The Brazilian version of the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), which measures stages of female sexual responses, were used in different domains. Results – A total of 89 adolescents at an average age of 17.9 years were analyzed. Menarche occurred, on average, at the age of 12 and the onset of sexual life at 14.7. The ones who make use of injectable hormonal method s and condoms had higher scores for desire and arousal compared to those who do not make use of condoms or oral contraceptive pills. Most teenagers surveyed had no indicative symptoms of sexual dysfunction. Conclusion – Condom use associated with hormonal contraceptive methods did not interfere in sexual function of our investigated teenagers.

**Title: SEXUAL FUNCTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA**

*Author(s): Dennis K. Lin, MD; Carlyn Snyder, MD; Erika Concepcion, MD; Giancarlo Colon Vilar, MD;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVE** This study surveys patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder, to understand the relationship between sexual function and treatment with antipsychotic medication. The study compares patients on single versus multiple antipsychotics as well differences between first and second generation agents. **DESIGN AND METHODS** Patients diagnosed with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder at Beth Israel Medical Center are eligible. Once patients are evaluated to ensure they meet enrollment criteria and are consented, they are administered the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS), and either the International Index of Erectile Function for men, or the Female Sexual Function Index for women. Inclusion criteria include age 18–65, able to participate in a structured interview, fulfill DSM-IV criteria for Schizophrenia or Schizoaffective disorder, and on stable doses of one or more antipsychotic medications for at least six weeks. Exclusion Criteria include patients taking Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs), and inability to provide informed consent. **RESULTS** Presently, data suggests sexual function is impaired secondary to antipsychotic use. Further extrapolation of data is pending further enrollment. **CONCLUSIONS** Preliminary results point to better sexual function with certain second generation antipsychotics. It also appears that patients on single antipsychotic may have better sexual function than patients on multiple agents.



### Title: SEXUAL FUNCTION IN WOMEN AFTER MASTECTOMY: A SURVEY ON POLISH PATIENTS

*Author(s): Zbigniew Lew-Starowicz; Robert Kowalczyk; Iwona Głogowska; Ida Cedrych; Anna Białek; Krzysztof Krzemieniecki;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Poland*

#### Abstract:

Objective: As various studies show, women after mastectomy are accompanied by many problems in the sexual sphere; it considerably lowers their quality of life. Goal of the study is to describe the relationship between the illness as well as the treatment of choice and the sexuality of Polish patients. Another goal is to compare the study results with results of similar European studies. Design and method: The target group of 300 women after mastectomy is in the process of assessment. The subjects are recruited among Polish patients diagnosed and treated at the Department of Clinical Oncology, Cracow University Hospital in Cracow, Maria Skłodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology in Warsaw and well as in its branches in Katowice and Cracow. The following questionnaires are used: Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CSFQ – F – C), Body Image Questionnaire (KOC-BR), Sexual Interaction Inventory (SII), and Quality of Life Questionnaire QLQ – BR23. Questionnaires were supplemented by questions related to social-economic status and oncology treatment. Results and Conclusions: At the time of the research, authors will present initial, selected results of how mastectomy, type of treatment (surgery), and the socio-economic and psycho-behavioral factors influence a number of aspects of women's sexuality. Additionally, the percentage of sexual disorders diagnosed among the patients under scrutiny, all based on analyses of the aforementioned questionnaires and other documentation will be discussed.

### Title: SEXUAL FUNCTION OF WOMEN WHO UNDERWENT NEOVAGINOPLASTY THROUGH THE MCINDOE-BANISTER TECHNIQUE

*Author(s): Alberto Trapani Jr.; Fernando Savóia de Oliveira; Thamyras Finger Trapani;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the sexual function of patients who underwent neovaginoplasty using the McIndoe-Banister technique, due to vaginal agenesis. Introduction: The technique consists in opening a wide cavity by blunt dissection of the vesicorectal space. A mold consisting of a synthetic sponge covered by a condom and the amniotic membrane is inserted into the created cavity. It presents good results in patients with vaginal agenesis, as determined in most cases by Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser Syndrome. Methods: Cross-sectional study comparing the results of the Sexual Quotient-female version questionnaire of 10 patients who underwent neovaginoplasty and 30 patients without previous surgery, attended to for non-sexual complaints in a gynecologic clinic. Significance was measured by the chi-square test.

### Title: SEXUAL FUNCTION RELATED TO COUPLES IN MALE AND FEMALE CLIMACTERIC PERIOD

*Author(s): Alide Salazar; Tatiana Paravic;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Chile*

#### Abstract:

Objective: To determine factors which affect sexual functioning in couples during the climacteric period. Methods: Cross sectional and correlational study. Sample of 101 couples formed by women aged 40–60 years, registered in Public Health Centers in Concepcion and their male couple aged 40–65 years. Data collection instruments:

Menopause-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire (MENQOL), Aging Male Symptoms Scale (AMS), Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), Brief Male Sexual Function Inventory (BMSFI), Relationship questionnaire. Couples were interviewed at their homes after providing informed consent. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Results: Significant inverse correlations were found between age and total FSFI score and all FSFI scores except sexual satisfaction and significant inverse correlations were found between age and total BMSFI score and erection score. Regarding specific quality of life on female climacteric significant inverse correlations were found between psychosocial, physical and sexual domain and total FSFI score. Regarding specific quality of life on male climacteric significant inverse correlations were found between physical and sexual domain and total BMSFI score. Predictors of sexual function in women that explained the 54% of the variance were: sexual domain, frequency of sexual intercourse, feelings for partner, sexual satisfaction with life partner, number partner's medical conditions and number partner's of medications. Predictors of sexual function in men that explained the 79% of the variance were erection and sexual subscale. Conclusion: Female and partner's factors affected sexual function in climacteric women living with a partner. Male factors affected sexual function in climacteric men living with a partner.

### Title: SEXUAL HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS IN MEN MIGRANTS MAYAN OF YUCATAN, MEXICO

*Author(s): Ligia Vera Gamboa; Rocio Quintal López; Alina Marín Cárdenas; Leticia Paredes Guerrero; José Maldonado Arroyo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

#### Abstract:

Determine the factors associated with migration that can increase the masculine vulnerability to the HIV / AIDS in a group of men migrants Mayan for the design of culturally pertinent strategies of prevention of HIV / AIDS. During 2012 one interviewed 52 men migrants Mayan of Chacsinkin's municipalities (25/52) and Thadziu (27/52) Yucatan, Mexico. The thematic were: 1) migration; 2) economic situation, 3) knowledge on HIV / AIDS and 4) sexual practices of risk. The results are described. The range of age was 19 to 58 years and 32.7 % it had stable partner. The migratory movements went in most of them to Quintana Roo, Mexico (Cancún, Beach of Carmen and Riviera Maya) and they come back to house every 15 days. Out of house 81% refer to drink alcohol with variable frequency. With regard to the knowledge to the HIV / AIDS 21 % said that does not know that it is, and those that they knew located it as incurable, contagious disease and that is acquired easily by sexual relations. 25 % refer have used condom it in the last sexual relation; 9.6 % said to use it only with other persons who are not his partner. Finally 33 % recognize to have other sexual pairs in the migratory scenes being in these cases irregularly the condom use. Undoubtedly the migration has social and behavioral aspects that seem to increase the practices of risk for HIV / AIDS between the Mayan migrants of Yucatan, Mexico.

### Title: SEXUAL HEALTH AND HUMAN RIGHTS: INCLUDING SEXUAL MINORITIES IN COMMUNITY HEALTH SETTINGS

*Author(s): Carmen Milagros Vélez Vega; Carlos Rodríguez Díaz;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Puerto Rico*

#### Abstract:

Equal and not separate, is an essential component of a human rights approach to the sexual health promotion of sexual minorities. The most influential Organizations Globally, including the World Association of Sexual Health, propose the appropriate inclusion of all people in health promotion efforts, including those traditionally excluded such as sexual minorities namely LGBTQ populations. There has been little advance in developing appropriate services and care for sexual minori-

ties in Puerto Rico, and in the Americas. Community Health Care Centers are funded by the United States Health and Human Services Department to provide integrated primary health care to underserved populations. The study is a case example of the first initiative in the part of Community Health Center to include LGBTQ populations, is a product of collaboration among the Community Health Center, Association for Primary Care, Fenway Health Institute, Boston, and the University of Puerto Rico School of Public Health. Following a Community Based Participatory Research perspective, staff from the Community Health Centers, LGBTQ Community representation, and Academia work collaboratively, initiating with an assessment of LGBT care, and personnel preparation, following training and adjustments to forms, records and policies to ensure adequate care for this population. The initiative has been approved by Municipal authorities from the City of San Juan, who announced the support of LGBT care initiatives. Results from the participatory-qualitative assessment, and implementation process will be presented. This project has very important implications for public health policy concerning social change in sexual health, human rights and social justice. 1 Sexual minorities are non-heterosexual populations that include: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex people. 2 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer.

**Title: SEXUAL HEALTH AND SEXUAL RIGHTS**

*Author(s): Karla Cevero; Karla Cevero;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study aimed to know the sexual health and sexual rights of women. This is a bibliographic description. One approach in the scientific literature, magazines and indexes of scientific production. Following the literature, we proceeded to further analysis and discussion of the data. Today sexual health, sexual rights and reproductive rights have become a major public health problem, since many women suffer from not knowing them or do not know that there are laws and programs that protect them regardless of age, socio-economic, gender or sexual orientation. It is concluded through this work that sexual health is from the physical well being of women through the possibility to decide freely whether or not want to have an active sex life, the right to choose contraception, the right to their sexual identity, in order, she has the right to live their sexuality without fear, shame, guilt, free expression of desires. What they need to know is that every woman has the right to choose their partner (a) without sexual discrimination, has the right to express their sexual orientation without violence, to exercise safe sex and live their sexuality regardless of marital status but every woman has some duties between them is to be sexually healthy by doing regular examinations so as to avoid behaviors that facilitate transmission of STDs, HIV, hepatitis, among others.

**Title: SEXUAL HEALTH CHALLENGES OF OUT OF HOME ADOLESCENTS: ASSESSMENT AND SOLUTIONS**

*Author(s): Reza Razaghi; Ahmad Borjali; Faramarz Sobrabi; Ali Delawar;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Out of home adolescents are at risk of sexual risk behaviors and loose relevant sexuality education opportunities because of separation and stressful events. Then it is important that before demonstration of any solutions, their sexual health condition to be surveyed. Especially, there is no any formal sexuality education program for youth in Iran. **Method:** Present study has been accomplished by rapid assessment based on qualitative researches method. In some cases, we have used quantitative data. **Statistic sample** was adolescents in residential care homes (15–18 years) and their key informants in residential care in Tehran city. **Findings:** Adolescents sexual health challenges are serious. Some threats of adolescents sexual health consist involvement in premature and at risk sex experiences, bullying

and peer sexual harassment and sexual negative attitudes. The findings of current research indicated that the adolescents have had serious limitations to access sexual relevant resources and information, so that friends and pornography films was most important resources to access sexual knowledge. **Results:** While sexuality education is home based and incomplete in Iran, the adolescents who are in residential care homes have more needs for receiving sexuality education services. They have sexual misconception and there is fundamental vacuity in the field of sexual issues. Even in the best condition, it is difficult to converse with adolescent about sexuality themes. Therefore it is necessary for process facilitating and adolescents' sexual health improvement that formulates definite, explicit, and applied sexuality education policies and it is important to pay attention to psychological components.

**Title: SEXUAL LIFE OF THE ELDERLY FEMALE INFECTED WITH HIV-1 IN PORTO ALEGRE**

*Author(s): Zbélide Quevedo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study was conducted through interviews a 10 females infected with HIV-1 aged 50 to 70 years, with the goal of finding the meaning of their behavior motivational front of their sex life. The following questions were posed to people participating: 1) How you was infected with the AIDS virus? 2) What was your reaction to the diagnosis? 3) What significance this diagnosis has for you in your sex life today? In the first question is shown how the person at that age lives her sexuality and deals with aging. All women reported not present any risk factor intrinsic to them to contracting HIV-1. The extrinsic risk factor was represented by their sexual partner. They said they doubted and disbelieved their own possibility of contagion, restricting it only through sex or blood transfusion and identified as a risk factor only the conduct of the partner (drugs, sex and adultery). Regarding the second question, they said they cried a lot, felt deep loneliness and despair. In a way, they do not accept until today contamination and instead rely on beliefs that attempt to explain the disease. In the third question shows fear of rejection, reprisal or punishment fatal and also depression and hopelessness. Some of them seek shelter in religion. Health professionals should establish policies for the prevention and good support humanistic-emotional that go beyond the cold say "use the condom".

**Title: SEXUAL OFFENSES IN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SANTANA-AMAPÁ**

*Author(s): Ricardo Barbosa Silva;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study was carried out in the municipal district of Santana, in the state of Amapá-Brazil. Its goal is to evaluate: (1) how many cases of sexual offenses occurred in the years of 2010, 2011 and 2012, in the context of domestic violence against women; (2) which professionals attended those women and (3) what procedures were taken after the reported assault. It was intended to analyze data required from the local judiciary and health system, as well as registered proceedings in the city's law enforcement agencies. The relevance of this subject relies on the complex psychological consequences victims of these crimes suffer. This investigation encountered difficulties considering that most institutions do not systemize the information registered, did not have data on the subject for the years required or did not have enough qualified professionals attending the victims of domestic abuse. It is understood that the lack of qualification and scarce infrastructure involving the institutions concur to the low frequency of reported sexual violence in the city.

#### Title: SEXUAL PRACTICES IN YOUNG PEOPLE DRUGS USERS IN A REHABILITATION CENTER IN MERIDA, YUCATAN MEXICO

*Author(s): Ligia Vera Gamboa; Ada Lozano Canto; Ramón Esperón Hernández;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

##### Abstract:

**OBJECTIVE** The use of psychoactive substances has been documented that it increases the sexual practices of risk with the consequences inherent in this group. The objective of the present study was to identify the sexual practices of risk in a group of young people drugs users in Mérida Yucatán Mexico. Method Seventy five users of the juvenile integration Center were included during 2011. Prior authorization from the authorities of the clinic were invited young people to participate, those who consented were administered a survey with sociodemographic information, the use of alcohol and psychoactive substances as well as risky sexual practices. Results The median age was 20 years, 89% male and the majority 86% had a secondary school education. Of these, 92% referred having consumed some type of substance psychoactive and 52% referred having consumed more than one drug. The most abused drug was marijuana (77%), followed by inhalants substances (29%) and cocaine in 11%. Of the participants was present anal sex and other sexual practices of risk. Association was found between sexual intercourse, oral sex and sexual practice habit under influence of alcohol or drugs and only 25% used condoms with other partner. Conclusion It is confirmed that the use of alcohol or drugs influences negatively in decision-making when it comes to sexual practices, 84% in our study, considering the possibility of sexually transmitted infections and unplanned pregnancies. It is necessary to consider these aspects in prevention strategies and provide information and tips for your protection.

