

## Resumenes

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448 Titulo: CLITORAL DOPPLER EVALUATION IN WOMEN WITH NON-ORGANIC SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS.

A. Bultrini (Italy), A. Fabrizi (Italy), R. Rossi (Italy), C. Simonelli (Italy), G. Nero (Italy), A. Lenzi (Italy), and E.A. Jannini (Italy)

Female Sexual Dysfunctions (FSD) can be caused by hormonal, vascular, or neurological defects, or they can be due to psycho-relational problems. In the male, vascular etiology is the commonest organic etiology of erectile dysfunction. For this reason, the study of penile circulation is a gold standard in the diagnosis of erectile dysfunction. Our aim was to study clitoral circulation by ultrasound continuous-wave doppler (doppler-C.W.) examination in women with non-organic primary FSD. We evaluated five anorgasmic women (mean age: 34.1 ± 8.1 years) and three women with vaginismus (mean age: 34.5 ± 3.5 years) in comparison with 13 healthy volunteers of comparable age. Etiological diagnosis was performed on the basis of the Female Sexual Function Index (J Sex Marital Ther, 26:191-208, 2000) and on the basis of an endocrinological and gynecological screening. Then, doppler-CW was performed in an appropriate environment by a unique female operator. Examination was performed in basal conditions taking in account the common fluximetric indexes as the peak systolic velocity (PSV) and the mean velocity (MV). Furthermore, the average time needed for a correct examination in each single patient and heart frequency were recorded. Statistical analysis failed to demonstrate differences in fluximetric data between the two studied groups. These data confirm from the vascular view-point the diagnosis of non-organic FSD in the cohort of studied patients. Clitoral doppler represents a simple and low-cost test that should be always performed in the diagnosis of FSD.

Key words: female sexual dysfunctions, clitoral doppler, arousal.

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1057 Titulo:SEXUALITY AND SPIRITUALITY

Nombres: Aba Aziz MAKAJA (Switzerland)

Resumen: By systematically transforming sexual energy a broadening of consciousness and even an acceleration of human evolution can occur. The key factor for this transformation is the achievement of greater awareness of the life force situated at the very base of the torso, as well as its liberation, and a willful focusing of this life force towards the higher energetic centres in the chest, throat and head, which is also emphasised in "The Psychology of Kundalini Yoga" by C.G. Jung. Apparently, the sexual drive evades from every rule, deciphering and control. However, the impeccable achievement of either Jesus's "Not mine, let Thy will be done" or Patanjali's "Surrender to the Supreme" (isvara pranidhana) is possible only through the complete surrender of all human desires. Liberation from desire and its transformation, necessary for the process of spiritualization, can be obtained in two principal ways: 1.) by various forms of asceticism and 2.) by appropriate, systematic and repeated fulfilment of all elementary passions, yearnings and desires. The spiritual teacher of Komaja, A.A. Makaja, has been developing for more than thirty years a system of original methods for this purpose. As opposed to Christian celibacy, Hinduistic brahmacarya and similar methods, Makaja teaches "god-giving" and "god-living"; methods of sexual discipline which are fully in line with the newest insights of sexology. As to the second basic method of liberation from and transformation of desire, Makaja has been developing methods and techniques to prolong sexual intercourse as well as the institution of the zajedna - a community similar to marriage, composed of several people. These are explained in his main sexological work "Eros and Logos". The "Love-erotic therapy" against drug addiction derived from Makaja's system is financially supported by public and private funds.

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Nombres: ABDELMAJID BEN HAMIDA(TUNISIA); RYM BEN AISSA (TUNISIA); LEILA SAIJI JOUDANE (TUNISIA); AMEL KECHRID (TUNISIA); NEBIHA GUEDDANA (TUNISIA).

The STI are an important public health problem in all the countries. The recent increase of STI in developing countries is associated with demographic, socio-economic and cultural changes. The epidemiologic situation of STI in Tunisia (north africa) is described through obligatory notification of the cases, statistics of blood transfusion control, sentinel surveillance and academic studies about some aspects of the STI: incidence, sero-prevalence and prevalence of etiological agents. In 2000, the cumulative incidence of HIV infection was near 1000 cases (sex ratio M/F= 3:1) with 600 AIDS cases, 360 of which are dead. The serologic prevalence of HIV was less than 10 for 100,000 in blood donors, but in a high risk group it was estimated at 2 % . During the last twenty years the annual incidence of syphilis was about 5-7 per 100,000 inhabitants. The majority of the cases are serologic cases (secondary syphilis). The seroprevalence is less than 1% in blood donors and pregnant women (TPHA) but higher in the high risk groups. In 1996, the prevalence of STI (Nisseria gonorrhoeae (NG), Chlamydia trachomatis (CT) and Trichomonas vaginalis (TV)) in a study including 410 pregnant women was about 7.3 % . In Tunisia, the estimated incidence of male urethritis was 1200 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1985 and 400 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1996 with a decrease of UG in benefits of the UNG (CT++). The frequency of PPNG was 3% in 90 males urethritis and higher in high risk group (42 % ). At last the sero-prevalence of Hbs Ag in the general population was estimated at 4 to 5 % . In conclusion, different changes occur in the pattern of the STD/STI in Tunisia as in other countries during 1980-2000 : apparition of HIV infection since 1986, decrease of Syphilis and decrease of UG in benefits of the UNG.

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1199 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN MOROCCO.

Abdessamad Dialmy (Morocco).

In Morocco, female premarital sexuality, single mothers, sexual work, sexual impotence, sexual-spatial dysfunction, contraception and STD-AIDS are issues and problems that theoretically transform sexuality to a public health problem due to their size and their social and economic repercussions. These questions are effectively as much medical that social and through them, the impact of the sexuality on the socioeconomic development is obvious. But in fact, sexual-spatial dysfunction, feminine premarital sexuality, single mothers, sexual work and sexual impotence are not addressed by public health policy. Consequently, only contraception (in the setting of family planning) and STD/AIDS are taken in charge by public sexual health policy. Concerning policies of Family Planning, Morocco introduced them at the level of the economic and social planning since 1968. These policies succeed in the measure where the contraception contributes to the reduction of the potential fertility to competition of 50% at 2000. Result is that national total rate of fertility decreased to 3,1 children by woman at 1997. In the setting of reproductive health paradigm, main diagnosed and treated diseases among women no bachelors in age of reproduction and main suggestive symptoms of reproductive morbidity were identified in order to improve family planning services. The pathology bound to pregnancy, childbirth and post partum has been taken also in consideration. This pathology is bound to the weak rate of the antenatal consultation, to the predominance of the childbirth at home (in rural areas especially) and to the weakness of the follow-up postnatal so much with regard to the mother that the newborn. The under-utilization of health services mainly comes from the unacceptability of their cares and secondary from some cultural factors. Maternal and child health and STIs-HIV are beginning to be integrated. At the level of STD-HIV-AIDS, a paradox between the big frequency of STD and the small frequency of AIDS exists and maybe indicates a problem of under declaration and/or under diagnosis. The most recent official data permit to observe that AIDS is more widespread among males, age stratum (20-39), bachelors, urban, big cities, and heterosexuals. Syndrome approach is instituted and permits to take STD in charge in primary health care services, which permits in its turn to integrate STD to cares concerning reproductive health. But STD are not yet completely taken in charge. This situation is due to three factors: 1) population cultural resistance to seek care for STD, 2) the sanitary structure insufficiency and the unacceptability of cares in the public sector, 3) the insufficiency of the medical cover and the financial inaccessibility the private sector. In the setting of AIDS, only 100 tainted people benefit the trio-therapy. In 2001, 140 people requiring a trio-

therapy are excluded from it. Concerning STD-AIDS prevention only one spotlight TV was produced while television comes in head of sources of information on the AIDS. A spontaneous "epidemics science" and a plain etiology still make of the STD-HIV-AIDS a social construction made at a time of scientific element scraps, of judgments of values, of explanations being a matter for a pre-modern medicine and magic-religious beliefs. Condom is precisely an object of multiple resistance. It trebley convicted by the popular opinion, by the jurist (traditional), and by the system of health itself. The official medico-sanitary opinion that recommends the condom as protective tool against STD-HIV recommends it (implicitly) like a vulgar instrument to use in a vulgar sexual relation to escape a vulgar illness.

Of course, Moroccan sexuality is not reducible to these two issues. But the other issues are not taken in charge even they have a direct impact on risky behavior (unintended pregnancy and HIV risk).

Female premarital sexuality is due to the elevation of the middle age at the first marriage. The social statute of this premarital sexuality is problematic and oscillated between acceptance and dismissal. It leads to distinguish between two meanings of virginity, Koranic and consensual. Sometimes, the consensual one makes physicians repair hymen to "prove" no defloration. This surgical operation reinforces the patriarchal system. In some cases premarital feminine sexuality is the origin of the phenomena of single mother who are and her child non-recognized at all and not benefit any right.

The opening of sexuality would also have an economic function no less important. Facing the social and economical crisis (provoked by the structural Adjustment Plan since 1983), the sex becomes a tool to earn money to live and to increase consumption. The impoverishment of families obliges numerous individuals from the two sexes to sell themselves on a market more and more organized in non-formal networks. The sexual work is a non-formal answer to unemployment and to poverty. It both concerns women, men and children. Morocco would use the sex intensively to the point that one is able to speak of a "prostitution economy".

Although there is not quantitative data on erectile dysfunction some physicians propose to consider it like a problem of public health in the measure where this unrest has an important impact on the stability of the families. Maybe this proposition is likely an act that aims to legitimize the hold in charge of Viagra by the medical insurance. The existence of some sociological reasons to erectile dysfunction also may explain the proposition to consider it as a problem of public health. Indeed, among these sociological reasons, the overcrowding of lodgings, the cohabitation of adults and the absence of bedroom. Farther, sexual dissatisfaction due to bad conditions of lodging could be one psycho-sociological factor in the construction of fundamentalist personality.

The insufficiency of the budget allocated to health results in practice in the dilapidation of establishments (rural especially), the insufficiency of facilities, the lack or the insufficiency of medicines, the absence of incentive of the personnel, the bad welcome and the bad quality of

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cares. The public offer cannot answer therefore appropriately to the demand of the population concerning sexual health. Some associations merit in to be underlined thanks to their interest for sexuality in terms of sexual health and of sexual rights.

072 Titulo: SEXOLOGY IN AVICENNA MEDICINE

Nombres: Abdul Nasser KAADAN (Syria)

Resumen: Avicenna was born in the year 980 A. D. in Afshana near Bukhara in Turkistan, which is now called Uzbekistan. When he died in the year 1037 he was known as one of the greatest philosopher in Islam, and in Medicine he was highly regarded that he was compared to Galen, so he was known as the Galen of Arab or Islam.

Al-Qanun Fit-tib: (or Code of Laws in Medicine) represents the most important work of Avicenna, which is written in Arabic, and as William Osler described it, the most famous medical textbook ever written. This book is considered a unique reference or document containing all medical knowledge, as it accumulated through many civilizations until the time of Avicenna himself.

Al-Qanun book was known to the Europeans through the Latin translations of Gerard of Cremona in the 15th century, and remained in use in medical schools at Louvain and Montpellier until the 17th century.

In the third volume, Avicenna composed many chapters for talking about genital tract diseases and sexual abnormalities.

Here are the most prominent titles, which dealt by Avicenna:

Chapter on anatomy of the testis and the seminal vessels

Chapter on the causes of erection

Chapter on seminal fluid production

Chapter on the benefits of sexual intercourse  
 Chapter on the disadvantages of sexual intercourse, and the bad forms of it.  
 Chapter on the best times for sexual intercourse  
 Chapter on the seminal fluid which cause pregnancy and that does not  
 Chapter on the signs appeared on who had recently made sexual intercourse  
 Chapter on impotence, its signs and treatment  
 Chapter on the simple drugs for impotence treatment  
 Chapter on the ointments used on penis and scrotum for impotence treatment  
 Chapter on increasing sexual appetite  
 Chapter on increasing of sexual dreams, causes and treatment  
 Chapter on deficiency of seminal fluid and being stringy  
 Chapter on the management of who get hurt because of sexual intercourse  
 Chapter on the management of who over practiced sexual intercourse so he got muscular and vision weakness with tremor  
 Chapter on the foods which increase the sexual desire  
 Chapter on intersexuality  
 Chapter on homosexuality  
 Chapter on priapism accompanied by sexual desire  
 Chapter on factors make sex more pleasant for the two sexes  
 Chapter on ointments make the penis more big  
 Chapter on ointments make the vagina more narrow  
 Chapter on ointments make the vagina more hot

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702 GROUP, SPOUSAL AND FAMILY TREATMENT FOR (FATHER-DAUGHTER) INCEST PERPETRATOR

Abel P. Edmond Canada

The treatment of incest (father-daughter) should always start by changing the perception attitudes and behavior of the abuser. This point is essential in allowing the re-establishment of the familial dynamics. Also it prevents recurrence. The necessary condition for an effective treatment program are rarely present. At our specialized clinic SCSP de Val-d'Or (Quebec-Canada) we have establish an affordable and successful program which includes three essential steps.

1. Group intervention with ± 10 incestuous fathers referred in by the probation services and youth centre. They spend 36 hours in group sessions over 12 weeks.
2. Conjugal therapy which includes improving communication, emotional expression, sex therapy etc
3. A short term family intervention based on information, expression and self-affirmation for the potential notions and warps to reduce recurrence.

The results after ten years appear encouraging even though statistical analysis has not yet been completed.

Key words: Incest, group therapy, spousal therapy in incestuous family, father-daughter incest. Sexual communication in disturbed families.\

**abel SIERRA**

**No Informado**

981titulo : The police of the sex. Homophobia in the XIX century in Cuba.

Abel Sierra Madero.

In this work is analyzed, using some speeches of the 19th century, the cuban's phenomenon of the homophobia in this period. The sexism is the discrimination because of sex. Now well, considering that the historical ideal of this society has been the white and heterosexual man, them, as well the sexism carried the women, we have to watch the homophobia phenomenon, since a sexist position that let marked gender and sex relationship, adapting the categories of masculinity and femininity to a "most be" wich is showing itself since the moments of our nation creation, that is present in present time.

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Ada C. Alfonso Rodríguez (Cuba).

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**No Informado**

1115 Titulo: THE PERSPECTIVE FROM THE BASIC RESEARCH IN NEUROPHYSIOLOGY OF ERECTION RESPONSE

Adaikan P Ganesa (SINGAPUR)

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372 Titulo: WOMEN AND SEX TOYS

ADEOLA AGBEBIYI (ENGLAND) Kathryn HOYLE, Angel ZATORSKI. Barts and the London NHS Trust , UK Sh! Women's Erotic Emporium, UK.

WOMEN AND SEX TOYS IN SEX THERAPY

Therapeutic intervention for sexual problems in women frequently focusses on the emotional and psychological. Treatment and advice for men, focusses on the physical (sildenafil, pumps, technique). The use of vibrators, in both diagnosis and management of problems presented by women has been demonstrated to be effective (Berman and Berman 2000). Sex therapists particularly identified Sh! Womens Erotic Emporium as a therapeutically effective retail outlet for sex toys. "Medics call in experts from an erotic emporium to help cure flagging libido" (Hill, 2002 - Observer Newspaper). Analysis of local (London) referral patterns and qualitative feedback on referrals, and outcomes identified that store as being preferred to alternatives. Reasons for the preference included 1) store visits identified as disinhibiting; 2) neutralisation of negative images of "the sex shop"; 3) a specific focus on women's choices and desires 4) choice of non realistic toys Women receiving sex therapy should have a full range of treatment options made available. The effectiveness of appropriate simple interventions with sex toys can be influenced by the choice of retailer.

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373 Titulo: WOMEN AND DILDOS : MYTH VS REALITY

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The humble dildo has over time been viewed as an source of threat to male power, an object of ridicule, an impure and forbidden male identifier, and a source of pleasure The majority of the few dildo manufacturers with an International profile in the UK have cultural roots in a Lesbian or gay, yet all report "half of sales" to heterosexual couples.

Brief Interviews with female purchasers of strap-ons over a fixed time period were used to clarify this perception; to explore attitudes to the use of strap-ons; and factors influencing the decision to acquire a strap-on. The exploration of dildo in relation to sexual identity was also investigated.

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706 LA CONSULTA SEXOLÓGICA Y PSIQUIÁTRICA EN INTERNET:  
WWW.SEXOVIDA.COM, A TRAVÉS DE 590 DÍAS.

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Este artículo describe la experiencia y los hallazgos de 590 días de consultorio virtual a través de un sitio de Internet, [www.sexovida.com](http://www.sexovida.com), en las áreas de Sexología y Psiquiatría. Asimismo se describirá someramente la divulgación científica, hecha de manera interactiva, de contenidos de

dichas disciplinas, y aun otras, entre profesionales de la salud y visitantes legos.

Método: el estudio se realizó basándose en el análisis de 590 días desde el 18 de agosto de 2000 al 31 de marzo de 2002 donde hubo 44579 visitas de diversos países del mundo en un sitio de Internet, creado en Bs. As., Argentina. Se dividió en diversas secciones:

1. Sexología clínica
2. Educación sexual
3. Psiquiatría
4. Psicología
5. Auto-tests
6. Viagra
7. Medicina natural
8. Arte y cultura
9. Consultorio

En esta última sección se recabaron datos de consultas realizadas, tema de las mismas y sexo. Se estratificaron y tipificaron las diferentes consultas pudiendo extraerse resultados de las problemáticas, disfunciones sexuales y patologías psiquiátricas con mayor índice de consulta a través de esta página de Internet.

Resultados: de las visitas realizadas un 38% consultó a través del correo electrónico. De esas consultas las más frecuentes en Sexología (en muchos casos con más de un nivel de consulta) fueron: disfunciones (impotencia, eyaculación precoz, anorgasmias, deseo sexual hipoactivo, vaginismo, fobias sexuales) 52%; por temas relacionados con embarazo y anticoncepción 29%; menopausia 14%; Medicaciones favorecedoras de la respuesta sexual (en su uso en varones y también en mujeres) 21%; orgasmo 11%; problemas con anatomía genital 12%; identidad sexual 8%; conflictos de pareja 23%; varones vírgenes 7%; homosexualidad 8%; parafilias 3%; próstata 8%; otros 16%. Por Psiquiatría: depresión 45%; trastornos de ansiedad 38%; esquizofrenia 18%; enfermedad bipolar 7%; problemas sexuales por medicación psiquiátrica 21%; epilepsia 12%.

Conclusiones: se destaca el alto nivel de consulta en relación a los visitantes, muchas veces anónima y, según referencia de los mismos, siendo también la primera vez que consultaban por su problema, lo que permite inferir la enorme demanda de información y orientación necesaria en la población. Asimismo permite extrapolar datos para estudios epidemiológicos e intervenciones directas a través de la web incluida la derivación a Centros de atención.

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## 707 TITULO: SEXUALIDAD Y DEPRESIÓN

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Las disfunciones sexuales producidas por antidepresivos (IMAO, tricíclicos e ISRS) son relativamente comunes y pueden llevar a la no aceptación del fármaco o a la deserción del tratamiento. Además la depresión se la suela ligar con el deseo sexual hipoactivo, la disfunción eréctil y la anorgasmia. Pacientes medicados con diferentes antidepresivos consultan por disminución de la libido, retardo orgásmico (en ambos sexos), disfunción eréctil o menor lubricación vaginal. Esto puede agravarse en pacientes con historias previas de disfunciones sexuales y los psiquiatras deberían realizar una rigurosa historia clínica antes de iniciar un tratamiento. La incidencia de los diferentes antidepresivos, especialmente los ISRS, en la esfera sexual será enfatizada al igual que el manejo del profesional ante la aparición de estas reacciones adversas en el área sexual con intervenciones que van desde el suministro de información hasta la reducción de la dosis, el cambio del medicamento con otros antidepresivos (bupropion, tianeptina, mirtazapina) con menores efectos secundarios, el agregado de distintas medicaciones que neutralicen esos efectos adversos hasta la implementación de una terapia breve y focalizada y el uso del sildenafil cuando hubiere una disfunción eréctil. También se explicitará el uso de los ISRS y tricíclicos en: fobias sociales y sexuales, ataques de pánico, eyaculación precoz, vaginismo, y matrimonio no consumado; donde pueden ser beneficiosos combinados con terapias sexuales.

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## 708 TITULO: LOS VARONES VÍRGENES: ¿UNA FOBIA SEXUAL?

Autor: Adrián Sapetti, Centro Médico Sexológico, Bs. As., Argentina

En esta presentación se describe a los varones vírgenes como una variante de las fobias sexuales; se plantean las particulares formas de abordaje desde las terapias sexuales y la psicofarmacología, analizando los posibles niveles de intervención, ya que estas estructuras presentan peculiares maneras de vinculación y ciertas dificultades que se analizarán. Dentro del marco de las fobias sexuales se abordará la problemática de los varones vírgenes. Una manera de pensar el tratamiento de un paciente con características fóbicas sería pensarlo en etapas. Cada una de ellas presentará distintas dificultades y posibilitará determinadas intervenciones y no otras, en la medida que la capacidad de tolerar la angustia lo vaya permitiendo. Creemos que estos cuadros ameritan un abordaje específico, tanto diagnóstico como terapéutico, con técnicas precisas que acompañen a la posición teórica correspondiente. Para el profesional de la Psiquiatría y la Psicología sería importante el conocimiento de este tipo de pacientes, frecuente en la consulta sexológica, para su mejor manejo en la práctica clínica.

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634 Symposia 1: Violence and Sexual Health

Convener: WHO (Adriane Martin Hilber, RHR)

Facilitator: Dr Claudia Garcia Moreno, GWH

Topic: In this session, three multi-country studies on issues related to sexuality and violence will be presented followed by country examples. Discussion will focus on common interventions and strategies to prevent the different kinds of sexual violence.

Panelists:

- Ana Guezmes, Peru, WHO Multi Country Study on Violence
- Terrence Hull(\*\*), Australia, Multi Country Study on harmful sexual practices in South East

Asia,  
and

- To be determine (\*\*), representative from Indonesia to give case study.
- Carita Peltonen (\*), Nordic Council of Ministers on trafficking in the Baltic States; and
- To be determine (\*)d, representative from the Baltic States to give case study.

Funded by: WHO, the Nordic Council (\*), and Ford Foundation, Indonesia (\*\*)

Symposia 2& 3: Adolescent sexuality and sexuality education (extended time)

Convener: WHO/PAHO/Ford Foundation (Adepeju Olukoya, CAH and Dr Matti Maddaleno/Sarah Costa)

Facilitator: Dr. Adepeju Olukoya and Dr Matti Maddaleno.

Topic: In this session various aspects of adolescent sexuality and programming approaches will be discussed and explored. They will cover sexual development, evaluation of pregnancy and sexuality programs, adolescent boys, sexuality education

Panelists: - Dr Gary Barker (\*\*), (PROMUNDO),

- Dr Doug Kirby (ETR);

- Stella Cerruti \*\*

- Dr Nicky Esseit\*, Nigeria, (Health Action International – Sexual health education in Nigeria)

- Debra Tolman\*, USA, (University of San Francisco – Researcher on girl's sexuality)

- Caridad Teresita, Cuba (WHO supported researcher on adolescent sexuality)

- Luisa Alvarez Vazquez, Cuba (WHO supported researcher on adolescent sexuality)

Discussant: - Sarah Costa, Ford Foundation

Funded by: CAH, PAHO (\*\*), and Ford Foundation, New York (\*)

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1170 Titulo: PROFILE OF THE DEMAND OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION IN A RURAL DISTRICT

AFRICA MOGUEL LOPEZ, ESPAÑA; MATIAS JIMENEZ MENDEZ, ESPAÑA; MARIA JOSE MOGUEL LOPEZ, ESPAÑA; PEDRO PEREZ NARANJO, ESPAÑA; MANUEL VAZQUEZ CONTIOSO, ESPAÑA; MERCEDES CASADO MARTIN, ESPAÑA.

DESING: Restrospective longitudinal study on plaintiffs of EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION, year 2001.

INCLUSION CRITERIA: All the plaintiff of E.C. (313)

SOURCE OF DATA: Form Hiati is filled to the applicant.

ANALYSIS OF DATA: Descriptive methods and x 2 test for the hypothesis contrast.

RESULTS: 36,4% of the plaintiffs was adolescents. E.C. was requested for the first timw by 69.6% of the plaintiffs. In relation to the habitual contraceptive method, it was in 81,4% of the cases the preservative. The hours lapsed from the coitus of risk were in 34% of the cases between 10 and 19 hours.

CONCLUSIONS: The most frequent reason in application E.C. was the break of the preservative. With regard to the VIP significant differences are not observed. Since the program is implanted, the number of pregnancies in adolescents has decreased 30.7% with regard to the previous year.

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016 Titulo: EIGHT YEARS4WORK AT A SEXOLOGY CLINIC - A FOLLOW UP

Nombres: Agneta PERSSON (Sweden) Gull-Maj LARSSON (Sweden)

Resumen: The aim of this study is to describe development at a sexological clinic from the perspectives of both patients and therapists. The study will present the way in which sexual problems have changed with time and how the working model used by therapists has been adapted accordingly.

At the outset mainly two large groups could be observed &#8211; women aged 30-35 with insufficient sexual desire and men aged 55-66 with erection problems. Another group has emerged lately &#8211; young women of 20-25 years who feel pain during intercourse.

Sexual relationships are influenced by e g social, economic and cultural aspects. In society of today with both parties gainfully employed there are fewer chances of finding time to preserve and develop the relationship. The couple goes through many crucial periods in life influencing sexuality such as adolescence, parenthood, menopause, ageing and disease. It could prove important to obtain advice and support at an early stage of these periods.

The working model has changed with clinical experience resulting from work with different sexual problems and increasing competence which the therapists have gained through training. Therapies of today are mainly based on systems theory but include cognitive as well as gestalt therapy elements.

The study includes quantitative data such as gender, age distribution, sexual problem, problem duration and treatment period. A qualitative assessment is also given based on the follow-up dialogues peromed with the patients where they describe their experience of assistance, support and reduction of the sexual problem.

In the conclusion the importance of available sexological treatme nt will be discussed. Sexuality is of great importance to the couple in developing intimacy, solidarity and security in the relationship.

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575 Socio -sexual relationships among Disabled People Living in Institution or in the Community



Patrick de Colomby, Alain Giami (France)

#### Objectives

In 1999 and 2000, a national representative survey on disabilities has been conducted in France. The socio-sexual relationships of the disabled individuals living in institutions or in the community were investigated (living in a couple, having currently a sexual partner).

#### Methods

The analyses are based on the 12583 disabled persons aged 16 and more who answered the questionnaire in the institutions and the 12658 disabled persons aged 16 and more who answered the questionnaire in their own home. The analyses were carried out by statistical methods such as "Data analysis" and "Logistic regressions".

#### Results

Only 13 % of the respondents living in institutions declared to live in a couple or to have a sexual partner, versus 70 % of those who live in the community and 74 % of the French general population of the same age range. Disabled women living in institution seem more likely than men to declare having a sexual partner. This trend is never found among the disabled in the community and in the general population. It can be explained by the fact that there are more men living in these institutions than women. It is also possible that women are put down to a greater vulnerability in the institutional settings.

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#### 578 ATTITUDES OF FRENCH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS TOWARDS SEXUALITY

Sharman LEVINSON, Alain GIAMI (France)

#### Objectives

In France, General Practitioners do not receive any specific training in sexology while in medical school. Sexology is not yet a part of the curriculum. Consequently GP's have little preparation for communicating about sexual issues, or exploring patients complaints or other sexual problems presented. This leads to difficulties for the doctor in proposing appropriate treatments. This paper aims to describe and analyze general practitioners' attitudes and professional practices regarding sexual and reproductive health and in particular contraception, abortion, HIV infection, STIs, sexual dysfunction, and sexual abuse.

#### Methods

A qualitative pilot study was conducted among GP's working in the Paris region and in a province in western France. 14 in depth interviews were collected (8 men and 6 women).

Each interview took place in the GP's office and lasted approximately one hour. The tape-recorded interviews were transcribed and a discourse analysis was performed on narratives of visits to the doctor.

#### Results

The majority of the GPs who were interviewed did not consider sexual health to be an important issue in their daily practice in relation to other health problems. Sexual health is mainly treated when the GPs deal with reproductive issues (contraception and gynecological issues). Male and female GPs do not have the same practices. Male GPs appear more reluctant to deal with female sexual problems, whereas female GPs feel more comfortable in dealing with such issues. On the contrary male and female GPs seem more comfortable in dealing with male and female sexual dysfunction. This situation may be explained by the fact that GPs feel uncomfortable with the potential risk of the eroticizing of the doctor-patient relationship and the risk of being accused of sexual abuse.

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#### 663 SYMPOSIUM : SEXOLOGY AS A PROFESSION IN EUROPE : PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGE

Coordinator : Alain GIAMI (France)

Participants : A. FABRIZI (Italy), K. S. FUGL-MEYER (Sweden), O. KONTULA (Finland), E. KRISTENSEN (Denmark), R. PORTO (France), S. VALKAMA (Finland), K. WYLIE, (England).

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE SYMPOSIUM

The social organisation and the professional practice of sexologists are not very well known. A

European survey on sexology as a profession has been carried out in France, Sweden, United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, Italy, and Norway. The objective of the study was to:

- (1) identify the professional organizations of sexologists in each country,
- (2) estimate the number of sexologists working in each country
- (3) describe the socio-demographic characteristics of sexologists, their basic professional and academic training, their training and specialization in sexology, current practice in the field of sexology and attitudes and opinions towards sexuality and the practice of sexology.

The major results of this international study will be presented and discussed.

A major difference between France and other countries has been identified. In France about 2/3 of sexologists are physicians and men whereas this proportion is the opposite in the other countries.

More professions (including nurses, midwives, marital counselors) are involved in the professional practice of sexology in Sweden, Finland and England than in France.

The impact and consequences of the potential medicalization of sexology (higher in France and lower in other European countries), as well as the gender dimension of the profession will be discussed. Are we confronted to different models of sexology: male and medical sexology on one side, and female and non – medical on the other side?

**alain MARRACHE**

**No Informado**

1100 REPERCUSSION ON SEXUALITY OF THE TOOTH'S WHITENING AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SMILE.

Alain Marrache (France).

Study made on about 200 cases of individuals aged from 25 to 60 years old and are divided UP in 65 per cent of women and 35 per cent of men. Results: improvement of sexuality on more than 30 per cent of the studied population.

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733 Titulo: ITS/VHSIDA Y ADOLESCENCIA

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1172 Titulo: PERCEPTION OF THE CORPORAL IMAGE AND THEIR IMPACT IN THE SEXUAL ENJOYMENT

Alba Esperanza Garcma Lspez; Mixico  
Raquel del Socorro Guillin Riebeling, Mixico

The obesity represents an epidemic at world level. The corporal uneasiness is related with the influence of the Society in assuming a dominant corporal image associated with the health, the pleasure and the happiness (Wright and Whitehead, 1987; Stuhldreher and Ryan 1999; Patel and Schlundt, 2001). The study was carried out in 400 women obese habitants around of the FES Zaragoza UNAM, The purpose of this investigation was to study as the pattern it is perceived and carried out in the daily one and in couple's relationship, through questionnaire. It is described method, results, discussion and references.

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085 Titulo: MANIFESTACIONES DE LA SEXUALIDAD EN LA CANCION VALLENATA

Nombres: ALDA MARIA PEREZ

Resumen:

Resumen

La dimensin sexual del ser impregna todo su accionar, nada que el hombre piense y haga esta desligado de su condicisn sexual, para demostrar esta tesis se ha escogido la Cancisn Vallenata

como muestra del folclore colombiano, para que sea ella la vocera de las manifestaciones como amor, deseo, excitación, erotismo, placer y romances, temas que estructuran la esencia cultural del paseo, la puya el son y el merengue, los cuatro aires Vallenatos que acompañados de caja, guaracha y acordeón le dan la calidad, sabor y ritmo al folclore colombiano.

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434 Titulo: BREAST SURGERY IN SEX REASSIGNMENT

Aldo FELICI (Italy), Giorgio MAGGIULLI (Italy), Giuliana SCIORTINO (Italy), Marco FELICI (Italy), Livia PUCCIO (Italy).

Breast augmentation and subcutaneous mastectomy are the most frequent secondary operations in gender reassignment surgery.

Since 1992 forty-two breast augmentations have been performed in patients undergoing male to female gender reassignment. The age range was 20 to 30 years. Anatomical, textured, silicon implants with a volume from 250 to 350 cc were used. A periareolar approach was used in three cases. An axillary approach in two and the rest were approached via an inframammary incision leaving a 4 to 5 cm scar. All implants were placed in a subglandular pocket. There were no major post-operative complications in our series. Most of our patients have been pleased with the aesthetic result after augmentation and the only visible mark has been the scar in the inframammary fold.

In female to male patients, gender reassignment involves a subcutaneous mastectomy. In most cases this involved multiple stages due to the size of the breasts. To avoid extensive scars, mastectomy was carried out through a 'round block' approach. Fifty-eight patients have been treated with this technique. A periareolar incision is made followed by circumareolar de-epithelialisation in order to decrease the size of the nipple-areola complex. The breast tissue is then removed through a semicircular incision in the upper part of the de-epithelialised area. If big volumes are to be removed, it is preferable to leave a small inferior pedicle to augment the blood supply to the nipple. Three to six months later the residual breast tissue is removed and the periareolar scar is revised as needed. Liposuction and lipofilling were also useful to correct

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437 Titulo: PHALLOPLASTY WITH SUPRAPUBIC FLAP

Aldo FELICI (Italy), Giorgio MAGGIULLI (Italy), Loredana CAVALIERI (Italy), Marco FELICI (Italy)

The ideal phalloplasty would create a sensate neophallus with the proper dimensions and shape in one stage. With this neophallus the patient would be able to micturate while standing with good flow and no spraying. He would also have full erogenous sensibility and would be able to use the neophallus for sexual intercourse. Unfortunately, there is no single technique available today which can meet those requirements. Instead, we have found it necessary to follow multiple operative steps to achieve more modest results. These steps are outlined below: Step 1 Insertion of abdominal skin expanders + depilation of neourethral donor site

Step 2 40 to 60 days later hysterectomy + oophorectomy + phalloplasty + neourethroplasty no urethral meatus anastomosis

Step 3 3 months later neourethra to urethral meatus anastomosis

Step 4 3 months later scrotoplasty + inflatable penile prosthesis insertion. This multi-stage approach is modified from Pryor and uses flaps of pre-expanded suprapubic skin that are tubed. This allowed us to construct a urethra with a good calibre together with a neophallus of sufficient size to allow subsequent insertion of a penile prosthesis. Using a skin expander in the abdomen not only increased the area of skin available for neophallus construction but also prevented the frequent complication (e.g. delayed healing due to excessive tension and distal flap necrosis) through the 'delay phenomenon'. We report the results of our experience in using this approach in 47 cases.

**alejandra MEGLIOLI**

**No Informado**

407 Titulo: THE INTEGRATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH YOUTH EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA, Alejandra MEGLIOLI ( U.S.A)

Alejandra Meglioli (USA)

Many services providers in LAC are using information technology to improve youth's knowledge and attitudes related to SRH. IPPF/WHR member associations are becoming pioneers in the promotion of youth SRH through the utilization of such emerging technology as cyber centers, web sites, interactive multimedia CD ROMs programs, email counseling services and various chip-based technologies. IPPF/WHR initiated a project to gather information about how projects have been developed, how the projects are linked to youth SRH and how effective the projects have been in achieving their objectives. This presentation is about the following case studies: APROFA in Chile developed the Rock and Males Roles CD Rom that addresses the problem of machismo and gender based violence; INPPARES (Peru) developed an integrated STI and HIV/AIDS prevention program for use in secondary schools.; ADS (El Salvador) set up a cyber center in its San Salvador library that provides low-cost internet access to youth with recommendations for web sites on sexual and reproductive health; and APROFAM (Guatemala) implemented a mechanical baby adoption program with "Baby think it over" dolls to give young people the opportunity to experience some of the implications associated with childbearing and single parenting.

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408 Titulo: IPPF/WHR INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCES IN YOUTH SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN PERU

Alejandra Meglioli (USA)

INPPARES, IPPF/WHR's Peruvian affiliate, has a history of working on youth SRH. INPPARES knew that the needs of youth living in peripheral areas of Lima were not being met. As a result, they created YES! (Ya Estoy Seguro), small stations located in parks and plazas in four neighborhoods of Lima. The stations were designed by youth to offer peers a place to go to resolve problems and to receive information about SRH topics. YES! stations aim to link youth with INPPARES' local clinics. In this presentation you will learn about the YES! approach to providing SRH information to youth. The objectives were to strengthen the capacity of INPPARES to offer quality services to youth; increase the participation of youth within the institution; increase the availability of IEC materials for youth; and improve knowledge, attitudes and practices related to SRH among youth. Youth participated in all phases of the project, a strategy used to ensure the specific needs of youth were met. YES! stations are operated and managed by youth educators who offer counseling to individuals, couples and groups on sexuality, family planning, violence and SRH. A multimedia area in each stations offers the use of educational CD-ROMs designed by INPPARES youth. YES! stations make the link between information and clinical services through a referral system with INPPARES clinics. Evaluation is an essential element of the project. Project personnel and evaluation staff work together, making changes to activities based on project data. Several methods have been used to evaluate the project, including a baseline and final survey, periodic pre- and post-tests in the stations, service statistics in the stations and clinics, and a mystery client studies.

**alejandra MEGLIOLI**

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409 Titulo: IPPF/WHR INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCES IN YOUTH SRH IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Alejandra Meglioli (USA)

Adolescent sexual and reproductive health is an area of critical concern in the Dominican Republic. PROFAMILIA, the IPPFWHR affiliate in the Dominican Republic has been working with youth in a SRH peer education project. The goal of the neighborhood-based youth peer education project is to improve and strengthen community knowledge and services for youth sexual and reproductive health, with an emphasis on pregnancy and HIV/STI prevention. This presentation will show how this project is carried out, its successes and failures. The project works in schools with youth, teachers, administrators, and parents; partners with other organizations for volunteer recruitment; provides systematic and ongoing training for peer educators; distributes condoms through peer educators; and supports peer educators in developing new areas for their work in the community. The project provides youth, leaders, parents, and teachers with sexuality education through peer educators who work in the neighborhoods where they live and work providing them with sexual

and reproductive health education, counseling, and referrals to PROFAMILIA's youth clinic. They distribute contraceptives, including condoms, spermicides, and contraceptive pills. The youth teams work with sports groups, cultural clubs, churches, and neighborhood associations to reach youth.

Thousands of Dominican youth have been reached through the project. The project works with adults to sensitize them to the importance of youth sexual and reproductive health. Evaluation results show that the youth peer education project is an effective strategy for providing youth with information and services on sexual and reproductive health.

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589 Youth Peer Education Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Nombres: Aleksandar Bodiroza - USA; Alanna Armitage - USA, Srdjan Stakic - USA

Resumen: The UN Interagency Group (IAG) on Young People's Health Development and Protection for Europe and Central Asia is a policy and strategy task force, which provides technical advice and support to building comprehensive and sustainable approaches for programming on young people's health and development. The IAG has implemented joint workplans on peer education, life skills education and youth friendly services. Peer Education on Sexual and Reproductive Health is widely used strategy to address health education, especially in the area of HIV/AIDS prevention for IDUs. In its attempts to foster the development of peer education, as a starting point the IAG conducted a Stocktake of peer education initiatives in 27 countries in the region. A total of 158 initiatives have been identified, which is confirmation of the increasing use of this strategy and the potential of good practice to build upon. This initial assessment revealed a need for broadening peer education from a strategy that focuses on providing information to one that addresses behavior change interventions through skills building, participatory training methodologies and community mobilization. At the same time, this assessment demonstrated the need for support in developing the skills to enhance programme quality, inter-programme coordination, and sharing of experience and information. The Stocktake has been a foundation on which to: organise five sub-regional peer education-training workshops for 147 peer education trainers and managers from 27 countries; one advanced training for trainers; start regional networking activities through the virtual network that links 59 key youth NGOs and 121 members from the region who are active peer educators; and strengthen national networks and in-country peer education activities.

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026 Dyspareunia and Vulvar Vestibulitis Syndrome : how to clinically address previously untreatable pain

A.Graziottin\* & E.Vincenti °

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Introduction: Introital pain is a critical feature in dyspareunia caused by Vulvar Vestibulitis Syndrome (VVS), a heterogeneous, multisystemic and multifactorial disease which involves biological, psychosexual and relational factors (Graziottin, 2001). Increasing data suggest that lowering of the central pain threshold and increasing peripheral pain input are the leading factors causing the worsening of pain (and dyspareunia) in VVS. Treatment is addressed to reduce first the precipitating infectious diseases like candida and gardnerella (less frequently Papillomaviruses –HPV- or herpes) that concur to the nociceptive dimension of pain. Pain relief is then based on: 1) self massage and/or electromyographic feed-back to reduce the defensive, reactive, myalgic tension of the pelvic floor; 2) tricyclic antidepressants; 3) surface electroanalgesia, to reduce the hyperalgesic introital feelings; these three all being first line non invasive treatments; 4) vestibulectomy is recommended when the conservative treatment has failed. Shift from nociceptive to neuropathic pain is a critical worsening step in VVS pain. The ganglion impar (GI) is a solitary retroperitoneal structure located just at the level of the sacroccygeal junction and marks the termination of the paired paravertebral sympathetic chains. Pain arising from disorders of the visceral and somatic structures within the pelvis and perineum, including VVS, travels to the GI, that may be considered a critical pelvic pain center. Plancarte (1990) introduced the presacral block of ganglion impar as an alternative means of managing intractable perineal pain specially to those

with significant sympathetic component. Location and characteristics of VVS chronic pain raised the hypothesis that a specific antalgic treatment focused on reducing the pain input travelling through the GI as well as the systemic pain vulnerability might significantly reduce pain perception in VVS patients

Aim of the study: Combined therapy with oral gabapentin, an anticonvulsant useful against neuropathic pain, and repeated anesthetic neural blocks of ganglion impar, is proposed by the presenting Authors as a second line treatment to reduce VVS neuropathic pain.

Patients and method: Preliminary results concern 11 cases (age 21-45), with chronic VVS (lasting 18-92 months) and severe intolerable pain with which all previous treatment had failed: 5 had vestibulectomy elsewhere with persisting and/or worsening pain, 6 had failed to have any benefit from tricyclic antidepressant, biofeed-back and/or electroanalgesia. All patients were followed up for 6 months. Gabapentin is initially administered at 100 mg x 3 /die and gradually increased up to 400 mg x 3 /die.. After the first month of treatment, a mean reduction of 30% of initial vulvodynia is reached. When repeated anesthetic blocks of ganglion impar (one block every three weeks for about four months) is associated with oral gabapentin, initial pain may be reduced up to 90%.

Results: all but one patient reported a significant reduction in their pain, with a complete disappearance of pain in five, marked improvement in three and mild in two. Further experience will suggest: 1) if oral gabapentin and ganglion impar block may be considered as a useful second-line treatment for pain control in VVS patients who had failure with all available treatment; 2) when and how different pain treatments should be integrated in the sexological approach to the complex issue of dyspareunia.

Graziottin A. Clinical approach to dyspareunia. Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 27:489-501, 2001

Plancarte R, Amescua C, Patt RB. Presacral blockade of the ganglion impar (ganglion of Walther). Anesthesiology 73:A751, 1990

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**028 SKIN AGEING, HORMONES AND SEXUALITY**

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President of the International Society for the Study of Women's Sexual Health (ISSWSH)

Skin ageing is perceived as a critical impairing factor for women's sexuality and sensuality: hormone loss, sun-ageing and genetic factors all contribute to the increase of wrinkles and loss of skin and mucosal components: collagen, elastin, subcutaneous trophism, mucopolisaccarides, sebaceous secretion, including pheromones. The powerful role of hormones depends on the skin being a multi-systemic organ with a complex hormone-modulated functioning: receptors for oestrogens, androgens and progesterone are located in its different components. Skin has a neuroectodermic origin and it is the body's largest organ. More importantly, it has the largest brain representation. Due to its location and its rich communication with the brain, the skin is a prominent organ of relation through the sense of touch. The skin is our "multisensory identity card", not only for the unique design of the digital print. The skin-dress maintains life-long the written and visible memory of our life: its characteristics and texture reveal our age, our life-styles - particularly related to sun-exposure and skin care, but also quality of nutrients and stress levels - and the quality of our health. The type and characteristics of facial wrinkles add further information to our personality and attitudes towards life. In women it also indicates the presence or loss of sexual hormones and suggests hormonal disorders. For example, androgen excess leads to acne, hypertrichosis and/or frank hirsutism, affecting not only the skin's appearance but also the body image and self-perception. In the same way, oestrogen loss deprives the skin of a vital lymph. However, hormonal replacement therapy (HRT) may dramatically diminish the ageing impact of the menopause on the skin's appearance. Changes of skin pH, mirroring a more general trend to body relative acidity as age increases, and changes in sweat and sebaceous secretion, including pheromones, that dramatically decrease after the menopause, change the olfactory identity of the skin, specifically modifying the "scent of a woman" so typical of the fertile age. The sweat and sebaceous gland secretion of feromones -sexual and non-sexual- is indeed a most powerful drive of couple and social behaviours. Changes in texture, hydration, relative percentage of collagen, elastin and matrix, quantity and quality of sebaceous secretion also change the touch-identity of the skin over time, particularly after the menopause if HRT is not prescribed.. In intimacy, the taste of kisses and of the skin itself add another key to the perception of uniqueness that different sensory organs perceive in a holistic perception: "that" specific identity and, specifically, "that" sexual identity. Eroticism has



multisensory roots: hormone-dependent changes in sensory organs affect the sexual function in still unsuspected ways.

As a multisystemic organ, the skin's health depends upon the integrity and function of the mesodermic structures - fibroblasts, collagen, elastin and matrix - and vessels that represent the highways carrying nutrients and taking away toxins; of the neuroectodermic derivatives, epidermis and mucosae, including the integrity of the thousands of nerve endings that carry the multiple information moving back and forth from the skin to the brain and viceversa; of the immunitary system that has its most delicate frontier in the skin. As a complex multisystemic organ, the skin mirrors the health status of an individual, in its dynamic interplay between biological and psychosexual factors. It has oestrogen receptors, alpha and, mostly, beta, progestins and androgen receptors: it is a target organ of sexual hormones, in all its components. The hormonal climacteric changes may have a deep impact on skin biology and function, on skin morphology and appearance, on collagen, elastin and extracellular matrix content, on peripheral nerve functioning, on skin vessels, on sweat and sebaceous glands secretion, and on hair distribution. All these changes, rooted in the biology of sexual hormones, may have a tremendous impact on female sexual identity, female sexual function and sexual relationship. Skin is indeed a sexual organ. It conveys powerful signals of attraction - visual, olfactory, taste and tactile - and transmits complex sensual and sexual messages to the brain.

The impact and significance of pre- and post-menopausal changes of sexual hormones on skin and mucosae biology and functions, and their implications for women's sexuality, are increasingly being investigated and understood. The synergistic role of a well-tailored low-dose adjustable HRT in maintaining a better trophism of skin and mucosae, and the specific role of androgens in improving genital sexual response across and beyond the menopause will be finally discussed.

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568 Titolo: Sexuality In Pregnancy

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**Background**

Pregnancy is a critical transitional period in women's life. It requires a deep restructuring of the former status, from the biologic, psychologic and social point of view, with variables effect on sexuality. Female sexual identity is split between maternal and sexual components and the dynamic adjustment between intimacy and parenthood is not always easy to be modulated. The few studies which investigated the sexual changes in pregnancy reported a mild and a dramatic decrease of sexual activity respectively in the first and third trimester of pregnancy. Aim of the study. Primary end-point was to evaluate sexual changes across the three pregnancy trimesters, focusing on libido, arousal, orgasm, satisfaction and frequency of sexual intercourse. Secondary end-point was to evaluate the impact of specific variables on sexual activity during pregnancy itself. Material and methods

191 women, who attended the Center of Psycho Prophylaxis and Obstetric Physiology at the Department of Gynecology (University of Florence) were evaluated from september first, 2001 to may 30, 2002. A semistructured questionnaire was evaluated in a rigorously anonymous form. Statistical analysis was carried out utilizing the McNemar test for paired variables and the chi2 per trend. Factorial analysis and correlational analysis with Pearson coefficients to evaluate possible correlations among the considered variables and the behavioural changes across pregnancy was finally carried out. Results All the sexual variables showed a significant reduction across pregnancy, frequency being the most affected in the transition between the second and the third trimester. Most significant inhibiting factors included: 1) physical problems pregnancy -related; 2) sexual disfunctions in the third trimester, which appear to affect satisfaction most; 3) perception of fetal movements; 4) fears (51.31% of women are afraid of having an abortion, objectively motivated in a minority of cases (13.33% reported a threatened abortion and 16.19% a previous abortion) whilst subjective fears (I do not want to hurt the child) were reported in 37.15% of cases; 5) partner's influence on sexual activity across pregnancy (63% of partner are afraid of "hurting" the child during coitus). The most significant enhancer of sexual satisfaction during pregnancy was the importance of sexuality for the couple. A critical evaluation emerged on the gynecologist's role, who actively mentioned sexual issues in 16,35% of cases only. 45,55 % of women reported of having actively asked themselves.

## Conclusions

Researches on pregnancy and sexuality have produced contradictory results. Women's sexuality seems to be modulated more by psychological and cultural reasons than from biological ones. An increasing attention to sexual issues during medical consultations, even during pregnancy is urgently needed. Communication skills about sexuality should improve in the practicing obstetrician to address the silent needs of pregnant women's and their partners. Further research is needed to confirm these data, actively including partner's sexual perception and subjective feelings

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414 Titulo: INTEGRATING SCREENING AND SERVICES FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE WITHIN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS IN LAC

Alessandra C. GUEDES (USA)

A growing body of research documents the impact of gender-based violence (GBV) on women's sexual and reproductive health. Research also highlights the potential for health providers to offer a critical contact point for detecting violence and referring women to appropriate interventions. Many knowledge gaps and challenges remain, however, including how to integrate the issue of GBV into reproductive services in ways that are feasible, acceptable, provide measurable benefits to victims and are cost-effective or sustainable. These challenges are even greater in resource-poor settings that lack extensive community services or adequate law enforcement. In the past four years several IPPF/WHR Affiliates in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Peru and Venezuela, have launched pilot efforts to integrate the issue of GBV into clinics providing sexual and reproductive health services. The IPPF/WHR Regional Office has been coordinating this multi-country effort to develop and implement a standardized set of tools, protocols and evaluation instruments. A series of qualitative and quantitative evaluations have been carried out over the past four years. This presentation will (1) describe the design and implementation of services, tools and evaluation strategies, (2) present baseline and final knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) data from providers, and (3) discuss the results of efforts to field test tools, increase screening levels and implement GBV referrals and services in four Affiliates.

Learning objectives: -1. To recognize the impact of violence on women's sexual and reproductive health (SRH).-2. To identify partnership strategies between SRH programs and community organizations working on advocacy, social services and legal aspects of gender-based violence. 3- To describe the results and lessons learned from a multi-country effort to integrate and evaluate screening and services for GBV within SRH services in resource-poor settings.

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421 Titulo: LOOKING FOR A TALL, DARK, MACHO MAN ... SEXUAL-ROLE BEHAVIOUR VARIATIONS ACCORDING TO PARTNER CHARACTERISTICS IN LATINO GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN.

Alex Carballo-Diéguez, Ph.D.1(USA). Curtis Dolezal, Ph.D.1(USA) Luis Nieves, MSW2(USA). Francisco Díaz, MD1(USA).Carlos Decena, MA1(USA).Ivan Balan, Ph.D.1(USA)

1 HIV Centre for Clinical and Behavioural Studies at New York State Psychiatric Institute and Columbia University, New York City, US. 2 University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras. Resumen: Latino gay and bisexual men (N=294) were asked to indicate their likelihood of adopting the insertive (activo) or receptive (pasivo) roles in oral and anal sex according to partner's characteristics. The results show that gender stereotypes of masculinity and femininity play an important role in the sexual behaviour of this population. Versatile individuals report higher likelihood of taking a pasivo sexual role when they perceive a sexual partner as being more masculine than themselves based on his appearing more macho, more aggressive, taller, endowed with a bigger penis, more handsome, or darker skinned. By contrast, respondents report more likelihood of taking an activo role when the partner is perceived as more effeminate, less aggressive, shorter, endowed with a smaller penis, less handsome, or of lighter skin colour. Nevertheless, the results of a focus group showed that, although gender stereotypes play an important generic role, contextual and emotional circumstances may significantly affect sexual-role behaviour in specific cases.



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050 Titulo: Asoplanex

La Asociación para la Planificación y la Educación Sexual (Asoplanex) es una ONG sin ánimo de lucro integrada por un grupo interdisciplinario de profesionales que ayuda a los jóvenes de la región del Eje Cafetero, en el suroeste de Colombia, mediante un programa preventivo e innovador de educación en Salud Sexual y Reproductiva. El programa se estableció partiendo del reconocimiento de que con frecuencia los embarazos en las mujeres son debidos a la falta de orientación en el manejo de los distintos métodos anticonceptivos, y a la falta de planeación de proyectos para sus vidas. Los contenidos temáticos desarrollados han girado alrededor de la educación, capacitación y orientación en aspectos concernientes a la personalidad, la sexualidad humana y la formación de una paternidad y maternidad responsables. Así, los jóvenes del Eje Cafetero, a través de AsoPlanex han aprendido a conscientizarse de sus posibilidades al explorarse, educarse y reconocerse como seres humanos capaces de controlar y moldear sus vidas. En sus programas AsoPlanex combina el saber científico con la imaginaria popular desmitificada, y crea espacios para la experiencia, como: Convivencias Juveniles, Jornadas Preventivas, Campañas Educativas y Talleres Terapéuticos. AsoPlanex responde a las crecientes necesidades de capacitación en la comunidad juvenil y busca contribuir a mediano y largo plazo al desarrollo social, cultural y económico de la región mediante sus acciones continuas de educación directa e indirecta de gran cobertura para la población gracias a la aplicación de módulos pedagógicos y didácticos, a los medios de comunicación, al diseño y edición de material, al aporte investigativo y otros.

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650 Titulo: SEXUAL EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN WITH A PHYSICAL DISABILITY/ A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Alfons VANSTEENWEGEN (Belgium)

The sexual experience of 167 women was compared: 82 women who suffered from a physical disability; 85 women free of physical impairment. Each participant filled out an extensive questionnaire (Frenken and Vennix). Areas investigated were sexual acceptance, psychosexual stimulation, sexual motivation and general sexual satisfaction. Conclusions appear to be that women with a disability have a more rejective attitude towards sexuality, less sexual knowledge and less experience with intercourse. They are less satisfied with their sexual experience. No difference was found with regard to sexual desire and phantasy; likewise both groups share equal sexual motivation when actively living in a sexual relationship.

Prof.dr. Alfons Vansteenwegen, (1941), Ph.D, M.A. Sexology, Psychologist, Couple-sex therapist, is President of the Institute of Family and Sexuality Studies of the Catholic University of Leuven-Belgium and Head of the Couples Communication Center of the University Clinics of Leuven. He is also author of books about couple relationships (Amor: palabra de accion, Lumen, Buenos Aires; Liebe ein Tätigkeitswort, Claudius, Munich; Vivere l'amore, Milano, San Paolo) and couple/sex therapy. He teaches systems and communication therapy and sexology and is head of postgraduate training in family, couples and sex therapy.

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514 TITULO : GENTE JOVEN SEXUAL HEALTH PROGRAM

ALFONSO LOPEZ JUAREZ (Mexico)

In the area of sexual health and education for youth, Mexfam has been a leader not only in Mexico, but internationally as well. Mexfam's youth program, known as GENTE JOVEN, or young people is widely recognized as a success story in the field. The program works by linking community-based, school-based and medical components to ensure that young people attain

access to information and services necessary for sexual health. The objetivos of the programa are threefold

a)to disseminate a new vision of sexuality

b)to decrease the number of teen pregnancies ,and

c)to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections. Trough the Gente Joven Program Mexfam promotoes a new vision of sexuality geared toward ensuring sexual health for all based on the values of love and affection ,gender equity and respect and responsibility.This vision promotes the enjoyment of sexual health without necessarily linking it to reproductive functions,respecting individuals ´ decision whether and when to have children. In this work we presents ours experiences of more than 10 years with been realism the aplication of this

**alfonso MENDEZ**

**No Informado**

### 031 GROUP ON AFFECTIVE AND SEXUAL LIFE

Resumen: Persons with intellectual disability are likely to be exposed three or four times more to sexual abuse than the so-called "normal" population. Moreover, the persons (ID) have more difficulties in making known their affective and sexual needs to their environment.

Taking these considerations into account, we set up a mixed group (6/8 people) proposed to adults having a double diagnostic of both intellectual disability and general psychiatric troubles. This group consists of a closed group, of 20 weekly sessions, taking place in the UPDM out-patients section.

The group was led by two therapists together with an observer.

Our aim is to give an information in affective and sexual matter, but also to permit the patients to enjoy a better self image of their body, a better relationship with the partner on the affective and sexual point of view.

Our approach is psycho-educative with pedagogical considerations, but also enhancing the verbal personal exchange. We note an improvement on the quality of affective and sexual attitude, as referred by participants.

The participants' regularity, their interest in the fields treated, their appreciation of the possibility to talk about their intimate life with respect and dignity, their desire to know and to know-how, shows that this groupal approach is effective.

The results on self esteem, following the Weistein test (1984), highlight that the self-image of participants (auto-evaluation), as well as the image that they think is shown to others (hetero-evaluation), are significantly more positive in post-test than in pre-test.

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### 1153 HUMAN RIGHT AND MULTIETHNICITY IN THE CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

AUTHORS: ALFREDO GALASSO; PINA PALMERI; MARIKA VENUTI; LALAGE MORMILE AND NINO PALERMO

Human Rights and multiethnicity in the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union  
The Charter of Fundamental Rights of European Union can be considered an answer to complexes problems caused from a society no more homogeneous from an ethnic point of view and strongly subjected by the inputs of the technology development.

The growing social relevance of the question multiethnic is forcing strategic interventions able to single out the problems about cultural identity, inter ethnic relationships and about the coexistence of differences.

The coexistence in the same territory of people of different cultures causes the possible clash between different interests each deserving protections, like the right of individual identity and other rights.

The multiethnic question seems to resolve itself in this difficult contrast between the necessity, felled by European Community, of a general and universal reconnaissance of the humans rights

independently from citizenship and the necessity to preserve own identity founded on values like the respect for the human physical integrity and the equality between every person in particular between men and women.

The growing presence in Europe of people belonged to others cultures like Islamic one imposes to the jurist the necessity to find out some principles able to resolve the possible conflict based on a different idea of the human rights.

For example, how to rule diffused practise like the female genetic mutilations, also perpetuate in the name of the cultural identity, or legal institutes like repudiations and polygamy into a juridical system founded on others values?

On the other hand the explicit reconnaissance of some rights (as the rights of the child and the rights of the elderly) and the prevision of some precise prohibitions (the prohibitions of eugenic practises and the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings) expression of the development of the general conscience in a more complex society (from the ethnic, technologic and scientific point of view) never expressed in a explicit way neither into the European Constitution nor into the Convention for the safeguard of the human rights – requires a checking on the effective of decree and connected protection techniques.

The research wants to check up , through the reconnaissance of normative and jurisprudential data, if the community dimension is able to guarantee a more intensive protection than the one offered from the single legal system in the prospect of human rights universal achievement. That means the reconnaissance of fundamental rights to every man and every women, without discriminations based on citizenship, race and sex; effective protection to achieve though the prevision of suitable instruments; accessible justice.

From this point of view the Charter of Fundamental Rights puts to every human science researcher a first question that that take origin from its innovative peculiarity and from the fact that it bonds the State of the Union.

The Community bodies gave to the Charter the garment of a solemn declaration that is relevant from a political point of view but no from a legal almost until now, also if they have affirmed their will to guarantee its application.

For this reason we have to reflect on the following two matters: firstly about the real contents of these new rights and of the human rights into the multiethnic society; secondly if the State adhesion of the Charter can be considered only a political promise or, on the contrary, it determines the born of new situations having a legal relevance legitimating the practise and the right to proceed for the respect of these new rights.

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1200 SEXUAL ABUSE, FAULTY ALLEGAHAN.

A. Abdel Fattah (France).

I will presente cases of "sexually abused" women, but after medical and legal investigations, we discovered that there are not sexual violence neither sexual aggression. One of the most important factor for sexologist to be vigilant under benzodiazepine therapy patients.

This problem is not new but there is not enough study to deal with this syndrome  
3 situations and many recomendations to help tharapists to detect it and prevent it.

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227 FROM SEXUAL ABUSE TO DRUG ADDICTION: BODY AS AN OBJECT.

Authors' full names and country : Alice CASTRO (Portugal), Graça AREIAS (Portugal), Luis CANAVARRO (Portugal)

Abstract : The authors face the challenging problem of early sexual abuse in drug addicts, with a special focus on neuro-biological, affective, relational and behavioural changes.

From the data obtained some keys came to light:

- 1- The relation linking sexual abuse and the familiar/social environment creates a vulnerability towards the abuse of drugs.
- 2- Drug abuse will act as an anesthetic of the emotions and feelings, blocking the capability of the trauma's elaboration.
- 3- The drug abuse then arises as an escape, since the pleasure is no longer attained through

affective and relational events, to be reached only through chemically induced sensations.  
4- In those addicts, sexuality becomes deeply changed, no longer integrated in the affective life, reducing the body to an object, and the drug-abuse/sexuality turns into an action, both inside and against the body itself.

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593 Titulo: IMAGINING SEXUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN: BEYOND PROTECTION

Alice M. MILLER (U.S.A.)

Sexuality, rights, representation, innocence, policy.

This paper examines contemporary efforts to imagine "sexual rights," particularly for women.

Drawing on advances in human rights advocacy in

both sexuality and women's rights, the paper analyzes the divergent histories behind new efforts to craft "sexual rights" and "women's rights."

The paper suggests that inability to conceptualize women's rights regarding sexuality as anything other than protection from violence (i.e., a

protectionist framework) can be remedied by engagement with ethnographic data about the complexity of women's sexual cultures, their varied

experiences of empowerment and subjugation, and their relationship to other groups who are attempting to imagine and advance sexual rights.

For several decades, women's human rights groups have focused on reducing violence and abuse, especially in regard to sexuality. Advocates' engagement with the formal human rights

system, however, rests on legal and theoretical

frameworks that are protectionist in nature, that is, they aim at protecting vulnerable women from moral and social danger. Despite these limitations,

women's advocacy groups have seized human rights instruments as the most available, even best tool. The paper also examines a seeming paradox: how advocacy efforts to remedy sexual

violence are bedeviled by under-protection

(the inability to identify and remedy a wide range of reduced sexual rights) and overprotection (the tendency to ensure safety by imposing protection

rather than empowering women), with differential and discriminatory impacts on women across race, nationality and age.

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353 RAPE: AS A QUESTION OF GENDER

Alicia CORTEJARENA (Argentina)

The objective of this paper is to discuss about the influence of the gender in the rape.

Rape is a problem affecting millions of women throughout the world, and diverse factors operate in the social, cultural and economic contexts.

Many erroneous conceptions exist about the victims of sexual assault and her attackers which are related to sociocultural patterns of perception of the sexual roles of men and women and other

social stereotypes. Inside the set of practices of violence to which the women are submitted, the sexual violence, in its different expressions, is one of the most silenced. The studies show that a

small percentage (about 15 %) of the victims of sexual assault requests help. The rape constitutes the extreme demonstration of the devaluation of the woman, of the lack of respect for her human

rights and self-determination.

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354 Titulo: THE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AFTER RAPE

Alicia CORTEJARENA (Argentina)

Rape, often defined as any unwanted sexual penetration of any part of the body, is a devastating crime. Some women are badly physically injured, some contract HIV/AIDS or another Sexually Transmitted Infections (STD) and some become pregnant. But the emotional trauma can be worse

than any physical injury. The lives of women who are raped are forever changed physical, cognitive and emotionally. It is necessary to join the resources to give an integral assistance to the victims. Existing programs of physical care and of psychological follow-up to help in her social reinsertion. The objective is to present the work experience in which, by means of individual interviews, of group and specially with her couple the woman violated is accompanied in the process of recovery of a full sexuality.

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#### 505 PREVENTION OF HIV AND OTHERS SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI) FOLLOWING SEXUAL EXPOSURE

Alicia CORTEJARENA (Argentina), Angela BEN (Argentina)

The aim of this study is to describe the characteristics of the persons who consulted in order to ask HIV/STIs post exposure prophylaxis, after a high-risk sexual contact. This prospective study involved 120 patients separated in two groups: sexual assault and others sexual exposure (unprotected sex, condom failure) who were attended between July/01 and June/02 in the Outpatient Division of Muñiz Hospital (the only hospital dedicated to infectious diseases in our city). Physical medical care and psychological support were offered. Standard questionnaire was used.

For victims of recent rape (< 72 hours) HIV and STI prophylaxis as well as contraception were proposed systematically. Subjects were serological, clinical and psychological follow-up six months. Comparative evaluation, between both groups was realized. We analyzed: sex, age, delay to consultation, HIV antibody testing, STI screening, hepatitis B immunization, type of antiretroviral treatment prescribed, tolerance and adherence, prophylaxis STI, pregnancy and safety lab studies.

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#### 738 Titulo: LA DINAMICA PROFESOR ALUMNO EN EL AMBITO ESCOLAR SUSTENTADA EN UNA PEDAGOGIA DE LA DIVERSIDAD Y LA EQUIDAD

Alicia Gonzalez (Cuba)

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#### 739 Titulo: HACIA UNA NUEVA ETICA HUMANISTA PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LAS RELACIONES ENTRE EL HOMBRE Y LA MUJER EN LOS ALBORES DEL MILENIO

Alicia Gonzalez (Cuba)

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#### 265 Titulo: SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY OF MALE PEDOPHILES (To be part 3 of 4 in a workshop by Beth Israel Medical Center Department of Psychiatry)

Nombres: Alisa Shakhverdi (U.S.A.), Lisa J. Cohen (U.S.A.), Soenke Boettger (U.S.A.), Carrie Weaver (U.S.A.), Enid Gertmenian-King (U.S.A.), Ken Cullen (U.S.A.)

Despite the widespread incidence of childhood sexual abuse, there is insufficient investigation into the childhood sexual history of perpetrators. In addition, there is little published on the specific similarities between childhood and adult sexual histories. The present study investigates the incidence of childhood sexual abuse in a carefully characterized sample of male pedophiles compared to a demographically similar control group. Concordance between and cognitive distortions about characteristics of childhood abuse and pedophilic behavior are also studied. Twenty male subjects with pedophilia, heterosexual type were compared to twenty-three demographically similar, healthy male controls on a questionnaire specifically designed to assess childhood sexual history in pedophiles. Results: Sixty percent of pedophiles compared to 4% of controls reported adult sexual advances as a child. A first sexual encounter under 14 was

reported by 75% of pedophiles and 22% of controls. About 60% concordance was found between acts experienced as a child and perpetrated as an adult. Finally, numerous inconsistencies throughout the questionnaire add preliminary support for the role of cognitive distortions both with regard to childhood and adult sexual history. Conclusions: The present findings replicate the elevated rate of childhood sexual abuse found among pedophiles and are consistent with the notion of a causative relationship between early childhood abuse and later pedophilic behavior.

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214 Titulo: THE WET SPOT, SEATTLE'S SEX-POSITIVE COMMUNITY CENTER

Nombres: Allena GABOSCH (U.S.A.), Cynde MOYA (U.S.A.)

The Wet Spot is a non-profit [501(c)7] membership-based community center. It is guided by a 12-member board of directors and is operated almost exclusively on volunteer effort. The vision of the Wet Spot is to foster the development of our local sex-positive culture by providing supportive, comfortable, and reliable meeting space for the full range of Seattle's sex-positive cultures and communities. We have a large circulating library of sexual books, videos, and magazines. In order to support our area's emerging and evolving sex-positive culture, and providing a safe gathering place for the communities that comprise it, we host a variety of events both for nonmembers (workshops, support groups, classes) and our members in our fully renovated 4400 square foot space. Our member's only events are as diverse as our membership. On Wednesdays we have our drop-in nights which are a chance for Wet Spot members to drop by, chat with our director, socialize, enjoy the library, and maybe use the play space. The Grind, our Thursday night dance, is a great venue for techno music and BDSM and sex play. Fridays are varied; two are sex-focused (rather than BDSM-focused) parties, and the other nights are men-only and women-only play parties. Saturdays are pansexual BDSM fetish parties. Sundays have a variety of events, from a "Bondage is the Point" party, massage nights, and other special events. The poster session will detail the Wet Spot structure and philosophy, and feature a calendar of events and brief descriptions of the various communities, illustrated with tasteful photos.

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038 GAY AND LESBIAN YOUTH EXPERIENCES OF HOMOPHOBIA IN SOUTH AFRICAN SECONDARY EDUCATION

Allister BUTLER (South Africa), Gaynor ASTBURY (South Africa)

**Abstract**

In post-Apartheid South Africa, the tenets of inclusivity, non-discrimination and tolerance are actively encouraged and legislated across all sectors of society, including education. However, in examining the coming out experiences of 18 South African gay and lesbian youth, it became apparent that they had all experienced discrimination, isolation and non-tolerance within their high school contexts. Due to the marginalised nature of the participants, a variety of non-purposive sampling techniques were utilised. Following a grand tour question, the researcher adopted Tesch's model of qualitative analysis. This paper provides insights into the homophobic incidents and experiences as articulated by this sample of sexual minority youth group. Responses from participants resulted in the identification of various themes relating to homophobia in the school environment, namely, peer harassment, harassment inflicted by teachers and school administrators, ineffective school counselors; avoidance, rejection and isolation; and a lack of information and curriculum in high schools for gay and lesbian youth. Implications for practice (educators, social workers, mental health professionals etc) will also be considered.

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047 SOCIAL DISSONANCE AS A PHASE OF THE COMING OUT PROCESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN GAY AND LESBIAN YOUTH

Allister BUTLER (South Africa), Gaynor ASTBURY (South Africa)

**Abstract**

Over a three year period, the researchers attempted to explore and describe the experience of coming out from the perspective of gay and lesbian youth in South African contexts. Following a pilot study with a grand tour question, a qualitative semi-structured interview approach was adopted. Due to the marginalised nature of the sample, a variety of non-purposive sampling techniques were utilised. The sample size consisted of 18 participants. The researcher followed Tesch's model of analysis, and included an independent coder, so as to ensure the trustworthiness of the obtained data. One of the dominant themes emerging from this minority group, was the experience of social dissonance. Responses from participants resulted in the identification of various themes relating to social dissonance, namely: denigration, rejection and social isolation. The impact of social dissonance on the coming out process for gay and lesbian youth, as well as the implications of this for effective Social Work intervention, are considered.

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423 Titulo: REFLECTIONS ABOUT THE SEXUAL THERAPIST WORK

Alma Aldana García (México, DF)

The sexuality adviser repress penis -vagina was not considered like 'problem within the sexual therapy, much less sexual orientations, identities, transgenders, sexual expressions, not even the same heterosexuality in those sexual technicians that they did not have to do with the reproductive act.

The sexual therapy acquires identity letter from which the sexual pair worries and occupies in the benefit and the effectiveness in the sexual technicians

A sexual therapist is seen in the majority of the cases like morally suspicious, and this is worst if the therapist is a woman, she creates distrust. On the other hand in the aspect of the psychotherapy, the categories gender

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532 ACCEPTING MY HETEROSEXUALITY

Alma Aldana García (México, DF)

A NEW SEXUAL APPROACH IN WHICH HETEROSEXUAL ORIENTATION IS BEING ANALYZED AS AN ASSIGNED BUT NOT ACCEPTED ORIENTATION BY THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVES AS HETEROSEXUALS.

MUCH OF THEM (HETEROSEXUALS) HAS NOT BEEN ACCEPT THEIR SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN A HEALTHY AND EROTIC WAY, IN GENERAL THIS PEOPLE LIVE WITH AN STEREOTYPED CONDUCT OF THE TIPIC SEXUAL ROLES OF GENDER, AND MUCH OF THE MITS, PREJUDGES AND GUILTY CANNOT THEM TO DEVELOPE THEIR HETEROSEXUAL LIFE WITHOUT SEXUAL DISFUNCTIONS WITH ACCEPTATION, ENJOY AND SEXUAL HEALTH.

THIS IS A WORK WITH REFLECTION ABOUT THE HETEROSEXUALITY, THIS IS OTHER WAY OF SEXUALITY AND IT NEEDS TO ACCEPT AND TO CREATE ITSELF.

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283 Titulo: CULTURAL ISSUES IN THE GROUP THERAPY OF VAGINISMIC WOMEN IN TURKEY

Ar#351;alays KAYIR (TURKEY)

It's well known that cultural issues have an important impact on the clinical presentation and the treatment of sexual dysfunctions. In sex therapy groups conducted with vaginismic women, in Turkey, some cultural issues are tackled with more emphasis: style of upbringing; living in close family relations; family attitudes and dependency problems; the obligation to protect virginity until marriage; unrealistic expectations regarding the first night of marriage; the censorship on the verbalization of sexuality at home. The treatment of vaginismus in homogeneous group therapies satisfy their need of verbalization of sexuality of the members. Besides a successful outcome of the referral problem, getting an utmost benefit from a culturally sensitive therapy content is a crucial gain, in our point of view. In this presentation, these cultural issues and their effects on the



group processes will be discussed.