#### Title: SEXUAL REHABILITATION CAMP FOR COUPLES WITH STROKE IN KOREA

*Author(s): Bum-Suk Lee; Jeong-A Yu; Sung-Il Hwang;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: South Korea*

##### Abstract:

**Objective :** To evaluate usefulness of 3 days sexual rehabilitation camp for couples with stroke. **Method :** We examined 10 persons with stroke and their spouses who had participated in the 3 days sexual rehabilitation camp. During the camp, we provided couple relationship programs and sexual counseling programs. Persons with stroke were 7 males and 3 females. Their average age was  $53 \pm 4.7$  years old, and their average years after onset was  $6.3 \pm 3.6$  years. We administrated the Korean Marital Satisfaction Inventory, the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale, and an Acceptance Disability item chosen from Korean Disability-Identity Scale three times including before and after camp and after two months. And we also inquired of their sexual life about before stroke, after stroke and two months after camp and the perceived effect of the camp program at the third session. **Results :** In the sexual life inquiry, sexual desire and overall relationship increased significantly at two month after the sexual rehabilitation camp. Participants reported that overall relationship toward their spouses was strengthened due to camp experience. In the Korean Marital Satisfaction Inventory, after providing the sexual rehabilitation camp, the total score of the Affective Communication dissatisfaction(AFC), Problem Solving Communication dissatisfaction (PSC), Conflict with in laws(CIL) has decreased slightly, but those did not show significant differences. **Conclusion :** We conclude that such program as this camp and it's follow up programs may be much needed to improve couple relationship and sexual life for persons with stroke and their spouses.

#### Title: SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION IN INDIA: KNOWING YOUR AUDIENCE TO CREATE EFFECTIVENESS IN CAMPAIGNS

*Author(s): M. Chakkalackal; Catarina Sofia Domingues Gomes;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Netherlands*

##### Abstract:

**Background:** In India access to sexual education is not standardised and is fraught with controversy. Young people are not offered open, non-judgmental SRH information. Access varies from region to region. **Objectives:** To find out the best way to offer SRH information to young urban Indians, and the kind of information they are most interested in. **Methods:** Radio Netherlands Worldwide conducted a survey in 2011 among n = 310 young English-speaking Indians aged between 18 and 25, living in New Delhi and Mumbai, to gain insight into the way young Indians use internet and mobile phones, and to analyse their interest on SRH information. **Results:** 1. Respondents want to stay anonymous. 2. Almost all questioned have their own mobile phone, and one quarter use it to access internet, several times a week. 3. Two out of five had sexual education at school. Family and friends are considered the most important source of SRH information. 4. Respondents are interested in social media with photos, videos, and surprising/exciting stories. **Conclusion:** Mobile phones seem to be the best way to reach young Indians, either through SMS or Internet. Young Indians normally access SRH information through personal networks, where they feel secure. These findings were used to create a new online responsive platform focusing on mobile usage. A fictional character 'Auntiji', a personal representation of family and friends, was created as one of the main sources of SRH information. Social media is used to share SRH content, promote dialogue and gather questions.

#### Title: SEXUAL SATISFACTION AFTER SEX REASSIGNMENT SURGERY

*Author(s): Rogerson Tenorio de Andrade; João Sabino Pinbo Neto; José Carlo de Lima; Maria Inalda Pereira Lafayette; Vilma Maria da Silva;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Introduction:** Transsexuality is a extreme disturbing of gender identity and needs an exact diagnosis realized by multidisciplinary team. This diagnosis is realized when the transexual identity was persistent present during at least two years, isn't a symptom of other mental disease, like a schizophrenia, and isn't with other genetics sexual anomaly. The best manner to treat this clinical condition is a sex reassignment surgery, psychotherapy and hormonotherapy. **Objective:** Analyze a grade of sexual satisfaction in operated transexuals male-to-female. **Materials and methods:** Analysis of medical registers and interviews with 7 patients transexuals male-to-female treated in Hospital Clinics – Federal University of Pernambuco (HC-UFPE). Nine questions regarding sexual satisfaction were asked. Each question was quantified on a scale of 0 to 10. The study was approved by the ethics committee and all patients signed an informed consent. **Results:** Global satisfaction (mean: 9,14), quality of life (9,0), genital sensibility (9,41), vulvar morphology (7,0), vaginal function: orgasm (8,0) e lubrication (3,33), sexual function (9,25), urinary function (9,57) e intestinal function (9,64). **Conclusion:** The sex reassignment surgery realized at HC-UFPE reached good results in sexual satisfaction. Moreover, is necessary a social and psychological support to all stages of diagnosis and treatment, softening an intense distress caused by this extreme disorder of gender identity. The diagnosis and treatment exacts realized by multidisciplinary team avoid regrets and reduce dissatisfactions during and after a final treatment.

**Title: SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN COUPLES DURING MALE AND FEMALE CLIMACTERIC**

*Author(s): Alide Salazar; Tatiana Paravic; Jaime Barrientos;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Chile*

**Abstract:**

**Objective:** The goal is to investigate if there are differences between the way women perceive satisfaction with couple sex life and the way their partners perceive it. **Methodology:** Descriptive and correlational design. **Sample:** 142 couples composed by 40–60 year-old women registered in public healthcare centers of Concepción, Chile and their male partners, whose ages range between 40–65 years old. A sexual satisfaction questionnaire was applied. For the statistical analysis, Cohen's Kappa Coefficient was applied, considering.

**Title: SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION IN PORTUGUESE WOMEN**

*Author(s): Marta Reis; Lúcia Ramiro; Margarida Gaspar de Matos;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

The reach of violence against women has been felt by women across Portugal and around the world. Sexual violence is a pervasive yet, until recently, largely ignored violation of women's human rights in most countries (WHO, 2005). Sexual violence is associated with negative physical, sexual and reproductive health effects and, as importantly, it is linked to profound long term mental health consequences (Jewkes, Sen & GarciaMoreno, 2002). The aim of this study was to understand frequency of experiencing sexual victimization in Portuguese women, how it affected their social life and understanding the associations between sexual victimization and risk behaviours. A convenience sample of 182 participants was collected among Portuguese women. The instrument used was a self-completed questionnaire which aimed to assess sexual victimization in three individual-level risk and protective factors: sexual assertiveness (constituted by five items), attitudes toward physical dating violence (constituted by 12 items), and drinking behavior (three items measuring general drinking behavior; and one item measuring drinking in the context of sexual interactions). A minority of victims was found and a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon was discussed, including how often it happens, the variant forms, as well as associations between abuse and mental health. The complex processes regarding the ways mental health interacts with physical and psychological aggression are examined too. Results suggested associations between sexual victimization and risk behaviours. All together, these findings demonstrate the relevance of studies in this domain and helped understanding the role of prevention and therapeutic interventions.

**Title: SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST ADOLESCENTS: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**

*Author(s): Erick Alexandre Eloi; Lygia Maria Pereira da Silva;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study aimed to analyze scientific publications related to sexual violence against adolescents. One conducted a bibliographical survey of studies published in the last five years, by searching on the database Virtual Health Library (VHL) and the website Periodicos Capes. One selected 18 papers which met the inclusion criteria. The psychological harms resulting from sexual violence are focused by several authors, and there's an association to increased behaviors posing risk to the adolescents' health. The studies addressing sexual violence against adolescents are scarce. Despite the serious public health problem and the fact that adolescence is the age group with greatest vulnerability, it presents the lowest number of sexual violence notifications, thus one finds out the need for creating more comprehensive public policies. **Keywords:** Adolescent; Sexual Violence; Vulnerability.

**Title: SEXUALIDADE E FOBIA SOCIAL: O MEDO DO DESEMPENHO E O COMPORTAMENTO EVITATIVO**

*Author(s): Luzia B. Bernardes de Moraes;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

A proposta do estudo consistiu em identificar o medo do desempenho e o comportamento evitativo, presentes nos fobicos sociais e em portadores de Transtornos Sexuais, com a finalidade de verificar as dificuldades enfrentadas pelos alunos em vivenciar sua sexualidade. O interesse em realizar o estudo surgiu ao constatar no atendimento em psicoterapia de indivíduos com Transtorno de Fobia Social, grande dificuldade em falar de sexualidade; que quando expressas manifestam incertezas, falta de conhecimento, desconforto emocional no exercício de sua sexualidade. Foram aplicados em 50 alunos, de 18 a 28 anos, ambos os sexos, do 1º ao 6º ano do curso de medicina da Faculdade de Medicina de S. Jose do Rio Preto S/P; os inventários de Fobia Social, Quociente Sexual Masculino e Feminino. A prevalência da fobia social foi de 52% da amostra, 14 do sexo feminino (51,85%) e 12 do sexo masculino (52,17%). A resposta sexual apresentou conceito de Bom a Excelente em 22 alunos, regular a bom 21 alunos, desfavorável a regular 02 alunos, ruim a desfavorável 01 e de nulo a ruim 04 alunos. Dos fobicos sociais 03 (11,54%) obtiveram conceito bom a excelente, os restantes 23 (88,46%) apresentaram alguma dificuldade na vivência e no desenvolvimento da sexualidade. Os resultados apontam a necessidade de elaborar programas que enfatizem habilidades sociais e sexuais, que atenda a demanda dos alunos.

**Title: SEXUALITY, NICE TO MEET YOU!**

*Author(s): Edvaldo Júnior Nogueira Leal; Magela Teodório Melo Fernandes Magela; Milton dos Santos Freitas; Francisca Estela Lima Freitas; Michaela Costa Santos Griggi Borralho; Alvaro Guimarães Paula; Paula Rúbia Jornada Bastos;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The project "Sexuality, nice to meet you!" aims to raise awareness clearly, objectively and dynamically, by medical students, for young people between the ages of 12 and 14 who come from pre-high school institutions, about issues related to sexuality and adolescence. Topics such as male and female reproductive tract, sexual human response, body changes throughout the puberty, sexual desire, family planning, contraception and the possibility of personal and professional achievement will be addressed by an interactive dialogue. It will allow greater freedom to discuss these issues that are still considered taboo in our society. It is expected that the young people, who will be trained by the academics and other contributors, aggregate all the knowledge that will be transmitted and will result in practicing safer sex.

**Title: SEXUALITY AND CONDOMS**

*Author(s): Serge Boulinguez; Marius Mularczyk; Nathalie Spenatto; Lucile Sorin; Roland Viraben;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: France*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Medical articles about condoms are mainly focused on the efficiency and the problems due to their utilization. Some publications are available on the consequences of sexually transmitted diseases on sexual function. The literature on the influence of the sexual function on the use of condoms is rare. **Main objective:** Evaluate in a population not selected on the criterion of condom use, if the different dimensions of sexuality can influence the relation to condoms. **Materials and methods:** A questionnaire based on functional analysis system,



exploring nine personality dimensions (BASIC IDEA) was proposed to 201 consecutive patients in a STD clinic. Descriptive and multivariate analyses were performed. Results: There was a significant difference in scores for all sexuality dimensions except for Drugs dimension. For condoms use there was a significant difference in scores only in four dimensions (Behavior, Cognition, Attitude and Interpersonal). The final model showed that two dimensions of sexuality influenced the relations to condoms: Behavior (frequency of sexual dysfunction) and Expectation (hope to have better sex). Conclusions: The results of this study raise several questions: is it relevant to wish for better sex? Is it not just the result of myths and erroneous beliefs about sexuality and the concept of performance? This allows foreseeing two areas of work to improve compliance of condoms use: Sex education fighting against Myths and beliefs and integration of condoms in the fields of Affect, Sensation, Imagery and Expectation.

#### Title: SEXUALITY AND FORMATION OF EDUCATOR

*Author(s): Cristiane de Castro Laranjeira Rocha; Alana Priscila Lima de Oliveira;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**SEXUALITY AND FORMATION OF EDUCATOR** Teachers, without even realizing it, transmit values about sexuality in their daily lives, including how to respond to questions simplest brought by students (BRAZIL, 2000), then deserve more attention in respect their formation about this theme. According to Cabral (1995) and loving sexual practices also express themselves, and are producers and products of history and culture. So, the School and Educator must be prepared to work the theme sexuality in the classroom. The research was conducted with teachers and future teachers through lectures and educational workshops addressing the theme "Sexuality: What is the role of the teacher." Worked up sexuality broadly and sexual orientation process was developed and organized from theoretical discussions about the topic at school and sexual health (MAIA, 2004). After each lecture and workshops undergraduates and teachers produced free materials (drawings, poems, posters) learning to express that moment. Then came the reports of personal and professional experiences that ended up in debates with the large group. The main points raised by the participants in their reports highlighted the lack of training, difficulty in speaking on the topic with students because of not feeling well prepared which agrees with other authors in their research (JARDIM; BRETAS, 2006). In elaborate drawings could notice that participants associate sexuality with love, and describe how a process under construction. We must rethink the teaching performance and promote formation activities for these professionals to work and guide students properly about this thematic. Keywords: Sexuality, Teacher, School Context.

#### Title: SEXUALITY AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES: THE CONCEPTION OF TEACHER

*Author(s): Adiana Aparecida Meira; Marili Moreira da Silva Vieira;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

The sexuality of people with intellectual disabilities has been recognized and generated scientific productions. However, there are few studies of how Alain Giami in 1984 that included the conception on sexuality educator of their students. For this reason, the period of 14 to 16 April 2010 four educators interviewed a specialized institution of São Paulo, the respondents had more than two years of work with students as from 16 years. Being a qualitative study, the proposal was to analyze the speech of then surveyed to compare the speech of French educators of 1984, interviews will occur from a semi structured with seven questions pertaining to sexuality, sex education and teacher-

student relationship. The speech was transcribed, analyzed and categorized into five aspects, age of students, affect the student-educator living sexuality cooperate for the development of students with disabilities, conception family and sex education. The comparative analysis of the interviews showed a duality. For educators, students sometimes sexuality is "wild" agreeing with the conception of French educators, now is a form of expression of affection, valuing the exchange and the feeling of the student, the speech of the teachers reveals that the action of time and social changes influence but do not determine their conception about the sexuality of the students, this research we realized that the determining factor in the design of educators goes through the history of life and how they deal with their own sexuality.

#### Title: SEXUALITY AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF THE PSYCHOLOGY COURSE – ATTITUDES, OPINIONS AND REFLECTION

*Author(s): Laís Ribeiro da Silva; Ronaldo Zacharias;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

Sexuality is natural to all human beings. Talking about sexuality is referring to feelings, emotions and primal affections all necessary to the lifelong development. The present study has the objective to identify information and knowledge about sexual issues and also analyze, quantify and reflect upon the sexual behavior of adolescents and young undergraduate students of Belo Horizonte/MG, 2012. The research was conducted at a private university, in which participated 37 females students of the Psychology course. A multiple choice questionnaire, provided quantitatively the opinions and attitudes related to the sexuality of the participants. The results revealed a late sexual initiation and a high rate of adolescents who have not yet initiated their sexual life. It was known that the most popular contraceptive methods are the male condom and the birth control pill, thanks to the fact that the first method is more affordable, and the second one is more practical and comfortable. The study opens a space for reflection about the importance of the implantation of projects related to sexuality even for a high intellectual level population. Key words: Contraceptive Methods. Sexual Transmittive Diseases. Sex education. Sexual Initiation. Belo Horizonte/MG.

#### Title: SEXUALITY AND STUDIES ABROAD; EXPERIENCES FROM FOUR SOUTHERN SWEDISH SCHOOLS WITH STUDY PROGRAMS ABROAD

*Author(s): Tobias Herder; Elinor Hansson; Emma Skarpås;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Sweden*

##### Abstract:

The objective of the study was to examine how sexualities were affected by being abroad during studies and in what way staff or teachers in charge of the study programs had experienced or managed situations regarding sexuality of students during the stay abroad. Representatives from five Swedish study programs at four schools were interviewed using a semi-structured interview guide. Annually these programs send a total of approximately 1000 Swedish students abroad, accompanied by staff. Utilizing a theoretical framework based on theories on Sexual Scripts and theories about Liminality and Liminoid spaces drawn from social anthropology and tourism studies the study found models of explanation in regards to sexuality, sexual risk taking, safer sex practices, and vulnerability during studies abroad. All of the study programs had experiences related to sexuality of students during the stay abroad. One explanation to why the staff experienced this was that staff – student hierarchies were dissolved by *communitas* that evolved during the stays. The experiences included students telling staff about; local men/women wooing students, one night stands, students establishing

relationships with local men/women, unplanned pregnancies among students, self medication with Zithromax to treat STI:s, sexual harassments, transactional sex between student and local men/women and one case of rape. The students' sexual relationships with tourists seemed to be more common than with local men or women, with the exception of local people working in tourism industry and/or sex work. As a conclusion the study explored possible strategies for sexual health interventions targeting Swedish students abroad.

**Title: SEXUALITY IN ADOLESCENCE: THE DIALOGUE IN THE MEANING CONSTRUCTION**

*Author(s): Carina Robles Angelini; Caparelli, L.Z; Parize, L;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: parents, religions, schools and all media imposes norms and rules that dictate what is allowed or forbidden regarding sexuality and sexual behavior. Information to adolescents is offered, most often, according to the experiences, aspirations and fears of adults. We assumed that there is a gap between the information provided to adolescents about sexuality and real ownership of this information in sex education. Objective: to know the meaning construction on the sexuality for adolescents. Method: Focus groups were conducted with adolescent females and males, aged 11–17 years, living in a private shelter for legal protection. To facilitate the focus group we used recreational activities which favored dialogue and introduced questions about sexuality in a role-play activity that we have called "Sentimental Mail". The group answered questions related to contraception, sex, STDs, virginity pretending they were working in a radio station. Analysis: we performed transcripts of audio-recorded sessions of focus groups, immersion in content, group narrative construction and thematic synthesis, based on the methodological framework in qualitative social constructionist perspective. Results and Discussion: dialogue seemed to be a powerful tool in the (re)construction of meaning, pointing out that knowledge is constructed through the discursive practice in context by horizontal exchange of knowledge. Conclusions: it is necessary to foster dialogue and nurture the expression of feelings among teenagers, stimulate the expression of desires and conflicts and the possibility of dialogue with their peers is a powerful resource to explore aspects of sexuality.

**Title: SEXUALITY OF CHILDREN WITH DOWN SYNDROME – PARENTS AND PROFESSIONALS' VIEW**

*Author(s): Aline Xavier Frota; Patricia Alexandra Santos Schettert do Valle;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This main proposal of this work is raise the knowledge of parents and health professionals, caregivers of people with Down Syndrome (DS) about sexuality, and how they deal with the construction of sexuality carrier Syndrome. Sexuality is a inherent factor in every person, so it will be raise regardless teachings. In the person with DS it is not different. Several authors have shown that there is maintenance of a standard children's sexuality for mentally handicapped by parents. The research was developed as a subproject design PET / Knowledge Connections – Sexuality, Sexual Education. From a literature review we used the quantitative-qualitative methodology for their evaluation. It was performed a semi-structured interview and focus group technique with parents and professionals who deal with DS in Social Work Dona Mecca, Taquara – RJ. It was observed that 81.8% of parents and 37.5% of the professionals believed that sexuality with DS is similar to others, 72.7% of parents say they've never noticed "sexual expression" in with DS and 50 % believed they should be reprimanded. While 72.7% of parents feel prepared to deal with sexuality, 62.5% did not, and they have never looked for qualification in this area. It was con-

clude that there is an urgent necessity to work with the sexual education of parents and professionals who deal with DS people, so that they may guide the sexual development of these individuals positively.

**Title: SEXUALITY OF THE MENTALLY ILL AND IT'S MYTHS**

*Author(s): Marilandes Ribeiro Braga;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Throughout history we find that there has been a significant evolution in the context of sexuality. With the elapse of time we have seen numerous clarifications and broke many taboos and myths hidden in the knowledge about sexuality. Eroticism, desire, gender construction, feelings of love and relationships' sex are expressions exists also among those who have mental illness (HINGSBURGER, 2007). Breaking taboos helped women to better know their bodies and clearly express the feelings associated with sexuality. The stigma associated with mental illness rises from the fear of the unknown. A set of false beliefs derives from the lack of knowledge and understanding. Since ancient times man uses a myth to explain a series of phenomena that transcend it. Based on the World Health Organization – that consider mental and behavior conditions characterized by changes in the morbid thought, mood or behavioral changes associated with significant distress and deterioration of mental function in general. The concept of sexuality in the 19th century was already used to refer to the sexual knowledge derived from studies on the meaning of sexual practices that are culturally constructed (Chauí, 1985; Foucault, 1988; Mottier, 2008). Sexual problems of men and women with mental illness also have their cultural, religious and family members origin. The prejudices, myths, beliefs and taboos are created in a moment of human history for a specific purpose and are transmitted from generation to generation until today.

**Title: SEXUALITY, CULTURE AND PREVENTION: REPORT OF THE EXPERIENCE OF A TRAINING PROJECT FOR YOUTH PEER EDUCATORS IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF SAO PAULO, PARELHEIROS – SP / BR**

*Author(s): Carlos Bicalbo; Claudia Paula Santos;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Background Working for 5 years in Parelheiros, SP outskirts, a region that has the highest social vulnerability of the city and a high concentration of teen pregnancy. The project Sexuality, Culture and Prevention: Prevention Program of STD / HIV / AIDS aims to train as peer educators in preparing them for prevention interventions that could influence the change of vision and perception of the need for prevention of STD / HIV / AIDS population. Description The multipliers agents, produced documentary videos, plays and music as a tools for the intervene in schools, community and NGO The project is still underway and represented a huge contribution to the access and rights in the field of prevention, because even with the new knowledge acquired, clarify doubts and collaborate so that the community could discover new ways of prevention. Lessons Learned We learned that we have the right to know and the right to seek help. We noticed that in several districts of the region there are distinct significant cultural, social, moral and religious values. It difficult to access, exchange of experiences and joint actions. the access to sites is also difficult because of the precariousness of public transport. Partnerships are fundamental to overcome the difficulties. Next Steps We achieved a good part of our goals, but we still have much to do, we will continue and we'll count with help of health professionals and also culture professionals. So the project will have autonomy to work together.

**Title: SEXUALITY: A PROJECT OF LIFE***Author(s): Diana Milena Cano Arango; Rosa Amelia Estrada Acuña;**Modality: Poster**Country: Colombia***Abstract:**

Objective: research aims to promote construction of a project of life and actions to self-care of young people by educating them about their own sexual rights. Methods: Diagnostic of health was used; both protective and deteriorating factors were established for explaining sexual health of 94 children and teenagers with 8 to 16 years of age. Political violence produced displacement of people from rural areas to sub urban locations in central-western portion of Medellín (Colombia). Study site is governed by poverty and violence influencing the project of lives of young people. Results: Survey found 53% of young people to be lacking of help and trust in their families regarding the free sexual development. 73% of young population was influenced by some kind of violence; young people were unsatisfied with scholar instruction about sexuality; 77% of students felt no comfortable with teachers for consulting sexual problems; only 25% of teachers oriented students in matter of sexual rights; finally, 75% of teachers recognized that their pedagogic strategies were poor to construct a project of life in young people. Conclusion: Young people recognized their own sexual rights and incorporated such rights in their projects of life; they identified to care its sexuality as the possibility to fight against violence. Their self care was established as a vital way to live.

**Title: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY AND MEANS OF PREVENTION STRATEGY IN FAMILY HEALTH***Author(s): Marta Ziziane Dorneles Wachter; Maryane Lupi Fontana; Débora Scholotefeldt Siniak; Carla Félix dos Santos; Vanessa Machado da Costa;**Modality: Poster**Country: Brazil***Abstract:**

INTRODUCTION: Aging is a multidimensional process and inherent human involves biological, psychosocial and socioeconomic factors. Therefore, this growth promotes a significant increase in demand over the actions and health services and by the adequacy of public spaces for their full inclusion in society. OBJECTIVES: To analyze the design of seniors about Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), identify key questions regarding STD, ask if there are sexually active and know whether there is compliance with the use of a condom during sex. METHODS: This is a report of healthcare practice, where seniors were members of Group Health coverage area of the Family Health Strategy. The study was conducted during the months from September to December 2011 and followed the ethical principles according to Resolution 196/96 of the National Health Council (CNS). RESULTS: It was found that older people confuse the definition of sexuality as a sexual act, however, understand how something as beneficial to health and quality of life. It was observed also that the elderly have knowledge of what is DST and its transmission and prevention, but said they did not use the means of prevention, a fact that worried the health service because of the large supply of existing drugs for sexual dysfunction. CONCLUSIONS: It was observed, compared to the data, which is necessary to work effectively with the sexual health policy for this population, because research point to a future in which the elderly population will be greater in our country.

**Title: SLEEP-RELATED PAINFUL ERECTIONS (ERPES): A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE***Author(s): Daniel de Freitas Gomes Soares; Bruno Peroni Rodrigues; Augusto Acácio de Oliveira Andrade; Rodrigo Blaya; Marina Gressler; Ernani Luis Rhoden;**Modality: Poster**Country: Brazil***Abstract:**

Erectile episodes occurring in the night time are considered normal and are usually related to the REM sleep. Spontaneous painful erections are unusual but they can have a great impact in the patient's quality of sleep and, for consequence, quality of life. We present a 35 year-old patient who has been presenting painful erections which used to wake him up almost every night. The symptoms started XX months before he looked for treatment, they were progressive and determined great impact in quality of sleep and, for consequence, quality of life. After the initial workup, the patient started baclofen 10 mg and clonazepam 0.5 mg orally at bedtime, with immediate complete response. The treatment was well tolerated and no sleepiness, loss of concentration and decrease of libido were reported. There were no symptoms relapses in 2 months of follow up. Despite studies still do not explain this relationship, nocturnal erections occur only during rapid eye movement (REM) sleep, which can be confirmed by polysomnography accompanied by Nocturnal Penile Tumescence testing or RigiScan test. However, diagnosis can be established based exclusively on clinical aspects. Based on all literature reviewed, the initial treatment should safely consist in improvement in sleep architecture with benzodiazepines and pelvis muscles relaxation. After the first suspicion, polysomnography with rigidity measurements of nocturnal erections should be considered although clinical diagnosis and therapeutic test may be acceptable. The management we suggest is usually effective, well tolerated and sustained.

**Title: SOCIAL MEDIA, STORYTELLING AND SEXUAL EDUCATION: HOW TO SPREAD POSITIVE MESSAGES TO A YOUNG AUDIENCE***Author(s): M. Chakkalackal; Catarina Sofia Domingues Gomes;**Modality: Poster**Country: Netherlands***Abstract:**

Social media is a fast and easy communication channel for reaching young people around the world. For example, Facebook has one billion users and over 42 million pages. Its largest user group are 18- to 34-year-olds which also happens to be the target group of SRH pages. So how can SRH pages rise above the pack to reach and inspire the largest audience possible? Love Matters uses storytelling as the "hook" to engage our audience. Our successful social media and web strategy is largely based on going beyond the mere delivery of information. By telling and sharing stories, we create more interaction and dialogue – and in turn, an increased awareness of our messages. By responding to our readers, we can also create new content customized to their needs. In short, we want to present the "Do's & Don'ts" of using social media platforms when sharing stories that matter to young audiences that matter.

**Title: SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF TEENS ABOUT EDUCATION IN SEXUALITY PROVIDED BY ONE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN BRAZIL – 2012**

*Author(s): Luiz Fabiano Zanatta; José Roberto da Silva Brêtas;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The study sought to understand the social representations on Sexuality Education, an Itinerant School of the Movement of Landless Rural Workers (MST), in northern Parana state of Brazil. This is a qualitative research that uses the study of the Social Representations. We had as sample, 18 teenagers, between 12 and 18 years of age, where 10 were male and 08 were female. For data collection, we used the technique of Focus Group. Social representations that emerge from the Sexuality Education are located in 05 major peripheral cores: 1 – Lack of space for dialogue about the issue; observe that put the discussions about sexuality, restricted to certain content / discipline is something that not contemplates the demands and questions of teenagers. 2 – Lack of preparation of teachers; teenagers consider that the majority of teachers have difficulty in addressing the issue. 3 – Biological Connotation; it appears that the content covered in class, follow itineraries that bring biological vision of sexuality. 4 – Repressor function – the students complain that the school will not let them live their sexuality in natural way. 5 – Learning – this peripheral core emerge utterances as: “we learn how the things work.” There is a need to break the paradigms which have been imposed on Sexuality Education, and it is necessary to include in the discussions, issues that also cover feelings, emotions and affections, fundamental in the development and psychic life of human beings, permeating the biological sense, which is often connoted the thematic.

**Title: SOCIETY’S DEMAND ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS**

*Author(s): Carolina Quesada Cordero;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Costa Rica*

**Abstract:**

The reforms in sexual and reproductive rights in Costa Rica have been debated in many areas of public life. The introduction of a sexual education program for public schools is one of the most debated themes (along with abortion, homosexual legal unions and the morning-after pill). The sexual and reproductive rights reforms are, in many ways, promoted by groups in society with special interests in making legal and policy changes. These groups represent alternatives to the lack of actions toward sexual and reproductive rights reforms from the state. Some of those organizations are made up of women demanding their right to decide about their reproduction, or homosexuals who claim their right to legal unions, or a group of the population that advocates for comprehensive sexual education that will prevent teenage pregnancies and STDs. The social groups working for the sexual and reproductive rights reforms have placed the discussion in the public space through demands, research, or the implementation of programs in different communities. However, these groups that work as NGOs, depend on the financial support of transnational organizations in order to keep on having an impact in society. Many of these transnational organizations have policies to support the development of sexual and reproductive rights reforms in countries around the world. The support that these organizations provide is intellectual as well as financial, and it corresponds to a new form of governmentality where the NGOs and nonstate agencies take the role of the state.

**Title: STRUCTURAL INTERVENTION FOR KEY-POPULATIONS AT RISK OF HIV: A PARADIGM SHIFT IS REQUIRED FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

*Author(s): Sharful Islam Khan;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Bangladesh*

**Abstract:**

Background Individual risk reduction model of HIV interventions operated during 25 years have neither effectively prevented HIV transmission nor improved peoples’ quality of sexual life which is rather buried under the narrow framework of targeted HIV intervention. Methods Program and research data on key-populations at risk (KPAR) during the last 10 years have been reviewed. Content and contextual analysis was performed to critically analyze status of interventions with KPAR and their documented impacts. Results Current HIV interventions have not addressed sexual health and well being, violation of sexual rights, social exclusions, marginalization and poverty based on sexuality, gender dimensions of risk, legal and policy barriers which are the core driving force of vulnerability. Similarly most studies measured behavioral risks but could not explore contextual understandings of risks and safety. Million dollars were spent for purchasing condoms/lubricants but nothing was spent to improve water/sanitation of brothels; millions were spent for operating drop-in-centers and STI treatment, but nothing was done to strengthen health systems to be inclusive and sensitive to needs of the vulnerable. Promotion of condoms/lubricants and sterile injecting equipments are yet criticized by the political/religious leaders, whereas significant amount was spent for advocacy and awareness. Consequently, economic, social and sexual well-being, and safety of KPAR remain unchanged. Conclusion Health systems and implementation research to develop structural interventions, pilot and scale up at national scale is crucial not only for effective control of HIV but also for sustainability through integration to public health systems.