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348 Titulo: PSYCHODRAMA IN SEX THERAPY TRAINING

aluys KAYIR (presenter)(Turkey)

Mental health professionals working in the field of sex therapies should consider sexuality as a natural and pleasurable fact of life, and be able to manage related topics comfortably. A psychodrama group experience provides these professionals both the opportunity to work through their own sexualities and to verbalize them in a group setting. So, psychodrama techniques as "relaxation-imagination", playing "active and passive double roles" (as a tree and the wind), and intimate relationships (as mother and child or adult couple) are used in our sex therapy training programmes and discussed, here in this presentation.

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157 Titulo: COPING SKILLS OF PARENTS CHALLENGED WITH POSSIBLE SEXUAL ABUSE IN THEIR CHILDREN.

Amaia DEL CAMPO (Espaqa)

Filix LOPEZ (Espaqa)

Many studies have confirmed that parents' reactions to sexual abuse enacted upon their children has a decisive influence in the later recovery of their offspring. (Deblinger, Steer and Lipmann, 1999; Tremblay, Hibert and Pichi, 1999; Whiffen, Judd and Aube, 1999). A negative emotional reaction, which is unfortunately all too common, only helps to aggravate the sequelae of the abuse. By contrast, emotional support and the adoption of protective measures can mitigate the appearance of symptoms in the victims. The aim of the present study was to gain insight into the coping abilities perceived by parents when facing sexual abuse in their children and their possible reactions to such cases of abuse. The study included 254 subjects (120 fathers and 132 mothers). The results showed that 62% of the parents perceive themselves as having the capacity to act efficiently in such cases. However, of all the subjects responding affirmatively, only 15% confirmed that they would report the incident and would offer emotional support to the victim. The remaining parents in general offered courses of action that can be considered inappropriate (for example, aggression towards the aggressor) or insufficient. We also explored parents' knowledge about the community resources available for support in these cases. Overall, the results suggest that there is a need to involve both mothers and fathers in programs aimed at the prevention of sexual abuse in children.

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195 Titulo: CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF CHILDHOOD SEXUALITY

Amaia DEL CAMPO (España), Filix LOPEZ (España), Milvia Rodrmguez (Costa Rica), Valeriana GUIJO (España).

**ABSTRACT**

Childhood sexuality is one of the issues least studied within the sphere of Sexology, especially as regards its behavioural manifestations. The present work aimed at uncovering the frequency and meaning of the sexual behaviour engaged in before puberty, asking adolescents and young adults about the activities they recall having engaged in during childhood (before the age of 11). The sample included 607 adolescents and young adults (477 of them from Spain and 130 from Costa Rica). The results obtained suggest that sexuality before puberty is already rich and varied. The adolescents and young adults from both countries recall many examples of sexual behaviour in their childhood, some of which are described in considerable detail. Among the most frequent sexual manifestations are the asking of questions and commenting about sexuality, and participation in games with a sexual content. Other types of behaviour found with considerable frequency are attempts to observe the sexual zones of others, showing the genitals to others, interest in pornography, imitating kissing, imitating coitus, masturbation, sexual fantasies, etc. Regarding the



meaning of such sexual manifestations, the subjects reported having engaged in these activities out of curiosity, in games, by imitation and -to an important extent- for the pleasure it afforded them. It is not possible to speak of differences between the two countries, although there are differences in the gender variable: girls report more affective sexual manifestations (imitating kissing, caresses, seduction, falling in love) while the boys show more sexual behaviour in nearly all the other fields and recall having experienced greater excitement and pleasure than the girls.

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272 Titulo: ATTITDUES TOWARDS SEXUALITY AND ATTACHEMENT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SPAIN AND COSTA RICA: A TRANSCULTURAL STUDY

(PRESENTING AUTHOR: Amaia del Campo)

M<sup>a</sup> José CANTERO (Spain), Remedios MELERO (Spain), and Amaia DEL CAMPO (Spain)

The aim of the present study is to explore the cultural differences in attitudes towards sexuality and in affective style between young people from Spain and from Costa Rica. A total of 1476 university students, 75 from Spain (52% men and 48% women) and 72 from Costa Rica (52.8% men and 47.2% women) with a mean age of 21 years were included in the study. The subjects' attitudes towards sexuality were evaluated with the Fisher's Attitudes towards Sexuality Scale (1988, adapted by López), which assesses the disposition of young people to respond to sexual stimuli along the erotophilia/erotophobia dimension/continuum. Adult affective style was assessed using the Relationship Questionnaire of Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991), which allows subjects to be classified on the basis of four styles of adult attachment: secure; dismissing, preoccupied and fearful. Factorial ANOVA analyses were performed, taking as the independent variables sex, affective style and nationality and, as the dependent variables, both the total score obtained in the attitudes towards sexuality scale and the score given to the 13 items of the scale. The results showed that young Spanish people show significantly more permissive attitudes towards sexuality than their Costa Rican counterparts. No significant differences were observed between the sexes and between the secure and insecure attachment groups on considering the global score for the sexuality scale. However, item analysis revealed some significant differences between sexes. The results are discussed.

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1118 Titulo :WHAT HAPPENED TO THE BEST OF SEX?-GUIDELINES TO AN URGENT ACTION

Aminta Parra (Venezuela)

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240 Titulo:GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SAME-SEX PARTNERING, 1988-2000, USA

Amy BUTLER\_ (U.S.A.), Tova Vitiello (U.S.A.)

This study examines gender differences in the trends in same-sex partnering in the U.S. over the period 1988 to 2000. The sample consisted of 16,225 respondents from the General Social Surveys and the National Health and Social Life Survey. The findings indicate that there was an increase in the proportion of men and women (age 18 to 59) who reported having a same-sex partner in the previous year. This increase was greater for women than it was for men, and it was not limited to young adults. Specifically, the proportion of men who reported having had a same-sex partner in the previous year increased from 1.7% in 1988 to 3.4% in 2000 ( $p = .002$ ). The proportion of women who reported having had a same-sex partner in the previous year increased from an average of 0.8% in 1988-1990 to 3.5% in 2000 ( $p < .001$ ). The researchers suggest that the cultural, economic, and legal changes that took place in the U.S. during the last decades of the 20th century, which had a particularly strong influence on women, resulted in the increased likelihood of same-sex partnering. These changes include declines in homophobia, greater legal protection of gays and lesbians in many localities, and increasing numbers of employers that offered domestic partnership benefits to their employees. In addition, there have been changes that would have

affected the likelihood of same-sex relationships primarily among women. For example, the gender gap in wages declined, making women in relationships with other women more likely to be financially secure than they had been in previous decades. Women in sexual relationships with other women were increasingly likely to be able to adopt children and to be given custody of their children in divorce cases. In addition, there has been a heightened visibility of lesbians in the American media.

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440 Titulo: PARENTAL INFLUENCES OF NONCOITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ASIAN AMERICAN YOUTH

Amy G. Lam (Presenting author, USA) & Stephen T. Russell (USA)

From an ecological contextual perspective, parents are thought to play a significant role in understanding adolescent sexuality because they are a primary socializing agent in other aspects of their children's socialization (Perry, Kelder, & Komro, 1993). Most of the extant research on parental influences of adolescent sexuality has been conducted on White Americans, with less research having examined parental influences of adolescent sexuality with individuals from other cultural backgrounds. The exploration of ethnic and cultural differences in predictors of adolescent sexual behaviors is necessary, as one's society and culture influences one's attitudes, values, norms, beliefs, and behaviors regarding sexuality (Burke, 1987; Chilman, 1983; Irvine, 1994). We conducted a longitudinal study to examine parental influences of noncoital sexual behavior among Asian American adolescents in the United States. Wave 1 and 2 of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health were utilized. Results indicated differential predictors of sexual behavior for boys and girls. For both genders, older participants were more likely to be involved in sexual activity. Similar to findings with other ethnic groups, less parental support was predictive of sexual involvement for females. Contrary to studies with other ethnic groups, however, greater parental academic expectations were predictive of sexual involvement for males. These findings are compared to existing research on parental influences of adolescent sexual activity. This study enhances our understanding of adolescent sexuality in Asian Americans and has implications for sexuality education programs.

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067 CYBERSEX IN PORTUGUESE CHATROOMS

Alexandra CARVALHEIRA (Portugal), Francisco ALLEN GOMES (Portugal)

Resumen

Key-words: internet; cybersex; anonymity; sexual behaviors.

The search for sex on the Internet takes on a variety of forms, objectives and behaviors. The present study is about a particular form of sexual activity on the Internet: cybersex in chatrooms and, more specifically, online sex by portuguese people in sexual chatrooms in Portugal. Objective: This study seeks to identify people's reasons and motivations for cybersex in chats, gender differences, the time devoted to this activity and the consequences for the lives of these chats users. To carry out our research we devised a tool for the collection of data in the following areas: (1) the role of anonymity, (2) individuals' social skills, (3) online sex as exclusive preference, (4) sex in chatrooms as a starting point for real sex, (5) the role of sexual fantasies, (6) impact on real-life relationships and (7) addictive behaviors. Procedure: The sample was collected online (N = 400) through a self-response questionnaire comprising 58 questions to collect data related to the above-mentioned areas, and 4 questions concerning demographic variables and time spent online. The questionnaire was made available on a website and the field of work was the Portuguese Internet Relay Chat – IRC. Results: The sample of 400 subjects shows a clear predominance of male participation in cybersex: 78.3% male, 11.5% women and 10.3% did not answer. A factorial analysis of the main components followed by a varimax rotation enabled us to find a solution of 7 factors which explain 58.086% of the total variance. Conclusions: We found a huge variety of sexual attitudes and behaviors connected to cybersex in chatrooms. The analysis of the data suggests the possible existence of two trends, with different aims related to this type of sexual activity.

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251 Titulo: DESIRE, EXCITATION AND ORGASM IN HYSTERECTOMIZED WOMEN SUBMITTED TO ESTROGEN THERAPY

Ana Lucia CAVALCANTI ( Brazil) Vicente Renato BAGNOLI ( Brazil) Angela Maggio da FONSECA (Brazil) Laura Cardoso FEIGES (Brazil) Jose Aristodemo PINOTTI (Brazil)

The Sector of Endocrine Gynecology of the Clinical Hospital of the Medicine School of University of Sao Paulo

Sexuality/hysterectomy/menopause/estrogen therapy/social/psychological

The effects of hormonal replacement therapy on sexual desire, excitation and orgasm of women after surgery- induced menopause ( hysterectomy) for benign disease were assessed. 34 women were studied: 16 belonged to the experimental group receiving hormonal therapy GTRE, and 18 belonged to the experimental group placebo GP follow-up in the Sector of Endocrine Gynecology of the Clinical Hospital of the Medicine School of University of Sao Paulo, Service of PhD Aristodemo Pinotti. Results have shown high frequency of hypoactive sexual desire. There was important but not significant increase in the frequencies of sexual desire and orgasm in both groups from second to third visits. Significant increase in the frequencies of excitation and orgasm occurred in both groups: in the GTRE this increase was observed from the first to second and third visits, and from the first to the third visits. In the GP, there was significantly progressive increase from initial to the third visits. Our data have shown as well increase self-esteem and more frequent sexual activity in the GTRE. The reviewed literature is not conclusive about the controversies existing in the relation between total or subtotal hysterectomy and sexual dysfunction, and also about information the importance of social, psychological, cultural and organic factors, which complex interactions should be better detailed, so that the responsibility of such factors for sexual dysfunction could be determined.

**ana luisa SEGARTE****No Informado**

1082 REFLEXIONES A PROPOSITO DEL COMPORTAMIENTO SEXUAL MASCULINO.

Ana Luisa Segarte Iznaga.

Mujer y hombre, roles masculino y femenino, aunque pueden proceder de un mismo grupo social, sin embargo construyen su subjetividad desde lugares cotidianos bien diferentes, situación que marca cualidades distintas y deja su impronta en los comportamientos sexuales de ambos desde la representación social y el sentimiento de desventaja que se va conformando en ella, y en él de privilegio que van estructurándose y que los deja desprotegidos, disociados con carencia de recursos personales y enfrentados. "Cuando se trata de hombre y de mujer hay mucho que decir y poco que resolver". El machismo les invade en una continua repetición-reproducción de pautas de comportamiento, de modos de pensar y de sentir que parece ser infinita.

Se ha podido observar como en grupos de reflexión con un enfoque teórico y metodológico at hoc, esta situación comienza primero a ser concientizada y posteriormente, no sin resistencias, cambiada, produciéndose alivio de malestares y una integración de ambos roles.

La comunicación que se presenta tiene por objeto presentar a la reflexión experiencias de hombres que han tomado parte en grupos y que reflejan vicisitudes del cambio en la vida cotidiana.

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751 Training of promoters and sexual education services for adolescents and youngsters.

Ana María Cano López

Activities and strategy:

Our strategy has two fundamentals tracks:

1. Promoters could do proper educative actions with adolescent groups.

2. Protect adolescent with an orientative service, so as of reproductive health.  
The orientative service for adolescents was aimed to strengthen the protective factors for the health improvement of the youth, being self respect and moral values between them.  
The same way reflection was made about different problems to find solution was offered to neutralize risk factors in the integral health of adolescents.  
Dealing with health promotion, some consults were given to adolescents, reflection classes, and were made materials of social communication aimed to all ages.

Conclusions:

1. The realization of this project gave the possibility for training in sexual education of young promoters that developed various abilities for working as pair groups in the community.
2. Young people did those artistic, sport, recreative, cultural and educational activities that gave to possibility to satisfy the demands of the youngsters and ease their development and personal growth.
3. Educational work that took place, procured the strengthening of protective factors for the healthy development of the youth, such as: self-respect, decisions taking, moral values, problem solution, and therefore the adequate and essential information to neutralize risk factors in the integral health of adolescents.
4. This projects brought up to date the volunteer promoters in different aspects

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1089 CONSTRUCCION SOCIOHISTORICA DE LAS SEXUALIDADES.

Ana María Fernández (Argentina).

This paper purpose is warning about the common use of the concept of gender and its main issue: the power of masculine gender over the feminine one. This work point out some invisibilities Gender Studies present with regard to gender relationships as heterosexual ones, and remarks the need of transformation in gender social commands, for both men and women, based on concepts of autonomy and power deconstruction.

Finally, this paper considers sexuality as a socio-historical construction that requires the use of a genealogic criterion to deconstruct naturalizations. To face this the article presents two historical ways of subjectivity: the transition from a bisexuality of domination to a heterosexuality of reproduction, and the rise at the same time of capitalism and Dispositive of Sexuality questioning the present bonds between sexual identities and places of power.

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062 Titulo: SOCIODRAMA CONSTRUCTIVISTA DE PREVENCIÓN LA VIOLENCIA SEXUAL INTRAFAMILIAR

Nombres: ANA MARIA FONSECA ZAMPIERI  
SCO PAULO BRASIL

Resumen: TENEMOS LA PROPUESTA DE COMPARTIR EL SOCIODRAMA COMO UNA METODOLOGIA DE PREVENCIÓN DE VIOLENCIA SEXUAL ENTRE LOS MIEMBROS DE LAS FAMILIAS. ESTA METODOLOGIA TIENE COMO OBJETIVO SENSIBILIZAR NIÑOS, ADOLESCENTES, PADRES, MAESTROS Y PROFESIONALES DE EDUCACION Y DE SALUD A RECONOCER Y ORIENTARSE SOBRE LOS RIESGOS DEL ABUSO SEXUAL.

Uno de los mayores problemas del abuso sexual intrafamiliar es la síndrome de adaptación donde los protagonistas niegan el abuso o se culpan, las víctimas, por ellos. Este tabú colabora para que los adultos no perciban o no acudan las víctimas. Esta es una PROPUESTA DE PREVENCIÓN PRIMARIA PARA ESTE FENÓMENO SISTÉMICOS.

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064 Titulo: SOCIODRAMA CONSTRUCTIVISTA DE LA SEXUALIDAD CONJUGAL Y EL DESARROLLO DE TÉCNICAS DE SEXO SEGURO EN EL MATRIMONIO.

Nombres: ANA MARIA FONSECA ZAMPIERI

Resumen: ESTE ES UN TRABAJO QUE SE DESARROLLA CON PAREJAS DONDE SE INTENTA LA APERTURA DE COMUNICACION DE LOS TEMORES Y DE LOS DESEOS SEXUALES NO HABLADOS POR TABUS Y POR REPRESION DE GENERO Y DE LA CULTURA SEXUAL DE CADA PAREJA. OTRO INTENTO ES LA COMUNICACION DE LAS FANTASIAS SEXUALES PARA EL DESAROLLO DE LA CUALIDAD SEXUAL EROTICA EN EL MATRIMONIO. TODO ESTE TRABAJO ES PARA PROMOVER UNA FORMA DE PREVENCION DE HIV Y DE SIDA EN LAS PAREJAS DONDE ELLOS SEAN SUA CO-CONSTRUCTORES Y PUEDAN TORNARSE AGENTES MULTIPLICADORES EN SUS REDES SOCIALES, SEXUALES Y PROFESIONALES.

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609 Titulo: CONSTRUCTIVISM SOCIODRAMA OF COUPLES SEXUALITY IN THE PREVENTION OF HIV AND AIDS IN MARRIAGE

FONSECA ZAMPIERI, ANA MARIA (BRASIL)

In this work, dissertation in Clinical Psychology, the authoress developed quantitative and qualitative researchs with three groups of heterossexual couples containing each group nine couples, about the methodology by herself designed as CONSTRUCTIVIST SOCIODRAMA, capable to promote the prevention of HIV and AIDS in brazilian married couples. Recommend that brazilian society, throughtout the responsibilities of national and international interprises, as citizen subject, promote this kind of preventive education, within their employees and consorts, that came as invited and volunteers participants. All the groups participated of four meetings during two months. In the results this work comproves that this methodology desconstruct miths, taboos and believes concerned to sexuality of married couples, as increases the concentiousness of risc of HIV and AIDS contamination in the couples sexuality.

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610 Titulo: CONSTRUTIVISM SOCIODRAMA OF INTRAFAMILIAR VIOLENCE PREVENTION

FONSECA ZAMPIERI, ANA MARIA (BRASIL)

In this workshop the authoress entend to show how to use the CONSTRUTIVISM SOCIODRAMA method to realize primary prevention with groups of families and health/education professionals in the intrafamiliar sexual violence. There are five steps to be developed: 1. Group warming : a ten minutes video with intrafamiliar sexual violence scenes edited by conventional films; 2. Group mobilization to the sistemics vision of the caracteres envolved in the violence: kids, parents, educatores, religious, therapeutists and abusors; 3. Group co-construction of scenes that rescues feelings, ethics, secrets, adaptation sindroms, miths, values of each caracteres envolved on the violence; 4. Rescue of the scenes with new possibilities of action on intrafamiliar sexual violence prevention and co-construction of messages to this prevention in many segments of the familiar trama; 5. Method elaboration and theoric discussion on the works finalization.

**ana rosa AGUILERA**

**No Informado**

753 Titulo : Is the sexuality a myth for disability people?

Ana Rosa Aguilera Rodríguez, Yonayka Licea Suárez, Alicia Fernández Chacón, Egil E. Ramírez Bejerano, Aida Rosa Gómez Labrada, Graciela Mayo (CUBA)

There are some aspects that must be taken into account for the enjoyment of an adequate health of the people with physics and mental limitations; so, the sexuality, like a topic of marking interest, is the theme of this investigation upon analyzing the influence that its knowledge and enjoyment, exercises on the health and on the full realization of these people like human beings. The investigation is carried out in Las Tunas municipality. The sample is composed by 45 people with physics and mental limitations. These people are associated to the National Association of

Blinds People , National Association of Deaf People of Cuba and Cuban Association of Physical Handicap.

The investigated topic deals with some aspects related with people with physics and mental limitations and with the form that the family , the school and the society influence in the manners and sexual orientation of them from the early ages. From descriptive manner, on the analysis of comparative texts to the sexuality and to opinions given by the people with physics and mental limitations, as well as by persons that keep direct relationship or indirectly with them, as well as criterions given by them too, they reflect some of the problems that affect the good development of their sexuality. Finally, some recommendations are stated that must be kept in mind for the improvement of the social insert of this people with physics and mental limitations in all the aspects related with their health and sexuality scope.

**ana teresa FERNANDEZ**

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754 Titulo : AZITHROMYCIN AND VAGINOSIS

Ana Teresa FERNÁNDEZ VIDAL, Hilda ROBAINA BECERRA

The vagina fluid is one of the most frequent consulting motive in fertile age women. Nowadays the Azithromycin has begun to use in pregnant women who can not avoid bacterial Vaginosis with conventional treatments. In order to know the efficacy of this pill, a descriptive and prospective study was made out of 60 pregnant patients from the Area III Polyclinic of Cienfuegos city, who suffered bacterial Vaginosis during the pregnant period and were sent to the Risk Reproductive Specialized Consult where were treated with oral Azithromycin from October 2001 to April 2002. A survey was applied to the patients of this sample in which were used the following variables: age, civil state, cultural level, occupation, previous treatments, symptoms and signs, treatment used in the specialized consult, the patient evolution and the cost of the different treatments.

The following conclusions were obtained: a significant number of pregnant women do not answer to the conventional treatment used for bacterial Vaginosis, a right diagnostic allows to treat the pregnant with Azithromycin and guarantee an effective cure, a decrease of vaginal infection and economy saving.

The treatments with Azithromycin in the Bacterial Vaginosis is effective in a high percent (96.6) in the first month of the treatment.

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756 Titulo : Methodological strategy for the improvement of the sexual education in adolescents with slight learning difficulties.

Ana Vilma CALÁS PAVÓN, Esperanza SAVÓN SEMANAT, Raúl Celis CALÁS PAVÓN, Félix RODRÍGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

The education of the sexuality constitutes in the current moments some of the priorities of our MINISTRY OF EDUCATION directed to the formation of a responsible, happy and pleasant sexuality in the new generations, occupying a primordial place the different teaching levels from the primary one until the university student, not being excluded the special teaching and inside her those and the adolescents with slight learning difficulties..

With the result that presently work offers a methodological strategy with actions and specific activities for the treatment of the education of the sexuality in these students starting from the different performance contexts (school and family) in which are developed.

The historical behavior of the investigation problem, the characterization gnoseológica, is exposed pedagogic and psycho-sexual of the adolescents with slight learning difficulties, a current valuation of the problem investigation object and the foundation of the methodological strategy for the improvement of the education of the sexuality in adolescents with slight learning difficulties, which is guided by the logic of the proposed pattern that it bases its application under the conditions of the special school contributing this way to elevate the quality of the process of formation of the personality of these adolescents.



**anabel LOPEZ**

**No Informado**

758 Titulo : Educational intervention on STI/VIH/AIDS in a population of Risk

Anabel Lopez Rabelo, Levaldo Núñez (CUBA)

It was made a quantity and qualitative study in the Artistic Village in Varadero at the medical cares since February 1st, 2000 up to October 15th , 2001, increase the knowledge about STI/HIV/AIDS. To do this research work there was applied an initial inquiry to 10% (percent) from people with high risk. This inquiry measures the quality of knowledge about Sexual transmitted infections and the use of condom. Taking into account the results obtained, we applied educative actions with all this people.

At the end of the investigation we showed an efficient program of educative intervention through the increase of knowledge about these infections, where we can see the increase of the risk and improving the use of condom by means of sexual practices of this kind of people.

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641 Title: Contest of youth mini radio soap operas

INSTITUTION: Centro de Orientacion para Adolescentes "CORA" Mexico, D.F.

Author: Psic. Leticia Velasco Monroy Presenter: Dra. Anameli Monroy L. Coauthor: Dr. Marcos Velasco Monroy

This contest is carried out using different techniques as drama, discussion, debate, opinion interviews. It is interactive, highly participative: with a Forum of experts and a youth Forum. Through out the above mentioned an attractive radio program is produced with the objectives of sensitize, inform, promote health and refer youth to all related to sexual and reproductive health. It is participative as a there is an invitation to participate in a contest of mini radio soap operas created and acted by youth, and where the conducters are youth too ( a male and a female. This model was piloted in Puebla City in 2001, extended in Pachuca City and its surroundings in 2002 and will start in Tlaxcala City in 2003. Its principal results refer to the degree of community acceptance at States where there has never been a radio program of this type and on this topic and geared to youth, youth participation, parents and teachers. Also, the high interest of co-sponsorship (commercialization).

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642 Title: "CORA" 's SCHEMATIC EVOLUTION

INSTITUTION: Centro de Orientacion para Adolescentes "CORA" Mexico, D.F.

Author: Psic. Leticia Velasco Monroy Presenter: Dra. Anameli Monroy L. Coauthor: Dr. Marcos Velasco Monroy

I.-The Centro de Orientacion para Adolescentes "Cora" is an non governmental organization founded in 1978, 25 years ago at México City with the objective to create a pilot experience to provide Mexican adolescents sexual and reproductive within a context of comprehensive health.

-At minimal costs

-Mainly preventive focus

-Youth to youth in the community programs

-Its target groups include adolescents, youth, parents, health and education professionals, volunteers. It mainly works at homes, schools, streets, health centers, and hospitals in urban and sub-urban areas.

Cora's basic areas are: medical and psychological services vocational orientation, language therapy, individual family and group psychotherapy training and other educational services, at national and international level. Both are included at primary and secondary level of the sexual and reproductive level, within the context of comprehensive health.

Research and evaluation on adolescents and youth as well as the strategies tried with them to have been supported by national and international bodies.

Dissemination has been carried out through out a series of promotional materials, educational ones

as well as publications specially focus to different target groups of users and professionals  
Also, it has developed didactic kits of its models. Dissemination has been carried out at national and international meetings, symposia,, lectures, conferences and training workshops.

## II.-Cora's Schematic Evolution

Phase 1.- Diagnostic Investigation.

Phase 2.- Design and implementation of strategies

Phase 3.-Strategies Evaluation

Phase 4.- Submodels, models and didactic kits design.

Phase 5.-Institucionalization of submodels at governmental and non governmental organizations

Phase 6.- Expansion of submodels and formation of primary and secondary prevention of teen pregnancy

Phase 7. Dissemination

Phase 8.- Networks Formation

Phase 9.- Social commercialization through out training and the didactic materials and games

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643 Titulo:TEEN PREGNANCY PRIMARY PREVENTION MODEL:

INSTITUTION: Centro de Orientacion para Adolescentes "CORA" Mexico,D.F.

Author: Psic. Leticia Velasco Monroy Presenter: Dra. Anameli Monroy L. Coauthor: Dr. Marcos Velasco Monroy

From the diverse strategies tested by CORA since 1978, key elements were selected (success and cost effectiveness) to create the primary prevention submodels.:

"SOS Juvenil" &"Health Platforms"

The first ones are "the entrance doors" to the health services, managed by 2 or 3 youth mainly using a mobile module.

They go out to streets, parks, schools, the subway entrances, to expositions, sport games, health fairs, etc. They refer cases to health centers or platforms, even hospitals, cultural centers, specialized schools, etc.

The second ones are the health centers or similar organized by health professionals specially trained who supervise and support the youth satellites. They provide general health services, as well as sexual and reproductive health ones, at the health center and educational (preventive) ones at schools, work places, parks, sport centers, etc.

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644 Titulo:TEEN PREGNANCY SECONDARY PREVENTION MODEL

INSTITUTION: Centro de Orientacion para Adolescentes "CORA" Mexico,D.F.

Author: Psic. Leticia Velasco Monroy Presenter: Dra. Anameli Monroy L. Coauthor: Dr. Marcos Velascos Monroy.

In 1988, Cora started a very interesting model at the Hospital de la Mujer, Ministry of Health, the Gineco-obstetric Hospital largest in the Country. "PREA", Educational Program for teen mothers, consisten 3 components: prenatal, natal and posnatal. They form a continuum that unites to the primary prevention submodels and the Teen Mothers Clubs.

It is important to mention that the PREA model is the best evaluated thanks to the technical support of the Population Council as well as the research studies supported by the International Center for Research on Women and the Rockefeller Foundation. PREA was institutionalized and expanded to more than 15 hospitals at Mexico City and Mexico State.

The "CMA ", Teen Mothers Clubs were developed at the Sistema para la Integracion de la Familia DIF, taking the advantage of the structure of their community centers. In other words, the already existing services that could support the teen mothers needs, their off springs and partners were chosen as the day care center, short trainings activities, medical services, family food rations, legal services; plus 9 educational sessions on how to take care of themselves and their babies. The "CMA" program was institutionalized and expanded to more than 30 centers at Mexico City and Mexico State.



The referrals from the hospitals (PREA) to the CMA were supported by the teenagers engaged in the program who accompanied the new ones to the DIF center that was closer to them. The girls that were detected as pregnant at the DIF centers (CMA) were referred to the closer hospital (PREA). This is how the interinstitutional networks started to develop (RIIASA).

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645 Titulo: WORKSHOP ON GAMES AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH FOR ADOLESCENTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH.

Duration: 3 hours.

For no more than 20 personas

Needs: an area with mobile chairs and enough space.

INSTITUTION: Centro de Orientacion para Adolescentes "CORA" Mexico,D.F.

Authors Dr. Marcos Velasco Monroy. & Psic. Leticia Velasco Monroy Presenter and y coauthor: Dra. Anameli Monroy L.

Games and educational materials in Spanish that will be shown and sell in US dollars:

Coraventura

Adquiriendo responsabilidades

Loteria de Metodos anticonceptivos

Material y dinamicas sobre VIH/SIDA

Material sobre Nutricion

Otros como libros, historietas, folletos, carteles.

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646 Title: Psychological and sexual States that a woman goes through when she is diagnosed with breast cancer:

INSTITUTION: Hospitales del Grupo Angeles de Mexico.

Author and Presenter: Dra. Anameli Monroy L.

1.- Denial

2.- Anger, Frustration, guilt.

3.- Not conscious confrontation, anguish, fear to the mutilation and death

4.- Depression,

5.- Assimilation

6.- Acceptance

7.- Negative resignation or confrontation

8.- Sublimation

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**andés José QUESADA**

**No Informado**

760 Dysfunctions of the sexual operation in diabetic patients.

Andrés José QUESADA VÁZQUEZ

A study of cases and controls was made in the area of the Polyclinic Mabay during the period of January to May of 1999, with the objective to identify the main upheavals of the sexual operation in diabetic patients with 10 years or more of evolution of its disease. The sample was conformed to 38 cases and 76 controls. The studied variables were the existence of organic or psychogenic erectile dysfunction sexual, the inhibition of sexual desire and the alterations of the ejaculation. It was applied the test of chi-square, the crossed product reason and the test of comparison of proportions of independent groups. The erectile dysfunction of organic type, inhibited sexual desire, the retrograde ejaculation and the slowed down ejaculation were significantly associated to the diabetes mellitus.

**andés José QUESADA**

**No Informado**

761 Titulo : Factors of arterial risk in the Erectile Sexual Dysfunction.

Andrés José QUESADA VÁZQUEZ, Ileana MORALES BLANCO, Elba Rosa TRABA TAMAYO

The Sexual Dysfunction of Erection (SDE) is defined as the incapacity of the man to obtain or to maintain an erection the sufficiently rigid thing like obtaining a satisfactory vaginal penetration until orgasm and the ejaculation at least in 50% of the sexual relations in the course of three months. Objective and Methods: A study of cases and controls with the patients who went to Granma Consult of Sexology in Bayamo during the years 1996-2001 with the objective to determine the influence of the factors of arterial risk on the SDE. compared 100 cases, divided in 2 groups was made according to the main category of DSE (organic or psychogenic). As controls chose 50 men who attended the consultation of Acupuncture which they denied to suffer of upheavals of the sexual power. Results: The habit to smoke appears 3 times more frequent in patients with organic SDE that in the group control (3.31 OR  $p < 0.01$ ). The detrimental alcohol consumption appeared 3 times more frequent in this group that between the controls (3.67 OR  $p = 0.01$ ). The Mellitus Diabetes was 7 times more frequent between the patients with organic SDE that in the group control (7.65 OR  $p < 0.01$ ). The greater Age of 50 years appeared 5 times more frequent than in the group control (5.25 OR  $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusions: One concludes that the habit to smoke, the diabetes mellitus, the greater age of 45 years and the detrimental alcohol consumption are factors of risk of SDE of organic type

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389 Titulo: THE GOALS OF SEXOLOGY : TOWARDS A UNIFYING THEORY

André DUPRAS (Canada)

The purpose of this communication is to present a unified theory of the goals of sexology. A comprehensive conception of these goals is necessary to organize different sexological interventions and to measure their effectiveness. A review of the relevant literature suggests a number of plausible goals that are not incorporated into a unified structure. An interdisciplinary approach shows us the multidimensional components of the proposed goals and their relation to one another. According to this unified model elaborated by integrating a diversity of goals, the final goal of sexology is to promote the quality of sexual life. This unified theory has practical implications for clinical and educational interventions : some of these will be shown.

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723 ETHICS AND SEXUALITY UNDER A NEW PARADIGM

Nombre: M. Andrea Becker Alvear (Chile)

Titulo: ETHICS AND SEXUALITY UNDER A NEW PARADIGM

Nombres: Andrea BECKER ALVEAR (Chile)

Resumen: The objective is to clarify the configuration of a new way of living together from a contemporary philosophy. We'll consider the raise of postmodernism, the biology of love, the language and his preeminence in thinking, the transpersonal psychology and the matristic age from an anthropological perspective. Reflecting on the thoughts and ideas of authors such as José Ortega y Gasset, Humberto Maturana, Riane Eisler, Francisco Hunneus, among others. Make evident how previous ideas allow us, from a new speech to contact with the valorization of pleasure and the importance of empathy within the context of a new sexual ethic. The idea is to consider this basis that will allow us to approach our work from a new perspective. This new point of view will avoid the cultural barriers and prejudices, incentivating the opening to a whole human being.

"You are not an object of my desire but a subject of my love"

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1157 VASCULAR EVALUATION OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

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Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a complex syndrome associated with and determined by several separate, vascular and nonvascular factors. In recent years the evolution of noninvasive vascular technology for investigating the macro-and microcirculation in vascular disorders has produced a large amount of information and has increased our knowledge of vascular pathophysiology. In the specific field of vasculogenic ED two major problems have been defined using ultrasound based methods (duplex and color duplex scanning): the first is theoretically caused by decreased arterial inflow and the second by increased venous outflow. Erection is the result of the fine balance and timing between blood inflow and outflow, and these problems often overlap, as both vascular alterations are present in patients with vasculogenic ED.

Recently the role of the microcirculation has been studied using Laser Doppler Flowmetry (LDF) and other methods. Preliminary results indicate that microcirculatory alterations may cause vasculogenic impotence even in the presence of a normal (arterial or venous) macrocirculation. In some smokers the presence of diffuse, chronic vasospasm may be a factor in causing ED, which may persist for weeks after smoking has been stopped. The presence of localized (fibrotic or calcified plaques) or diffuse fibrosis in the corpora cavernosa has recently also been shown using high-resolution B-mode ultrasound. The altered compliance of fibrotic corpora cavernosa may be both an important consequence of an altered perfusion and a significant cause of a perfusion alterations.

The role of venous leak has also been investigated, and possibly overstated. It is theoretically and clinically correct to suppose that complex biological alterations such as EDs are not caused by a single problem but by a number of factors.

Diabetes mellitus (DM), hypertension, cigarette smoking and vascular diseases constitute 80% of all physical causes. DM affects penile microcirculation and penile nerves, interfering with their normal function and damaging the delicate muscle cells that constitute the erectile tissue.

Hypertension and antihypertensive therapies may also damage penile microcirculation. Smoking is the fundamental cause of penile vasospasm. Vascular disease and arteriosclerosis may reduce the penile arteriolar blood supply. Even a small reduction in penile blood flow, as well as vasospasm (always present in diabetics and in heavy smokers), can cause ED. Poor arterial supply, vasospasm, fibrosis, and/or small venous anomalies can cause penile veno-occlusive dysfunction and allow excessive drainage of blood from corporal bodies. Vasculogenic factors are certainly the most important of the possible causes of ED.

While many advances have been made in recent years in both the diagnosis and the treatment of ED, a number of aspects remain poorly understood. The likelihood of ED clearly increases with age; however, this is not an inevitable concomitant of aging. Arteriosclerosis also becomes worse with age, but it is possible to slow its progression by altering vascular risk factors. Thus in most cases ED and arteriosclerosis can be said to have the same risk factors, and ED is often but a symptom of an underlying vascular disease. Saenz de Tejada et al. observed in 1988 that "Corporal smooth muscle relaxation results in penile erection through an increase in arterial flow to, and a restriction of venous outflow from the corpora cavernosa." Here we see the three fundamental aspects of penile hemodynamic: microcirculation, arteries and veins.

Even 20 years ago it was still very difficult to perform a complete evaluation of large and small vessels. Today it is possible to quantify all the vascular aspects using noninvasive methods. Microcirculation is easily assessed by LDF, and arterial and venous anomalies can be closely evaluated using echo Doppler or echo color Doppler. Intracavernous injection of vasoactive drugs (e.g. papaverine, phentolamine, prostaglandin) has made an enormous contribution both to the diagnosis and the treatment of ED (National Institute of Health, 1992). It is our firm belief that treatment of ED must give major priority to vascular evaluation and must only then consider more specific causes.

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315 Titulo: Cultural Practices that Control the Sexual Behavior of Women and Girls Worldwide.

Andrea Parrot, Ph.D. (U.S.A)

Many cultures promote practices to control sexual behavior of women and girls. In some cultures, female behavior is limited much more extensively than male behavior. Examples of these practices will be provided as well as the impact they have on the sexual behavior of women. \* Sharia - Islamic Law embraced by some countries populated by fundamentalist Muslim communities, results

in public lashing for premarital sex, and stoning to death for extramarital sex. \* Female Circumcision is practiced by many cultures to reduce or eliminate pre - and extra-marital sexual relations, increase bride price, as well as to assure paternity. \* Religions, such as Catholicism and Islam prohibit sexual intercourse before marriage. \* Marital rape is considered an oxymoron in that once a woman is married, she is not permitted to refuse sexual relations to her husband. \* South Africa - virginity testing to publicly document virginity status \* USA - Abstinence only sex education attempts to keep young women chaste until marriage. \* Brazil - all female police stations have been established to encourage women to report sexual crimes committed against them by men, including their husbands. \* Bride burning in India occurs, in part, if women are not adequately fulfilling their sexual marital duties.

\* Acid attacks in Bangladesh sometimes result from women refusing the intimate/sexual advances of men.

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664 TEMA: SEXUALIDAD DE LA MUJER Y CRISIS DE LA MEDIANA EDAD

Simposio: "Sexualidad durante la edad mediana de la vida"

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#### RESUMEN

La crisis de la mediana edad o de la edad media de la vida fue estudiada y establecemos los criterios de reconocimiento clínico, para ubicar los trastornos sexuales más frecuentes vinculados a la experiencia vital. Se efectúa una revisión bibliográfica y diversos abordajes teóricos y clínicos, vinculando la mediana edad con la edad de la paternidad en el sentido de Erikson, la crisis de la pareja, de los proyectos, de las expectativas omnipotentes de inmortalidad en el sentido de Elliot Jacques. Una muestra de 862 mujeres de todas las edades que consultaron con nosotros por problemas sexuales, pone de manifiesto que entre los 35 y los 55 años sólo consulta el 30 % de la muestra, pero presenta características propias, como las quejas por el marido con disfunción eréctil, eyaculación precoz o infidelidad, así como las nuevas parejas y el relacionamiento con los hijos son mayor fuente de conflicto que en edades menores o mayores.

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665 TEMA: CONSULTA SEXOLOGICA DE PACIENTES DE AMBOS SEXOS EN LA TERCERA EDAD.

REVISION DE 350 CASOS

Simposio: "Envejecimiento y sexualidad"

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#### RESUMEN

De 350 pacientes mayores de 60 años que nos consultaron en la última década, sólo 35 eran mujeres, es decir, el 10 %, lo que marca una mayoría del 90 % de varones. En la muestra total de la investigación de 2600 casos de todas las edades y ambos sexos, el 33 % corresponde a mujeres, lo que indicaría una menor propensión a la consulta por parte de las mujeres a medida que poseen mayor edad. En el caso de los varones, 248 de 314 eran portadores de una disfunción eréctil, es decir, el 75 %. Comparada con la misma investigación referida de 2600 casos de todas las edades, solo el 56 % de los varones era portador de trastornos eréctiles. Las mujeres de la muestra estudiada revelan que solo 18 presentan disfunciones propias: 10 deseos sexual hipoactivo, 3 de orgasmo femenino inhibido, 3 apragmatismo sexual, 2 dispareunia, 2 de deseo sexual hiperactivo y 1 disfunción excitatoria femenina. Los 17 casos restantes son consultas sobre su marido: 6 por disfunción eréctil, 5 infidelidad, 2 falta de higiene, y 1 caso de deseo sexual hiperactivo, 1 deseo sexual hiperactivo, 1 celos patológico, 1 de eyaculación retardada. Los varones mayores de 60 padecen en proporciones semejantes de disfunción del deseo, orgasmo inhibido, eyaculación sin erección, eyaculación precoz, y dispareunia. 2 casos de Enfermedad de Peyronie, 1 de frotteurismo, y solo una queja por infidelidad de la mujer y otra por celos patológicos. La investigación apunta a promover la consulta de las personas adultas mayores al sexólogo, pues existen recursos terapéuticos de gran eficacia para los varones, pero las mujeres consultan muy

poco. Cuando demográficamente son mayoritarias en esta etapa de la vida humana.

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666 TEMA. TRASTORNOS SEXUALES DE LA MUJER INDUCIDOS POR SUSTANCIAS. ANALISIS DE 50 CASOS CLINICOS

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#### RESUMEN

La hipótesis de trabajo que manejamos en la investigación clínica presente era que muy pocas mujeres eran afectadas por la ingesta de medicamentos o drogas en su función sexual, a diferencia del varón, que en un 20 % de los casos de una investigación anterior presentaban trastornos sexuales inducidos por sustancias. Demostramos en este trabajo que de 862 mujeres que nos consultaron por problemas sexuales en los últimos 10 años, sólo 49 -el 5.7 %- presentaban el diagnóstico de disfunción sexual inducida por sustancias, de acuerdo a los parámetros del DSM 4. La característica de la muestra es que se distribuye en forma uniforme desde los 20 a los 60 años, con ausencia total de casos antes de los 20 y después de los 65 años, mientras en la muestra comparativa de los varones, la edad de incidencia de este trastorno tiene el pico mayor después de los 60 años. La fase de la respuesta sexual femenina más afectada por los fármacos es el deseo: 35 casos de deseo sexual hipoactivo, 10 de orgasmo femenino inhibido, 8 de disfunción excitatoria femenina, 3 de dispareunia y 1 de deseo sexual hiperactivo. Las sustancias de mayor incidencia fueron los anticonceptivos: norgestrel y levonorgestrel-estinilestradiol, con 8 casos, el alcohol y el bromazepam (6 casos cada uno), el sulpiride (5), la imipramina, la maprotilina (4), clordiazepóxido, el flunitrazepam, la clorimipramina (3), la sertralina, los estrógenos conjugados, la tioridazina, el enalapril, la fluocortolona, la fenelzina, el clonazepam (2) y con 1 caso el pentobarbital, el haloperidol, el lorazepam, el clobazam, la fluvoxamina, el tamoxifeno, la azothioprina, el estradiol-ciproterona, la famotidina, el calcitriol D3, la liotironina y la ranitidina. Se actualiza la literatura sobre el tema.

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293 Titulo: DIVERSE WATCHED OF PROCRETION IN A RURAL CONTEXT OF YUCATAN

Andrés Santana Carvajal, Judith Ortega Canto, Yolanda Oliva Peña, Guadalupe Andueza Pech. All authors are mexican.

The present research is socioanthropological type that studies to a group of pairs of rural means on desisions of procreation. In diverse contexts the expectation of mayory of the pairs exists to reproduce, but regulating the number of children who are wanted, this value depends on social prestige, the socioeconomic and cultural satisfactors in a certain time. Methodology: Applied a questionnaire to 50 pairs with children; each member separately. At the same time interviews with other social actors (five representing monks, four traditional medical, four doctors,two nurces and a grup of health promotors) related to the reproduction. In a third moment depth interviews were made to eight pairs of two types of domestic groups.

Conclusions: I can be observed that according to information, the opportunities of reproductive technological and contraceptive practice to the influence of the institutions (family, religion, medicine and others), cause that the pairs modify their interpersonal relations; it found traditional pairs in which the men have greater influence in desisions, and modern pairs in which both members participate in their desisión of having a baby.

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303 Titulo : 'A MUSLIM MAN SHOULD NOT SATISFY HIS NEED OF HER UNTIL HE HAS SATISFIED HER NEED OF HIM': THE PSYCHOSEXUAL PROBLEMS OF BANGLADESHI MUSLIM MEN IN THE UK.

Andrew Beck, Anamika Majumdar, Beng Goh (UK)

To study the psychosexual problems and issues in Bangladeshi Muslim men attending an inner London psychosexual clinic.

Background: In Islam, as practised by this community, sex outside of marriage is forbidden and masturbation is 'haram' (forbidden), open discussion about sexuality is discouraged and there are health beliefs linking semen loss with physical weakness and the inability to father male children.

Methods: Prospective study using standardised proforma to collect data from 70 Bangladeshi men and 70 controls (caucasian men).

Results: This mean age of first intercourse was 20.6 years for Bangladeshis and 17.7 for the controls ( $p < 0.04$ ), mean number of partners was 8.7 for Bangladeshis and 20.1 for controls ( $p < 0.04$ ), 30% did never masturbated compared to 0% of controls ( $p < 0.07$ ), 26% of Bangladeshis presented with erectile problems, 42% with premature ejaculation, 29% with both compared to 61%, 35% and 0% of controls ( $p < 0.06$ ).

Conclusions: Bangladeshi men start their sexual experiences later and have less partners, are less likely to masturbate and more likely to present with premature ejaculation. They are more likely to be offered medication based therapies and less likely to be offered psychological treatment. The implications of these findings for treatment issues will be considered within the context of Islamic values and practices.

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427 Titulo: THE PROCESS OF COMING OUT AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF YOUNG GAY . MEN: LONGITUDINAL DATA FROM MEN IN THREE CITIES

Andrew S. Walters (U.S.A.), Susan M. Kegeles (U.S.A.)

Coming out - the process of acknowledging to self and to others one's homosexuality or bisexuality - is identified as a difficult but (often) necessary task for the development of a positive self-concept. Failing to disclose a sexual minority orientation can be associated with elevated physical and psychological health risks. Longitudinal data from the Young Men's Survey were examined. Participants included 358 men from three U.S. cities who participated in the MPowerment Project. Men were sampled every 6 months for 2 ? years. Comfort with sexual attraction to males varied as a function of how out men were. Men self-identifying as gay (vs. bisexual) were more out and more comfortable with erotic attractions to men ( $ps < .001$ ). Among men with boyfriends ( $N=144$ ), the more out men were, the less likely they were to participate in unprotected anal intercourse. Protective factors related to coming out and their relation to health variables will be discussed.

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599 THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF YOUNG GAY MEN ON HEALTH BEHAVIOR AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION: RESULTS FROM THE MPOWERMENT PROJECT.

Nombres: Andrew S. Walters (U.S.A.), Susan M. Kegeles (U.S.A.)

Resumen: We report developmental outcomes for gay- and bisexually-identified men who participated in a long-term community intervention for young gay men. Participants included 350 men sampled across three U.S.A. cities for three years. Specifically, we examined how social-contextual variables in men's lives - such as involvement in the gay community and support from family and friends - impact satisfaction with relationships, romantic involvement, safer sexual behavior with primary and non-primary sexual partners, and psychological outcomes (e.g., self-esteem, depression). Longitudinal analyses were performed on data collected every 6 months for 2 ½ years. Results show that as men became more integrated in a positive social network they are more likely to report higher relationship satisfaction with friends, lower sexual risk behavior, and less clinical risk of psychology maladjustment. Standard path analysis was used to examine the extent to which mediating variables influence outcomes. Analyses suggest higher social support predicts involvement in gay-identified social activity (e.g., a gay sports team) which, in turn, predicts higher relationship satisfaction, lower sexual risk behavior, and lower maladjustment. The importance social-contextual variables on men's health will be discussed.

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087 Titulo: FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION - UNSOLVED PROBLEM

Nombres: Andrzej LECKI (Poland)

Resumen: Female sexual dysfunction is a common but poorly understood human condition. A group of 50 women, aged from 23 to 59 years, was evaluated. They had regular sexual partners. Case histories regarded menstruations, deliveries, pelvic operations, metabolic diseases, mental disorders and molestation in the past. Patients had laboratory examinations conducted: glucose, TSH, FSH, estradiol (E-2) and urine analysis. Results: Sexual dysfunction (SD) was stated at 25 (50%) patients. 10 complained of low desire and 10 reported a lack of arousal, 11 had orgasmic disorder, 18 no satisfaction and 15 suffered from dyspareunia. Mean age of women with SD (I group) was 49 years vs 39 years without SD (II group). Number of deliveries, irregular menstruations and pelvic surgery were more frequent in women with SD. 3 women with SD and 1 without this problem reported diabetes type II. An increase of FSH and a decrease of E-2 were stated in 9 patients from I group and concerned 6 patients from II group. A sexual molestation in the past reported 1 woman with SD. Anxieties and depressions were noticed in 8 patients from each group. Vaginal dryness was revealed during examination in 1 case with SD. Urine analysis was normal in all patients. Conclusions: A lack of satisfaction and dyspareunia were the most frequent disorders in women with SD. Age, deliveries, irregular menstruations and pelvic surgery are significant factors in development of SD. Hormonal replacement therapy is the method of choice in women with increased FSH and decreased E-2.

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**No Informado**

762 THE THIRD CUBAN GLOSSARY OF PSYCHIATRY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS.

Angel Otero Ojeda (Cuba).

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457 Titulo: THE COUNTERTRANSFERENCE IN THE INSTITUTIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPIES WITH YOUNG TRANSEXUAL WOMEN.

Angela CANDELA\* (Italy), Alessandro CHIODI \*\* (Italy), Paolo VALERIO\*\*\* (Italy)

The authors, in this theoretic-clinical contribution focus their attention on the deep and complex countertransference dynamic aroused in the course of psychoanalytic psychotherapies with young transexual women who consider as unavoidable a surgical solution. The authors, upon reflection on their clinical experience over the last five years, highlight the inner emotions aroused in the psychotherapist by the contact with these people, where the turning to acting behaviour is predominant and where the psychotherapist's emotional reaction may be different according to his/her sex. Psychotherapist Mental Health Unit ASL, Naples 1. Psychotherapist, University of Naples, Federico II. Professor of Clinical psychology Naples University Federico II Medical School.

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637 Title: SKILLS FOR INTEGRATING SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SEXUALITY IN HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Author: Angela MARTINEZ ZAMORA (MEXICO/USA)

Through interactive techniques such as story telling, corporal novels, drama, clay and reflection the workshop will provide the participants personal interaction, a sense of ownership and vicarious experiences of how sexuality ought to be incorporated to strength the HIV/AIDS prevention programs and to improve life skills of people living with HIV/AIDS.

The facilitator will use various participatory techniques to help the group represent their immediate reality, systematize their existing knowledge and analyze their situation.

As a result of the training, the group will be able to question their sexuality values both as a group

and as individuals. They will built and interpreted their own analysis of local and global reality \_in both public and private spheres- to meet the objective of redefining their power relationships as well in the society. This initiate a process of understanding the values in their communities regarding sexuality and help the participants to capture social, economic, cultural and politic issues with are related to sexual and reproductive health issues, and their implications in the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS and in their preventive HIV/AIDS programs.

**angela elena SUAREZ**

**No Informado**

764 The Shop an alternative to offer sexual education to the retarded one mental

Ángela Elena Suárez Estévez

The work, approaches the problem of the sexuality in the retarded one mental, The study was carried out late with 20 subject payees mental light, of the municipality 10 of October. The used method was the sequential and formative natural experiment. They were carried out the initial mensurations, being able to verify the existent ignorance around this problem. The independent variable, a program of sexual education was introduced that has among its objectives: to identify the parts of the body, including the masculine and feminine genital. To establish the differences among the sexes starting from properly sexual and reproductive qualities that characterize it. Keeping in mind that the contents that were approached were: our body, sexual development, our origin, we are related, the toys and the game that he/she gave answer to their basic necessities of learning and that they were motivated, being the scholar an active fellow of their own learning, under the direction of the coordinator. With the result that this program outside extremely flexible, rich in options, being adjusted to the particularities and their potentialities and to their disability handicap type. The previously exposed thing demonstrates that we can educate our mental retarded students sexually, independently of their cognitive limitations, which demand from a systematic work and in function of their of their psychological characteristics.

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086 Titulo: THE SUPEREGO AND THE PARAPHILICAL ENIGMS

Nombres: ANGELICA MANCILLA AMADOR

Resumen: The present essay tries to lead to comprehension of paraphilias. Using as a premise that this pathology emerges during the process of individuation, the unintroyected sexual differentiation, as a ritual, appears as an unacceptance of the paraphilic individual. My thesis has its support on the unmovability of the self ideal, as a regulating measure to avoid the confrontation with the sexual difference. Within a narcicistic structure, the individual stops loosing the omnipotence not leaving his self ideal free, building a psiquic place where everything its allowed and replaces the illusion of completeness, defending from the primary object desidealization possibility and, with this, to himself. While the self idea presents unmovable, the sadical superego precursors are free to be massively proyected to destroy the individual or to get together with the self. The consequences of this unmovability or capture, joins the atemporal experience, the vacuum feeling and the unsense in the individual4s life. Though I consider that if the self ideal was free, it can make a bridge between the self and the future, giving temporality and hope to the individual. In paraphilics, because of their self ideal unmovability, this bridge is4nt builtand the individual experiences the vacuum after the self , so the paraphilical activities are used in order to avoid it.

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586 Titulo: DO 5-PDE INHIBITORS HAVE A ROLE IN F.S.D. TREATMENT?

CONSTANTINIDES Costas, DRETTAS Peter, ENTCHEF Angelos, MOUMPAIENT Faouz, (Greece)

Objectives: Purpose of this work was the study of the effect of the most common 5-PDE inhibitor (Sildenafil) in women with Female Sexual Dysfunction (FSD).



Material and Methods. 40 women volunteers, ages 30-50, complaining about severe orgasmic dysfunction, participated in this study. The criteria were: I. Orgasmic dysfunction according to IISF Questionnaire. II. Normal hormone levels. III. Absence of gynecological disease. IV. Absence of cardiovascular disease. In these women we administered 50 mg of Sildenafil 1 hour before intercourse for one month.

Results: Success criteria were the amelioration of orgasm. a) 29 women (approx. 70%) had a certain difference of orgasm and more rapid onset of desire, b) 11 women (approx. 30%) had no difference. In both groups instability of action was the main problem.

Conclusions: To-date, few data have been published for FSD and 5-PDE inhibitors. Most of the information around this subject comes from clinical practice and subjective trials between couples who have tried this treatment without medical surveillance. Our initiative also began when men under treatment with Sildenafil told us that they have given the pill to their partners with good results. Our results as well as the introduction of 5-PDE inhibitors create a certain optimism but also the need for a well designed protocol in the future.

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098 Titulo: PATTERN OF SUBSTANCE USE AND DEPENDENCE IN HIJRAS

Nombres: ANITA SHYAM (INDIA)

If Men are from Mars and Women are from Venus then, where are eunuchs from? Referred as third gender/hijras they are looked upon and treated as freaks. Is it the physical appearance or the myth that makes people runs away from them?

In Indian society these people are refer to as Hijras, Khusras, Asexual, Middle sexed, Neutral, Eunuch, Third gender, Naapunshaks, Samalaingi, Kothi, Shikandi, Mukhannis, Kinnars, etc. Eunuchs have a notorious reputation of gate crashing at wedding and singing raunchy songs, refusal to give money leads to flashing of genitals, considered the worse that a hijra can cast curse (Jaba Shah, 2001).

The hijra are sexual minority who have many different clinical categories hiding underneath. They are camouflaged under religious ethnics and even terminologies. The "hijra" group includes eunuch, hermaphrodites, transvestites and transsexuals, homosexual, cross dressers etc.

Besides the above diagnosed and visible disorders a very hidden aspect is their addiction pattern.

This paper discusses this painful aspect of hijras life asking for attention and help.

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321 Titulo: THERE IS A NEW POINT OF VIEW REGARDING HOW TO CURE "LACK OF DESIRE"?

Anna MACI (Italy), Maria SPIOTTA (Italy)

Are we able to manage our desire? How? Trough the five magic doors: our five senses

This idea was born during a visit in a French museum in front of the famous "Lady and unicorn":

In the therapeutic work really often are treated couples or singles that complain fault of desire, inhibition of sexual desire or sexual insensibility.

Focusing each sense we have opened new roads and working hard with touch we have arrived to enlarge the feeling of the skin that is our boundary, our big limit but also our biggest door of communication. Only after a deep work of sensibilization of our five senses and the opening of these 5 magic doors we can manage "A mon seul desir" "my only desire" that is coming back to the ancient latin "liberum arbitrium" that now signifies recovery.

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485 Titulo: INNER WEDDING

Anna MACI (Italy), Maria SPIOTTA (Italy)

What is the inner wedding? In therapeutic field is another way to treat the couple's diseases. When a love is dying it is really difficult to work immediately with the couple. Every partner is first of all a

"oneself" and if everyone doesn't complete his/her "own knowledge" it is very difficult that is able to share with others what he is not able to balance inside himself. In an ancient biblical sense "to know" is also to have a sexual intercourse with someone. And as therapist I have realized since long time that if I want to success I have to begin from the beginning, not from the second station (the couple). In effect the big mystery is just to enter in each one. Our inner conversation finally begins and after this new discovery our crying monologue can be converted in an interesting dialogue.. we are on the road.. of our safety. Only in this new sure situation we can look to the other, we can project our lost and founded first love. Narcisus?

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454 Titulo: GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK IN SEX REASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Anna Rita RAVENNA (ITALY)

S.A.I.F.I.P. - Servizio di adeguamento tra identità fisica ed identità psichica, health care centre for clinical procedures for Psychological Identity and Physical Identity integration was established in 1992 from a team of surgeons, medical doctors and psychotherapists at San Camillo hospital in Rome.

This service is the focal reference point for clinical work and research on Gender Identity Disorder in Italy; it offers an interdisciplinary service, which integrates the psychological, socio-legal and surgical aspects of the sex reassignment process.

The paper will provide some examples of the different levels of psychological procedures: telephone service consultation, individual and group counselling, couple and family consultation, individual and group psychotherapies. Above all, the paper will present the most recurrent issues, the troublesome concerns, the methodologies to deal with them, as well as notes on the issue of Gender Identity collected during ten years of Service activity.

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275 Titulo: CONDOM USE AT LAST INTERCOURSE FOR YOUNG MEN WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS IN HOME AND FOREIGN CITIES

Anne E. NORRIS, PhD, RN, CS (USA) & CDR Raymond E. PHILLIPS, MS, RN, CS (JAPAN)

The potential for spread of HIV and other STIs increases when individuals engage in unprotected intercourse with more than one partner in different parts of the world. This paper investigates condom use with a casual partner in a foreign city by young men who (1) have a single, steady partner back home (n=29), (2) young men who engage in casual sex back home (n=147), and (3) young men who both have a steady partner and engage in casual sex back home (n=161). These men are part of a larger sample (n = 1316) of enlisted male, Navy personnel, deployed on an aircraft carrier (mean age = 22 years) who participated in an anonymous survey in Spring 2002 (response = 65%). Demographic results for the three groups were fairly similar. However, men with only a steady partner back home were most likely to have been married and least likely to have used a condom at last intercourse ( $p < .01$ ). Men with both steady and casual partners back home were most likely to have more education ( $p < .05$ ), but this was unrelated to condom use ( $p = 1.00$ ). Interestingly, alcohol use, age, length of time in the Navy, and peer norms had no effect on condom use ( $p > .10$ ). However, the casual partner's desire to use a condom and whether or not the young man carried a condom with him when he was off duty in a foreign port did ( $p < .01$ ). Study findings argue for the importance of providing young enlisted personnel with condoms in foreign ports and encouraging sex workers to insist on condom use.

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469 Titulo: WHAT PSYCHOLOGICAL TENDENCIES ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUALITY ARE DOMINANT IN PERSONS DEALING WITH TANTRA?

Annina SARTORIUS (Switzerland) Oliver HEIL- (Germany)

The purpose of this investigation was to measure the most important psychological concepts influencing the sexual lives of people practising The Art of Love, i.e. Komaja's Tantra. The Art of

Love is the name for a multi-year program of regularly organized courses that are geared towards the cultivation and development of love-erotic life as well as the spiritualization of it. The working method is determined by the individuals, couples or the groups themselves and may include sexual intercourse. Komaja's Tantra is the tantra of the heart, since the art of living is above all the art of loving. More than 70 people attending Komaja's Tantra courses were tested with the multidimensional Sexuality Questionnaire, an objective self-report instrument constructed by Snell, Fisher & Walters consisting of twelve subscales, having a high internal consistency and test-retest reliability and which were proved to be largely independent of social desirability tendencies. Men and women attending Komaja's Tantra have a healthy sexual esteem and feel sexually satisfied. They are significantly more sexually motivated than other people. Women practising Komaja's Tantra are significantly different than the female norm: they think more about sex, they believe that the sexual aspects of life are determined by their own personal control, they are principally more sexually assertive and the longer they attend the courses the more conscious they become about their sexuality. The men practising Komaja's Tantra are more conscious about their sexuality than other men and more aware of the impression their sexuality has on others.

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1072 Titulo: WHERE ARE WE GOING? OVERVIEW OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THREE LATEST WORLD CONGRESSES OF SEXOLOGY (VALENCIA, HONG KONG, PARIS)

ANTÒNIA ROVIRA I LLOPART (Spain)

Out of the abstract books of the three latest world congresses of sexology promoted by WAS in Valencia (Spain) 1997, Hong Kong (China) 1999 and Paris (France) 2001, a classification of themes included in plenary sessions, free communications, posters and workshops is put forward, weighted according to kind of presentation, in order to discover which thematic lines predominate in every congress and whether there are significant differences between them.

We will examine, for example, whether there is an increasing or decreasing tendency to a positive approach to sexuality at the expense of sexuality experienced as a problem (dysfunctions, diseases and sexuality, therapy, etc.); whether we are leaning towards focusing on specific problems (erectile dysfunction, sex education in youth, etc.) or whether some issues are being pushed into the background (HIV-AIDS, sexuality with physical, mental or sensory handicaps, etc.).

Presentations referring exclusively to the male and to the female gender will be counted, to assess if there is a significant leaning towards one or the other.

Rather than making a list of the contents of the abstracts presented in the congresses, this research tries to discover their orientation, in order to help us assess our current and future role

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181 Titulo: EFFECTS OF SEX STEROID HORMONES ON FAT BODY DISTRIBUTION IN TRANSEXUALS AFTER HORMONE THERAPY

Nombres: Antonio BECERRA (Spain), Manuela PLUMED (Spain), Cristina GARAIZABAL (Spain), Rosa ABENOZA (Spain), Carmen PRECIADO (Spain), David GONZALEZ (Spain), Beatriz GONZALEZ (Spain), Milagro MATMES (Spain).

Regional fat distribution and other anthropometric measurements differ between men and women, and it has been suggested that this is an important correlate of sex differences in cardiovascular risk. These parameters are regarded as secondary sex characteristics, and thus sex steroid hormones are important determinants. In order to study the influence of therapy with sex steroid hormones on fat body distribution in transsexuals we prospectively studied 31 male-to-female transsexuals [M-to-F] (age 29.917.9 years) treated with ethinyl estradiol (10 mg/mo.) + cyproterone acetate (100 mg/day), and 26 female-to-male transsexuals [F-to-M] (age 30.816.7 years) treated with testosterone cypionate (250 mg/15 days).

M-to-F transsexuals (n=31) F-to-M transsexuals (n=26)

	Baseline	After 12 mo	P	Baseline	After 12 mo	P
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	23.611.7	25.912.3	0.001	25.812.7	27.511.9	0.005
STB, mm	6.211.7	8.911.9	0.028	8.816.3	6.612.0	0.022
STT, mm	10.114.2	15.115.3	0.019	15.7112.1	11.819.3	0.029
STS, mm	12.215.1	17.516.8	0.025	14.418.9	12.415.8	0.033

%BF 15.316.7 19.117.9 0.002 28.6115.2 23.917.2 0.011  
WP,cm 76.613.2 83.514.2 0.025 80.012.1 78.215.3 0.044  
HP,cm 92.316.9 98.213.9 0.007 98.818.7 94.216.5 0.015

BMI, Body mass index; STB, skinfold thicknesses of biceps; STT, skinfold thicknesses of triceps;  
STS, skinfold thicknesses of subscapula; %BF, % body fat; WP, waist perimeter; HP, hip perimeter.

We conclude that sex steroid hormones are important determinants of the sex-specific distribution of body fat, and they contribute to different cardiovascular risk.

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182 Titulo: HYPERPROLACTINEMIA IS A COMMON SIDE EFFECT IN OESTROGEN-TREATED MALE-TO-FEMALE TRANSEXUALS

Nombres: Antonio BECERRA (Spain), Manuela PLUMED (Spain), Cristina GARAIZABAL (Spain), Rosa ABENOZA (Spain), Carmen PRECIADO (Spain), David GONZALEZ (Spain), Beatriz GONZALEZ (Spain), Milagro MATMES (Spain).

In recent decades, the demand for sex reassignment in transsexual patients has increased as have the number and variety of possible psychologic, hormonal and surgical treatments. However, these patients run into troubles to be treated in Spanish public hospitals and so endocrinologists have not sufficient experience about this condition; there, patients usually make use of self-therapy and frequent side effects as hyperprolactinemia are observed. Side effects of sex steroid therapy in more conventional categories of patients have been extensively reported, but in transsexuals have been few. We conducted a prospective study of 31 male-to-female transsexuals, average age of 25.717.6 years, range 18-40 y, treated with ethinyloestradiol (50-200 mg per day) and cyproterone acetate (100 mg per day) for 6 months to 10 years before. Basal levels of prolactin varied markedly between individuals: Mean $\pm$ SD was 62.9135.6 ng/dL, range 34.4-144, and 11/31 (35.4%) patients had hyperprolactinemia (>20 ng/dL). Only in one case these levels were >100 ng/dL, obtaining a negative pituitary CT. After interrupting the therapy for 5.012.1 months (3-9), the levels of prolactin descended a 46.9%, significantly to 33.4119.5 ng/dL (p=0.034). In conclusion, our findings show that the treatment with high doses of oestrogens in male-to-female transsexuals causes frequent hyperprolactinemia, which is reversible after interrupting the therapy, suggesting a non-autonomous production of prolactin.

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184 Titulo: GENDER IDENTITY DISORDERS IN SPAIN: EXPERIENCE IN 236 CASES

Nombres: Antonio BECERRA (Spain), Manuela PLUMED (Spain), Cristina GARAIZABAL (Spain), Rosa ABENOZA (Spain), Carmen PRECIADO (Spain), David GONZALEZ (Spain), Beatriz GONZALEZ (Spain), Milagro MATMES (Spain) and Grupo de trabajo de la SEEN sobre TIG.

In recent decades, the demand for sex reassignment in transsexual people has increased as have the number and variety of possible psychologic, hormonal and surgical treatments. In Spain this care is not accepted in public hospitals and so endocrinologists and other health professionals have not sufficient experience about this condition, and the transsexuals have to make use of self-therapy and private hospitals. We analyse the experience of a multidisciplinary team: For 8 years (1994-2001) we have cared to 236 people with gender identity disorders (GID), 129 male-to-female transsexuals (M-to-F) and 107 female-to-male transsexuals (F-to-M), aged 19-54 years, and a mean of 34 years; with different study levels (23% primary, 41% mean and 36% advanced). All was evaluated by psychiatrist for diagnosis and psychological help in view of the physical changes produced. After clinical and biochemical evaluation, 4 was pushed back for the reassignment therapy due to organic disorders. The rest was selected to steroid hormone therapy, checking each 6 months. During the monitoring the side effects of therapy in M-to-F was: Hyperprolactinemia (65%), alterations of liver enzymes (8%), and no case with thrombophlebitis. And the side effects of therapy in F-to-M was: Alterations of liver enzymes (24%) and hyperprolactinemia (13%). After two years with the hormone treatment 43 was operated with sex reassignment surgery and without serious organic side effects, but with diverse rates of sexual dissatisfaction in 5 cases. In conclusion, the GID are more and more frequent, and thus, in order to avoid and prevent the side effects of self-therapy, it must be assumed by the Spanish health public service and it must be created specific multidisciplinary units.

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648 Titulo: PREMATURE EJACULATION: SERTRALINE ALONE VERSUS SILDENAFIL PLUS SERTRALINE

FERNANDEZ LOZANO, ANTONIO. BARCELONA, (ESPAÑA). RUIZ CASTAÑE, EDUARDO. BARCELONA, (ESPAÑA).

OBJECTIVE. Premature ejaculation (P.E.) is a very common sexual dysfunction, which is believed to affect about a 35% of men. The intention of this study is to compare in two groups of patients the efficacy of pharmacological treatment.

METHODS. 99 patients free of erectile dysfunction were studied and followed for one year in two groups with: physical examination, IIEF and evaluation of mean ejaculatory latency time (MELT). Group I: 51 pts mean age 32 (range 20-59), complaining of P.E. (38 lifelong, 13 acquired) were treated with Sertraline 50mg/day for two months and as needed following. Group II: 48 pts mean age 45 (range 32-60), complaining of P.E. (20 lifelong, 28 acquired) were treated with Sertraline as Group I plus Sildenafil 25-100mg one hour before sexual relation.

RESULTS. Both drugs were well tolerated. Group I: drowsiness and gastrointestinal upset 3/51, anejaculation 2/51, and 6/51 did not follow the study. Group II: 3/48 gastrointestinal upset,

4/48 headaches, 4/48 flushes, and 3/48 did not follow the study. The MELT in Group I 29/51, increased from 0.50 to a mean 4.6

while in Group II 30/48 from a baseline of 1 to a mean of 5.5. The patients with stable partner were asked to grade their sexual life from 0 to 5. This parameter also increased in both, from 0.5 to 3 in Group I and from 0.7 to 4.1 in Group II.

CONCLUSIONS. Though the mechanism underlying a Sildenafil induced delay in ejaculation is unknown, it seems evident that in combination with Sertraline improves the mean intravaginal ejaculatory latency time and sexual satisfaction mainly in older patients with a lifelong pattern of P.E.

**antonio MARQUET****litlat@correo.azc.uma.mx**453 Titulo: EL RELATO GAY COMO EXPRESIÓN SIMBÓLICA DE LA COMUNIDAD GAY  
The gay fiction as symbolic expression of the gay community

Antonio MARQUET (México)

Is it possible to speak of gay literature? Is there any gay literature? Is there a gay aesthetics? What are the main characteristics of this literature?, of this culture? My belief is that one of the main targets of the gay culture is the fight against the homophobic tendencies in the society, and the search of a new justice. That's why every gay cultural proposal asks for a tabula rasa.

**antonio PERALTA****No Informado**

677 SEXUALITY AND MENOPAUSE

Antonio PERALTA SÁNCHEZ (México)

Abstract

This research studied females undergoing menopause and comparing them with a control group. Symptoms, coital frequency, sexual desire, vaginal lubrication, pain on coitus, prevalence of orgasm, sexual fantasies, masturbation, couple interaction among other aspects were explored. Results are compared with other studies from different countries and it is concluded that there is a need of a greater attention to these females, much more than the mere hormonal control.

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189 Does breast cancer take away my womanhood?

António Pacheco Palha

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Breast cancer is the more prevalent onchological pathology in women. Its incidence is on the rise due to more accurate diagnose techniques, and is estimated that one in eight women will develop breast cancer in their lifetime.

The impact of this cancer in body image, sexual identity womanhood, mood and sexuality has been a field of great interest but low consensus (Derogatis, 1980).

A cancer diagnoses establishes a crisis to which the individual will react with several coping strategies or in their absence with diverse defence mechanisms. This process of psychological adaptation will influence the capacity for maintaining a gratifying sexual activity, as a part of good emotional health.

This study was directed to the influence of coping mechanisms and self-image in the genesis of sexual dysfunctions in patients subjected to mastectomy or tumorectomy.

The sexual activity of the couple, the coping strategies to the illness and self-image was studied in 70 patients attending the St John's Breast Pathology Unit.

The authors used a semi-structured interview to obtain socio-demographic data and sexual functioning, and scales for coping and self-image (Vaz Serra). The Sexual Functioning Index was scored from Sexual History (LoPicollo et al). Results are dicussed.

**arely ASCUY**

**No Informado**

775 Titulo : Education of the sexuality in the Day Care Center. A strategy for its improvement

Arely ASCUY MORALES, Beatriz CASTELLANOS SIMONS. .