**Title: STUDY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF TUCUMÁN**

*Author(s): Francisco Juan José Viola; Marcela Adriana D’Urso Villar; María Belén Coca Mogro;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

In the sexual harassment issue highlight two issues: 1] a great political consideration and, 2] a permanent intention to minimize its presence. This generates that gap of knowledge, perception and action in people. Medical literature has documented a high prevalence of intimidation and harassment in the educational context. This is because medical students form a particular population to perceive to be considered sexual harassment situations. The objective of this work is to study the knowledge and perception of sexual harassment in the population of the last years (6<sup>o</sup> and 7<sup>o</sup> year) of the career of doctor at the Faculty of Medicine of the National University of Tucumán, Argentina. To do this we have to apply a survey of 22 closed questions and a make a descriptive analysis of the variables involved in the study and association by chi square test. The significance level used is considerate. The analyses consider the perspective of gender also. The results show errors in the perception of sexual harassment of students, as well as potential victims as possible witnesses, and also responsible for the care of these situations of violence. All of this reinforces the idea of re – define policies regarding the dissemination of the measures of protection of potential victims and care of the victims.



### Title: STUDY ON THE COMPREHENSION ABOUT SEXUAL EDUCATION IN THE PROFESSORS IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES OF MEDICINE

*Author(s): Yalin Brizola Yared; Sonia Maria Martins de Melo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Research seeks to investigate the comprehension degree of professors both physician and non physician in Medical Graduation Courses about how the sexual education is approached at the curricular practice. According to previous researches there is a common conscience among physicians about the authority they have above the family with many impacts on the society for approaching ethical and moral matters. Many recognizes themselves as not being prepared to intentionally approach this subject for considering it complex. Project seeks to investigate the subject along three Medical Graduation Courses in the Instituições de Ensino Superior vinculadas à Associação Catarinense das Fundações Educacionais – ACAFE: Universidade do Planalto Catarinense – UNIPLAC, Universidade do Vale do Itajaí – UNIVALI e Universidade do Extremo Sul Catarinense – UNESC. Research is based in the dialect method and its being realized as recorded interviews guided by a semi-structured questionnaire, with posterior analysis of the comprehension content of both physicians and non-physicians above the thematic, its dimensions and implications in the medical formations. The physician graduated in these courses occupies a specific social function and his knowledge about this thematic may be a authorized expression of institutional power an domination, being responsible in his practice for intentional or non-intentional works of sexual education in the health and educational environments. Can contribute to reassign ideas, opinions and collaborate with an emancipatory ethics in sexuality. This formation cannot restrict itself to the biological, but to all the biological, social, psychological, historic, politic and cultural of the human development.

### Title: SUMMARY OF SEXUAL MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

*Author(s): Prof. Mingyu Deng, M.D., Ph.D.; Shiyuan Lao; Dechu Jin;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: China*

#### Abstract:

Sexual Medical Anthropology is the branch of Sexual Medicine. It research process of change in human history and reality of human sex origin, sex structure, sexual behavior and sex cultural conditions. It thus investigated the differences and relations of the original sex activities and social sex activities of modern civilization. Sexual Medical Anthropology is an interdisciplinary between the natural sciences and social sciences. It is mainly composed by two parts of physical anthropology and cultural anthropology in sexual behavior. Key words: Sexual medical anthropology; Physical anthropology; Cultural anthropology; Sexual medicine.

### Title: TALKING ABOUT SEX: THE SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

*Author(s): Laís Ribeiro da Silva; Luciane Kern Junqueira; Simone Sendin Moreira Guimarães;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The school plays a major role in sex education, even at today's reality, in which the theme of sexuality is more openly discussed in the media. Sexuality is easily discussed among adolescents, but when the issues become more complex, they do not possess the proper clarification for solving the doubts. In turn, parents give the attention to sex education at home, believing that this is discussed within classrooms. This work aims to identify knowledge about issues related to sexuality of the

participating students. Data collection was conducted through a questionnaire, made up of 20 multiple choice questions on the subject of sexuality and sex education, directed to high school students from public and private schools of the city of Campinas/SP, 2009. The results indicate a deficiency of sex education in public and private schools. Keywords: Adolescents, Sexuality, Sexual Transmitted Diseases.

### Title: TEENAGE PREGNANCY: PREGNANCY'S RISK?

*Author(s): Simone Andrade Teixeira; Ernestina Domingues Cardoso; Priscila Cássia Barbosa Santiago; Vanessa Bezerra Cerqueira;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

This study aimed to verify if adolescence is an isolated risk factor for pregnancy and social vulnerability. It is classified as descriptive and prioritized the qualitative interpretation of the data, which were produced by applying a semi-structured interview with 15 adolescents, postpartum or post abortion, hospitalized in a public hospital. 87% had some type of pregnancy's complication and 47% did not plan the pregnancy. Only 14% had some sporadic job, 87% said that the child's father had some kind of employment and 67% lived with their partners. 86% had low education and had completed only the fourth grade of elementary school. All adolescents had difficulty in verbal expression, whose responses revealed ignorance about one's own body, the pregnancy and childbirth process. When asked about prospects for future life, showed no intention of returning to school, all waiting to be happy and their expectations were focused on raising for children and have new children, delegating their existence to their partners. In the socioeconomic cultural context analyzed it was concluded that: teenage pregnancy is a factor of pregnancy's risk and social vulnerability future; adolescents still fit in an old social norm of submission to male power, with motherhood and marriage as natural and final destination to their lives; the education system and public health frequented by the interviewees were not able to stimulate other prospects to future life and were unable to offer a successful sex education to promote the exercise of sexuality in a responsible manner.

### Title: TEENAGER PARENTHOOD

*Author(s): Angela Ap. Takeda Rodrigues da Silva; Ana Cristina Canosa Gonçalves;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Purpose: To identify and analyze the main emotions that arises before the pregnancy notification as well as the behavior of the teenager father to determine and understand what a young man goes thru in developing new relationships with the soon, the mother and child, as well as the role of families and social groups. Method: A survey was prepared with 34 multiple choice questions and 14 answer questions and given to six teenage fathers who were attending the BHU (Basic Health Unit) of Orlandia, SP. Results: All of the teenage fathers showed insecurity when asked "What does it mean to be a father?" they all related the fact of increased responsibility. Most fathers reported that "everything has changed in their lives". 84% are still having sx but now they adopt contraceptive methods, the reaction of the young fathers, during the pregnancy and after the birth of the baby, showed a 100% positive outcome. Argumentation: Several feelings were expressed by the young men when they realized they would become a father. Seems the increased responsibility is an important coefficient for the masculinity view and that "parenting" is not perceived so much as an emotional liability but a financial one. Conclusion: In searching for directions to grow the adult identity, many young people find in the parenthood ways that propel them to work and take responsibility without actually realizing the risks and problems that may be involved in the affective education and may be needed in the shaping of the couple.

**Title: THE ACTING OF THE NURSE TO PATIENTS IN UNDER HEMODIALYSIS SERVICES**

*Autor(s): Eliane Cristina de Souza; Rosiane Cassia Teixeira Lacerda; Ivany Machado de Carvalho Baptista; Janaína Duarte;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** The chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an incurable disease which develops slowly and progressively, the treatment is continuous and painful. This way, the acting of the nurse on the sick-health process is indispensable for the education, guidance and individualized assistance of this patient. **Objective:** Describe the acting of the nurse in the hemodialysis service, identify the main preventive measures and the patient infecting control and describe the importance of the humanization in this service. **Methodology:** This is a review, in the period that ranges from 1995 to 2012. **Results:** The literature shows that the highest incidence of infection in the patients under hemodialysis is the catheter infection (31,25%), considering the humanization forms, it's outstanding the worry at the humanization straight at the patient (47,37%) under the dialysis treatment. **Conclusion:** It's concluded that the infection is a worrying factor which deserves preventive and controlling measures, being under the nursés responsibility to guarantee a good assistance providing criterion and quality standards. In order for this service to be provided in a humanized way, every person must share the same desire. The nurse must motivate and value your team so that everyone is committed in this same process, involving the family and providing a better life quality. **Key-words:** hemodialysis; nursing assistance; chronic kidney failure; humanization; infection prevention.

**Title: THE AFFECTIVE-SEXUAL EXPERIENCE OF TRANSGENITALIZED WOMEN**

*Autor(s): Maria Jaqueline Coelho Pinto; Maria Alves de Toledo Bruns; Manoel Antônio dos Santos;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Transsexuality is a form of human sexuality manifestation characterized by a strong desire for surgical correction. Considering this issue increased visibility in the contemporary world, people born with a particular biological sex who feel themselves belonging to the opposite gender, gradually, have been having their demands listened. Many transsexual people living this drama see the surgery as a solution to their search for a harmonious relationship with themselves and with the world around them. The study herein, carried out with 10 MtF (male-to-female) transsexuals, submitted to transgenitalization surgery, has aimed at understanding the meanings and senses these people attribute to their affective-sexual experiences following the surgery. Our analysis has been performed through a phenomenological perspective method to assess the reports given to the following question: "How have you been experiencing your affective-sexual life following the transgenitalization surgery?" The reports have revealed the recognition of an image in harmony with their bodies, integrating their biological and psychological identities; anxiety and insecurity regarding their desire and fear of the unknown that emerge when they start their sexual activity following the surgery and the fears of revelation and of not being socially accepted and of being psychologically or physically stigmatized. Personal satisfaction is sought both through investment in new life projects and in affective-sexual relationships. Currently, the sexual correction surgery has been understood, by these transgenitalized women, as a necessary element, but not the only way, to gain their recognition and insertion in the contemporary society and to rescue their dignity as citizens.

**Title: THE ASSOCIATION: FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION AND DEPRESSION DURING PREGNANCY – PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

*Autor(s): Meireluci Costa Ribeiro; Mary Uchiyama Nakamura; Marco de Tubino Scanavino; Maria Regina Torloni; Bruna Forte; Rosiane Mattar;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** To evaluate the prevalence and association between depression and sexual function in the third trimester of pregnancy. **Design and methods:** Cross-sectional study conducted between March and August 2012 at the antenatal clinic of a public Brazilian teaching hospital, with 30 healthy women in the third trimester (>28 weeks) of pregnancy. The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), a self-responsive questionnaire, was used to assess sexual function; women scoring < or = 26 were classified as having sexual dysfunction symptoms. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) was used to assess depression symptoms and those scoring >21 were classified as having depression symptoms. Two samples Student's t and Fisher's exact tests were used to compare mean BDI scores and the prevalence of depressive symptoms in women with and without sexual dysfunction symptoms.  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant. **Results:** Mean gestational age of the participants was 34.9 (+3.7 SD) weeks. A total of 17 women (56.7%) had sexual dysfunction symptoms. Women in this group had significantly higher scores on the depression test than women without sexual dysfunction symptoms (16.2 + 11.2 versus 7.7 + 5.1, respectively,  $p = 0.02$ ). According to the BDI, 41.2% of the women with sexual dysfunction also had depressive symptoms, versus 0% of the women without sexual dysfunction symptoms ( $p = 0.01$ ). **Conclusions:** There is a high prevalence of sexual dysfunction in healthy women in the third trimester of pregnancy and these women are significantly more likely to be depressed than those without sexual dysfunction symptoms. FAPESP – Process n. 12/03670-4.

**Title: THE CASE OF A PERSON WHO WAS BORN AS A WOMAN AND WAS REGISTERED AS A MAN: CASE REPORT**

*Autor(s): Maria Rita Leri; Adriana Peterson Mariano Salata Romão; Ana Carolina Japur de Sá Rosa e Silva; Rosana Maria Reis; Rui Alberto Ferriani; Lúcia Alves da Silva Lara;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** A.T. transsexual male, born with female genitalia, was recorded by parents with male gender and name. Disability person, wheelchair user, paralyzed by polio sequel to eight years. With nine years he lived in an orphanage. He has always felt and thought to have a defect that left him small penis. There is no known reason why parents enroll A.T. with male name. On examination, he had male characteristics such as beard, deep voice, female genitalia with clitoral and vaginal canal normal. Patient was anxious for performing sex reassignment surgery. **Objectives:** To identify possible factors associated with transsexualism A.T. **Methods:** We performed an open interview, recorded and later analyzed, using a theoretical framework supported by literature that discuss the topic, outlining its qualitative and exploratory. **Result:** Although biologically female, A.T. recognizes a foreign body, reinforcing the possibility of its etiology of transsexualism is the treatment given by parents and family. This paper promotes a reflection on the role of social and family influences transsexualism, pointing to the need for evidence on the role of parents in the sexual identity of an individual. Although there is the possibility of the origin of transsexualism in hormonal environment in utero, biological sex, not recognized by the patient, shown in favor of social influence in their general definition, which opposes studies argue that the predominance in biological genesis of this condition. The question remains whether the outcome would be different for A.T. if your registry and education had been congruent with their biological sex.

### Title: THE COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL STYLE OF WOMEN WITH PERSISTENT GENITAL AROUSAL DISORDER

*Author(s): Joana Carvalho; Ana Veríssimo; Pedro Nobre;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Portugal*

#### Abstract:

Persistent genital arousal disorder (PGAD) is an unfamiliar clinical condition to many health professionals. Some data suggest that conservative moral standards about sexuality are involved in the etiology and maintenance of this problem. Even though, the cognitive-emotional system of women with PGAD was never analyzed. Therefore, this study was aimed at analyzing the cognitive and emotional style of women reporting PGAD. The content of the sexual beliefs, thoughts and emotions endorsed by PGAD women during sexual intercourse was explored. This was a cross-cultural study. Women worldwide (over 18 years old) were asked to participate. Forty-three women presenting PGAD and 42 controls accepted to participate (and correctly answered the questionnaires). Participants answered to the following on-line questionnaires: Sexual Dysfunctional Beliefs Questionnaire, Sexual Modes Questionnaire, Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, and Brief Symptom Inventory. Women also responded to a checklist measuring the frequency of PGAD symptoms. Findings showed that PGAD women presented significantly more dysfunctional sexual beliefs (e.g., sexual conservatism, sexual desire as a sin), as well as more negative thoughts (e.g., thoughts of sexual abuse and lack of partner's affection) and dysfunctional affective states during sexual activity than non-PGAD women (socio-demographics and psychopathology were introduced as covariates). Results suggested that PGAD women were characterized by a maladaptive cognitive-emotional style regarding sexuality and sexual intercourse. These findings point cognitive-behavioral therapy as an option to deal with PGAD symptomatology.

### Title: THE COLLECTIVE IMAGINARY ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY: A PSYCHOANALYTICAL STUDY

*Author(s): Patrícia Sakamoto; Rubiamar Danielli; Joslaine Campos Rech; Paulo César Ribeiro Martins;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The goal of this research is to investigate psychoanalytically the collective imaginary about male sex problems, through the Procedure of Drawing Stories with a Theme. The analysis of the material was performed through the psychoanalytic method, which was operated through the Fields Theory, with the background of psychoanalytical theory of José Bleger. Was found fields psychological-experiential related to the sexuality orientation. The collective imaginary about homosexuality.

### Title: THE DATA ON STI/HIV/AIDS IN FORCED MIGRATION SETTINGS IN GEORGIA

*Author(s): Nino Gulua;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Georgia*

#### Abstract:

Background Links between migration and vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS is well documented. Poverty, powerlessness, and social instability affect the spread of STIs and HIV. These conditions are characteristic of the lives of most refugees and internally displaced persons. Evidence indicates that internally displaced people in Georgia are at high risk regarding distribution of socially hazardous infection STIs and HIV/AIDS. Methods & Results: Our study among internally displaced people from Abkhazia and South Osetia were conducted in 28 IDP camps in

Georgia. The goal of the study was identification of awareness of STIs and HIV/AIDS prevention, among internally displaced people, morbidity, living condition, income, employment, financial access barriers and affordability of health care services and problems. Interviews with the relevant policy makers and analysis of official data, revision of the existing literature. RESULTS: Demographic trend in the IDP population of Georgia is alarming. Significantly lower birth rates and slightly crude death rates among IDP compared to the rest of the Georgian population, which persisted over the years, has led to the erosion of the foundation of the age pyramid and subsequent demographic tree fall in IDPs. The increasing problem of STIs among IDPs has been in numbers of reports. CONCLUSIONS: Our study revealed a high prevalence of STI symptoms, and gaps in sexual health knowledge and HIV/AIDS in this displaced population. NEXT STEPS: STIs and HIV/AIDS should be at the epicenter for an emergency response in mass displacement of People in Georgia.

### Title: THE EFFECT OF PELVIC FLOOR MUSCLE TRAINING IN FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS

*Author(s): Virginia Pianessole Piassarolli; Nilva Ferreira de Andrade; Ellen Hardy; Neville de Oliveira Ferreira; Maria José Duarte Osis;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

Objective. The aim of this article was to evaluate the effect of pelvic floor muscle training in female sexual dysfunctions. Design and Methods. The study was designed as a clinical trial from February 2008 to May 2009. We evaluated 26 women with sexual dysfunctions. The participants underwent pelvic floor muscle training (PFMT) for 10 sessions. Treatment was evaluated by: pelvic floor strength by vaginal palpation, sEMG amplitudes and a questionnaire to determine sexual function – Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). These variables were compared before and after treatment with a p value < 0.05 defined as significant. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics were described in absolute and relative frequencies, mean and standard deviation values. Regarding comparisons among the evaluations, Friedman's non parametric, as well as Bonferroni and Manova's test were applied. Results. There was a significant improvement in pelvic floor muscle strength and in sEMG amplitudes of all contractions throughout the treatment.

### Title: THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF AN OSTOMY ON SEXUALITY

*Author(s): Karla Cevero; Karla Cevero;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

The stoma is a surgical procedure that consists in extracting a portion of the alimentary canal and opening of an external orifice to deflect the normal transit of deletions performed due to a pathology. This study aimed to understand the perception and sexual difficulties in individuals subjected to a stoma. This is a bibliographic description. It was held in the library and electronic publications made. After surveying the literature, we proceeded to further analysis and discussion of the data. The ostomy patient suffers a tremendous impact resulting in physical and psychological changes, but mostly what gets compromised is your sexual health. Physical changes relate to physiological changes such as the gastrointestinal odor, fecal loss of control as well as self-care the stoma. The psychological changes refer to the change in body image, but it is realized that the sex life more difficult and more trauma and impact. It follows then that the ostomy patient undergoes many anxieties, fears and anger and depression episodes become frequent difficulty related to changes in sexual life, insecurity and fear of rejection by the partner, thus creating emotional and psychological changes and thereby causing removal and socializing with other people committing this sexual health.

**Title: THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PREMATURE EJACULATION: MULTICENTER AEGEAN REGIONAL STUDY**

*Author(s): Ertan Can; Ömer Demir; Fatib Zeren; Sadettin Eskiçorapçı; Abdülkadir Pektaş; Cuneyt Öztürk; Oğuz Mertoglu; Bilal Gumus; Zafer Aybek; Ahmet Adil Eşen;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Turkey*

**Abstract:**

We aimed to characterize the profile of Premature Ejaculation (PE) patients in this multicentric, observational study in Aegean region of Turkey. 108 patients with PE who have not any treatment history for PE and 41 patients without PE according to DSM-IV-TR criteria and their partners were enrolled to study. After detailed sexual anamnesis all couples were asked for filling the Premature Ejaculation Patient Profile (PEPP) form. Stop-watch measurements of intravaginal ejaculatory latency time (IELT) performed by patient or partners of them were assessed. Stopwatch recordings for four times were asked from subjects in the period of first 4 weeks. At the second visit couples again filled PEPP forms and were asked for four recorded IELT for second for weeks. All data were collected in Access data base and performed statistical analyses. Mean age of PE and control groups was  $39.9 \pm 12.0$  years (lifelong;  $37.7 \pm 11.4$  and acquired;  $43.2 \pm 12.4$  years;  $p < 0.05$ ) and  $533.1 \pm 420.5$  sec in control group.

**Title: THE EXPERIENCE OF LOVE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH CANCER**

*Author(s): Renato Caio Silva Santos; Prof<sup>a</sup>. Dr<sup>a</sup>. Rosa Maria Tosta;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Due to the lack of studies on the issue of romantic relationships in adolescents with cancer, it is important to build knowledge that can help the work with these young people. **Objective:** Considering the psychological issues that cross the chronic disease process, the research aimed to understand how adolescents with cancer articulate the various aspects of their lives, focusing on the experience of chronic disease, the search for a partner and relationships loving. **Method:** Based in psychoanalysis, this is a qualitative study, through case studies. Information was collected using semi-directed interview carried out with two teenagers with cancer, both seventeen, staying in a shelter that hosts youth with cancer and other serious illnesses, located in the state of São Paulo. **Results:** It was found that the experience of romantic relationships of adolescents with cancer occurs differently when compared to healthy adolescents who attend to school. This fact was attributed to the environment in which they are that delimits the means of living and free from prejudice which facilitates interpersonal relationships and loving. Physical changes resulting from the treatment are big influences to the relationship with their peers and causes social withdrawal. There were no differences in conceptions of love and passion, or the expectations of a relationship considered ideal. **Conclusions:** It is suggested studies that in addition to a larger number of participants, explore the role of environment in support for the illness and possible interferences in socialization.

**Title: THE EXPERIENCE OF SEXUALITY IN VIRTUAL WORLD: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EMOTIONAL AND SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND COMMUNICATION**

*Author(s): Claudia Ramos de Souza Bonfim;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study is qualitative-bibliography. It aims to critically understand the experience sexuality was virtual. Based especially on Lévy, Nunes, Bauman, Freire among others. One wonders: the digital world the emotional and sexual relationships is digital? On one hand, information technologies and communication contribute to bring those who are geographically distant, unconsciously, have led many people to distance themselves from those nearby. Affective relationships and has focused their interactions in cyberspace. In the virtual era sensuousness and eroticism lose ground to pornographic images; actual dialogue for typed messages. Many people end up exposed and suffer cyberbullying (virtual violence) to socialize intimate images. The results of this study point to the need of using information technology as positive tools aimed at the formation of critical consciousness regarding the understanding and experience of sexuality. We conclude that it is urgent that the school can promote awareness about the proper use of information technologies and communication, because when they are not used critically contributes to the dehumanization of relationships, consolidating a reductionist view of sexuality and affectivity which itself sexual act, it becomes increasingly instinctive and affective relationships genital and private dialogues presence and touch, still exposing people to the moral violence which calls us to work in the opposite direction of this bias to promote a qualitative experience, humanized and pleasurable sexuality, affective and body with responsibility.

**Title: THE FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION INDEX (FSFI): TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF AN IRANIAN VERSION**

*Author(s): Ahmad Fakhri; Amir H. Pakpour; Andrea Burri; Hadi Morsbedi; Isa Mohammadi Zeidi; Iadan Kivan marz;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Islamic Republic of Iran*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Female sexual dysfunction is a prevalent problem in female population in Iran. A subjective assessment instrument that allows cross-cultural comparison of FSD is urgently needed. **Aim:** The aims of the study were to translate, validate and to enhance cross-cultural comparability of an Iranian version of the FSFI – the IV-FSFI. **Methods** A total of 448 women (19 to 54 years, mean 29.7, standard deviation (SD) 7.3) from five different Iranian outpatient Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics were eligible for this study. The IV-FSFI was developed through forward and backward translation, revision by a research team, and a subsequent pilot study. After an interview for clinical diagnosis of FSD based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, all participants completed the IV-FSFI for the validation study. 362 women completed the IV-FSFI again, 4 weeks after the first visit. **Results** The overall test-retest reliability coefficients were high for each domain of the IV-FSFI ( $r$  ranging from 0.73 to 0.86) and the internal consistencies within the acceptable range ( $\alpha$  from 0.72 to 0.90). Principal component analysis with varimax rotation revealed a best fitting five-factor structure similar to the original FSFI ( $\chi^2 = 2.1$ ,  $df = 17$ ).



**Title: THE HETEROSEXISM VISION IN SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN HOMOSEXUALS: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

*Author(s): Carolina Miranda do Amaral e Silva;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The heterosexist view of human sexuality opposes the idea that other sexual orientations such as homosexuality and bisexuality, is a deviation from the norm and subject to disruption. This function refers to a system of discrimination, negation and exclusion. With the sexual dysfunctions that system is no different, as heterosexism is still the norm. Homosexuals experience the same sexual dysfunctions than heterosexuals? This study proposes a critical analysis through a review of literature on sexual dysfunctions in heterosexual and homosexual. Besides the few studies found, there is a great discrepancy between the authors. Some authors consider that sexual dysfunctions are the same in homosexuals and heterosexuals, others not. Studies in the area are scarce, especially regarding sexual dysfunction in homosexual women.

**Title: THE HISTORY OF BESTIALITY**

*Author(s): Hani Miletski;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Human sexual relations with animals, a behavior known as Bestiality, existed since the dawn of human history in every place and culture in the world. Furthermore, an abundance of folklore, paintings, sculptures, films, literature, and pornography exists dealing with bestiality themes. This presentation will describe the highlights of the history of bestiality in various cultures, as depicted in the literature. The presentation will cover the history of bestiality from the Fourth Glacial Age (between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago) through ancient Babylonia, Canaan, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period in Europe, to the Modern Era. The presentation will further cover the history of bestiality in South and East Asia and Oceania, Arab countries in the Middle East and Africa, South and Central America, Colonial America, and today. Man has engaged in bestiality since the dawn of civilization, in almost every culture and place in the world. Although individuals have been punished, sometimes tortured and killed, for engaging in bestiality, the behavior and the pre-occupation with bestiality have persisted.

**Title: THE INTERCULTURAL COUPLES BY BRAZILIAN WOMEN: THE ANALYSIS SYSTEMIC IN BLOGS**

*Author(s): Carolina Tavares da Silva Louback; Dra Rosane Mantilla de Souza;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The facility with which people move and communicate in the modern world has contributed to the growing number of intercultural marriages. Based on the systemic comprehension of conjugality and family, this research aimed to contribute to the understanding of the processes involved in the formation of intercultural couples and families. For this purpose, a documental research was carried out having as its analysis material the contents of posts from 10 blogs by Brazilian women who are married to foreigners and live outside Brazil. Two thematic axes have been adopted, a priori – the immigration and the relation with the foreign culture and the intercultural conjugal and family relationship. The material collected was submitted to a categorial qualitative analysis, using analogy as a criterion, and to an interpretation of the contents; the similarities and specificities of the material collected were later analyzed. Our analysis of the accounts posted has allowed us to conclude that the process of cultural adaptation experienced by the

immigrants was successful. They counted on the support received by their husband or wife, their families, and the immigrant's own personal resources. The intercultural couples who have been studied work hard to develop a new way which encompasses both cultures. Thus, they realize the wedding ceremony in both countries; they value each other's cuisine; they transmit their respective mother-tongues to their children; and they join the cultural celebrating rites of both cultures. Key words: intercultural marriage, intercultural conjugality, migration, blogs, internet.

**Title: THE INTIMATE VISIT: AN INTERFACE BETWEEN LAW AND SEXOLOGY**

*Author(s): Carolina Miranda do Amaral e Silva; Dalio Zippin Filho;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The importance of sexuality in the construction of human identity, reflect the necessary reflection on the experience of sexuality in an environment of confinement and disfigured humanization: a prison. This dialogue between Law and Sexology show the importance to regulate the intimate visit in prison, treated just as a prerogative, despite being a constitutionally ensured right for NCCPP. Besides improving interpersonal relationships, regulation aims to promote awareness and healthy exercise of sexuality, redefining the safety and dignity so fragile in this space. However, touch up in constant violation of human rights and sexual, which should be governed by the State and operated by the Justice. If health is a universal right and responsibility of the State, sexual health should also be ensured. Since the sentence does not reach sexual rights, the citizen is deprived of the liberty, but will not be deprived of sexuality, nor to deny it. After all, to be born sexual wight regardless of the freedom.

**Title: THE MEN'S GHOST OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION: A CHALLENGE FOR BRAZILIAN PUBLIC HEALTH**

*Author(s): Josué de Castro Filho; Talita Borges Castelhão;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Since 2008, with the publication of the National Health Policy of Man the Brazilian, the public health system has formally started preventive health actions that consider the male population and its characteristics. The purpose of this article is to describe the challenge for the national health care system to deal with the social representation of masculinity in Brazil and its implications with the erectile dysfunction treatment and the understanding of the disorder. This study describes the possible organic, psychological and mixed causes for the erectile dysfunction, details the most commonly used treatments for this disorder, presents the specific services that Brazilian public health system has in São Paulo for men in these conditions and shows the barriers of this service when it's faced with the social representation of masculinity in the Brazilian culture. We also identified some strategies that can be used specifically in public health when it faces this dysfunction. Key-words: Brazilian public health, erectile dysfunction, male sexual health.

**Title: THE POSSIBILITY THAT A SERIOUS CONSTRICTIVE BAND MAY DETER THE GROWTH OF THE PENIS**

*Author(s): Joon Yong Kim;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: South Korea*

**Abstract:**

Purpose: The penile constrictive band is commonly observed on the penis of men who were not circumcised. In the event that a serious constrictive band was created clinically, it is often observed that

circumference around the band is thinner than other areas. The authors aim to report the influence of constrictive bands on the penile circumference of men who were not circumcised. Method: The circumference of the penis was measured in three areas: it was measured at the back of the distal penis that is 1.5–2.0 cm from the glans corona; on the constrictive band area and on the front area of the proximal penis that is 1.5 cm from the penopubic junction. Results: The number of subjects were 18 and the average age was 41.6 years old. As to the circumference of the three measured areas, it was 7.4 cm of the penile distal area; 7.1 cm of the constrictive band area; and 7.9 cm of the penile proximal area. The circumference of the proximal area was longer than that of the distal area. Conclusions: This study confirmed a decrease in the circumference of the constrictive band. Although more research is required to confirm these conclusions, considering the possibility that a serious constrictive band may deter the growth of the penis, circumcision may be considered in a positive light in order to insure preventive effects. Furthermore, the circumference of the distal penis is shorter than that of the proximal penis in phimosis.

**Title: THE PREMATURE EJACULATION DURING VAGINAL INTERCOURSE IS NOT A MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION**

*Author(s): Sônia Maria Rolim Rosa Lima; Vincenzo Puppo; Ana Lúcia Cavalcanti;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Premature ejaculation (PE) is a dysfunction which occurs always or almost always before or within about one minute after vaginal penetration and inability to delay ejaculation in all, or nearly all vaginal penetration and the negative personal. Subject: Is the EP during vaginal intercourse actually a male sexual dysfunction? Method. Literature review. Results: PE is limited to heterosexual men in vaginal intercourse because there are few available studies on research on gay men or for other forms of sexual activity. PE is considered the cause of the lack of vaginal orgasm partner with negative psychological consequences in males. The vaginal orgasm have no scientific basis. Many men believe that coitus is the key to have an orgasm during intercourse, but the relationship is not useful for most women. No vaginal orgasm, so the length of the penis, vaginal intercourse is not important for women orgasm. Conclusions: Men with PE have no negative personal consequences during masturbation as a matter of fact. PE does not exist when the orgasm and ejaculation are obtained by masturbation. Teenagers should recognize two specific method called stop-start method and compression technique that helps to recondition the ejaculatory reflex during masturbation. The study of the functions of the human body must be made questionnaires for ejaculation and orgasm to assess male-female masturbation. PE is not a male sexual dysfunction.