This work suggests a strategy to improve sexual education in children at nursery schools, which is obtained through the essential relation established among the theoretical, methodological and the operative categories. They presuppose a new concept of infant sexual education through a humanist and critical approach and a configurational understanding of personality and the conception of infant sexual education from the assumptions of the alternative and participating sexual education, based on the historic cultural perspective of the relationship between education and the development of personality. An instrumentation, in accordance with the conceptual framework conceived, was put into practice, taking into account the characteristics of the age group, the actual and potential levels of development of the pre-school children, the social-historical environment and the potentialities offered by the educational program in nursery schools in order to connect different elements of the education of sexuality. It is also advisable to take advantage of the structures of the methodological procedures existing in nursery schools, as well as the training in ways of the specialized personnel of the nursery schools apart from a greater psycho sexual development of children.

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233 Titulo: SEXUAL EDUCATION AND SEXUAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AMONG 8th AND 9th GRADERS IN FINLAND - INDIVIDUAL AND SCHOOL LEVEL RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HEALTH PROMOTION SURVEY

Liinamo Arja, (Finland) ; Jokela Jukka, Finland; Rimpeld Matti, Finland; Kosunen Elise, Finland

Resumen: The results of the National School Health Promotion survey regarding sexual education and sexual health knowledge will be presented. The survey is carried out biannually (1996-2003) to provide nationally comparable and follow up information on school experiences, health, health habits and health education among adolescents. The main aim is to assist municipalities and schools to evaluate and develop their health promotion strategies.

The survey is conducted within the school context: all pupils of the 8th and 9th grades (aged 14-16 years) completed a structured questionnaire during school lesson. The data are collected each year in April. Approximately 80% of all Finns in these age groups are included in the study. The evaluation of sex e ducation is based on responses concerning the number of lessons, the themes discussed and the professionals who conduct the lessons. Seven statements (true, false, don't know) concerning conception, STI's, pregnancy and homosexuality were presented to determine sexual health knowledge.



The main findings of the study reveal that approximately two thirds of pupils had received sexual education during the year of the study. In general, the level of sexual health knowledge is good, but there are gaps of knowledge concerning conception and STIs were found. There is a large variation in sexual education provision and the level of sexual health knowledge between schools, municipalities and areas.

The trends of sexual education provision and sexual health knowledge will be presented on individual level as well as on school level. Factors explaining sexual education provision in schools as well as factors explaining the level of sexual health knowledge among pupils will be presented.

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651 TITLE: The phenomenon of swinging couples

BY: Arlynn T. Revell supervisor Prof. A. Vansteenkoven (Belgium)

Swinging is an attempt to reconcile two seemingly conflicting desires--the desire for sexual variety and the wish to maintain a stable marriage or relationship. As a general rule, it is an activity or lifestyle that couples engage in together as part of their relationship, although singles may also participate. Recreational sex of this type may take place only in private with close friends or with strangers at organized events held for that purpose. Some couples have rigid agreements as to when, where, and what is permissible, while other couples have mutual agreement on complete sexual freedom.

Swingers are perceived to be sinful and are individuals who are not capable of making a real commitment. Research into swinging couples, however, shows something very different.

The current paper describes the phenomenon of swinging couples as one of the alternatives of family life such as extramarital relationships, group marriages. The review is based on existing studies and research from the past three decades. Starting with defining the swinging phenomenon, the incidence of swinging, the demographical and personality characteristics of swingers; along with how non-swingers perceive swingers are reviewed in the paper. Various models explaining swinging behaviour have been addressed. Swinging initiation into the individual's lifestyle and the main factors for getting involved are focussed on and as well as on the effects that swinging has on the couples relationship. A focus on the outcomes and the conflicting issues of swinging are investigated. Suggestions for further research are made. Some research suggests that 2% of all married couples, mainly middle class couples with children, have shared mates at least once during their marriage, (North American Swing Club International, 1990) but there are no valid data on how many couples do this regularly. The Kinsey Institute speculates that perhaps 0.5% of married couples engage in this practice on a regular basis (Reinisch, 1990).

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777 Trial against the HIV.

Arnoldo MONTES DE OCA MONTERO, Alexander ALMENARES GOBEA, Joel COLA FERNÁNDEZ, Yudelkis MUCHULÍ CABALLERO, Yotel M GONZÁLES SUÁREZ, Ilioneidys KINDELAN SUÁREZ, Dainelis BLANCO LOBAINA. (CUBA)

Tutors: Yaumara Ferro Gras, Laura Lovaina, Guillermo Grove Maceo.  
Ana Guisandes Zayas

During many years the whole humanity has tried to make in front of the epidemic of the HIV / AIDS that she threatens to destroy it. Our country is not unaware to this fight and for he/she has been devoted countless resources so much materials as human, but up to now the advantage has it the AIDS.

He/she was carried out a descriptive study with the objective of deepening in the understanding of the reality, characteristic, transmission forms and prevention of the HIV / AIDS, the results are exposed, through a trial where tests are presented that demonstrate it, like a novel form of treating the topic. You reached the conclusion that the HIV is not the only responsible for the pandemic,



he/she is the humanity who believes in the conditions so that it arrives more and more far, of us it depends that the figures stop that you don't continue infecting, making sick and dying millions of people. Responsible behavior is up to now the best and only vaccine to stop it. The application was recommended of this exhibition modality, in different topics of health.

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607 Titulo: CULTURAL ISSUES IN THE GROUP THERAPY OF VAGINISMIC WOMEN IN TURKEY

Arsaluys KAYIR (Turkey)

Psychiatry Dept. Medical School, University of Istanbul, Turkey

Vaginismus is the most frequent sexual problem in clinical referrals in Turkey. This is due to cultural and religious reasons. In sex therapy groups conducted with vaginismic women, in our practice, some

cultural issues are tackled with more emphasis: style of upbringing; living in close family relations; family attitudes and dependency problems; the obligation to protect virginity until marriage; unrealistic expectations regarding the first night of marriage; the censorship on the verbalization of sexuality at home. The treatment of vaginismus in homogeneous group therapies satisfy their need of verbalization. Besides a successful outcome of the referral problem, getting an utmost benefit from a culturally sensitive therapy content is a crucial gain.

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608 Titulo: PSYCHODRAMA IN SEX THERAPY TRAINING

Doğan AHIN, Arsaluys KAYIR (presenter) (Turkey)

Mental health professionals working in the field of sex therapies should consider sexuality as a natural and pleasurable fact of life, and be able to manage related topics comfortably. A psychodrama group experience provides these professionals both the opportunity to work through their own

sexualities and to verbalize them in a group setting. So, psychodrama techniques as "relaxation-imagination", playing "active and passive double roles" (as a tree and the wind), and intimate relationships (as mother and child or adult couple) are used in our sex therapy training programmes and discussed, here in this presentation.

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059 Titulo: A study on the psychological adjustment in clients referred to divorce prevention of Isfahan Welfare Organization as compared with normal others.

Nombres: 1-Asghar Aghaei (Iran) 2-Ali Ghasemi (Iran)

The aim of this research was inquiring of psychological factors of divorce in couples who comes to prevention center of divorce in Isfahan Welfare Organization comparing with control group

Method: 50 couples (tended to divorce) and 50 couples (control group) randomly and examined. The hypothesis of the research was that two groups have significantly difference in demographic variables and psychological factors such as: cognition, social behavior, sexual behavior, emotional and religious behaviors.

Results: Analysis of results showed that is significant difference between two groups in cognition, emotional, sexual and religious behaviors ( $P=0$ ) and the means of the scores in maladaptive couples was more than the mean scores of control group.

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554 FAMILY ATTITUDE TOWARD TRANSGENDERS IN TURKEY: EXPERIENCE FROM AN ISLAMIC SECULAR COUNTRY BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Nombres: Aslihan Polat, Sahika Yüksel, Aysun Genc, Handan Meteris. Istanbul, TURKEY

Resumen: Transgender people are isolated from society and become the objects of segregation. Method: Sociodemographic characteristics and attitudes of first-degree relatives of transgenders who applied to Istanbul Medical Faculty were assessed.

Results: 47 relatives of 39 transgender individuals, 14 M-F, 25F-M, were interviewed. Their mean age was (25 +5.5). Half of their relatives whom we interviewed were mothers, with primary education and 68% were of medium income level. While 15% of the families considered themselves as religiously conservative, 34% stated that they were very restrictive in sexual matters. The families had first noticed the situation prepuberty or during puberty % 87. Most often mothers were the first who noticed the difference in gender identity.

Only one forth felt responsible for transgenderism and accepted the reality. Transgender individual's conformity to the family in that period was disordered in almost half of the group. Majority of families concealed transgenderism from the environment.

Discussion: Psychoeducation-oriented meetings for families were organised. An atmosphere of admittance was also created by this dialogue with the medical authorities.

However, despite this positive attitude and the increase in the related information possessed by families, it is striking that still the expectation of a significant group from the treatment is that their transgendered relative regain the behaviour suitable to his/her biological sex.

This study has two outcomes. Firstly, the relationship of transgender individuals with their family improved. Another lesson we learn was the reality of TG relatives with their own view.

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183 Titulo: SEXUALITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HEALTH: SELF-IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN OF PERU

Nombres: Astrid BANT (The Netherlands) (presenter), Frangoise GIRARD (Canada/USA)

The link between sexuality and development is often not well understood, or thought to be a frivolous subject, to be addressed after other, more "important needs" are met. But, from the perspective of indigenous women in Latin America, the right to control sexuality is in fact a crucial element in the improvement of their daily lives. Participatory assessment of health problems with Andean and Amazon women in Peru demonstrate that sexual rights issues, particularly those related to gender inequality, are identified by the women themselves as the most important obstacles to their good health and well-being.

In self-assessment workshops conducted in the 1990s by the author with poor rural community women in Huancavelica (Southern Andes, Peru), "many children" was identified by the women themselves as their priority health problem. But having more than the desired number of children was not fundamentally perceived by the women as a problem of access to contraceptives (although information and availability of methods is a problem); they perceived it as an outcome of the hierarchical relations in the community, including social sanctions for not having many children, inequality of decision making within the couple, and gender violence. In 2002, using the same self-assessment methodology, Ashaninka women in the Peruvian Amazon identified their priorities in sexual and reproductive health and rights. 107 women from five communities named sexual rights issues as their priority health risks, especially forced and early marriage, unwanted pregnancy and gender violence, including marital rape.

In both cases, the participatory diagnostic workshops further suggest that improvement of the exercise of sexual rights by rural and indigenous women can be effected by raising awareness and promoting respect for these rights among men and women in the community

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237 TREATMENT SEEKING FOR SEXUAL PROBLEMS AMONG SWEDISH WOMEN AND MEN.

Axel R FUGL-MEYER (Sweden), Kerstin S FUGL-MEYER (Sweden)

**Objective:** This report focuses the extent to which Swedes with personally distressing sexual dysfunction(s) seek professional help.

**Methods:** In 1996 a nationally representative sample of women (n: 1335) and men (n: 1475) aged 18-74 yrs participated in person-to-person interviews/filling in questionnaires. Gender independently 86% had been sexually active during the preceding year. Manifest personally distressing sexual dysfunctions (MaPD) were defined as dysfunctions of sexual interest, vaginal lubrication/penile erectile function, ejaculation, orgasm (women) and sexual genital pain causing personal distress rather often, often or always. Subjects also reported if, when and by whom they had sought professional help.

**Results:** Among sexually active women and men 47% and 23% had manifest sexual dysfunction per se (DSM IV, A-category). Considerably fewer, 24% women, 13% men reported MaPDs (DSM IV, B-category). 20% of those with MaPD due to low level of interest and/or low orgasmicity had sought treatment during the last year, while 14% of those with MaPD due to insufficient lubrication and/or dyspareunia had done so. 18% of men with erectile MaPD; 8%-9% of those with too rapid ejaculation and/or low level of interest and 5% of those with dyspareunic MaPD had been treatment seekers. Help was mostly sought from physicians.

**Conclusions:** Only minor fractions of women and men with MaPD were treatment seekers. As more people become aware of treatment options within sexology/sexual medicine the number of treatment seekers will probably increase. Is society prepared for that?

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**273 MEN WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION. HOW MANY ARE THEY REALLY ?**

Axel R.FUGL-MEYER (Sweden), Maria KUBIN(Germany)

**Background and Objective:** With increasing availability of oral treatment modalities against erectile dysfunction (ED) correct estimates of its prevalence appear mandatory for calculations of health economic resources associated with its treatment. This poster aims to provide an up-to-date survey of the available regionally or nationally representative literature on ED-prevalence as located through data -bases and books. A total of 15 published studies from the decade 1993-2002 were found.

**Results:** Lack of internationally standardizations of definitions and severity of ED is an obstacle for comparisons. In this presentation the DSM IV, A category guidelines are used. In northern European countries Manifest ED (MaD) prevails in 5-8% and mild, sporadically occurring ED (MiD) in 15% (Denmark), 29% (Sweden) up to 49% (Finland). MaD is clearly more prevalent in France and Germany (19%). In between is the Netherlands (13%). In these countries 23-28% have MiD. From Spain particularly low prevalence has been reported (MaD 3%, MiD 16%). In the USA MaD prevails in 10-12%, with the exception of a much quoted study from Massachusetts (MaD 35%, MiD 17%) in men aged 40-69 yrs.

**Conclusions:** Epidemiological studies of ED are scant, and hardly exist for the major part of the global population. Discrepancies in prevalence may reflect socio-cultural differences, a major course, however, probably being operationally determined methodological differences. This most definitely is an obstacle for dimensioning of ED-care resources and governmental subsidies for ED-treatment.

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**506 ON RISKS FOR DIFFERENT SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN AGING DANISH MEN (DAMSH IV)**

**Nombres:** Axel R Fugl-Meyer, Sweden, Lene Falgaard, Denmark, Gorm Wagner, Denmark

**Resumen:** Objectives. To examine some potential risk factors for sexual dysfunctions in a group of aging Danish men.

**Design and Methods.** 494 randomly selected men, aged 50-75 yrs, responded to a structured mailed questionnaire. Four- or six-graded scales were used to identify manifest vs mild or no dysfunctions of desire, erection, ejaculation, partner's lubrication and orgasm. Frequency of intercourse, sociodemographic data, health and aspects of lifestyle were registred. Potential risk factors for manifest sexual dysfunctions were identified by logistic regression.

Results. Male sexual dysfunctions, except early ejaculation, were significantly associated with low frequency of intercourse. Logistic regression (odds ratios: 2.4-4.6) showed that generally age, perceived health and partner's sexual dysfunctions were risk factors for manifest sexual dysfunctions. Neither diseases nor educational level, smoking or alcohol consumption were so. Conclusion. In this group of aging Danish men well known risk factors were identified. Notably partner's sexual dysfunctions were related to erectile and ejaculatory dysfunctions.

**aylen PEREZ**

**No Informado**

986 titulo : Knowledges and attitudes about Sexually Transmitted Infections in a group of adolescents.

Aylen Pérez Barreda

It was done an observational study about knowledges and risk attitudes in relation-ship with Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) in a group of adolescents with ages between 12 and 16 years old in Mackandal neighborhood, at Jeremie City, Haiti. The study was carried out with an interview and it was found that knowledges about STI, prevention and behavior to follow after infection were poors with importants risk attitudes, such as: early onset of the sexual life, a poor condom use and the frequent change of the sexual partner.

**Nombre**

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**aymee MORALES**

**No Informado**

1182 Titulo : PHYSIOLOGY OF ERECTION.

AYMEE MORALES.(Cuba)

Only in a few last years the fysiology of penile erection has been known. This mechanism is a complex process where vascular part, neurological part, are depending of the anatomy and histology of the penis, they are as important as the molecular state, begining with the nitric oxide. There are 3 neurological pathways who send the information in other to beging all the process, simpatic, parasimpatic, most be integrity. The blood supply by pudendal artery most increase until 15 times more, the hermetism of the albuginea in orther to keep the blood most be sufficient. The role of the nitric oxide is one of the most important for activation of the guanylate ciclase cascade, CGMp, phosphodiesterase and GMP. The integrity of the molecular process and neurotransmitter, permit us to get the smooth muscle relaxation, essential condition for getting a full erection, that is able to realize a consequent sexual intercourse .

**b CYBULSKA**

**No Informado**

559 Vulval Pain Syndromes - Patient Profiles And Their Relationships

Nombres: B. Cybulska\*, S.Niell, M. Baggaley

Department of Genitourinary Medicine in the Royal London Hospita\*, Vulval Clinic at St. Thomas'Hospital and Sex and Relationship Problems Clinic at Guy's Hospital in London, United Kingdom.

Resumen:Objectives: To look at demografic data, Beck's Depression Inventory(BDI)and relationships of women with Vulval Pain Syndromes.

Methods: Women with Vulval Vestibulitis Syndrome and Dysesthetic Vulvodynia diagnosed by a consultant dermatologist in a Vulval Clinic and referred for Sex and Relationship therapy and their partners were asked to fill pre-registration form with Beck's Depression Inventory and Brief Symptom Inventory questionnaires. The pre-registration form collected data on: gender, age, place of birth, ethnic origin, education, employment, religion, parents, siblings, marital status, children, length of relationship, length of the problem. Patients were divided into two groups: singles and those in relationships. A comparison between women and their partners was made.

Results: 30 women with Vulval Pain Syndromes with an average age of 28.6 years were referred over a period of one year and a half. 17 patients returned their pre-registration forms. 12 women were in a relationship. Not all partners attended for a couple therapy but 12 of them returned pre-registration forms. Results of analysis of the collected data will be presented. More the 50% of referred women had a higher then 10 BDI scorewhile thire partners had lower BDI score.

Conclusion: Majority of referred women with Vulval Pain Syndromes were mildly depressed as indicated by their higher BDI score and were in a relationship. The issue of depression needs to be

addressed before Sex Therapy is offered to them.

**barbara HUBERMAN**

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171 Titulo: SEX EDUCATION IN AMERICA: JUST SAY NO UNTIL YOU'RE MARRIED!

Nombres: Barbara Huberman (U.S.A) RN BSN MEd

This workshop will focus on the debate in America over what kind of Sex Education children & youth receive. The federal sex education policy provides over \$100,000,000 each year for programs that are directive and encompass limited information other than 'no sex until you're married' and the failure rates of condoms. Advocates of comprehensive sexuality education, including over 80 sexual health organizations, educators, religious groups, advocacy groups and over 80 Congressional members have supported a new federal bill to fund more inclusive and uncensored programs. An analysis of the current state of sex education in America will be explored. A video which describes both types will be utilized.

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172 Titulo: TEEN SEX; MEDIA & MESSAGES: CHANGING THE PARADIGM IN THE USA

Nombres: Barbara Huberman (U.S.A) RN BSN MEd

Using a variety of television media examples, the differences between the USA and 3 western European countries will be explored. Based on the more positive, healthy & realistic messages observed in these European countries, a new national campaign- Rights.Respect.Responsibility. will be discussed and examples of impact of the campaign after 3 years will be offered.

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173 Titulo: PARENTS AS PARTNERS IN SEX EDUCATION

Nombres: Barbara Huberman (U.S.A)

Parents and other caregivers are one of a child's primary sexuality educators, yet most are uncomfortable, afraid that they don't know how, what and when to talk about sex and expect the school to do it for them. This workshop will explore basic concepts of positive, healthy communication, offers resources and program examples of parent-child sexuality activities and gives participants an opportunity to experience some of these activities.

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**basudev PANDA**

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501 Title: SEXUAL HEALTH STATUS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN RURAL ORISSA

Author: Basudev Panda, Programme Coordinator (India)

Objectives: ? To assess the sexual health status of adolescent girls in rural Orissa . ? To assess awareness regarding sexual health among adolescent girls of rural Orissa. ? To assess socio-economic factors affecting sexual health of adolescent girls in rural Orissa.

Methodology: The sample was designed to provide estimates for rural areas of Orissa as a whole. Multistage stratified random sampling procedure was adopted during the study. The sample for the survey in rural areas of Orissa consists of 480 successfully interviewed adolescent girls of 10-19 year age group. The criteria for sample selection were. K High Female education and More number of sub centres (HH Blocks) K High Female education and Less number of sub centres (HL Blocks) K Low Female education and More number of sub centres (LH Blocks) K Low Female education and Less number of sub centres (LL Blocks)

Findings: P The number of patients suffering from of STD/RTI attended the camps conducted during family health awareness camps, shows that the problem of STD/RTI and other sexual health problems are quite prevalent in Orissa.

P This shows that people sometimes are reluctant to come to the campsite for treatment of STD/RTI and other sexual health problems. P Among persons treated patients with ulcers and with discharge have been treated and referred to nearest referral units for further advice and treatment. P This also shows that all types of STDs such as Gonorrhoea, syphilis, sanchroid and other types of sexual health problems are quite prevalent in Orissa. P We found that patients with discharge are more in the three camps conducted in rural areas during the study. Hence. It can be concluded that

The educational status is very low as 22.6% adolescent girls are illiterate while 21.2% more respondents have educational status below 6th standard. 35.2% respondents are found to be going to school/college rest are already dropout. Most prevalent reason for drop out is financial problems (31.8%) followed by parents not interested (25.7%), respondent not interested (20.3%). 96% adolescent girls were unmarried and 4% were married. Out of 19 married respondents 17 are married before the age of 18 years. Age at marriage as low as 12 and 13 years are also found among the respondents. Child labour is a problem as we found that 13.3% respondents are working as labours to earn for the family.

Mean family size is 6.2 with a standard deviation of 2.561. There are 7.1% joint families and rest 92.9% families were nuclear families. The joint family system is disintegrating day by day. The family size is quite high for population containing mostly nuclear families.

10.42% families have low income (less than Rs. 20,000 per annum), 76.25% families have mid income (Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 per annum) and 13.33% families have high income (more than Rs. 50,000 per annum). The Mean annual family income is Rs. 36,814.58 with a standard deviation of Rs. 15,863.89. Thus the financial status of families is very low.

Mean age at menarche is 12.972 with a standard deviation of 0.992. The median age at menarche is 13 years with a minimum of 10 years and maximum of 16 years.

40.5% respondents experience pain during menstruation where as in 23.1% respondent's menstruation cycle is irregular.

46.6% respondents are washing clothes/pad with soap and water as well as drying them in sun. 4.4% are found to be using disposable clothes/pads. So 49% respondents do not have good practice relating to use of pad/clothes.

10.8% and 39.2% respondents knew the legal age of marriage of boys and girls respectively.

70.2% respondents had knowledge about conception. Among them, only 49.1% know clearly how conception takes place.

37.3% correctly identified stopping of monthly cycle as the major sign by which one should know that she is pregnant.

73.3% respondents thought that women should have decision making power about conception i.e. they should decide when to conceive. 74% respondents thought that women should have decision making power about sex. 80.2% respondents thought that women have negotiation power about sex.

72.1% do not know how to avoid pregnancy after unwanted/forced sex while 70.8% do not know how to avoid pregnancy in any case.

80.2% respondents have knowledge on contraceptive methods. Among those 48.6% knew about 2-3 contraceptive methods while 6% knew about four contraceptive methods. 33.2% knew about only Tubectomy and 10.1% knew about oral pills. The knowledge level about contraceptives is good although fewer respondents know about condoms and vasectomy.

30.6% respondents preferred birth spacing of 3 years followed by 5 years by 26% respondents and 2 years by 23.5% respondents. Attitude on birth spacing is good.

96.88% mentioned about boys and girls in their answer to the question on number of children. 1.04% preferred one boy while no one preferred one girl. 74.17% preferred one girl and one boy. 24.79% preferred more than two children. This suggests that although the attitude towards number of children in family is good, some preference to male child was found.

69.8% respondents don't have the knowledge on how to avoid unsafe sex. Only 40% and 43.5% respondents said that women should insist on using condoms in case of premarital and extra marital sex respectively.

Only 25.2% respondents know correctly about spontaneous abortions. 66%

respondents do not know what to do during spontaneous abortion. 20% respondents knew correctly about spontaneous abortion and also what to do during such abortion. Knowledge on spontaneous abortion is thus not good. 77.1% respondents thought that abortion should be done at a hospital while 62.5% said a Doctor should do the abortion. 61.56% respondents preferred hospital as place of abortion and doctor as the person who should do abortions. 30.4% did not know when abortions should be done. This shows that knowledge relating to abortions is good.

In most cases (56.5%) mother/mother in law takes decision regarding sexual health of adolescent girls in the family followed by 34.8% cases father takes the decision. In very few cases 4.2% the adolescent girl herself takes decision about her own sexual health.

92.3% adolescent girls thought that girl should get same facilities as a boy.

The chief sources from where adolescent girls get family life education currently are family members (80.2%).

Practice of using different mass media is very poor among adolescent girls. 81.67% adolescent girls do not read newspaper, 68.96% do not listen radio while 41.25% do not watch television.

85.8% respondents faced no problem while discussing sexual health freely. 36.6% are found to discuss it with friends followed by 33.5% with mothers and 12.1% with sister/sister in law.

Analysing the knowledge about STD Vs Knowledge about AIDS, we found that respondents having only Knowledge about AIDS (43.5%) is more than that of STD (11%). Only 10% respondents knew about both STD and AIDS while 55.42% neither know about STD, nor about AIDS. 33.54% respondents know about AIDS but do not know about STD.

Among respondents who knew STDs, 18.9% do not know the symptoms of STDs, 26.4% do not know how it spreads and 15.1% do not know how it is prevented.

Among those who knew STDs, majority knew quite well about its curability, its place of treatment and what will happen if it is not treated in time.

Knowledge on spread of AIDS, its curability and its prevention is generally found to be good among respondents who knew about AIDS.

72.5% respondents have not visited hospitals even once during last one year while 14.8% visited it only once. The health seeking behaviour is generally not good among respondents.

Analysing main problem for which respondents visited hospitals, we find that 53.8% respondent visited hospitals for fever or malaria followed by 18.2% for Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, 7.6% for Diarrhoea and 6.1% for menstruation disorders. Only 7.6% Respondents visited hospitals for sexual health problems.

Sexual health problems are quite prevalent in rural areas of Orissa.

People sometimes are reluctant to come for treatment of STD/RTI and other sexual health problems. The place for treatment/advice for sexual health problems is not available near the villages.

All types of STD such as Gonorrhoea, syphilis, sanchroid, RTI, menstrual disorders and other types of sexual health problems are quite prevalent in Orissa. Patients with discharge are more in the FHAC camps conducted in rural areas during the study.

The number of patients suffering from of STD/RTI attended the camps conducted during FHAC, shows that the problem of STD/RTI and other sexual health problems are quite prevalent in Orissa.

People sometimes are reluctant to come to the campsite for treatment of STD/RTI and other sexual health problems. This shows that the KAP regarding treatment-seeking behaviour is lacking.

Respondents are mostly aware about STD and AIDS but lacked special knowledge about its prevention and its curability etc.

Many felt that in case of any problem, they consulted their friends instead of their parents. This proves that sexual health problems are not discussed freely within the family, which is not a good sign.

The general consensus was that NGOs and village level workers had a major role to play in spreading knowledge about Sexual Health.

There is a major problem with Sexual health in the villages particularly,

white discharge, etc. This problem is due to different factors including



uncleanness.

It is evident from literature review that more males than female adolescents had correct knowledge on all factors including conception. Study reveals that physical growth and development give more problems to the adolescents. Cognitive, emotional and social development during adolescent also creates some problems with them. Adolescents face a lot of sex-problems during this period. They are not aware of the fundamentals of sex. Sex education should be compulsory in our education system. Parents and family members are reluctant to discuss sexual matters with young people. Women were told very little about sex and reproduction prior to marriage. In rural areas young people, especially girls remain uninformed since sex and reproduction is considered distasteful and embarrassing subjects.

The nutritional status of adolescent girls is very poor in rural parts of the state of Orissa. Especially in underprivileged communities the problem of malnutrition is very acute.

Adolescent girls are often the victims of gender discrimination both inside and outside the four walls of their home. Violence against women is also increasing in rural areas.

i. There is lack of gender sensitive behaviour, which restricts access to reproductive health services particularly by adolescent girls. They tend to stay away from hospitals if not treated with

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### **E-mail**

**bataller i PERELLO**

**No Informado**

525 Titulo: PROMOTION OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH. WHOLE INTERVENTION ON VIH PREVENTION

Bataller i Perelló,V, (España) Fernández Garcia, M.A.(España), Gisbert Grifo,M.S.(España), F.Ruiz de Apodaca M.J. (CALSCOVA.España)

When talking of sexual life during the adolescence period, we must clarify the idea that, as Steckel said in 1978, sexual life of the human being starts the very first day of his birth and only ends at his death. That 's why we do not have to identify sexuality just with its genital component or its reproductive function. The idea of the existence of infantile sexuality is one of the most interesting contributions of the psychoanalytic theory, which explains that the libido essential psycho-energy- of the child goes through different phases, which underline its subsequent development throughout their lives. (S. Freud 1908)

Sexuality is basic in the person's structure. As the OMS declared, sexual health is the whole of somatic, emocional, intelectual and social elements of the sexual being, by positive and enriching means and giving strength to the personality, communication and love(1974)

The adolescence is a personal stage which has become institutionalized in the western culture.

Teenagers, male and female, face a very critic step of their growth which involve biological, psychological and social alterations.

Our task on promoting sexual health for adolescents is the results of a detailed research on the 38.938 phone calls asking for sexual information made to the Public Service of Sexual Information "Youth Phone of Sexuality" (Bataller I Perelló, Doc.Thesis 1995). AIDS pandemia has provoke that health education has been included, up to now, during the adolescence, the majority fo the studies research on the conflicts around sexual activities: pathology, contraceptive measures etc, but focusing just a side of what the genital practice consists. If we wish a change of attitude as well as of awareness in our youth on preventing VIH/AIDS, we do have to change also the way of our studies, moving the idea of partial works, not talking just about illnesses and conflicts because this will educate from the fear and repression. In this paper we present the strategies for preventing adolescents in front of VIH/AIDS in the Valencian Community through CALSCOVA- AIDS Coordinator with the advising campaign "More positive" sponsored by the Valencian Government, through the IVAJ (Valencian Institute fo the Youth"

1.- TOLERANCE STOPS VIOLENCE!

2.- GAME: ARE YOU A TOLERANT PERSON?

- If our team is loosing  
- Do you get serious?

Do you try to cheer up them till the end?  
If your team loses  
-Do you congratulate the other team?

**bataller i PERELLO**

**No Informado**

526 Titulo: Sexual Behaviour Study among Homosexuals in Spain

Bataller i Perelló, V., (España. Area Formación e investigación de la F.E.L.G.T.; Asesor de Salud Sexual del Colectiu Lambda) Fernández M.A. (España) (F.E.L.G.T.), Cádiz Ródenes, X. Colectiu Lambda València (España). Poveda Martínez, A. (Stop Sida. C. Lambda. València).

We want to expose the first national study about sexual behaviour and attitudes among homosexuals. This study is pioneer in our country and it is the result of the collaboration between the National Federation of Lesbians and Gays and the condom brand DUREX and their clear care that both organizations share for the sexual health in the Spanish homosexual community, which is so little known by the field of sexology.

The main aim of the study is to present an exhaustive vision about the sexual health of the Spanish male homosexuals, and also of their practice, worries, condoms and lubricant usage.

This work has been done in six different cities in Spain (Madrid: survey of 492 people; Barcelona: survey of 375 people; Valencia: survey of 122 people; Sevilla: survey of 101 people; Malaga: survey of 76 people; Bilbao: survey of 51 people). The method we used in this study has been the self-supplied enquiry in a sealed envelope, given personally. The work began on the third of May of 2002 and it ended on the first of June 2002. We present the introduction, methodology, socio-demographic data, sexual orientation and the start of genital sexual relationships, sexual health of the studied male homosexual population: stable and sporadic relationships, sexual frequency, their sexual life evaluation and the conclusions withdrawn from this study: the age of the first sexual experience is placed in 16.7 years. 47% have got a stable couple for more than 2 years; 61% from the enquired population haven't got a couple and the use of preservative; 11% of the gays from 14-19 years do not use preservative "never or almost never".

**bataller i PERELLO**

**No Informado**

527 Titulo: Transexuality Study. 1997-2002.

Bataller i Perelló, V. (España), Alves de Melo, Berenice (Brazil), Martínez i Garrido Manolo (España), Martínez Zahonero (España), Fernández M.A. (España).

Transexuality in the field of sexology is still a minority aim of study, outside psychopathology.

Medicine, psychoanalysis, psychology and sexology do not easily accept the changes which social sciences have been doing since the '70s in the field of Anthropology and Sociology.

In this subject of study, there has been many changes since Harry Benjamin described transexuality as a mental disorder over the '50s. Listening to their wishes and investigation-action work since 1997 states it so. The WAS has to revise, make it possible and embrace new investigations dealing with sexual identities, which some sexologists are producing in this field with some other professionals from sexology, social anthropology and medical psychotherapy.

The right to a sexual health care, is inherent to all persons independently from their sexual identity or sexual orientation. Transexuality is still considered in DSM IV and CIE as a mental disorder. With this communication we are trying to pose the work down with transsexuals from 1997 till 2002 in Valencia, Canary Islands, Brazil and Madrid in the different activities carried out, from an integral point of view and note stigmatized of the sexual identity reconstruction, which we find in female and male transsexuals.

**Nombre**

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**beatriz CASTELLANOS**

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779 Titulo : EDUCATION OF THE SEXUALITY IN THE EDUCATIONAL REFORMATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

beatriz Castellanos (Cuba)

Considering that in the mark of the processes of educational reformation and curricular transformation developed in the Latin American region during the last decade, diverse modalities have been implemented for the integration of the education of the sexuality in the basic formal education, it is presented in this work a systematizing of the main advances and the difficulties that prevail, with emphasis in the contextual analysis of the factors associated to the state of the problem.

The extensive exploration that embraced a total of 23 countries, is supplemented with the analysis in depth of three particular cases: Bolivia, Cuba and Guatemala.

Among the most significant results they stand out the following ones:

1. in the design and implementation of the education of the sexuality they have been carried out important advances. Some countries, as Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and Mexico have achieved the generalization at national level; other they are in phase of initial or partial generalization while a third group is working at level of demonstrative experiences and of elaboration of the designs.

2. however, they subsist from form general complex difficulties and barriers of internal character to the educational systems, like they are:

" Faulty understanding on the part of curriculistas and educational of the transversalidad like pedagogic focus, as well as of their trasfondo cosmovisivo and their relationships with a certain curricular ideology.

" Extrapolation of the logic to discipline to the treatment of the traverse one, designing her like a discipline or subject.

" Employment of curricular packages without adapting them to the diagnosis of the basic necessities of learning of those and the students.

" Treatment of the traverse one in certain spaces and times of the curriculum or in extracurricular activities.

" Resistances of those and the educational ones to treat the education of the sexuality in the schools.

3. most of the countries have not achieved the integration of the contents and methodologies of Education of the Sexuality in the systems of the faculty's training and in the curricula of the initial formation of educational, situation linked with such factors as: the actions of conservative groups of pressure, the limited capacity of the Ministries of Education and of their structures and the resistances of those and the educational ones that don't feel prepared in this sphere.

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780 Titulo : AMOROSAS DESDE UNA PERSPECTIVA CUBANA

Beatriz Torres Rodriguez (Cuba)

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**belkis DEL VALLE**

**No Informado**

781 Titulo : Education of Sexuality as the leading syllabus in higher Pedagogical Institutes

Belkys del Valle Medina (Cuba)

Sexual education is the process aimed to develop the sexual sphere of personality in which the new generations are prepared to build their masculinity and feminist and acquire values, knowledge, skills and efficient person logical resources which may allow them to live a responsible and enriching sexuality. This means a challenge to pedagogical practice and seeks creative and appropriate solutions.

Hence, it is necessary to find a curricular proposal which can be systemic and integrating, supported by a critical-humanistic approach which may contribute to content integration in the sexual education of future teaches to propitiate development of professional competences in their

other role of sexual educators.

**benavides e PUPO**

**No Informado**

782 Titulo : SOME ASPECTS RELATED TO ADOLESCENTS' SEXUALITY.

Benavides E. PUPO DURÁN, Regino RODRÍGUEZ BOTI

SUMMARY: A descriptive study was conducted with 12 grade students from a Senior High School from Guantanamo, September-October 2001. Aspects related to sexual initiation, erotic, sexual information, and couple relationships were explored. Males initiated their sexual relations between 13-14 years of age with younger females and adolescent females between 15-16 with older males. Sexual intercourse was predominant as an erotic behavior in their first sexual experiences and paradoxically, only half of the males experienced pleasure. Among the contraceptive methods most known, condom came in first place, though most of them did not use it for protection. All females pregnant used interruption as a first choice.

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156 Titulo: CONTRACEPTIVE SELF-EFFICACY AND AFFECTIVE REACTIONS IN CONTEXT SPECIFIC SEXUAL SITUATIONS IN A SAMPLE OF NORWEGIAN ADOLESCENTS

Nombres: Bente TRFEN (Norway), Ingela Lundin KVALEM (Norway), Ingunn Bertha SKRE (Norway)

Resumen: This paper explores the relationship between the contraceptive self-efficacy dimension Situational contraceptive communication (SCC-SE), and perceived affective responses in a situation when communicating to the partner about use of contraception. Data stem from a longitudinal sample of 1183 adolescents aged 15-16 years in Norway, who participated in an intervention study evaluated by questionnaires 1999-2001. All analyses are performed among adolescents with coital experience. At the first post test, the adolescents generally reported they would react with positive affect when communicating to the partner about use of contraception. They agreed most upon the affects ashamed-unashamed and immature-mature, and disagreed most upon the affect tense-calm and \_afraid-secure\_. An explorative factor analysis on perceived affective responses resulted in two dimensions; baptised \_unashamed affect\_ and \_love & intimacy\_. A path model was constructed with the affective dimension as mediating variables between social background factors and SCC-SE. In girls, high SCC-SE was associated with feeling unashamed in the situation, and with high level of knowledge about sexuality in two separate direct processes. In indirect paths, girls not religious and girls with high general self-esteem tended to report feeling less ashamed in the situation, which in turn affected SE. Among boys, neither of the two affective dimensions influenced SCC-SE in direct processes. Years coitally active had a significant effect on the SCC-SE dimension. There was a direct effect of feelings about sexuality on the affective factor love & intimacy, and of pregnancy experience on the unashamed affect dimension. SCC-SE and both affective dimension correlated with use of condoms in boys.

Key words: Self-efficacy, adolescents, affective responses, Norway

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: Yes

Datashow: Yes

Others: Yes

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RESULTS OF VIRTUAL CONSULTATIONS ON ANDROLOGICAL TERMS VIA INTERNET DURING A

## FIVE-YEAR-PERIOD IN GERMANY

Nombres: Berberich Hermann, Frankfurt/Main, Germany; Braun Moritz, Cologne, Germany, Schorn Heribert, Ahaus, Germany,

Resumen: Introduction and objectives: Since 1994 our homepage enables interested people to be counseled on their andrological problems. The website did not provide any fixed information, only after delivering his question the patient received an individual response from the urologist.

Methods: After our website was mentioned in the media we counted at least 270 visits per day with an average rate of 5,3 serious questions/day hits between 9-97 and 7-02. n=5443 seriously asked questions were analyzed.

Results: We received requests of 5138 men (94,4 %) and 305 women (5,6 %); 1541 questions (28,3 %) were short, 2128 (39,1 %) were rather detailed and 1774 (32,6 %) were considered as very detailed because of their length and contents. The main themes addressed were: erectile dysfunction (n=1644, 30,2 %), ejaculatio praecox (n=1546, 28,4 %), penile deviation (n=996, 18,3 %), infertility (n=370, 6,8 %) and impression of a too "small penis" (n=425, 7,8 %). Endocrine, psychological and dermatological disorders occurred less frequently as well as questions considering the effect of circumcision. Based on 2850 "patients" told us their age which ranged from 12-79 years with an average of 35,3.

Conclusion: Persons using the Internet for consulting a urologist are younger than the average urological patient reflecting the mean age of Internet-users. The contact per email enables a rather anonymous dialogue between patient and physician and provides the urologist with detailed information on personal matters. By writing down his problem, the patient faces and reflects the subject, which makes it easier for him to seek for a direct personal consultation of a therapist afterwards. Being better informed after the virtual consultation there will be less fear to speak about his problem.

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066 Titulo: REAL AND FICTION IN DIFFERENT BODIES: A TRANSEXUAL EXPERIENCE.

Nombres: Berenice Bento (Brasil)

How can we define men and women in real contexts? The transsexual experience poses this question, initially proposed by feminist groups. Now there are new references. This presentation is based on a field research considering Brazilian and Spanish transsexuals. It has two central goals:

1- Showing that the relation between transsexuals and mental health professionals - the ones who support them during the period before operations - is based on implicit negotiations concerning preconceptions related to what a real man or woman is or should be.

2- Discussing, based on gender performances, identity conceptions built upon gender norms. This experience deconstructs socially sustained truths related to gender, once there is a radical dissociation between body and subjectivity. These dissociations are not analyzed here as an exclusive transsexual feature, but as something that constitutes (horizontally) processes of social identities.

**berenice BENTO**

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068 Titulo: NEW VIEWS ON THE TRANSEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Nombres: Berenice Bento (Brasil), Manolo Martinez (Espanha), Laura Martinez (Espanha)

The conclusions gathered in this comunicu are the results of an investigation carried out with some members of the Transsexuality and Gender Identity Group in Valencia, Spain. The interviews were done by two sexologist and a sociologist, wich enabled the interwaving of the two specialities points of view to build up the structure of the interviews that were not limited to the transsexuals identity constitution's aspect.

The interviews will follow a semi-structured script. But, our investigation was not limited to the interviews: we participated in the rutine of the works developed by the group. We used the participative investigation as our methodology to approach our field of study. Thus, we could know the transsexual persons dealing with other fields than those by which their profile has been done and from this a universal transsexual subject has been created: the hospital. Be it in the dayly routine interactions or in the interviews we did not get the official transsexual, that is to say, wich we find in the DSM-IV.

The conflict that they live in their bodies and their subjectivity, does not authorise us to classify them as subjects with &#8220;Disordered, deviating, dysphoric, dysfunctional identities&#8221;.

***Nombre***

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179 Titulo: WE ARE ALL TRANSSEXUALS

Nombres: Berenice Bento (Brasil)

Manolo Martmnez (Espanha)

The main purpose of this presentation is to propose a dispathological reading of the transsexual experience that opposes the official theory. The American Psychological Association&#8217;s officially interprets and categorizes transsexuality as an illness in the DSM-IV, its official diagnosis guidebook. According to this notion, mental health professionals conceive the body as naturally heterosexual and the demiurge of all desires. These professionals have the power to decide whether those who are considering on having re-assignment surgery are, in fact, transsexual people. However, we propose that the transsexual experience provides another way to update versions of masculinity and femininity, detaching it from the biological reference in standard gender practices. The basic idea of gender identity as something unitary and coherent, and referenced in the morphology, becomes confusing and no longer allows us to journey safely in the world of plural practices of gender performances.

**bernardo FERNANDEZ**

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783 The man's participation in the solution of the not wanted pregnancy.

Bernardo FERNÁNDEZ HERNÁNDEZ

The unprotect sexual activity among the adolescent (20 years old), is an irresponsible behavior, but the boys are as responsible as the girls for pregnancy . However, a survey with 500 adolescent women, in "Ciro Redondo" Hospital from Pinar del Rio, Cuba, to know about the masculine participation during the abortion, showed that the men aren't present in this moment, (only 17%). The majority (73%), doesn't anything to help to cooperate or to resolve the problem. Neither to donate the blood, (only 14,4%).

The tables shows all this information and the social, economical and cultural characteristics of the girls, with statistical process. Also, there are conclusions and the program of sexual education for social walkers within reproductive health services, like recomendation.

**bertha ANIDO**

**No Informado**

1134 Titulo :Precocious ejaculation. Current tendencies and experiences of treatments.

BERTHA ANIDO (CUBA)

The ejaculation precocious or also called premature orgasm, is an alteration in the man's process eyaculatorio in the sexual dynamics, it consists on the inability to control the ejaculation and he/she has several grades of graveness. It is observed with certain frequency in the adolescence and youth, constituting one of the most frequent sexual disfunciones found since in the sexopatologia consultation causes matrimonial dissatisfaction in most of the cases. Their causes are multiple and they are mostly linked with the individual's emotional component, their history and personal development; as well as other organic causes as affections urogenitales or hormonal among others. The treatment of this affection goes from the employment of technical of learning, psychological handling of the couple, eradication of organic factors and medicamentoso(Paroxetina, Sertralina) where we have obtained in our experience good results and improvements of the quality of matrimonial life.

***Nombre***

***E-mail***

**betsy CRANE**

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355 Titulo: THE FOUR BOXES OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY:

## THE GOOD GIRL/BAD GIRL & TOUGH GUY/SWEET GUY

Betsy CRANE (U.S.A.)

Over the last 7,000 or so years in social systems around the world, men have been taught to go for it; around sex and power, while women were taught to accept repression and passive acceptance. What is the heritage of this history that we live with today as females and males? We face what feel like dichotomies, based on stereotypes that pressure us to fit in. Women are either the Good Badgirl/Wife/mother; or the Bad girl/Whore/dyke. Males face pressures to be the Tough guy; Husband/father (Dominator/protector); or be seen as the Sweet guy/Nice guy; which in many places is stigmatized as sissy/fag. This theory of the four boxes; and where they came from historically resonates with young people and adults in that it offers an explanation for their experiences without blaming; either women or men. This paper will address the effects of the boxes; on sexuality, ranging from rape to eating disorders, as well as the social forces such as sexism and homophobia that make it difficult to break out of the boxes into more authentic gendered, sexual lives.

**betsy CRANE**

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356 Titulo: THE ROOTS OF HOMOPHOBIA AND MECHANISMS FOR CHANGE:  
A TRAINING FOR TRAINERS, ADVOCATES, AND EDUCATORS

Betsy CRANE (U.S.A.), Robert B. HEASLEY (U.S.A.)

Based on our work over the past 20 years developing programs for schools and training for sexuality educators, counselors and advocates, this workshop will introduce theory and skills in addressing homophobia and heterosexism. Homophobia is rooted in the social construction of gender, assumptions of and perceptions about heterosexuality (and thus, homosexuality), and the resulting expectations for within and between-gender social and sexual relationships. To work effectively at ending homophobia and oppression of non-heterosexuals (as well as those who appear to be non-heterosexuals), it is critical to design programs that provide (1) positive information about sexuality, (2) awareness of how homophobia affects personal relationships, (3) and opportunities to discuss sexuality, intimacy and relationships. This highly interactive workshop includes video clips, case examples and demonstration of techniques for working with young people (elementary through young adults), parents, teachers, and counselors, and others. Presenters will provide sample activities and resources for developing effective programs, an opportunity to share experiences, and discussion of relevant theory and research that will enhance strategies for prevention and intervention at the individual and organization level.

**beverly WHIPPLE**

**bwhipple@pies.com**

100 ARE WOMEN'S PEAK SEXUAL ACTIVITY ALL IN THE HEAD?  
LABORATORY STUDIES INCLUDING BRAIN ACTIVITY (fMRI AND PET) DURING ORGASM  
Beverly Whipple (USA) and Barry R. Komaruk (USA)

Women report pleasurable responses, peak sexual experiences, and orgasm from a variety of stimuli. Physiological studies from our laboratory have validated the reports of women that they do not fit into a monolithic pattern of only one way to respond sexually. Data from studies concerning responses to Grafenberg spot and cervical self-stimulation, as well as orgasm from imagery alone will be presented. Data from orgasmic responses of women using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), and positron emission tomography (PET) with O15-labeled water will be given. During these studies, activity in the brain was recorded during vaginocervical self-stimulation (VSS) in women with complete spinal cord injury (SCI) at or above T10 (i.e. at or above the level of entry into the spinal cord of known genitospinal nerves, pelvic, pudendal and hypogastric) and in women without spinal cord injury. Activation in the region of Nucleus Tractus Solitarii (NTS) -the sensory nucleus of the vagus nerve - was observed, supporting our hypothesis that the vagus nerve provides a spinal cord bypass pathway for vaginocervical sensation.. During orgasm, compared to pre-orgasm, high levels of activity were observed in the regions of the following: hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN), midbrain central gray, amygdala, hippocampus, anterior cingulate, frontal, parietal, temporal and insular cortices, anterior basal ganglia and cerebellum. Application of these data for therapy will be suggested.



**Nombre****E-mail****beverly WHIPPLE****bwhipple@pies.com**

652 Titulo: WOMEN'S PLEASURE AND SATISFACTION: A new view of female sexual dissatisfaction and dysfunction.

Beverly Whipple (U.S.A.)

Pleasure and satisfaction are reported as being very important to women. However, the International Classification of Diseases-10 and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) do not consider pleasure or satisfaction as criteria for female sexual and sensual interactions. The International Consensus conference on female dysfunction, definitions and classifications, did not include satisfaction or pleasure, although satisfaction was proposed as a diagnostic entity. This discussion will focus on the present classification system of female dysfunctions as being based on the heterosexual male linear model of desire, arousal and orgasm, with no consideration of a woman's pleasure or satisfaction, or lack thereof. The flaws in the Consensus-Based Classification of Female Sexual Dysfunction calls into question whether researchers and clinicians will universally adopt this system. A proposal to consider a woman's subjective as well as physiological responses, which include pleasure and satisfaction as characteristics of normal sexual function will be offered. A new classification system will be proposed.

BEYOND THE G SPOT: Recent research concerning female sexuality.

**beverly WHIPPLE****bwhipple@pies.com**

653 Titulo: BEYOND THE G SPOT: Recent research concerning female sexuality.

Beverly Whipple (U.S.A.)

This talk will review Dr. Whipple's interdisciplinary research concerning the re-discovering and naming of the Grafenberg spot (G spot) and the phenomenon of female ejaculation. The adaptive significance of the Grafenberg spot will be discussed, that is the strong pain blocking effect produced by anterior vaginal wall stimulation as well as during labor and childbirth. The variety of female sexual responses will be reviewed that have been documented in her laboratory from vaginal, cervical, and imagery-induced orgasm to studies concerning orgasms in women with complete spinal cord injury. The various sensory pathways that are involved in female sexual response, including new PET scan of the brain studies concerning the vagus nerves will be discussed. Current fMRI studies of the brain during orgasm will be presented.

**bianca i LAUREANO****blaureano@cwla.org**

188 Titulo: LATINO TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Nombres: Bianca I Laureano (U.S.A.)

Resume n: Latino teen pregnancy rates continue to rise despite downward trends witnessed in other ethnic groups in the United States. Why is this happening? What are contributing factors? How can it be prevented? This workshop will explore the issue by: looking at the cultural context, Latino demographics in the United States, and presenting programs and practices that have achieved positive prevention effects in the United States.

**blanca MANZANO****bmanzano@infomed.sld.cu**

1129 Titulo : MENOPAUSE AND SEXUALITY

blanca Manzano (Cuba)

**Nombre****E-mail****blanche FREUND****freundrblanche@aol.com**

228 Titulo: A COMPARIION OF TWO TREATMENTS FOR PTSD ASSOCIATED WITH RAPE, CRIME AND

## SEXUAL ABUSE TRAUMA

Blanche Freund (USA), Gail Ironson (USA)

Two treatments for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Prolonged Exposure (PE) and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing were randomly administered to community clients that presented for treatment. The two treatments will be described and results from a sample will be presented. Results showed both approaches produced significant reduction in PTSD and depression symptoms. Successful treatment was faster with EMDR as a larger number (7 of 10) had a 70% reduction in PTSD symptoms after three active sessions compared to 2 of 12 with PE. Other findings will be discussed.

Keywords: posttraumatic stress disorder; EMDR; Prolonged Exposure; trauma; violence

Curriculum: Dr. Blanche Freund, the presenter, is voluntary faculty at the University of Miami Department of Psychology and Department of Psychiatry. She is a PhD and RN and co-directs the Trauma Treatment Program in Miami with Gail Ironson, MD, PhD who is faculty and Professor in the Department of Psychology and Psychiatry. Both have published in the field of trauma and psychiatry.

**brenda MENDOZA**

**brenm@yahoo.com.mx**

612 Titulo: Titulo: Identifying Child Sexual Abuse: a workshop description

Brenda Mendoza González\*\* Gema Ortiz Martínez\*  
(MEXICO)

The proper identification and precise diagnosis of child sexual abuse is critical in enabling institutions to offer proper strategies for intervention, both at the individual and the family level. From this perspective, tools and methodologies that help in the gathering and systematization of objective information in the documentation of child sexual abuse are needed, especially if this information gathering needs to comply with legal regulations.

This presentation will summarize the components of a workshop designed to facilitate the early detection of sexual and non sexual child abuse through a series of games that the child or group of children can play. The workshop consists of a series of strategies designed to facilitate the verbalization of experiences of children that could constitute abuse. The strategies also facilitate the differentiation between abusive and non-abuse patterns of behavior of others with the child. Some examples of these strategies are: a game on children's sexual rights; the game "How beautiful are boys and girls!"; readings of stories, brainstorm on mistreatment, abuse and rape; a story on the value of truth; the game "I am Rescuing" to integrate aspects of trust and secrecy revelation.

This workshop has been implemented in 21 primary schools. 724 students have participated. This presentation will illustrate how the use of games is an ideal methodology to facilitate identification and diagnosis of child sexual abuse.

**brenda SCOFIELD**

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369 Titulo: THE MEETING OF THE EROTIC AND THE SPIRITUAL IN THE SEXUAL THEATRE OF BONDAGE, DOMINANCE AND ADOMASOCHISM

Brenda Scofield (Hong Kong SAR China)

This presentation will explore the interrelationship of the erotic and the spiritual in the practice of BDSM (Bondage, Dominance and Sadoomasochism) For many people the exchange of erotic power which is embodied in BDSM represents the highest form of

sensual relationship where to be bound is to experience soaring freedom and to accept and guide the willingly offered submission can culminate in a divine catharsis for both partners. As sexual beings we all have the right to be at peace with our predilections. This sexual theatre is poorly understood by the general public for they are rarely exposed to articulate practitioners. Brenda Scofield is an educator and for the last five years has been involved with the BDSM community of Hong Kong as a practitioner and a counsellor, offering a meeting place and a centre for interaction. Her work as an educator continues with speeches to interested groups, contributions to sexuality conferences and lectures to university students. Her suite of SM playrooms are the venue for both individual use and parties.

**Nombre****brian robert SIMON****E-mail****srosser@framprac.umn.edu**

668 Researching Internet-mediated sex between men: The Men's INternet Study (MINTS).

Presenting Author: B. R. Simon Rosser, PhD, MPH, Center for HIV/STI Intervention and Prevention Studies (HIPS), Program in Human Sexuality, University of Minnesota

Co-authors: Michael Miner, PhD, Laura Gurak, PhD, Walter Bockting, PhD, Weston Edwards, MA, Joe Konstan, PhD, Cesar Merino, MD, Eli Coleman, PhD.

Abstract Option: 1. (Tracks A-G).

**Background:** This is the first major study to evaluate the impact of the Internet of sex between men in the USA. In the last five years, coinciding with large increases in unsafe sex between men, many men who have sex with men (MSM) now use the Internet as a means to meet partners. In several states of the USA, the majority of MSM now meet their partners via Internet-mediated liaisons (Rosser, 2002). Syphilis and gonorrhea epidemics among Internet networks have been demonstrated. Some studies indicate Latino MSM are more at risk. Yet little is known about how Internet-mediated liaisons may differ from conventional-mediated liaisons and what role, if any, the Internet has played in modifying the risk behavior of MSM. This study has two aims: 1) To study Internet-based sexual liaisons between men and how they modify risk behavior; and 2) To advance our understanding of HIV prevention targeting Latino MSM in the USA. We hypothesize that virtual-mediated liaisons will result in higher rates of unsafe sex and risk cofactors than conventional liaisons. **Methods:** An NIMH-funded study of Internet-sex between men was commenced in April, 2001. To date, the investigators have developed instruments to compare risk behavior in Internet and non-Internet mediated liaisons and to study five cofactors of risk. Reliability and culturally equivalency of measures in English and Spanish was assessed by having 60 Latino MSM complete Internet surveys (20 for test-retest at 7 days in English only; 20 in Spanish only, and 20 completing immediate English-Spanish comparisons). **Results:** Measures of Internet sex which are reliable and cross-culturally sensitive have now been developed in English and Spanish. An Attitudes towards Cybersex scale is in preparation. **Conclusions:** Internet-mediated sexual liaisons are complex to measure, but can be reliably and validly studied. In the second part of this study, 964 Latino MSM in the USA will complete on-line surveys.

Country of Project: USA

Track Categories: E38. Sexuality and the Internet

F11. HIV prevention on the Internet

**Nombre****britt RIOS****E-mail****bellis@csulb.edu**

494 Titulo: The Latino Families HIV/AIDS Prevention Project: A National Needs Assessment Moves to Prevention

Britt RIOS-ELLIS (U.S.A.), Rocio LEON (U.S.A.), Elizabeth TRUJILLO (U.S.A.), Susan ENGUIDANOS (U.S.A.), Carlos UGARTE (COSTA RICA), Blanca DOMINGUEZ (U.S.A), Enrique GONZALEZ (COLOMBIA), & Maria Stella ESPINOZA (COLOMBIA)

Over 20% of U.S. AIDS cases diagnosed are among Latinos, and heterosexual transmission by 2000 had risen by 65%. The Latino Families HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment began as a qualitative national study to evaluate HIV risk behaviors and prevention practices among Latinos throughout the U.S. This four-year study, funded by the Office of Minority Health through the National Council of la Raza, targeted 14 sites in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Interviews with HIV positive Latinas and focus groups with high-risk and at-risk Latinas were conducted at targeted sites. A total of 322 Latino participants, aged 16-71, participated in the study. Participants from 15 Spanish speaking countries were involved in the needs assessment. The long term objective of the study was to reduce HIV infection among Latinos by developing and/or strengthening HIV/STI prevention interventions targeting Latinos, specifically media messages and risk-reduction education programs. To this end, Latinos were asked about their exposure to prevention messages and their opinions regarding culturally appropriate development of such messages. Latinos also discussed their histories of HIV risk and successful prevention programs in their communities. Latinos were found to experience many cultural barriers to HIV prevention which were often compounded due to

economic instability. The participants described situations wherein machismo, infidelity, and reluctance to use condoms rendered them at high risk for HIV infection. One important finding was the high HIV risk levels experienced by Latina housewives. Many of the women had been infected by their husbands and did not find out about their status until they underwent routine HIV screening during pregnancy. Female participants stated that they found it difficult to discuss condom use with their male partners often due to the threat of, or actual incidence of, domestic violence. Alcohol consumption and drug use by male partners also rendered the Latina participants at high risk for infection. Universally, Latino participants stated that they had received little or no sex education from their families and that this lack of knowledge often placed them at higher risk. Participants recommended family oriented "simpatico" messages, developed in Spanish. In addition, participants recommended placement of HIV prevention materials throughout the community in various sites, in addition to placing them as previews for X-rated films, and on television during popular viewing times. As vehicles for the dissemination of culturally and linguistically appropriate prevention information, participants suggested peer education (promotora) programs, facilitating the development of empowerment through education and social services, involving the family and men, and integrating the needs and experiences of HIV positive Latinos. Many of the participants wanted to continue our discussion beyond that of interviews and focus groups and requested the opportunity to volunteer. Several HIV positive, high risk, and at-risk participants stated that they would enjoy the opportunity to serve as promotores. Suggestions and information for community based HIV prevention and education programs targeting the Latino community will also be discussed. Based on the needs assessment findings and recommendations of participants, the National Council of la Raza is attempting to develop a HIV prevention program which could be adapted by affiliate community based organizations and disseminated throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. The recommended elements of this program will be presented.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV/AIDS

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: Yes

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1155 CONGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY OF PRIMARY EJACULATION INCOMPETENCE IN ABSENCE OF ORGANIC CAUSES: CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF A CASE

AUTHORS: BRUNO C. GARGUILLO, ROSARIA DAMIANI; ROMARO FORLEO

When we speak about sexuality we have to remember that we are treating a delicate and complex situation that invests the most intimate, private and secret experience of every person. This experience cannot be understood exclusively analysed on the basis of a single sexual behaviour (specially dysfunctional) but we have to take also account the individual history. (Dunn KM, Croft PR, Hackett GI, 2000). Learned dysfunction can impair, either totally or partially, desire, arousal, orgasm, and/or the full pleasure and enjoyment which normally attend each of these phases of the human sexual response (The Harvard Guide to Psychiatry, 1999). The extremely common dysfunction in women is the orgasmic disorder, but sometimes this disease is considered marginal to their life. For men, instead, this sexual dysfunction causes frustration and anxiety. In fact sexual efficiency represents a very important element for a construction of a satisfactory self image. Seems opportune to specify that the sexual dysfunction represents a condition that interests the person in his/her psycho-physic-relational totality (Laumann EO, Paik A, Rosen RC, 1999). For Giorgio Rifelli (1998) is important to individualise a term, valid for all types of sexual dysfunction, which one is able to contain not only the dysfunction itself but also the sensations correlated. For this reason he uses the term "impotence" that seems to represent better the sensation of inadequacy to the sexual role. The case that we introduce regards the treatment with cognitive-behavioural strategies (passive relaxation, flooding, training of social ability) of a twenty-eight years old young man suffering by serious disease called "Primary Ejaculatory Incompetence" in absence of organic or pharmacological causes, treated by Dr. Bruno C. Gargiullo (Psychotherapist). The young man complained about total absence of orgasm during masturbation and sexual relation. The sexual desire and the phase of erection were conserved (light form of priapism). This dysfunction

(generalised and primary) caused also worries about his fertility.

**Nombre**

**bryan a LIANG**

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153 Titulo: TALKING TO PATIENTS ABOUT ERROR: A THEMATIC PARADIGM FOR VULNERABLE PATIENTS

Nombres: Bryan A. LIANG, USA

Resumen: Background. Tremendous attention has been justifiably made toward medical error and patient safety. However, much of this has focused upon inpatient settings, and discussions regarding hospital errors. However, counseling settings and patient preferences regarding disclosure there have not been investigated.

Aims. Patients with sexual issues are highly vulnerable to medical error, and thus providers are in key positions to work with patients to reduce its effects. However, since error does occur in these settings and sequelae may be significant both emotionally and physically, they must also understand how to disclose errors to these patients. We desired to develop a system of disclosure to fulfill the ethical duties of providers that are sensitive to patient needs in the non-inpatient, counseling setting.

Methods. Local focus groups of physicians and patients with counseling needs were used with the goal of fulfilling the ethical tenets of patient and provider partnership and honesty, systems education, and quality improvement. Providers and patients engaged in outlining characteristics for error disclosure with this understanding.

Results. Disclosure policies and procedures sensitive to patient privacy needs, a health care partnership agreement, and an expert disclosure team focusing on empathy, concern, and compassion resulted. Participants reported positive provider-patient conceptions based on open communications and use of mediation that encourages communication, allows for venting, and are flexible in solutions to resolve conflict, including use of apology. Both physicians and patients reported this approach satisfied their ethical perceptions.

Conclusions. A disclosure system that promotes patient and family empowerment, is acceptable to providers, and fulfills ethical perceptions of both may foster a true partnership between patients and providers to promote patient safety.

keywords: error, counseling, patient, disclosure

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality, Ethics, Bioethics and Law

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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1150 Titulo: PHALLOPLASTY &#8211; PENILE ENLARGEMENT &#8211; OUR METHOD

Nombres: CONSTANTINIDES C., DRETTAS P., ENTCHEF A., MOUMPAIENT F., Andrology Institute, Athens, Greece.

Objectives: We are presenting in our video our modification in Phalloplasty

Method: A) &#919; infrapubic incision &#8211; liberation of penile shaft and preparation of the P.B. ligament and incision of the central and lateral ligaments and meticulous coagulation of the area. Preparation of vascularized lipoflap and fixation in the incised area. B) Meticulous preparation of the &#919; flap and design of the round suture (2.0 V) for the V-Y. incision. Closure of the wound with continuous suture (4.0 PDS).

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510 Titulo: AIDS: THE ADOLESCENT MAKING AIDS PREVENTION

Cândida B. VILARES GANCHO (Brazil), Maria Helena BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazil) and Maria Estela B. ZANINI (Brazil)

One of the greatest challenges in AIDS prevention that educators face is to raise their adolescent students' awareness to responsibly live their sexuality. In our society, the adolescent is seduced by the media to consume as well as to take personal and social attitudes which are not always healthy and ethical. Therefore, our proposal to work with 14-year-old kids was to challenge them to produce posters whose theme was the prevention against AIDS. The meaning of our pedagogic proposal for the work in sex education has been that of the adolescents' inclusion in the process of awareness. By practices of inclusive programs, we mean to take advantage of the language and humor teenagers use and have in order to reach the largest number of adolescents possible as to help them prevent themselves from contracting AIDS. This poster portrays what the eighth graders from Colégio Bandeirantes in São Paulo produced during one of the school terms in their course in sex education. From the research on AIDS, target audience and choice of appropriate language, each group of students produced thematic posters (using the Power-Point Program) on AIDS prevention. The proposed themes were: World Day against AIDS, Carnival, Valentine's Day and Condom Use. The posters are displayed at school different periods of the year, according to the theme. Thus awareness is raised and prevention is made throughout the year.

**caridad RANGEL**

**No Informado**

786 Titulo :The Promotion of Health in Adolescents' Sexual Education.

Caridad RANGEL DÍAZ. (Cuba)

To form the man's personality, appropriate to the society in which he lives, it is a responsibility that assumes the school, to educate the children and youths for the work and the life in collective, to develop their intellectual, physical and moral capacities, it is not only to transmit knowledge but developing feelings, principles and ethical values to prepare them for the life, love and a healthy, pleasant and responsible sexuality that follows the spiritually in the constitution of a solid and enriching family.

Our work consists on the preparation of teachers or professors, doctors, promoters of Sexual Education and in particular to the adolescents, to promote sexual and reproductive health and a responsible and happy sexuality.

The application of this strategy of Sexual Education for adolescents and youths having in mind the promotion of health was applied in the IPI Arturo Almeida in our municipality of Abreus, Cienfuegos with the objective of diagnosing the impact that this strategy could have had in the sexual education of the adolescents, highlighting the role of the school, as well as its influence in the formation of these students' values.

The following results were obtained:

Diminish of the incidence of unjustified absences in comparison with the beginning of the project.

The attendance reached was 98%.

School desertion for marriage, did not exist.

No student was affected by Sexual Transmitted Diseases.

Decreasing of pregnancies in the adolescence

A certain retard in the beginning of sexual relations.

A bigger perception of the risk of being infested by VIH / AIDS.

**Nombre**

**E-mail**

**caridad m CASTAÑEDA**

**No Informado**

785 SEXUAL HEALTH AND MIDDLE AGE

Caridad M. CASTAÑEDA GUEIMONDE, Ada PRIOR GARCIA, Reynaldo AMIGO GONZALEZ (CUBA)

Nowadays women survive one fourth of a century after the begining of menopause considering that six is a human reason extraordinarily gratifying and necessary and linking the existing controversy over the reduction of the sexual activity during climateric, we do the present work. The result of a transversal study in thirty five pattiens of the climateric consultation at Faustino Perez Hospital in Mata nzas city were explained.

Women reported sexual dysfunction and climacteric syndrome. Blatt Kupperman test was used to

establish the classification of the syndrome. 58,8% of the women presented 2,4 times a greater risk of having sexual dysfunction, Those with that condition reported early menarchia and late menopause as well as higher prevalence of toxic habits than the non dysfunctional patients. There is an evidence of the integral and multidisciplinary approach of women during climacteric, where the replacement hormone therapy would contribute to the improvement of the sexual health in women.

**Caridad M. CASTAÑEDA GUEIMONDE, Ada PRIOR GARCIA, Reynaldo AMIGO GONZALEZ (CUBA)**

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Women reported sexual dysfunction and climacteric syndrome. Blatt Kupperman test was used to establish the classification of the syndrome. 58,8% of the women presented 2,4 times a greater risk of having sexual dysfunction, Those with that condition reported early menarchia and late menopause as well as higher prevalence of toxic habits than the non dysfunctional patients. There is an evidence of the integral and multidisciplinary approach of women during climacteric, where the replacement hormone therapy would contribute to the improvement of the sexual health

**caridad teresita GARCIA**

**No Informado**

**787 ATTITUDES, OPINIONS AND SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS AMONG CUBAN MALES ABOUT ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTION**

Caridad T. GARCIA-ALVAREZ, ARMANDO SEUC JO

Objetives: to know attitudes, opinions and social representations of cuban male about induced abortion and contraception.

to compare attitudes about abortion and contraception between cuban males and females.

Methodology:

First we asked to group of 100 men, between adult young and middle age, from two municipalities of Havana such as Playa and Havana Center about induced abortion and contraception by open questions. All of them from similar social status, scholarship and background. We asked to these men for 3 ideas, sentences or opinions for each of them about these key topics.

Then, we made 3 dimensions for each sentences and we made two cluster analysis, one for each key topics (abortion and contraception).

One the other hand we made two likert scales from men sentences and ideas. one likert scale to induced abortion and another for contraception attitude.

We compare some results from these study with similar studies from the same authors with cuban women according to use similar methodology like likert attitude scales to abortion and contraception, and the same group of age.

Results:

We found differences clear by gender about abortion and contraception attitudes. The majority of cuban men have a negative attitude through contraception and abortion.

Cuban men didn't get representations about contraception in general. Only they got representations about a single contraceptive method like as condón. The majority of cuban men, by cluster analysis showed to be: opposite, sparing and passionless through induced abortion and the same through contraception.

**Nombre**

**E-mail**

**caridad teresita GARCIA**

**No Informado**

**1083 GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND FACTURE INVOLVED TO CONDOM USE OR REFUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS FROM RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN CUBA.**

**carlos CONESA**

**no informado**



226 Titulo: HIPERSEXUALITY IN BIPOLAR DISORDER

Nombres: Carlos CONESA, Cristina VENTURA, Olga ALVAREZ, Antoni COROMINAS, Vicente FABREGAT. Department of Psychiatry, Fundacis Hospital de Mollet, Barcelona. (España)

Objective: Retrospective assessment of the presence of hypersexuality in hypomanic / manic bipolar patients.

Method: Twenty-one (13 men and 8 women) euthymic (Hamilton Depression Rating Scale < 8, Young Mania Rating Scale < 5) bipolar I or II (DSM-IV criteria) outpatients were assessed by means of a self-administered, confidential and anonymous questionnaire in order to retrospectively determine the presence of hipersexuality in manic / hypomanic phases.

Results: 71 % of patients experience a growth of their sexuality in hypomanic / manic phases. Many of them report increasing frequency of their sexual activity (38 %), or have a rise of their sexual thoughts (43 %). 14 % report a switch in their sexual practices. Hipersexuality resulted in negative consequences in 29 % of patients, and 10% of them felt that they were unable to control this experience. 62 % viewed their hypersexuality as a desirable condition, though 25 % of them feel guilty about it.

Conclusion: Hypersexuality in bipolar disorder is a frequent condition which can result in a negative consequences for the life of patients

**carlos DE LA LLATA**

**No Informado**

Titulo: The Beach

Autor: Carlos de la Llata Torres.  
Presentacion de libro de poesias

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024 Premature Ejaculation.

Integration of therapeutic techniques.

Study with more than 1000 patients

Authors : Dr. Carlos Moreira Dr. Carlos Russo Dr. Santiago Cedrés .

Montevideo - Uruguay

**OBJECTIVE :**

To evaluate the response to the medical treatment of premature ejaculation..

**MATERIALS AND MÉTHODS :**

Since 1994 we have developed a new model of treatment for premature ejaculation.

There were included in this investigation more than 1000 patients who consulted our clinic. We made an Electromiography of penis and perineum to all of them. This catalogued the dysfunction in light, middle or strong level..

After this, we began the treatment that consisted in oral drugs, injection of vasoactive drugs and sexual therapy.

The patients assisted at eight medical evaluations, in which the treatment control and the injection were made.

We evaluated the response of our treatment based on the patient's observations, taking into account the ejaculatory delay. Changes in the erection and in the sexual desire were specifically investigated.

**RESULTS:**

From the total of patients studied, we obtained a good response in the 49% and a very good one (ejaculation delay sooner than what we expected) in the 37 %.

Only in the 14 % there was a regular response, and we had to make 4 more treatments.

The 0.8 of this patients had a good response and the 0.2 had no one.

All the patients with erectile dysfunction associated to the premature ejaculation evidenced a total improvement of it. Neither the erection nor the sexual desire got worse in any case.

**CONCLUTIONS:**

A good therapeutic response was evidenced in the 98 % of the patients. After several following

controls , none of them suffered premature ejaculation again.

Based on this fact, we believe that our model of treatment is the best choice for patients with this dysfunction.

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025 Non Paraphilic Compulsive Sexuality.

Study of 12 patients.

AUTHOR : Dr. Carlos Moreira.

INTRODUCTION:

Male patients with high sexual activity, strong sexual instincts, with lack of control of their sexual impulses. Egosintonic with the critical problems they cause, under familiar, working and social risks They are homo or bi sexual and almost all practice strong masturbatory activity.

They belong to medium or medium-high social and economical level; and they have high intellectual level (7 of them are university graduated).

H.S.Kaplan found 18 cases (16 male and 2 female).

Over 5000 male patients treated in our sexualogical clinic in the last 7 years , we found 12 suffering from non paraphilic compulsive sexuality.