**Title: THE RELATION OF CIRCUMCISION TO DISTAL PENILE SENSITIVITY**

*Author(s): Joon Yong Kim;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: South Korea*

**Abstract:**

Purpose: Circumcision may cause edema and histologic changes and there might be a decrease in sensitivity in the distal penis. This study aims to report the correlation between circumcision and a decrease in penile sensitivity. Method: A biothesiometry test was conducted on men who have phimosis and those who were circumcised. For those who have phimosis, it was measured on the distal penis that is 1.5–2.0 cm from the corona and on the proximal penis that is 1.5–2.0 cm from the penopubic junction. For those who were circumcised, it was measured at the area between the corona and the incision line and on the the proximal penis that is 1.5–2.0 cm from the penopubic junction. Results: The average age of men having phimosis(22cases) is 41 years old. The threshold from the distal penis and that from the proximal

penis was 6.4 and 6.3. The average age of men (81cases) who were circumcised is 39 years old. The threshold from the distal penis and that from the proximal penis was 5.6 and 6.1. Conclusion: This study showed that the sensitivity that was expected to decrease turned out to be more sensitive on the distal area than on the proximal area. On the other hand, the men who were uncircumcised showed less sensitivity on the distal area than on the proximal area. It is assumed from the findings that circumcision would not have any influence on a decrease in sensitivity of the penis.

**Title: THE RELEVANCE OF CONCOMITANT PSYCHIATRIC AND INFECTIOUS ASSESSMENT FOR SEXUALLY COMPULSIVE INDIVIDUAL: A CASE REPORT**

*Author(s): Isabelle Vera Vicbr Nisida; Carlos Souto dos Santos Filho; Jaqueline Albieri; Julie Cristine Vieira; Marco de Tubino Scanavino;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: in Brazil there is scarce attention to risk for sexually transmitted diseases among sexually compulsive individuals. We aim to report a case of a sexually compulsive man who sought for psychiatric treatment and underwent to concurrently infectious assessment. Method: SP, 29 years, gay, consultant. He met diagnostic criteria for sexual addiction and underwent to a semi structured psychiatric and infectious interview, blood exams and answered the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS) in August 2012. Results: He reported several compulsive sexual behaviors including multiple casual sexual partners (predominantly unprotected sexual intercourse) in the last years, despite having a main partner. When arrived he presented severe depressive symptoms, trichotillomania, irritability, suicidal ideation, and scored 31 (10–40) in SCS. He presented an Elisa and WBlot reagent for HIV, ELISA reagent for syphilis, VDRL 1/8, and negative reactions for B and C hepatitis. HIV viral load (VL) was 1049 copies and CD4 lymphocyte (CD4) 417. He told us that in Mars 2010 he underwent just to infectious assessment. It was detected positive reaction for HIV (VL = 964; CD4 = 651) and syphilis. In that occasion sexual compulsivity was not assessed. He received antibiotics for syphilis and improved. In the present, after assessments, the patient began psychiatric (valproic acid 500 mg/day, paroxetine 20 mg/day, and psychological support), and infectious (antiretroviral, and counseling) treatment. He improved in mental health parameters quickly. Discussion: this case show the importance of concomitant psychiatric and infectious assessment to sexually compulsive individuals.

**Title: THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SEX THERAPY IN ISLAMIC CATECHESSES AND ITS APPLICATION IN ISLAMIC SOCIETY**

*Author(s): Dr. Mobsen Ghorbani; Dr. Mabnoosh Foroughi;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: United Arab Emirates*

**Abstract:**

Moslems represent more than one milliard of world population. However, they are arranged by multiracial, various affinities and subdivided distinct religion. This wide distribution has its own effect and influence on sexual relations. There is bidirectional interaction between religion and intercultural issues. Misinterpretation of religious instruction about sex relationship causes different levels of sex disorders in these societies. So it is significant subject to recommend sex therapy be engaged in catecheses and educational topics. The aim of this study is to appraise the role of religious thought and behaviors in sexual disorder occurrences, durability, treatment and prevention. Topics are included: 1- Prevalence of sexual disorders and their impression on distinctive Islamic societies. 2- Situation of sex therapy and sex health in Islam and other religions. 3- Comparison and adjustment of mentioned items between different religions. 4- Interaction between different races, cultures and Islamic instructions in prevalence, medi-

cation and prevention of these disorders. 5- Evaluation of scientific thought, Islamic physicians view about sex therapy in Islamic medicine. 6- Islamic viewpoints about health and sex hygiene, pro and con with modern sex therapy. 7- Quality assessment of sex therapy centers in Islamic based population. The ultimate goal would be to set up an inclusive style of sex therapy in consultant clinics in Islamic population.

#### Title: THE RIGHTS OF LESBIANS, GAYS, BI-SEXUAL & TRANSGENDER PERSONS IN NIGERIA: SOCIO-SEXUAL/CULTURAL & HUMAN RIGHT ISSUES

*Author(s):*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Nigeria*

**Abstract:**

In November 2011, Nigeria Upper Legislative Chamber, the Senate, voted against homosexual activities and passed the Anti-Gay Bill into Law, sentences culprits to 14 years imprisonment. However, during the concurrent passage by the House of Representatives in November 2012, Honorable Abike called for a caution, in view of the touchy human rights implications on the persons likely to be affected by the legislation. Most Legislators argued that LGBT activities are alien to the indigenous cultural value-orientation. This study explores the Anti-Gay Bill within the context of indigenous socio-sexual norms and the International Declarations on the Rights of Persons to which Nigeria is a signatory. Information drew from ethnographic data obtained from purposive-randomly selected custodians of indigenous culture (traditional rulers, chiefs, Opinion leaders, youth & religion leaders) in 30 rural and 20 urban communities among five ethnic groups. In addition, 50 key-informants (LGBT) and 3500 people responded to an unstructured-Interview-Schedule and questionnaire on the subject. Relevant human rights instruments/laws and the Anti-Gay Bill provided secondary data. Findings confirm through ethnography, in-depth information on the relationship between indigenous sexual-norms and Same Sex Relationship and shows that the claim of 'alien to our culture' may not be totally true. The passage of the Anti-gay bill contravenes aspects of the international human right Instruments. The understanding of the indigenous cultural values as they relate to same sex relationship will boost efforts towards re-considering LGBT rights in Nigeria.

#### Title: THE ROLE OF 7-HYDROXY-2-(DI-N-PROPYLAMINO)TETRALIN IN HYPERTHYROIDISM RELATED PREMATURE EJACULATION

*Author(s): Önder cınar; Onder cınar; Nergis murat; Guven aslan; Omer demir; Sinem Evcim; Sedef Gidener; Ahmet Adil Esen;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Turkey*

**Abstract:**

We aimed to investigate the role of central dopaminergic system by administration of preferential D3 agonist (7-OH-DPAT) in premature ejaculation produced by elevated thyroid hormone levels. Rats were separated randomly into two groups as control and hyperthyroidism groups. 0.9% NaCl for control group and L-thyroxine for hyperthyroidism group were administered subcutaneously for 14 days. Following the day after the last injection rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of urethane. Left cerebral ventricle was cannulated stereotaxically. Rats underwent seminal vesicle (SV) catheterization and bulbospongiosus (BS) muscle dissection. Electromyographic recordings of BS muscles and SV pressure measurements were performed in all groups before and after administration of 20 µg 7-OH-DPAT intracerebroventricularly. Maximum amplitude of the SV pressure values in hyperthyroidism group compared with the control group revealed a statistically significant difference (mean ± SD 2.549 ± 1.564 vs 8.424 ± 0.8292 mmHg, p = 0.0053). The time interval between 7-OH-DPAT administration and first ejaculation were significantly

decreased in hyperthyroid rat group (192.4 ± 29.49 vs 884.6 ± 179 sec, p = 0.0065). In hyperthyroidism group, time interval between the contraction of the SV and BS muscle contraction were significantly shorter than control group (45.60 ± 15.20 vs 195.1 ± 51.13 sec, p = 0.0187). All of the other results measured in hyperthyroidism and control group did not differ significantly from each other. In this study we observed that, dopaminergic system seems to be more effective on emission phase than expulsion phase of ejaculation in hyperthyroidism. We propose that D3 receptors may have a key role in ejaculation and thyroid hormone increase related premature ejaculation.

#### Title: THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE VARIABLES IN PORTUGUESE WOMEN'S SEXUAL FUNCTIONING

*Author(s): Sandra Vilarinho; Pedro Nobre;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study was to investigate the role of cognitive variables, particularly sexual beliefs, focus of attention, sexual fantasies and worries during sexual activity, in women's sexual functioning. **DESIGN AND METHOD:** A total of 497 women from the general population participated in this study. Questionnaires assessed: demographics; medical condition; psychopathology (BSD); sexual beliefs (QCS); sexual activity, worries, focus of attention and sexual fantasies (QAS); sexual functioning (FSFD). The study was cross-sectional. **RESULTS:** Results revealed that women with higher levels of sexual functioning presented significantly lower levels in all dimensions of sexual beliefs.

#### Title: THE ROLE OF PARENTS AND SIBLINGS IN PREVENTIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

*Author(s): David Javier Enriquez Negrete; Susana Robles Montijo; Ricardo Sánchez Medina;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

Introduction Parent (Jaccard, Dittus, & Gordon, 1996) and siblings (Widmer, 1997) are constituted as agents of sexual socialization. They are in a unique position to convey normative sexual issues, they become role models (Hovell et al., 1994, Rodgers, Rowe, & Harris, 1992) and influence sexual behavior through attitudes, practices and expressions verbal and nonverbal cues that characterize these interactions in various situations (Diop-Sidibe, 2005; Eisenberg, et al., 2006). But usually evaluated separately the relations between parent-child and sibling relationships, which favors a partial understanding of how family background influences preventive sexual behavior Objectives To assess the relationship between parental and sibling variables with the frequency of condom use. Methodology 340 sexually active college. Descriptive cross-study comparison. We assessed sexual communication with parents, parenting styles, fraternal closeness with older and younger brother and pattern of sexual behavior. Results A correlation between the frequency of condom use in the last six months with maternal permissive parenting style in men (r = .215).

#### Title: THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN THEIR CHILDREN'S SEXUAL HEALTH

*Author(s): Susana Xóchitl Bárcena Gaona; Silvia Susana Robles Montijo;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Mexico*

**Abstract:**

Because the problems affecting young people's sexual health can be prevented with correct and consistent use of condoms (CENSIDA, 2010, UNAIDS, 2005), it is necessary to know under what conditions they have unprotected sex. The communication between youth and

their parents about the health care play a role in the sexual life of children, since, according to the Integral Model (Fishbein, 2000), would have an impact on preventive sexual behavior through intention. The purpose of this study was to identify the predictors of intention to use condoms in sexually inexperienced adolescents, and to know the role of parents in these variables. Information was obtained from 290 students and their parents (n = 290) using a self-report instrument. The results showed that young people have greater intention to use condoms when they perceive able to use it (self-efficacy). The parents had an influence on mediating variables of self-efficacy through their knowledge of condom use, stereotypes to the sexual health care, positive expectations of communication and through communication they have with their children about sex. The results of this research are discussed considering the importance of self-report measures of both parents and their children and their impact on the development of their relationship. The authors emphasize the role of parents in precursor variables protected sexual behavior of their children and discusses the implications of this study in intervention programs aimed at preventing sexual health problems in young sexually inexperienced.

**Title: THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF HIV POSITIVE ADOLESCENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

*Author(s): Renato Caio Silva Santos; Nilza Maciel de Oliveira; Néia Schor;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** From preliminary literature search it was realized that Psychology little has been devoted to addressing sexual and romantic relationships of adolescents with HIV. Based on this, it is important to build knowledge on the subject to assist health professionals in order to promote psycho-social care for this population. **Objective:** Study the sexual practice of adolescents with HIV **Method:** Literature review in major databases, using the keywords “sexual behavior” AND “HIV positive adolescents”; “sexuality” AND “adolescents with HIV”; “risky sexual behavior” AND “adolescents with HIV.” It was selected 31 articles, published between 2009 and 2012 in journals classified as Qualis A1 and A2 by CAPES. **Results:** Adolescents infected behaviorally have more risk factors associated to sexual acts. In turn, adolescents vertically infected initiate their sexual activity at an older age and reported fear regarding to possible infection of partners. Both groups reported that takes a lot of trust and intimacy with the partner to reveal the infection. Sexually active teens tend to have higher viral loads and lower CD4 levels. In relation to pregnancy, adolescents with HIV are more likely to get pregnant compared with those who are uninfected. Teenagers who live with their biological parents have higher chances of risky sexual behaviors than adolescents living with other caregivers. **Conclusions:** It was identified the lack of works involving interdisciplinary teams and researches that explore the subjectivity of these adolescents. It is important a greater scientific production that consider aspects of the culture and reality of Brazilian teenagers.

**Title: THE SEXUAL RESPONSE OF PREGNANT WOMEN**

*Author(s): Valéria Dória Mendes da Costa; Maria Jaqueline Coelho Pinto;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Pregnancy is a delicate moment. It is when women are most vulnerable. During this period, there seems to be a change of personal concern and sexual behavior as a consequence of the physical – nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, breast tenderness, and psychological – anxiety, fears – factors, which permeate pregnancy, requiring particular guidance targeted to this aspect during pre-natal care. In order to increase the knowledge about sexuality during pregnancy, the aim of this study has been to evaluate the sexual response of pregnant women, including the following domains of human sexuality: desire and sexual arousal,

foreplay excitement and affinity with the female or male partner, comfort, and orgasm and sexual satisfaction. To accomplish this, a prospective study was conducted with 60 women in their normal course of pregnancy assisted at a private outward service in São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo State. They have been asked through “Female Sexual Quotient” questionnaire. Data have been analyzed with descriptive statistics and compared by non-parametric inferential statistical tests. We have concluded that sex during pregnancy, despite presenting a few changes in all three trimesters, can be healthy and pleasurable, and should be a subject addressed in the pre-natal care appointments.

**Title: THE SEXUALLY EDUCATED MALE SHALL DEFLOWER THE WOMAN WITHOUT HER BLEEDING OR HURTING**

*Author(s): Carlos Moreira; Rossana Damario; Adriana Acosta;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Uruguay*

**Abstract:**

We have selected the Records of 350 women treated for Vaginismus and a control group of 50 women who, having such dysfunction and received no treatment. Such patients were interviewed via e-mail and on the telephone months and years after they had passed through our Clinic. Vaginismus treatment is a high complexity, enormously efficient one. 100% of the women treated achieved penetrative coitus after 5 sessions. Such treatment has two distinguished pioneers; Dr. Fernando Bianco (Venezuela) and Dr. Roberto Gindin (Argentina). Based on such experience we developed a simple technique, easy to for sex educators to teach, for deflowering a woman without bleeding or the slightest pain.

**Title: THE TRASSEXUAL IN BRAZIL AND ITS CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO SEXOLOGY**

*Author(s): Mariana Carneiro;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

This study aims to investigate, through a literature review, the story of transsexual and their gender dysphoria, the social movements in defense of their rights in Brazil as well as psychological and pathological related to the gender reassignment surgery. It presents the factors that lead the transsexual to desire the gender reassignment surgery, as well as the maturing of the Brazilian health system related to these surgical procedures, such as Resolutions of the Federal Medical Council and Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, which establishes the transgender process within the Brazilian Public Health System (SUS), and hence its impact on society, that due to the lack of knowledge is susceptible to bias. The theme is justified by the need to expose the current social reality of the transsexuals and the obstacles they face in seeking a healthy mental life, contributing to the understanding of society about transsexuality.

**Title: THE TREATMENT OF LOW SEXUAL DESIRE: COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF SELF-HELP BOOKS, PLACEBO PILLS, AND EROTIC LITERATURE**

*Author(s): Laurie Beth Mintz; Alexandra M. Balzer; Meenakshi Palaniappan; Kathleen Connelly; Katherine Vogel Anderson; Tessa Wimberley; Danielle C. Pierini; Cristina D. Tremante;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: United States*

**Abstract:**

Although bibliotherapy occupies a stable position in treating sexual dysfunctions (van Lankveld, 2009), this series of studies is the first to examine its efficacy for low sexual desire, which is the most frequent



sexual concern brought to health-care providers (Brotto et al., 2008). Study 1 compared a commercially published cognitive-behavioral, psycho-educational self-help book (Book A) to a wait-list control (WLC) group. Study 2 compared Book A to another commercially available self-help book (Book B). The objective of Study 3 is to compare the efficacy of Book A with an erotic fiction book. The objective of Study 4 is to compare the efficacy of Book A with placebo pills. All four studies: a) recruited women self-reporting low sexual desire; b) randomly assigned to condition; c) include a pre-test, a 6-week intervention, a post-test, and a 6-week follow-up; and d) used the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI; Rosen et al., 2000). In Study #1, Book A was found to increase desire, satisfaction, and arousal, with gains in desire maintained at follow-up. In Study #2, Book A was found to increase desire, lubrication, orgasm, and satisfaction, with gains in all but satisfaction maintained at follow-up. Book B was found to increase desire, lubrication, and orgasm, with gains maintained at follow-up. Participants reading Book A made statistically greater gains in desire and lubrication as compared to those reading Book B. Studies 2 and 3 are underway, with results available by the WCSH. Bibliotherapy is an effective treatment for low sexual desire among women.

#### Title: TRAINING CULTURALLY COMPETENT SEXOLOGISTS AND SEX THERAPISTS IN ALTERNATIVE SEXUALITIES & GENDERS

*Author(s): Dominic Davies;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: United Kingdom*

##### Abstract:

The medicalisation of normative consensual but transgressive sexual behaviours and identities has been of interest to sexologists for some time. Work around paraphilias, hypersexuality, homosexualities, transsexualism has tended to come from a paradigm of pathologisation and medicalisation and usually viewed through a heteronormative lens, often with moral underpinnings. This practice has often alienated help-seeking from people in those communities and led to a wariness of clinicians and low expectations of help. It has also been our experience that few professionals working in sexology and sexual health have had much formal training in understanding Alternative Sexualities. Some minimal training may occur on LGB issues or perhaps around transsexualism, but it's unlikely that other consensual sexual behaviours (BDSM/Kink/Fetish), Asexualities, consensual non-monogamous relationship styles and working with people across the gender spectrum has been included in their curriculum. Pink Therapy has been pioneering in training therapists to become culturally competent and adopt a non heteronormative stance to working with a wide range of gender and sexual diversities and relationship constellations. We're passionate about ensuring that people who have alternative sexualities or transgender identities have access to skilled and knowledgeable practitioners and in our presentation we will share what we have found to be key elements in training psychotherapists, psychologists and sex therapists to be culturally competent clinicians.

#### Title: TRANSCUTANEOUS ELECTRICAL NERVE STIMULATION TO TREAT PROVOKED VULVODYNIA: A CASE REPORT

*Author(s): Gabrijela Simetinger; Darija Ščepanović;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Slovenia*

##### Abstract:

**Introduction:** Vulvodynia is a genital syndrome of multi-causal origin and requires a team approach. To avoid surgical treatment of provoked vulvodynia after refractory to other treatment, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) was tried out. **Case report:** A 35-year old patient has been being treated for depression with SSRI since the age of 18. After the second birth she started suffering from anxiety, hypertension, chest pressure and allergy. She was treated with anxiolytic and beta blocker. A year ago she got genital itching. Gynaecological exami-

nation revealed petechiae on perineum. Treatment with antimycotic locally and orally, corticosteroid ointment and local anaesthetic proved unsuccessful. Cotton swab testing of the vestibulum revealed sensitivity and pain and the biopsy from the painful area mild non-specific chronic inflammation. The patient was forbidden to have sexual intercourse. The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and the visual analogue scale (VAS) were used before and after the 20 treatment sessions. The stimulation was delivered through a commercially available vaginal probe. Protocol for TENS was 15 minutes of 10 Hz frequency and pulse duration of 50 microseconds followed by 15 minutes of 50 Hz frequency and pulse duration of 100 microseconds. **Results:** The baseline score of VAS was 10 and post-treatment scores 0. The vaginal itching disappeared after only two consecutive treatment sessions with TENS. FSFI score improved from 32 to 91. **Conclusion:** TENS is a simple, effective and safe treatment for the management of provoked vulvodynia.

#### Title: TRANSLATION AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE INDEX OF PREMATURE EJACULATION (IPE) TO BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

*Author(s): Itor Finotelli Jr.; Cláudio Garcia Capitão;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

In order to contribute to the development of the instruments that assess the sexual aspects, specifically related to premature ejaculation (PE), the present work has translated and adapted the Index of Premature Ejaculation (IPE) into Brazilian Portuguese, by the semantic equivalence method. The IPE is a self-report scale consisted of 10 items which evaluates the aspects of the lack of ejaculatory control, using three dimensions denominated sexual satisfaction, controlling over, ejaculation and distress. Among the available instruments, there is a psychometrical data presented for the evaluation of the PE. This process has been composed by 11 professionals qualified for such method and a sample of 50 participants for a pre-test evaluation of the scale. The results of the translation, back-translation and semantic assess steps, have produced qualitative data related to the terms and expressions. From these steps, two versions were produced and evaluated by independent judges. An evaluation, made by a specialist, has considered the proposed results and consolidated a preliminary version that was applied to the sample. Some suggestions and/or incorporations were made after this application which constituted the final version of the instrument. On developing the directives imposed for the translation and adaptation process, the findings were considered satisfactory. First, by ensuring the adequacy and comprehension of the applied language and secondly, for the results of the scores obtained in the sample. For this final version, the original name in English was maintained, adding the title "Brazilian adaptation" in the end.

#### Title: TRANSVESTITES AND STD/AIDS PREVENTION: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MUNICIPAL HEALTHCARE OFFICE IN CAMPINAS, SP, BRAZIL

*Author(s): Tiago Duque; Nilva Andrade;*

*Modality: Poster*

*Country: Brazil*

##### Abstract:

**Objective:** To reduce social vulnerabilities – such as violence, lack of access to healthcare and space for political decisions – faced by the population of transvestites in the city of Campinas focused on STD/AIDS prevention. **Development and method:** In the last decade, the STD/AIDS Municipal Program in Campinas developed a set of preventative actions concerning transvestites, associating political activism with technical knowledge about the health of this population. Actions were taken in conjunction with social movements among transvestites who are prostitutes or perform in shows. Specific educational material

was created. Stigmatizing or treating their identity experiences as a disease was avoided and an opposite attitude was adopted. Results: The STD/AIDS program became more universal and even-minded in the healthcare of transvestites, thus following the policy of the country's Single Healthcare System. The need to treat transvestites as female was validated, regardless of their male biological sex. The healthcare staff of the STD/AIDS Municipal Program included transvestites and also provided support for the affirmative action of the transvestite citizenship. Conclusion: Actions for STD/AIDS prevention are important and strategic starting points in the approach of the social vulnerabilities of transvestites. The strength of our work with transvestites lies in validating their desire, recognizing their identities and promoting advocacy among their leaders.

**Title: TRENDS IN SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES AMONG JAPANESE YOUTH: 1981–2011**

*Author(s): Yusuke Hayashi;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Japan*

**Abstract:**

I introduce empirical trends in sexual behaviors and attitudes among Japanese youth with survey datasets which have been conducted by the Japanese Association for Sex Education. This series of the surveys, "The National Survey of Sexual Behavior of Japanese Youth" has 7 surveys since 1974. The latest one was held in 2011 at 9 junior high schools, 11 high schools, and 31 universities. The sample size of seventh survey is 7682. In this presentation, I use the second to seventh survey datasets. In these analyses, I employed Cox proportional hazard model. Dependent variables are initial sexual interest, date, kiss and sex experiences. Independent variables are sex (female dummy variable), birth cohorts (dummy variables of birth year: 1963–68, 1969–74, 1975–80, 1981–86, 1987–92 and 1993–99) and interaction effects between sex and birth cohorts. By this method, we can understand changes in activeness of sexual behaviors and attitudes and difference between male and female students. Main findings are summarized as follows. First, acceleration of having sexual interest has not progressing. Second, age at initial date and kiss experience has been lower and lower in both male and female. Third, the risk of initial sexual intercourse has been rising until the 1981–1986 birth cohort in both male and female students. After that the risk of female is still increasing while the risk of male students is decreasing. Further analyses and findings are showed at the conference.

**Title: UNDERSTANDING THE INFLUENCES OF TEACHERS ABOUT BARBIE MOVIES IN PROCESS OF CHILDREN'S SEXUAL EDUCATION**

*Author(s): Raquel da Veiga Pacheco; Sonia Maria Martins de Melo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The research in progress aims to analyze the understanding of intentional sample of elementary school teachers about the influences of Barbie movies in process of children's sexual education. It is essential to the formation of educators by the influence this character exerts for so long around the world, because it can raise indicators of fundamental categories present there, subsidizing a hidden curriculum of sex education, reifying of repressive ways of living. The specific objectives are developing studies about the theoretical basis of the project basis categories, bring up the movies universe related to character, diagnose the understanding of teachers about the influences of these films in processes of children's sexual education and identify the support from pedagogical aspects of Brazilian sexual education categories derived from content analysis of the collected material, as subsidy for construction of intentional proposals for emancipatory sex education. From the perspective of the dialectical method, the research way performs interviews after sessions of assistance directed of two Barbie movies by

teachers. The unveiling of how educators understand the reflexes of these movies in the sexual education of their students appointing new possibilities for critical pedagogical uses of children's movies.

**Title: UNIVERSITIES FOR THE ELDERLY AND FAMILY: IMPACT ON SEXUALITY THE ELDERLY**

*Author(s): Cláudia Lemos Meireles Alexandre -; Dayse Xavier; Emanuel Alberto Nunes de Almeida; Sinéia de Andrade Rangel Vaz; Gabriel Moreno; Katia Jane Bernardo;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

While sex is just a biologic attribute, sexuality is impregnated of culture, that is, people behavior, passed from generations to generations, but changes along time, depending on the thoughts of people, in each epoch. What makes a human being different from another one, a unique one, is one's subjectivity, the way he perceives and interprets the world, the society, the culture, in which is inserted; sexuality is one of the expression's ways of that subjectivity, which is dynamics and changes along the lifecycle. The expression of sexuality, therefore, had changed over time, inside each culture. In the scientific world, it was around the 70's and 80's, of the twentieth century that professionals began studying the sexuality theme, and was, also in that period, with the "sexual revolution", strengthened by the advent of the contraceptive pill that began to demystify sex. However, in full century XXI, it is timidly spoken up about sex at the Academies, there is no more a subject about the theme. Thus, this research seeks present the theme, without the order to exhaust it, but urging the reader into new readings. This study talks about the sexuality in old age, in which, between the main difficulties to live the full sexuality in that stage of life. The collections were performed at a University, the Universidade Alberta da Terceira Idade (UATI), Salvador – Bahia, where samples were collected on the workshops, by questionnaire, to identify whether the elderly showed changes in sexual activity after 60/65 years old. Teacher Advisor: Katia Jane Bernardo.

**Title: UNRAVELING THE SUBJECTIVE MYSTERIES BEHIND THE BODY IMAGE**

*Author(s): Mabamoud Baydoun; Eliane Gamas Fernandes; Melissa Andrea Vieira de Medeiros;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

The "Studies and Research Center of Subjectivity of the Amazons" has been developing the research entitled "The Body Image and the Self's Constitution: A Study with young adults of Porto Velho-RO", since July 2012. The research aims to emphasize the body's importance for the psychic constitution of the human subject, in addition to analyzing the different means through which young adults, between 18 and 20 years old, perceive their bodies. This qualitative research is based on a reflexive dialogue between sociological theories about the body's cult and theoretical assumptions of Freud and Lacan. As such, the research seeks to comprehend the significance that each individual attributes to his body, having in mind subjective differences and the socio-cultural effects of postmodernism. The bibliographical review was followed by individual interviews with ten human subjects, including men and women. The use of a semi-structured interview script enabled a more efficient relationship between the researcher and the volunteers. The acquired information was later interpreted following Bardin's content analysis method. As a result of the analysis of the interviewees' discourse, it was inferred that hegemonic beauty patterns affect the body and cause an impact on daily-life relationships, constantly provoking the youth to seek the ideal body. Although the construction of the body image is too subjective, it is conspicuously influenced by socio-cultural factors. In conclusion, the significant investment of psychological energies on the cult of beauty and the body are one of the means through which human subjects deal with their intrinsic lack of being.

### Title: URETHRAL DIVERTICULUM AS A CAUSE OF DYSpareunia IN WOMEN: A CASE REPORT

*Author(s): Daniel de Freitas Gomes Soares; Bruno Peroni Rodrigues; Augusto Acácio de Oliveira Andrade; Rodrigo Blaya; Alexandre Fornari; Marina Gressler; Claudio Teloken;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

A urethral diverticulum is a localized outpouching of the urethral mucosa into the surrounding non-urothelial tissues. Symptoms like urinary incontinence, dysuria, vaginal mass and dyspareunia (10 to 70 percent) are common and should call the attention to this entity when urinalysis and gynecological examination are normal. We present a 48 year-old patient who has been complaining of vaginal pain during work activities and dyspareunia with progressive intensity. After initial normal physical and laboratorial investigation and absence of response to empirical treatments with several antibiotics and antifungal schemas, progressive vaginal obstruction and difficulty in penetration call the attention to diagnosis of urethral diverticulum. Although usually underdiagnosed, urethral diverticula affect young and sexual active women, which is the population with major incidence of urinary tract and vaginal infections. However, as they usually share clinical symptoms, every time the episodes do not respond to conventional treatments or laboratorial exams are atypical. The classic feature of a mass in the vagina is not always present unless the size of bulging allow its palpation or its totally filled with urine. Since a urethral diverticulum is suspected a transvaginal ultrasound should be performed as initial work up, though MRI is the technique of choice. The treatment can be safely performed by transvaginal approach, with excellent reported results. While unfrequent, urethral diverticula should always be suspected in women with vaginal or urinary symptoms with no other obvious etiology. History and physical examination are usually diagnostic, but transvaginal ultrasound and MRI may be necessary.

### Title: VAGINISMUS AND DYSpareunia IN THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL EXISTENTIAL PERSPECTIVE

*Author(s): Clarissa de Amorim Magalhães Medeiros; Elaine Gomes dos Santos Peixoto; Mirian Luna Cordeiro de Sousa;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

This work will address the manifestation of female sexual experience in front of the contemporary scene, proposing a theoretical reflection on the phenomenological existential regarding sexual complaints adult women, specifically vaginismus and dyspareunia. We will take into account pre-established concepts in the course of the historical development of women, the condition of being a woman and allow yourself to act in different roles imposed by society. Finally, in view of the shortage of academic material and literature relating to female sexuality linked to the focus of existential phenomenology, see this study as an incentive to other research, as well as an opening of possibilities of making psychology an area as delicate and needy that 's sexuality. Keywords: Existential Phenomenology, Female sexuality, Sexual Complaints; Historical Evolution.