We will describe the characteristics of the most interesting cases, and share some psychopathological concepts.

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430 Titulo: ANDROPAUSIA ¿UMBRAL AL FUTURO?

DR. CARLOS PEREZ MARTINEZ.

In men, sex hormones declining as part of the normal aging process, this hormones play an important role in sexual behavior, bone metabolism, muscle volume, fat distribution, mood and intellectual activity. In the aging male profound changes occur in other hormones such as grow hormone, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), melatonin, and to a lesser extent thyroxin and leptin.

However definitions such as Androgen Deficiency of Aging Male (ADAM), Androgen Deficiency of Aging Male (PADAM), or the andropause is a syndrome characterized primarily by diminished sexual desire and Erectile quality, changes in mood, depressed mood and irritability, decrease in muscle volume, strength and body hair, skin alterations, osteoporosis and increase in visceral fat.

We will show different diagnostic and monitoring questionnaires for andropause, also, a logic route for diagnostic approach and treatment, including follow up. In men with suspected of hypogonadism is recommended serum sample for testosterone between 8 and 11 hour a.m.. Available treatment options for testosterone replacement including oral testosterone, without risk of hepatic damage and good levels of testosterone in blood. Risk factors for hormonal supplementation will be discussed. Multi disciplinary treatment for this syndrome, is strongly suggested.

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541 LOGOTHERAPY AND SEXUALITY

Nombres: Carlos Ramírez Hernández and Eduardo Morales Reyes (México)

Resumen: The imminent growing of clinic sexology let us approach the individual, couple, family and groupal therapeutics situations, from diferents points of view, between we can find the Logotherapy. In this clinic investigation we worked with groups in witch the objective was inquire the utility of specific and no specific logotherapeutic experiences in the area of clinic sexology to strengthen the bridge to join the psychotherapies and the sexology and to strengthen the bridge to join the psychotherapies and the sexology and to create hybrid focusing that make easy the development of the persons. We worked with two groups of twelve persons during twelve sessions of two hours every one of this.

The sessions was audirecord for its later textual transcription and its prosecution through the content analysis and the review of the phases of the development of groupal process.

Conclusions: The inquire of the social practices from the different experiences of the sexuality through the specific and no specific logotherapeutic experiences, like the paradoxical intention, the derreflection and the Socratic dialogue, show us that they make easy the development of groupal process and the development of the persons to brighten the problematic situations; this is the reason because we consider like an useful and valid implementent.

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689 SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN TEEN AGERS: DESIRE, LOVE, CURIOSITY OR PLEASURE

Carlos RAMÍREZ HERNÁNDEZ (México) and Israel ESCAMILLA MONCADA (México)

**Abstract**

Sexual relationships between teenagers are frequent and undeniable, but beyond statistics, the purpose of this investigation was to give the necessary importance to listening the reasons why teenagers from 16 to 19 years old have or not have sex. Participants were high school students from Preparatoria Oficial No. 82, "José Revueltas" Nezahualcóyotl, Estado de México. This is an exploratory study that uses the technique of semantic networks, from which different values were obtained (J value, M value, and SAM group value) as well as the semantic categories from the sample. The results are very similar for men and women for both stimuli "reason why I don't have sex" and "Reasons why I have sex". Fear, STDs and pregnancy top the list of the reasons not to have sex, while love, pleasure, and satisfaction are reasons to have sex. The role of formal education linked or associated to gender in the adolescents's perception of their own sexuality and the decision to have or not have sex is discussed.

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449 Titulo: SEXUALITY AND LAW IN PUERTO RICO

Carlos RODRIGUEZ-DIAZ \* (Puerto Rico), Gerardo FLORES-GARCIA (Puerto Rico),  
María del Carmen SANTOS-ORTIZ (Puerto Rico)

Law is one of the most important components in the control and repression of expressions and manifestations of the human sexuality. The law regulate certain areas of the human sexuality such as sexual preference/orientation, sexual practices, gender, marriage, concubinage, children rearing, adoption, custody, hate crimes, domestic violence, pornography, non-conventional couples, abortion, AIDS, freedom of speech, discrimination, the legal definition of a family, among others. The structure and application of the United States Constitution, the Puerto Rican Constitution, the laws, and the court's jurisprudence over several aspects related to the human sexuality and intimacy in the Puerto Rican society is analyzed. We identify the legislation that represent an intromission to the sexual expressions. Specifically, swathes different groups like gays, lesbians, bisexuals and other minorities and their constitutional rights in terms of equal protection guarantees, due process of law and the right of privacy. Approaches come from the use of political, historical, and sociological theories denominated as the Queer Theory. Under this perspective differences, among sexual communities and individuals with different sexual preferences, are studied. It is analyzed if sexual orientation is similar to the use of gender and race in antidiscrimination laws and in some legal arguments about marriage and politics.

**carlos alberto BLANCO**

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789 "The infections of sexual transmission in the early adolescence."

Carlos Alberto BLANCO CÓRDOVA, Elena DÍAZ ROBLEDO (CUBA)

A study was applied to 14 years-old adolescents of both sexes from Carlos de la Torre Junior High School; they belong to health area or Isidro de Armas Polyclinic from Playa Municipality. This study was applied with the objective of identifying the level of information these teenagers have about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (S.T.Ds.), establishing similarities and differences according to sex and their relation with the familiar enviroment. It was taken a sample of 40 students from 9th grade, 20 feminines and masculines, and it was applied the technique of individual interview, taking into account the perspective of gender. It could be concluded that

adolescents are not aware of the necessity to prevent S.T.Ds. and they do not associate scabiosis, pediculosis and hepatitis with such diseases. The perinatal way of transmission is not well-known and some adolescents interviewed had had any S.T.Ds., especially boys. They know condom as the main means of protection, but masturbation is not mentioned. They begin to associate the risk groups with the human behaviors but they do not consider themselves within these groups. The topics related with sexuality in the family are more relevant for boys. Infected with S.T.Ds. are not rejected and there is disposition to help them, especially by girls. Familiar conflicts predispose adolescents to acquire a S.T.Ds.

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388 Titulo: PASSION: THAT FORGOTTEN PLEASURE

Carlos GIAMBRONI (Argentina), Alicia CORTEJARENA (Argentina), Paula BUDICH (Argentina)

Sexual passion preservation is a challenge for the majority of couples with years of life in common.

Even if we are not entitled to categorize this as a sexual dysfunction (hypoactive sexual desire), they are not satisfied with the quality of their present practice, yearning for past times sexual encounters.

For this kind of consultations, either individual or with both couple's members, we organize the therapeutic process based on cognitive considerations whose aim is to develop and maintain a life of passionate love, taking into account the following topics: 1. To know daily life routines and habits. 2. Different kinds of past and present sexual practices. 3. Inquire about myths, fantasies and beliefs. 4. Change expectations.

5. Proposals and suggestions for sex and love revalorization. 6. Sexual ability construction.

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788 Evaluation of a chart treatment for persons with precocious Ejaculation and sexual erectile dysfunction.

Carlos Alfonso Bécquer (CUBA)

Contents: A study took place in order to evaluate Therapeutic Program for the treatment of patients with precocious ejaculation and sexual erectile dysfunction a total amount of 65 persons with this disorder were selected and interviewed at the Department of Andrology at the Comandante Manuel Fajardo Hospital.

Results: Among the principal results are:

- An important proportion of the persons were cured or better their affliction taken by subjective criteria and information from the couple.
- The age and the intensity of the disorder are very much associated with the state of attention once the treatment is finished.
- The frequency of collateral effects was low, insomnia being the most important one this was treated by readjusting the schedule of taken medicine.

We conclude that this new therapeutic chart is of easy application. It has few collateral effects and produces a high percent of cured or better persons, all depending on the age and intensity at the moment of diagnostic.

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1040 PROGRAMA DEL SIMPOSIO DE LA ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL DE PSIQUIATRÍA (WPA)

SOBRE LA SALUD SEXUAL

XVI CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE LA ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL PARA LA SEXOLOGÍA (WAS)

Formulación Diagnóstica en el Programa WPA – SHEP

Carlos E. Berganza (Guatemala)

Abstract

Los trastornos sexuales, como la mayoría de los trastornos en medicina en general y en psiquiatría en particular, son multifactoriales en su causalidad y fenomenología. Factores físicos, genéticos, de desarrollo, culturales, psicológicos individuales e interaccionales operan en su causalidad y curso clínico. Por eso, la evaluación y formulación diagnóstica de la condición clínica del paciente que se presenta requiriendo atención por dificultades en su funcionamiento sexual debe ser cuidadosa y comprehensiva. Consistente con estos principios, el Programa Educativo sobre Sexualidad y Educación Sexual de la Asociación Mundial de Psiquiatría ha desarrollado un cuerpo de principios para la evaluación y esquemas apropiados para la formulación y clasificación diagnósticas de los trastornos sexuales que se observan en la clínica diaria. Estos principios y esquemas, que serán discutidos en detalle en esta presentación, se fundan en una visión integral de la persona del paciente que consulta y en los avances más recientes en el campo del diagnóstico propuestos por la Asociación Mundial de Psiquiatría.

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573 "CORRELATION BETWEEN THE MENOPAUSE AGE AND: TOBACCO, CHILDBIRTH AND CHRONOLOGICAL AGE?

AUTHOR: Carlos Rodolfo Rodríguez Carrión

Retrospective – prospective statistical study in execution in the Service of Integral Attention to the Middle Age Woman in the Hospital Alcivar of Guayaquil - Ecuador.

The data have been extracted of the database of the system SAIMME.

In the literature revised has found that the tobacco is a cause of presentation of the menopause one to one and half years before the average, other studied variables has not given significant results, as for example, the age of the first menstruation.

In our study we are finding until now the following results.

Tobacco. - The statistical analysis carried out with 95% of dependability and 5% of significance level and using the Study of Hypothesis to compare 2 samples we can assert that doesn't exist difference between the average age of the last menstruation of the smokers ones and non-smokers. A sample of more size is suggested.

Childbirth - With the same methods a comparison has been made among the women that have not had children and those that have had them and, apparently in the women that have not had children the menopause appears earlier. It can be influenced by the size of the sample.

Chronological age - a tendency is observed in the group from 40 to 50 years to present an earlier menopause.

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591 Why and how the quality of live of the middle age woman can be improved?

Author: Carlos Rodolfo Rodriguez Carrion

The speech constitutes a bibliographical and also includes own data in respect to the creation and operation of the Service of Integral Attention to the Middle Age woman (SAIMME) of the Hospital Alcivar of Guayaquil, Ecuador

It begins with a brief historical - philogenetic analysis of the menopause, it describes next the changes of the functional, anatomical and clinical manifestations, then a review of the evolution on the woman life expectation in the word, later it is focused on the conceptualization of menopause from different points of view: philosophical, literary, medical and humanist.

A synthesis of the menopause handling history, from the medical, institutional and scientific point of view is made. The professional's role is analysis in the handling at this stage on the woman's life: an anthropological - medical analysis of the menopause is made, the same one that constitutes a solid base to demonstrate that it diminishes the quality in the woman's life at this stage and the necessity to give her the appropriate attention.

The speech ends reflecting about the assisting experience to menopause patients, its complaints, its experience related with the change of life and the conceptual, historical, cultural, medical, institutional and anthropological analysis realized, what led us to denominate as "middle age woman" to the critical age and menopause patient and it motivated us to create the Service of Integral Attention to the Middle Age Woman in the Hospital Alcivar of Guayaquil - Ecuador. To contribute to achieve a "better quality of life"

**carlos vladimir MORALES**

**No Informado**

790 Titulo : Program of Social Communication in Health Developed to Promote a Responsible Sexual Education in Teenagers From Medical Assentance for The use of Condom.

Carlos Vladimir MORALES MÁS, Suyín GANDYO CUBERO

A program of social communication in health developed to promote a responsible sexual education in teenagers from medical assentance for the use of condom. Different materials and chanals are used in the third year and are presented at the end of the second year of work. It's achieved an increasement of the use of condom in teenagers and its importance in love relationships among them. It controls pregnancy and puts into practice the adolescence club.

**Nombre**

**E-mail**

**carmen BÁZAGA**

**No Informado**

792 Titulo : The problem of gender and the taking of decisions in adolescents Hermanos "Martínez Tamayo" Junior High School of Manzanillo, Granma Province.

Carmen BÁRZAGA REGALADO, Gloria de los Milagros RAMÍREZ PELÁEZ, Ondina LEMUS COSME, José BOSCH CASTRO, José PRADO ROSALES, Josefa CHÁVEZ, .Xiomara LEYVA PACHECO.

The paper contains the results obtained at Hermanos Martínez Tamayo junior high school regarding the taking of decisions by eighth grades in the work were used methods of empirical, theoretical and mathematic nature to process and interpret the data gathered. The results of the survey applied to the sample and those of the lessons which were observed are also included. It is also important to outstand the outcomes of the proposal of actions derived from the learning basic needs determined in the students.

**carmen DE LAS M**

**No Informado**

795 Titulo : SEXUAL EDUCATION AT KINDERGARTEN AND ITS INFLUENCE ON FAMILY SETTING". A PEDAGOGIC EXPERIENCE

Carmen de las M MONTERO

This study is about a pedagogic experience lived at a Kindergarten Constructores del Futuro in Cienfuegos Municipality according to detected problems on behavior of children al the 3rd year from the academic course 1999 2000. We decided to conduct an study gathering 31 boys and girls members of the team. We identified problems about their families according to the social living relationship, and parental relationship as well, and how we as teachers have to learn in order to intercede on a right way. To led influence and improve the familiar behaviorisms improving the quality and welfare.

The performed activities are described from an established diagnosis. The studied cases and the obtained findings are showed. The main objective of this work is not only to identify the group and their parents` difficulties, but an intervention in the community through the teaching group is performed, achieving some positive modifications on families.

This work was an useful basic for spreading out this strategy to the other groups including in the institution and its established as a permanent line of work.

**carmen REINOSO**

**No Informado**

793 Totulo : FROM THE POPULAR EDUCATION. THE LOVE: THEME FOR THE WORKSHOP

Carmen Reinoso Cápiro, Ana Rosa Padrón Echevarría

This work presents a choice for capacitating designed and developed as a result of current necessities expressed by teachers from Havana city in a previous diagnosis that allowed the organization of groups for the implementation of the Cuban project: A way to a happier and



## Responsible Sexuality.

For this purpose is used a methodology of participation that is based on the principles of Popular Education. The workshop is practiced as an essential via for the development of capacitating. Participative techniques approved by professionals stimulate the debate of the selected themes that have to do with love, especially as it behaves in teenagers.

Teachers from our country and from the international arena that have visited the workshop have expressed its methodological, affective and content values.

Particularly, teachers that develop extracurricular actions with teenagers and their families in the field of sexuality say that this option have given them means for discussing themes related to love and sexual education.

Families show their interest in working along with the school to achieve a better sexual education for their children.

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712 Analyze the perception of the sexuality that has the women and their influence in the familiar life.

Autor: Carmen Soto Labra (Chile)

The sexuality depends on affective, cultural, social, biological, educational the situation, of the way to feel and to act, is to say to sandal all the behavior of the human being in the society, since they are conceived until it expires.

Objective: Analyze the perception of the sexuality that has the women and their influence in the familiar life.

Methodology: an exploratory study to 80 women was made in the Polyclinic of Gynecology and to professionals and students of the Medicine Faculty of the University of Concepcion, Chile, to which a semi structured survey was applied to them. One analyzed demographic variables, beginning of coital activity, degree of knowledge on sexuality, degree of sexual satisfaction, and quality of familiar life. The statistical analysis was used the test of Chi<sup>2</sup>.

Results: age of those polled between 18 and 70 years, average years education 11 years, with stable pair 75%, average of beginning coital activity: 19 years (rank 14-36 years), 83% initiates it with couple, the majority by love (72%), 48% had some knowledge, acquired of the mother and/or friends (40%), school (5%). 77% declare to have satisfactory sexuality and unsatisfactory 33%. Of the satisfactory sexuality, 31% have basic schooling versus 50% of the unsatisfactory one ( $p < .01$ ), 33% average schooling versus 36% of insatisfactoria and 36% superior education, versus 14% (unsatisfactory) ( $p < .01$ ); 51% are owner of house, versus 86% (unsatisfactory) ( $p < .01$ ); 49% another activity versus 14% (unsatisfactory) ( $p < .01$ ); 82% consider their personal and familiar relations good, versus 49% (unsatisfactory) ( $p < .01$ ); 18% of the women who perceive their satisfactory sexuality as consider their interpersonal and familiar relations bad, versus 51% of with sexuality unsatisfactory ( $p < .01$ ). 66% describe to their sexual pair like affectionate versus 29% (unsatisfactory) ( $p < .01$ ). However 34% of the women who have satisfactory sexuality, describe it like bad, versus 71% of the women with sexuality unsatisfactory ( $p < .01$ ), consider that the communication with its pair in the sexual relation is bad.

Conclusions. The variables that presented/displayed statistically significant differences in relation to the perception which they have the women of his sexuality were, the schooling, the activity, the parity, the communication. The women who perceive their satisfactory sexual relations as improve the personal and familiar relations

Concepcion, Chile, 20 of December of 2002

**carmen luisa AGUILA**

**No Informado**

796 Evaluation of a Model to Stimulate the Adequate Development of the Sexuality in the 5th Year of Live of the Preschool Education.

Carmen Luisa AGUILA ACEBAL, Juan Manuel IRAIZOZ COLARTE (CUBA)

We applies and evaluates a Model of Intervention to Stimulate the Adequate Development of the Sexuality with children from the 5th Year of Live of the Preschool Education that includes Parents and Teachers.

We offered some aspects connected with the knowledge of the body, the origin of the human



being, the ways of connecting, the games, the toys and the work to the children with a genus focus.

We offered subjects connected with the sexuality and the personality, the development of the sexuality in childhood, the problems that can be caused by an inadequate sexual education and the ways of the sexuality formation to parents and teachers with a genus focus.

The intervention programs were developed with plays, qualitatives and participatives techniques that created a nice feeling to the reflexion. We evaluated the progress and the effectiveness of the programs.

Working with this Model of Intervention allowed the improvement of the information about the previous subjects, so changes in relation to opinions and induced changes in the attitudes connected with the sexuality.

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**No Informado**

**794 EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE ITS/VIH/SIDA IN THE MATANZAS UNIVERSITY**

Carmen Rosa ESCALONA ROBAINA (CUBA)

A program of educational interventbn is applied, in the School Course 1999 - 2000 - 2001 in the University of Matanzas, starting from a previous study where sexual behaviors of risk were observed, to contract ITS/VIH/SIDA on the part of the students.

For the educational intervention one worked in a sample of 400 internal students.

To carry out the work an educational program it was designed, of training, to professors, promoters, students and they were used different technical as conversatorios, video debates, dynamic grupales, competitions and festivals.

Starting from the carried out actions the use of the condom is increased in 30%, they decrease to the minimum the ITS and they stay without cases of VIH/SIDA.

The training is achieved of more than 150 promoters students and a marketing of condoms is implemented on the part of the University.

A bigger perception of the risk is also achieved on the part of the students.

CENTER OF ORIGIN:

Commission of Sexual Education of Matanzas.

TITULO: INTERVENCION EDUCATIVA PARA LA PREVENCION DE LAS ITS/VIH/SIDA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE MATANZAS. CUBA.

Autora: Dra. Carmen Rosa Escalona Robaina

**RESUMEN**

Se aplica un programa de intervención educativa, en el Curso Escolar 1999 – 2000 – 2001 en la Universidad de Matanzas, a partir de un estudio anterior donde se observaron conductas sexuales de riesgo, para contraer ITS/VIH/SIDA por parte de los estudiantes.

Para la intervención educativa se trabajó en una muestra de 400 alumnos internos.

Para realizar el trabajo se diseñó un programa educativo, de capacitación, a profesores, promotores, estudiantes y se utilizaron diferentes técnicas como conversatorios, video debates, dinámicas grupales, concursos y festivales.

A partir de las acciones realizadas se incrementa el uso del condón en un 30%, se reducen al mínimo las ITS y se mantienen sin casos de VIH/SIDA.

Se logra la capacitación de más de 150 promotores estudiantes y se implementa un mercadeo de condones por parte de la Universidad.

También se logra una mayor percepción del riesgo por parte de los estudiantes.

CENTRO DE PROCEDENCIA:

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289 Titulo: UNEMPLOYMENT, AGE AND DEPRESSION AS RISK FACTORS FOR ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AND FEMALE LACK OF SEXUAL DESIRE

Carmita H. N. ABDO (BRAZIL), Waldemar M. OLIVEIRA JR.(BRAZIL), Edson D. MOREIRA JR.(BRAZIL), João A. S. FITTIPALDI (BRAZIL).

Objective: Present the prevalences of erectile dysfunction (ED) in men and lack of sexual desire (LSD) in women and estimate the risks for these dysfunctions when they are unemployed and depressed. Material and methods: 2,835 subjects (47% men and 53% women), older than 18 years old answered an anonymous questionnaire about general health, habits, practices and sexual difficulties. Chi-square and multivariate logistic regression tests were used. Values of  $p < 0.05$  were considered statistically significant. Results: 22.5% of men and 41.0% of women were unemployed. 14.7% of men presented moderate/complete ED and 34.6% of women had LSD. Depression was mentioned by 16.8% of men and 29.7% of women. Unemployed men and women presented higher prevalence of depression and of the sexual dysfunctions researched. Among men, unemployment increased 1.83 times (95% CI; 1.22 - 2.77;  $p < 0.01$ ) the chance of ED, and in 1.93 times (95% CI; 1.25-2.97;  $p < 0.01$ ) for depression. Compared to men who are younger than 25 years old, men who are 41-60 have 1.86 times (95% CI; 1.06-3.28;  $p < 0.05$ ) higher risks. Men who are 61 or more have 4.31 times (95% CI; 1.93-9.62;  $p < 0.001$ ) higher risks for ED. Among women, unemployment increased 1.66 times (95% CI; 1.29-2.14;  $p < 0.001$ ) the chances for LSD. Depression has not increased the chances for LSD in this sample. Concerning age, compared to women younger than 25 years old, those who were 41-60 have risks of 2.92 times higher (95% CI; 2.01-4.07;  $p < 0.001$ ) for LSD, whereas in those women who were older than 61, the risk is 7.59 times higher (95% CI; 3.11-18.52;  $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusions: Unemployment and age were considered risk factors for female LSD and for ED. Depression has also increased the risk of ED.

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1067 Titulo: ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AS RISK FACTOR FOR SEXUAL TRANSMITTED DISEASES/HIV AND OTHER SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN BRAZILIAN MEN

Carmita H.N. ABDO (BRAZIL) , Waldemar M. OLIVEIRA JR.(BRAZIL), Edson D. MOREIRA JR.(BRAZIL), João A. S. FITTIPALDI (BRAZIL)

Objective: Analyze contributing factors for the low use of condoms in men with erectile dysfunction (ED) and respective prevalence of HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), lack of sexual desire (LSD) and premature ejaculation (PE). Material and Methods: 2,835 subjects (47% men and 53% women), older than 18 years old answered an anonymous questionnaire about general health, habits, practices and sexual difficulties. 1,170 men have answered to the item erectile dysfunction (ED) and comprise the sample. Chi-square and logistic regression tests were used and values of  $p < 0.05$  were considered statistically significant. Results: 46.2% of men had some degree of ED. Out of the sample, 22.4% had STD and 1.1% had HIV. The group of men with moderate/complete ED presented PE in 27.5% of the cases and LSD in 26.9% being 2.33 times (1.59-3.40; 95% CI) a bigger chance of having PE and 5.52 times (3.61-8.44; 95% CI) bigger chances of having LSD. Men with moderate/complete ED start their sexual life sooner. They evaluate their sexual performance negatively, have more cases of sexual rejection and extra-marital affairs and give less importance to qualities of their partners. They are also afraid of losing erection and not getting a second one. They are less afraid of getting their partners pregnant or infect themselves with STD. Compared to men with minimal/absent ED the chances of not wearing a condom are the double: 1.93 (1.38-2.70; 95%CI). Conclusion: ED, a public health matter in Brazil, contributes for the presence of other sexual dysfunctions and low use of condoms. The campaigns for the prevention of STD / HIV should take these specific issues into consideration in order to become more efficient and wide-ranging.

Uniterms:

Erectile dysfunction; Prevention; Sexual Behaviour; Sexual Transmitted Diseases; HIV

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460 Titulo: MOBILE PHONE AND SEXOLOGY: USE OF NEW SERVICES (SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE, MULTIMEDIA MESSAGING SERVICE)

Carole CRESSEY-KANOUI (FRANCE), Sylvie-Henriette ABRAHAM (France), Axel CHAZELAS (France)

Mobile phone is a new organ added to human body; it is now widely spread with hundreds millions users all around the world. Sexologists use also their own mobile phone and must have a new approach of "homo communicans" patients. Different views are expressed: Libido modification by ease of contact, speed of communication, always -on connectivity, ubiquity inducing evolution of sensorial organs (voice, eyes, ear, hand and brain temporal part). Preliminary sexual phases favoured by immediate and simple use of SMS and MMS, signalling readiness for intercourse. Introduction of new fantasies through mobile handsets (vibrator, third person, partner swapping). Mobile on-line assistance of sexologist and software tools  
-sexual education and information of children as today's and tomorrow's users . Control and security for ethics preservation

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1042 Titulo: INNOCENCE AND EXPERIENCE: NARRATIVES OF "TRAFFICKING" AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Carole S. VANCE ( USA)

The increasing prominence of "trafficking" as a social problem has resulted in a flood of popular and quasi-official representations of the issue. These depictions merit scrutiny and analysis, since they are shaping human rights interventions, law, and policy, both globally and locally. Journalism, documentary, fictionalized dramatic accounts, and findings of fact proliferate, attempting to tell the "story" of trafficking. These depictions are intended to motivate action, as well as inform and educate. Constructing a narrative about trafficking is a daunting task in that trafficking, itself a contested term, is a complicated and multi-layered phenomenon involving individuals, as well as institutions and flows of power which are not so easily identified and depicted. This paper examines several recent and widely disseminated videos about trafficking to examine the way in which culturally resonant themes about gender, sexuality, innocence, and sensation structure narratives about trafficking, to great effect.

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797 Titulo :

Carolina DÍAZ BRAVO

The sustained increase of the TV "social " capability is a fact that we, Sexual Educators, cannot underestimate. Actually, it is frequent to find in sexual literature considerations about the influence of social communication media and in particular of television in the development of sexuality. Multiple interrogants arise from these asserts. What does TV presents and How TV is perceived, could be two of the reasons that move us to think why it is worth to pay attention on TV. I have mostly focused my professional interest toward children TV programs. It is interesting to make a halt and analyze which are the messages on sexuality that programs specially oriented for such audience send and to explore what is the lecture that previously mentioned segment makes. I include myself amongst those who think that to make a way following the paradigms of communication science will allow us to approach the knowledge of which is really the TV effect on sexuality and the magnitude of this influence. As a consequence of the previous consideration we will be ready to take concrete actions oriented to develop a full sexual enjoyment within the media and using the media.

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206 SEX,SEXUALITY AND LAW:THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FILIPINO WOMAN'S SEXUALITY & GENDER ROLES IN THE PHILIPPINE LEGAL SYSTEM

CAROLINA S. RUIZ ( AUSTRIA)  
PHILIPPINES

The article analyzes the historical context and origins of Philippine Laws (particularly the Penal Code and Family Law) as they reinforce , normalize and contribute in the formation of a concept of the Filipino woman's sexuality.

From the experience of colonization and the conversion to Christianity (Roman Catholicism), the article also points out major themes that arose in the Church and State imposed control over female sexuality such as:

- (1) The virginal standard;
- (2) Penalizing the "seductress"

Finally the article discusses selected provisions in the penal and civil code as well as Supreme Court decisions which work directly to prescribe sexuality as well as order sex relations through standards of "legal and acceptable" sex, as well as a system of "punishment" and withholding rights from women who violate the standndards.

In particular, the "mythical" hymen (a legal standard in Phillipinbe law and jurisprudence)is identified as the single most powerful legal standard which works to maintain women's subordination in the Philippine context.

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1158 Title: Advocacy for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Youth: Court Rulings and Legal Muscle

Carolyn Stone (USA)

Dr. Carolyn Stone has been a counselor educator at the University of North Florida since 1995 where she researches and teaches counselors in a masters program that prepares counselors to function as advocates, leaders, and systemic change agents. Prior to becoming a counselor educator, Dr. Stone was a Supervisor of Guidance for the Jacksonville, Florida school system, counselor and teacher. During the last seven years, Dr. Stone has delivered over 150 presentations and written over 30 articles and book chapters on legal rulings that support school counselors as advocates, leaders and systemic change agents.

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1105 TREATMENT OF SEXUAL DISORDERS IN CUBA.

Celestino Vasallo Mantilla (Cuba).

In the decade of the seventies with the creation of the national group of sexual education are carried out the first specialized consultations of attention to the sexual dysfunctions, where therapeutic doctors participate, gynecologists, urologist, endocrine, internists, psychiatrists with different therapeutic focuses, being integrated later on , to the multidisciplinary consultations in the institutions of health in hospitals, polyclinic, community centers of mental health.

The attention, orientation, diagnostic and treatment of the sexual dysfunctions, embraces the sexual therapies, psychotherapies, psicofarmacology, other pharmacos and technical with an integral educational focus.

The professionals that assist these dysfunctions, in their majority carry out a graduate or master in sexuality, education and sexual therapy for their integral formation and attention to the patient.

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799 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEXUAL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM. EXPERIENCE OF THE PROJECT FNUAP-MINED IN THE TUNAS.

Celia DÍAZ CANTILLO.

As part of the experience acquired in the implementation and extension of the project of Formal

Education for a Responsible Sexual Behavior; in the province of The Tunas in eleven junior high schools under the project, it strengthens the work starting from the following priorities: the training and orientation to the families, children, adolescents, young people and educators of all the teaching levels.

Departing from an initial and stepped diagnosis, we develop the training workshops for orientation, keeping in mind the characteristics and the participants' evolutionary periods, as well as knowledge that should be acquired in those stages the bio-partner-psychological and professional development.

In the work we offer the necessary theoretical and methodological tools so that educators are under conditions of offering training and orientation on the sexual education from the deferential areas of the knowledge and the methodological analyses that imply the knowledge, to know how, and to know(see annexed 1) directed to all the educational personnel and the students in the different levels of teachings. As well as to the formation of the educational futures in the pedagogical university "Pepito Tey."

The results are shown in increase in the knowledge about the sexuality, the participants' bigger motivation, the getting-used-to ways of acting impact seen in the demand of up-grading courses, work shops with adolescents, youths and families, and transformations in the values and the communication in this benefited population.

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1148 Titulo : ADOLESCENT SEXUAL RISK: THE ROLE OF DISTRESS AND SELF EFFICACY

Celia Lescano (USA)

Background: Many factors lead to increased sexual risk-taking among adolescents including emotional difficulties (e.g., affect dysregulation) and cognitive issues (e.g., low self-efficacy).

Recent research concentrating on HIV prevention for adolescents has highly focused on skills acquisition (i.e. condom use) and perceived self-efficacy regarding these skills. Much less is understood about the possible association between affect and HIV risk. The current project investigates sexual risk, affect, and self-efficacy among adolescents with psychiatric disorders.

Method: Two hundred and eight adolescents in psychiatric care completed several measures of HIV risk behaviors and attitudes, as well as a measure of self-efficacy for condom use during periods of emotional distress ( $\alpha = .92$ ). Participants had a mean age of 15.02, were primarily Caucasian (81%), and 60% male. Results: Adolescents with greater self-efficacy during affective arousal had greater HIV safe intentions and less general risk attitudes. They also reported more advantages of condom use, bought more condoms, and used condoms more consistently.

Furthermore, self-efficacy was significantly associated with condom use and HIV safe intentions.

Conclusions: Data suggests that difficulty managing intense feelings during condom use is a barrier to safer sex for some adolescents, particularly those in the psychiatric population. The adolescent's perception of their ability to use a condom under different affective circumstances is particularly predictive of condom use beyond their perceived self-efficacy for general HIV preventative behaviors. Therefore, it is important to help these adolescents address their inner emotional state as they consider condom use, in addition to practical skills of purchasing condoms and communication with their partners.

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798 Feminine Sexuality: Realities, Experiences and Challenges.

Celia Sarduy Sánchez, Ada C. Alfonso Rodríguez (CUBA)

A closer look to the feminine sexuality theme from a health paradigm and from the gender perspective, changes definitively the perceptive of this process.

Starting on this foundation, we have been able to rebuild a theoretical base, with methodological consequences for the communitarian work, as well as therapeutically, facing the feminine sexual dysfunctions and discomforts.

This lecture reveals the factors that we have been able to identify to have an impact in women's everyday life, their representation and personal experience regarding sexuality. We demonstrate that patriarchal culture promotes social representations,[S1] opening the way to collective and individual subjectivities, which deprive women from the joy and erotic pleasure of their bodies.

Founded on this reality, proven through our research in community groups and in our consultation

room for sexual orientation and therapy, our work model incorporates techniques helping the individual subjective reconstruction, as well as the feminine universe. These are qualitative methodological techniques (life stories, work in groups, drawings, corporal manipulation exercises, among others), which have helped not only to achieve a better knowledge of reality per se, but also to find some paths in favor of the relearning process and rectification of feminine sexuality, toward its recovery as an enjoyment. (Aquí eliminé algo que era muy complejo ponerlo en inglés en el mismo párrafo. Creo que no pierde; más bien gana en estilo). We reveal in our lecture the results found among different populations: women attending consultation room for orientation and therapy; community groups (interpretation of what happens among women groups in different stages of the vital cycle, called together by the sexuality theme); and from the findings and personal experiences identified by professionals participating in our different teaching approaches.

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713 Titulo:PRESENTATION Of the PROTOCOL and FUNCTIONING Of the CLINIC OF SEXUAL DISFUNCTIONS

Nombres:MARZANO,Celso (Brazil); VITIELLO, Nelson ( in memorian); ESASHIKA amazonita

Resumen:College of Medicine of the ABC Foundation in Sao Paulo -Brazil The Psychosomatic in the Discipline of Gynecology and Obstetrics of the College of ABC Medicine was created in August of 1999. At once was installed the first service of the Sector of Psychosomatic Tocogynaecology, the Clinic of Sexual Dysfunctions. It was coordinated by Prof. Dr. Nelson Vitiello, Doctor in medicine, specialized in human sexuality. The responsible ones for the attendance of the Clinic are Dr. Celso Marzano, sexual urologist and therapeutic doctor, and Amazonita Esashika, psychologist and sexual therapist. Objectives: To offer to the community of Sao Paulo a free service of therapy Materials and Methods :the ambulatory takes care of feminine and masculine groups .The number of participants is six patients in each group. This ones frequent the clinic weekly in ninety minutes sessions during six months. Finished this stated period, new patients from the waiting list are called. Conclusions: It is possible to have good results with this method , involving a large amount of patients . It can be carried on public institutions and universities giving a large experience to the medical students. Our purpose is to treat the sexual dysfunctions of the poor people and contribute to the reduction of the preconceptions in relation to the sexuality and its manifestations, as well as knowing to guide patients with sexual complains.

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714 Titulo:RESEARCH OF ANAL SEX BETWEEN MEN

Nombres:Marzano, Celso (Brazil); Esashika ,Amazonita; Vitiello, Nelson(IN MEMORIAN)  
Institution: SBRASH-CEDES- PERSONA- SP-BRAZIL

Resumen:A research was carried through practical of anal sex between men and the aspects of the sexuality of the searched one, from 2000 to 2002. The research was undertaken with people of all the Brazilian States, both sex ,all ages and varied cultural and intellectual levels. Research instrument was used (questionnaire) and it had been applied in two diverse ways. A part of the interviewed ones received the questionnaires personally, having always forms to guarantee to the participants the absolute anonymity. Another part answered to the formulated questions way by internet, also with total guarantee of secrecy. The data harvested in first 300 forms had been registered in cadastre and tabulated. The cultural, social and sexual aspects searched had been: sex, age, civil state, profession, professional activity, sexual initiation, sexual identity, conditions of sexual response- the desire, the excitement and orgasm in this sexual initiation and its sexual life at the moment of the research, masturbation and other data of interest. The results of the research show important conclusions in the Brazilian sexuality of this full subject of taboos and very little argued.

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715 Titulo:RESEARCH OF ANAL SEX - AMONG WOMEN

Nombres:Marzano, Celso; Esashika ,Amazonita; Vitiello, Nelson(IN MEMORIAN)



Institution: SBRASH-CEDES- PERSONA- SP-BRAZIL

Resumen: A research was carried through practical of anal sex between women and the aspects of the sexuality of the searched one, from 2000 to 2002. The research was undertaken with people of all the Brazilian States, both sex, all ages and varied cultural and intellectual levels. Research instrument was used (questionnaire) and it had been applied in two diverse ways. A part of the interviewed ones received the questionnaires personally, having always forms to guarantee to the participants the absolute anonymity. Another part answered to the formulated questions way by internet, also with total guarantee of secrecy. The data harvested in first 200 forms had been registered in cadastre and tabulated. The cultural, social and sexual aspects searched had been: sex, age, civil state, profession, professional activity, sexual initiation, sexual identity, conditions of sexual response- the desire, the excitement and orgasm in this sexual initiation and its sexual life at the moment of the research, masturbation and other data of interest. The results of the research show important conclusions in the Brazilian sexuality of this full subject of taboos and very little argued.

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716 Titulo: RESEARCH OF SEXUAL INITIATION

Nombres: Marzano, Celso (Brazil); Esashika, Amazonita; Vitiello, Nelson (in memoriam)  
Institution: SBRASH- CEDES -Persona-Sao Paulo -BRAZIL

Resumen: A research was carried through the conditions of sexual initiation and current exercise of the sexuality, from August of 1996 to December of 2002. The research was undertaken with people of all the Brazilian States, both sex, the cultural, intellectual and ages in varied levels. Research instrument was mounted (questionnaire) that, after tests, it had been applied in two ways. A part of the interviewed ones received the questionnaires personally- it was guaranteed to the participants the absolute anonymity-. Another part answered to the formulated questions by Internet, also with total guarantee of secrecy. The data harvested in first four thousand (4.000) forms had been registered in cadastre and tabulated. The cultural, social and sexual aspects searched had been: sex, age, civil, religion of creation and professed state, profession, professional activity, education given for the parents, menstruation, sexual initiation with data on the first sexual relation, knowledge on contraceptive methods and which were the used method, sexual identity, conditions of sexual response - the desire, the excitement and orgasm in this sexual initiation and its sexual life at the moment of the research, masturbation and other data of interest. The questionnaires were filled for 1.213 men and 2,787 women with prevalent age between 20 and 24 years had been analyzed. The results of the research show important conclusions in the Brazilian sexuality, as much in that says respect to the conditions where the sexual initiation occurs. It shows the reflex of education in the young and the consequences in the future.

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450 Titulo: Levels of Satisfaction with Penile Prosthesis

Cesar Eduardo Merino-Machado (ECUADOR)

This is a Study with 130 patients with penile prosthesis for refractory erectile dysfunction. During this research we measure different levels of satisfaction with the patients with semirigid models and inflatable prostheses. The assessment would cover the frequency of sex, the variety of sexual practices, the adequacy of sexual communication and overall sexual satisfaction.

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076 Titulo: DSM-IV-TR AND THE PARAPHILIAS: AN ARGUMENT FOR REMOVAL

Nombres: Charles \_MOSER\_ (USA), Peggy KLEINPLATZ (Canada)

Resumen: The DSM-IV-TR (2000) sets its own standards for inclusion of diagnoses and for changes in its text. The Paraphilia section is analyzed from the perspective of how well the DSM meets those standards. The concept of Paraphilias as psychopathology was analyzed and assessed critically to determine if it meets the definition of a mental disorder presented in the DSM; it



does not. The Paraphilia diagnostic category was critiqued for logic, consistency, clarity, and whether it constitutes a distinct mental disorder. The DSM presents \_facts\_ to substantiate various points made in the text. The veracity of these \_facts\_ was scrutinized. Little evidence was found in their support. Problems with the tradition of equating particular sexual interests with psychopathology were highlighted. It was concluded that the Paraphilia section is so severely flawed that its removal from the DSM is advocated.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide: Single

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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544 SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION NEEDS AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHINA.

Nombres: Chen Jingqi (China)

Resumen: Objectives: To improve understanding of senior high school students' needs for sexual health education in China. The data will be used as reference for health and education departments to develop curriculum and resources for school sexual health education.

Methodology: Two thousand and sixty-two students (female 1042 [50.5%], male 1020 [49.5%]) from grade 10 (1011 [49.0%]) and grade 11 (1051 [51.0%]) of four secondary schools of Beijing and Fuxin City were surveyed by self-administered questionnaire in April-May 2002. In addition, 237 guardians (mothers 72.9%, fathers 26.3% and grandparents 0.8%) of students in grade 11 of a secondary school in Beijing were also surveyed by self-administered questionnaire.

Results:

Students' sexual health knowledge: Among female students, 53.2% knew that when a twelve years old girl begins to menstruate, she could become pregnant if she has sex. Only 15.8% knew that conception is most likely to occur midway between a woman's menstrual periods and 69.5% knew that whenever genital intercourse occurs, it is possible for the woman to become pregnant. Among male students, 68.9% knew that when a boy begins to emit seminal fluid, he could cause a pregnancy. Recognition of ways in which HIV could be transmitted was quite good, with more than eighty percent of students knowing that HIV could be transmitted by sharing needles and syringes (84.4%), through a woman having sex with a man (87.0%), or a man having sex with a woman (82.9%). However, only half the sample (52.9%) knew that condoms help to protect people from getting HIV.

Students' Behaviors: Few students (Overall 3.6%, 74/2059; males=5.7%, females=1.5%) reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse.

Students' attitudes toward premarital sexual behaviour: Overall, more than half of students did not agree with premarital sexual behavior, even if the couple fell in love at first sight; (whole sample, 79.2%, female 90.5%, male 67.5%) or were going to be married in the future (whole sample: 55.0%, female 67.3%, male 42.5%).

The problems students most worried about: Overall, 16.2% of the students were worried about masturbation (male 24.1%, female 8.5%), 15.3% were worried by breast development (male 3.7%, female 26.5%). Among female students, 30.7% were worried by menstruation. Among male students, more than fifteen percent were worried by spermatorrhea (18.7%) and the size of their penis (16.7%).

Knowledge the students most desired: Overall, about 80% of the students hoped to acquire knowledge of AIDS prevention (82.9%), STI prevention (78.4%), harm of drug abuse (85.1%), and life skills (84.2%). More than half of the students hoped to gain knowledge of female sexual health care (female 83.8%, male 53.8%), male sexual health care (male 83.9%, female 30.1%), how to prevent sexual abuse (female 71.4%, male 63.0%), and how to use condoms properly (male 59.3%, female 44.0%).

Parents and guardians: Sexual education practice and opinions: Overall, few of the 237 parents/guardians reported that they had talked with their children about menstruation (32.5%), spermatorrhea (9.3%), AIDS prevention (17.3%) and how to prevent sexual abuse (6.8%). No parents reported that they had talked about contraception with their children. Compared with young people, more parents/guardians did not agree with premarital sexual behavior in the situations of

falling in love at first sight (97.2%) or if marriage was planned (87.1%). Most agreed with school-based AIDS education (in junior high school [89.9%], in senior high school [93.8%]) and sexual health education (in junior high school [75.9%] and in senior high school [87.9%]). Changes in students' attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior and sexual behavior between 1997 and 2002 in Fuxin. In 2002, the percentages of students who agreed to sexual behavior if the couple are to be married (31.6%) or who fell in love at first sight (13.3%) were significantly higher than those in 1997 (16.4% and 4.2% respectively). Regarding sexual behavior, there was a slight increase among males in the percentage who reported to have had sexual intercourse (4.5% in 2002; 1.3% in 1997). There was no significant difference between the percentage of female students who reported to have had sexual intercourse in 2002 and that in 1997 (1.7% vs. 0.8%).

Conclusion: Knowledge of sexual health among young Chinese students is insufficient. Most parents/guardians agreed with school sex/AIDS education. China is undergoing rapid change. Rates of HIV/AIDS are increasing rapidly at the same time as sexual attitudes and behaviors among young people are changing. Students need to be educated in basic sexual health and AIDS/STIs prevention knowledge, as well as related life skills.

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200 Titulo: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF URBAN YOUNG MEN'S VIEWS ON SEX AND DATING

Nombres: Cheryl Dudley, MA ( USA)

The objective of the current project was to explore in depth urban African American young men\_ (18-25 years old) perspectives regarding their dating and sexual behaviors with young women. Four focus groups were conducted with 22 men, in addition 8 respondents were recruited to participate in individual interviews, which permitted further in-depth examination of the issues. All participants were residents of New York City neighborhoods. The results presented are an integration of both the focus groups and individual interviews. The analyses revealed five thematic categories associated with the content. These were:

- I. There is a natural progression associated with the formation of relationships with women,
- II. dating multiple women is acceptable among male peers,
- III. young men categorize women based on the sexual behaviors that occur between them and the women with which they become involved,
- IV. young men express their concerns about sexual risk taking, but sometimes 'you're not in your right mind when your horny',
- V. men feel that women's behavior is equally as questionable as their own when it comes to relationships.

Because there is limited research in this area, this study demonstrates the need for further research to be conducted in this area.

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465 Titulo: SEXUALITY AND DIALYTIC WOMEN

Chiara Simonelli (Italy), Adele Fabrizi (Italy),  
Francesca Tripodi (Italy), Monica Ghelli (Italy)

In this paper the Authors analyse the general conditions of the sexuality of dialytic women, using the Sexual Female Dysfunction Questionnaire (SFDQ). The Questionnaire was distributed to 50 subjects contacted through the Dialytic Center of the Umberto I Hospital (experimental group), and to 50 non dialytic subjects (control group); the responses point to some problems in the sexual function of the dialytic patients. The results will be discussed in the sessions of congress. Moreover, a clinic interview was organized: it showed that many patients have difficulty in living their sexuality with serenity:

Besides, a condition of anxiety towards the partner can be observed: the partner appears not to be perceived as a person concerned with their emotivity and sexuality, but rather as a "parental" figure. Frequently a low sexual desire is noted in the patient, in the partner or in both; sometimes this can cause the interruption of the sexual activity in the couple. The Authors believe that a psycho-sexual support is necessary in the dialytic institutes and in the hospitals where this therapy takes place.

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322 Titulo: REALIZING BETTER SEXUALITY IN MIDDLE TO OLD AGE

Nombres: Chineco ARAKI (Japan), Masami ISHIDA (Japan), Reiko OKAWA (Japan), Kazuko KANEKO (Japan), Tomoko SAOTOME (Japan), Sadao Horiguchi (Japan), Masako Horiguchi (Japan), Keiko WATANABE (Japan)

In contrast to countries whose daily greetings include handshakes, kissing, and embraces, Japan has a culture of greeting by bowing apart from each other, in other words, a culture lacking in physical affection. This applies to married couples as well, and it is believed to influence sexuality. The sexuality research group that the speaker represents conducted a survey on sexuality and partnership with married men and women aged 40 to 79 years old from March 1999 to April 2000. The results of the survey showed that frequency of sexual intercourse decreased from the late 50's in men and the early 50's in women; however, the difference between the sexes was marginal. There was, however, a large difference in sexual desire, as men desired sexual intercourse even in old age, while women showed a strong tendency to desire only psychological love after reaching their late 50's. There are many factors contributing to the lack of desire for sexual intercourse in women. Among these factors, lack of sexual communication during periods of changes in sexual function and difficulty in obtaining understanding from a spouse regarding sexual desire and physical condition were noticeable problems. 45% of women felt that there was a lack of conversation in their marriage, and 29% of women felt the absence of almost any physical contact besides sexual intercourse. It is believed that the lack of conversation and physical contact, expression of affection are worsening the lack of sexual communication in these marriages.

In order to realize better sexuality in middle to old age, it is first necessary to establish a relationship with the spouse that includes abundant conversation. The persons involved should not hesitate to express their affection, including with physical contact. It is also important that both sides learn to incorporate sexual communication into their marriage.

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168 Titulo: CONDOMING CAMPAIGN: SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION FOR YOUTH IN JAPAN

Nombres: Chizuko IKEGAMI (JAPAN), Sookja SUH (Korea), Yuko HIGASHI (Japan)

Resumen: Condom has been a major method of contraception in Japan. Total domestic sales of condom in Japan, however, has been decreased since 1980, when HIV attacked our society. Eventually, we face steady increase in teenage abortion and STIs in Japan especially after 1996. We reviewed HIV prevention materials and media message on sexuality and love for youth for the last 5 years and found out serious misunderstandings on contraception and prevention which discourage condom use among young. Based on this research we started CONDOMING Campaign and peer education program in 2001. The purpose of this campaign is to separate sexual health issue and love, to support continuous use of condom. This campaign is a product of collaboration of Go, NGO and private sectors and our research was funded by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

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366 Titulo: SCREWING THE POOR: THE EROTICIZATION OF GLOBAL CAPITALISM

Nombres: Christopher LAWRENCE (U.S.A.)

Sexuality has become an important component of transnational relations under global capitalism. Sex tourism and emigrant sex workers, for example, are increasingly important components of international trade. Drawing on ethnographic research in strip clubs of New York City, I argue that sexuality has also become important for inscribing and naturalizing transnational relations of economic and political exploitation in the everyday practices of the cosmopolitan center. The eroticization of transnational relations of is an important mechanism that both reflects and legitimates the new regime of inequality under global capitalism. Just as the erotics of gender equality facilitated the growth of capitalism within the framework of national economies, the erotics

of ethnic inequality are facilitating the growth of transnational capitalism.

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358 Titulo: SEXUAL FUNCTION ONE YEAR AFTER TURP FOR BPH : A REPORT OF 73 CASES

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Rekik Hichem Tunis. Tunisia.  
Kallel Yousri Tunis. Tunisia.  
Nouira Yassine Tunis. Tunisia.  
Horchani Ali Tunis. Tunisia.

Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) is the treatment of choice in the treatment of urinary obstruction caused by benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Although, the efficiency of this method is widely recognized in urinary symptoms, its effect on the patient's sexual function is poorly documented.

Through this study, we evaluate the state of the sexual function of 73 patients who underwent a transurethral resection of the prostate one year ago.

METHODS: 73 patients underwent TURP for BPH.

All of them had a satisfactory sexual activity before the operation. The mean age is 62 years (54-82).

Health history revealed hypertension in 19 patients, diabetes in 25 patients and hyperlipidemia in 5 patients. One year after TURP the patients received a questionnaire requesting personal evaluation of sexual function based on the International Index of Erectile function (IIEF) and including erection, ejaculation, libido and satisfaction before and after the operation.

RESULTS: 75,3% of the responders claimed deterioration and 47,3% of them blamed the operation. Significant postoperative dysfunction was reported in all these aspects:

Ability to get and keep an erection: ( $p < 0,05$ )

Ability to get a full hard erection (penetration): ( $p < 0,001$ ). Frequency of sexual intercourse: ( $p < 0,01$ ). Satisfaction: ( $p < 0,05$ ) Only 13,7% of them report an amelioration of their sexual function especially about satisfaction.

CONCLUSION: The incidence of impotence development and erectile dysfunction is significantly higher after endoscopic resection of the prostate.

The mechanisms of this alteration are still unclear.

It is psychologically interesting that the patients themselves suspect the transurethral resection as the cause of impaired sexuality. More studies are needed to evaluate the affect of TURP on

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073 Titulo: THE EFFECTS OF HYSTERECTOMY ON SUBJECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL SEXUAL AROUSAL

Nombres: Cindy M. Meston (U.S.A)

Resumen: Based on literature that suggests hysterectomy may impair adrenergic innervation to genital tissue, and on research suggesting a facilitatory influence of SNS activation on physiological sexual arousal in women, this study explored the possibility that women who undergo hysterectomy may experience an impaired vasocongestive response to erotic stimulation.

Thirty-two women with a history of benign uterine fibroids who had ( $n = 15$ ) or had not ( $n = 17$ ) undergone hysterectomy participated in two experimental sessions in which self-report and physiological (vaginal pulse amplitude; VPA) sexual responses were recorded during an erotic film presentation. In one of the sessions, the women exercised on a treadmill for 20 minutes prior to viewing the erotic films as a means of activating the sympathetic nervous system (SNS). Women who had undergone hysterectomy versus controls showed significantly lower levels of VPA to both non sexual and sexual films during the no exercise condition. Under conditions of heightened SNS activity (exercise), there were no significant differences between groups. The findings are discussed in terms of potential disruptions in genital vasocongestion with hysterectomy surgery.

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide:

Overhead: No  
VCR: No  
Datashow: No  
Others: No

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1075 Titolo: PEER EDUCATION IN HIV/AIDS PREVENTION: INTERVENTION ESTIMATE

Nombres: Silvaggi C. (Italy), Simonelli C. (Italy), Rossi R. (Italy)

Resumen: The research, financed by Italian Superior Institute of Health in the sphere of the AIDS National Programme, proposes to test and to estimate a methodology of intervention based on Peer Education in the field of HIV infection's prevention among young people. This methodology has been tested on 732 students of a secondary high school in Rome (Italy). In this project were taken into account modifications of some variables influencing the carrying out of dangerous behaviours for HIV contagion. The short term test's effects were estimated through the results of a questionnaire (created by us) provided before and after the training course. The questionnaire is composed by three sections: the first one investigates on social information; the second one collects knowledge's level with regard to disease's cause, consequences, prevention and to the ways it can be transmitted; the third one on the risk's perception. The research is composed by two principal phases: selection and training of peer educators; these ones, formed like that, organize meeting inside their school to inform and notice people on this problem. The research's results offer indications supporting the reaching of the principal prefixed objectives. The prevention course has improved the phenomenon's knowledge and has, at the same time, beared upon the possibility for young people to recognize the personal risk of contagion.

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498 Titolo: Gender Identity Disorder: a case of remission

Ciro Basile Fasolo (Italy), Giorgio Corretti. (Group of Sexology. Department of Psychiatry, Neurobiology, Pharmacology and Biotechnology (Italy)

Introduction and Objectives: Present work describes a case of transsexualism female to male observed in our sexual clinic. Materials e Methods: A 25 years old female outpatient, came to our sexual clinic in the November 2000. She reported a pronounced suffering and discomfort about her gender identity since she was a child, feeling a strong identification in the opposite sex. She kept the intention to change her sexual characteristic with medical and surgical therapy. During the medical examination, she presented soft depressive symptoms and recurrent episodes like panic attacks, with functional impairment. Her sexual life seemed very limited and she avoided the contact with her sexual parts, by herself or somebody else.

Results: At first, we proposed to the patient to undertake an adequate treatment to improve her mood condition and the anxiety symptoms. During the following visits, we showed her the complete passage to change her sexual characteristics. During the following months, the patient significantly improved in the psychic symptoms, showing a combined change about her sexuality: she presented very soft difficulties in the exhibition and contact of her body with a sexual partner. On this way she reached a valid and satisfactory sexual response and life. On May 2002, the patient maintained that she didn't want to make any kind of treatment to change her sexual characteristics. Conclusions: This case underlines, one more time, the necessity of an multi-dimensional approach on every case of unclear gender identity, highlighting the opportunity of a prolonged observation before a medical or/and surgical treatment. These kind of therapy modify in the deep physical and psychic condition of the person and it could be a only one-way trip; in some cases it may represent a worsening element for the patient's health.

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499 Titolo: Panic Symptoms induced by Apomorphine

Ciro Basile Fasolo, Giorgio Corretti. (Group of Sexology. Department of Psychiatry, Neurobiology, Pharmacology and Biotechnology,

**Introduction and Objectives:** This work reports the aversive events occurred by a patient affected from erectile dysfunction in oral treatment with apomorphine. **Materials and Methods:** R.B., 44 y.o., married, employee, he reached in our clinic lamenting an erectile dysfunction (moderate grade), since 3 years. It was made an accurate medical, sexologic and psychiatric story. The response of familial, physiologic and remote pathological story was negative, and the patient presented a normal psychosexual development. From the psychiatric point of view, he presented trait of social phobic and panic agoraphobic spectrum, and some doubt obsession with control compulsion, in absence of a major Axis I disorder.

**Results:** The patient consumed apomorphine per 7 times, and presented after every dose (2 or 3 mg) the following symptoms: accelerated heart rate, sensation of shortness of breath and choking, chest discomfort, pharynx pain, hot flushes, sweating, increase of anxiety level, agitation and psychic tension, for some minutes. This symptomatology was not referred by the patient neither to GP neither to our office during the course of treatment, but it was collected during a planned consultation.

**Conclusions:** Apomorphine, as central pro-erectile drug with a D agonist (D1 and D2) could stir up panic attack in a particular group of predisposed patients. This phenomenon could be the neurobiologic drug's effect or the result of the subjective hypersensitivity of patients with panic spectrum towards drugs (in particular drugs active on NCS). Break of the treatment with apomorphine, and a psychiatric diagnostic evaluation and treatment, represent a right choice for this kind of patient.

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500 Titolo: Internet Addiction and Pornophilia

Ciro Basile Fasolo, Giorgio Corretti. (Group of Sexology. Department of Psychiatry, Neurobiology, Pharmacology and Biotechnology

**Introduction and Objectives:** Sexual response and psychic life are really close dimensions. Feelings, mood and emotion, in particular, are aspects that reflect directly on sexual desire and related variation in quantity and quality, and then on the entire sexual response cycle. Present work describes a case of erectile dysfunction observed in our sexual clinic. **Materials e Methods:** A 45 years old male outpatient, married since 19 years, high educational and social level; he reached in our clinic lamenting an erectile dysfunction, underlining as his wife didn't follow his fantasies, with an absence of sexual intercourse. During the conversation, the patient related about a chronologically progression of paraphilic thoughts and behaviors: fetishism, partialism, traits of exhibitionism and voyeurism, bondage behaviors, with a continuous research of the new, especially through the vision of pornographic issues on internet (6 hours per day), with a really frequent consultation of pornographic material on web pages, with a high toleration and a continue research of the novelty. He presented an hard difficulty in the control of this kind of impulse while he works on PC. The story of the patient showed several dimensions of obsessive spectrum: order, precision, ruminative ideation, conscientiousness, hypercontrol, in presence of an hypertimic mood temperament and fluctuation of the emotionalism. This patient shown, in conclusion, a sexuality enclosed in the web world with the lost of every kind of relation with his partners.

**Results:** At first, we explained him that his erectile dysfunction was the result of a deviation of the desire (thoughts and fantasies) and sexual related attitudes (paraphilic behaviors and internet sexual addiction) on the basis of various psychic dimension (mood and obsessive spectrum). Then we proposed to the patient to undertake an adequate treatment to stabilize his mood condition and the anxiety symptoms. At this time, he refused any kind of treatment. **Conclusions:** This case underlines, one more time, the necessity of a multi-dimensional approach in sexology, for a right approach and treatment, where an apparent erectile dysfunction hides particularly a psychic aspect in a patient affected by paraphilia. Sometimes, sexual dysfunctions represent only a symptom of a psychic disorder that concerns the person in the whole.

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800 HEADING: PERCEPTION OF SEXUALITY IN INFANTS LESS THAN A YEAR OF AGE FOR A



## GROUP OF PARENTS.

Clara Cecilia VALDÉS PADRÓN, Mariela CASTRO ESPÍN

This study is about ¿How relates Perception of a group of parents about sexuality in their children with less than a year of age and some sociopsychological characteristics of their own being able to determine the influence of this peculiarities in what is perceived determined some aspects of the sexuality of the parents and their way of transmission to their children we choosed for this study the mothers and fathers of 40 boys and girls less than a year of age, belonging to the health area Salvador Allende, Boyeros county, city of Havana.

The used technique was te interview. This investigation allows to know that there are still difficulties to face human sexuality, as well as little or bad information about this subject, forming opinions. Without their own will, being very stereotyped the roles of mother and father, without denying the possibility of change. As a result

Of this investigation, after analyzing the results we observe that the parents have very little information about infant sexuality and assume this conduct in different ways, obstaculizing their own sexuality and that of their own children.

At the end of this study we propose some recommendations that will allow to accept the sexuality without traumas or prejudices.

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## 542 HISPANIC WOMEN'S SEXUALITY IN THE MID-LIFE: REVIEW OF US LITERATURE

Nombres: Clarisa Canadas (USA)

Resumen: A major multidisciplinary publication on sexuality across the life course sponsored by the John D. and Catherine T. Mac-Arthur Foundation reports; extreme resistance among Hispanic women around discussing different aspects of sexuality. This has been the main reason for exclusion of this group from a graduate -level text-book in public health which addresses literature on sexuality in the mid-life (35 to 60 years of age) from different perspectives, e.g. biology, anthropology, sociology, health-related fields. Thus, this poster presents a review of literature included in a major electronic database Women;s Resources International on Hispanic women and sexuality, with no time period limitations.

Articles retrieved under Hispanic and sexuality (n=3D114) were classified under a criteria including theoretical approach, age groups, etc. Preliminary findings of the review suggest that consistently with what other US authors have pointed out, most research on Hispanic women is conducted in adolescent groups, focuses on sexual behavior, and offer limited information on the sexuality or sexual functioning of Hispanic women in the mid-life. Furthermore, the poster summarizes research methodologies utilized by the studies as well as a summary on ethnic/racial comparisons made by some of the articles retrieved. Finally, methodological limitations in the reviewed literature along with recommendations for future research inquiries on the sexuality of Hispanic women in the mid-life are suggested.

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## 1048 Titulo:CEARAS: A PROPOSAL FOR CARE TO INCESTUOUS FAMILIES

Nombres: Claudio COHEN, Claudia FIGARO-GARCIA, Gisele GOBBETTI, José Raimundo LIPPI (Brasil)

Resumen:CEARAS (Center for Studies and Care Related to Sexual Abuse) is a center that deals with intrafamiliar sexual abuse through a psychoanalytical point of view. The center is affiliated to the Department of Forensic, Ethical, Social and Work Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of São Paulo. The activities at CEARAS is characterized by service payback to the community, in addition to research and teaching services. CEARAS offers treatment in mental health to families in which a judicial charge on sexual abuse practiced between members have been. The priority of CEARAS in on care of the family since we understand that incest is a problem that includes the whole family and is much broader than the sexual intercourse between some of the members of a familiar group. CEARAS considers that sexual intercourse is only a symptom of an incestuous family. The link with Justice is based on the importance of imposition of a social law when domestic laws are violated. Since June, 1993 (begining of CEARAS activities) until October, 2002, CEARAS has taken care of 166 families. The idea of the treatment in mental health involves



weekly appointments with the families and/or individuals (when necessary) by a period of about one year. The opportunity of this experience has provided CEARAS's personnel with a reflection about the dynamics of incestuous families, showing that abusive relationships are expressed in other relations in the family, not only in sexual intercourses. Thus, treatment should involve the family as a whole, uncharacterizing the moral view of the pair victim-aggressor. incest, sexual abuse, family treatment, mental health and justice, ethics and sexuality

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1070 Titulo: BIOETHICS AND POLYMORPHOUS INCEST.

Nombres: Claudio COHEN, Gisele GOBBETTI

Resumen: The phenomenon of the sexual abuse comes very being argued in the last years, but it seems that these quarrels always send to the same bioethics question: the disrespect of the human being. A great concern is to establish a dualism aggressor-victim, in the attempt to isolate the aggressor as resolution of the problem. We understand that the human questions are much more complex. Although knowing that the denounced cases of sexual abuse represent a lowermost portion of the reality of the cases, the majority of these occur between people with reliable bond that was not respected. The media has revealed the cases of sexual abuse in others types of social relations, as the denunciations against priests and doctors. We consider that the main violence in this type of sexual abuse is exactly as a same perversion of the institutional functions in the relation. This can appears in such a way in the familiar relations how much in the professional relations, being this reflection proposal in this work. We called "polymorphous incest" the extra-familiar sexual abuse in relations in which the asymmetry of social functions is used, conscientious or unconsciously, for this end. What it becomes the person as human and ethical is exactly to deal with the "trieb" and desires. The impossibility of being ethical can be consequence of a failure in the mental structure and development to be a person. In these cases, they do not perceive the importance of the respect to the social functions.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexuality, Ethics, Bioethics and Law

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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801 Titulo: MASCULINE VIOLENCE AND GENDER SOCIALIZATION. SOME NOTE FOR THE DEBATE

CLOTILDE PROVEYER (CUBA)

The main propose of this paper is to analyze the masculine violence as a social problem. This matter requires the understanding of the masculine violence's direct relations-ship with the social patriarchal structure and with the socialization as a process in which the patriarchal culture, expressed through the sexism, is reproduced. This, the patriarchal culture is the support of the masculine violence.

This analysis is applied to our reality through studies of cases made by the author and her team. These studies show in a high percent that batterer men come from violent homes where they have been victims of violence or spectators of that epidemic.

This investigations prove the process of construction of these men's masculine behaviors appear as a direct result of a socialization that submit through a symbolic or factual violence. This socialization does not allow the development of the solidarity, the respect and the emotions apprehended first within the family environment. There are other social institutions (the school, the groups of the equals, etc) no less involved that reinforce the mystical masculine violence several times.

Hence, to break the violence's spiral is an everybody task that involved all the links of the social structure in the elimination of the patriarchal culture.

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1073 Titulo:PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN GREEK POPULATION. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

Nombres:C. CONSTANTINIDES, P. DRETTAS. Athens, Greece.

Resumen:Aim: This Epidemiological Study records the Sexual Function in non (n) institutionalized population in Greece using as Questionnaire the 1) IIEF (International Index of Erectile Function) and the 2) IISF (International Index of Sexual Function).

Material method: As Questionnaire we used the IIEF for men and the IISF for women. This questionnaire was given in a preselected aged group (25-55 yrs.), (1500 men &#8211; 1500 women. Apart from the sexual activity questionnaire (15 + 5 questions) we have recorded with another (67) questions the perceptions of sexuality in contemporary Greek society.

Results: 8-10% of our population presented severe sexual dysfunctions and 30% presented moderate and minimum sexual dysfunction. From the Questionnaire recording the perception of sexuality, the conclusion was that there was lack of information and misunderstanding in certain sexual perceptions.

Conclusion: As far as we know, this is the first study done in non institutionalized men-women recording the sexual problems in healthy people. From this point of view we felt it is very important to communicate our results and to compare them with similar studies conducted in USA (MMASS) and Europe.

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536 Titulo:OPEN OBSERVATIONAL NON-INTERVENCIONIST STUDY, EVALUATING THE SATISFACTION OF 2.855 PATIENTS AND THEIR PARTNERS WITH SILDENAFILO AS A TREATMENT FOR ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

Authors: Cristina Fernández-Micheltorena; Francisco Brotons; Jose M. Pomerol ; Carmen San Isidro; Javier Rejas y Gema Palacios (España)

C.S.Mar Baltico-Madrid; C.S.Villarreal-Castellón; Fundación Puigvert; C.S.Inocencio Jiménez-Zaragoza y Unidad Médica Pfizer

Objective: Evaluate patient and partner satisfaction with the Sildenafil and record it according to age and concomitant pathologies and treatments. Evaluate erectile function after and before treatment. Methodology and Results: the study included 2855 patients from Primary Health Centers and Andrology Services from Spain. The patients were treated with Sildenafil over a period of twelve weeks. The EDITS questionnaire was used to measure the satisfaction of the patient and their partners and the IIEF questionnaire to measure the effectiveness of the drug. The average patient age was 56,3 years old and the average time of D.E. was 22,4 months. 84,3% of the patients partners participated. 96% of the patients and their partners felt satisfied with Sildenafil independent of other concomitant pathologies and the treatments used for these pathologies (although satisfaction decreased significantly for the group that used several drugs). Erectile function scores of IIEF increased significantly in all cases. 72 side effects related to the drugs were reported (none were serious). Conclusions: The perceived satisfaction with Sildenafil was independent of other concomitant pathologies. However, the satisfaction with the treatment was affected by concurrent use of other medications. At the same time there was a high level of satisfaction for all age groups. The IIEF score increased significantly after the treatment with Sildenafil. Sildenafil was well tolerated.

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345 THE ROLE OF COGNITIONS IN PANIC DISORDER PATIENTS´S SEXUAL FUNCTIONING

Cristina PABLO\* and José PACHECO\*

Introduction: Sbrocco et al. (1997) claim that «despite evidence of a relationship between sexual

dysfunction and panic disorder, there have been few clinical reports addressing the nature of the association between these phenomena». In a study conducted by Figueira et al. (2001), the authors observed that «panic disorders patients reported a significantly greater proportion of sexual disorders compared with social phobics (75% vs. 33%;  $p=0.0034$ )». There is also evidence of an interrelationship between these two phenomena on a neurochemistry level. Kindler et al. (1997) support «the hypothesis that the serotonergic system has an important role in the modulation of sexual response, especially attainment of orgasm. Serotonergic dysfunction also has been linked to the pathogenesis of panic disorder». The existent data seems congruent with a significant similitude between the anxious response and sexual response, namely alterations on the cardio-respiratory reactions, tension, conscience, vasocongestion and vasoconstriction processes. On the other hand, Hout e Barlow (2000) refer that panic disorder and sexual dysfunction are orthogonal factors, and so «there is no reason to believe that anxiety disorders are driven by underlying sexual problems or that sexual problems are maintained by anxiety». Objectives: The present research aims to investigate the role of cognitions in the sexual functioning of patients with the diagnosis of panic disorder. We admit that cognitions have a central role to explain the association or dissociation of panic disorder to a sexual dysfunction. Our hypothesis is that co-existence of a sexual disorder with a panic disorder is associated to negative cognitions and a «cold» interpretation of the neurovegetative signs of sexual arousal. On the other side, they are dissociated when the subject presents positive cognitions and «hot» interpretation of the neurovegetative signs of sexual arousal. Methods: 60 Patients with the diagnosis of panic disorder with agoraphobia (PDA) or without (PD) according to DSM-IV-TR criteria (APA, 2000) attending a hospital psychiatric clinic were recruited in a sequential order. A semi-structured interview was applied in order to gather information about socio-demographic aspects and a sexual reactivity pattern before and after the diagnosis of panic disorder. The following questionnaires were applied: Anxiety Sensitivity Index (Reiss et al., 1984), Body Sensation Questionnaire (Chambless et al., 1984), Cognitive Evaluation of Sexual Function Questionnaire (Nobre & Gouveia, 2000), The International Index of Erectile Dysfunction (IIEF) (Rosen et al., 1997) e o Brief Index of Sexual Functioning for Women (Rosen et al., 2000).

The raw data will be statistically processed using SPSS.

Key words:

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802 CHARACTERISTIC RELATED WITH THE HOMOSEXUALITY MASCULINE IN THE MUNICIPALITY TAGUASCO.

Dadmaris M. SANCHEZ RODRIGUEZ - GALLO, Wilber FERRO PEREZ.(CUBA)

A transverse, retrospective and descriptive study was done on the male homoexual population of the Taguasco municipality in the comprising period from february first up to february 28, 2001. This

study had the objective of determining some of the most important characteristics related to this sexual orientation variety.

A total of 34 homosexuals were studied belonging to different medical centers of the family doctor of our municipality which agreed to cooperate with this investigation. Confidentially an individual survey was applied to fulfill the objectives we planned. The data were collected in tables of absolute and relative values ( number and percent ) and they were processed automatically in a XT microcomputer. A high index of promiscuity was found in the homosexual population as well as an increase of sexual transmission infections. Conclusions and recommendations were established.

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617 Titulo: SEXUAL COERCION AND SELF-EFFICACY

Dagfinn SØRENSEN (Norway), Bente TRÆEN (Norway)

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to analyze sexual coercion in a sample of 1183 Norwegian 15-17 year olds 1999-2001. Data used in the analyses were collected according to a Solomon-four-group design. Sexual coercion was reported by 9.7% (6.9% boys and 11.2% girls) at the pretest, 13.2% (6.9% boys and 16.5% girls) at posttest 1 and 13.5% (5.6% boys and 17.8% girls) at posttest 2. Odds ratio for experience of coercion was 9.6 in girls compared to boys. Coercion experience decreased with a factor of 0.79 for every unit's increase in self-efficacy connected to stopping undesired intercourse, and with a factor of 0.93 for every unit's increase in feeling love and intimacy with a partner when stopping intercourse. Experience of sexual coercion increased with a factor of 1.03 for every unit's increase in feeling responsible in a situation stopping undesired intercourse, with a factor of 1.51 for every unit's increase in experience with illegal drugs and with a factor of 1.22 for every type of sexual act they had experienced. In conclusion, sexual coercion seems more prevalent during the teenage years than during childhood. Boys may be over-reporting in younger ages, or redefine events in time, perhaps to increase self-esteem. By increasing teenager's self-efficacy in relation to stopping undesired intercourse, sexual coercion may be prevented.

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803 Titulo: PROGRAM ON SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS

Dailín ARRIETA BATISTA, Yivenne MORENO RAAD, Digno SILOT MORENO, María Lidia FONSECA.

The following investigation was developed in the Junior High School 30 Aniversario de la Batalla de Guisa in Bayamo, Granma. Its main objective are to diagnose subjective configurations related to reproductive health; to design preventive and educative health actions that allow to correct these configurations; to put into practice the strategy of intervention and to evaluate the results. To fulfill these objectives a group preventive and educative health program for adolescents with risk behaviors was elaborated. This program helped to create responsible conduct in reproductive health. Female adolescents were intentionally chosen, under the age of between 13 and 15 years old. We carried out a qualitative investigation intervening in the action; using group interviews; observations and interviews to experts. The intervention plan was made in 7 work sessions with continuity criteria taking into account the group expectation and necessities. The subjects chosen were sex-sexuality, communication between parents and adolescents related to sexuality, self-esteem, responsible sexual behaviors and the establishment of love relations between adults and adolescents. Within the conclusion it is very important the low perception of risk in the reproductive health sphere. It is at the same time a consequence of its subjective configuration. It diminishes anxiety and basic resistances. It modifies its risk perception and transforms its subjective configuration. We recommend to include the debates of themes about sexual education in the program of topics in the Medium and High Education, so as the creation of adolescents groups to promote creatively the themes developed. .

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1185 Title: The man and the woman: a christian glance to sexuality

Author: Daimelis Monzón (Cuba).

Historically, christianity and sexuality have been conceive as opposite poles. The own christian churches contributed to this, doing of the sexuality a taboo, with a totally silence about this theme. At the same time, almost people consider that to the christian faith practicers all concerning to the sexuality, sex, sensuality is a mortal sin. By this way, around christianity and sexuality have been create myths, false supposed that have conformed during years, even centuries, the social imaginary. This work doesn't pretend bring a deep theological conception about this theme; is simply an approximation to the meaning of sexuality, sex, male and female sexual organs give for the guide of all christians: the Bible, where appear that the sexuality is a demonstration of unite between a man and a woman. The increase of phenomenons that provoke negative consequences to the persons, their families and the society such as: Sexual Transmission Infections (STI), particularly Acquire Immune- Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), prostitution, adolescence pregnancies, abortion, promiscuity; do necessary that the real christian glance about sexuality be known and begin to be in count, to be taking away the myths step by step from the social imaginary. It is also necessary that christian churches and leaders understand the importance of talk about this themes without prejudices and taboos, to contribute at the success of a healthy and responsible sexuality. If this work could help at some of this, so the objective will have been compliment.

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805 Titulo : Cultivating the hope

Damaris Griñán Terry.

The necessity of the population to modified risk sexual behaviour and to have a level of information for the perception of the risk of contract the infections of sexual transmissions (H. I. V. - A. I. D. S) permitted the creation of this project, that take place with the students of:

Primary school: Hermanos Diaz Fontaine in Guantánamo.

High- School: Prudencio Martínez Hechavarría in Guantánamo

Preuniversitary school: Eduardo Saborí in Niceto Perez, municipality, developing from their childhood value of sexual responsibility.

This project have 5 stages.

**Stage 1**

To value the knowledge who have teachers and students about (H. I. V. - A.I.D.S.).

**Stage 2**

- Creation and execution of the project of qualify and sensitisation (Formation of health promoter).

**Stage 3**

Creation and presentation of the Interest Club that approach H. I. V. – A. I. D. S. theme in different levels of the education.

Creation of the Information Desk "Learning about sexuality and H. I. V. – A. I. D. S. at the Preuniversitary school Eduardo Saborí."

Specialist of the Promotion Center declared Interest Club for the Health (the first in the country).

**Stage 4**

Communitary Work: Realization of the Operative: "SNOCK- SNOCK find out about hearing of."

Objective: To give information about H. I. V. -A. I. D. S.

**Stage 5**

Creation of the Friend Child's Club of PLWAIDS (people living with Acquired Immunodeficiency-Syndrome. (The first in the country), pioneers send message of sensitisation for to increase the self- esteem of people affected with H. I. V., thought letters, drawing, verse, prose.

**Result**

- Participation in the Pedagogical event 2003 in Guantánamo.
- Experience to be generalized
- Outstanding in the 14 TH Science and Technique Forum.

**Nombre**

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424 Titulo: CONCEPTION AROUND SEXUALITY IN "THIRD AGE" PERSONS AT "SAN JOSE TECOH" COLONY AT MERIDA, YUCATAN (MEXICO)

Damaris Francis Estrella Castillo (Mexico). Armando López Manrique (Mexico) .Russell Rene Arcilla (Mexico)

It's doubtless that affective-sexual behavior and practice in the old age are some of the less known aspects in the whole of social behavior lines of this group. The local (city of Mérida's) society generally denies sexuality in the old age and understands them as lacking of this aspect. Some times as angels, and others with negative conceptions, as degenerated. The objective of the research was to know the social cultural factors involved in the conceptions and sexual behavior of the third age persons in the middle and low strata of the San Jose Tecoh estate at Mérida City in Yucatán. To obtain this objective we realized rounds to design the estate to study. Once determined the estate we obtained a sample conformed by San José Tecoh's persons of 60 or more years old, were 110 women and 91 men, to obtain the sample we made a census in all the estate, 142 houses were censused, also a questionnaire was applied to obtain the social economic data, the social economic index allows us to know that there are a middle and low strata, the questionnaire had 29 items as: house size, characteristics, family size and composition, scholarship, economic activities, income, and personal property, and finally, we ask about expectance about the third age. In the other hand, to know the conceptions about sexuality at this age group, we adapted Rubio's proposed sexuality model (1994) which determined four "holones" or subsystems of sexuality: affective linking, reproductivity, gender and eroticism. Our results shows that the four "holones" are present at this stage of life. That men and women are interested in the sexual stuff, the affective-sexual patterns are there and it is not as society seems it, it is as beings without those patterns. The most linked "holones" to men were gender, eroticism, and affective linking, in the women case were reproductivity and affective linking. To obtain this data, Life stories and+ interviews to key informers were made. The questionnaire data were statistically analyzed with SPSS statistic package.

**dania GONZALEZ**

**No Informado**

806 SEXUALITY AND STRESS IN A POPULATION WITH LEADERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES.

Dania GONZÁLEZ AGUILERA, María C BORGES DELGADO, Zulma REALIN DÍAZ

At the present times stress is a real problem for people with different social status (professional, manual workers, intellectual workers, students, youth and children) and is linked to life style and the high problems that we in our contemporary world.

For the both reason we decided to study a group with a leadership responsibility taken into account the stress psychological pressure that these activities have and the repercussion on the personal, family and social environment.

For this study we design an inquiry to be applied to forty five persons with director responsibilities. We make personal interviews and the results were analyzed by quantitative and qualitative methods.

**daniel QUINTANA**

**No Informado**

808 Sexual transmission diseases in teenagers.

Daniel QUINTANA HERNÁNDEZ, Maribel MORA GONZÁLEZ, Odalis BARRIOS GONZÁLEZ, Juana CAIRO HERRERA, Lázaro ALFONSO HERNÁNDEZ (CUBA)

A descriptive-transversal study with a sample of pupils of 9th grade in an urban high school, selected of 3 teaching groups representing the 102 studied adolescents were done. A survey was applied in order to identify their knowledge about communicative sexual infections and its social importance, we also got deeper in its antecedents about the quality of the received information



about the quality of the theme, the ways by which they received them and their opinion about who is the person they will ask help in case they need it. We processed a statistically the results by the porcentual calculi. The 36.3% of the adolescents refered had sexual relations, with a predominance of the male sex, 89.2% had their first sexual relation between 11 and 14 years old, they had the tendency to have a big number of couples. The 24.3% used the condom once in a while or never used it. They confessed that they have received information by different ways, they don't identify the big majority of the ITS by means of that unknowlegment. They 83.7% know the family as the principal step in order to have the necessary help in case they need it.

**Nombre**

**E-mail**

**daniel YACHIA**

**No Informado**

391 Titulo: PENILE AUGMENTATION SURGERY  
TO DO, OR NOT TO DO; OR WHEN TO DO ?

Daniel YACHIA (Israel)

The problem of a "small penis" is as old as history. Many men feel they have to improve on nature with surgery. Unfortunately there are no references in the medical literature supporting a safe and efficaceous method for purely cosmetic penile augmentation surgery. Almost all the available surgical procedures developed in the past for penile reshaping were aimed for hypogonadic male patients. Suspensory ligament release and various skin plasties at the base of the penis for elongating the penis, subcutaneous fat injections or fat transfers for increasing the penile girth, etc. were and still are the most used techniques. When done to a normal looking penis with an average size, these procedures yield a less than desired cosmetic result. In order to obtain better cosmetic results new techniques are being developed. For enlarging the girth, longitudinal venous patches can be added to the corpora cavernosa. For adding length autologous or synthetic materials are positioned between the tip of the corpora and the glans, or after dividing the suspensory ligament silicone made prostheses are inserted between the base of the penis and the pubic bone to prevent re-adhesions. Release of the suspensory ligament, when combined with penile + suprapubic skin manipulations, may have an adverse effect on the penile length because of scaring at the area. Because of the quality of the suprapubic skin, complications as wound dehiscence, scar hypertrophy, hair bearing skin on penis or scrotalization of the penis are frequently seen. Even in successful cases the increase which can be obtained in erectile length is quite negligible, and about 30° decrease in erectile angle is quite common.. Since the result of this surgery, in many cases is not cosmetically satisfactory, this should be discussed with the patient in order to prevent postoperative dissatisfaction and even medico-legal problems.

**daniel YACHIA**

**No Informado**

403 Titulo: "NON-ERECTING ERECTION" & "NON-ERECTING ERECTION" & "HYPER-ERECTION" THE SURGICAL APPROACH FOR THEIR REPAIR

Daniel YACHIA (Israel), Ronen RUB (Israel)

In young males an erect penis assumes a position with an angle of 30-45°. This angulation is obtained by the attachment of the corpora cavernosa of the penis to the pubic bone. The attaching "suspensory ligament" is a fan-shaped ligament that is located between the pubic symphysis and the tunica albuginea of the penis in continuity of Buck's fascia. This is an important structure for maintaining a stabilized penile position during coitus and preventing slippage from the vagina during intercourse. An absent or loose suspensory ligament prevents the ascend of the erect penis. We named this phenomenon a "Non-erecting erection". When the suspensory ligament is too short, the erection angle will be almost 0°, with the glans penis touching or almost touching the abdominal wall. We named this phenomenon a "Hyper-erection". Because such abnormalities of the suspensory ligament cause abnormal erection angles, in many cases they cause penetration difficulties that lead to sexual dysfunction. Our study includes 19 men aged 13 to 37 with non-erecting erection and 6 men with hyper-erection aged 16 to 29. The first group was surgically treated by corporopexy, anchoring the base of the penis to the symphysis pubis with or without corporoplasty. The second group was treated with suspensory ligament release and corporoplasty. In both groups an erection of 45-90° to the plane of the abdominal wall was achieved after surgery. Follow-up ranged from 6 to 24 months. Two patients needed a second operation due to less than satisfactory results. Our technique of correction this deformity is a simple and safe procedure, which achieves excellent cosmetic and functional results.



**Nombre****daniel a HELMINIAK****E-mail****dhelmini@westga.edu**

154 Titulo: WHAT THE BIBLE REALLY SAYS ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY: CONVERGENCE WITH CONTEMPORARY SEXOLOGY

Nombres: \_Daniel HELMINIAK\_ (U.S.A.)

Resumen: Biblical scholarship has virtually confirmed that the Bible does not condemn homosexuality. In contrast to the supposed "literal reading," historical-critical scholarship across the mainline denominations reads the texts against their original historical and cultural backgrounds. Striking reversals result. Most fundamentally, \*homosexuality\* means something different from what the Bible considered, and what the Bible did condemn has no ethical bearing on today's discussion. Led by the theologian, psychologist, and author of \*What the Bible Really Says about Homosexuality\* (1994, 2000), which has sold over 65,000 copies and is translated into Chinese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, and Spanish (Barcelona: EGALES, December, 2002), this presentation will, first, introduce the historical-critical method and, second, substantiate these summary claims by focusing on Leviticus 18:22, the single text in the Hebrew Scriptures that deals with male-male sex. The conclusion will be that, far from condemning same-sex behaviors in themselves, this text forbids only penetrative male-male sex and only as a matter of Jewish impurity, a ritual taboo. Finally, relating this conclusion to the longest and most important text on same-sex acts in the Christian Scriptures, this presentation will show that Romans 1:26-27 likewise refers to Jewish impurity, which Paul viewed as irrelevant to Christians. Religious appeal to biblical texts continues to support traditional sexual ethics. A historically grounded understanding of these biblical texts would be most useful for sexologists whose work, in fact, challenges traditional sexual ethics.

Tipo presentacion: Workshop

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality, Culture and Society

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

**Nombre****daniel a HELMINIAK****E-mail****dhelmini@westga.edu**

155 Titulo: BODY TO BODY, SOUL TO SOUL: THE INTEGRATION OF SEXUALITY AND SPIRITUALITY

Nombres: \_Daniel HELMINIAK\_ (U.S.A.)

Resumen: Spirituality is not, in the first place, a religious or theological matter, but an integral facet of humanity, and the integration of sexuality and spirituality is a natural requirement of human health. In terms congenial with Western science, this workshop will explore these claims by introducing the presenter's psychology of spirituality (\*The Human Core of Spirituality: Mind as Psyche and Spirit,\* State University of New York Press, 1996, and \*Religion and the Human Sciences: An Approach via Spirituality,\* SUNY Press, 1998). Built on the thought of Canadian philosopher and methodologist, Bernard Lonergan, this psychology of spirituality discerns a spiritual dimension within the human mind and understands spiritual growth to be nothing other than the integration of this dimension into the permanent structures of the personality. Applying this psychology of spirituality, this workshop will illustrate the integration of sexuality and spirituality by examining six themes: the psychological effects of sexual arousal and orgasm; the challenge of interpersonal relationship; connection to children and the human family; human longing for the infinite; and, for those who wish, also ?relationship with God? and ?union with God.? This naturalistic approach to spirituality, while open to a range of religions, cuts across religious lines and proposes a vision of spiritual harmony for a global society of the twenty-first century. Part of this vision is the understanding of bodiliness and sexuality as a basis of, rather than a hindrance to, spiritual integration.

Tipo presentacion: Workshop

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality, Culture and Society

Slide:  
Overhead: Yes  
VCR: No  
Datashow: No  
Others: No

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091 Titulo: GAY FEMALE TO MALE TRANSGENDERISTS NEGOTIATING SEX, GENDER, AND SEXUALITY.

Nombres: David SCHLEIFER (USA)

Resumen: Female-to-male transgenderists, known as FTMs, are masculine-gendered people born with female-sexed bodies. These men employ a range of surgical and hormonal technologies in order to add various male sex characteristics to their bodies and to remove various female sex characteristics. I conducted life-history interviews with five FTMs who identify themselves as gay, based on their sexual attraction to other men.

These gay FTMs both reify and undermine prevailing binary notions of sex, gender, and sexuality, and demonstrate the simultaneous durability and variability of these constructs. Although sexuality has generally been defined as the desire for sexual relations with a particularly sexed object, the conclusions that arise from my analysis of the lives of these five gay FTMs suggest that sexuality be recast in two ways. First, understanding sexuality necessitates recognizing the subjectivity of the desirer. Second, this subjectivity must be understood in terms of gender, and not physical sex. This more nuanced understanding of sexuality will shed considerable light on future analyses of sex, gender, and sexuality.

Keywords: gay female -to-male transgenderists; transsexual; sex; gender; sexuality.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Transexuality. Transgender

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

**david WINTERS**

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635 Symposia 4: Sexual Rights

Convener: Ford Foundation (David Winters)

Facilitator: Ms. Adriane Martin Hilber, WHO.

Topic: Individual claims to sexual rights are very common despite vast differences in experiences and perspectives. Taken from different contexts, this session will show that claims of sexual right cross cultural and contextual barriers. The discussion will focus on national strategies to better meet the sexual health and rights needs of various populations.

Panelists: - Francoise Girard (\*), USA, IWHC, Indigenous women in Brazil and Peru claims to be free from violence and sexual rights

- Edgar Henrique Hein, Brasil, Sexuality and sexual rights of people with mental disabilities

- To be determined (\*), Researcher on gay demographics in the USA and their relationship to health services and health rights

- Radhika Chandramani (\*\*), TARSHI, India, Adolescents claiming their sexual rights in India

Discussant: David Winters (\*), Ford Foundation

Funded by: WHO, Ford Foundation (\*) and World Association of Sexology (\*\*)

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350 Titulo: THE PAPER OF THE ABILITIES AND SELF REGULATION STRATEGIES IN SEXUAL EDUCATION OF UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA CHAPINGO 'S STUDENTS

David M. SANTOS MELGOZA (México) M. Guadalupe ASCENCIO JACINTO\* (México)

In this paper we present an assessment strategy for subjective competence: motivational and metacognitive, related with self regulation capabilities in establishing purpose and goal achievement, in academic and daily life, and its correlation with the incidence of undesired sexual conduct, irresponsible and unconscious, between students of the Universidad Autonoma Chapingo (México). This strategy consists of separate the motivational aspects related with the values, beliefs, expectations and causal attributions that students make of social interaction and of their academic performance, considering the last as a variable that can be considered or not by the student as the activity of mayor importance in his life project. On other hand, we take up the value given to the magnitude of reflection that students can have respecting their sexual behavior and its consequences, and so with the presence or not of behavior regulation strategies tending to take people to their goals. Finally the results are presented of what can be concluded as the mayor incidence of undesired sexual behavior, irresponsible so as unconscious, given between the students who attribute the control of consequences to external factors.

**daysi NAVARRO**

**No Informado**

1127 Titulo : GONADAL FUNCTION AND SEXUALITY

Daysi Navarro (Cuba)

**daysi NAVARRO**

**No Informado**

1135 Titulo: INVESTIGACIONES DE LA SEXUALIDAD FEMENINA DE LA MEDIANA EDAD

Daysi Navarro (Cuba)

**debora TAJER**

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1062 SEXUAL HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

AUTHOR: DEBORA TAJER (Argentina)

SIMPOSIO PNUD

this presentation aims to contribute to the construction of an agenda that enable the inclusion of sexual health in public health policies

The proposal is included among the framework of social medicine and gender studies and contributes to the stream that work on woman development from the point of view of equity. Them starting from the identification of different human need linked to seual health related to gender , age, plus and sexual option, this speech focusses on how to guarantee equity defined as: the delivery of different care when needs are different equal delivery to same needs and to take care of no reinforcing in the delivery gender, age class oir sexual optrion sterotipe

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269 Titulo: "GETTING THE NATION TALKING ABOUT SEX": REFLECTIONS ON THE POLITICS OF SEXUALITY AND NATIONALISM IN POSTAPARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA.

DEBORAH POSEL, SOUTH AFRICA

Since 1994, South Africans have witnessed the unexpected and enigmatic politicisation of sexuality to an unprecedented extent. This paper attempts to demonstrate, and make sense, of this phenomenon. It is structured in two parts. The first part considers 'how sex is brought into the realm of discourse', as Foucault put it, and how this discursive constitution of sexuality is informed by wider dimensions of the post-apartheid social order - in particular, the acceleration of the country's HIV/AIDS epidemic, on one hand, and the generational shifts associated with the emergence of new black elites, on the other. Drawing on this discussion, the second part proposes a reading of the so-called 'HIV/AIDS controversy' which has come to summarise Thabo

Mbeki's presidency in many national and international circles, and which has generated more political division, conflict, uncertainty and anger than any other issue since the inauguration of the post-apartheid state. I argue that this 'controversy' - although immediately concerned with questions of science and drugs - is more fundamentally a struggle over the discursive constitution of sexuality, in a form which dramatises the enmeshment of the manner of sexuality with the politics of nationalism, and the inflections of race, class and generation within it.

**debra TOLMAN**

**No Informado**

1113 Titulo: Sexuality in Girls

Debra Tolman (U.S.A)

**deisy FRANCIS**

**No Informado**

1098 DERECHOS SEXUALES EN PENITENCIARIAS NORTEAMERICANAS.

Deisy Francis (Cuba).

**denise KOHN**

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410 Titulo: WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT BOYS

Denise Kohn (USA)

For a long time there has been an assumption that the needs of adolescent boys are fewer than those of adolescent women, especially in regard to sexual and reproductive health. Young men are often seen as violent, aggressive and uninterested in their health. New research calls for a better understanding of how young men are socialized and the implications this has on their sexual and reproductive health. The Working with Young Men Series is a training manual for working with young men in the promotion of health and gender equity, including sexual and reproductive health. The training manual is divided into six theme/areas including: A background on working with young men, male involvement and sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS prevention and reducing gender violence. Hands-on experience in using group educational activities for working directly with young men. Evaluating male involvement initiatives. Behavior change communication targeting young men. Social marketing of condoms for and with young men. Promoting clinic and other service access for young men. The session will give an overview of the training manual and facilitate sample activities with participants on working with young men.

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411 Titulo: IPPF/WHR INNOVATIVE EXPERIENCES IN YOUTH SRH IN BRAZIL

Denise Kohn (USA)

Brazil has the highest cumulative number of AIDS cases reported in Latin America and a rising prevalence rate among youth. Preventing the spread of HIV/STIs has become focused on youth. As a result, Bemfam, IPPF/WHR's affiliate in Brazil, implements a sex education program in schools, that you will learn about in this presentation.

The project aimed to reduce STI/HIV infection and unwanted pregnancy among adolescents in six primary and secondary schools. Students were trained as peer educators, while teachers were trained to conduct gender-sensitive SRH education, including STI/HIV prevention. Onsite counseling was available for activity support and student referral. The project focus incorporated elements of STI/HIV prevention and sex education into normal school curriculum using participatory learning approaches emphasizing sex education as a multidisciplinary theme. STI/HIV prevention was integrated into health, biology, social studies, art and language classes. Baseline and follow up surveys were given to students to gauge the effect of the intervention on knowledge, attitudes and practice. Data were collected on the number of students reached, number of students/teachers trained, number of parents reached and number of condoms distributed. Partnering with schools widened the scope of action, diminished costs and helped project sustainability. Students and teachers are key allies in project success and must believe in the project from the start. Teachers

can find creative ways to include SRH themes into their regular classes. High teacher turnover can threaten project continuity. Working in schools to integrate comprehensive sex education and STI/HIV prevention into the normal curriculum is an effective strategy for improving adolescents' knowledge, attitude and behavior related to safe-sex practices.

**dennis p SUGRUE**

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1064 Titulo: PRIESTS AND SEXUAL ABUSE

Nombres: Dennis P. Sugrue(USA)

Resumen: The Catholic Church in the United States is in crisis - the confidence and trust of the laity has been shaken and the credibility of its leadership is in question. Following a series of high-profile cases of celibate priests abusing minors, questions abound. Are Catholic priests more prone to abuse children than teachers, counselors, or clergy from other denominations? Is this crisis due to mandatory celibacy? Is this, as one prelate concluded, a "homosexual" problem? How do often decent men commit what contemporary society considers the most reprehensible of all crimes? Can any of these priests be treated successfully and returned to ministry without risk? This presentation will address these and other issues involving priests and sexual abuse.

Curriculum: Dennis P. Sugrue, Ph.D., is a clinical psychologist, certified sex therapist, and Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Michigan Medical School. He is the Past President of the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, and Therapists (AASECT). Dr. Sugrue serves as a consultant for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit, and has treated both priest sex offenders and their victims. He recently co-authored Sex Matters for Women - A Complete Guide to Taking Care of Your Sexual Self (Guilford Press, 2002).

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316 Titulo: REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND THE POLITICS OF FUNDAMENTALISM

Dianne PROCTOR (Australia) (presenter), Jennifer POWER (Australia)

The program of action developed at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo engages with a complexity of moral, ethical and religious positions on sexuality, reproduction and gender relations. Some of the strongest opposition to approaches taken within the Cairo program to sexual and reproductive health has come from organised religion. Notably, fundamentalist sectors of the Catholic and Islamic faith have opposed references made to issues such as contraception, abortion, women's rights and acceptance of non-traditional expressions of sexuality. It would be a mistake however to view the position on sexuality and gender rights as uniform across either of these faiths. Interpretation of religious doctrine varies considerably between different churches, organisations and countries. Not all Catholics, for example, are strict followers of the Vatican. Analysis of the historical origins of contemporary fundamentalist interpretation of religious doctrine is telling in that it reveals the cultural and historical specificity of beliefs. This paper offers a brief examination of the diversity of interpretations within contemporary Islamic and Catholic faiths and looks at how they have changed historically. The purpose of this is not to question, or attempt to undermine, the faith of individuals and cultures, but to situate modern day religious application in an historical and political context. The paper is based on the premise that, when applied to issues of reproductive health and gender equity, faith and religion is inescapably a political issue.

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342 Titulo: BLENDING GENDER AND NEOLIBERAL DISCOURSES: BRAZILIAN TEENAGE GIRL'S WAYS OF SEEING HIV/AIDS SEXUAL RISK- LESSONS FOR SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION

Dora Lúcia DE OLIVEIRA (Brazil)

In Brazil, the heterosexualization of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has contributed to the awareness about the importance of the social and cultural aspects of women's sexual risk-taking. Nevertheless, this is an area of investigation and theorisation that is still underdeveloped. That is the case of theories

on women's responses to HIV/AIDS sexual risk, where girls' accounts have usually been absent. Researchers have often looked for data regarding the (ir)rationality of risky sexual behaviour, concentrating on finding out what is it with girls' ways of thinking that makes them decide to take risks. The research reported here was exploratory, rather than judgmental. It aimed at exploring the ways by which Brazilian girls see the risk of HIV infection in heterosexual relationships. It was an attempt to study the 'HIV/AIDS sexual risk' from the perspective of its subjects, extending our understandings of the meanings of HIV/AIDS sexual risk beyond the biomedical scope. The paper draws on focus groups data gathered in twenty-four group meetings with girls from one of the main cities of Brazil. The study was grounded on sociological approaches to gender, health and risk. It suggested that by being socially constructed, Brazilian teenage girls' views of risky/safe sex are impregnated with the knowledge that organises their everyday life, specially that which concerns gender norms and the ideal of individual accountability for personal welfare. The study concluded that to be able to protect girls against the risk of HIV/AIDS, health promoters need to redefine the problem of sexual risk-taking, working with discourses and practices that acknowledge the epistemological nature of sexual risk and its dependency on gender and neoliberal ideologies.

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579 Bodies, health and pleasure among Senior citizens: A KABP study

Doris Vasconcellos (France), Kim Vion-Dury (France), Odair Perugini de Castro Angela Ruschel (Brazil), Rosa Ferreira Novo (Portugal), Alain Giami (France)

**Objectives**

A transcultural multi-centric survey was conducted in three countries (Brazil, Portugal and France) in senior citizen's university programs and social clubs. Participants were between 55 and 91 years old. The survey main objective was to identify conditions and factors which favour the pursuit of sexual and affective relationships for senior citizens.

**Method**

273 anonymous self-administered questionnaires were completed by 9 men and 264 women. The questionnaire included 73 multiple choice type questions and covered the following themes : health, representation of self, sexuality, emotional life and quality of life (152 individuals in Porto Alegre (RS – Brazil); 80 individuals in Lisboa (Portugal); 41 individuals in Paris (France). 9 men and 264 women responded (response rate 72 %).

**Results**

Three different trends of attitudes appeared among the sample. One important group reported positive expectations towards socio-sexual relationships. The second group is aware of socio-sexual possibilities but do not wish to be involved personally in such relations. The third group reported a clear refusal and withdrawal from the possibility of socio-sexual relationships. Differences between gender and countries will be discussed.

Key words : Aging, Sexual relationships, Gender, KABP study

**douglas KIRBY**

**No Informado**

1111 PROGRAM EVALUATION FOR ADOLESCENCE SEXUALITY EDUCATION.

Douglas Kirby (PAHO).

**dred GERESTAN**

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286 Titulo: "D.R.E.D. - DARING REALITY EVERY DAY - THE PATH OF A MULTI-SPIRITED, HAITIAN-AMERICAN, GENDER-ILLUSIONING WOMAN! - AND THEN SOME!" (C) -

Dred Gerestant, United States (Haitian-American)

(I am interested in performing my one woMan show; and talking about my life as a Haitian-American, multi-spirited, performance-artist, activist, and gender-illusioning woman.) - Using theatre, dance, humor, music, and cultural history through her performances, Dred brings attention to how society domesticates us into our preconceived notions of sexuality, race, gender, life, humanity, and



spirituality Through her many experiences including being perceived as a black man, transsexual, drag queen, gay man, gender-illusioning woman, and more; through her interpretation and parodying of figures such as Shaft, Superfly, P. Diddy, and even P. Diddy pretending to be Lil' Kim, Dred continues to explore how society's conventional gender roles, sexual norms, and concepts of beauty are repressive and oppressive and have caused needless suffering. Through performing, sharing her experiences, and eloquently exposing the artificiality and performative aspect of sexism and misogyny, Dred deconstructs masculinity, reinvents conventional gender roles, restages sexual politics, and reappropriates the sexist language of the songs she uses. Through sharing her life experiences as Mildred and Dred, she shocks people into thinking more about the concepts of "beauty" and "normality" portrayed in mainstream - present and past - creating more acceptance of people who are considered "different." She inspires people to honor and accept the differences in their selves, and each other. She brings attention to the fact that although society's "rules" place much importance

on one's appearance; it is more important to be true to yourself, and feel the freedom to do so. Dred is about crossing and breaking boundaries. More info (press, bio, resume , etc.) at

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192 Titulo:SEXUAL SATISFACTION OF CANADIAN HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES

Nombres:E. Sandra BYERS (Canada), Sheila MacNeil (Canada)

The Interpersonal Exchange Model of Sexual Satisfaction (IEMSS) has been shown to accurately predict individual's sexual satisfaction (Lawrance & Byers, 1995; Byers, Demmons, & Lawrance, 1998; Renaud, Byers & Pan, 1997). We extended past research on the IEMSS, which has been conducted using individuals only, by examining the sexual satisfaction and sexual exchanges of both members of 98 Canadian heterosexual couples. The women reported significantly greater sexual satisfaction than the men did. There were no gender differences in the level of rewards and sexual costs or in the number of rewards and costs. As in past research, the IEMSS components reported for Self significantly predicted own sexual satisfaction for both the men and the women. In addition, partner reports of the IEMSS components for themselves added to the prediction of both men's and women's sexual satisfaction. Specifically, the men's reports of the balance of their own rewards and costs contributed uniquely to women's sexual satisfaction over and above their reports for themselves. Similarly, the women's reports of the balance of their own rewards and costs contributed uniquely to men's sexual satisfaction over and above their reports for themselves. These results are discussed in terms of the reciprocal aspects of sexual interactions that contribute to sexual satisfaction.

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043 Titulo :SEXUALITY PEOPLE WICH DEFICIENCES PHYSICAL AND SE

Edgar Henrique Hein Trapp (Brazil)

Talk in sexuality is to talk in taboo. Talk about

sexuality in family, it is to talk about the family secrets. Talk about carriers sexuality deficiencies people is to break concepts pre-established.

It is in this sense that we will try to talk about the lacunas of the sexuality, it is as if there were three lacunas: the first that read with people' s told sexuality "normal", the third lacuna that works with people' s sexuality with cognitive deficiencies, however it occurs a jump about the second lacuna, where are inserted the carriers people of physical and sensory deficiency and, it is in this lacuna that we will detain us to unveil the secrets of the sexuality destas people.

The intention of this work will be then verify as the carrier person of physycal and sensory deficiency front is seen to the family, friends and society regarding the exercise of your sexuality. Which feeling are awaken once that the sexuality makes part of the man' s psychic backbone, where the beauty, the seduction and even the conception of the fact in himself has as source the beautiful and the perfect.

To trace the line of this study, we will start by the rejection, where we will seek to verify it occurs a rejection to the a little social by the deficiency bearer or the a little social is who it rejects you. Puhlmann (2000) tells that the deficiency bearer has an enormous difficulty in get loving partners. In this sense, there is the need to stay the whole time demonstrating their capacities, suffering with

the difficulty and loneliness for they themselves do not identify neither with the rest deficient physicists nor with told people "normal".

When this rejection becomes visible, desvalia sensation, auto-confidence and fragility lack of the ego turns the vulnerable human being to the everyday. In this sense, how does the deficiency bearer face this situation?

On the other hand, in the family, how the parents, caretakers of tutors do it work with this thematic? Is there the facing of the doubts and the administration of the reality? It occurs the dialog input parents and sons? Inside this field of the family rejection by the bearer's deficiency sexuality, Puhmann (2000) refers to that the parents accept with more easiness son's physical deficiency, but they find great barriers to the work with the sexuality of the same, reacting of aggressive form, preferring ignore to sexuality, runaway from and forget about that there are such problems. Giami and collaborators (2000, P. 77) they also point that "the parents prefer a representation' desexualizada' of their children, like a denial that acts like a defense's mechanism".

To justify the choice of the proposed theme, we will use a "magnifying glass" on the problem, seeking to enlarge the knowledge concerning as the deficiency carrier person read with the anxiety, the discomfort and the rejection by the society as a pre-concept or happens the inverse, where he if auto-condemns by the situation in which meets. Ribas (1996, p.64) places that the "prejudice word always suggests a 'pre-concept' of something that we ignore. It is 'pre-concept' when to do not yet search better about that person".

Other reason by the search of this theme is the little and research in this area, as well as the scarce bibliographical material returned to the understanding of the sexuality of the carrier person of physical and sensory deficiency.

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070 Sexual dysfunction after abdomino-perineal surgery

Edit Erdei László Ritter

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The authors analyse the sexual dysfunction after the above-mentioned intervention in patients with stoma.

On the basis of questionnaires, they summarise the answers of males and females.

547 out of 3000 questionnaires were returned. We would like to gain fundamental data on domestic circumstances, focusing on a population group, whose problems were outside the interest of health care.

The research was made within the scope of the International Stoma Day.

Key words: abdomino-perineal surgery, male sexual dysfunction, female sexual dysfunction, patients with stoma

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319 Titulo: SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN TREATED FOR CERVICAL CANCER WITH SURGERY.

Eduardo BLANCO CARDOSO (Brazil), Angela Maggio da FONSECA (Brazil), José Aristodemo PINOTTI (Brazil), Ana Lucia CAVALCANTI (Brazil), Vicente Renato BAGNOLI (Brazil)

In women with cervical cancer, treatment surgical causes changes in vaginal anatomy and function. The effects of these changes on sexual function are not totally known.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: We attempted to contact 62 women with a history of I-stage cervical cancer (age range, 28 to 63 years) who had been treated in the Department of Gynecological Oncology, in Brazil and 54 women without a history of cancer (controls) to ask them to answer an anonymous questionnaire about sexual function and vaginal changes in the first year after to culminate of treatment.

RESULTS: A total of 37 of 72 women with a history of cancer (60 percent) and 37 of 54 controls (69 percent) reported that they had regular vaginal intercourse. Twenty percent of the women who had cancer (n=14) and 9 percent of the controls (n=4) reported insufficient vaginal lubrication for sexual intercourse, 16 percent of the women who had cancer (n=11) and 2 percent of the controls (n=1) reported a short vagina, and 10 percent of the women who had cancer (n=7) and 2 percent of the controls (n=1) reported an reduction of elastic vagina. Thirty-one percent of the women who

had cancer (n=22) reported moderate distress due to vaginal changes, as compared with 6 percent of the women in the control group (n=3). Dyspareunia was also more common among the women who had cervical cancer, 48 versus 15 percents, respectively. The frequency of orgasms and orgasmic pleasure was higher in the group control. CONCLUSIONS: Women who have been treated for cervical cancer with surgery have persistent vaginal changes that compromise sexual activity in the first year behind of treatment.

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810 ATTITUDES OF MEDULAR INJURED PERSONS TOWARDS THEIR SEXUALITY.

Eduardo Leal (Cuba).

A Rehabilitation Program for people with spinal cord injury that doesn't include a Program of Sexual Education is, undoubtedly, incomplete. In the present research, starting from carrying out interviews to persons with spinal cord injury, consults to experts and after an extensive bibliographical revision, a program of sexual education was elaborated, which is dedicated to people that were interned in the International Center for Neurological Restoration (CIREN) due to having suffered a lesion of its spinal marrow. We began to work with 8 patients, whom a series of psychological tests were applied. These tests were created in order to measure their attitudes toward the sexuality, before and after the experience. The analysis of these individuals' attitudes was supplemented with the individualized clinical analysis of every single case analyzed through the sessions of this educational experience. Among the main results, we must point out that the experience awakes the interest of the individuals and it is able to maintain it, it provides them with new tools for their self esteem and it also benefits them concerning their interaction with other individuals that are in the same condition. Moreover, it becomes indispensable the fulfillment of an evaluation after a longer period, to establish the stability of the changes that took place, and the application of this Program in a systematical way to different groups, with the purpose of achieving its validation.

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1131 Titulo: DISFUNCION SEXUAL FEMENINA : ASPECTOS NOVEDOSOS

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186 Titulo: KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALITY IN TEENAGE STUDENTS OF THE CBTIS SYSTEM IN THE STATE OF CHIAPAS

Nombres: Eduardo Trujillo Castillo (Mexico)

This paper analyzes the knowledge level in six areas of sexuality considered as very important for teenager sexual health. The areas are sexually transmitted diseases, contraceptives, the use of the condom, teen-age pregnancy, myths regarding sexuality and masturbation. The research was done in 7220 male and female students of the CBTis school system in the state of Chiapas, Mexico.

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697 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SEXUALITY IN 6000 TEEN AGERS FROM THE STATE OF CHIAPAS, MEXICO

Eduardo TRUJILLO CASTILLO (México)

Abstract

This project researches the level of knowledge of adolescents from Chiapas in six areas of sexuality.

Knowledge was explored in the areas of :

-Sexually transmitted diseases

- Contraceptives
- Use of condom
- Adolescent pregnancy
- Myths about sexuality
- Masturbation

A questionnaire was designed and validated. The sample was non probabilistic, and consisted of the students that attended school a certain day, being 7,220 adolescents aged 14 to 19. 3,968 were males and 3,252 were females. Knowledge level in the areas for the group in no case were over 25% which makes clear the need for formal education activities in the state school system.

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1181 Titulo: LAS PUERTAS DE LA PERCEPCION ERSTICA

**EDUARDO ALFONSO AGUIRRE SANDOVAL  
MIXICO**

El objetivo de este taller vivencial (nivel basico) es ofrecer a l@s asistentes la oportunidad de, a traves de su participacion en una serie de tecnicas que el autor ha seleccionado del trabajo con dinamicas de grupo y tecnicas de trabajo psicocorporal, darse cuenta y reflexionar sobre las formas, la mayoria de las veces estereotipadas, que les son propias para entrar en contacto con sus sensaciones placenteras.

El descubrir que hemos dejado de sentir las seales basicas de contacto placentero con el mundo, porque, en algun momento de nuestra vida y por motivos muy variados, hemos cerrado las puertas de la percepcion y hemos substituido ese contacto por habitos y estereotipos, induce al participante a tomar una nueva conciencia de si mismo que coadyubara a enriquecer su vida personal.

El darse cuenta y la reflexion a la que induce la participacion en este taller puede ser el origen para que el/la asistente se comprometa en un trabajo, individual o grupal posterior, que lo/la lleve a tratar de modificar esas pautas de respuesta e interaccion (consigo mismo y con l@s demas) que han estado bloqueando la posibilidad de que experimente de una forma mas plena y mas gozosa su mundo.

Duracion: de 3 a 4 horas

Requerimientos: 7 Un salon tan amplio como el numero de participantes sean (sin sillas, o con sillas movibles) 7 Un aparato de musica con disco compacto. 7 Ropa casmoda para el asistente, de preferencia sin zapatos. 7 Una venda para los ojos para cada asistente.

7 Una naranja para cada asistente.

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084 Titulo: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS OF NORTH OF MEXICO

Nombres: Elba ABRIL (México), \_\_\_Rosario ROMAN\_\_\_ (México), Ma. Josi CUBILLAS (México)

Resumen: To describe and to analyze adolescents behaviors associated to sexual practices, we interviewed 668 students aged between 15 and 19 years old. All they attended to public high schools in Hermosillo, Sonora, located at Northwest of Mexico. A survey was conducted and the instrument was a validated questionnaire made of 154 questions. Fifty-one percent were boys and forty-nine percent were girls. Twenty-six percent of the interviewed boys and eight percent of the women had sexual relationships. The former with a boyfriend; y the latest with a friend. The average age of the first intercourse for both boys and girls was 15 years old. Only ten percent of boys reported to use a contraceptive method and four percent of girls. Fifty-two percent of boys and forty percent of women accepted premarital sexual intercourse, difference that was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). The results enhance the importance of sexual education. Young people in this community is having sexual intercourse without using any method to prevent sexual transmitted infections and pregnancy. Information and sensitization will help adolescents to be responsible about their sexual practices.

Sexuality, adolescent, health

**elcida ALVAREZ**

**No Informado**

811 "Learning how to live with HIV: an experience in patient seropositive with deviated social behavior."

Eduardo Leal Páez (CUBA)

In the present investigation the Program Learning how to live with the HIV was developed with HIV patients who showed a deviated social behavior, and who were interned in the Sanatorium of Attention to AIDS Patient of Nazareno, in Havana. This Intervention was developed following strategies for the work in group and the attitudes of these individuals were measured before and after its transit for this educational experience.

The data resulting from the applied tests, were subjected to a qualitative evaluation, starting from the individualized clinical analysis of each case. Such an analysis was supplemented, following the logic of precedent Sexual Education Programs, with the evaluation of qualitative indicators of the group functioning and with the analysis of the change that took place in each member during their transit through the sessions of the program.

Among the main results, it stands out that the experience attracts the interest of the individuals and maintains it, providing them with resources for their self esteem. The degree of personal use of this educational experience, was in function of each individuals' potentialities for the psychosocial rehabilitation. Among other aspects, it becomes necessary the realization of an evaluation after a longer period, with the aim of validating the stability of the changes produced.

**elcida ALVAREZ**

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812 I will love you: A space for the development of the spirituality.

Elcida Alvarez Carril. (CUBA)

The space I will love you has as objective: to create a reflexive-vivencial state where the participants exchange aspects of its loving life, looking for the resonance that shares the memories in the other ones that in somehow have served of rules in couple's relationships, facilitating the learning from collective reflection, the affective communication and the personal interaction, through the different technical vivencial.

It was developed in a wide space, with the use of techniques that incitates the sensuality and they stimulating the fantasy and the imagination.

The participants evoked their first loving experiences and they gave a great value to the possibility of sharing memories, as well as to find a site to talk of topics as: communication, intimacy, eroticism and sensuality that are an important part of life in couple.

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1126 Titulo : THE CONSTRUCTION OF MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTIVITY. ITS INCIDENCE IN SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Elcida Alvarez (Cuba)

The present work intends to expose aspects of the subjectivity of those and the puberty with who he/she has been carried out an experience working grupal in the community whose objective has been to create spaces so that those and the puberty vivencien and meditate on its problems and contradictions, in order to achieve autonomy and personal growth. With the same one we show the developed stocks to give execution to this purpose and we come closer to the affective-subjective world of the puberty, from the feminine and masculine lists.

Has this work in the community been developed fundamentally in two senses through the Program Puberty: Body, image and feelings and of the AIDS competition What the children and the girls say?.

This experience has been good to go into in the subjective world of those and the puberty and the contradictions that evidence a sexist education, but there of the efforts for the equality that you/they have prevailed in our social project from a humanist posture.

It has also been good to project working strategies with puberty, coming closer to the resolution of the contradictions and uneasiness that these sexist attitudes are generated.

**elena DIAZ**

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813 Feminine Anorgasmic. STUDY TO APPROACH TO A PROBLEM OF HEALTH

Elena DÍAZ ROBLEDO (CUBA)

It was carried out an analytic study of traverse court in a sample of 52 women between 20 and 40 years of the Clinic No. 33 of the Policlínico Cristóbal Labra Year 2002; being investigated the feminine behavior sexual singular and with their couple regarding causes, consequences and factors of risk of the anorgasmic in the woman. This study was validated previously in a similar group belonging to another Policlínico. With the results a database was made in the statistical system EpiInfo 0604, being calculated the frequency of the studied variables and the relative risk to intertwine of the same ones with its statistical significance. This allowed to establish some Gynecological and obstetric alerts and to secure the couple's sexual education in the community. It was a high prevalent anorgasmic (72%), the affected group went among 20 to 29 years (40%). The occupation type and the school level in that more impacted the anorgasmic were: the professional (33%) and the high school (56%). The number of childbirths impacted in a direct and proportional way on the anorgasmic the same as the first sexual relationships not satisfactory. 54% of the orgasmic women reaches it for the combination of the masturbation and the penetration of the penis in vagina. The privacy and the couple's good communication acted as protective factors of the feminine anorgasmic. 76% of the women anorgásmics prefers to resign and to remain silent.

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202 Titulo: RESPONSIBLE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: CONDOM USE IN MALE STUDENTS. UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCION, CHILE 2000

Nombres: Authors: Elena HENRMQUEZ (Chile); Yolanda CONTRERAS (Chile); Paulina HAEMMERLI (Chile), Msnica PIREZ (Chile), Matilde TORRUELLA (Chile); Marma ZEPEDA (Chile).

Descriptive and transversal study in college students. Purpose: Determine condom use in male students and factors that influence this practice. Methodology: Universe: Male students registered during 2000 academic year; Sample: 5% (n= 269) stratified and random one. A closed question questionnaire was employed, considering demographic, social knowledge and sexual behavior as study variables. Data analysis with SPSS Program. Results: 55% were 21 to 25 years old; 77% sexually active, mean 16 years old as initiation in sexual activity; 43% with stable partner and 68.7% with three different partners in the last year. 58.4% had formal education in sexuality. As for the condom use, 89.6% know about it as an anticonception method and 87.7% to prevent STD. 44.2% is convinced about it, 10.4% feel safe themselves and 10%, their partners ask for it. 19.6% do not use it: " they do not like it", 16% has no economic access. 39.4% used it in the last three intercourse. Conclusions: High vulnerability group, with risky sexual behavior. So, behavior changes require constant efforts for a responsible sexual activity.

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1121 Titulo : ADDRESSING "SPECIAL POPULATIONS " THE SUCCESS STORY OF CARA A CARA

Eli Coleman (U.S.A)

**elia COLL**

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815 Diseño estratégico para ala educación de la sexualidad en niños con retardo mental leve.

Elia Coll Ortiz (CUBA)

To prepare to love is a process of the society and a particular duty of parents, teachers, educators and the young comunist League leaders to guide about sexuality and assure them a healthy, safe and a happy sexual life. It is a design program that takes into account the results of a survey m maeting laboratory with students, teachers and parents.

Content: Interpersonal relations; Ownself knowledge sexual being; To accept the sex., The human body and its parts, The study of sexual organs; The man and woman like sexual couple; The human reproduction; The woman menstruation period; Constitution of the family and its social



importance; Sexually transmitted diseases and infections.

**elia marina BRITO**

**No Informado**

816 Married violence and Feminine Sexuality. An option for their confrontation.

Elia Marina BRITO HIDALGO. (CUBA)

It was carried out an intervension study with 30 women were taken as a sample, they were conjugal violence victims. These women belong to Dr. Manuel Fajardo Rivero policlinics health area. The study took placed from February 2001 to March of the 2002. To carry out the objectives it was applied some psychological techniques such as: survey, sexual scope self-appraise scale Dembo-Rubinstein, completing sentences test and H.T.P. After having developed the psychological study we elaborate and we applied a psychoterapeutical educational strategy related to sexuality. It was applied to those women who were part of the sample. The techniques mentioned earlier were applied to evaluate the strategy. The results were analyzed through quantatives and qualitatives comparative tables. It was found that at the beginning of this study 100% of the sample were victims of psychological violence, later on just 33.3% of then were affected. It was also obtained that before the intervention 100% of the women suffered from emotional instability, uncertainty and needs of affection, later on it changed a 30.0% of then suffered from instability and just 26.6% of then suffered from uncertainty and needs of affection. At the beginning it was appreciated that there was present a low self-esteem which represented 76.6% of the sample, then it increased to a higher per cent, that is 86.6%. this strategy had a positive connotation because among other results sexual impotency decreased. It was recommend to increase this kind of investigation to contribute to the achievement of a plenum womanhood sexuality

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488 Titulo: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH FOR ADOLESCENTS: AN EXPERIENCE OF PROESCOLA PROJECT

Elisabeth FERRAZ (Brazil), Inês QUENTAL (Brazil), Ney COSTA (Brazil) Maria Lúcia SOARES (Brazil), Ana Paula COSTA (Brazil).

Introduction: since 1993, BEMFAM, a NGO which works on sexual and reproductive health, has been developing an innovative project among adolescents in public school in Brazil, reaching until 2001 about 25 schools. Currently the project is present in eighth schools in two cities of the northeast of the country. Objectives: the objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerabilities of youth in respect to sexual and reproductive health, increasing knowledge and awareness in a gender perspective, promoting safer sex practices and access to condom and clinical services. Methods: for pre-assessment, process and evaluation analysis the methodology used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. A random sample of students were tested before and after the project implementation to collect information on knowledge and attitudes on sexual and reproductive health. The intervention process adopted a holistic approach on sexual and reproductive health, participatory learning approaches, emphasis in SRH as a multidisciplinary and crosscutting theme, incentive of student's creativity and participation. Results: adolescents learn about sexuality and STI/Aids. In the eight schools activities reached 11,600 students. Teachers and peers educators are trained to conduct gender sensitive sexual and reproductive health activities. These training includes several issues such as sexuality, human reproduction, contraception, STI/HIV/Aids, gender, violence, leadership, self-esteem, etc. Several activities are held at schools in conjunction with social cultural events. Key lessons learned: Partnering with schools is diminishing coasts and helping the sustainability of the proje ct. Students and teachers are key allies in the success of the project, so it is important to involve them from the beginning in order to ensure &#8220;buy-in&#8221; .

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422 Titulo: ERECTILE FUNCTION AND EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN LASER TREATED MEN WITH PENILE CANCER.

Elisabeth SKEPPNER (Sweden), Torgny WINDAHL (Sweden), Kerstin FUGL-MEYER (Sweden)

The conventional treatment of penile cancer with partial or total penile amputation provides an excellent tumor control, but the cosmetic and functional results have often heavily affected sexual function. Laser treatment is an organ preserving treatment modality which can be used without compromising cure. The aim of the present study was to relate erectile function and experience of sexual satisfaction to laser treatment.

**Patients and Methods:** In a retrospective study a consecutive series of 46 laser treated men (mean age 64 years, range 34-90) participated in a structured interview (mean 4.5 years after treatment) addressing sexual function, behavior and satisfaction (53 items). 78% had a steady partner relationship. **Results:** Before treatment, 40 (87%) were sexually active; 30 (75%) had resumed their sexual activities at the time of the study. In fact, 4/5 among the pre-treatment sexually active younger than 75 years resumed their activities; the proportion for men aged above 75 was considerably lower (1:2). Post-treatment 72% reported unaltered erectile function, 22% decreased and a few improved function. Satisfaction with sexual life after treatment was experienced by 54%. No significant differences were found for partner status and sexual activity, erectile function and satisfaction with sexual life. The cosmetic results were found satisfying/very satisfying for 78 % of the men.

**Conclusion:** Laser treatment of penile cancer is an organ preserving treatment modality that appears generally to give men satisfactory cosmetic and sexual function results.

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271 Titulo: SEXUALITY IN UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION - A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY IN FINLAND

Elise Kosunen (Finland)

**Background:** Lack of knowledge and training has been suggested as the main reason for the physicians' unwillingness to address sexual issues in medical counselling. **Aims:** To study medical students' opinions about how well undergraduate medical education covers sexuality and sexual medicine as well as their willingness to offer sexual counselling. **Method:** In May 2002, a questionnaire (with one reminder 2-3 weeks later) was mailed to all medical students who were just finishing their studies in the five medical schools in Finland. 358/380 were reached, 175 completed and returned the questionnaire (RR 49 %). Opinions and attitudes were measured using the Likert scale.

**Results:** 48 % of respondents, men more often than women, answered that their study programme had included sufficient/quite sufficient information on sexual issues. Of the diseases in question, prostate cancer was most often handled also from the viewpoint of its sexual effects (67 % sufficient/quite sufficient); diabetes (60 %) and ischemic heart disease (56 %) were ranked next. Sexual aspects were handled to a lesser extent in many neurological diseases (9-17 %) and in connection with some surgical treatments (13 %). 80 % of the students responded that sexual effects of antidepressive agents were handled sufficiently/quite sufficiently, while the proportion was 30 % for breast cancer therapy and, at lowest, 12 % for antiparkinson therapy. A quarter of the respondents were not willing to offer sexual counselling in their job or were not able to answer the question.

**Conclusion:** The sexual effects of diseases and treatments should be integrated more widely in

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459 Titulo: ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN FINLAND - RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HEALTH PROMOTION SURVEY FROM 1996/1997 TO 2000/2001

Elise Kosunen, Arja Liinamo, Jukka Jokela, Matti Rimpelä (Finland)

**Background:** Increasing teenage pregnancy and abortion rates in Finland have raised a question whether sexual activity and/or contraceptive use have changed in the late 1990s. **Method:** National School Health Promotion Survey was carried out in April 1996 in eastern and in April 1997 in western Finland. The pooled data 1996/97 representing the whole country was compared to the data of the respective surveys in 1998/99 and 2000/01. Altogether the data comprised about 82,000 8th grade pupils (mean age 14.8 years) and 78,000 9th grade pupils (15.8 years) in comprehensive schools as well as 38,000 2nd year students in high schools (17.8 years). **Results:** The proportion of adolescents who had experienced their first sexual intercourse increased significantly in comprehensive schools during the study period (from 29% to 34 % among 9th grade girls and from 24% to 28% among boys). In 8th grade girls, the figures were 15% and 19%, and in

boys 14% and 17%. The proportion of adolescents having had at least ten coital events also increased. Use of oral contraception increased among both genders on the 9th grade and in the high schools. Use of condoms decreased, respectively. In the most recent surveys, about one fifth of 8th grade pupils reported that they had not used contraception at their last intercourse. Conclusions: Obviously increase in sexual activity and decreased use of condoms partly explain the rise in pregnancies among the youngest teenagers.

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817 Research about how adolescent select their couple for making sexual relations taking into account different values.

Eliseth Castro Peñate, Fermin Valdes Dominguez (CUBA)

This investigation is about: Adolescence a very important stage in the development of human life, which it is the beginning of a new life, we must pay a close attention to this stage. Sexuality is very important in this period of life, because young people are very interested in knowing about this theme.

The objective in this investigation is to identify in a group of young people the principal values they take into account for making sexual relations and which are the first one according to their nature and their orientation. This is a fundamentally descriptive work.

The investigation was made to a group of student from 15 to 18 years old in "Manolito Aguiar" school, from Havana City.

It was made a qualitative evaluation taking into account the techniques used for taking the information. The investigation was made with an internal structure dividing the fundamental aspects from each technique used on the sex, finding small differences in the answers given by the students with the essential sociodemographic indicators.

Finishing this important research I can say that these group of adolescent have sexual values which are forming part of their ethics and their moral principles mobilizing their daily doing process, transmitted in the socialisation process. They organized hierarchically their spiritual values and in a lesser level the material ones. Due to the orientation these values becoming in individual needs and socially divided for being a relation in couple. Most of them have had sexual relation and in a satisfactory way, some of them are not agree in using condom or others methods, acquiring a sexual relation disease, pregnancy and later abortion.

I hope with this work to motivate people to continue looking for more information about sexual relation in young people, and studying more effective way in giving the adolescent more information about sexual education.

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203 Titulo: EROS PROGRAM: WORKING WITH ADOLESCENTS AT SCHOOL

Nombres: Eliza FARIAS (BRA), Marcia FERES (BRA), M\* das Gragas ARAZJO(BRA), M\* Salete MOREIRA

Resumen: The EROS Program (in Portuguese 'EROS' stands for 'Escutando, Refletindo e Orientando a Sexualidade') develops activities with the students who attend the secondary grade or the technical courses at Centro Federal de Educagco Tecnolsgica de Minas Gerais (CEFET-MG) - Brazil. The activities that the EROS Program develops includes workshops, talks, debates, panel discussions, celebration of special dates, search and others. The activities of this Program started in the year of 2001 with the collaboration of the teachers of Portuguese Language and Brazilian Literature from CEFET-MG, aiming to insert the theme 'sexuality' in the curriculum. Firstly, a book dealing with the real story of an HIV positive teenager was adopted as a means of introducing the activities. From this reading the students were asked to work in groups in order to produce or rebuild their own concepts of the themes 'pleasure', 'dating', 'family relationship', 'drugs', 'contraceptive methods', 'career', and 'AIDS'. This production resulted in songs, theatre plays, films, show bills, interviews with professionals from the area of health care and HIV positives, search, visitation and campaigns for the donations of food, clothes and medicines to Institutions that care of HIV positive children. Apart from this, a lot of questions were collected and used in debates with specialists. As a closing activity there was an event called 'Friendship, Sexuality and Health', when the participants were stimulated to share their production with other students and also with the school staff through exhibitions of works and films, musical events and debates with the EROS

Program team and invited specialists. Also, considering the richness and variety of questions made by the students, the EROS Program team decided to answer them all in full and publish them, transforming them in new material to work with. Based on this experience we could conclude that there is room for discussing and working with 'sexuality' at school, in different but meaningful levels, mainly if it is allowed to adolescents to express themselves.

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1052 Título OPINIÓN DE LA COMUNIDAD SOBRE EL ABORTO, SERVICIOS DE ATENCIÓN POST ABORTO Y DE PLANIFICACIÓN FAMILIAR EN EL DISTRITO DE PUENTE PIEDRA, LIMA, PERU

Elizabeth ALIAGA (Perú), Miguel GUTIERREZ (Perú), Johny JUÁREZ, (Perú)

OBJETIVO: conocer la opinión que tienen las mujeres en edad fértil atendidas por un problema de aborto incompleto y los agentes comunitarios, del distrito de Puente Piedra sobre el aborto, la calidad de atención que recibieron en el Hospital de Puente Piedra, los servicios de atención post aborto y el servicio de planificación familiar. Asimismo, explorar sugerencias para mejorar la calidad de atención. MATERIAL Y METODOS: Estudio cualitativo y analítico. Se utilizó encuestas y grupos focales. RESULTADOS: En todos los grupos poblacionales se evidencia una percepción negativa frente al tema del aborto, con una gran carga emocional. El 95% de las mujeres en edad fértil entrevistadas consideran que en su zona existen muchas mujeres que salen embarazadas sin planificarlo. La principal razón aducida es el no uso de la planificación familiar (58%). Las mujeres entrevistadas mencionan que ellas mismas se realizan el aborto (27%), acuden a una partera o curandera (23%) de la propia comunidad. El 60% de las mujeres manifiestan que tuvieron temor de acudir al hospital por la posibilidad de ser maltratada. La mayoría de las mujeres no reconocen sus derechos individuales y reproductivos. CONCLUSIONES: Las mujeres manifiestan haber tenido relación en forma directa o indirecta con el embarazo no deseado, pero no relacionan el no uso de métodos de planificación familiar con la mayor incidencia de aborto. Se sugiere desarrollar acciones de sensibilización tendientes a disminuir los prejuicios en el personal de salud. Palabras Claves: Aborto, embarazo, planificación familiar, prejuicio, calidad

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1054 Título HUMANIZANDO LA ATENCIÓN DEL ABORTO INCOMPLETO

Elizabeth ALIAGA (Perú)

En el Perú, las mujeres que acuden a la emergencia obstétrica de un establecimiento de salud por presentar un aborto incompleto, encuentran muchas veces dificultades, especialmente cuando quienes las atienden consideran que es el resultado merecido por haberse provocado un aborto y no se detienen a pensar en primer lugar, que podría tratarse de un aborto espontáneo y en segundo lugar, que si fue provocado, en cuáles fueron las razones que las llevaron a esa decisión. Los profesionales de salud actúan con una gran carga de prejuicios que los llevan a generalizaciones como el pensar que el 90% de las mujeres llegan por un aborto provocado. Estas generalizaciones retroalimentan sus actitudes negativas. Por ende, existe un maltrato institucionalizado cuando la mujer acude al establecimiento de salud para atención de un aborto incompleto. Esta institucionalización del maltrato está evidenciado en diversas instancias de la atención, como el costo elevado del servicio o una política de no exoneración de abortos. La forma en que los profesionales de salud se relacionan con las pacientes puede incrementar o reducir tanto el dolor que siente una mujer como su nivel de ansiedad y estrés. La humanización de la atención del aborto incompleto en particular y de los demás servicios de salud públicos y privados es pues una tarea urgente a fin de garantizar el derecho a la salud. Palabras Claves: aborto, humanización, derecho a la salud, maltrato.

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053 TÍTULO: REFLEXIÓN HISTÓRICA QUE RESCATA LA PRESENCIA DEL EROTISMO EN LA RESPUESTA SEXUAL HUMANA, ARTE Y EXPRESIÓN COMPORTAMENTAL.

AUTORA: ELIZABETH GUTIÉRREZ FLÓREZ.

Se nos ha dicho que el idealismo libidinal es la manifestación del orgasmo, definido como inversor y consumidor de sensaciones, desde esta perspectiva se plantea la actividad sexual para conseguirlo, perdiendo el carácter lúdico y varolándolo según su inversión, rendimiento, realidad e ideal, es decir, el interés centrado en el resultado, en el clímax, cumplimiento o terminación y no en el proceso.

Al hilo de la fábula de Eros y Psiquis, quiero plantear una reflexión histórica que justifica la importancia del erotismo en la respuesta sexual humana, acompañada de apropiadas láminas se conecta la historia con el nacimiento del placer, es una narración que nos introduce a una nueva visión de las cosas, se justifica de esta manera la relación sexual que más que un acto biológico, incluye un par humano protagónico, en sus dimensiones bio-psico-social y trascendente. Se mostrará como la participación activa de ambos es indispensable para una buena relación sexual, se debe dedicar tiempo con calidad, donde se rescate el erotismo individual conjugado con el erotismo del otro, se dé tiempo para armonizar el deseo y se rompa con la monotonía.

Para reflexionar sobre el erotismo pintado de las expresiones comportamentales más comunes de la sexualidad se presentarán hermosas diapositivas tomadas de los cuadros originales de artistas de renombre mundial con diferentes estilos y orígenes como son: Antoine Watteau, Tassaert, Francois Boucher, Jean Honoré Fragonard, Paul Rubens, Jean Baptiste Greuze, Thomas Rowlandson, Isolda Korysai, J. Utamaro, Arte Shunga Japonés, Neoclasicismo, Edouard Manet, Honoré Daumier, Courbet, Toulouse – Lautrec, Renoir, Pablo Picasso, Kitagawa Utamaro, Arte Persa, Miró, Cubismo, Surrealismo, Pop Art, Gadal, Fassianos, Didier Moreu, Salvador Dalí, Roldán, Julio Zachrisson, Hanz Bellmer, George Grosz, Ernest Fuchs, Dan Douke, Mel Ramos, Robert Andrew Parker, Robert Broderson, Martha Edelheit, George Sagal entre otros.

Presentación: Exposición oral, conferencia.

Requerimientos: Micrófono, proyector de diapositivas, reproductor de compact disk.

Duración: 45 minutos, 10 minutos para debate y preguntas.

Expositora: Elizabeth Gutiérrez Flórez, Psicóloga Clínica, Educadora Sexual, Sexóloga, Terapeuta, Directora del Centro Psicopedagógico Integrado.

**elizabeth OLALDE**

**No Informado**

552 HEALTH RISK FACTORS IN TEENAGERS FROM MIDDLE SCHOOLS IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

Autora: Elizabeth OLALDE

**INTRODUCTION:** One of the first steps in planning activities in sexual education is the knowledge of the risk factors that affect health. This knowledge is particularly important when disseminating these facts to a target audience of teenagers from middle technical schools that are often unaware or misinformed. Thus the main objective of this study was the to assess sexual health risk factors among this population. The knowledge taught tried to modify myths and wrong beliefs about human sexuality. All of these aspects, based on the scientific knowledge about sexuality.

**RESULTS:** Educational lectures were given to 1,759 students. Before these seminars occurred a questionnaire was completed by each of the students. Results showed that 87% of the students belonged to families where both parents were present. Among these families 45% had a family member that smoked, 17% had a member that was an alcoholic and 3% of these families had a member that was a drug addict. Before these lectures, 99% of the students knew about sexual transmitted diseases, 92% of them knew how these diseases were transmitted and 77% of the students knew about contraceptives. The percentage of students that had sexual relations was 16%. Regarding addictions, 76% had never smoked a cigarette, 74% had never ingested an alcoholic beverage, and 97% never tried any type of drug. About living conditions, 75% of the students lived in neighborhoods where gangs are present and only 6% of the students belonged to a gang.

**CONCLUSIONS:** It is recommendable to impart sexual education in elementary and middle schools to modify health risks such as sexual transmitted diseases. We advise teachers to attend continuing education classes on sexual education. Risk factors on the use of condoms need to be evaluated.

Important data were found: the children whose parents were drug or alcohol abusers have begun to use abuse drugs or alcohol, they had bade family relations, they have experimented before others sexual intercourse, and they belong to gangs.

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326 Titulo: BEYOND ROMANCE: A SEXUAL ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM FOR FUNCTIONAL, COMMITTED COUPLES

Elizabeth Rae LARSON (U.S.A.) (presenter), Malcolm MCKAY (U.S.A.)

Beginning with the premise that loss of erotic interest is typical, particularly for women, in long-term committed relationships, this presenta - tion outlines a program we have developed to support healthy couples in main-taining an erotic-spiritual pair bond. Using material derived from both Western science and Eastern spiritual-ity, we have developed a psychoeducational and experiential program designed as a series of classes and homework to learn basic skills and culminating in

an experiential workshop. In the workshop, couples work separately, in the same room, with no cross-talk, creating a quasi-private environment. The work-shop is designed so that it may be repeated periodically. The presentation will include curriculum design and materials, sample experiential exercises, and excerpts from "reviews" by couples who have parti-cipated over the

**elizabeth rae LARSON**

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367 SEX ART (Workshop)

Elizabeth Rae LARSON (U.S.A.)

The commonly used descriptor, erotic art, is far too narrow to adequately describe or identify the full range of art that deals with human sexuality. Using examples from the life work of Betty Dodson, this presentation will explore a range of topics: social commentary, portraiture, sex education, and sexual self-expression. Using slides, lecture and video clips, the workshop will explore 40 years of Dodson's work, including pen & ink, oils, acrylics, magic marker, charcoal and pencil. Her sex education books and videos, currently far better known by sexologists than her art, will also be briefly reviewed.

**elsa ALMAAS**

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435 Titulo: VIEWING FAMILY LIFE, REFLECTIONS ON GENDER BELONGING AND QUESTIONS AND SOLUTIONS IN A FAMILY OF OTHERNESS.

Elsa Almaas (Norway) and Esben Esther Pirelli Benestad (Norway)

The feature documentary «All about my father» has earned numerous prizes both nationally and internationally, including the Teddy Award for best documentary in Berlin 2002, best international documentary Hot Dog Toronto 2002, best overall movie in Norway 2002. A 26 years old son is portraying not only his father, who is a well known transeperson in Norway, both also many of the family members. The movie describes the fear of losing a husband and a father. It displays the vast space to be bridged between father and son not only in relation to unusual gender or genders, but also more universally in the parent and child relation.

It is a loving and heartfelt movie where all characters are portrayed in almost skinless honesty and openness. This workshop focuses on the concepts of gender belonging and the experiences of belonging between individuals intimately involved in human otherness. Two of the characters, Elsa (the new wife) and Esben Esther (the father) will be the presenters before and after the screening for comments, questions and reflections. The movie last for 75 minutes, the whole session takes 3 hours.

(A DVD will be sent for the scientific committee)

**elsa ALMAAS**

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436 Titulo: HEALING TRAUMATISED SEXUALITY.



Elsa Almaas (Norway) Esben Esther Pirelli Benestad (Norway)

Victims of sexual abuse have been in therapists' focus for several decades. Over the years couples have made countless adjustments to get around feelings of shame and pain caused by sexual trauma. In the wake of the therapeutic skills that have emerged through the many therapeutic meetings with victims of sexual offences, new challenges are coming up: How do we help couples where one or both have been victims of sexual abuse to establish a sexual relationship on their own terms, without the interference of the perpetrator? Even though one or both have undergone therapy focusing the individuals' traumatic sexual history, the sexual interactions within the couple are still marked and influenced by the same history of sexual offence. The presentation will focus on experiences with such couples and how to work with them in their efforts to establish satisfying sexual relationships."

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1092 EQUIDAD DE GENERO Y SALUD.

Elsa Gómez (OPS).

**elsa lena RYDING**

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018 Titulo: Treatment of vaginismus - a retrospective study of 50 cases

Nombres: Elsa Lena Ryding, Sweden

Resumen: Background. Vaginismus is an involuntary spasm of the outer third of the vaginal barrel, a conditioned reflex provoked by attempts of penetration. Primary vaginismus has become more rare, whereas sexual pain disorders are more common. The aim of this study is to describe the clinical work with women with vaginismus at the sexological unit at helsingborg Hospital, to look at the outcome, and, especially, at the women who could not be helped.

Method. The records of 50 consecutive women were studied retrospectively. Treatment was performed by the gynecologist of the team by means of desensitization training. The goal of the treatment was intercourse without pain, and to be able to undergo gynecological examination.

Results. All the 26 women with secondary or incomplete vaginismus, and 15/24 women with primary complete vaginismus were cured. Eight women could or would not complete treatment and thus could not be helped. One woman considered treatment successful, but chose not to try intercourse. Ambivalence to childbirth, as well as unfavorable intellectual, mental, and social conditions were factors that made treatment unsuitable or unsuccessful.

Key words: Vaginismus; treatment; desensitization; dyspareunia; failure to treat.

Curriculum: M.D. 1973. Specialist Obstetrics and Gynecology 1983. Diploma psychotherapy education St Lukas Institute 1989. Ph.D. 1998, authorized specialist in clinical sexology by NACS in 2002.

Worked with sex counseling and therapy at Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Helsingborg Hospital 1977 - 2002. Member of the sexological team of Helsingborg Hospital since 1982. Consultant in psychosomatic obstetrics and gynecology and sexology at Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm since March 2002.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide: Single

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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**emilio VEGA**

**No Informado**

818 Male Disgenetic Pseudohermaphroditism. Case Report

Emilio VEGA AZCUE, Micaela CASANOVA ALVAREZ (Cuba)

This is about a twelve - year old patient who has a feminine appearance. She also has abnormal genitals, that is a five - centimeter phallus, an urogenital sinus ( through which the urine is carried out ) and a Tanner III pubic hair. She does not have neither smaller lips nor developed breasts. After carrying out different studies, such as: radiographical, endoscopical and hormonal ones, we get to know that the patient was 46 XY and she had a negative sexual chromatin. The explorer laparotomy permitted us to know that there was an organ that looked like a testis and that there were no female internal organs. Then a remove of these organs was made and the biopsy process allowed us confirm that it was a testis with tubular and interstitial disgenesis. After it was diagnosed a male disgenetical pseudohermaphroditism.

The psychological studies - young people problem survey, ten - wish test, Rotter test, K. Machover test ( human figure ), Rorschach psycho- diagnostic test, color methodic and evaluative questionnaire for anxiety and behavior - Showed neurotic features in her personality, preoccupation because of her genital and sexual development and her identification with the female sex pattern.

It was made clitoroplasty where the neurovascular bundle and the glands were conserved. It was enlarged the urogenital sinus and it was replaced as a vagina.

A hormonal therapy with Diethylstilbestrol ( 5 mg, dose ) was started on her to keep the feminine secondary sexual characters.

The evolution was satisfactory with a good quality of life and a good social adaptation. The patient has now a specialized clinical and psychological following.

**emma MARTÍN**

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1178 Titulo:PREVALENCE OF ALIMENTARY, SEXUAL DISORDERS AND ANTISOCIAL AND DELICTIVE BEHAVIORS, IN ADDICT WOMEN FROM A REEDUCATION CENTER, VALENCIA, 2.000

Emma Martmn Gramcko (Venezuela)

Women have increased consume of drugs. The problem is bigger because of maternity and to have mental diseases associate. Objective: to determine prevalence of alimentary, sexual and antisocial and delictive behavior in addicts and no addicts. Methodology: In three months to 50 women, 25 addicts and 25 no addicts, were aplicated three questioners: EDI 2, Sexual Questioner and Questioner A-D for diagnostic. Results: addicts have 88% alimentary problems, 88% sexual, 60% delictive and 32% antisocial behaviors. No addicts have less problems and the difference is statistically significant. Conclusion: prevalence of alimentary, sexual problems and antisocial and delictive behavior are more usual in addicts than in no addicts.

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549 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Nombres: Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain), José Luis DIÉGUEZ (Spain) & Félix LÓPEZ (Spain)

OBJECTIVES: To know the sexual violence, their frequency and characteristics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Descriptive, traverse study with a population reveille of universitarie students (5614), of 1º, 3º and 5º/6º course, of Vigo ´s University (Spain), thanks to investigation ´s plan conceded for aforementioned university. All made a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire. We made the analysis of data with SPSS 11/Windows.

RESULTS: The half age is 20.71 years old (SD= 2.61) and the 59.3% is woman. The 59.8% is making 1º (half age= 19.61 years; SD= 2.17), the 31.6% is making 3º (half age= 21.95 years old; SD= 2.08) and the 8.6% is making 5º/6º course (half age= 23.79 years old; SD= 2.61). 1938 people make Humanities ´ studies, 3548 make Sciencies ´ studies and 128 Fine Srts.