### Title: VAGINISMUS: TREATMENT STEPS

*Author(s): Janete Vettorazzi; Cândia Cezimbra Miranda; Heitor Hentschel;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

PNP, 28 years, search sexology ambulatory after referral to a gynecologist. Have you consulted a gynecologist and six received no response to his difficulty in allowing intercourse. You desire to have sex, and get good lubrication and orgasm with clitoris manipulation. Have had

three partners and never had vaginal intercourse. Refers ever collected cervical cytology because you can not allow the placement of the vaginal speculum. In use of oral contraceptives. Not possible gynecological physical examination, patients with contracture of the legs and thighs and can not stay in gynecological position. Talked to agreed that patient and physical examination will be done at another time. We respected the difficulty of the patient. With this background, we have a case of vaginismus. The sex therapist proposed cognitive therapy, including relaxation exercises, Kegel exercises and genital desensitization. This conversation with the patient making it clear that the tasks will be provided in sequence, as in the response to each session. The over four months, including 10 sessions the patient accepted the tasks very well, could perform them successfully and can now insert two fingers into vagina itself, being released for intercourse. The above case illustrates the difficulty of physicians in properly diagnose and refer cases of vaginismus. We will also describe the treatment steps this disease with great chances of resolution with a well-conducted treatment.

### Title: VALIDATION OF THE SEXUAL SENSATION SEEKING SCALE (SSSS) IN ADULT SPANISH POPULATION

*Author(s): Juan Calos Sierra; Reina M. Granados; Pablo Santos-Iglesias; Nieves Moyano; Maria del Mar Sánchez-Fuentes; Pablo Vallejo-Medina;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Spain*

#### Abstract:

**Aim.** The aim of this study was to validate the Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale in Spanish adult population. **Method.** The sample was composed of 750 women: 41.3% general population (Mage = 34.33, SD = 9.98) and 58.7% undergraduate students (Mage = 21.17, SD = 4.51), and 405 men: 13.6% general population (Mage = 41.53, SD = 9.6) and 86.4% undergraduate students (Mage = 25.78, SD = 10.53). The participants completed a self-administered questionnaire which included sociodemographic variables, and the Spanish versions of the Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale and the Sexual Opinion Survey. **Results.** Data analysis: 1) EFA; 2) Descriptive item analysis; 3) Reliability and validity evidence; 4) Cross-validation between samples (university students and general population). The one factor structure explained 33.59% of the variance in university women and 32.18% in the general population. In men, it was explained 36.84% of the variance in the university students and 30.07% in the general population. The reliability in the different samples was appropriated (higher than 0.76). It was observed that sexual sensation seeking was positively associated with erotophilia and the number of sexual partners, and negatively with the age of the participants. Although it was not considered to discard any of the items, items 3 and 5 were problematic. **Conclusions.** The results are discussed and it is concluded that the Spanish version of the Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale is a valid instrument for assessing the Spanish adult population.

### Title: VARIATION OF FEMALE SEXUALITY IN THE PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROCEDURE TUBAL STERILIZATION

*Author(s): Claudio Munhoz Rozsanyi de Menezes;*  
*Modality: Poster*  
*Country: Brazil*

#### Abstract:

**Objectives:** The study refers to the variation of female sexuality in the period before and after the tubal sterilization. This type of birth control was being held in association with childbirth cesarean by SUS, in Paranaguá, Paraná State, on the Regional Hospital of the State in partnership with the Municipal Health Department of Paranaguá. With the support of the Federal Law No. 9263/96 which deals with family planning and ensures the right surgery regulated in the entrance of MS. SAS / MS No. 48/99. The research is divided in two categories the first search response to the question "if the woman noticed a



change in sexual life in the period before and after tubal?” In the second “if there was an improvement or worsening in sexual life after tubal? Method: The study was conducted from 08/12 to 02/13 and with data collection with women of various social classes that fit the pattern described in Federal Law. We used questionnaires and structured interviews. Result: In the first of two items, which is related to changes in sexual life, 98% indicate positive affirmations to some change in the sexual life of lacquered. The second is subdivided into two subunits for deepening analysis. The first relates to women with stable relationship and the second refers to singles. Women with relationship, 100% of them claim to have had improvement in sexuality and more frequent sex. The single only 60% of them claim to have had some improvement, and the remaining 40% claim worsening.

**Title: VERSÃO BRAZILEIRA DA ESCALA ASKAS – SEXUALIDADE EM IDOSOS**

*Author(s): Helena Brandão Viana;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Nesta tese abordamos a temática da sexualidade no envelhecimento. Diante da escassez de material bibliográfico em nossa cultura e da ausência de uma escala para avaliação dessa temática no Brasil, nossa proposta foi realizar a adaptação cultural de uma escala norte-americana (ASKAS -Aging sexual knowledge and attitudes scale), que avalia o conhecimento e atitude das pessoas em relação à sexualidade do idoso. A adaptação cultural de uma medida de saúde, a fim de ser utilizada em um país diferente, para o qual ela foi criada, requer uma metodologia específica a fim de que essa escala ou medida seja válida em um país diferente do qual ela foi validada originalmente. Não basta realizar um trabalho de tradução, mas ela deve ser adaptada culturalmente para que mantenha sua confiabilidade e validade nessa nova língua e nova população. Para realizar a adaptação cultural da escala acima citada, foram utilizadas as “Recomendações para Adaptação Cultural de Medidas de Estados de Saúde”, da Academia Americana de Cirurgiões Ortopédicos (AAOS – American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons) e Instituto para Trabalho e Saúde de Toronto. Será descrito nesse trabalho essas diretrizes e como elas foram aplicadas para esta adaptação cultural, sabendo que essas informações poderão ser úteis para futuras pesquisas nessa área. A primeira parte da pesquisa foi composta de 5 estágios. Fizemos duas traduções da escala, a síntese dessas traduções, duas retro traduções, reunião do comitê de especialistas para análise da síntese das traduções e o pré-teste, quando entrevistamos 43 sujeitos, entre idosos, parentes de idosos e funcionários de casas de repouso. A validade de conteúdo foi obtida pela análise do comitê de especialistas e fizemos uma análise qualitativa do pré-teste. Na segunda etapa foi feita a coleta de dados quantitativa, com 802 sujeitos. A confiabilidade da escala foi testada através do Alpha de Cronbach e da Confiabilidade Composta e a validade de construto através da análise fatorial confirmatória utilizando o método estatístico de modelagem de equações estruturais via Partial Least Squares (PLS) com o software Smart PLS software versão 2.0M3. Nossos resultados apontaram que a escala validada é confiável para ser usada no Brasil. No ajuste do modelo retiramos algumas questões que apresentaram baixa carga fatorial ao seu construto. Espera-se que essa pesquisa venha facilitar futuros estudos sobre sexualidade no envelhecimento, ampliando assim o conhecimento produzido no Brasil sobre essa temática. Palavras-chave: Idosos, Envelhecimento, Sexualidade, Tradução e interpretação, Validação, Análise Fatorial.

**Title: VIRGIN MARRIAGE. MALE PARTNERS – WHO ARE THEY?**

*Author(s): Anna Fedorova;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Russia*

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Vaginismus is a frequent cause of virgin marriage. Treatment of vaginismus is quite successful and men partners usually have high motivation for sexual intercourse. Longstanding virgin marriage without constructive attempts to improve the situation make therapists think about men’s having accompanying sexual problems. Aim: To investigate sexual function and psychosexual peculiarities of men in virgin marriages with female vaginismus. Methods: 40 couples living in virgin marriage were investigated to get information regarding each partner’s sex history. The main attention was focused on male sexual scripts, masturbation technique, individual peculiarities, sexual physiological reactions. 2 groups were compared: 23 couples living in virgin marriage from 6 months to 2 years (group I) and 17 couples living in virgin marriage for more than 2 years (group II). Results: Men in group II more rarely had previous successful sexual experience (29,7% vs. 69,6% in group I), more often did not have any sexual experience (47,1% vs. 21,7%) and more often had different sexual disorders (premature ejaculation, erection problems, low sexual desire). In group II 47,1% of the couples regularly used petting to satisfy both partners. 35,5% of the couples did not have any forms of sexual interrelation. Inadequate masturbation technique and unrealistic sexual scripts were revealed in 41,2% men. Intraversion, dependence, anxiety, passivity, sexual prohibitions were common individual peculiarities of men in group II. Conclusions: In order to ensure effective treatment results it is important to assess men’s sexual function and their psychosexual peculiarities in cases of longstanding virgin marriage.

**Title: WHY THE TERM “SEXUAL OFFENSE” SHOULD BE USED INSTEAD OF “SEXUAL ABUSE” AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT**

*Author(s): Maria Cristina Milanez Werner;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Brazil*

**Abstract:**

Why the term “Sexual Offense” should be used instead of “Sexual Abuse”? How to work with Family Therapy in such situations? This author suggests an original explanation for these alterations on the nomenclature that would ensure a better understanding of this phenomenon of violence against children and adolescents: replacing the terms “sexual abuse” by sexual offense” and “mistreatment by violence”, in order to change the mindset. The author also presents a systemic approach that furthers an understanding of the phenomenon of Child Sexual Offense, guided by the ideas and concepts of Family Therapy: the family intervention should focus in the horizontal offense patterns triangle (the offender, the negligent and the offended) and in the vertical offense patterns (transgeneration transmission); and also analyses how some of the key systemic concepts are specifically understood, in case involving sexual offenses against children and adolescent in families.

**Title: WOMAN LIFE’S PHASES AND PROCESSES: THE CLIMATERIUM**

*Author(s): Inês Rodrigues da Conceição Pereira; Ana Margarida Cardoso de Sousa; Gonçalo Jorge Jesus dos Santos;  
Modality: Poster  
Country: Portugal*

**Abstract:**

Objectives: According to the WHO, the climaterium is the transition from the reproductive period to non reproductive period, featuring metabolic and hormonal modifications which carry along them certain



changes involving their biopsychosocial context. As it's known, there's few knowledge about the climaterium/menopause, phase that implies biopsychosocial modifications. Having as a reference the modifications in sexuality experienced during the climaterium, it's intended to wonder about the biopsychosocial modifications and demystify the loss of sexual desire during this phase. The exacerbated demand for beauty and youth is enhanced during climaterium, during which the female body loses the former physical appearance, due to the aging related transformations. Methods: The adopted methodology consisted in bibliographic review of scientific articles and research in Scielo and B-on databases, from 2007 to 2012. Results: The stereotyped social view on the woman's role (as wives and mothers) may interfere negatively on their own sight about themselves and on their social interactions. This way, it's of overwhelming importance that women have access to health information to further understand the modifications during the menopause/climaterium period, reframing such phase as a normal integrating process of their lifecycles instead of an aging, sexuality termination synonym. Conclusion: Note that the performance of a multidisciplinary crew is fundamental towards establishing health promotion, disease prevention, life quality and woman's self esteem related actions. Aging doesn't necessarily mean getting sick; early diagnosis and intervention are key factors to improve quality of life both to women and their families.

#### Title: WORKING SEXUALITY THROUGH THE PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION SCHOOL

*Author(s):* Marta Ziziane Dorneles Wachter; Carla Félix dos Santos; Vanessa Machado da Costa; Erondina de Fátima Azambuja de Deus; Débora Schlotfeldt Siniak; Maryane Lupi Fontana;

*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Brazil

##### Abstract:

**INTRODUCTION:** To understand the practices related to reproductive health in school, it is important to improve issues related to sexuality, contributing to the planning of actions related to the promotion, prevention, care and rehabilitation of students. To understand these issues, it became necessary to contextualize sexuality in the school environment. **OBJECTIVE:** To observe the dynamics of the school; characterize students; Knowing the students' perceptions about their bodies and sexuality and family teaching guidelines to address the topic of sexuality in school in the metropolitan area of Porto Alegre / RS. **METHODS:** We characterized as a qualitative case study observational and exploratory, descriptive, through observations, informal conversations and document analysis plans disciplines regarding the presence of program that address human sexuality, health promotion and prevention of pregnancy. **RESULTS:** The results showed a lack of commitment, retraining and continuing education faculty, embodies the failure of students to exchange accurate information and informed, thus compromising vital at this stage of the pursuit of knowledge in their lives and showing thus primary nursing activities in the school community, because the benefits will be different, both teachers about the school. **CONCLUSION:** it was found that there is much to do in the field of health and education, with regard to health promotion in school learning scenario.

#### Title: WORKSHOPS ON SEXUALITY EDUCATION FOR URBAN YOUNG PEOPLE

*Author(s):* Fabiola Ivaszuk;

*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Paraguay

##### Abstract:

To tackle all the current problems Young people from Asunción are facing (early pregnancies, HIV and others STDs infection) it is important to offer them proper spaces where they can feel comfortable enough to discuss and talk openly about their doubts and concerns regarding sexuality. These two hours workshops are delivered in the same area where the youth live, with appropriate language and using didactic methodologies. So far, several workshops were delivered, all of

them with high success according to the same young people's expression. The area of impact includes Asunción and neighbor cities. Besides, it is one of the few projects that are conducted by trained psychologists in issues related to human sexuality. One of the major lessons learned is that young people feel more open when young professionals are the ones offering the training, and it is important also to consider the facilitators' gender, it is key that both a man and a woman go together to facilitate the workshop, going in couple have shown a better impact in the audience.

#### Title: YOUTHE IN JAPAN, UNDER THE CHANGES OF GENDER ROLES AND CLOSE RELATIONSHIP; OVER THE YEARS 1974–2011

*Author(s):* Natsuki Nagata;

*Modality:* Poster  
*Country:* Japan

##### Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to show the change of the gender role and the initiative in the couple relations in Japan from 1970's to today and examine a background of the influence that the transformation of the gender role gives the couple relations of the youth. The data used in the report is "Research on Sexual Behavior of Japanese Youth 7th Since1974." This survey intended to clarify the sexual relationship status of junior high, high school and university students across Japan. It has been carried out approximately every six years since 1974. Results: 1) The tendency to approve of the normative division of labor by gender role is declining in recent years. The significant difference was observed in the normative consciousness when I compared about the respondents show male leadership. 2) Among high school students, the ratio of dating and kissing experience is higher for females than males. Among university students, there is little difference between males and females with regard to dating experience, but beyond that the experiences of males exceeds those of females. 3) I introduced "experience of confession" and " experience of confessed" as a variable. In females, "have experienced confession" always exceeds "have confessed", therefore it can be assumed that males are active and females generally passive.

#### Title: UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PREVALENCE AND SHORT-TERM HEALTH IMPACT OF DATING VIOLENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: JAPAN, HOLLAND, CHINA, PERU, AND GUATEMALA

*Author(s):* Yumi Rikitake; Beverley Yamamoto; Lourdes Herrera;

*Modality:* Oral  
*Country:*

##### Abstract:

This international comparative study investigates prevalence of dating violence among college students in Japan, Holland, mainland China, Peru, and Guatemala by use of an anonymous questionnaire survey data. In addition, it seeks to determine whether the five typologies of dating violence experience we employ are correlated and impacted by gender, and whether dating violence experience impacts on self-perceptions of health and well-being, and as well as on sexual health promoting behaviors. Preliminary results indicate relatively high rates of dating violence, both as perpetrators and victims, among male and female students across countries, yet we found subtle differences in the antecedents and impact of this experience. For example, while we found gender parity in overall experience of dating violence among Japanese students, there were subtle differences in correlations between women and men in experiences of our five typologies of violence. We did not find a significant correlation between dating violence and self-perceptions of health and well-being, however, we found a positive correlation between victim experience and condom usage. In this paper we will offer preliminary analysis of the data for all five countries. Our study breaks new ground both in terms of the countries we have chosen to compare, and also in terms of the gender analysis that we employ to understand the results.