INDECENT ASSAULT: The 5.4% han been victims and there ´s siggnificant differences (p<.05) between girls and boys and among students of differents specialities.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT: The 6.14% han been victims and there ´s siggnificant differences (p<.05) between girls and boys, among the young of 1º, 3º and 5º/6º course and among students of differents specialities.

RAPE: The 1% have been victims and there isn't significant differences ( $p > .05$ ) between girls and boys, among the young of 1<sup>o</sup>, 3<sup>o</sup> and 5<sup>o</sup>/6<sup>o</sup> course and among students of different specialities. Others variables and significant differences are investigated and founded.

CONCLUSIONS: The Education for the Sexual Health is unique way for improving the quality of the sexual life of all people, specially of the more youngers. So, the Health's Agents can to decrease the sexual risks analysed, both the possible victims and the sexually aggressive persons.

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592 Titulo: BREAKING THE SILENCE: WOMEN'S ACCOUNTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN DATING RELATIONSHIPS IN INDONESIA

Endah AGUSTIANA (Indonesia/USA)

Research indicates that, in all cultures, a substantial number of women are coerced into unwanted sexual activity in intimate relationships either because of physical or verbal force or because the man simply proceeded without seeking consent. The World Health Organization (2002) reports that approximately one-third of girls worldwide experience sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lives. In Indonesia, the issue of sexual violence in intimate or dating relationships is still largely invisible. The value of virginity, religious beliefs, the stigma attached to unmarried women who are not virgins, and the high value of preserving family honor, all contribute to the existence of this phenomenon. Indonesian women, once trapped in sexual violence, can become highly dependent on their male partners. This dependency leads to a power disadvantage for women and has the potential of creating a higher risk of being trapped in further unwanted sexual activity with their male partners. The paper discusses the problem of sexual violence towards young women in dating relationships in Indonesia. The paper begins with brief information about the incidence of sexual violence. The paper moves on to the discussion concerning the causing factors and the devastating effects of sexual violence, and how women in dating relationships deal with sexual violence. Finally, the paper presents the preliminary research findings concerning how young women, within the Indonesian culture, respond to unwanted sexual advances, how attempts at sexual violence affect the relational interaction between the couples, and how Indonesian women disclose their experiences of sexual violence to others.

**enrique SARACHO**

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1140 Titulo: SEXUALITY AS A SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

Enrique Saracho (Spain)

La identidad no es más que el relato que nos hacemos de nosotros mismos Rosa Montero  
La misma persona que es capaz de ofrecer con seguridad información plausible sobre lo que ocurre en la superficie del planeta Marte es totalmente ignorante sobre lo que ocurre en la superficie de su rostro y precisa de una confirmación externa sobre lo adecuado de su aspecto cuando acude a un acto social.

Disponemos de mejores sistemas de referencia para conocer lo diferente o lejano que para conocer lo cercano o similar, esta es una de las grandes paradojas de la cognición humana. Nuestra forma de ser (pensar, sentir y actuar) como mujeres u hombres, adultos, jóvenes o niños, casados o solteros, padres o hijos, depende de sistemas de referencia simbólicos que nos preceden y han sido elaborados por el grupo social al que pertenecemos. Tal como si estuviéramos representando una obra de teatro nuestra interpretación viene perfectamente especificada por un guión que marca lo que se espera de nosotros como hombres y mujeres en cada escenario. Nuestro género es la primera y más importantes seña de identidad. Nuestro comportamiento sexual es una parte principal de nuestro repertorio de relaciones sociales.

Pero ¿quién escribe este guión? ¿Quién dicta las referencias necesarias que estructuran nuestro comportamiento sexual? ¿participan todos los individuos por igual en la definición de sus contenidos? ¿en función de qué intereses se redacta? ¿Cómo se puede cambiar?

Cada formación socioeconómica contiene en sí misma las pautas de este guión. Son diseñadas en función del sostenimiento de los intereses de los grupos sociales hegemónicos de cada lugar en cada periodo histórico.

Cualquier intervención profesional en el campo de la sexología que no parta del diagnóstico de la particular forma en que lo social condiciona la construcción de la subjetividad y particularmente de los roles asignados y asumidos de hombre y de mujer corre el riesgo de no propiciar verdaderas

transformaciones sino de contribuir a perpetuar los mismos estereotipos sexuales que pretende combatir.

La metodología de los ProCC, creada por la psicóloga social Mirtha Cucco, ofrece herramientas para este diagnóstico. Brinda elementos de análisis que permiten a los individuos la lectura crítica de contradicciones sociales que llevan interiorizadas y permite el rescate del protagonismo personal-social en la construcción de alternativas de cambio.

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**erick PESCADOR**

**No Informado**

662 titulo :Ulises Program: Diversity, Gender And Peaceful Spaces Educational Intervention With Adolescents

Erick PESCADOR ALBIACH (Spain)

In Spain, as in other countries, the violence exhibited by adolescent males (12 to 18) has become a serious problem. It is a male violence, an aggressive, driving, physical struggle based on power, intended to reinforce the identity of those exerting it and quite unfortunately acknowledged and praised by society (hero movies, advertisements, etc.). Adolescent males rely on this violence to define their identity according to the social-patriarchal-male model.

Our research studies clearly identify the following effects: high rate of failure in school, lack of motivation for achievement (especially in males), violent episodes, conflicts between students and against academic staff, between males, between ethnic groups, and even between females (imitating the male model of direct aggression).

At the CEGM, we are developing a global research and intervention program intended to avoid violence and create peaceful and respectful spaces in educational centers, based on the reacquisition of values and the respect for diversity. This research and intervention program, called Ulises (Ulysses), builds on the Arianne program, "Extending male and female horizons: Expressions of masculinities in adolescence" (1996-1998).

The Ulises program calls for a greater participation of all the parties involved so as to achieve durable changes: students, mothers and fathers (collaborating with academic staff), CEGM staff, and school teachers expressing an interest. The problem is analyzed with respect to causes, not just effects.

Keywords:

Masculinities

Adolescents

Violence

Gender

Diversity.

**ernesto r SALCEDO**

**No Informado**

819 Titulo : Abortion on Ciego de Avila Province. A socio - demographic study.

Ernesto R. Salcedo Rocha, Oreste Quintas Pérez.

The system of surveillance - action, carried out by multidisciplinary teams, making up the Municipal Commissions of Education and Sexual Orientation on Ciego de Avila Province, has decreased the health rise in women. The abortion rates by age groups has decreased from 12 to 19 years, and from 20 to 24 years of age; yet it has increased in the age groups 25- 29 and over 30. Such a tendency was determined as to prognosis and strategies for action, using the STEPWISE program of the Informatics Institute from Central University, Las Villas. Data of the series from 1983 - 2001 were processed, showing a significance level 0.05, and all models of assumptions were verified. These analyses have entitled us to make prognoses according to age, and carry through plans for action with a systemic approach. This study comprises an analysis by age groups as well as municipalities of the province.

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PONT BARCELÓ, Esteban . TEIXIDOR i FREIXA , Montserrat (ESPAÑA)

#### Background.

The AMAS Project came into being at the Santa Madrona University Nursing School of the "La Caixa" Foundation (affiliated the University of Barcelona) and is a typical example of this institution's type of work, characterised since its founding in 1917 by its a constant concern for health training and research at the service of to meet the needs of the local community. In line with this orientation, the AMAS Project. initiated in 1997, was conceived from its the start as a collection of research strategies oriented towards aimed at establishing a nucleus of shared thought on the personal and social repercussions of AIDS.

The Project conceives of views AIDS as a galaxy of phenomena making up the illness. The AMAS research strived to get closer to the global nature of the problem, avoiding straight-line thinking and taking on board complexity and disorder as part and parcel of the underlying problem. The study therefore had to be multidisciplinary, since such complexity cannot be handled exclusively by any one area of knowledge. Diverse positions provide different perceptions, and the application and combination of different perspectives reveal new nuances and unsuspected views in angles to the phenomena to be studied. under study.

At all times, the aim of the AMAS Project has been to contribute to an increased understanding of what we call "the AIDS Galaxy", by generating shared knowledge that will provide new elements in the fight against the phenomenon disease and stimulate fresh lines of inquiry.

Based on these principles, the objectives of the AMAS Project can be broken down into four main areas of concern:

- a) To debate Debating the AIDS problem with groups an people involved directly or indirectly.
- b) To generate Generating approaches to the social problem of AIDS viathrough successive agreements.
- c) To draw Drawing up a final document on AIDS and its social implications, as well as future strategies to confront it.
- d) To publicise Making the findings of the our work available to the general public in order, to increase knowledge on of AIDS and its implications and promote, while promoting a greater social awareness of the disease.

#### Methodology

The AMAS research is a qualitative study that uses an adaptation of the Delphi method. One fundamental research tool was the finding and creation of creating what we call an Experiential Group, made up of people who are characterised by belonging belong to one of the following groups:

(a) HIV carriers.

(b) Relatives and friends of HIV carriers.

(c) Health and social services staff who work with people affected by the HIV virus

People linked to associations and organisations organizations working in the AIDS' prevention of and assistance for people suffering from AIDS.

(d) The. Our research departs from the premise that HIV infection is far from just a health problem. We are faced with a subject including problem that has wide social, political, psychological, educational, ethical and, of course, health ramifications. That is why the question of AIDS does not only involve those people who suffer from it, those who live with them and those who treat them professionally. And that is also why the AMAS Project introduced another strategy, comprising —what we call the "Opinion Leader Group". AMAS Project AMAS' Opinion Leaders are people who, after being selected by the our Research Team, accept who agreed to take part in the Project, formulating each putting down his/her points of view views in writing and passing them on to the other their fellow Opinion Leaders and to the Experiential Group.

The Research Team conceived of the figure of Opinion Leader as a person of international prestige, connected to the worlds of science and culture—in the widest sense, an expert professional in his/her field in the widest sense,—and further characterized by widely recognised acknowledged human and intellectual qualities so that his/her voice is heard by throughout one or more important sectors, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. It was therefore deemed unnecessary for that the Opinion Leaders to be directly related to the AIDS issue. After a long probe, the Research Group was selected, and received the acceptance of the following people as be Opinion Leaders was received from the following people:

Mr. Carballo, Manuel.

Mr. Mendiluce, José María

Ms. Poletti, Rosette .

Mr. Ramonet, Ignacio

Once the Opinion Leaders' participation had been agreed upon, they received were supplied with all the Project information, as well as the first request for collaboration. The Research Team provided all the Opinion Leaders with a work folder containing a selection of documents relevant to

HIV-AIDS, as well as an up-to-date support bibliography. The aim of this material was to stimulate the Opinion Leaders and help them contemplate consider the issues,, drawing and draw up a first document that must reflect the Leaders' position reflecting their positions with regard to the following questions matters:

1. Aids and society. The social construction of the illness.

2. Aids and prevention. Active policies to confront the extension spread of the pandemic.

3. Aids and companions. Involvement with the people and groups affected by the illness.

Once the first four documents had been received, they were synthesised into a single one, which also included a new section prompted by the spontaneous comments from some Opinion Leaders.

This was called: HIV-AIDS - Beyond our borders: An international awareness. HIV-AIDS and emergency situations: The case of refugees.

The synthesised document, entitled LO-1, was reviewed by the Experiential Group, which proposed modifications as well as suggestions on other issues to be covered.

All this feedback was then passed back to the Opinion Leaders, with the aim of securing their ratification and/or modification of initial positions. A second document, LO-2, was then produced, and again studied by the Experiential Group. From their suggestions and comments, The Research Report was created and presented to all the Opinion Leaders and Experiential Group members at an AMAS Symposium (Barcelona, October 2002).

Findings.

The findings presented at the Resarch Report are the result of the individual and group work of the Opinion Leaders and Experiential Group on the four areas mentioned above, as indicated in the Final Research Report that we are presented at the 14th International AIDS Conference in Barcelona 2002 and at the AMAS Simposium.

Conclusions.

Our experiences and findings, as gathered during the AMAS Project, confirm the appropriate nature of the research strategy adopted, as well as the value of taking the debate and reflection on this issue beyond the sphere of those directly affected. AIDS is not a problem merely for those who suffer from the illness, but for all of us. Moreover, it should be emphasized that there are no "AIDS sufferers," just people with AIDS and, as a result, any approach to this issue must be made from a basic, humanist perspective. Likewise, the research already done opens doors to new lines of study and reflection for the future.

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**No Informado**

443 Titulo: SEXUAL ATTITUDES OF THE UNIVERSITARIE YOUNG BEARING IN MIND THEIR ORIGIN COUNTRY AND SEX

Esther CASTRO (Spain), José Luis DIÉGUEZ (Spain) and Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain)

OBJECTIVES: To know the sexual attitudes of the youth and to compare the sexual attitudes of differents groups. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Descriptive traverse study with a population reveille of universitarias students of 1º course: Spanish, Argentinian, Brazilian, Paraguayan, Mexican and Colombian universitarie students (1756). All made a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire with social and sexual attitudes variables (Sexual Opinion Survey-R). We made the analysis of data with SPSS 11/Windows. RESULTS: The half age is 19.98 years old and the 56.8% is woman (half age= 19.81; SD= 3.44) and the 43.2% is man (half age= 20.21 years old; SD= 2.95).

Spanish: half mark (SOS-R)= 36.49, SD= 8.63; Argentinian: half mark (SOS-R)= 30.61, SD= 8.63; Brazilian: half mark (SOS-R)= 34.66, SD= 8.56; Paraguayan: half mark (SOS-R)= 30.77, SD= 9.15; Mexican: half mark (SOS-R)= 29.72, SD= 9.22 and Colombian: half mark (SOS-R)= 32.40, SD= 8.47.

There is significant differences among the spanish, argentinian, brazilian, paraguayan, mexican and colombian´s youth ( $F = 26.166$ ;  $p = .000$ ) and too between the sexual attitudes of woman and man ( $p < .01$ ), of every one those countries. CONCLUSION: The universitarie students of differents countries and sex present significant differences in their sexual attitudes. Is necessary to make specifics interventions for modifications it.

There is a significant difference en the factor D (severe depression).

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478 Titulo: SEXUAL PRACTICES OF THE 478 Titulo: UNIVERSITARIE YOUNG BEARING IN MIND THEIR ORIGIN COUNTRY



Esther CASTRO (Spain), José Luis DIÉGUEZ (Spain) and Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain)

**OBJECTIVES:** To know and to compare the sexual behaviour of the youth. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Descriptive traverse study with a population reveille of universitarries students of 1° course: Spanish (300), Argentinian (280), Brazilian (323), Paraguayan (233), Mexican (307) and Colombian (313). All made a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire with social (age, sex and origin country) and sexual behaviours variables.

**RESULTS:** Spanish: half age: 19.46 years old and the 37% is man; Argentinian: half age: 20.96 years old and the 46.1% is man; Brazilian: half age: 19.75 years old and the 50.5% is man; Paraguayan: half age: 20.58 years old and the 37.8% is man; Mexican: half age: 19.42 years old and the 37.1% is man and Colombian: half age: 19.94 years old and the 49.8% is man. We found significant differences in the sexual behaviour of spanish, argentinian, brazilian, paraguayan, mexican and colombian young in: - to have made some sexual behaviour ( $X^2= 37.953$ ;  $p= .009$ ), the first coitus age ( $X^2= 43.412$ ;  $p= .009$ ), their motivation ( $X^2= 623.591$ ;  $p= .000$ ), and the feeling generated ( $X^2= 64.417$ ;  $p= .000$ ), to use some contraceptive in the first coitus ( $X^2= 56.073$ ;  $p= .000$ ) and the type of method used ( $X^2= 114.459$ ;  $p= .000$ ); - the coital frequency ( $X^2= 58.750$ ;  $p= .000$ ) and the number of sexual couples in the last year ( $X^2= 46.066$ ;  $p= .121$ ); - and the type od birth control method used now ( $X^2= 949.651$ ;  $p= .000$ ). **CONCLUSION:** The young of differents communities have differents sexual behaviours. Is necessary to improve the strategies intervention, for the promotion of health and sexual risk prevention among young people, bearing in mind their social differences. There is a significant difference en the factor D (severe depression).

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719 Titulo: SEXUAL PRACTICES OF THE UNIVERSITARIE YOUNG BEARING IN MIND THEIR ORIGIN COUNTRY

Nombres: Esther CASTRO (Spain), José Luis DIÉGUEZ (Spain) and Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain)

Resumen: **OBJECTIVES:** To know and to compare the sexual behaviour of the youth.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Descriptive traverse study with a population reveille of universitarries students of 1° course: Spanish (300), Argentinian (280), Brazilian (323), Paraguayan (233), Mexican (307) and Colombian (313). All made a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire with social (age, sex and origin country) and sexual behaviours variables.

**RESULTS:** Spanish: half age: 19.46 years old and the 37% is man; Argentinian: half age: 20.96 years old and the 46.1% is man; Brazilian: half age: 19.75 years old and the 50.5% is man; Paraguayan: half age: 20.58 years old and the 37.8% is man; Mexican: half age: 19.42 years old and the 37.1% is man and Colombian: half age: 19.94 years old and the 49.8% is man.

We found significant differences in the sexual behaviour of spanish, argentinian, brazilian, paraguayan, mexican and colombian young in:

to have made some sexual behaviour ( $X^2= 37.953$ ;  $p= .009$ ), the first coitus age ( $X^2= 43.412$ ;  $p= .009$ ), their motivation ( $X^2= 623.591$ ;  $p= .000$ ), and the feeling generated ( $X^2= 64.417$ ;  $p= .000$ ),

to use some contraceptive in the first coitus ( $X^2= 56.073$ ;  $p= .000$ ) and the type of method used ( $X^2= 114.459$ ;  $p= .000$ );

the coital frequency ( $X^2= 58.750$ ;  $p= .000$ ) and the number of sexual couples in the last year ( $X^2= 46.066$ ;  $p= .121$ );

- and the type od birth control method used now ( $X^2= 949.651$ ;  $p= .000$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** The young of differents communities have differents sexual behaviours. Is necessary to improve the strategies intervention, for the promotion of health and sexual risk prevention among young people, bearing in mind their social differences.

There is a significant difference en the factor D (severe depression).

Curriculum: Esther CASTRO. Psychopedagogy. Xunta of Galician Extraordinary Premium of End of Career. She is grant woman, student of Psychology and of 3° cycle in the Sciences of Education Faculty (Vigo´s University), in Spain. She participated in the publication of some reports in national and international congresses in relation to the sexuality.

José Luis DIÉGUEZ. Psychology, Psychopedagogy and student of 3° cycle in the Sciences of Education Faculty (Vigo's University). He took part in the publication of chapters, scientifics articles and reports in national and international congresses, in relation to reproductive and sexual health.

Encarnación SUEIRO. Psychology PhD, Graduate in Pedagogy and Sexual Education´s Monitor. He works as psychologist in a Family Planning Center and as teacher of the "Promotion of affective, social and sexual development", in Vigo´s University. She took part in the publication of some books, chapters and scientifics articles, in spanish and in english language, and reports in national

and international congresses, in relation to reproductive and sexual health.

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518 BREAKING GROUND. THIRTY YEARS OF SEX EDUCATION IN MEXICO.

Nombres: Esther CORONA (Mexico)

Edna BROSTEIN(Mexico)

Resumen: On November 1972, thirty years ago, a group of distinguished Mexican professionals drafted and signed the Constitutive Charter of the first Mexican institution exclusively devoted to the promotion and implementation of sex education. The ASOCIACIÓN MEXICANA DE EDUCACIÓN SEXUAL (AMES) (Mexican Association for Sex Education) was thus born. This landmark event took place in a country very different to present day Mexico. A country where the mere idea of a group of people advocating, lecturing, organizing workshops and training specialists on sexuality, was considered simply non-feasible besides being a risky business. Moreover, the motives and even the moral character of the founding members were often questioned, implying that anyone willing to work in this area must either be a pervert or sexually frustrated.

In spite of this environment, wind of change were blowing and AMES was able to be a major participant in the changes that, regarding sexuality, Mexico underwent in that period.

This paper will analyze Mexico's changing environment and how it has facilitated or hindered the development of comprehensive sex education. It will also examine the role of NGO.s, particularly of AMES as well as the involvement of governmental action. Furthermore, the presentation will explore the implications of current social policies regarding sex education and sexual health specially in view of a context where international influences play a major role in determining local policies and attitudes.

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519 SEXOLOGY. A DISCIPLINE IN SEARCH OF IDENTITY.

Nombres: Esther CORONA (Mexico)

Eusebio RUBIO (Mexico)

Resumen: Sexology is slowly emerging as a professional field. However it is still not clear, particularly for those outside the field, who we are or what we do. Social scientists tend to regard sexology as a reductionist and purely biomedical field whilst physicians and clinicians, sometimes tend to think that socially-oriented sexologists and educators do not delve in hard science and therefore are second-rate scientists.

These tensions are very visible in the literature and the structure of different scientific meetings and are particularly present in our own World Association of Sexology.

This paper will analyze how sexology has changed its meaning and how it has been reflected in the work of influential authors. It will also examine how, in many cases, sexologists themselves have proposed actions which isolate the field instead of expanding it.

This paper will endeavour to examine the difficult marriage between those espousing these different views and will try to suggest ways in which this contradiction may be resolved.

Curriculum: Esther Corona.

Mexican, Clinical Psychologist by training, has worked in what is now called sexual and reproductive health and gender for over 30 years. Founder (1972) and President of the Asociación Mexicana de Educación Sexual, the first Mexican NGO in the sex education field. Esther Corona has worked in the design, implementation and evaluation of sex education programmes and projects all over Latin America. She is currently member of the Executive Committee of WAS where she holds the office of Secretary for the Americas. She is also Immediate -Past-President of FLASSES (Latin American Federation of Sexology and Sex Education Societies). Esther Corona was awarded in 1997 the Gold Medal by the World Association of Sexology (WAS) for her contributions to the field of human sexuality. Her current work is centered around the political implications of sex education and the effect of specific and public policies on the availability of educational and health sexual and reproductive health services in Latin America. Consultant to many international organizations such as UNFPA; PAHO/OMS, UNESCO among others.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English  
Topico: Sexuality development and Human Rights  
Slide:  
Overhead: No  
VCR: No  
Datashow: Yes  
Others: No

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1120 Titulo :POLICY DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENTS FOR ADVOCACY,PROMOTION AND EDUCATION

Esther Corona (Mexico)

**etty danino RASHTY**

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401 Titulo: COUPLE DIALOGICAL RELATIONSHIP, CREATIVITY AND EROTICISM. PRESPECTIVE ON HUMAN SEXUALITY.

Etty DANINO-RASHTY (ISRAEL)

This is an abstract of a doctorate thesis which is in the process of completion. The research deals with the connection between the couples' dialogical relationship and the sexual drive and creativity characterizing their personal lives.

The research gives a phenomenal account of 20 couples, who are having preserved, pseudo-mutual relations, in which there is a lack of sex, contact, and creativity in many aspects. We found that couples, who do not have healthy dialogical relations, develop various sexual difficulties such as: loss of libido, lack of passion, lack of eroticism and tenderness in their relations, and little, if any sexual activity. We found that couples who rarely express their eroticism and sexual drive, report feelings of depression and emptiness. They often report a life-style that follows a set pattern that is predictable, lacking of spontaneity, vitality, pleasure and creativity. The research makes theoretical and clinical conceptualization and extension of:

Dialogical relationships in comparison to pseudo mutual relationships. Sexual drive and creativity as they appear in the couples' life stories.

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701 VARDENAFIL IMPROVED ERECTILE FUNCTION IN A 3-MONTH, OPEN LABEL STUDY IN MEXICO

E Rubio<sup>1</sup>, M Sotomayor<sup>2</sup>, R Tapia<sup>3</sup>, M Telich<sup>4</sup>, A Torres<sup>5</sup>, G Gonzalez<sup>5</sup>, and et al, for the SPICE study group.

1 AMSSAC, 2 Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición, 3CMN SXXI, 4 Hospital Angeles, 5Bayer, 1,2,3,4,5Mexico City, Mexico.

Vardenafil, a potent and highly selective PDE5 inhibitor, has been extensively studied in global multicenter trials. This first country-specific trial to be reported, evaluated the efficacy and safety of the highest dose, 20 mg, in men with erectile dysfunction (ED) in Mexico. Men with ED of more than 6 months took vardenafil 20 mg as needed in a 12-week open-label study. Patients with ED resulting from diabetes and prostatectomy were excluded. Out of 177 men valid for safety, 176 constituted the intent to treat population and 160 completed the 3 month study period. Baseline mean

of the IIEF Erectile Function domain score was  $14.8 \pm 5.6$  (SD), (moderate ED) which improved with treatment to  $25.5 \pm 5.3$  (near normal erectile function) at the end of study. Mean baseline success rate of maintaining erections was only  $17.3 \pm 24.3$  %; after 3 months, this had increased to  $80.5 \pm 31.7$ %. Average satisfaction rate of the hardness of erections rose from  $7.7 \pm 16.5$ % at baseline to an average of  $73.6 \pm 35.9$ %. All increases were statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). The proportion of men who reported improved erections (GAQ) was 93% at 3 months. Only three men dropped out due to adverse events. The most common adverse events were headache, flushing, rhinitis, and

dyspepsia although none were severe. Two serious adverse events occurred which were not drug-related. In conclusion, vardenafil 20 mg improved erectile function, intercourse completion rate and patient satisfaction with hardness and was well-tolerated.

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725 USING DOMINATRIX ROLE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Eva Norvind (USA).

This presentation will discuss the use of the dominatrix role in which a woman takes erotic charge of a situation with her partner. We will examine the "inner dominatrix" as a means of expression in a variety of personal situations.

Accessing this aspect of ones persona has been a useful tool in the treatment of women who have been sexually abused.

Positive results have also been seen with women who have not been abused but who have problems asserting themselves and expressing their sexual/emotional needs. In some cases, religious upbringing has contributed to the blocking of erotic pleasure. The dominatrix role can either help unblock or enforce one's wish to remain celibate while still allowing the erotic energy to be present. Case studies will be discussed.

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259 Sexual Materialism and Adolescent Sexual Behaviors

Evelyn Eisenstein (Brazil) & G. Cajetan Luna (USA)

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and new technology have forced a change in the way youths express their sexualities. Personally meaningful sexuality has been lost as a consequence of institutionalized religious,

social and cultural taboos, misdirected health education messages, gender health inequities, youth-targetted sexual marketing, and associated "sexual materialism."

Three central questions are explored. How has an HIV-influenced worldview, characterized by fear of Infection combined with other related social and technological factors influenced youth behavior and sexual relationship patterns? What are the consequences of social and sexual distancing and isolation and alienation upon healthy youth development? Have sexual behaviors lost their essential components and been replaced by mechanical, alienating forms of sexual materialism? The affects of unemployment, violence, poverty and social deprivation are identified as being especially significant in a fast changing, technology-driven world, where sex is used as a tool for upward social mobility or as a commodity. Youth seldom employ their sexuality as a means to an end (life purpose), but instead as an end in itself (immediate gratification). Healthy sexual activities, characterized by interpersonal and sexual bonding, and passion and pleasure, are discussed as particularly constructive experiences making life meaningful, and when engaged in responsibly are self-actualizing human rights. Unless sexual materialism is understood and sexual alienation is addressed, consequences

including violence, social isolation, and psychological problems among youth and young adults will increase. Technology when affordable and available in the developed and developing worlds, can promote access and availability of health care services for adolescents, provide an inexpensive venue for dialogue and information exchange, and serve in advocacy and vigilance of adolescent health and human rights on the international scale. However, the development of interpersonal skills necessary for the establishment of healthy sexual relationships is best accomplished in local communities.

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019 USE OF HYPNOSIS IN THE TREATMENT OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Evelyne Sara SCHREIER – Ph.D

Abstract of the presentation for :  
? The World Congress of Sexology Cuba March 2003

Ref. 143

TITLE : USE OF HYPNOSIS IN THE TREATMENT  
OF PSYCHOGENIC SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS

(Video presentation)

maintained by « negative self hypnosis »

After a brief presentation of the advantages of « Milton Erickson Hypnosis » in the treatment of « Psychogenic sexual dysfunctions », I will discuss the concept of the « Negative Self Hypnosis » (NSH) cycle, which perpetuates these difficulties.

A man having erectile problems, often engages in negative self talk, which go with mental images of repeated failures, which in turn reinforce the outward symptom.

Presenting case studies, I will explain how and when to use hypnosis.

The suggestions offered during sessions are not arbitrary and stem from the patients values and preferences. They are always based on what they express to me before hypnosis.

It should be emphasized that the therapist should be well trained in clinical hypnosis as well as sexotherapy.

The goal is : through hypnosis the patient learns to change the « NSH » cycle into a positive one. This process leads into a positive self hypnosis as a post hypnosis suggestion of the therapist, which in turn leads to resolution of the problem, enhances sexual capacities, and a better use of personal resources.

Once they take control of what they say to themselves and of the self defeating images, with a growth of self confidence, the process of recovery and cure take hold rapidly.

Regarding sexual enrichment, positive self hypnosis also provides a tool for the « letting go » so necessary for enjoyable sex.

5 WORDS :

Milton Erickson Hypnosis

Psychogenic Sexual dysfunctions

Hypnosis techniques

Premature ejaculation

Erectile difficulties

I will need video material to project a video cassette of my work.

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260 Titulo : SEXUALITY, CONTRACEPTION AND ABORTION IN THE NETHERLANDS

Eylard VAN HALL (The Netherlands)

In the last three decades of the 20th century a process of social and cultural change took place in The Netherlands, that profoundly affected family life, sexuality and contraceptive use. As far as the latter is concerned, two aspects of this process should be emphasized: First, the strong economic growth in The Netherlands leading to the formation of a welfare state with an extended system of social security arrangements, along with the growing influence of the mass media, affected ordinary people's lives and ways of thinking, including a combination of tolerance and a sense of responsibility for others. Both characteristics are essential for a proper understanding of the ways sexuality and family planning were dealt with, publicly as well as individually, once the taboos that had surrounded these issues were broken. Tolerance led to the belief that people should be allowed to choose for themselves whether and when to have children and whether and how to engage in sexual relationships. Second, this change in (sexual) behaviour did not result in an increased and sustained high frequency of adolescent pregnancies and abortions, as feared by some culture pessimists, on the contrary. As a consequence of this change in social attitudes toward sexuality and birth control, the knowledge about and availability of reliable methods of contraception greatly improved. This change in attitudes within Dutch society resulted in a steadily growing and widespread network of counseling bureaus across the country providing guidance and referrals to anyone in need of assistance with problems related to sexuality and/or birth

control. As a result of these developments Holland acquired international fame by achieving the lowest unwanted pregnancy and abortion rates in the world. In the early nineties, the overall unwanted pregnancy rate was only one in every ten pregnancies while an annual teenage abortion rate of 5 per 1000 girls. Unfortunately, according to a recent report published by StiSAN, abortion rates have risen from 5.5 per 1000 women (age 15-45) in 1992 to 8 in 2000, an increase of 45 % in 8 years. Although this increase is in great part caused by the growth of immigrant population, which for various reasons is at higher risk with respect to the occurrence of unwanted pregnancy, it cannot be denied that the rise is also observed in teenagers and that a certain amount of indifference and complacency, at both the public and individual level, is also to be blamed for this unfortunate development. Finally, the increasing market-orientation of government policies over the last 8 years has resulted in the gradual abolition of subsidy for the earlier mentioned counseling centers. As the abortion rate within a community is to be considered as an indicator of sexual health, we must ascertain that sexual health is deteriorating in our country. The Dutch abortion clinics have started taking over the counseling tasks of the Rutgers Houses and are now in the process of transformation into new centers for reproductive and sexual health, where in addition to abortion services, women and men will be offered information and counseling for contraception, sexual problems and sexually transmitted diseases. We do hope that this integrated approach will help reducing again the abortion rates.

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#### 539 STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS IN SEXUAL THERAPY

Ezequiel López Peralta (Argentina)

Sexual therapy is, characteristically, focalized, practical, brief, and rationally planned. It makes use of specific resources, which are rationally organized into a therapeutic structure, with partial and final objectives. However, clinical situations often surprise and deconstruct the sexual therapist, creating the need to count on psychotherapeutic strategies that enable the continuity and efficient development of the initial therapeutic format. The Strategic Model of Systemic Therapy provides us with some psychotherapeutic tools that can be useful for the clinical sexologist. Paradoxical interventions, positive connotation, therapeutic challenge, redefinition of the problem, strategic alliances, among others, are interventions that can benefit the expert and his client in different situations of frequent occurrence within clinical sexology. These strategies will be described briefly, explaining, by means of clinical cases their possible applications and results, indications and contraindications.

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545 MAIN CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THE WEB SITE 8220; APRENDOSEXO.COM 8221;  
Nombres: Ezequiel López Peralta (Argentina)

Some conclusions obtained from the sexual education web site [www.aprendosexo.com](http://www.aprendosexo.com). Inaugurated in August 2002, will be presented. The information which will be highlighted includes the results of the main opinion polls answered by the registered users of the site, the main interest consultation forums, the most commonly expressed concerns, and the particular features of the average visitor, considering age and gender variables.

Taking into account the fact that, on average, more than 500 people visit the site daily, these results can be considered representative of the thoughts of the internet users, thus being relevant to ascertain their main sexual interests, enquiries and concerns.

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649 Titulo : Can Gynecologists be Consulted on Sexuality and Sexual Health Issues?

Faysal el-Kak, Afamia Kaddur, Rozzet Jurdi, Huda Zurayk Faculty of Health Sciences, American University of Beirut POBOX: 11-0236, Beirut, Lebanon

Aim: Gynecologists are considered as the main providers that are consulted on issues related to women's sexuality and sexual health. The aim of this study is to explore the provider's perception and experience regarding women's consultations on sexuality, the groups of women seeking



consultations, sexual issues raised, women's attitudes and comfort, and the management skills of the providers.

**Methodology:** This is a cross sectional survey of 289 gynecologists randomly selected from all gynecologists in Lebanon. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews using a semi-structured questionnaire.

**Results:** Our results revealed that married women outside pregnancy are most likely to consult on sexuality (mean=1.14), followed by unmarried, menopausal, and pregnant. The most recurring consultation was dyspareunia, followed by loss of sexual pleasure and anorgasmia.

Regarding management skills of the providers, around 80% of the providers believe that they can effectively manage the sexuality problem raised, while others prefer to refer the women with certain conditions to psychiatrists. Most providers felt comfortable dealing with sexuality consultation, significantly more due to experience than to training, though around half of them did not see a strong correlation between reproductive and sexual health.

The majority of the providers depend on scientific resources to improve knowledge and skills in view of their lack of access to sexuality and sexology congresses.

**Conclusion:** Gynecologists as the prime consultants on various sexuality issues and in view of inadequate formal training in sexology, their inaccurate perceptions of reproductive and sexual health, and their inability to attend specialized meetings, are in need for better postgraduate training, continuous medical education activities, and access to congress resources.

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387 Titulo: COMMUNICATION, SEXUALITY, COMUNITY: AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL OF SEXUAL EDUCATION

Felicitas VALDIVIA (México), Marcela AGUILAR (México), Eduardo MICHEL (México), Francisco PÉREZ (México), Claudia SÁNCHEZ (México), Araceli PRIETO (México)

When we talk about designing alternative models of sexual education, what do we understand as alternative? Under what criteria? . Undoubtedly, we can't disconnect sexual education from other aspects of the personality and the society. Every project that pretends to be an approach to this topic should consider the integral context which people are involved, so the interventions can be adjusted to their real needs. What would be the elements of a sexual education project conceived as alternative and applied to this historical moment? The poster deepens into these reflections by proposing an alternative model of sexual education based on the promotion of communication and the community development.

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**felipe enio ROBAS**

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823 Titulo : The Educative Project of the University Students Brigade: An Alternative for Health and Sexual Education.

Felipe Enio ROBAS DÍAZ, Lourdes GAN FAT, Dayamis MALDONADO GAN,

Aracelys MARTÍNEZ ABRAHAM.

This work deals about a problem that is presented in an international scale the integral education of the new generation. This requires a solid intellectual, physical, aesthetic, moral, political, laboral, patriotic and sexual preparation, among others.

For the achievement of this social objective given to the up to date school, a pedagogical model is presented, for the process of establishing the educative project of the year in the university students brigade, to which is derived its correspondent methodology.

Apart from that, in this project all the potentialities and educative necessities of the students and the pedagogical staff are taken into account, it is pointed out in the education for health and sexuality; This does not mean that the isolated treatment of the problem is carried out, on the contrary, its relation with the others is taken into account.

The new conception is in correspondance with the changes demanded by the processes that are carried out in this teaching; this means that the project contributes in a better way to the preparation of the student in the 1st year of the career; for their future professional labour.

For the development of it, some methods and techniques of investigation were used, such as: analysis - synthesis, interview, inquires, observation, etc.

This project was applied in Exactly Science Faculty. This one belongs to the Mathematics specialist. The results obtained with its application provide the quality of the strategy planned, demonstrated

by the changes observed in the students.

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#### 004 INTERNATIONALISM – MULTICULTURALITY

This paper tries to show as a great part of the dynamic change of international reality, how the impact of mass media and indirect personal experiences imported from abroad still miss leads the sandwich and youth generations toward imitations from facts and deeds coming from other cultures.

I.e. Former and nowadays Hustler Penthouse, Play boy magazine issues, TV films and the Internet paraphernalia influences the language and even body language. Even the "traitorous" – translated works from other areas of the world as Tao, Feng Shui, Qi and Tantrabooks and their follow – up build-up a partial grasping of Far "Eastern" Asian vital energy doctrines, without the anthropological scope sexual behaviour has been changed also through mobility, in a approach of a real world traveller, nor a travel holic, neither & simple tourist view I try to analyze some aspects as: paedophilia, children pornography, migration even debauchery.

Fear from some conservative institutions and "old fashioned" people in front of "privileged" multicultural layers regarding them as a new enemy of status Quo

The hinderniss of not having common languages to intercommunicate.

Goods and shortages of Internet, new addiction: tricks and risks.

Hid dences: raves and heavy music, do they really give liberty?

The dialectical need of openness and control in this time and some New Age proposals for the path of a people to people grassroots relationship toward a less injustice world society and an increased equality and lucid sexual behaviour of present and future generations.

I.e. Huehuelayati, Tamera, Unesco-Clubs, Zegg.

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#### 475 Titulo: THE DEVELOPMENT OF OPIATE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS'SEXUAL DISORDERS AS A FUNCTION OF MEDICINE TREATMENT AND ABSTINENCE

Medárd Ferenc, KEREKES, M.D. (Hungary)

In an 8-month period (January 2002-August 2002) 231 opiate -dependent patients were treated by us at Drug Treatment Centre in Budapest. Aged 20-38, 182 male (79%) and 48 female (21%), 198 heroin-addict (86%) and 33 poppy-tea consumer (14%) patients. Among these patients 47 (20,34%)-29 males and 18 females- indicated definite sexual problems and disorders like: decrease or loss of libido, anorgasmia, frigidity, impotence, lack of sexual hunger with maintained potence, ejaculatio retardata. We followed the formation of sexual disorders in respect of medicine treatment and abstinence. In order to reach abstinence and to consolidate condition we used Clonazepam as a base medicine (Rivotril by Roche, 12-4 mg per day with decreasing doses). In case of patients producing definite anxiety, disturbance or depressive syndrome we also applied anxiolytics, anti-depressants. We have found that medical treatment-caused abstinence influenced very effectively the sexual disorders: in case of 40 (85%) of our patients sexual problems decreased radically or disappeared mostly after 5-6, in typical cases after 3-4 weeks of treatment. In case of those patients (32-68%)who showed lasting abstinence (at least3 months)sexual problems did not appear again. Accordingly, the frequent sexual problems and disorders among opiate -dependants showed excellent inclination to recovery with the help of medicine-treatment and have beneficial prognosis.

**fernando g GONZALEZ**

**No Informado**

#### 721 PREFERENCIAS Y PRACTICAS SEXUALES DEL CLIENTE MASCULINO DE LA PROSTITUCION FEMENINA EN BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA

Fernando G. González González \* (Colombia)

Luz Myriam Palacios Rico \*\* (Colombia)

Universidad Católica de Colombia, Facultad de Psicología

El estudio describe las preferencias y prácticas sexuales del cliente masculino de la prostitución femenina en Bogotá - Colombia, para aportar elementos en el diseño e implantación de programas en salud sexual y reproductiva dirigidos a esta población. Se elaboró y validó una encuesta de 43

ítems aplicada a una muestra no probabilística de 110 hombres voluntarios clientes de trabajadoras sexuales (T.S.) entre 18 y 67 años de edad, media de 30 años (S = 8.4 años); Los datos se analizaron mediante estudio descriptivo y de asociación. Se encontró que: 1) uno de cada tres de los encuestados se inició sexualmente con una T.S. de manera voluntaria, todos declararon ser heterosexuales; 2) no existe notable variación en las prácticas con T.S. y otras compañeras, a excepción de las prácticas de sexo anal realizadas en mayor proporción con T.S. (49.1%) y las prácticas autoeróticas de más frecuente presencia con compañeras sexuales no T.S.; 3) las preferencias sexuales de estos hombres revela una sexualidad sin mayores matices y analfabetismo erótico, sin embargo son hombres que quieren hacer cumplir sus gustos y deseos sexuales, esa quizás es su fantasía; 4) contrario a otras lecturas desde las T.S. y del imaginario social en el que se magnifica el servicio sexual como benéfico y casi social, los clientes encuestados como fuente directa no manifiestan una mayor satisfacción por éste y creen posible prescindir de dichos servicios. 5) el 51.8% de los participantes frecuentan una vez al año a las T.S., 39.1% asiste una vez al mes, y sólo un 5.5% presenta una frecuencia alta (una vez por semana); 6) al 35.5% no le gusta utilizar algún objeto durante la relación sexual con una T.S., y el 56.4% no expresan comportamientos o variaciones en los mismos con la T.S., la variación en el repertorio de prácticas sexuales aumenta con el estrato socioeconómico del establecimiento; por último, 7) el 74.5% consumen sustancias psicoactivas y el 71.8% ingiere alcohol en sus encuentros sexuales con las T.S.

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1141 Titulo : WAS PRESIDENCIAL PERIOD 1985-1989

Fernando Jose Bianco (Venezuela)

I was the fourth President .

Remember Forleo (1978-79), Alvarez (elected in December of 1979 and destitute in September of 1980), Tordjman ( in charge from sep 1980 to june of 1981, elected in june of 1981 lasted to 1985)

I was elected in New Delhi, India during the VIII World Congress of Sexology.

I most say that my election was the consequence of a constant and loyal behavior on behave of WAS.

I was elected member of the Advisory Committee of WAS in Rome when we founded

WAS.(1978-81) after that I was elected Secretary General Treasure (1981- 85)

As a member of the WAS Advisory Committee I took the responsibility of opening the destitution process of Dr Alvarez after many complaint appear in the international ground related of the mismanaged of the IV World Congress held in Mexico on Dec of 1979.

As Secretary General/Treasures of WAS I took the necessary measures in order to give the different roles that such position has it meant to free the Association from the intension of control that a so called Executive Secretary want to have. The first Statute and By low modification was presented during the VI World Congress of Sexology held in Washington DC in 1983.

During my Presidency I gave strength to the Association, made a Diagnostic Manual for Sexual Disorder Proposal and was able to motive many National Association to become member of WAS.

I have the possibility of incorporate to WAS many Latin-American Sexological Societies during my years as Secretary General/ Treasure and after from my Presidential post.

Incidentally I was President of WAS and President of FLASSES at the same time for a year o so.

I Was Elected President of Federacion Latinoamericana de Sociedades de Sexologia y Educacion Sexual FLASSES in Lima, Peru in 1984 for two years until 1986.

That allowed me to help the development of Latin-American Sexology in a great deal.

I most say that my mayor contribution was to give to WAS identity, organization, procedures and leadership.

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1145 Titulo : DIAGNOSTIC MANUAL IN MEDICAL SEXOLOGY

Fernando Jose Bianco (Venezuela)

Diagnostic Manual in Medical Sexology (Sexual Medicine)

A 4 hours Workshop  
Methodology. Theoretical and Case study  
Taking as a Frame of Reference the Definition and Concept of Sexology  
The Conceptualization of Pathology in Sexology is approach.  
From there a Nosological Classification of the different Pathology in  
Sexology are described  
After that a Diagnostic Methodology is presented which is illustrated with several  
Clinical Cases.  
The Workshop will give a Clinical Methodology to the participant which will help him/her  
considerably in his/her clinical practice.

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1163 Titulo: THEORY OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SEXUAL VARIANT.STATE OF THE ART

Fernando Jose Bianco (Venezuela)

Theory of the Physiological Sexual Variant. State of the Art

Magistral Conference. 20 minutes.

Since 1972 we has researching in the Sexological field.  
At the beginning at the Sexual Function Level after that at the Gender Level, it allow us to  
conceptualized Sexology in 1982.  
Several year letter and after review over a fourth thousand Clinical Cases a Theory to explain  
Sexological phenome na was completed and presented at the IX World Sexological  
Congress, Caracas 1989.  
Further conceptual aspects has been developed in order to explain the He/She phenomena and the  
couple sexual function speed during the sexual encounter.  
The male refractory phase during the post orgasmic period is analyzed within the frame work of the  
Sexual Variant Theory.

**filomena ALVIGGI**

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426 Titulo:THE SYMBOLISM OF SEXUAL IDENTITY

Filomena ALVIGGI (Italy)

To hide own figure under an enourmous coat of fat or eliminate shapes throught a compulsory  
fasting (anorrexia), or nullify our emotions with alcool abuse are only some examples of how  
women try to destroy their sexual and psychological identity.  
In a certain moment of their development they, deliberately, have chosen to trasform their body or  
mind in something completly different, something that does not trasmit any sexual or emotional  
message. In reality the message seems to be " I am not a sexual or emotional body, but only a body  
without any meening. It represents a way to defend themselves from desire, grief,fear,emotions .  
The final result is the refusal of feminine identity. But living life renouncing to your psicogical and  
sexual identity means to suffer a very big deprivation and also it means that the instruments to  
manage own life in a successful way are very poor.  
How to help this women in rebuilding their losed identity like female?. Speaking to them with the  
language of simbols. Using tales, legends, myths or popular belief it makes possible to communicate  
directly with the unconscious. The meanings of simbols arrives directly to the emotional brain and it  
does not need to be trasnslated in something different . It is immediately perceptible and it can be  
elaborated as soon person is avalaible to do it.

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365 MEDICINE AND TRANSGENDERISM: CONTROVERSY AND PARADIGMATIC SHIFTS

Francisco ALLEN GOMES (Portugal)

The 21th Volume of Review of Psychiatry, organized by Billy E. Jones & Marjorie J. Hill and entitled "Mental Health Issues in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Communities, brought about the following remarks, by the editors of the Reviews of Psychiatric Series: "In this book, traditional notions are contrasted with newer thinking about gender role and sexual orientation, considering these issues as we continue to try to differentiate the wide range of human diversity from what we classify as illness." This may be considered as a signal of paradigmatic changes in the near future: (1) Transvestic Fetishism: DSM-IV classifies as paraphilia the sexual arousal resulting from cross-dressing and restricts this condition to heterosexual males. But the cross-dresser component becomes visible around eight years of age, without the erotic component yet. The fetishistic period weakens as time goes by and the evolution tends to dual-role transvestim, transgenderist ou transsexual. On the other hand, at least 9% of transvestics have a clear homossexual component. So, the paradigmatic shift must occur towards deparatologization. (2) Transsexualism: the concept of transexuality has been substituted for Gender Identity Disorder, since 1987 (DSM-III-R). Untill now the paradigm has been the detranssexualization by means of sex change. The paradigmatic shift makes non-obligatory the genital intervention, allowing the expression of new identities: the transexual male and the transexual female (3) With the intersex the new guidelines emphazise the role of prenatal androgenization and discard early surgical interventions. The current controversy, based on the conceptions of Anne Fausto-Sterling (The five sexes) and the ISNA perspectives, lies in considering the intersex as either normal or pathological conditions.

Key Wors: Transvestic fetishism, Transsexualism, Intersex, Transexual man, Transexual woman.

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#### 558 PATIENT AND PARTNERS SATISFACTION WITH SILDENAFIL, IN MEN WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION WHO PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED OTHER TREATMENT OPTIONS

Autores> Francisco Brotons (España); Cristina Fernández-Micheltoarena (España); Jose M. Pomerol (España); Carmen San Isidro (España); Javier Rejas (España) y Gema Palacios (España)

Resumen:OBJECTIVES: To assess patient and partner satisfaction with sildenafil and compare this with their satisfaction with other therapeutic options. METHODS: The study (open-label and multicenter) included 327 male outpatients with erectile dysfunction from Primary Health Centers and Andrology Services from Spain, previously treated with other alternatives (intracavernous injections, sublingual apomorphine, psychotherapy, hormone therapy). The patients were treated with sildenafil over a period of twelve weeks. The EDITS questionnaire was used to assess the satisfaction of the patient and their partners at baseline visit and after treatment. RESULTS: The mean score of EDITS questionnaire at baseline visit and after sildenafil treatment was 43,8% vs 79,0% respectively for patients ( $p<0,0001$ ), and 43,6% vs 80,3% respectively for partners ( $p<0,0001$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Sildenafil significantly improved patients and partners satisfaction in men with erectile dysfunction who previously received other treatment options.

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528 Title: Use of clitoriod stimulating gels and the 'eros device" in the treatment of orgasmic dysfunction

Author: Francisco Cabello Santamaría. E-mail: fcabello@iasexologia.com

Since1986, in the Andaluz Institute of Sexology (IASP), we have been working on an investigation line related to female sexual response. Our first investigations and publications were meant to deepen our knowledge about female ejaculation and question de various myths related to it. Later, we moved on to study and offer new data about vaginal lubrication fisyology. More recently, we have been studying the corelation between testosterone levels and the emition of genital fluids. Our current investigations are trying to study the use of clitoriod stimulating gels and the "eros device" in the treatment of orgasmic dysfunction. At present, the number of cases studied is yet small to reach clear cut conclusions but, according to our preliminary data, we think that neither the "eros device" nor the stimulating gels are being useful for anything else than stimulating women to self-stimulate themselves, offering little or no advantage over traditional manual self-stimulation. The use of a gel, composed of 1 -Arginina and menthol, only improves the response in a 2% of the

cases studied and the eros device does not accelerate orgasmic response in any of the studied women (that, in this initial sample, do not suffer orgasmic dysfunction).  
In our exposition at the congress, we will offer details about the investigation in course, expose the data collected so far and try and draw conclusions as well as suggest future investigation lines.

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1107 CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF DESIRE DISORDERS A PROPOSSAL.

Francisco Cabello (SPAIN).

**francisco FERNANDEZ**

**No Informado**

113 EL VARON SEXUAL DESPUES DE LOS 50.

Francisco Fernández (Cuba).

Life expectancy in male has increased from approximately 47 years in 1900 to 74 years in 1997, with an increase of 10 years in the period between 1947 and 1997, a man reaching the age of 55 years in 1997 could expect to live approximately 16 more years. Erectile Dysfunction (ED) is a prevalent male health of global dimensions. Approximately 150 million men worldwide have some degree of (ED) projected to more than double by the year 2025 with advancing age, beginning in the 40 years old men, hormonal changes occur and increase in the next decade of life in a considerable number of patients. As with other chronic disorders which ED is comorbid (eg hypertension, ischemic heart disease, hyperlipemia, arteriosclerosis and diabetes) the incidence of increase sharply with age. Suboptimal treatment may be attributed partly to inadequate education and knowledge both of the physicians dealing with this condition and the patients seeking relief from this disease, as well as inadequate conditions at home and unrealistic of patients by their physicians. Multidisciplinary approaches for the relief of the male.

**francisco FERNANDEZ**

**No Informado**

1133 Titulo : EL VARON SEXUAL DESPUES DE LOS 50 AÑOS

Francisco Fernando Valdez (Cuba)

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261 Titulo: SEXUALITY AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS IN CHILE: AN ANALYSIS FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Francisco VIDAL, Carla DONOSO, Sergio ZORRILLA, Rodrigo PASCAL (Chile)

Objective: the purpose was to examine the different ways that People Living with HIV/AIDS (PWAs) in Chile face their sexuality once they have been notified about their HIV positive condition and the gender differences observed during this process. Methodology: qualitative methodology was used. In order to carry out this research of 60 PWAs were interviewed (20 women and 40 men), from 13 Chilean cities. Results: Most of interviewed people said they have experienced a stage of loss of their sexual desire after they were notified about their HIV positive condition, which lasts longer in the case of women. Due to the death of their partners, many women had no ones, and said they preferred not to re-start their normal lives because of the fear of the discrimination they can suffer after saying their serological condition. Chilean male chauvinist culture, difficulties to negotiate the use of condom, and scare of transmitting the HIV are also mentioned as reasons for that. Even though most of women, acquired the virus through their stable partners, they never knew the way their partners acquired it. Men, mostly homosexuals, said they prefer HIV positive partners, due to strong discrimination fear. Conclusions: It is necessary to work deeply topics such as sexuality, sexual and reproductive rights, and AIDS prevention, most of all in women, because they chose to limit their lives instead figure out the ways to live a plentiful and safe sexuality.

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Nombres: Francisco Javier JIMINEZ RMOS (España)

We present the sketch of an investigation that we are developing on the sexual values of the university students in the Ability of Education of Granada in Spain. We leave of the sexuality like fundamental dynamic structure of the human personal reality in the process of their personal and social realization. The personal reality is understood as symbolic exchange, accentuating the relationship aspect and communication in the process of its constitution. The sexuality is understood as "respectividad fontal fruitiva": he/she is carried out in the communication with the other ones, in a continuous appropriation of possibilities and creation of capacities, in the joy of the personal encounter. Person's notion and sexuality becomes operative starting from the Professor's classification Enrique Gervilla: The person, subject of the education that pursues the incorporation of values, is animal of emotional intelligence (you value intellectuals, corporal and affective), singular and free in her decisions (you value singular that liberate, moral and volitional), of open nature or of relationship (you value social, ecological, instrumental, aesthetic and religious), in the space and in the time (you value storms and space). We seek to show the sensibility of the university students to sexual values and as the taking of conscience of the same ones is constituted in educational road capable of a personal growth and the improvement of the social health. He/she will spend a test about sexual values that he/she will try to improve in the development of the investigation.

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1065 Título: La violación: Entre la persona que lo vive y el objeto de estudio. Analisis a partir del "relato de vida" y construcción como objeto de estudio de la sexualidad.

Autor: Francisco Juan Jose Viola (Argentina)

**Resumen:**

La violación es un fenómeno que es considerada como tema secundario por la sexología. En este trabajo se muestra que el estudio de la violación es una problemática de la sexualidad que debería ser central y no periférica.

En un primer tiempo se estudia a la violación a partir de la utilización de "relatos de vida" en dos mujeres de Tucuman - Rpca. Argentina. A partir de los análisis de esos relatos se construye a la violación como objeto privilegiado en el estudio de la sexualidad.

Para ello tenemos se extraen de esos relatos los siguientes puntos:

La persona esta afectada completamente. Es decir que en el suceso repercute sobre toda la persona, a través de lo genital pero sobre todo en su sexualidad, que se ve expuesta y traumatizada.

El sexo esta en juego comme manifestation relacionada con lo genital o lo que se manifiesta como sexual. Dentro de ese esquema los mismos actos físicos que se pueden ejecutar en una violación pueden ser considerados como un acto deseado. Aclaremos que no es la violación lo deseado, sino el acto de realizar un juego sexual que pueda terminar en una penetración. (El fantasma de la violación, remarcamos es otra cosa diferente).

Existe un consenso de reprobación sobre este acto en las sociedades. Sin embargo, existe, muchas veces, dificultades concretas para reconocerlo en los hechos. Parece evidente que esta dificultad de la sociedad se funda sobre los limites imprecisos entre el acto que esta bien para todo el mundo (la penetration sexual dentro de un marco de consentimiento) y el acto que es designado como inaceptable para todo el mundo (la penetracion sexual sin el consentimiento).

Los que intervienen frente a una persona violada (médicos, legistas, magistrados, policias) no saben, generalmente como tomar en consideración a las víctimas; pero, lo que nos llama la atención es que no se sabe tampoco quien debe hacerse cargo de estas personas. En esta situacin la noción de interdisciplinario no es un concepto real, sino una reaccion de auto-protección de los profesionales.

A partir de estos elementos se propone la consideración de la violación como objeto privilegiado de la sexología (o del estudio de la sexualidad) dado que reúne: reacciones individuales, el lugar que se la da a la comunicacion en la interacción, el encuentro y desencuentro con el otro, la posición social y la necesidad de una práctica concreta.

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263 Titulo: VISUALLY ENHANCED SEX THERAPY (VEST)

Frank G. SOMMERS (Canada)

The power of images to move individuals is well recognized. However, their use sex education and therapy is less well established, but no less effective or powerful, if used in the right manner. This workshop will describe the preparation of patient(s) (couples and single men and women), and the careful introduction, setting and detailed debriefing that should accompany the use of any visual aid in order to promote optimal therapeutic progress.

The appropriate use of audio-visual aids in modern sex therapy techniques of cognitive restructuring, behavioral change and emotional healing will be explored. Additionally, the use of audio-visual aids in a multicultural environment will also be discussed.

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308 Titulo: REAL PEOPLE, REAL SEX: DR. SOMMERS' TEACHING VIDEOS

Frank G. SOMMERS (Canada)

This video compilation of some of the author's own productions depicting real people, not actors, will illustrate the possibility of sexology professionals creating their own educational/therapy materials. The wider availability of video cameras makes this opportunity to produce locally relevant and appropriate materials an exciting endeavor for therapists and educators. Familiarity with, and adherence to, the Ethical Guidelines of the WAS on the use of these aids will be stressed.

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252 Titulo: KILLING OF CHILDREN: SEXUALLY INDUCED OR NOT

Frans Koenraad (Netherlands)

In this presentation an analysis will be presented of those specific cases where perpetrator and victim are each others family members and those cases where they are not family members. A detailed analysis of 30 Dutch forensic mental health cases of killing of children will be made. Killing of children by their parents will be compared to the killing of children by strangers. In this comparison the sexual motivation is one of the most important differences. Answers will be given to the question to what extent attempts of filicide differ from fatal cases and to the question why male offenders who commit these crimes differ from female offenders.

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1079 CHANGING ADOLESCENTS' CONDOM USE THROUGH A TELEPHONE-HELP-LINE SETTING.

Fredrik H. Halvorsen, (Norway), Svein Andreas Kjos, (Norway), Gunhild Melhus, (Norway) Mette Hvalstad Ostberg, (Norway), Per Hjortdal, (Norway)

Introduction: The Norwegian SUSS (Centre for Adolescents Health and Sexuality) was founded in 1987. It provides a toll-free, anonymous telephone hotline for children, adolescents, and young adults. The employed medical doctors, medical students and psychologist answer questions within the area of reproductive health. The aim was to assess to what degree the adolescents phoning SUSS are asking questions about condom use, and to see if the factors that make sexual education successful in other settings can be generalized and used as guidelines in a telephone consultation-setting. Material and Method: All the calls received from January to October 2002 were analyzed. A literature search was performed using MedLine and Psych-Info. Results: A total of 8234 calls were received (70% girls, mean age 15.4y and 30 % boys, mean age 17.9y. Of these calls 9% were about condom use. 8% of the female users and 10% of the male users asked about condom use. Meta-analysis of articles found in the literature was not performed. Discussion: Studies to evaluate sexual education has shown that intervention is more effective if it is based on psychological theories. We found little research on telephone help-line as the primary setting. We therefore discuss how the psychological theories must be modified before they can be implemented in this particular setting. Conclusion: Telephone hotlines, and their users, may benefit from more focus on the employees' communicational skills in order to positively influence the use of condoms.

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255 Titulo: UTILITY OF SILDENAFILO IN THE TREATMENT OF SECONDARY ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION TO ANTIDEPRESSANTS

Froilán SÁNCHEZ (Spain), Remedios ALBELDA (Spain), Joan MIR (Spain), Miguel Angel GARCÍA (Spain), Ruben SOLVES (Spain), Francisco GINER (Spain), Angel Luis MONTEJO (Spain).

OBJECTIVES: To value the effectiveness of sildenafil in the erectile dysfunction (ED) caused by the antidepressant use, its tolerance and its effectiveness after 3 months of pursuit.

METHODOLOGY: Open, prospective, multicenter, observational study, with a treatment branch. 55 patients men include (18-70 years) who take antidepressants and develop ED related to its use, which will maintain a minimum of 4 sexual relations previous taking of 50 mg of sildenafil (100 mg from 6<sup>a</sup> week if it does not improve the sexual answer). Diagnosis of ED: Psychotropic-Related Sexual Dysfunction Questionnaire (PRSexDQ) and the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF). Valuation of clinical evolution: PRSexDQ and IIEF, Scales Global Clinical Impression (SGCI), Daily of the Patient. Descriptive statistical analysis. Tests of T of Student, McNemar and Chi-square test.

RESULTS: Patients included 55, study was finished 54 patients (98,1). Evolution: PRSexDQ: Significant improvement in all its items ( $p < 0.0001$ ), IIEF: Significant improvement in the five dimensions that evaluate:  $p < 0.0001$ , SGCI improvement of the disease: 2,2 (rather better),  $p < 0.0001$ , SGCI improvement of the sexual dysfunction: 1,3 (far better),  $p < 0.0001$ . Rate of successes attempts of sexual activity: With medication: 93%, without its: 65%,  $p < 0.001$ . Does not declare adverse events. The effectiveness in the change of the erectile function stays (in all the categories of the IIEF) after 3 months of pursuit. CONCLUSIONS: Sildenafil is effective in the ED caused by antidepressants. During the treatment the patients showed significant improvement in the clinical impression of the depression. The tolerance to the drug it is good and it maintains the improvement of the ED after 3 months of pursuit.

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256 Titulo: Evaluating Questionnaire of Female Sexual Function (FSF-EC).

Froilán SANCHEZ (Spain), Maria PEREZ (Spain), Juan J. BORRÁS (Spain), Olatz GÓMEZ (Spain), Remedios ALBELDA (Spain), Vicente IBÁÑEZ (Spain), Miguel A. GARCÍA (Spain) Joan MIR (Spain), Rubén SOLVES (Spain)

The sexual disorders affects a great number of people of both sexes. There is scientific evidence that correlates sexual upheavals and decreases in the quality of life, with special affectionation of the personal relations and the own self-esteem. There are few studies that have tried to develop to an instrument diagnosis in women. The FSF-EC consists of 15 simple and comprehensible questions directed to the woman that has sexual activity in pair and/or by means of masturbation, being an instrument designed diagnosis to evaluate the cycle of its sexual answer as well as to approach the more frequents sexual dysfunctions in clinic. By the scheme followed in the development of his different questions it is, from the statistical point of view, easily manageable reason why it is to hope that it has a good application in the accomplishment of studies population epidemiologists and investigation, since it has been validated and it shows truthfulness.

With this questionnaire we will be able to know that types of sexual upheavals affect the woman, their frequency and to deepen in its origins. The questionnaire approaches other aspects of the female sexuality like the initiative in the sexual activity, the communication in the pair, the anxiety anticipatoria to the relation, etc. reason why also it can be a self-help instrument. It is applied on if same and once complimented it is evaluated by the doctor or the psychologist. We expect for an ample diffusion of FSF-EC between the professionals. We are sure that used correctly will be a useful tool in the clinic that will allow to the diagnosis of the main types of sexual dysfunctions when facilitating its boarding, respecting the own privacy of the woman.

**fulvio COLOMBO**

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482 Titulo: INFLATABLE PROSTHESIS IMPLANT AND VENOUS GRAFTING FOR SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Colombo Fulvio, Guarneri Andrea, Austoni Edoardo

In case of severe erectile dysfunction associated with penile retraction due to serious fibrosis of erectile tissue caused by Peyronie's disease or priapism, or with severe penile dysmorphophobia, we suggest an original technique which combines three-pieces inflatable penile prosthesis implant with albuginea enlargement corporoplasty and saphenous graft. Patients and Methods

From March 1998 and July 2002, 24 patients underwent surgical treatment with three-pieces inflatable prosthesis implant and enlargement corporoplasty using saphenous graft.

All patients were affected by complete erectile dysfunction of different aetiology : post-priapism (4 cases), Peyronie's disease with extended fibrosis of the tunica albuginea (12 pts), diabetes with neuro-vasculogenic erectile dysfunction and penile dysmorphophobia (8 pts). All patients underwent a complete pre-operative assessment including Doppler u.s., NPT and cavernosometry.

All these patients complained for complete erectile dysfunction non-responsive to oral administration of sildenafil 100 mg. In 10 cases, intracavernous injection of tri-mix allowed the patients to obtain sufficient erection for penetration but this solution was rejected from both the patients and their partners Technique: at the end of the prosthesis implantation, which entailed intraperitoneal positioning of the reservoir, a bilateral longitudinal incisions of the tunica albuginea was carried out, from the apex to the root of the penis. After the manoeuvre, only the erectile tissue and not the cylinder has to be visible through the incision. This allows the corpora to expand circularly, proportionally to the size of the graft. A saphenous tract of 25-30 cm was then obtained from one thigh and splitted into two segments measuring about 15 cm each. These two detubulized saphenous grafts were then sutured to the bilateral openings of the corpora cavernosa. The endothelial side of the vein has to be placed in contact with the erectile tissue. The cylinders were maintained inflated (80%) for the first three days post-operatively, with the aim of stretching the saphenous graft. In 9 patients with Peyronie's disease (dorsal curvature), following the implant, the fibrous plaque was also incised and one or more saphenous strip were used as covering tissue.

Results: No infections were observed but in 2 cases some degree of penile oedema was treated successfully. No penile asymmetries have been reported at 9-month followup. 1 pt reported glans hyposthesia, which resolved completely after 12 months. A morphometric evaluation was carried out 9 months after surgery: an increase in penile diameter (with activated prosthesis implant) ranging from 1.1 to 2.3 cm was observed (if compared with that measured pre-operatively).

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483 Titolo: VACUUM DEVICE EXERCISING FOR PENILE STRETCHING AFTER PLAQUE SURGERY AND SAPHENOUS GRAFTS IN PEYRONIE'S DISEASE

Colombo F., Guarneri A., Kartalas Goumas J., Austoni E.(Italy)

Our surgical approach to Peyronie's disease with curvature entails the following: -non-calcific plaque, curvature <45°: incisions in the plaque and multiple saphenous grafts -calcific plaque, curvature >45°: total removal of the plaque and saphena patchwork

-pre-operative erectile dysfunction: implantation of a prosthesis and, if necessary, incision or total removal of the plaque with multiple saphenous grafts (or patches) . In spite of the good results achieved using detubulised saphena, the main limit of this method consists of the poor extendibility of the penis following the procedure. With the aim of increasing the elasticity of the graft and thus improving the extendibility of the penis during erection, our patients operated on with saphena vein grafts underwent early and intensive post-operative rehabilitation with a Vacuum device.

Material and methods. Between January 1999 and July 2002, 33 patients who had undergone surgery with multiple plaque incisions and covering grafts with segments of the saphema and 24 patients treated with total excision of the plaque and reconstruction with saphena vein patchwork were instructed to apply a vacuum device twice a day every day for 20 minutes running, without using the band at the root. They were to start from post-operative day 21 and to continue for three months. Low-dosage cortisone treatment (5 mg/die) was associated with this therapy. Dynamic ultrasonograms of the penis, photographs of the penis (after drug-induced erection) and measurement of the length of the penis were carried out before surgery and repeated on post-operative day 21 and after three months of treatment with the vacuum device plus cortisone.

Results: All 33 patients treated with multiple incisions and vein grafts reported sufficient stiffness of post-operative erection for vaginal penetration, but complaining of a serious lack of elasticity of the penis during the first few weeks after surgery. The curvature of the penis had been corrected perfectly but was badly retracted and almost impossible to extend during erection. Following use of the vacuum device, these patients achieved greater extension of the penis as compared with spontaneous erection. After daily application of the vacuum device for three months, it was

possible to note a lengthening of the erected penis in 27 of the 33 patients as compared with the check carried out on post-operative day 21. This lengthening varied from a minimum of 0.3 cm to a maximum of 3 cm (mean: 1.7). In the group of 24 patients who had undergone surgery for total excision of the plaque and reconstruction with saphena vein grafts, the post-operative hypoelasticity was less marked and the penis was found on the average to be more extensible, even at the time of the early post-operative examination. In these patients daily use of the vacuum device had the purpose of preventing retraction of the graft. At the time of the follow-up after three months, lengthening of the penis as compared with the post-operative examination was shown in 12 patients, and varied from a minimum of 0.5 cm to a maximum of 2,3 cm (mean: 1,2). Conclusions

Use of the Vacuum device is an excellent solution for preventing retraction of the saphena vein graft following surgery for Peyronie's disease. It is effective, entails no complications and is readily accepted by the patients and by their partners.

**gabriela AZUETA**

**No Informado**

580 TITLE "ATTITUDES OF THE UNIVERSITY JOVENES BEFORE THE HOMOSEXUALIDAD"

MODALITY: WORK OF INVESTIGACIÒN

AUTHORS: AZUETA TOVAR GABRIELA, GARCIA SOLIS PATRICIA, (MEXICO)

The present work consists of an investigation, in where it was taken as it shows students of Degree to validate an instrument on the basis of a Likert scale that could measure the attitudes that have the young people before a as controversial subject as it is the homosexualidad, dice the social and psychological phenomenon that implies. The investigation includes the validity and trustworthiness of the instrument, graphical methodology of the investigation, as well as results that they demonstrate like in spite of counting at the moment on much information with respect to this subject, still are left many breaches mainly of lack of knowledge with respect to the homosexualidad, which allows us to discover that the scholastic level of a person is to us so determining in its attitudes before a certain event, as it they can be the disinformation, the culture, the family, but mainly, perhaps, its own fears.

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**gabriela AZUETA**

**No Informado**

581 "HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE HOMOSEXUALS"

AZUETA TOVAR GABRIELA, GARCIA SOLIS PATRICIA, (MEXICO)

The present test, tour about, that at the present time is synonymous of controversy... debates and exclusion...?La homosexualidad, emphasizing through this means, essentially the human rights to which must be deserving the people who exert it; since one is not to make a distinction based on the sexual preference of each individual, but to make a reflection, about which all human being, homosexual or no, deserves that they are made him be worth his rights. Before this reality, it is difficult to let think, in all those people who conceptualizadas like one anomia social, are private of the fundamental rights that as human beings correspond to us. He is for that reason, that by means of this work, we want to express more than a point of view; then giving us account of which really he happens in the world in which we lived, gives the opportunity us to transform all that with which we are not satisfied nonsingle like society, but like individual beings able to create; since he was the own man, the one that gave the true meaning him to which today we know like Human rights.

**gabriela AZUETA**

**No Informado**

582 TITLE "THE ORGASMO: A FENOMENO PSICOLOGICO "

AZUETA TOVAR GABRIELA, (MEXICO)

The present work tries to integrate information about the psychological repercussion that orgasmo as much feminine as masculine they have in the human being. Starting off of a physical aspect and investigating each one of the emotions, reactions, consequences, causes and circumstances that

imply the éxtasis, of a sexual relation. One is to give therefore a more human approach towards this natural phenomenon of the man and the woman, otorgándole a sense more reactive than causal, that without a doubt will be an important contribution in the emotional etiología of many "evils" which they leave from the same nature of the human being: its sexuality.

**gabriela VELAZQUEZ**

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175 Titulo: INTENTION OF USING CONDOMS IN TEENAGERS

Nombres: Gabriela Velazquez O. (Mexico), Dolores Mercado C. (Mexico)

According to the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), some predictors about the intention of using condom in teenagers were identified. Among them: the knowledge of correct use of the condom, the perception of self efficacy for its employment, subjective norm, the attitude towards its use, sexual experience, and gender of subjects. 919 high school and superior students between 14 and 18 years old participated. The results showed that none of the variables proposed by the TPB influenced on the intention of using condom. Unexpectedly, two of the demographic variables "sex" and "sexual experience" showed a clear relation and influence on the intention of using condom. The intention of using condom was major when the teenagers did not have sexual experience and diminished when the teenagers had had sexual relations. Also it was observed that the female teenagers in comparison with male teenagers, proportionally, demonstrated the double of times of the intention of using of using condom in a consistent way. Likewise, males proportionally, had two times more than the females, lack of intention of using condom. Besides, it was found that women without sexual experience have poor information ( $x = 7.07$ ) and minimal perception of autoefficacy ( $x = 32.29$ ), and women with sexual experience have better marks in information ( $x = 9.02$ ) in comparison with all sample, and a more solid perception of autoefficacy ( $x = 37.54$ ), even over the masculine average ( $x = 37.08$ ). The teenagers women, independently of the quantity of information they had, of their perception of autoefficacy for using condoms, clearly demonstrated the decision of using condom in a consistent way. It was discussed the application of these results in educational campaigns.

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691 PARENTS ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE SEXUALITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY.

Gabriela Emilia GARCIA GUERRA (México)

Abstract

The young people live a important moment on their sexuality, because its changes of bio-psycho-socials appear, important that they allow them to be discovered like sex beings that they can express his sexuality in diverse ways.

Even though already very it is known that the sexuality begins from before being born. Is in the adolescent and youthful stage when greater emphasis occurs him this one as if in this stage it began to be born the sexuality; may be so that the physiological and hormonal changes are more evident organism.

The young people with intellectual dishability un the same way, live these changes that any other young person does of his age and like many other young people do not know like handling everything what easr development entails; but although they have many questions and doubts on the matter to these boys not very often the adults explain to them and oriens on the matter.

The families by fear to possibly face the taboo of the sexuality that crawls by generations, prefer to think that they are eternal children or asex beings for who it is not important to live with greater freedom the own restlessness of the age. All this can be due to that the families have not been oriented either to near like facing and orienting the sexuality of their son who although does not have a level of understanding according to his age, if he shows a biological development like any other boy. Pssibly its greater problematic one is to know how to speak of sexuality with its children, how to explain the changes to them that his son presents? Or may be, how to solve the doubts that they can have on the matter. The previous thing is the objetive of the investigation, because if having a good communication father-children with respect to the subject of sexualidad wuth any other young person still at the present time, is a prohibited subject and scandalize, possibly it is still more when it is a subject whith understanding and capacity of different reasoning from which comprises of the majoroty, but for that reason we cannot deny the cause that like any other human



being the sexuality comprises of his life from before being born and until its existence finishes.

**gabriele OPTALE**

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013 Titolo: MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS AND MULTIMEDIA IMMERSION THERAPY

Nombres: Gabriele OPTALE (Italy), Alberto NASTA (Italy), Silvia MARIN (Italy), Carlo PIANON (Italy).

Resumen: Aim: Following our earlier researches using psycho-dynamic psychotherapy integrating the use of Virtual Reality (VR) for the treatment of ED and PE, this study grouped together 150 heterosexual males with a view to demonstrating that this new method, which uses a repeatable therapeutic protocol, can speed up the psycho-dynamic process leading to the regression of the problem in a high proportion of cases. The efficiency of this method was also verified after one year.

Materials & Methods: 12 sessions (15 if there was any sexual-partner) over a 25-week period using the VR-Optale Method, that involved the use of a VR helmet, joystick and miniature television screens that projected specially-designed CD-ROM programs on the ontogenetic development of male sexual identity. This study considered 40 presumably purely psychological ED (38y), 60 mixed ED (49y) and 50 (33y) primary PE. Follow-up 12 months after treatment.

Results: After treatment, partial (2 times out of 3) and complete positive response rate was 69%, excluding drop-outs (18%) before the 7th sessions (after session 7th are counted as negative results). Two patients reported an undesirable physical reaction (nausea) during the first 15-minute VR experience. At follow-up it was 71%, excluding drop-outs during the cycle plus no-shows for follow-up (19%).

Conclusions: Considering the particular way that full-immersion VR involves the subject who experiences it, we hypothesized that this methodological approach could quicken up the process of the cure for sexual dysfunctions. While we are aware that the positive results obtained are in part connected with the non-inclusion of drop-outs, we concluded that the positive effects of this therapy were durable, suggesting that this method accelerates the healing process by re-opening old brain pathways or consolidating them and implies that new and rarely-used inter-synaptic connections, characterized by a particular magnitude of activation, may be established so that new mnemonic associations favoring satisfaction of natural drives can flow. Now, we are going to make available both innovative tools (Telemedicine and Portable tools) for the treatment of patients with ED and PE.

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531 Titolo: MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS AND MULTIMEDIA IMMERSION THERAPY

Gabriele OPTALE<sup>1</sup>, Alberto NASTA<sup>2</sup>, Silvia MARIN<sup>1</sup>, Carlo PIANON <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Association of Medical Psychotherapists, Venice, Italy.. <sup>2</sup> Division of Urology, Public Hospital, Venice-Mestre, Italy.

Introduction: Following our earlier research using psycho-dynamic psychotherapy integrating the use of Virtual Reality (VR) for the treatment of ED and PE, this study grouped together 150 heterosexual males with a view to demonstrating that this new method, which uses a repeatable therapeutic protocol, can speed up the psycho-dynamic process leading to the regression of the problem in a high proportion of cases. The efficiency of this method was also verified after one year.

Materials & Methods: 12 sessions (15 if there was any sexual-partner) over a 25-week period using the VR-Optale Method, that involved the use of a VR helmet, joystick and miniature television screens that projected specially-designed CD-ROM programs on the ontogenetic development of male sexual identity. This study considered 40 presumably purely psychological ED (average age 38), 60 mixed (49) and 50 (33) primary PE. Follow-up 12 months after treatment.

Results: After treatment, partial (2 times out of 3) and complete positive response rate was 69%, excluding drop-outs (18%) before the 7th session (after 7th, drop-outs are counted as negative results). At follow-up it was 71%, excluding drop-outs during the cycle plus no-shows for follow-up (19%). Two patients reported an undesirable physical reaction (nausea) during the first 15-minute VR experience.

Conclusions: Considering the particular way that full-immersion VR involves the subject who experiences it, we hypothesized that this methodological approach could quicken up the process of the cure for sexual dysfunctions. While we are aware that the positive results obtained are in part

connected with the non-inclusion of drop-outs, we concluded that the positive effects of this therapy were durable, suggesting that this method accelerates the healing process by re-opening old brain pathways or consolidating them and implies that new and rarely-used inter-synaptic connections, characterized by a particular magnitude of activation, may be established so that new mnemonic associations favoring satisfaction of natural drives can flow. Now, we are going to make available both innovative tools. (Telemedicine and Portable tools) for the treatment of patients with ED and PE. Supported in part by the EC, (Project VEPSY UPDATED, IST-2000-25323).

**garnik s KOCHARYAN**

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#### 011 ON SOME AVERSIVE PHENOMENA IN SEXUAL DISORDERS CLINIC

Garnik KOCHARYAN (Ukraine)

Abstract. Analyzes a case of twenty-year disgust to semen in a sexually dysfunctional married woman raped 22 years ago and aged 38. The disgust arose after she had seen a picture on a pornographic magazine cover, on which semen trickled down from a woman mouth on her face and neck at time of an oral-genital intercourse. That day took place multiple vomiting. After that a look and odor of semen, and even its imagining produced vomitory reactions, which were marked mainly during sexual intercourses. This disgust was gradually spread to other man's excretions (saliva, sputum, and others), and even oatmeal porridge, as its mucous consistence reminded of semen. The repeated stroke mechanism and subsequent generalization explain these aversive phenomena appearances. The psychotherapy included 4 components: 1) change of the patient's attitude to semen (it is an important substance, which is necessary for the human kind reproduction); 2) change of her attitude to sexual intercourses (they should not be taken as mockery to women); 3) the whisking-away method (NLP); 4) sessions of hypnotism (the female patient experienced the rape situation in the hypnotic state repeatedly). The treatment was effective.

**gary BARKER**

**No Informado**

#### 1108 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH OF THE MALE ADOLESCENT.

Gary Barker (PAHO).

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**gary SCHUBACH**

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464 Titulo;The Human Female Prostate and Its Relationship to the Popularized Term,

Gary Schubach (USA)

Response to The G-Spot: A modern gynecologic myth, from the August 2001, edition of The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, by Terence Hines, PhD.

This paper concludes that the term "spot" is not a useful metaphor to describe the anatomical basis of female erogenous experience of manual stimulation of the vaginal wall and that a more accurate and scientifically based term, such as female prostate, is needed. Article > also concludes that more research is needed into the physiological and biochemical components of the expulsion of fluid from the urethra during sexual arousal, popularly known as female ejaculation.

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#### 180 Titulo:SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI) AND ANTISPERMIC ANTIBODIES (ASA) IN INFERTILE MALES

Nombres:GEORGE GALDAVA (GEORGIA)

The purpose of research was to prove the relationship between sexually transmitted infections (STI) and development of antisperm antibodies (ASA).

169 infertile males, with STI have been tested. The investigation proved that 62(36,69%) of infertile males were infected with Chlamidia Trachomatis, 33(19,53%) of them with Ureaplasma Urealiticum, 54(31,54%) of them with Trichomona Vaginalis, 20(11,83%) of them with Neisseria Gonorrhoea. All patients have been tested on ASA.

It was proved, that in males with STI concentration of ASA was elevated, especially those with

Chlamidial infections. The patients had received adequate treatment. Month later after eradication of infection in 93,5% of patients infected with Chlamidia ASA concentration was unchanged, but with other STI significant decrease was noted, in 33,3% of males infected with Ureaplasma Urealiticum, 40,7% and 35% - with Trichomonas and Gonococcal infections respectively.

3-4 month after treatment in 90,3% of males infected with Chlamidia, in 15,2% of males with Ureaplasma, in 16,6% of males with Trichomona and in 14% of males with Gonococcal infections respectively concentration of ASA was elevated.

Based on previous investigation we can make several conclusions: the role of STI is important in development of ASA. After therapy concentration of ASA significantly decreases in almost all STI, except Chlamidial infections, which causes stronger dysfunction in autoimmune processes.

**gerardo COLL**

**No Informado**

111 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN SEXUALITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Gerardo Coll Sánchez (Cuba).

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**gilles TRUDEL**

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088 Titulo: Residual Symptoms and Lack of Improvement in Women Treated for Hypoactive Sexual Desire

Nombres: Gilles Trudel, Sylvie Aubin, and Marc Ravart, Universiti du Quibec ` Montrial, Canada. Presentation by Gilles Trudel

Resumen: Hypoactive sexual desire is considered as one of the most complex and difficult sexual dysfunction to treat (McCarthy, 1984; McCabe, 2001). In a study recently published, Trudel, Marchand, Ravart, Aubin, Turgeon and Fortier (2001) described a controlled study designed to assess and treat Hypoactive Sexual Desire (HSD) with a cognitive-behavioral group treatment program. Twelve weekly two hour couple therapy sessions (for 5 or 6 couples by group) were conducted by two teams of female and male therapists. The final sample consisted of 74 couples. All treatment session provided homework assignments and reading manuals prepared by the investigators. All couples completed a battery of instruments, including cognitive measures, questionnaires on sexual and marital functioning and measures of psychological functioning. The main conclusion of this study was that the treatment protocol was effective. It not only decreases the symptoms of this sexual disorder, but also improves overall cognitive behavioral and marital functioning associated with HSD.

In this presentation, we will mainly examine the effects of treatment on symptoms of HSD.

Subjects were eligible for this research if they met six symptoms criteria of HSD. At the end of the treatment 28% of the women considered they were totally symptom free. At three months follow-up, this proportion was 31% and rose to 38% at one year follow-up.

On the other end, from the total sample (100%) of wives who present the six HSD diagnostic criteria at pre-treatment, the proportion fell to 26% at the end of the treatment, increased to 36% at one year follow up and stabilized at 36% at one year follow-up. In summary, 74% of subjects were considered \_improved\_ or \_cured\_. This proportion stabilized at 64% at three months and one year follow-up.

This poster presentation will described reasons for the lack of improvement in 36% of the sample and for the residual symptoms in a large proportion of women. Empirical and clinical data will illustrate the lack of improvement or the presence of residual symptoms. Number of proposals to modify the treatment program in a way that could contribute to increasing the efficacy of its effects on HSD will be presented.

Tipo presentacion: Poster

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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089 Titulo: Sexual and marital life enhancement program for retired couples

Nombres: Gilles Trudel, Richard Boyer, Lyse Turgeon, Jocelyne Bounader, Annick Anderson, Vanessa Villeneuve, Universiti du Quibec ` Montrial and Centre de Recherche Fernand Siguin, Canada. Presentation by Gilles Trudel

Resumen: An increasing number of elderly people live many years after retirement. It gives rise to numerous consequences, for society as well as for individuals themselves. It is clear that aging does not always constitute a *\_golden age\_* and that many difficulties can be associated with this period of life: isolation, poverty, physical incapacity, ove rconsumption of medication, mental problems, etc. Among factors which contribute to elderly people\_s adjustment is quality of conjugal life. In this respect, several studies indicate that conjugal satisfaction of elderly is associated with their health, at the psychological and the physical levels (e.g. Atchley & Miller, 1983; Levenson et al., 1993). For example, at the psychological level, marital distress during retirement could be one of the major sources of anxiety and depression in a person\_s life (Stuart, 1980).

Some studies indicate that conjugal life can be very satisfying at an advanced age. Other studies indicate that retirement constitutes a stressful transition period for couple. The partners must redefine their respective roles, learn to manage their activities in common, face up to the departure of children, etc. Moreover men and women face inevitable physiological changes which will influence their sexual satisfaction.

Preventing marital distress with couples is more cost efficient than to implement a therapeutic intervention after distress has set in. Prevention of marital distress has been successfully applied to young couples (e.g. Hawleg and Markman, 1988). The goal of our study is to prevent marital distress in retired couples. 82 couples met the inclusions criteria: 1) Both partners must be retired for at least one year; 2) Subjects are between the age of 55 and 69; 3) Partners had been living together for at least one year; 4) They had no major psychological or physical disorders; 5) A score of 80 or more at the Dyadic Adjustment Scale to eliminate severe cases of marital distress. All couples completed a battery of instruments, including cognitive measures, questionnaires on marital functioning, measures of psychological functioning and measures of health.

All the couples participated for twelve weekly two hour group couple therapy sessions (5 couples per group). Intervention methods were adapted to retired couples. These sessions were conducted by two teams of female and male therapists. This presentation is a progress report which will present a brief description of the cognitive behavioral methods of intervention to prevent distress and to improve marital and sexual functioning and satisfaction in retired couples. Preliminary results of this study will also be presented.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Couple and Sexuality

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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174 Titulo: La Codependencia como relacisn disfuncional de la pareja

Nombres: Gilmar William Guevara Ortega (Peru)

Se Ha realizado un trabajo en las comunidades terapiutica de Lima Metropolitana en familiares de drogadependientes en donde se ha podido caracterizar la Codependencia como una disfucisn relacional que involucra problemas de ginero, ya que son las mujeres en su mayorma quienes generan este tipo de conducta relacional.

Tambiin el estudio demuestra el alto nivel de autoeficacia que caracteriza a esta poblacisn estudiada.

Se Utilizo el cuestionario un Codependencia (Guevara)  
Escala de Autoeficacia general de Barber & Schwarser.

Entre los hallazgos principales se encuentra que existe una relación significativa y directa entre los niveles de autoeficacia y la codependencia.

Se encuentra un nivel mayor de codependencia en mujeres.

Se valida el Instrumento presentado para evaluar Codependencia y que aprovechando mi estancia en La Habana, trataré de aplicarlo por allá.

**ginger helen BUSH**

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384 Titulo: HIV/AIDS: POLICY, PREVENTION, PROGRAMS, AND THE PEACE CORPS

Ginger Helen BUSH (U.S.A.)

The HIV/AIDS epidemic, in many regions of the world, is destroying individuals, families, and communities; and educational, economic, and political institutions; and military and police forces are being affected. The Peace Corps has responded to this crisis by integrating prevention and care into various sectors (health, nutrition, agriculture, environment, forestry, agro-forestry, education, and business) and developing culturally-sensitive, innovative programs to convey information to communities. The spread and effect of HIV/AIDS impacts all aspects of development and is viewed as more than just a health issue for the Peace Corps. Volunteers collaborate with numerous organizations: local communities; school groups; local, national, and international health organizations; groups working with orphans; and People Living with HIV/AIDS; as well as ministries of health and other agencies in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Public awareness projects target high-risk or vulnerable populations: out-of-school youth; health workers; orphans; commercial sex workers; migrant workers; and the military. Returned Peace Corps Volunteers maintain a life-long commitment to core values of social and economic justice, empowerment, and respect for the dignity of all people. A major role is advocacy in educating governmental policy makers to fund the HIV/AIDS initiatives that are an important part of the work of Peace Corps Volunteers. The HIV/AIDS work utilizes a multidisciplinary, systemic, culturally-sensitive approach to advance public awareness and prevention. The presentation will describe strategies to influence public policy and the importance of integrating prevention and care in a multidisciplinary approach; and specific programs utilized globally and in individual countries will be described, accompanied by visual depiction of selected programs.

**giorgia DELLA GIUSTA**

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601 Titulo: A COGNITIVE POST - RATIONALIST APPROACH TO THE SYMMETRICAL CONNECTIONS OF THE EVOLUTIONARY STRUCTURES BETWEEN MALE TO FEMALE TRANSEXUALS AND FEMALES ANOREXIC NERVOSA PATIENTS

Giorgia DELLA GIUSTA (Italy), Anna MACI (Italy)

The A.A. have found quite a numerous resemblances (and also differences) between these two dysfunctions to all appearances almost divergent. A great obsession to the body image involve both of these patients. Disturbed family transactions in spite of a "phantom house" appearance and the lack of both physical and emotional interactions derive from a post - rationalist approach from a distinctive poor attachment style during childhood. The only difference between these two dysfunctions (besides the psychotherapy and the outcome) is the direction of its emotion: ANGER, from the first group, to the WHOLE WORLD, that has made their body different from their psychology and the ANGER, from the second group, to a FORMAL AND AMBIGUOUS FAMILY.

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602 Titulo: SIMILARITIES (AND DIFFERENCES) BETWEEN MALE TO FEMALE TRANSEXUALS AND FEMALES WITH ANOREXIA NERVOSA PATIENTS

Nombres: Giorgia DELLA GIUSTA (Italy), Anna MACI (Italy)

The A.A. have found quite a numerous similarities and also some differences between these two different personality peculiarities patients: scrupulous attention to the body; frequent diets; misconceptions of the size and the whole body image and bodily functions; search of perfection; hyperactivity; illusions and corresponding disappointments; difficulties in self-awareness; frenzied

surgeries not essential; similar professions; family frame (apparently as a "golden phantom") in spite of bad transactions inside it; affectionate deprivation from both the parents; destructive interactions particularly with the mothers; father absent emotionally and/or physically; difficulties in the sexual life, marriages that live through the same parents "the best of the best" script etc... From a cognitive post-rationalist approach all these personality peculiarities depend, in both dysfunctions, from a similar, although different, form of insecure attachment both to the significant others (usually mothers and the fathers). The only difference (besides the psychotherapeutic approach and the outcome) between the two problems belongs to the emotions: on one side we find all the ANGER toward the whole world which build to them a body different from their own feelings, on the other side still ANGER but toward a formal and affective ambiguous family.

**giorgia DELLA GIUSTA**

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611 Titolo: THE TRANSCULTURAL SEXOLOGIST "THERAPEUTIC BAG"

Giorgia DELLA GIUSTA (ITALY), Anna MACI (ITALY)

Our society, and also our comprehensive activity in itself, is becoming more complex because of the unquestioned, but binding growing phenomenon of the immigration. The sex therapist, interested in this new matter, has to understand not only the different cultural, political, religious, economic and sexual opinions which the immigrants bring with themselves from their own country, but also to take the "acquaintance" of all the more or less deep somatic and/or psychosomatic dysfunctions.

Not only the sexologist should be taken in their "therapeutic bag" of the transcultural expert, but also psychology, psychotherapy, psychopathology, anthropology, ethnology and, without neglecting any of his own scientific knowledges, a new way of the symptoms interpretation, the "idiomatic" language.

A personal psychological "immersion" into the new culture that could be either in Italy or in another foreigner countries, because, all over the world, any individual is "equal" but "different" from the

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1053 THE ANDEAN INDIGENOUS CONCEPTIONS SEXUALITY IN ECUADOR

Ecuador is a multi-ethnic and plurinational country, with several indigenous ethnicities living in the coast, Andean region and jungle. This study analyzes the indigenous behavior in these three regions.

The sexual behavior in the indigenous community corresponds to several paradigms, including the love, couple, sexual intercourse and the intimacy and belonging. Through several centuries they have been living with family connections, with initial intercourse at the very early years, even since 12 years old. For these reasons, in these people there is not the adolescent period, during their vital cycle, because, since the pubescent they are in charge of several adult responsibilities.

The pleasure ideas come with different interpretation in women and men.

The love significance has been changing through the history and it has some expression in each ethnicity, culture and nationality. The indigenous women have a permanent association between the unsatisfactory, dependent, pain-full and sad love.

According to the geographical region, the women and men indigenous living near the urban areas, they had received the mestizo culture influence, and now they have access to the government health care and private occidental medicine services, also.

This medical care access allows the indigenous women demand sexual and reproductive services, like family planning with secure methods, and sometimes, according to the physician friendliness, they even sometimes talk about their sexuality aspects.

During the presentation, a video showing the context will be shown, and the results and conclusions of the paper.

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## 1154 PRESENTATION OF BOOK: I TAKE CARE OF MY SEXUAL HEALTH

AUTHOR: GLORIA MOCK

PRESENTATION OF BOOK: I take care of my sexual health (Yo cuido mi salud sexual)

The book consists of two manuals, one a teacher's guide and the other the students' activities. The population is for early adolescence, 11 to 14 years old, Intermediate High School Level. The basis of the book is character development using the model of emotional intelligence in order to have sexual health of the adolescents. It is well known that pregnancies, s.t.d.'s, and the AIDS virus are only symptoms. The real problems are low self-esteem, difficulty in dealing with stress, lack of values and lack of skill to make decisions, among others. Studies indicate that lacking emotional skills, what has been defined as emotional literacy, is an underlying factor of risky behavior in adolescents. At the same time, the opportunity to be by themselves, without adult supervision, the media and publicity messages which present sexual activity as a form of recreation and without consequences, and their lack of motivation all contribute to using sex as a way of dealing with the emotional and spiritual emptiness. The presentation will include the 14 areas that are developed in the Manuals and the theoretical background that sustains the model of sexual health, which includes sexual abstinence and self-empowerment.

**gloria de los milagros RAMIREZ**

**No Informado**

832 Titulo : Proposal of activities to contribute to the invigoration of an appropriate Sexual Education in the students of the 1er year of the major of Biology.

Gloria de los Milagros RAMÍREZ PELÁEZ, José BOSCH CASTRO, Ondina LEMUS COSME, . Carmen BÁRZAGA REGALADO, José PRADO ROSALES, Xiomara LEYVA PACHECO, . Josefa CHÁVEZ FORNARIS.

The present paper is part of the work carried out by the Technical staff of the Project of Formal Education for a Responsible Sexual Behavior of Province. The paper contains a sample of the activities carried out by the team as well as the results of the surveys applied to first year students of the Biology major in regards to sexual education at the beginning and end of the term. They were intended to contribute to raise the level of instruction of the students, as a fundamental requirement to face successfully their pre-professional training and to obtain a personally responsible sexual life, reflected in a healthy life style and social behavior which might be expanded to their pupils. Methods of the theoretical and empiric level were used to determine the state of the problems and to verify the effectiveness of the system of actions developed. In the work the surveys, tables and analysis of the results are annexed.

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1047 Titulo: MALE TRANSVESTISM IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Gloria M. MOLINA (Puerto Rico).

This research is about the male transvestism in San Juan, Puerto Rico. We use an exploratory-descriptive design, and we interviewed 27 "show transvestites" (trasvestis de tabla), and the "prostitute transvestites" (trasvestis de calle). We explore the following variables: the socio-demographics characteristics, self perception and their first transvestite's experiences, parental and family's relations, clients characteristics and sexual practices that they use, couple relations, and their knowledge about the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The general results of this research were the following: the "prostitute transvestites" were younger and have less education than the "show transvestites", all the subjects were unmarried. All the "show transvestites" self perception was homosexual. We found that the "show transvestites" like to wear women clothes at their adulthood, however, the "prostitute transvestites" like to wear these clothes at their childhood and adolescence. The transvestites describe their fathers as strong personalities, strict, moralists, aggressive, while their mothers were good and quiet persons, beautiful and affective. In both groups their parents knew about their life style. The majorities of

the "prostitute transvestites" clients were professionals such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, policeman, among others. The sexual practices of the "prostitute transvestites" were oral and anal sex, masturbation, exhibitionism, threesome and orgy. All the transvestites knew about AIDS. In conclusion, it's important that all the human behavioral professionals know about this population as part of the human diversities. It is necessary to valorize them and their rights as an oppressed group.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Heterosexuality, Bisexuality, Homosexuality, and Lesbianism

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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1187 Titulo : Sex Education in the School

G. Maria Antonia Torres Cueto (Boss of the Department of school Health of the one Ministry of Eeducation of the Republic opf Cuba)

In the Cuban National System of Education, for more of 20 years, the National Program Sexual of Education developed in all the educational centers, in coordination with the Federation of Cuban Women, the Ministry of Public Health and the juvenile organizations. The Program, centered in the formation of valour's, integrated in the curriculum, activities extraclases and in the work with the family. He/she carried out to training strategy to directives and teachers that it has allowed, among other results, to rises their preparation ace well ace that of parents, mothers and students, to improve among them, the communication, and in the adolescents, to defer the beginning of the relationships sexual and to diminish the school drops for marriage. The work has been impelled in the secondary with to project favored by the UNFPA that allowed to enlarge, among other, the bibliography and video for the classes and debates workshops. At country level, the application of the new Programs of the Revolution, among them, the installation of TV and video for each classroom and all the schools with computers, including the rural school - that were electrified - it has allowed to strengthen the stocks of the National Program.

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594 NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF FEMALE-MALE TRANSSEXUALISM- A PILOT STUDY

Gordana NIKOLIC -BALKOSKI, Dragana DUISIN, Jasmina BARISIC-ROJNIC, Ljubica LEPOSAVIC (Yugoslavia)

Neuropsychological approach have become a powerful mean of assessment and understanding of sexual cognitive differences and the etiology of sexual orientation.

Most neuropsychological studies examine differences in brain structure and brain function between homosexual and heterosexual (HS) individuals, but there are very few investigations about these differences between transsexuals and HS individuals.

The aim of this pilot study was to asses some aspects of cognitive functioning of individuals with disharmonized sex and gender identity and compare it with the functioning of heterosexual male (HM) and female (HF) individuals. For that purpose we used set of neuropsychological tests which estimate verbal and nonverbal capabilities (Rey-Oesterrieth Complex Figure Test, Thurstone Test of Verbal Fluency, Levin Test of nonverbal Fluency and Trial Making Test). Experimental group consisted of seven F-M transsexuals (FMT) and 14 individuals were in HS group (seven in each, HM and HF). Because this is a pilot study and because of small number of examined individuals we did only qualitative analysis of the results without using any statistical methods.

The results showed that five from nine observed variables brought closer group of FMT to group of FH. Further investigations, with greater number of examined F-M transsexuals, which should also include M-F transsexuals (MFT) could give us the answer on essential question: is in FMT male brain closed in female body, and is in MFT female brain locked in male body.

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627 Titulo: Sexual Medicine in The Medical

Gorm Waagner (Denmark)

In the future WHO will put special emphasis and focus on Sexual Health to support and expand the existing activities of health providers. There is a worldwide need for better training and education, counselling and treatment for millions of men and women with sexual problems. The need is growing and not adequately addressed by health professionals. Globally, the general physician is sufficiently trained and very few medical schools have formalized educational programmes in Sexual medicine.

Recent surveys among GP's (Canada, Denmark) show a of confidence in dealing with sexual problems and an increasing demand for structured sex education.

As a consequence ISSIR (International Society for Sexual Impotence Research) has formed a globally representative group aiming at creating a proposal for a multidisciplinary undergraduate teaching course. The objective are that medical graduates should be able to identify the most common co-morbidities and their treatment, and to become aware of prevalent differences in sexual behaviors and perceptions as compared to their own values and beliefs. Professionals need specific training in how to take a sexual history and case formulation. The work is endorsed by WEME (World Fed. Med. Education)

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305 Titulo: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND FIBROMYALGIA

Nombres: Graça SANTOS (Portugal), Paulo ABRANTES (Portugal); Manuel Quartilho (Portugal)  
Resumen: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND FIBROMYALGIA

Patients diagnosed with fibromyalgia (FM), according to the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology, have many other somatic complaints, sometimes including the so-called functional somatic syndromes, the irritable bowel syndrome and the chronic fatigue syndrome being two well-known examples. In our consultation, we have seen a significant number of patients with sexual dysfunction, for example vaginismus, associated with several functional somatic symptoms, thus suggesting the hypothesis for some common features. With this context in mind, we intended to compare the psychological profile and some longitudinal aspects of two samples of patients, with the diagnostics of FM and sexual dysfunction. Our hypothesis is that some sexual dysfunctions, including vaginismus, may have a curious relationship with fibromyalgia.

We have looked for traumatic antecedents in both groups of patients, with a self-report questionnaire. We have also paid attention to current psychopathology and some other psychological indices, as measured by some well-known psychometric instruments. Besides the Brief Symptom Inventory, we have looked for the quality of their current conjugal life, measures of general satisfaction and coping strategies. As to the longitudinal part of the study, besides the above mentioned past traumatic events, we have looked for experiences of childhood abuse and neglect, illness experiences, and developmental issues related to sexuality. We have also made small interviews to the spouses, searching for relevant relational themes.

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625 Titulo: AN INTERSEX CASE DUE TO MALE PSEUDOHERMAPHRODITISM.

Graca Santos (Portugal), Margarida Batos (Portugal), Manuela Carvalheiro (Portugal), Linhares Furtado (Portugal), Francisco Allen Gomez (Portugal)

In 2002a 13-year-old girl, who had been assigned at birth as female, is examined at the Endocrinology Department of the University Coimbra Hospital, With the onset ubrty, she underwent a gradual masculinization. The endocrinological analysis diagnosed her clinical condition as Pseudohermaprhoditism, probably due to alpha 5 reductatase deficiency. The patient presented female behaviorurs and female sexual identity and she and her parents wish a medical intervention in that direction. The medical team adopted that option. We comment the decision, and revue the small amount of data aviabile about outcomes in previous clinical intersex case, with a similar

diagnosis or presentation. We refer a twenty three-year follow up of four intersex case assessed and followed at the Endocrinology Department

**graciela MARTIN**

**No Informado**

834 Titulo: ACKNOWLEDGES; BELIEFS AND APTITUDES ON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES/ ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME ( STD/ AIDS) IN MEN WHO HAVE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHERS MEN.

Graciela MARTÍN (Cubana)

This work conducted in Cienfuegos` province, Cuba, had as the mainly subject to determine the acknowledges, beliefs, and sexual practices of HIV, asking them about general topics on sexuality. This sample of the study was integrated by 90 men who have sex which get meeting at the most attended places in the city by such a sorts of persons ranged among ages of 16 through 40 years. The most outstanding findings are: The majority number of surveyed subjects have elemental acknowledges about AIDS and others sexually transmitted diseases. They have the right perception about severity and risk of such a sort of relationship. The major number of this surveyed persons said having a number of relationships without protection from 3 to 7 during the same night, form 20 up to 40 in a period of 5 months, and over 100 during the last 5 years. Knowing about the basic measures of protection as a mainly conclusion Men with sexual relationship whit other men they are ready for a change of behaviorism having elemental acknowledges on the thematic, but yet they have no sexual practices that no imply risk at HIV.

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**graciela ROSALES**

**No Informado**

833 Titulo : The communication : angular stone in the educative of sexuality .

Graciela ROSALES REYES, Andrés Rafael PÉREZ DE LA ROSA, Gloria de los Milagros RAMÍREZ PELÁEZ

The communication that began from the same beginnings of the human existence arose a necessary element for the humankind as a part of their social relationships. The own development of those relationships has a closed link with materialization through communication developed in each epoch. That's why the role of teachers is undeniable, not only in the development of the social relationship bat also in the use and enriching the multilateral education of the students. The education of sexuality is not far from the vast educational process, that's why the teacher's labor has a paramount importance since he is going to be involved in the teaching of cultural traditions of the society and the teaching of sexuality as a whole. Taking into account what was previously said, the aim of this report is to offer certain educational elements for showing how from the classroom and adequate and effective communication that can be achieved in any educational field

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439 Titulo: DARK AND LOVELY, SOFT AND FREE

**GRAEME CHARLES REID**  
**SOUTH AFRICA**

The presentation will consist of extracts from the video documentary Dark and Lovely, Soft and Free which I co-directed with Brazilian film maker, Paulo Alberton. The documentary is based on field work that forms part of my PhD research into same-sex identity in rural South Africa. The video documents the lives of black gay men who live and work in rural areas, small towns and urban peripheries. The documentary follows a network of hairstylists and their associates and explores themes of gender identity and sexuality, religion, family and kinship as well as domestic violence and HIV/AIDS. An important part of the documentary is the way in which gay men find acceptance in small local communities in the post-apartheid era, in spite of public criticism in the region that homosexuality is 'unAfrican'. The video presentation will be augmented by a discussion on same sex identity in rural South Africa.

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232 Titulo: THE ROLE OF COMFORT WITH SEXUAL HEALTHCARE ISSUES AS IT IMPACTS ON THE FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Nombres: Gregory MCCREA (Canada)(Presenter), Rosemary GRAVELLE (Canada)

To date there has been limited data collected on the effect that physician's subjective experience of comfort has on the provision of sexual healthcare by family physicians. The purpose of this study was to determine physician's rating of their own comfort as sexual healthcare provider and how this predicted the frequency and nature of sexual healthcare provided. The study also sought to determine how physician's perception of their patient's comfort predicted the frequency and nature of sexual healthcare provision. Instruments were constructed for the study included a Physician's Comfort Scale, Perceived Patient's Comfort Scale, Sexual Healthcare Frequency Scale, and a Physician's Practice Environment Scale. This survey was mailed out to Family and Primary care physicians in Ontario Canada. The number of completed surveys returned and analyzed was 421. The results revealed that the frequency with which physicians provided sexual healthcare was greater in those reporting a higher level of comfort discussing sexual matters with their patients and in physicians who reported perceiving their patients having a high level of comfort in discussing sexual matters. Higher levels of comfort and higher frequency of sexual healthcare tended to be provided by urban based physicians, physician's of female gender, those averaging 43 years of age, and those who had either physician training/continuing education in human sexuality and the frequency of sexual healthcare provided. The implication of the study is that physician-training experiences should have as an objective a component geared towards the outcome of increased psychological comfort in discussing sexual matters.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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323 Titulo: HUMAN RIGHTS AND SEXUAL RIGHTS WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Guadalupe CRUZ CARDENAS (México)

Resumen: HUMAN RIGHTS AND SEXUAL RIGHTS WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Guadalupe CRUZ CARDENAS (Mexico)

This presentation will address the issue of power and sexuality within the Catholic church, and will describe how the Greco-Roman mentality played a decisive role in the formation of the dominant Catholic discourse which then developed its own structures. Institutions are necessary in any society, but they are also corruptible, subject to aging and therefore questionable. Is it therefore important to ask ourselves whether these institutions, including the Catholic church, encourage and facilitate our well-being and whether they respect human rights within. It is also important to reflect on our image of God, because the image humanity that we formulate depends on the image of God that we formulate and vice versa. The recovery of our experience of God is important in order for us to re-conceptualize our body as a point of reference so that as women we can name our experience of God and answer the question. Who is our God? Another aspect of this presentation is the sense of authority within our church that expresses itself in a clericalism that prohibits healthy experiences and the promotion of women's rights within our church community, particularly sexual and reproductive rights, freedom of conscience, the right to decide and to dissent among others.

**guadalupe HERNANDEZ**

**No Informado**

655 Titulo: MALE TRANSVESTISM IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Gloria M. MOLINA (Puerto Rico).

This research is about the male transvestism in San Juan, Puerto Rico. We use an exploratory-descriptive design, and we interviewed 27 "show transvestites" (trasvestis de tabla), and the "prostitute transvestites" (trasvestis de calle). We explore the following variables: the socio-demographics characteristics, self perception and their first transvestite's experiences, parental and family's relations, clients characteristics and sexual practices that they use, couple relations, and their knowledge about the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The general results of this research were the following: the "prostitute transvestites" were younger and have less education than the "show transvestites", all the subjects were unmarried. All the "show transvestites" self perception was homosexual. We found that the "show transvestites" like to wear women clothes at their adulthood, however, the "prostitute transvestites" like to wear these clothes at their childhood and adolescence. The transvestites describe their fathers as strong personalities, strict, moralists, aggressive, while their mothers were good and quiet persons, beautiful and affective. In both groups their parents knew about their life style. The majorities of the "prostitute transvestites" clients were professionals such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, policeman, among others. The sexual practices of the "prostitute transvestites" were oral and anal sex, masturbation, exhibitionism, threesome and orgy. All the transvestites knew about AIDS. In conclusion, it's important that all the human behavioral professionals know about this population as part of the human diversities. It is necessary to valorize them and their rights as an oppressed group.

**guadalupe HERNANDEZ**

**No Informado**

670 SEXUAL DIVERSITY  
THE PUBLIC FACE OF LESBIANISM IN MÉXICO CITY.

Guadalupe HERNÁNDEZ GUERRERO (México)

Abstract

There are diverse ways in which lesbians relate among themselves and how they behave in society. In Mexico, these behavioral experiences haven't been a subject of academic investigation. Thus the principal reason for the present research is to recover such lesbians experiences, for an appropriate relationship with all the different interests –political, academic, scientific, feminisr groups' inner democracy- in terms of lesbian lifes. The study was carried out Mexico City using a descriptive design and a stratified form through random selection of the representative leabian's life styles of each stratum. A pre-codified questionnaire was auto-applied, anonymously, and also in-depth interviews were used. KEY WORDS: Generation, Social Stratum, Feminist Conscience, Gender Condition, Lesbian Self-Image.

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1061 Titulo: INFLUENCE OF A REGULAR PHYSICAL EXERCISE ON SEXUALITY IN DIABETIC MALES

Guglielmo Bonanni (Italy), Alfonso Basso (Italy), Maria Ferrari (Italy), Marco Strazzabosco (Italy), Francesco Zen (Italy), Franco Mantero (Italy)

Diabetic males show an increased incidence of several sexual disturbances which are strictly related to age and to duration and control of the disease. The regulation of blood glucose is mainly achieved by insulin, meals and physical exercise. However the percentage of diabetic patients who practice a regular physical exercise is very low.

Aim of this study was to evaluate the influence on sexuality of physical exercise in two groups of IDD subjects: Group A: 28 sedentary subjects (age ranged from 24 to 43 y old) and Group B: 27 athletes of different sports (18 to 42 y old). All subjects answered to the IIEF-15 questionnaire. Results: Group A: 15% of subjects were not able in achieving an erection and the 46% were unable to maintain it, 57% of them were unsatisfied of their sexual intercourses, 28% had difficulty in ejaculation and 15% showed a decrease of libido. Group B: 22% of subjects did not



achieve an erection, 11% was not able to maintain the erection, 22% was unsatisfied of their sexual life, 22% presented ejaculatory disturbances and in 33% of patients had a decrease of libido.

Conclusions: our preliminary data show that physical activity seems to determine a significant improvement in maintaining erection and a greater comprehensive satisfaction of the sexual life which can be due not only to a better metabolic control of diabetes but also to psychological factors or improvement in endothelial vasodilator function. It is surprising and difficult to explain the higher incidence of decrease of libido found in group B than in A (increase in prolactin levels due to exercise ? ).

Keywords: erectile dysfunction, diabetes, exercise, ejaculation, IIEF-15

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595 Surgical experience Transsexualism of Feminine Psyche

Author: Dr. Guillermo Mac Millan  
University of Valparaiso, Chile

Summary:

The transsexualism is an anomaly of the sexual identity, very frequent. The etiology is until now ignored. It corresponds to "unrenunciabile psychological sex ", opposed to the physical sex, where the Psychiatry has been ineffective. The treatment of global physical feminization and "surgical genital adaptation " to the psychic sex, has been of great benefit, allowing these patients to accept their condition and to improve their personal realization and social adaptation.

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1130 Titulo : CONSERVACION DE LA EYACULACION EN LA LINFADENECTOMIA RETEOPERITONIAL

Guillermo Mac Millan (Chile)

**guillermo ROLLA**

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102 Titulo: minim-intervencionist genitals exposition

Nombres: Dr. Guillermo Rolla Pimentel y Dr. Carlos Rolla Fontt  
Panama

Resumen: At the side of social and psychological aspect, genital organs and receptors and effectors could be cause to limit the sexual activity. The clitoris is very important stimulus receptors and its exposition should improve the sexual answer specially when it's hidden. We present the clitoris liberation technic: 1. Digital 2. Instrumental 3. incising of foreskin side.

We enlarge the concept of male (fimosi) cases as charge to circuncise obtaining the same advantages and don't eliminate skin. These techniques when there pointed at, the sexual therapy that should be ever use, produce better results.

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335 Titulo: WOMAN'S ILLUSION AND MAN'S SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE LOVE MYSTERY IN YOUNG OF PREPARATORY

Nombres: Guitté Hartog, Gabriel Montes and Mónica Carrasco Gómez. (Mexico)

We want to offer a space to the youths and we can understand the different problematic about to their sexuality; for example, the pregnancies don't plan and AIDS - and knowing that the programs of prevention work better when the group of concerned population's concerns is taking into account, we approach with the youths of the preparatory Lazaro Cárdenas the topic of the love.

Of the analysis of 50 women's speech and 50 men that complete the sentence "The love it is..." and of the 4 groups of discussions (2 of women and 2 of men) it is possible to highlight big differences in the objectivization of the love according to the gender.

This process manifests us that the form in that the sexuality and the love are lived, presents a

series of characteristic very particular in the measure that the gender represents a form of facing the reality and that it is he or she are assigned a series of behaviors; for example, that he should live the pleasure and the adventure and she should the love and the commitment. To give the word to the youths is a primordial aspect, to know their representations, but it is without a doubt important to take them into account so that a dialogue settles down, to go establishing systems of prevention that it can provide a space of healthy life and to respond to their necessities so much sentimental as sexual.

**gundo WEILER**

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633 Plenary session 2:

Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS

Convener: WHO (Gundo Weiler, HIV)

Facilitator: Dr Gundo Weiler, HIV

Topic: This session will explore the intersection of sexual health, HIV prevention, and life with HIV/AIDS. Session participants will be guided through a process of reflecting on concepts and meanings of sexuality in the context of HIV/AIDS to a discussion of their implication for HIV prevention practice and the empowerment of people living with the virus.

Panelists: - Dr. Gary Dowsett, Columbia University/La Trobe University (Sexual cultures, identities

and meanings of HIV/AIDS: Exploring diversity and commonalities

- Ms Beri Hull, AIDS Alliance for Children, Youth and Families, WDC (A perspective from people living with HIV/AIDS)

- Celia Sztrenzenfeld, Brazil (Working with sexual meaning for HIV prevention)

- Ana Luisa Liguor (\*), Mexico, (Sexual Vulnerability and HIV/AIDS young people: working on joined contexts of risk)

-To be determined, South Africa, (HIV Prevention practice: Addressing sexuality in young people - experience with addressing sexuality and AIDS in a South African TV soap)

Funded by: WHO and the MacArthur Foundation (\*)

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044 The Development of Sexuality and Love Gunter Runkel, Luenneburg

The development of sexuality is part of the evolution of societies. The development of sexuality in modernity is closely related to the process of self-reference.

At the beginning of the functionally differentiated society, sexuality became increasingly separated into the function of desire and the reproduction function. The attempt to merge these two functions into the complex of romantic love by the bourgeoisie of the 19th century became problematical under the aspect of an increasing self-reference and indifference. The further development of sexuality is directed towards self-reference.

Sexuality as 'real asset' of love has been incorporated into partnership. This has led to added difficulties in the achievement of sexual fulfilment. New demands have been made of sexuality in modernity relating to the right to experience orgasm.

The future of sexuality can be conceived of as a prolongation of the process of the development towards self-reference, which is connected to modernity. The result of this process in parts of Europe has been the development of the one-parent family, which in turn leads to other problems, for example, in the socialisation of the children and the economic security of this type of family.

With regard to the increasing development of self-reference, a new, related problem appears in the form of anxiety about a way of life which is dominated by the self. This shows itself, among other ways, as the perception of personal health as by far the highest value in life.

The connection of health and sexuality can also be seen in the growing significance of fitness studios and beauty farms, which are sought out in increasing numbers by both men and women in order to perfect their bodies. Sexual behaviour in advertising, particularly when targeted at the sexually active part of the population, is determined by a strong emphasis on body culture. Fitness and beauty are used as distinguishing features in order to achieve sexual success.

Modern sexuality is formed and decentralised. Freed from the confines of reproduction, women in particular are now able to experience sexuality as a source of pleasure. The pattern of sexual emancipation is conceived of as a link between a formed sexuality and the reflexive process of the self. In modernity, fulfilled sexuality has become autonomous and is freed from its inevitable connection to reproduction, kinship and the succession of the generations. However, it is now burdened with new demands (e.g. the expectation of orgasm).

Contrary tendencies of a freer development of sexuality are seen in the public display of the sexual, particularly in forms which were hitherto considered abnormal and which are today included in the discourse on normality. Especially the endless talk shows shown on weekdays on private television are a sign of the ceaseless topicality of sexuality. A 'regime of knowledge and truth' has developed which by way of new forms of the confessional aims to release a truth discourse on sexuality.

In modernity a stronger preoccupation with the body has emerged as released from its metaphysical context and considered as last instance. This leads to an increase in the significance of the relationship between sexuality and body, as sexuality must also be considered under the aspect of risk and of anxiety about the self.

About the Author:

Gunter Runkel, Dr. phil., Associate Professor, President of the German Society for Social Scientific Sexuality Research. Member of the International Academy of Sex Research. Member of the International Academy of Sciences. Scientific Councilor of the Shanghai Sex Sociology Research Centre (China). Guest Professor for Sociological Theory, Sociology of Sexuality and Family at the Central Connecticut State University (USA). Director of the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Lueneburg (Germany).

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Gunter Runkel, Lüneburg

Die Entwicklung von Sexualität und Liebe

Die Entwicklung der Sexualität ist ein Teil der Evolution von Gesellschaften. Die Entwicklung der Sexualität in der Moderne ist eng mit der Herausbildung der Selbstreferenz verbunden.

Zu Beginn der funktional differenzierten Gesellschaft entwickelt sich eine zunehmende Trennung der Sexualität in eine Lust- und in eine Reproduktionsfunktion. Der Versuch der Verschmelzung dieser beiden Funktionen im 'romantischen Liebeskomplex' des Bürgertums im 19. Jahrhundert wird unter dem Aspekt der wachsenden Selbstreferenz und Indifferenz brüchig. Die weitere

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Entwicklung der Sexualität ist auf Selbstreferenz ausgerichtet. Von daher werden Ligaturen problematisch, weil sie als Einschränkung der Selbstreferenz gelten.

Die Sexualität als 'real asset' der Liebe wird in die Partnerschaft eingebaut. Dies führt zu neuen Problemen der sexuellen Erfüllung und Leistungsbereitschaft. So treten in der Moderne neue Anforderungen an die Sexualität auf.

Die Zukunft der Sexualität kann man als Verlängerung der in der Moderne angelegten Prozesse der Entwicklung zur Selbstreferenz konzipieren. So wurde als Ergebnis dieses Prozesses in Teilen Europas die Entwicklung zur Ein-Eltern-Familie verstärkt mit den damit verbundenen Problemen, die sich u.a. für die Sozialisation der Kinder und der ökonomischen Absicherung dieses Familientyps ergeben.

Aus der zunehmenden Entwicklung zur Selbstreferenz entsteht als neues Bezugsproblem eine von der Sorge um sich selbst dominierte Form der Lebensgestaltung, was sich u.a. darin äußert, dass der eigenen Gesundheit der bei weitem höchste Wert des Lebens beigemessen wird.

Die Verbindung von Gesundheit und Sexualität kann man auch an der wachsenden Bedeutung von Fitnessstudios und Schönheitsfarmen sehen, die in steigendem Maße von Männern und Frauen bevölkert werden, um ihre Körper zu perfektionieren. Das sexuelle Werbeverhalten wird

insbesondere bei sexuell aktiven Bevölkerungsgruppen durch eine verstärkte Betonung des Körperkultes bestimmt. Fitness und Schönheit werden als Mittel der Distinktion verwendet, um u.a. damit sexuelle Erfolge zu erlangen.

Moderne Sexualität ist modelliert und dezentriert, da sie von den Zwängen der Reproduktion befreit ist und nun besonders Frauen sexuelle Lust ermöglicht. Das Muster der sexuellen Emanzipation wird als Verbindung einer modellierbaren Sexualität mit dem reflexiven Prozess des Selbst konzipiert. Erfüllte Sexualität avanciert in der Moderne zu einer Voraussetzung einer befriedigenden Partnerbeziehung oder Ehe. Sexualität wird in der Moderne autonom und von der zwangsweisen Verknüpfung mit Fortpflanzung, Verwandtschaft und Generationenfolge gelöst, aber mit neuen

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377 Titulo: THE EFFECTS OF SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE RELATED TO SEX OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL HIGH GRADE STUDENTS

Haewon KIM (RN, PhD, Korea)\*, Younghee HA (Korea)\*\*

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of sex education programs by actually offering it in elementary school. The subjects were 395 children in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade. The data were collected from June 19 through September 28, 2000. The sex-education program used in this study was a teaching plan on physical change in puberty, function and structure of male and female genitals, psychological change, good use of leisure in puberty, family member, birth, sexual violence and its prevention. The program was 40 minutes each. And the sex knowledge and attitude of subjects were tested to see the effect of sex education. In conclusion, the fourth, fifth and sixth graders in elementary school who received sex education acquired more sex knowledge than the other same-grade children who did not, and their sex attitude also changed more positively. This showed sex-education program had a good deal of effect on developing the sex knowledge and attitude of children.

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564 Titulo: THE EFFECTS OF MATING STRATEGIES ON THE FOCUSED FACIAL REGION

Hakan CETINKAYA (Turkey), Evrim ÖZTOP (Turkey), Seda DURAL (Turkey)

Mating Strategies, Facial Cues, Eye-tracker.

With two studies, the effects of mating strategies on the focused facial region of the partners were examined. The mating strategies of the subjects were manipulated as short-term mating, long-term mating, and trustworthy friendship. Using an eye-tracker, eye movements of the subjects were recorded. Perceptual asymmetry hypothesis was tested. The difference between short-term mate selection and the other two conditions was significant in terms of the duration of gazing.

It was evident for the people seeking for a long-term mate or a trustworthy friend the upper left part of the face of a prospective partner had a special importance. Although the data here did not provide support for perceptual asymmetry hypothesis, we can speculate that that may be due to the fact that we used still-life images, instead of real-life forms of them.

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565 Titulo: DOES A WOMAN KNOW WHERE MEN STARE AT HER BODY?

Hakan CETINKAYA (Turkey), Seda DURAL (Turkey), Evrim ÖZTOP (Turkey)

BW/WHR, Female Attractiveness, Eye-tracker, Bio-psycho-social Attributions. With two studies, we investigated the effects of female models with different body weight (BW) and shapes on male and female ratings of attractiveness along with other psychological, physical and social attributions about the models. In the first study 100 male subjects' ratings and in the second study 100 female subjects' ratings were obtained. Using an eye-tracker eye movements of the subjects on computer generated 3D woman figures with different body weight and waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) were videotaped. Generally, subjects made judgements based on WHR measures of the figures. On the other hand, female subjects used BW criterion more often than the male subjects did -especially in

the frame of attractive, sexy, healthy attributes. That is, males found hourglass-shaped female figures more attractive, yet females found more tubular-shaped female figures more attractive. That may be due to effect of media that idealizes tubular female body shape. The fact that the female subjects rated figures independently from their own BW and WHR measures, supports the idealization idea. Females evaluated models as a whole, males focused on mostly on waist and hip regions of the models. The results were discussed for biopsychological, social, cultural, and evolutionary importance.

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566 Titulo: OVULATION IS NOT CONCEALED ANYMORE: MENSTRUAL CYCLE AND ATTRACTIVENESS IN WOMEN

Hakan CETINKAYA (Turkey), Seda DURAL (Turkey), Evrim ÖZTOP (Turkey)

Menstrual phases, Attractiveness, Concealed ovulation . As one of the few species with a menstrual cycle -as oppose to a estrus cycle, human female has been thought to have concealed ovulation. The concept of concealed ovulation has an evolutionary function as it has been stated by the "daddy home" and "many fathers" hypotheses. However those hypotheses have not been tested scientifically. In this study, it is hypothesized that there is a link between different phases of the menstrual cycle and the changes in facial symmetry in women. With two studies, changes in facial symmetry as function of the menstrual phases (proliferative, ovulatory, secretory and menstrual phases) and their effects on sexual attractiveness in women were examined. In the first experiment, facial photographs of 100 female subjects in each of four menstrual phases were taken. Total of 400 pictures were lithographically processed and amount of deviations from the symmetry were calculated. A comparison among the four different menstrual phases in terms of the deviation from the facial symmetry revealed that the symmetry was highest in the ovulatory phase. In addition, deviation from symmetry was appeared to be more dramatic in the left hemiface, than the right hemiface. In the second experiment, 50 male subjects were asked to rank order 40 female facial pictures from 10 female subjects for their sexual attractiveness. As the results, the facial pictures showing less deviation from the symmetry were rated as sexually more attractive by male subjects. That is, female pictures obtained from ovulatory phase were rated more attractive. Overall, this study revealed that the ovulation in women is not completely concealed. Perhaps, through the hormonal fluctuations during the different phases of the cycle, a female is able to emit a signal that she is at her best time for sexual intimacy.

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1164 Titulo: Emergence of vaginal mesodermal stromal polyps as an unusual late complication of hormone replacement therapy.

Haldun Umudum MD, Abdullah Candar Ankara (Turkey)

Case: We describe a case who has been on hormone replacement therapy for over ten years and complicated with vaginal mesodermal stromal polyps that arisen in one year period.

Conclusion: This case is not unique only in aspect of occurrence of unusual tumors of vagina as a complication of HRT but also shows relations between HRT and tumors in timely fashion.

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280 SEX ATLAS - GUIDELINES TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

Hans OLSSON (Sweden)

RFSU thinks that schools need different kinds of support for the sexuality education (printed material, training courses, Internet, reports etc), and that it must be "easily accessed" and easy to use. That is the reason why RFSU has produced The Sex Atlas.

The Sex Atlas is a concise publication, a booklet, for planning and looking into the sexuality education at the individual school. It can be used as a help to plan and/or start sexuality education as well as for quality assurance. It can be used by individuals as well as by a working team or the headmaster/s.

The idea with the booklet is simple. By a set of questions one can examine the sexuality education at the school. An introduction about research and findings on sexuality education and planning is followed by the questions to the teachers/school staff/board, divided into four parts: Preconditions, Content and Methodology, Organisation, and Planning and Responsibilities. The Sex Atlas focuses on approaches to sexuality education, values and organisation rather than on biological facts (e.g. like puberty and STIs), as the schools are better at working with the latter issues than with societal aspects on sexuality. The gender perspective is especially mentioned. We hope that by putting the "right" questions we guide the teachers to an improved sexuality education. The booklet is also published on the RFSU School Site.

The Sex Atlas has not been evaluated yet, but it has become very popular in schools and reprinted twice. This presentation will give you an overview of the Sex Atlas and its content.

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## 281 THE RFSU SCHOOL SITE ON SEXUALITY EDUCATION - A SUPPORT TO SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL STAFF

Hans OLSSON (Sweden)

All schools in Sweden have access to the Internet. Internet is an effective communication link to many people at a fairly low cost. At the end of 2001 RFSU started a "School Site", connected to RFSU's regular home page, [www.rfsu.se](http://www.rfsu.se).

Target group is school personnel, primarily teachers, working with sexuality education. The purpose is to give teachers information, knowledge and tools to work with sexuality education, but also information about policy and politics in the field of sexuality. Furthermore the school site gives RFSU the opportunity to supply schools with useful information quickly, or make comments on news. A monthly newsletter is connected to the School Site.

The School Site is divided into different sections - Policy on sexuality and sexuality education, Archives of facts, The Notice-board, The so called Teachers' Room, Education/Training, Educational material and Links and contacts - where one can find articles, summaries from reports and studies, extensive lists of pedagogical material, examples of what other schools do, young people's questions etc. Creation of public opinion is also a part of the School Site, for instance RFSU's ten point programme for improved sexuality education and IPPF's and RFSU's policies. There is also a Discussion Forum, which so far hasn't been very much used. The School Site has become one of the most visited pages of the RFSU home page. The home page itself has about 1 100 visits every day (around 30 000 each month).

Keywords: supporting teachers, internet support,

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## 282 YOUNG MEN AS EQUAL PARTNERS (YMEP): A MALE INVOLVEMENT PROJECT IN TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA 2000-2002.

Stefan LAACK (Sweden) and Hans OLSSON (Sweden)

The HIV prevention project "Young Men as Equal Partners" is a collaboration project between the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, RFSU, and its sister organisations UMATI in Tanzania and PPAZ in Zambia, financed by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Target groups: Men within the organisations PPAZ and UMATI but also teachers, church leaders, medical staff, youth leaders and others who should influence and motivate men to engage in HIV-prevention and sexual health and rights (SRH) work in the project districts, one in Zambia and four in Tanzania. Objectives: to build capacity within the organisations, to involve other sectors in the local society and to develop methods to involve men. Among the activities have been base line studies, training of trainers, producing a guidebook on methods in the project, peer education and peer counselling. The project is being evaluated, results to be presented in Dec 2002-Jan 2003. A closing conference will be held in Jan 2003. The evaluation is both quantitative and qualitative. The first findings from Tanzania are clear. The project has contributed to a major change in mind and attitude in the local society towards SRH, especially in the relationships between young men and young women, and about condom use. Before, boys were proud of making girls pregnant, today it is seen as an unmanly behaviour. Before, "friendship" between boys and girls also meant that sex was involved, today not. The girls say that there are less sexual harassment and abuse today, and if it happens they



dare report the abuser. The teachers report better contact with the pupils. Local Islamic and Christian churches give support to the project. Medical staff is reporting an amazing decrease in STI figures and a dramatic increase of condom use.

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614 Titulo: QUALIFICATION IN SEXUAL MEDICINE IN GERMANY: CURRENT SITUATION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Hartmut A.G. Bosinski (Germany)

Since 1997 the German Academy for Sexual Medicine offers postgradual curricula in Sexual Medicine for physicians and psychotherapists. This paper describes rationale and course of these curricula, which last over 2 years in theoretical and clinical education, it's embedding in general training

for physicians and psychotherapists in Germany, background of applicants, and success in terms of improvement of mental health care. The current

splitting of health care for patients with sexual dysfunctions, gender identity disorders and / or paraphilias into different branches (i.e.

Urology/Andrology or Gynecology, Psychiatry or Psychotherapy etc.) does not comply with the considerable overlap between these different disorders. Hence we argue for Sexual Medicine as an interdisciplinary medical and psychological branch in its own rights, which reflects not only historical

development, but current patient needs.

**harvey allan ROSENSTOCK**

**No Informado**

020 Titulo: on the treatment of partners of sex addicts:

Harvey Allan Rosenstock (France)

Fifty active cases involving sex addicts and their partners are analyzed. Beyond demographics, emphasis is focused on disclosure in terms of timing, type (total or partial), and method. A nine part treatment plan is suggested as a minimal matrix

for enhancing the likelihood of success. A systems approach is emphasized in which the partner's needs for validation and ventilation and even catharsis are critical for success.

The treatment protocol demands at least two to three years of active, professional intervention.

Full disclosure is preferred to partial disclosure. Earlier and full disclosure has proven to be more efficacious for the quality survival of the relationship. Fourteen recommendations are offered as facilitators (Plums;) of the treatment goals. Sixteen recommendations are offered as treatment cautions (#

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023 Titulo: RESTORATION OF LIBIDO UTILIZING A PHOSPHODIESTERASE INHIBITOR

Nombres: Harvey A. Rosenstock (USA)

Resumen: The restoration of normal libidinal drive and normal erectile functioning through the extended daily prescribing of a phosphodiesterase inhibitor, i.e., Viagra (sildenafil citrate) is illustrated with two detailed case histories. This represents a new application for a

phosphodiesterase inhibitor; namely, specifically the restoration of libido where there is no identifiable organic disease or psychogenic disorder. A

search of the literature as well as confirmation from Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company failed to show a publication dealing with this specific aspect of

treatment. The importance of an adequate trial of Viagra at 100 mg/day for at least three weeks is stressed as no appreciable improvement was detected

until the third week. The author found a less vigorous response with two female patients presenting with loss of libido in the absence of an

identifiable organic or psychological etiology and who received Viagra 100 mg/day for three weeks. Recommendations are made for further clinical studies for both male and female patients with loss of libido. Recent literature is reviewed.

Keywords: 1) Libido, 2) Sexual Dysfunction, 3) Viagra, 4) Phosphodiesterase Inhibitor, 5) Sexuality

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide

Overhead: No

VCR: N

Datashow: No

Others: No

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1162 Titulo: Bad-Assed Honeys with a Difference:

Dr Heather Worth, New Zealand

Fa'afafine, Samoan for 'the way of a woman', are not, according to the Pacific anthropologist, Niko Besnier, representatives of femaleness as a coherent and unitary category, but rather they align themselves with specific instantiations of womanhood in various contexts (1994: 308). Besnier has described this phenomenon in the Pacific as gender-liminality: the adoption by certain individuals of attributes associated with a gender other than their own (1994: 285), avoiding terms such as 'berdache', 'transsexual', or 'gay' or 'homosexual' because he argues, they at best capture only one aspect of the category and at worst are completely miscontextualized (1994: 287). But what does being fa'afafine mean to young Samoans living in South Auckland, the world's biggest Pacific Island city?

This paper explores the narratives of a group of young fa'afafine, who spoke in seemingly contradictory ways about their sex and gender, often in the same sentence or two changing from female to male pronouns and back again at will. At the same time the paper will place this talk in the context of the postmodern theorising of sex, gender and sexual orientation in the West.

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362 SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY.

Hilda Pascual (Argentina)

Our investigation was based on sexual violence in the family. It was done in Santiago de Cuba, where the victims were adolescents between 12 - 16 years old. In the studies we chose 5 victims to see the effect of the sexual abuse on these persons.

We applied the methodology of qualitative studies, utilizing in the aforementioned process: in depth interviews, life history, and complementary techniques of psychological studies, such as sentence completion, and scaled auto-evaluation. To process this information, we based our evaluation on categorical analysis, applying contrasting techniques, inferences, interpretations, comparisons of the methodology.

With the analysis of the data obtained in the techniques, we arrived at the conclusion, that the adolescents victims of sexual abuse, have marked psychological effects, such as: interpersonal conflicts with family and peers, manifesting sometimes in aggression, insecurity, with tendencies to easily depress themselves by isolation and crying.

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557 PERCEPCIÓN DE LA SEXUALIDAD EN MUJERES DE NUESTRO MEDIO

Nombres: HILDA TEUBER LOAIZA  
SONIA SEPÚLVEDA VALENZUELA  
CARMEN SOTO LABRA

Resumen: La sexualidad depende de la situación afectiva, cultural, social, biológica, educacional, del modo de sentir y actuar, es decir abarca todo el comportamiento del ser humano en la sociedad, desde que son concebidos hasta que expira. Objetivo: Analizar la percepción de la sexualidad que tienen las mujeres y su influencia en la vida familiar.

Metodología: se realizó un estudio exploratorio a 80 mujeres en el Policlínico de ginecología y a profesionales y alumnas de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Concepción, Chile, a las que se les aplicó una encuesta semiestructurada. Se analizaron variables demográficas, inicio de actividad coital, grado de conocimiento sobre sexualidad, grado de satisfacción sexual, y calidad de vida familiar. El análisis estadístico se usó la prueba de Chi<sup>2</sup>. Resultados: edad de encuestadas entre 18 y 70 años, promedio años educación 11 años, con pareja estable 75%, promedio de inicio actividad coital: 19 años (rango 14-36 años), 83% lo inicia con pololo, la mayoría por amor (72%). 48% tenía algún conocimiento, adquirido de la madre y/o amigos (40%), escuela (5%). 77% manifiestan tener sexualidad satisfactoria y 33% insatisfactoria. De la sexualidad satisfactoria, 31% tiene escolaridad básica versus 50% de la insatisfactoria ( $p < .01$ ), 33% escolaridad media versus 36% de la insatisfactoria y 36% enseñanza superior, versus 14% (insatisfactoria) ( $p < .01$ ); 51% son dueña de casa, versus 86% (insatisfactoria) ( $p < .01$ ); 49% otra actividad versus 14% (insatisfactoria) ( $p < .01$ ); 82% considera sus relaciones personales y familiares buena, versus 49% (insatisfactoria) ( $p < .01$ ); . El 18% de las mujeres que perciben su sexualidad como satisfactoria consideran mala sus relaciones interpersonales y familiares, versus 51% de las con sexualidad insatisfactoria ( $p < .01$ ). 66% califica a su pareja sexual como cariñoso versus 29% (insatisfactoria) ( $p < .01$ ). En cambio 34% de las mujeres que tienen sexualidad satisfactoria, la califican como mala, versus 71% de las mujeres con sexualidad insatisfactoria ( $p < .01$ ), consideran que la comunicación con su pareja en la relación sexual es mala. Conclusiones. Las variables que presentaron diferencias estadísticamente significativas en relación con la percepción que tienen las mujeres de su sexualidad fueron, la escolaridad, la actividad, la paridad, la comunicación. Las mujeres que perciben sus relaciones sexuales como satisfactorias mejoran las relaciones personales y familiares.

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046 Titulo: A 14-STAGE MODEL OF TRANSSEXUAL IDENTITY FORMATION

Nombres: DR. H. DEVOR, (CANADA)

Resumen: Coming to recognize oneself as transsexual involves a number of stages of exploration and analysis on both an interpersonal and intrapersonal level over the course of many years. A model encompassing fourteen possible stages is proposed: (1) Abiding Anxiety, (2) Identity Confusion About Originally Assigned Gender and Sex, (3) Identity Comparisons About Originally Assigned Gender and Sex, (4) Discovery of Transsexualism, (5) Identity Confusion about Transsexualism, (6) Identity Comparisons about Transsexualism, (7) Tolerance of Transsexual Identity, (8) Delay Before Acceptance of Transsexual Identity, (9) Acceptance of Transsexual Identity, (10) Delay Before Transition, (11) Transition, (12) Acceptance of Post-transition Gender and Sex Identities, (13) Integration, and (14) Pride.

**KEYWORDS:**

Transsexual, Transgender, Female-to-male, Male-to-female, Identity formation.

Tipo presentación: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Transexuality. Transgender

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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235 Titulo: The effects of the sexual communication programs between parents and adolescents in Kaohsiung city

Nombres: Huei-Mei Wei; Taiwan;  
Associate professor of National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

Many parents are aware of the importance of their responsibility about sex education; they want to do something for their children but don't know what to do and how to do. The purpose of this study was to find out the effects of the sexual communication programs between parents and adolescents. This study equips parents with better cognitive and strategy to deal with parent-child communication about sex. "Parent-child communication about sex" training program is designed on the basis of parent effectiveness training (PET) and Satir model, which each one divided into two kinds of program, one is for the parents and their children another is only for the parents. Through the training program, used the N-par to analysis the effects of the training program. There was no significant difference in the sexual attitude on both parents and adolescents. On the issues of infertility, understanding the opposite sex, abortion, masturbation, sexual value system, the discussion between parent and child were more comfortable. On the issues of female (or male) reproductive system and nursing, understanding the opposite sex, sexual value system, social problems about sex, parents will discuss the facts, share the experience of these issues, listening the child's voice. On the issues of sexual diseases, infertility, sexual crime, peers friendship, parents will discuss the facts with their children.

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097 Titulo: ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENTS TOWARD SEXUALITY

Nombres: Hugo Humberto MORALES ZUÑIGA. (MEXICO).

Resumen: Since human sexuality is an integral part of the person, its appropriate exercise in accordance with his/her biological, psychological and social characteristics may give a satisfactory life. The investigations of the attitudes toward sexuality are very important in the adolescence, because a little convenient attitude could change the appropriate and pleased sexual exercise; with consequences that could affect the individual's future life. The theme of the investigation is: The Adolescents' Sexuality; and the question, Which are the attitudes of adolescents have toward some aspects of their sexuality? come from the same problem, an irresponsible attitude toward sexuality.

This is a camp and exploratory study. It was made to establish descriptions of the attitudes that the adolescents (females and males) have toward: premarital coital relations, virginity, contraception, adolescent's pregnancy, abortion, masturbation, homogender preference, HIV/AIDS, and pornography, to obtain a general view, since it is impossible to investigate all about sexuality. The investigation took place in a group of 7250 students of Half Superior Level of the CBTis colleges of the State of Chiapas, Mexico, because it's representative group of the state area.

By means of an applied questionnaire as an instrument of the investigation with a R. Linkert scale, I obtained very interesting results that show different attitudes between females and males and a little convenient attitudes about their sexuality in both genders, and the most important conclusion is the necessity to give a subject in sexuality by sexology teachers in this population as an emergency to avoid high risk behaviors.

Key Words: Sexuality, Adolescents, Adolescence, Gender, Attitudes.

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699 ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUALITY IN 6000 TEEN AGERS FROM THE STATE OF CHIAPAS, MEXICO

Hugo Humberto MORALES Z. (México)

Abstract

In this project we researched the attitudes among teenagers of the state of Chiapas in the areas of:

coital activity, premarital sex, virginity, contraceptives, pregnancy in adolescence, abortion, prostitution, masturbation, homosexuality, HIV/AIDS and pornography. The research scenario was the 12 schools of the Technological Industrial Education system of the State of Chiapas, placed in Cintalapa de Figueroa, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Villaflores, Tonala, Comitán de Domínguez, Frontera Comalapa, Motozintla, Huixtla y Tapachula. The subjects were students of the morning and afternoon shift, male and female with ages ranging from 14 to 19. The sample was non probabilistic, and was obtained between October 1998 and January 1999 and consisted of 7,002 subjects. A questionnaire Likert type with 50 items was designed and validated. Some results: The knowledge of attitudes may be helpful in determining the possibility of high risk behaviors in this group. There were marked differences, and also some similarities in attitudes for each gender.

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069 Titulo: COUNTRIES OF TRANSITION: IMPROVERISHMENT AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CHOICES

TAREK MAHMUD HUSSAIN, UNICEF, TAJIKISTAN

A study in 1996 by the ILO concluded that the negative impact of economic reform and transition to market economics including the former USSR has tended to hit women than men. Collapse of former Soviet political system /communist regime, worsening of the socio-economic situation and poor and slow state development of new organisational structure of public life, has increased the vulnerability of women, children and young people in this region. Women's voices are hard less and less in all spheres of the society. It has been argued that women are particularly vulnerable in these circumstances to the anti-choice lobby.

With little income, women face the dilemma of having to choose between meeting basic family subsistence needs and attending to their own health. In a situation of poverty, women often have the least access to food, health, education and employment, which in turn violates the right of control over their reproductive function. Poverty increased women's vulnerability to violence and abuse as poverty traps women and limits choice.

The Armenian Reproductive Health Survey in 1997 revealed that the high cost makes some women reluctant to use reproductive health services and about five percent of women prefer to deliver at home the next time. In most of the countries of this region, access to modern contraceptives is insufficient and women are kept hostage to an abortion culture, having to pay 'under the table' for their abortions. In all Central Asian countries, deaths due to abortion complications have remain very high due to illegal practices to which women are driven by unofficial-fees demanded by doctors. Another link between poverty and reproductive health is the increase in incidence of sexually transmitted infections (SITs) as a result of prostitution, for instance, in some countries of the former USSR the incidence of syphilis increased 15 to 30 times from 1990 to 1995.

As with other sectors, there can be no quick fix for the health situation. Poverty is now the single greatest cause of ill health in the world and action to improve health should be coordinated with initiative to reduce poverty. This paper will review the situation based on available hard data/information in addition to the author's own experiences in this region and outline the recommendations which might support policy making and collaboration.

**idalmis LOPEZ**

**No Informado**

843 Titulo : System of actions for the responsible sexuality in the students the 1er years old in the pedagogic superior institute "Raúl Gómez García."

Idalmis LÓPEZ SÁNCHEZ, Ermelinda HERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ.

The present work approaches one of the problems that is presented at the present time to the Cuban school regarding the education for the health and inside its thematic as the sexuality. For the realization of the same one different methods were used and technical of investigation among those that figure: the analysis and the synthesis, the historical thing and the logical thing, interviews, observations, etc. The results obtained with their application corroborate the existence of the problem: insufficient level of preparation of the students of the first year of the isp about the sexuality.

Starting from the above-mentioned she tries a system of actions that they will contribute to elevate the level of preparation of the professional futures of the education toward a responsible, healthy and pleasant sexuality; contributing this way to the education of the sexuality the adolescents and

young in their responsible practice.

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266 Titulo: ABSTRACT #1: FUNCTIONAL IMAGING OF HETEROSEXUAL MALE PERPETRATORS OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE: A PRELIMINARY NEUROPSYCHIATRIC MODEL (To be part 1 of 4 in a workshop by Beth Israel Medical Center Department of Psychiatry)

Igor I. Galynker (U.S.A.), Lisa J. Cohen (U.S.A.), Konstantin Nikiforov (U.S.A.), Alisa Shakhverdi (U.S.A.), Soenke Boettger (U.S.A.), Carrie Weaver (U.S.A.), Enid Gertmenian-King (U.S.A.), Ken Cullen (U.S.A.).

We will present data from a series of preliminary neuropsychiatric studies, including neuropsychological, plethysmographic and neuroimaging investigations on a sample of 22 male, heterosexual, non exclusive pedophiles and 24 demographically similar healthy controls. Results: Although pedophiles did not differ from healthy controls on most measures of executive function there was evidence of deviant sexual arousal beyond the abnormal choice of object. Further, there was preliminary evidence of frontal and temporal abnormalities on PET. Conclusions: A psychobiological model of pedophilia is proposed, positing that early childhood sexual abuse leads to neurodevelopmental abnormalities in the temporal regions mediating sexual arousal and erotic discrimination and the frontal regions mediating the cognitive aspects of sexual desire, judgement and behavioral inhibition. In this way, pedophiles develop deviant pedophilic arousal. Subsequently, if there is comorbid personality pathology, specifically sociopathy and cognitive distortions, there will be failure to inhibit pedophilic behavior.

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846 Titulo : Interest Circle about mother nursing with third grade children

Ileana Morales Blanco, Magalis Durán Díaz

An intervention was made with 25 third grade students, 14 girls and 11 boys from the Primary School "21 de Octubre" in Bayamo. The objective of this intervention was to awaken the student's interest on mother nursing and to contribute to the creation of positive attitudes towards the subject. The experience lasted a course. Conferences were developed using teaching aids such as: drawing, interpretation of narrations, roleplay, dramatization, among others. The main topics were: Let's play to be Mom and Dad, why the baby prefers breast feeding?, What should Dad do when Mom is nursing the baby?, A visit to the Mother Hospital. The students' knowledge on the topic were guaranteed; which means that in the future, they will have a responsible behaviour towards motherhood and fatherhood. Children collaborated as mother nursing promoters in pregnant women in the community.

**iliana ARTILES**

**No Informado**

848 SEXUALITY, GENDER AND BASE VIOLENCE.

Iliana Artiles (Cuba).

Up to now, the violence worry us and everybody like a social and health problem, not for happiness with high or less frequency, just to know it and study it. At the end of the 20th century many people say that the 21st century is the violence period. Cuba exists in this world and we know that are many differences for our advances, for example, in health and education, but we see the gender violence in some families that keep traditional conceptions (sexist education). The labor is a reflection that has the results of our last research on violence and its analysis to be related with gender and sexuality terms. Its objectives are to sensitize people and reflect gender violence, and how it influences health and the quality of life of people. We propose an education on sexuality program to be incorporated in the community in order to prevent gender violence in the different phases of vital cycle. An also that the health and education



professionals take conscience with this subject that is unseen.

For this study we used 600 health and education professionals, we used the qualitative methodology for its diagnose.

The results show us there is lack of knowledge about this subject and a false belief about it. In this study we concluded that this subject has been unknown by our peoples.

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187 Titulo: A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION OF A COUNTRY'S SEXUAL HEALTH

Nombres: Ilsa LOTTES (U.S.A.)

Resumen: Since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, a new approach to sexual health has been advocated by many sex educators, health professionals, human rights and women's health advocates, and scholars. This approach examines sexual health issues within a rights framework and advocates for empowerment measures as a means to improve sexual well-being. Indeed, the World Association of Sexology has been a leader in this effort for it has formulated and published a list of 11 basic sexual rights. Using these 11 rights as a guide, I developed a system to evaluate the sexual health of a country. For this purpose, I use a slightly modified definition of sexual health proposed by HERA (Health, Empowerment, Rights, and Accountability, HERA is a subgroup of the International Women's Health Coalition): Sexual Health is the ability of women and men to enjoy and express their sexuality and to do so free from risk of sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy, coercion, violence, and discrimination. Indicators for the following seven components of sexual health are considered: (1) Planned and wanted pregnancies, (2) Low risk of getting sexually transmitted diseases, (3) Low risk for sexual abuse, coercion, and violence, (4) Lack of discrimination, (5) Possibilities for sexual enjoyment and pleasure, (6) Extent of sexual education and knowledge, and (7) Quality and access to sexual and reproductive health services. The United Nations Human Development Report for 2000 stressed that indicators can be used by grassroots activists and organizations to hold governments accountable for their actions. Identifying sexual rights indicators can be used as one of the tools for change. Thus, this model of using indicators has the potential to guide policy making, identify actors responsible for preventing the realization of rights, and expose areas that have been neglected. In the final portion of this presentation, I give examples of how this evaluation system has been applied to identify strengths and weaknesses in both a developed and developing country.

**inalvis RODRIGUEZ**

**No Informado**

108 GENDER QUALIFICATION IN LOCAL PROJECTS FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

Inalvis Rodríguez (Cuba).

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560 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION: MODALITIES AND EMOTIONS

Nombres: Iole Baldaro -Verde, Lucrezia Catania Abdulcadir, Saulo Sirigatti, Silvia Casale (Italy)

Abstract. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) refers to a group of traditional practices that involve partial or total removal of the female genitalia because cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. These practices are usually performed by a non medical practitioner at the home or other non-clinical setting; even though El-Gibaly (2002) reported a substantial increase over rates of 8220; medicalized 8221; circumcision. This operation involves physical effects such as infection, infertility and hemorrhage, and many studies indicate that the practice is by no means universal: the vast majority of El-Gibaly 8216; (2002) mutilated sample expressed ambivalent feelings and conflicting childhood memories.

PURPOSE

The purposes of the present research are:

61607; The Investigation of the procedure used for the practice of female mutilation; 61607; The description of childhood memories and current feelings about the practice.

METHOD: The sample included 136 FGM women. A structured interview was applied by a skilled gynecologist. The interviews detailed the operation itself, women 8217 emotional response during

the days after the operation and present points of view about it.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS** Over half of circumcised women reported that the procedure was not performed by a traditional practitioner rather than a physician or nurse. In most cases the procedure had been performed before the age of 10 years. Despite the fearful childhood memories of many women, half of circumcised girl reported feeling of happiness during the day after the mutilation and showed pride for their condition at present.

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567 Titolo: FEMALE CIRCUMCISION AND ITS HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

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**INTRODUCTION**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) refers to a group of traditional practices that involve partial or total removal of the female genitalia because cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. These practices are usually performed by a non medical practitioner at the home or other non-clinical setting. FGM constitutes a significant health hazard to the emotional, physical and psychological status of women in many parts of the world. Complications occurring immediately after the practice as well as those encountered months and years afterward can result in disability or premature death.

**PURPOSE**

This study was performed to improve our knowledge and understanding of direct and indirect physical consequences of this practice.

**METHOD**

The sample included 136 FGM women, and 136 uncircumcised women. A structured interview was applied by a skilled gynecologist. The interviews took into consideration the complications possibly connected with the mutilation. A comparison between the data collected from the two groups was carried out.

**RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The vast majority of our sample reported a complication of the procedure: inability to urinate, very sharp pain after the mutilation; in the following years, the mayor complications reported were painful sexual intercourses and urinary tract infections. Nevertheless, a successive comparison with uncircumcised woman suggested that the practice of female circumcision does not have a statistically discernible effect on women's ability to reproduce.

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1142 Titolo : FUTURE PHARMACOTHERAPY OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

Ira d Sharlip (USA)

In the year 2003, two phosphodiesterase inhibitors are expected to join sildenafil as commercially available oral treatments for erectile dysfunction. These products are vardenafil (Levitra) and tadalafil (Cialis). Both vardenafil and tadalafil work by inhibition of type 5 phosphodiesterase in the corpus cavernosum.

Vardenafil has an onset of action as early as 15 minutes in some men. It reaches peak serum concentration in about 45 minutes. Its half life is about 4-5 hours. Its duration of action is similar to sildenafil at about 5-6 hours. Vardenafil has greater specificity than sildenafil for type 5 phosphodiesterase but its safety profile is similar to sildenafil. Its most common side effects are headache (15%), facial flushing (11%), dyspepsia and rhinitis (7% each) and visual effects (2%). Its efficacy is similar to sildenafil with over 80% of men reporting improvement in erection and 75% reporting satisfactory intercourse. GI absorption of vardenafil is minimally reduced by food or alcohol; therefore this product may be taken with meals and drink. Vardenafil has reasonably good efficacy in men with diabetes and post-prostatectomy erectile dysfunction. Commercial launch is expected in 2003 in major markets in North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Tadalafil has a very different half life (17 hours) and duration of action (36 hours). The 36 hour duration of action means that tadalafil probably will be used differently from sildenafil and vardenafil. Peak serum levels are achieved more slowly than sildenafil and vardenafil (about 2 hours). Tadalafil has greater specificity than sildenafil for type 5 phosphodiesterase but its safety profile is similar to sildenafil and vardenafil. Its most common side effects are headache (11%), dyspepsia (7%) and back pain, myalgia, flushing and rhinitis (4% each). The efficacy of tadalafil is similar to sildenafil with over 80% of men reporting improved erections and up to 78% reporting satisfactory intercourse. GI absorption of tadalafil is minimally reduced by food or alcohol; therefore this product may be taken with meals and drink. Tadalafil has been approved in Europe and commercial launch there should have occurred by the end of 1Q03. Commercial launch is expected in the second half of 2003 in major markets in North America, Asia and Latin America. Beyond 2003, seemingly unlimited possibilities exist for the development of new ways to treat erectile dysfunction. Many novel agents are already being tested in preclinical, phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3 studies. These include oral agents such as arginine, highly selective dopamine agonists and new phosphodiesterase inhibitors; intracavernous agents such as potassium and calcium channel blockers, NO donors, protein kinase inhibitors, rho-kinase inhibitors and novel phosphodiesterase inhibitors; intranasal applications of dopamine agonists, phosphodiesterase inhibitors and MSH derivatives; subcutaneous MSH derivatives; topical preparations of Alprostadil; and others. In addition, gene therapy is being investigated as a treatment for erectile dysfunction. The market for effective and safe treatments for erectile dysfunction is large enough and lucrative enough that the longterm future is likely to see the clinical application and commercial launch of one or more of these products.

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#### 347 TRANSEXUALISM-PERSONALITY PROFILE AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

Íris MONTEIRO\*, Catarina SOARES\* and José PACHECO\*

Study comparative of style transversal constitute by three groups - group experimental and two groups of control. The objective of this study is to analyze, in a sample of transsexuals, the personality profile and social adjustment, on the one hand, and the relationship of their results with the group of control reported to biological sex and psychological sex. The sample is constitute by three groups: an experimental group, n=17 (n=12 female-to-male transsexuals / n=5 male-to-female transsexuals); a control group reported to biological sex, n=17 (n=12 female of general population / n=5 male of general population); and a control group reported to psychological sex, n=17 (n=12 male of general population / n=5 female of general population). In view that study elements, in both groups of control has been discriminated the variables age (similar to group experimental) and presence of partner (in function to group experimental). Besides one interview semi-structure, has been utilized instruments of auto-evaluation: Symptom Distress Checklist (SCL-90), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Life Socio-Family Checklist, Personality Checklist (PDQ-4+), The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), The Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory - II (MCMI-II), The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory - 2 (MMPI-2). The results, coincided to started suppositions, indicate a larger predisposition of transsexuals for personality disorder various and difficulties of social adjustment, like social isolation, than individuals of general population without a psychiatric disorder; and a social adjustment more suitable in female -to-male transsexuals when compared with male -to-female transsexuals.

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720 Titulo: SEXUAL DISORDERS IN MANIA

Nombres: Isaac CHARAM , (Brazil)

Resumen: Mania is a mood disorder that can be accompanied or not by psychotic symptoms. During mania we can find sexual problems as hypersexuality, spontaneous erections, priapism, homosexual acts, rape, pedophilia, exhibitionism, infidelity. There can occur pregnancy and venereal diseases.

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722 Titulo: BRIEF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS FOR PRIMARY HEALTH

## PHYSICIANS

Nombres: CHARAM ISAAC, (Brazil)

Resumen: Primary health physicians and of rural areas must learn how to use brief psychotherapy in sexual dysfunctions. Some of the steps are: the doctor as a teacher, clarification, confrontation, education, orientation, ventilation, manipulation, support, persuasion. Brief psychotherapy. Sexual dysfunctions. Support.

Curriculum: President of the 11 World Congress of Sexology, Rio de Janeiro, 1993. President Brazilian Society of Sexology. From Federal Fluminense University

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1043 Titulo: PSYCOCHOPHARMACOLOGY OF APHRODISIACAL PLANTS FROM BRAZIL AND CUBA

Nombres: CHARAM ISAAC, (Brazil)

Damiana (*turnera diffusa*) is found in Mexico, Brasil and Cuba. Catuaba (*Anemopaegma glaucum*) and muirapuama (*Ptychopetalum olacoides*) were plants used by Brazilian Indians as energetic and aphrodisiacal drugs.

Muirapuama has a possible dopaminergic action. Catuaba contains Sitalystryl

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1059 Titulo: DRUGS THAT CAN ENHANCE LIBIDO AND PENILE ERECTION

Nombres: CHARAM ISAAC, (Brazil)

Resumen: There are at least 70 drugs that can enhance libido and penile erection. They are: *Acanthus virilis*, Adrenocorticotropina, Amantidina, *Amenopaegma mirandum*, Alprostadil, Apomorfin, Arginina, *Avena sativa*, Betanecol, Bromocriptina, Bupropion, Buspirona, Catuaba, Ciproheptadina, Clomipramina. Drugs .Aphrodisiacals. Prosexuals

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550 SEXUAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

Nombres: Isabel Vieira, Olinda Fernandes e Rui Xavier Vieira  
Lisbon, Portugal

Resumen: In spite of significant advances in the scientific study of human sexuality and the culture's opening about sex of our days, this area is filled with myths and misconception. Various studies have shown that the majority of children and adolescents preferred to receive information and counselling at home. However, because parents rarely provide enough details about sex, most young people seek information elsewhere. It is in this context that the recent introduction of programs of sex education by Portuguese Education Policy at the basic and high school levels seems very important. In this work all the students with nine years of education (compulsory school education) at Francisco Arruda School, for the great majority of them the last year of education before becoming a productive member of community, were selected to fill up a questionnaire of 45 parameters including items of attitudes, conducts, basic sexual information as well as demographic, social factors and economic features. Our results suggest that our students have high levels of preconceptions about sex and unclear ideas of some basic knowledge of this field. In this context and to optimise our future intervention a "club of affects" was created to improve the communication of the students and to share their difficulties and doubts with the supervision of a teacher of this team. Finally these results also indicate that there is strong need to provide a sexual education that respect human rights and promote an healthy sexual life.

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333 Titulo: SEXUAL ADDICTION: CONCEPT AND ASSESSMENT

Itziar ALONSO-ARBIOL (Spain), Carmen LÓPEZ SOSA (Spain), Maite AZANZA AZANZA (Spain), Rafael ROLDÁN TEVAR (Spain)

The open discussion of the concepts of sexual addiction and problematic hypersexuality in the popular media has had as a result a shift of attention towards journalists and away from sexologists. Thus, the rather imprecise idea as to what sexual addiction means, and when and how it takes place, is the result of the indiscriminate mixing of genuine characteristics with artificial ones derived from biased, non-tested information. Although sexual addiction as such is not accepted by the whole scientific community (i.e., not in the WHO's ICD-10 nor in the APA's DSM-IV-R), some voices have started to insist on the need for it to be included in the next version of the DSM. Therefore, an objective approach is required so that we can determine precisely the clinical features of this sexual problem as well as the methods for its assessment. Only after a detailed assessment of the empirical evidence on sexual addiction, will we be in the position to consider its inclusion as a distinct category of sexual disorder in the next DSM-V.

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250 Titulo: BREASTFEEDING BONDING FOR THE PREVENTION OF DEPRESSION AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

James W. Prescott, Ph.D. (USA) & Van Lewis (USA)

A documentary film will be shown (13 minutes) that dramatizes how failed bonding in the mother-infant/child relationship results in developmental depression, impulse dyscontrol and homicidal violence later in life. Low or failed breastfeeding bonding impairs brain serotonin development, failed intimacy with the female body, denial of youth sexual expression and a sexual puritanism that results in depression and suicide later in life. Cross-cultural studies of tribal cultures have shown that baby-carrying bonding can predict peaceful or homicidal violence in 49 tribal cultures studied with 80% accuracy. 77% of 26 tribal cultures with weaning age of 2.5 years or longer are rated low or absent in suicide where 82% of these cultures support youth sexual expression. Genital mutilation of children impairs mother-infant bonding and sexual affectional bonding by alteration of the pain-pleasure systems of the brain and provides the initial foundation for sado-masochistic behaviors. High mother-infant/child somatic bonding and lack of genital mutilation are essential for sexual and emotional health. Handouts that summarizes these scientific findings will be given where more detailed scientific data can be found at the following websites:

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432 Titulo: INCIDENCE AND PROFILE OF COUPLES IN WHICH BOTH PARTNERS HAVE A SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION.

Jaqueline BRENDLER ( Brazil).

This is a retrospective study which looks to verify the incidence of couples in which both people are dysfunctional and at their profile within a sample of 300 consecutive people who sought sexual therapy at a private clinic. In the 75 cases analyzed, the main diagnosis in the women was 42.66% hypoactive sexual desire, in 26.66% orgasmic disorder, in 20% vaginismus, in 8% generalized sexual desire inhibition and in 1.3% sexual excitement disorder and hyperactive sexual desire. In the men, premature ejaculation was found in 49.33% of them, erection dysfunction in 33.33%, hypoactive sexual desire in 10.66%, delayed ejaculation in 5.33% and 1.33% presented difficulties with their sexual orientation.

Conclusions: the couples in which both were sexually dysfunctional represented 23.73% % of the total. The most frequently diagnosed sexual dysfunction was, in 42.66% of the women, hypoactive sexual desire and, in 49.33% of the men, premature ejaculation. The women with hypoactive sexual desire and their partners were those who presented the highest average age, being 38 years and 7 months and 40 years and one month, respectively. This couple also had the longest average relationship, which was 13 years and 6 months. The women who suffered from vaginismus and their partners, had the lowest average age, 25 years and 6 months and 29 years and 6 months respectively. Attempts at complete sexual initiation were on average, from the highest age of all groups, 22 years for women and 21 years and 3 months for the men. This couple had the lowest

average length of relationship, which was 6 years and 10 months. The lowest average length of existence of a sexual problem, 3 years and 7 months, was found in a couple in which the woman had generalized sexual inhibition.

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433 Titulo: WOMEN WITH HYPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE AND THEIR MALE DYSFUNCTIONAL PARTNERS.

Jaqueline BRENDLER ( Brazil).

The objective of this study is to retrospectively evaluate the profile of 32 dysfunctional couples in which the main diagnostic of the woman was hypoactive sexual desire (HSD). Regarding the diagnostic of the sexual partners, 46.87% of them had premature ejaculation, 40.62% of them had erection dysfunction, 9.37% of them had hypoactive sexual desire and 3.12% of them had delayed ejaculation. The average age of the women was 38 years and 7 months, varying from 22 years to 65 years. 68.75% of the women had jobs, 18.75% studied and 12.5% worked and studied. As regards education, 51.61% had completed university, 22.58% had completed secondary school, 19.35% had started but not finished university and 6.45% of them had finished primary education. The average age of sexual initiation of the women was 19 years and 7 months, varying from 15 years to 29 years old. Concerning the other phases in the woman's sexual response, sexual excitement was absent in 78.12% and there was some type of orgasm disorder in 87.50%. The average age of the men was 40 years and 1 month, varying from 25 to 61 years old. Regarding level of education, 55.55% of them had finished university, 25.92% had completed secondary school, 11.11% had started but not finished university, 7.40% had a qualification at post graduate level. The average age of masculine sexual initiation was 17 years and 7 months, varying from 14 to 28 years old. The total average length of relationship was 13 years and 6 months, varying from 7 months to 40 years. Conclusions: The women with hypoactive sexual desire who had relationships with dysfunctional men were on average 38 years old and the men, 40 years old. The majority of the couples had finished university and had a joint relationship of, on average, 13 years and 6 months. In 46.87%, the most frequent association was HSD and premature ejaculation and, in 40.62%, HSD and erection dysfunction. 78.12% of the women presented alterations in the excitement phases and 87.50% in the orgasm phase.

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709 THE RIGHT FOR PLEASURE FOR PEOPLE WITH OBSERVABLE LIMITATIONS

Autor: Javier CAMBRON MONDRAGÓN (México)

The erotic pleasure hasn't have limitations

I propose that to refer to people that have been called until today as "unable" we use the term PEOPLE WITH OBSERVABLE LIMITATIONS because it is an including option that outlines equality among people with or without limitations that are observable. this humanitarian and existentialist proposal establishes that limitations are inherent in human beings and that their existence allows the development of potentialities to resolve every day problems.

If we establish that all the people have limitations and therefore potentialities, I consider that there isn't any reason to condition or repress the erotic performance and the logical pleasure for people whose limitations are sensorial or physical and cannot be hidden, until today the people who could hide their limitations because they were interior, felt with the right to decide about the sexuality of people with observable limitations because this sector of the population were considered sick, sexless, or incapable of experiencing pleasure or assume father hood.

I consider necessary to generate strategies to spread information that can enlighten the real possibilities that people with observable limitations have to perform and develop their right for sexual pleasure in a responsible and dignified way.

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225 Titulo: SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS: CINEMA AS AN EDUCATIVE PROPOSAL

Nombres:



Javier GALLEGO, (España) Cristina GRANIZO, Javier GURPEGUI , Carlos MORENO  
(España)

With the purpose of making easier to the teacher the task of teaching sexual education to adolescents (aged to 14-16 ) the cinema language of the film Belle Epoque (F.Trueba 1992) has been used. For that purpose some material has been developed, including a copy of the film, a monographic summary about the subject, a didactic guide for the teacher and an activities notebook for the student.

The proposed objectives are: -To think of sexuality as a apprenticeship and a way to build up a sexual and personal identity giving a positive value to it &#8211; To improve knowledge about wishes, affections and emotions associated to the sexual response &#8211; To accept the existing biological differences between people avoiding any kind of discrimination &#8211; To promote a critical attitude about the sexual roles which go against a fair relationship among people of different sex

The treatment of the subject is basically attitudinal, through group activities that reinforce the thinking and participation of pupils and teachers and foment the development of critical analysis. The prepared material is accompanied of training seminars for teachers and it is included in a broader programme (Movies and Health: For a real look). In Aragn during the 2001-2002 academic course 111 educational centres used this material(60%) and from these 97% have integrated this material into their curriculum being used either in tutorials (69.7%) or in the areas (27.3%). Evaluation(carried out by means of a questionnaire with open and closed items) has shown a good level of motivation and acceptance by the participants and also a good achievement of goals. Furthermore cinema can be considered as a powerful option to adress health topics in adolescents

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336 Titulo:PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS.

Javier GÓMEZ ZAPIAIN (Spain)

The aim of the study is to analyse the relationship between the perception of risk in adolescent sexual behaviour and emotional variables such as empathy in the relationship with one&#8217;s partner, self-esteem regarding one&#8217;s own sexuality, interest in and concern for sexual relations and depression regarding one&#8217;s own sexuality. The study also analyses the relationship between attachment styles and the aforementioned variables. The results obtained indicate that attachment styles (secure, anxious-ambivalent and evasive) do not predict the perception of risk. However, secure attachment is a predictive factor for higher self-esteem and greater interest in and concern for the subject of sexual experience in both men and women. More secure people tend to be better able to be considerate of their partner during the sexual experience (empathy). This tendency is more pronounced in the case of boys. As regards the analysis of other variables, the authors found that those who empathise most with their partners, feel most depressed in relation to their sex life and are most concerned about their sexuality, tend to perceive the risk more clearly. In the conclusions, the authors underline the importance of including activities aimed at fostering the variables studied in sexual-emotional education programmes.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexuality in the Different Stages of Life

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: Yes

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338 Titulo: BASQUE GOVERNMENT (SPAIN) SECONDARY SCHOOL (12-16) SEXUAL-EMOTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Javier GÓMEZ ZAPIAIN (Spain) Aintzane INZA (Spain)

After ten years of working within the field of AIDS prevention, the Basque Government came to the

conclusion that the absence of an official educational intervention programme in the area of human sexuality during the early school years was generating difficulties in the implementation of AIDS prevention programmes during later educational stages. It therefore charged the University of the Basque Country with the compilation of a sexual-emotional education programme for secondary schools (Compulsory Secondary Education - E.S.O.), and its experimental implementation in nine schools in the Basque Autonomous Community.

The aim of this poster is to outline the structure of the sexual-emotion education programme: general characteristics, theoretical framework, objectives, focus of activities, methodology and materials used and the results obtained in the pilot project.

On the basis of the results obtained, the authors can affirm that the implementation of the programme increases students' capacity to deal with the situations of risk (AIDS, unwanted pregnancy) inherent in sexual-emotional experiences.

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215 Titulo: LINGUISTIC VALIDATION INTO SPANISH OF THE SELF-ESTEEM AND RELATIONSHIP (SEAR) QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION (ED).

Nombres: Javier Rejas ., Palacios G., Garcia-Garcia M., Rico-Villademoros F. and Dutttagupta S. Health Outcomes Research, Medical Unit, Pfizer SA, Madrid, Spain; Urology Area, Medical Unit, Pfizer SA, Madrid, Spain; Biomitrica, Barcelona, Spain, and Health Outcomes Research, Pfizer Inc, New York, New York.

The inability to function sexually can erode an individual sense of self-esteem and lead to emotional tension and relationship difficulties. Instruments assessing this specific field have not been available until development of SEAR questionnaire. This tool has been developed and validated in USA-English, and it is being validated and adapted into other languages. The purpose of our investigation was to adapt linguistically the USA-English-version into Spanish for being used in Spain with patients with ED. A conceptual equivalence approach was applied to adapt the instrument. An expert panel coordinated the entire process. Native-professional translators performed two independent forward translations into Spanish, that were reconciled by the expert panel obtaining a preliminary version in Spanish. A pilot study was then carried out in a group of 19 subjects with ED for testing for comprehension this first version and to refine it. Linguistic and conceptual issues arisen after pilot administration and during expert panel cognitive debriefing. Items 1, 2, 4, 5, 11 and 12 required re-wording of test to increase comprehensibility. Linguistic equivalents had to be found for "initiating sex" and "sex could be spontaneous". The rest of items and the response options were found to be close to the original. Pre-final version then was back translated into English by another two independent native translators, being both reconciled against original English in order to produce a final version. Average administration duration was 4.6 minutes (SD=2.6). None subject missed any item. For all domains the percent of patients with minimum score (floor effect) was 0%, and with maximum score (ceiling effect) was lower than 15%. As a conclusion, a linguistically valid Spanish version of the Self-esteem and Relationship Questionnaire briefly entitled SEAR adapted for Spain has been successfully for being used with ED patients.

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277 Titulo: ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION INTO SPANISH OF THE FUGL-MEYER LIFE SATISFACTION CHECKLIST & 8 ITEMS (LISAT-8) TO BE USED IN PATIENTS WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION (ED).

Javier Rejas (1), Gema Palacios (2), Carmen San Isidro (3) and Angel Gil (4). Health Outcomes Research, Medical Unit, Pfizer SA, Madrid, Spain (1); Urology Area, Medical Unit, Pfizer SA, Madrid, Spain (2); Sexology Clinic, Health Center "Inocencio Jiménez", Insalud, Zaragoza, Spain (3), Health Sciences Department, University "Rey Juan Carlos", Alcorcón, Spain (4).

Satisfaction with Life and Treatment are becoming areas of interest for health-decision makers, clinicians, researchers and pharmaceutical industry. Instruments assessing this field are increasingly being incorporated in clinical trials, particularly in those exploring sexuality and erectile function. The Fugl-Meyer Life Satisfaction Checklist was developed in Swedish and UK English. The purpose of our investigation was to adapt and validate into Spanish, the 8 items-UK English-version. To be used in patients with ED. A longitudinal-prospective study was designed to perform adaptation. 592 out-patients 24-82 years (mean age + SD: 57,9+9,2); 537 with ED, and 55

matched - healthy volunteers. An expert panel coordinated the entire validation process. Original scale was forward and back translated in duplicate and a cognitive debriefing and a pilot testing in 8 subjects were conducted to produce a final version. The instrument was administered two times separately 12 weeks to evaluate sensitivity to change after treatment with sildenafil. Test-retest reliability was assessed in a sample of 30 patients. Also, internal consistency, construct validity, concurrent validity with satisfaction domains of IIEF and discriminant capacity of the questionnaire were evaluated. Factor analysis showed three main factors as in the original. Internal consistency was high (overall Cronbach alpha = 0,84) and stable (intraclass coefficients >0,80), and correlated moderately with sexual satisfaction and overall satisfaction of the IIEF ( $r=0,409$  &  $r=0,387$ ,  $p<0,001$  in both cases). Instrument is able to separate controls from ED patients ( $35,2+5,9$  vs  $30,2+5,9$ ,  $p<0,001$ ), and ED subjects according to severity (ANOVA;  $F=28,96$ ,  $p<0,001$ ). LISAT-8 was responsive to change after treatment with sildenafil ( $30,2+5,9$  vs  $34,7+5,6$ ,  $p<0,001$ ). As a conclusion, a valid and reliable Spanish-language version of LISAT-8 has been successfully produced to be used with ED patients.

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359 Titulo: THE EFFECT OF CHILD ABUSE AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS ON RESPONSES TO ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT

Nombres: Jeanette NORRIS (presenting, USA), William H. GEORGE (USA), Susan A. STONER (USA), and N. Tatiana MASTERS (USA)

Research has shown an increased risk of being sexually assaulted in women abused as children. However, why this occurs is not well understood. One possible long-term effect of child abuse is feeling powerless in response to threat. Feelings of powerlessness may manifest themselves behaviorally in adults as apparent passivity to sexual assault. Contextual factors such as the type of relationship the woman has had with the assailant and their alcohol consumption at the time of the assault can also affect responses. A serious or long-term relationship may intensify behavioral passivity because of the woman's emotional investment and the betrayal of trust she experiences. Likewise, high intoxication on the part of the woman may make it difficult to respond behaviorally, evoking feelings of guilt and self-blame. Relationships among these variables were examined in an experimental study of 224 single women, 21-35 years old. Subjects completed a measure of child abuse and participated in an experiment which included assignment to one of three beverage conditions (no alcohol; moderate dose; or high dose). Subjects then projected themselves into a hypothetical interaction with a man who became increasingly sexually aggressive. Data analyses revealed that women abused in childhood expressed more passivity and powerlessness to the assailant. Alcohol dose also increased passivity. Alcohol dose also interacted with child abuse history and type of relationship to affect passivity. Findings point to the importance of treating child abuse and for teaching women to respond assertively to sexual assault. Key Words: Sexual Assault Child Abuse Alcohol Intoxication

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1177 Titulo: SEXUAL PROBLEMS IN HIV+ GAY MEN: PREVALENCE & PERCEIVED CAUSES

Jeff COVE (U.K.), Jenny PETRAK (U.K.)

Background: High rates of sexual problems have been reported in HIV+ gay men (Imrie et al, 2002). The causes for this remain unclear although some reports suggest that both HIV and HIV anti-retroviral therapy (HAART) is implicated (Schrooten et al 2001). This study aims to examine rates of sexual difficulties and perceived causes in a cohort of HIV+ gay men. Method: 78 gay male clinic users of two linked HIV treatment centres completed an anonymous cross sectional questionnaire. Results: 41% of gay men reported a loss of interest in sex, 38% reported erectile dysfunction (ED), and 51 % reported ED associated with condom use. 14% attributed their ED to HAART in contrast to 68% implicating psychological factors. With ED associated to condom use, 3% attribute this to HAART, whereas 87% implicate psychological causes. No significant differences were found comparing the prevalence of sexual difficulties between those on HAART with those not on treatment. General depression, low t-cell counts, negative body image and pessimism about starting new sexual relationships were associated with having a sexual dysfunction. Conclusions: Sexual difficulties are common in HIV+ gay men. The majority of

respondents attribute the cause of their sexual difficulties to psychological reasons rather than the effects of HAART or HIV disease itself. Interventions are required which address sexual difficulties in HIV+ gay men which can also incorporate strategies for reducing sexual risk.

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294 Titulo: HERMAPHRODISIAC ANYONE?

Jennifer E GERMON (Australia)

My doctoral research is concerned with the (relatively recent) history of the concept of gender, arguably the most significant conceptual tool available in the English language today. The use of gender in the context of a human attribute can be traced back to the early 1950s when eminent sexologist Dr John Money used it to explain how hermaphrodite individuals were able to acquire a masculine or feminine identity despite contradictory bodily morphology. Using an interactionist model marked by social and biological explanations of identity formation Money extended his theories to explain how everybody acquired such an identity. His work has had an enduring influence on clinical and medical practices over the past fifty years, but has certainly not been limited to those domains. Feminist theorists writing during the early 1970s were among those who drew on Money's research. Within a decade the concept had become integral to a burgeoning 'woman-centred' body of knowledge and remains so to this day. More recently gender has been put to work in the interests of gay/lesbian and queer identities and theory. In addition to a textual analysis of these various bodies of knowledge, face to face interviews were conducted with adult hermaphrodite/intersex individuals in order to gain access to some of the ways that gender is understood and articulated by those from whom the concept derived. Data from those interviews would seem to suggest the existence of a form of sexuality hitherto unaccounted for in sexological research and therefore of considerable import to the field. In addition to offering an historical overview of the concept of gender, this paper will explore another dimension of the erotic.

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208 Titulo: SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS FOR HIV+ WOMEN

Nombres: Jenny PETRAK (presenting author) (UK) Anna KEEGAN, Sarah LAMBERT, Barts & the London NHS Trust, UK

There is little available research on HIV+ women sexual relationships other than within risk behaviour paradigms. Increased life expectancy with the advent of HAART/combination treatment for HIV may increase the opportunity for women to develop sexual relationships. This study investigates sexual functioning in HIV+ women. As part of a two-armed study collecting quantitative (n=85) and qualitative data, 21 semi-structured interviews were carried out with HIV+ heterosexual women attending two London clinics. Verbatim transcripts were analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (Smith 1995). Dominant themes identified included: 1) Difficulties with sexual functioning, in particular lowered libido and enjoyment; reduced intimacy; 2) Barriers to forming new relationships: fears of HIV disclosure, fears of infecting partners; 3) Coping strategies included: relationship avoidance, having casual partners to avoid disclosure, seeking sero-concordant partners; 4) Safer sex: personal dislike of condoms, lack of control, lack of suitable alternatives; 5) HAART: no apparent impact on sexual activity and satisfaction; 6) Reproductive choices: having fewer children, fear of infection, guilt, but more likely to continue unplanned pregnancies because of HAART; 7) Personal resources, strengths, accessing support. Women are experiencing a range of sexual and relationship difficulties which appear to be relatively unchanged despite the advent of HAART. Focused psychosexual and couples work should be more readily available for HIV+ women and their partners.

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623 Title: Frequency of Sexual Desire in five indigenous ethnic groups in the border of Venezuela with Colombia and Brazil. Intercultural Study.

Author: Jesus Aragon (Venezuela)

Within an exhaustive research program about the sexual pattern of the indigenous ethnic groups located in Venezuela, currently in operation, the frequency of sexual desire is compared among five of those groups settled in the border of above mentioned country with Colombia and Brazil. Therefore, a structured interview validated by experts is administered to 332 individual of both sexes, aged 25 and above, selected in an incidental way: 95 from the añu, 75 from the yanomami, 62 from the piaroa, 33 from the kurripako and 67 from the guajibo groups. The results show that ( $X^2$ ;  $p= 0.05$ ): a) when relating the ethnic groups with the sexual desire, the variables show association, both in the total samples and in males and females separately; b) only among the yanomanis males and females show inter - sexual differences in their sexual desire; and c) in the total samples and among males around the 60 - 70% of the crossings between ethnic groups (two to two) and the frequency of sexual desire show association between variables, being reduced only to a 40% of the crossings in females. It is concluded that: a) inter - sexual differences appear at least in one ethnic group, b) there is diversity in the frequency of sexual desire among the studied ethnic groups, both in the total samples and in men and women separately: and c) inter - sexual and inter - ethnic differences are probably related to the permissive and semi - permissive or restrictive characteristic of the rules of sexuality of the different ethnic groups. It is advised: a) to continue quantitative research with larger samples and more powerful statistics, b) to add qualitative or ethnographic studies, and c) to promote inter-discipline work, I.e. the incorporation of specialists of several discipline program.

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445 Titulo: WHAT DO MEN AND WOMEN WANT?  
FACTORS RELATED TO MATE ATTRACTION

Joana B. ROSA,( Portugal) Tânia COSTA & Américo BAPTISTA (Portugal)

Choosing a mate is a complex task. This investigation studied the factors related to preferences according to sex and type of relationship. Two hundred and twenty nine undergraduate students were assessed with a questionnaire to measure 29 partner characteristics in a short and long relationship. The results showed that for long relationships partners are more demanding in 22 of the 29 characteristics. For short relationships only one characteristic was significant, being physically attractive. Women were more demanding than men in 10 factors and men were more demanding than women in only two: having an exciting personality and being virgin. The implications of the results are discussed in the relation to the psychology of mate attraction.

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1179 Titulo:SEXUALITY AND HEROIN ADDICTION: RESULTS OF A SURVEY

João Relvas\* (Portugal), António Canhão (Portugal), Isabel Boto (Portugal), Carlos Ramalheira (Portugal), Luísa Vale (Portugal), Vitor Henriques (Portugal), Guadalupe Rojas (Spain), Sandra Nunes (Portugal), Piedade Gomes (Portugal)

Introduction: A review of recent works on heroin addiction and human sexual response is presented.

Material and Methods: 111 patients(93 males and 18 females) divided in 3 groups (active consumption, antagonist medication and agonist medication) were interviewed to access demographic variables, programs of treatment and situation of sexual response according to the three phases of the human sexual response cycle(desire, excitation and orgasm).

Results and Conclusions: A high percentage of heroin addicts have sexual difficulties in all phases of the sexual response cycle during active consumption of heroin and during treatment.

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1149 Titulo: RESULTS OF AN INTERNET SERVICE IN SWITZERLAND FOR FEMALE AND MALE ADOLESCENT REGARDING SEXUALITY AND CONTRACEPTION

Johannes Bitzer (Switzerland)

Female and male adolescents in Switzerland can address questions to an Organon sponsored Internet Service. Since the start of the project 15 276 adolescents have used this service. (49% boys, 51% girls). The age distribution: <14 years 24%, 14-17 years 47%, 18-20 years 18%, >20 years 3%, age unknown 8%. Content analysis of questions showed the following results: Biology ( Body, Function, Contraception, Pregnancy, Gynecology) 62%; Sexual behaviour and response (Masturbation, first intercourse, Problems, Preferences, Normality) 20%; Adolescent development ( Identity, Eating disorder, Affective disorder ) 13%; Interepersonal problems and skills ( Conflicts and love) 5%; Risks (STD, Violence) 3%, Society and religion (2%). In depth qualitative analysis shows gender specific pattern of questions: boys are performance oriented, girls emotion and relation centered. About 10% of questions point to critical events and need for crisis intervention. 15% of adolescents mention that this internet service is their only contact of trust.

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1168 Titulo:SEX EDUCATION FOR PERI AND POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN AND THEIR PARTNERS IN GYNECOLOGY OUTPATIENT UNIT IN SWITZERLAND

Johannes Bitzer, Switzerland  
Sibil Tschudin, Switzerland  
Judith Alder, Switzerland

The menopausal transition ( 45-60 years) entails major biological and psychosocial changes which may have an important impact on sexual behaviour and responses in women and their partners. Adaptation to these changes may be hindered and difficult leading to diminution of sexual health and quality of life. We have developed an educational programme for women and their partner called BPPS: Biological changes (Hormones, Aging, Sexual response cycle) Psychosocial changes (Losses, Wins, Needs, Adaptive Behavior), Problems (physical, psychosocial) Solutions (Hormones and Drugs, Counselling, Body techniques). The four chapters are presented and interactively elaborated by lectures, videotapes, group discussions and role plays focusing on gender.

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620 Title: Test 1

Author: John Firrell

Abstract: The safety, tolerability and efficacy of Levitra # 8482 (vardenafil hydrochloride), a potent and highly selective PDE5 inhibitor, was evaluated in a 52-week, double-blind, multicenter, randomized trial as treatment for erectile dysfunction (ED). Following a 4-week baseline period, 1020 men with erectile dysfunction of broad etiology and severity took 10 mg or 20 mg vardenafil, as needed, for up to 52 weeks. Mean baseline erectile dysfunction domain was 13.0. By 4 weeks of treatment it had markedly increased and by 52 weeks was 22.6 for 10 mg and 23.9 for 20 mg (Last Observation Carried Forward) at 52 weeks, the mean success rate of maintaining erections to completion of successful intercourse (patient diary question) was 82.0% for 10 mg (baseline 14.2%) and 85.6% for 20 mg (baseline 15.6%). Both doses were well tolerated with the majority of adverse events being mild to moderate intensity, the most frequent adverse events were headache, flushing and rhinitis. No cardiovascular-related adverse events occurred. Adverse events led to premature discontinuation in 5% (10 mg) and 6% (20mg) of patients. Vardenafil provided a marked, long-term improvement in erectile dysfunction in a broad population of men with ED, and was well-tolerated.

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451 Titulo:THE SEXUAL POLITICS OF REINALDO ARENAS: FACT, FICTION, AND THE REAL RECORD OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

Jon HILLSON (U.S.A)

The title of this presentation is the same as that of a 15,000 word article that traces the evolution of the policies and practices of the Cuban revolution relating to sexual freedom, gay liberation, and



women's rights over the past four decades--in response to the charges made in the film "Before Night Falls," based on the autobiography of Reinaldo Arenas. The film opened in late 2000. The article was circulated by the online U.S. news service, NY Transfer, the digital journal Seeing Red, appeared the first issue of the Cuban electronic magazine La Jiribilla and then in its anniversary issue, and was later published as a pamphlet by Letras Cubanas. The article--and the presentation, in condensed form--1) chronicles the actual record of the Cuban revolution in reference to homosexual rights 2) refutes the method of "Before Night Falls" and its semi-truths, distortions, and falsehoods 3) records the progress of the revolutionary society in the arenas of women's emancipation and gay rights 4) argues that only a popular, deepgoing social revolution with conscious leadership can open the door to new human relations, including sexual freedom. It frankly presents the trajectory of Cuba's approach through trial and error, from prejudice to science, and affirms the universality of the Cuban experience in the creation new women and men whose guiding ideas and concrete deeds represent real advances for human society which merit both study and emulation.

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270 Titulo: ¿RESILIENCIA IGUAL A POBREZA? PROPUESTA PARA IDENTIFICAR LOS PROCESOS RESILIENTES DE UNA POBLACIÓN DE ADOLESCENTES EXPUESTOS A EDUCACION SEXUAL DEFICIENTE

Jonathan TERAN (México)

EL ANALISIS DE LA RESILIENCIA SE GENERÓ EN UN MARCO SOCIAL DE POBREZA, PROPIO DE ALGUNOS PAISES DE AMÉRICA LATINA. DENTRO DE CADA PAIS EXISTEN TAN VARIADOS NIVELES Y ESTRATOS SOCIOECONOMICOS QUE ESTA CONCEPCIÓN DE "RESILIENCIA" EN DONDE HAY POBREZA, NO EXPLICA EL POR QUE, EN AMBIENTES CONSIDERADOS ECONOMICAMENTE ALTOS O "RICOS" SURGEN INDIVIDUOS Y HECHOS SOCIALES TAN INSALUBRES, ENFERMOS Y MUY POCO RESILIENTES. SITUACIONES ACTUALES EN EL ESTADO DE NUEVO LEÓN DONDE LA ESTRATIFICACIÓN SOCIAL EL PODER POLITICO Y LA MARGINACIÓN ESTA MUY DEFINIDA PERMITIRIA UNA ANALISIS Y CRÍTICA DE LO : A MAYOR POBREZA MAS RESILIENCIA Y A MAYOR RIQUEZA. VIDA SALUDABLE ASEGURADA????  
UNA PROPUESTA DE INVESTIGACIÓN SE GENERA A PARTIR DE ESTOS HECHOS PARA CONSIDERAR A LA EDUCACIÓN SEXUAL DEFICIENTE COMO UN FACTOR DE RIESGO EN LA ADOLESCENCIA, Y OBSERVAR EL PROCESO RESILIENTE EN ESTOS PARA DESARROLLAR UNA NUEVA CONCEPCIÓN DE QUE LA RIQUEZA NO ASEGURA LA SALUD; Y LA POBREZA NO ES TODA CAUSANTE DE ENFERMEDAD; ADEMÁS DESARROLLAR UN PROGRAMA EN MEXICO QUE PROMUEVA LA SALUD SEXUAL EN LOS ADOLESCENTES TENIENDO COMO PUNTO DE PARTIDA LA TEORÍA DE LA RESILIENCIA

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254 Titulo: BLOCKING SEX: THE STATE OF GLOBAL INTERNET CENSORSHIP

Jordan Friedman (USA)

Iraqis have almost no access to the Internet, and those who do, must have a government permit to go on line. Saudi's can surf the Web, but sexuality information is strictly filtered, making it nearly impossible to find. Chinese are permitted to view some sexual health sites, but their Internet use is often recorded by the government. Americans' access to many sex education sites is banned by some schools, libraries, local and governments that pay consultants to recommend sites that should be banned.

The world is rapidly being wired for Internet use, but depending from what country, state, or community you log-on, information and answers about erectile dysfunction, masturbation, homosexuality, sexually transmitted infections, circumcision, among hundreds of other health topics, may be monitored, unavailable, and/or illegal.

By providing current data on Internet restrictions country by country, and worldwide efforts to increase freedom of access to sexuality and other health information, this presentation discusses where and how your on-line material may be off limits, and what you can do to make it a vailable even when it's been banned. The presenter will use inquiries from Columbia University's internationally-acclaimed Go Ask Alice! health question and answer Internet service to demonstrate the critical need for accurate sexuality-related knowledge, and the serious consequences

experienced by those forced to live without it

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212 Titulo: SEXUAL PROBLEMS IN THE PARTNER OF POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH HORMONAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY

Nombres: Dr. Jorge Lspez-Olmos (SPAIN)

A series of 298 postmenopausal women treated with hormonal replacement therapy (HRT) were interviewed in 1996 to explore her quality of sexual life. There were 143 cases of natural menopause, 122 cases of surgical menopause and 33 cases of premature menopause. The mean age of the series was 51,58 years. The mean age of the menopause was 45,42 years. The mean age of the partner was 54,39 years.

The sexual problems of the partner were : premature ejaculation in 8,72% ; erectile dysfunction in 11,07% ; no sexual desire in 7,71% (no sexual desire in women, 52,68%,  $p < 0,001$ ). No sexual intercourse in 29 couples, 9,73%.

The factors in the sexual problems of the men were: depression, hypertesion, prostatic diseases, cardiac diseases and work problems.

The causes of no sexual intercourse in women were: widow-hood, no couple by separation, divorce or single, and the husband: absent, with erectile dysfunction or no sexual desire.

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1097 ALIMENTACION MACROBIOTICA Y SEXUALIDAD.

Jorge Menéndez (Cuba).

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1094 CONDUCTA SEXUAL DE RIESGO Y SU REPERCUSION EN LA SALUD REPRODUCTIVA DE ADOLESCENTES Y JOVENES.

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346 PENIAN PROTHESIS: A FOLLOW -UP

Jorge ROCHA MENDES\*, Sara SALVADOR\*\* and José PACHECO\*\*\*

The authors studied men with erectile dysfunction diagnosis who were submitted to a penian prothesis. The aim of this study is to evaluate the degree of satisfaction/insatisfaction with the therapeutic modality. A comparison between the sexual functioning previous to sexual dysfunction and the actual sexual functionig will be established.

The preliminar results show that a variety of patterns may influence the satisfaction/insatisfaction measures in these subjects, namely the adequacy between the expectation and the result achieve, the partner attitude face to the therapeutic modality, adaptation to the prothesis and presence/absence of complications associated with the cirurgy.

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378 Titulo: THE DEAD WOMEN OF JUAREZ. BIOETHICS, POWER, GENDER AND INJUSTICE

Jorge Alberto ALVAREZ-DIAZ (México)

More than 300 dead women ... the history is plenty of injustices. Sometimes, the victims, their descendents or organizations, have claimed. by the injustice done. This work try to be a claim by the injustice lived by more than 300 women, most of them, victims of sexual abuse and homicide, in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Over the last decade more than three hundred women have

disappeared; many later found raped, mutilated and murdered Remembering the principlism, the emphasis is done with a postmodern reflection about bioethics, power, gender and injustice. An analysis of the violence is done like a public health problem, with a special emphasis in the sexual health and the violence against to the feminine gender. A comment about the relationships between rape and homicide against women is done, with a sociological and evolutionist perspectives. Finally, the comment about a spine-chilling mexican case of "the dead women of Juarez"(as they are now known, name given by the mass media). Analyzing the epidemiologic data about rape and homicide in Mexico, is particularly important that the cases of Juarez are not "typical", are really different. This disstresing event is not being lived only in Juarez, but in our world, our patriarchal world. Are we producing violators with the hegemonic power of man in our latin or mexican culture? what is the way of working among bioethicists with sexologists? Maybe, Latinamerica is tryign to find a phillosophical and bioethical identity, but we have to work on our specific problems and that could be enough.

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419 Titulo: TRANSVESTITISM: WHEN THE PARADIGM OF BINARIO GENDER REPRESENTS A LIMIT

Jorge VUJOSEVICH (Argentina), Liliana GIMENEZ (Argentina), Stella MOREIRA (Argentina), Cecilia RODRIGUEZ GODOY (Argentina)

This report is based on a research paper entitled "Sex Workers, A Forgotten Population in AIDS Prevention Programs", funded via a grant by UBACYT (S074). The language difficulty of calling these people "he" or "she" is not a paltry question because transvestites are not one or the other. This first ambivalence represents the beginning of something that leads us to more important problems.

Objectives: - To know & understand the social identity of transvestites according to their own self-definition. - To construct a typology of sexual diversities. Methodology: a qualitative strategy was used, carrying out direct observations, 35 extensive interviews, the theoretical sampling of transvestites and ten open interviews with key informants.

Results: The typology regarding sexual diversities was developed using the perspective of the actores as a base and touching upon four variables extracted from theory: biological sex, sexual orientation, sexual identity, sexual personality. As from the latter, we were able to define the transvestite segment of interest for our analysis.

Conclusions: The main force of transvestitism consists of a questioning of existing Man / Woman categories.

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1085 INFERTILITY HOW A SUBJECT ON THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

Jorge Luis Calero (Cuba).

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115 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL OF CAVERNOUS BODIES AND SKIN.

José Iglesias (Cuba).

**jose julian CASTILLO**

**No Informado**

867 Titulo : EDUCACION SEXUAL PARA PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES EN LA COMUNIDAD

Jose Julian castillo (Cuba)

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242 Titulo: HAVING FEAR OF VIAGRA? A DRUG THAT WORKS WITH THE HEART

Jose Luis ARRONDO (Spain), Vicente GRASA (Spain), Jose Ángel CUESTA (Spain)

It has been more than four years since Sildenafil, the first effective oral drug for erectile dysfunction treatment, appeared.

I would like to talk about the adverse effects subject, analyzing what happened with a series of 1029 treated patients. Our experience confirms data published by international magazines about its secondary effects.

I would like to empathise about the positive relation between the heart and Viagra: there is no higher incidence of cardiac disease, and improves physical exercise capability. Even in recent experimental studies, Viagra is starting to be considered as a powerful cardioprotector.

As of today, fear to use this drug seems, at the very last, unfounded, after the extensive experience both, doctors and patients, now have.

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495 Titulo: SEXUAL RISKS IN THE FIRST AND LAST COITUS

José Luis DIÉGUEZ (Spain), Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain) and Félix LÓPEZ (Spain)

**OBJECTIVES:** To know the risk sexual behaviours of the youth and their evolution. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Descriptive, traverse study with a population reveille of 5614 universitarie students of 1º, 3º and 5º/6º course, of Vigo´s University, thanks to investigation´s plan conceded for aforementioned university. All made a structured, voluntary, anonymous, autoadministred and structured questionnaire. We made the analysis of data with the SPSS 11/Windows. **RESULTS:** The half age is 21 years old (SD= 2.9) and the 70.9% is woman. The 48.2% of the sample has started the coitus at 18.24 years old (SD= 2.0). **FIRST COURSE:** First coitus: It happened with the girl/boyfriend (76.1%), they knew their couple for 1 year or more time (42.2%); she/he made it because was in love (51.4%) and felt desire (62.5%); in the first year, the 34.6% had coitus 1-3 times/month and the 72.2% had one couple; the 91.6% used the condom and the 24.7% had consumed alcohol. **Last coitus:** It happened with the girl/boyfriend (73.6%), they knew their couple for 1 year or more time (63.1%); she/he made it because was in love (53.5%) and felt desire (70.6%); in the last year, the 32% had coitus 1-3 times/month and the 72.4% had one couple; the 74.3% used the condom and the 22.7% had consumed alcohol. **LAST COURSE:** First coitus: It happened with the girl/boyfriend (76.4%), they knew their couple for 1 year or more time (43.2%); she/he made it because was in love (50.1%) and felt desire (62.4%); in the first year, the 33.5% had coitus 1-3 times/month and the 80.2% had one couple; the 87.1% used the condom and the 21.5% had consumed alcohol. **Last coitus:** It happened with the girl/boyfriend (78.2%), they knew their couple for 1 year or more time (73.0%); she/he made it because was in love (57.1%) and felt desire (70.2%); in the last year, the 32.8% had coitus 1-3 times/month and the 80% had one couple; the 69.4% used the condom and the 20.1% had consumed alcohol. We analyse the significant differences between the first and the last course and coitus. **CONCLUSIONS:** The sexual risks can to increase it and/or to reduce it with the pass of the years. We can to reduce the sexual risks with the Health´s Promotion and Risk´s Prevention Programmes.

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496 Titulo: SEXUAL THOUGHTS AND IMAGES

Nombres: José Luis DIÉGUEZ (Spain), Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain) & Félix LÓPEZ (Spain)

**OBJECTIVES:** To know the sexual thoughts and images and to compare it among different groups.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Descriptive, traverse study with a population reveille of 5614 universitarie students of Vigo´s University (Spain), thanks to investigation´s plan conceded for aforementioned university. All made a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire, that was based on National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLs). We made the analysis of data with SPSS 11/Windows. **RESULTS:** The half age is 20.71 years old (SD= 2.61). There is 3324 girls and 2250 boys. 3356 are studing 1º, 1773 are studing 3º and 485 are studing 5º/6º course. The 34.5% make studies of Humanities, the 63.2% of Sciencies and the 2.3% of Fine Arts. The 37.8% think about sex one to a few times a week and they never feel guilty for it (66.5%). The sexual fantasies

of 17% are pictures and own inventions (46.8%). The 13.5% affirm that is "very exciting" to made sex with more one person at the same time. The 82.5% consider "nothing exciting" to made sex with other person of same sex and to see at a somebody making some sexual behaviour is "not exciting" (34.1%). The 89.9% and the 90.3% says that is "nothing exciting" to force at other person and to be being forced, respectively, for make a sexual activity don't wanted. The 45.8% and the 41.8% affirm that is "very exciting" and "some exciting", respectively, to observe at their couple undress. The people consider that is "very exciting" to have a vaginal intercourse (57.1%) and to make oral sex to a couple (28%) y "nothing exciting" to stimulate partner's anus with your fingers (49.7%) and the passive anal intercourse (61.6%). The significant differences among different groups are investigated. CONCLUSIONS: We have take account of these results when we work the sexual knowledges, attitudes and behaviours of the youth and adults.

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1071 Titulo: THE SEXUAL DOUBLE STANDARD SCALE AND SEXUAL RISK

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OBJECTIVES: To know the Sexual Double Standard and their relation with the sexual risks.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Descriptive, traverse study with a population reveille of 5614 universitarie students of Vigo's University (Spain). All made the Sexual Double Standard Scale and a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire for evaluating social, religious, politics variables and first sexual practices. We made the analysis of data with SPSS 11/Windows.

RESULTS: The half age is 20.69 years old (SD= 2.58) and the 59.7% is woman, the 59.3%, 32% and 8.7% is making 1º, 3º and 5º/6º course, respectively, in the speciality of Humanities/Politics-Socials (34.2%), Scientifics-Technicals (63.6%) and Fine Arts (2.3%).

The half mark obtained in the Sexual Double Standard Scale have been 5.2478 (SD= 5.32).

We had found significant differences ( $p < .05$ ) in the punctuations obtained in the Sexual Double Standard Scale in function of sex, place of origen and the studies, speciality, job of the father, religious practice, politic orientation and consumption of alcohol. Also we found significant differences ( $p < .05$ ) in sexual variables (referred at first intercourse): type and time of knowledge of sexual couple, to have the first coitus for to be in love, to feel desire or for to be pressed for the partner, number of sexual partner, consumption of alcohol and to have problems with the birth control method used.

CONCLUSIONS: This results have of to bear in mind in the contents of any aducational programme.

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1076 AMOR & INTIMIDAD EN EL CARIBE COLOMBIANO

Investigador: José Manuel González

Referentes teóricos: Este proyecto utilizó el modelo de desarrollo a escala humana (MaxNeef, 1974) y el modelo teórico sistémico de la sexualidad humana (Rubio, 1996) quien propone que: "la sexualidad humana es el resultado de la integración de cuatro potencialidades humanas que dan origen a los cuatro Holones (o subsistemas) sexuales, a saber: la reproductividad, el género, el erotismo (o el placer sexual y sensual) y la vinculación afectiva interpersonal (o el amor)". Proyecto A3

Objetivos:

El proyecto AMOR & INTIMIDAD tenia dos objetivos fundamentales:

1. Describir la realidad sexual de la Costa Caribe Colombiana, permitiendo que la gente proporcionara información acerca de sus vidas, problemas y dudas sexuales. Cada una de esos mensajes recibidos es un documento, un testimonio personal, rico en información sobre la realidad sexual de nuestra comunidad. 2. Modificar las creencias erróneas y facilitar la información adecuada para que los lectores tuvieran una vida sexual mas responsable, placentera, saludable y constructiva. Es decir, contribuir al desarrollo personal y al desarrollo social de la comunidad.

Metodología:

Descriptiva y participativa. Desde 1999 se viene publicando una pagina en el periódico EL HERALDO, con algunas de las siguientes secciones:

1. LA SEXUALIDAD EN NUESTRO MEDIO Y EN EL MUNDO, en donde se presentaban noticias e información actualizada sobre la sexualidad. En este proyecto se consideraba a la sexualidad como

la integración del amor, la reproductividad, el placer sexual, la feminidad y/o la masculinidad. Al final se invitaba a los lectores a participar opinando sobre estos hechos que habían sido noticia. 2. PILDORITAS, que incluía estadísticas y comentarios cortos sobre diferentes aspectos relacionados con la sexualidad. 3. LA OPINIÓN DE LOS LECTORES, en donde se publicaban los comentarios de los lectores. Esta sección fue básica para generar la interactividad de la pagina. 4. LA CARTA DE LA SEMANA, en donde se respondían las preguntas e inquietudes que planteaban los lectores. 5. CASO CLINICO DE LA SEMANA, donde se describían características generales del diagnostico, manejo terapéutico y resultados obtenidos en casos típicos de trastornos en la vida sexual o de pareja. 6. CUESTIONARIO SEXUAL, donde se presentaban cuestionarios auto aplicables para evaluar diferentes aspectos de la sexualidad como: deseo sexual, satisfacción sexual, machismo, comunicación afectiva, etc. 7. CURSO BASICO DE EDUCACIÓN SEXUAL, en donde se ha venido presentando la información fundamental sobre la sexualidad en segmentos relativos a la niñez, la adolescencia y la vida en pareja.

Resultados:

El análisis de contenido de las comunicaciones (cartas, emails, llamadas telefónicas) muestran una serie de opiniones, creencias, costumbres y valores que tienden a producir estilos de vida poco saludables y que interfieren con el desarrollo personal y social. En términos generales se encontró:

1. LOS VÍNCULOS AMOROSOS. En términos generales puede decirse que en la Costa Caribe Colombiana, se encuentran dificultades para expresar el amor, el cariño o la ternura (sobre todo en los hombres).

También es común que se tengan creencias erróneas con respecto al amor, lo que genera mucha frustración al llevar a choques entre la fantasía y la realidad afectiva de la vida cotidiana.

Frecuentemente esperan que la persona amada satisfaga todas sus necesidades. Un amor incondicional, sin limites, eterno. Que la persona amada "sea" como uno desea que sea (no como ella "es" en realidad). Creen que el dolor, el sufrimiento y los celos son una parte importante e imprescindibles de la vida amorosa. Por lo general esperan que la mujer sea la que sostenga la relación desde el punto de vista afectivo.

Todo lo anterior dificulta seriamente la elección de una pareja adecuada, ya que no se escoge tomando como base la realidad, sino con base en creencias irreales que pueden llevar rápidamente a la frustración y la decepción.

Es frecuente observar la exigencia de "pruebas de amor", en donde el hombre pide la entrega sexual para que ella le "pruebe que realmente lo ama". También se cree que una forma de evitar que el hombre se vaya (o que regrese a la relación amorosa, cuando ya se ha ido) es teniendo relaciones sexuales.

La infidelidad es uno de los principales problemas que se presentan (con todas las secuelas de dolor y destrucción de la vida conyugal que ella trae frecuentemente en el caribe colombiano). Se encontró la creencia que la infidelidad masculina es mucho menos grave que la femenina. Se piensa que los hombres son infieles en forma natural, "biológica", mientras que las mujeres no.

El matrimonio tiende a tener poca acogida mientras que se buscan mas las uniones libres, sobretodo entre las personas jóvenes. En la clase alta es mas frecuente el matrimonio católico y la unión libre en los estratos socioeconómicos bajo y medio. Las parejas se organizan a mas temprana edad que en el resto del país. Las separaciones son mas frecuentes en la Costa Caribe que en el resto del país y ya se ven como algo "normal".

2. LA PATERNIDAD Y LA MATERNIDAD. En la Costa Caribe Colombiana se presenta una profunda carencia de información acerca de la reproductividad. Generalmente se conoce poco sobre como se puede regular la fertilidad, que deberes y obligaciones tienen los padres y las madres con

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respecto a los hijos, cuales son los derechos de los niños y las niñas, etc.

Es evidente la falta de preparación para asumir adecuadamente la paternidad y la maternidad.

Muchas veces esto se refleja en graves conflictos familiares.

En general predomina el matriarcado.

El aborto es algo bastante común, algunas veces por cuidar las apariencias, otras porque no hay los recursos económicos para criar otro hijo.

La creencia absurda de que la madre es la única que tiene la responsabilidad de los hijos lleva frecuentemente a situaciones en donde la mujer esta recargada de obligaciones. Mujeres adoloridas, frustradas y con una enorme tensión emocional. Esta creencia lleva a muchos casos en que el padre esta completamente ausente en la educación integral de sus hijos e hijas. El padre costeño tiende a ser mas irresponsable que los del resto de país.

Otra de los conceptos observados es la creencia errada que un hijo "amarra a la pareja". Esto lleva a embarazos donde lo que se desea es fortalecer el vinculo deteriorado de la pareja. Son hijos que realmente no son deseados por sí mismos. Generalmente la relación afectiva de la pareja no



mejora con la llegada del hijo, al contrario, muchas veces se acaba de destruir y entonces las falsas expectativas que se tenían con el hijo generan mucho malestar, dolor y frustración. Se observan algunos casos de fanatismo religioso, en donde las personas (con mucha comodidad), culpan a Dios de su realidad reproductiva. Es común creer que hay que tener todos los hijos que Dios les envíe, como si el único responsable de la fecundación fuera Dios (y los humanos no hiciéramos nada para producir o evitar la fecundación del nuevo ser). Algunas de esas personas piensan, en forma bastante irresponsable, que "cada niño trae su pan debajo del brazo".

3. EL PLACER SEXUAL. En la Costa Caribe Colombiana se presentan una gran desinformación acerca del placer sexual. No conocen los mecanismos fisiológicos y psicológicos que regulan la vida erótica, y se tienen al respecto una serie de creencias irracionales y, algunas veces absurdas.

El creer que el placer sexual es algo malo, sucio, feo y denigrante es bastante más común entre los habitantes de la Costa Caribe Colombiana. Esta concepción sexofóbica distorsiona la vivencia cotidiana de los encuentros eróticos de las parejas, impidiéndoles tener una saludable sexualidad (González, 2001).

Se percibe frecuentemente el encuentro erótico como un camino que debe llevar solamente a la reproducción, por lo que lo demás parece ser ilegal, y se vive con mucha culpabilidad.

La actividad sexual de los hombres se inicia más temprano, es más intensa y más promiscua que la de las mujeres. La satisfacción sexual es deficiente tanto en los hombres como en las mujeres. Es evidente la gran irresponsabilidad sexual, tanto en hombres como mujeres.

La masturbación, el coito anal, la sexualidad femenina y la homosexualidad son 4 aspectos bastante controvertidos hacia los cuales hay bastantes inquietudes, posiciones encontradas y muchas creencias falsas.

4. LA MASCULINIDAD Y LA FEMINIDAD. En la Costa Caribe Colombiana se observa una gran desinformación acerca de la masculinidad, la feminidad y la adecuada relación entre los géneros.

La visión del hombre se relaciona con el dinero, el poder, la valentía, la libertad y la mujer se asocia a la ternura, la sumisión, la capacidad de sufrir y soportar, la necesidad de satisfacer sexualmente a su compañero y la ausencia de su propio placer erótico. Estas creencias machistas son explicadas por causas biológicas, intrínsecas al hecho de ser hombre o mujer, y sin tener en cuenta la educación y los demás factores psico-socio-culturales.

La mujer costeña esta cada vez más preparada académicamente y ha ingresado activamente en el mundo laboral. Este cambio genera conflictos en las relaciones de pareja, que se han caracterizado por la falta de justicia y democracia.

Se observa frecuentemente que la mujer desea un cambio en las condiciones de la relación conyugal, buscando más equidad, pero el hombre recurre a la violencia para controlarla.

También se ve que algunas creencias religiosas (que enfatizan la resignación) contribuyen a perpetuar la injusticia en el ámbito matrimonial.

5. SIDA Y ENFERMEDADES DE TRANSMISIÓN SEXUAL. A la mayoría de los habitantes de la Costa Caribe Colombiana no les preocupa el SIDA y las enfermedades venéreas. Muchas personas piensan que el SIDA es algo que les da solamente a los homosexuales.

El machismo, predominante en esta zona del país, aumenta la predisposición al SIDA de la mujer porque la subordinación al hombre la pone en una situación desventajosa para negociar o controlar las características de la relación sexual (como el uso de condón, la fidelidad, etc.).

En el hombre también se incrementa el riesgo, ya que este para cumplir su rol de "macho" se siente obligado a ser infiel, promiscuo, parrandero y consumidor de mucho alcohol, lo cual baja la probabilidad de relaciones sexuales seguras.

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458 Titulo: WILL MY WIFE BE MY HUSBAND? WE CONTINUE PLAYING WITH SEX AND GENDER.

José O. Rosado Pérez, ( Puerto Rico).

In this paper I will explore whether gender taken as a social as well as a sexual construction can be seen (or used) as a sort of change of clothes that can be worn at will, but which certainly privileges men and masculinity. In other words, can a woman assume the "masculine" gender and gain the privileges that come with it? And, can a man don the trappings of the feminine without losing the privileges of his maleness? The obvious answer to both questions is "no" since there seems to be little doubt that in the majority of cultures and societies those born "male" are privileged and that the "generic" gender is the masculine one, since both men and women are as Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick suggest, consumers, producers and performers of masculinities. Thus, my wife can become my husband, but she will never become my man.

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638 Titulo: APPLICATION OF THE BRAZILIAN JURIDICAL MODEL FOR PROTECTION OF SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN.

Jose Raimundo da Silva LIPPI (Brasil), Amadeu ROSELLI-CRUZ (Brasil)

Incest, Juridical model, protection to sexually abused child, treatment of sexual abuse.

Child having three years and eleven months of age, suspected of being incestuously abused by his father was assisted by our clinical team. The parents are in process of separation and the parent has a right to weekly visits with his daughter. In conversations with her mother, the daughter revealed indirectly, by means of words and gestures, strange attitudes suggestion of sexual abuse by the father. The child's psychotherapist had already revealed to the mother the suspicion about abuse by the father.

The mother reports a series of paraphilias practiced by the father (CID-10: F65.3; F65.5) Exams on the child revealed a precocious sexualization. Based on the existence of strong indications of sexual abuse and presence of paraphilias in the father, our team denounced the case to the Justice suggesting that the weekly father's visit were accompanied by someone trusted by the mother, with the restriction of spending the night at the father's house, which was followed by the Justice.

The Brazilian legislation obliges a therapist who gets to know a similar case, to make a judicial denouncement to preserve the child. However, although the law requires this act few professional comply with it. The Brazilian constitution guaranties support to the child by its article 226 and 227. The Statute of the Child and Adolescent through its article 4th and 5th guaranties total support to the child in such cases. In addition article 245 requires notification to the competent authorities. The father's lawyer demanded medical examination of the child, to demonstrate that she was still virgin. In our view, maintenance of the child's virginity did not exclude the incestuous relationship and the exam would be a victimization of the child. Our assistance team made use of the national juridical instrument that guarantees protection to the child and was able to attenuate her victimization and discomfort. The medical legal exam consolidated our diagnostic of sexual abuse although an anatomical lesion was not verified; also psychological treatment of the patient was suggested

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334 Titulo: EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF VULVAR AND VAGINAL DISEASES ON WOMEN'S SEXUALITY

Josée S.Lafond(Canada),Renée Pichette(Canada), Marc Steben (Canada),Phillippe Gauthier(Canada), Bernard Lambert(Canada), Audrey Beaulac(Canada), Martine Lemay(Canada)

VULVAR VESTIBULITIS SYMDROME, SEXUALITY, VULVAR DISEASES, VULVODYNIA,

Today, an important number of women are affected by vulvar diseases, as demonstrated by the large number of references and consultations at private clinics specialised in diagnosis and treatment of vulva and vagina diseases. By vulva and vagina diseases, we note, amongst others, skin diseases affecting the vulvar or vaginal region (lichen); the vulvodynia (including the vulvar vestibulitis syndrome) and vulvar fissures. These conditions affect women's sexuality. They modify sexual response from the diminution of frequency of sexual intercourse with penetration, to avoidance and even lost of libido amongst women suffering from those diseases. Wanting to know more and better understand what these women are going through, a questionnaire was distributed to 157 women frequenting a specialised clinic in Montreal. Of an average age of 30 and an average spread of 9 years, our respondents age vary between 16 and 61. Based on our first non-standardised results, it's turned out that amongst those women, the frequency of sexual intercourse without penetration is higher that with penetration. Even more, in the same perspective, our participants want to have sexual intercourse with penetration more often. Over half of our respondents indicated having difficulties being sexually aroused and also having unsatisfying lubrication during sexual intercourse with penetration. In other respects, less than half of these women indicated feeling pain during the penetration, but over half indicated having difficulties reaching an orgasm.

**joseph har TOOV**

**No Informado**

399 Titulo: MI TECHNIQUE FOR TREATMENT OF PREMATURE EJACULATION

Joseph Har-Toov, Idan Militscher, Amit Ami, Lessing Joseph, Liora Abramov

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AIM: To propose a new and simple technique for treating premature ejaculation (PE). PATIENTS AND METHODS: The study cohort was comprised of men who presented with PE and were treated in our outpatient sexual dysfunction clinic. A medical history was taken to exclude a physiological etiology. The patients were instructed to periodically apply an abdominal pressure (similar to that used during defecation) while simultaneously relaxing the levator ani muscle as they reached an erection and during masturbation, if they sensed that they were in a pre-ejaculation state. Success in controlling a delay of ejaculation during sexual relations indicated a successful application of the technique.

RESULTS: Thirty-six men aged 24-58 years (mean 34.4) were studied: one was dropped after being diagnosed as depressive and 3 because of marital conflicts, 4 decided not to participate and 1 turned out not to have PE. Of the remaining 27 men, 15 had been married for 4 months to 29 years (mean 8.7) and 7 were unmarried had lived with their partners for 1-11 years (mean 3.67).

Twenty-five men had primary PE and 2 had secondary PE. They all practiced the technique: 24 (88.9%) reported a successful satisfying improvement after 1 year of follow-up and the other 3 reported no improvement.

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290 Titulo: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE FULL CIRCLE PROJECT: Some Effects of a Theatre-based HIV Prevention Intervention on Audience and Actor/Educator Learning

Josephine M. MacIntosh, Canada

High-risk sexual behaviour (HRSB) persists among youth and is reflected in the rising incidence of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STI) among this population. In this presentation, I will describe the results of the Full Circle Project, a theatre-based, peer-driven HIV prevention/sexual health education program. This community-based initiative was guided by established research and was designed to promote sexual health and responsible sexual behaviour among in-school youth. The program was implemented in Victoria, BC, Canada in May of 2002, when we presented an original one-act play in four weekly instalments, each followed by talkback sessions. Participants (N = 125) were from eight classes at 3 local schools and included grade 8, 9 and 10 students with a mean age of 14.1 years. Effectiveness of the program, written by youth, for youth, was measured using naturalistic observations of the audiences, weekly written feedback, and content analysis of videotape-recorded interviews with actor/peer-educators. It was hypothesized that: 1) This approach would engage the audience; 2) confidence in ability to use prevention strategies would be increased; and, 3) This approach would increase actor/peer-educator levels of knowledge about HIV/STI and sexual health issues. Results suggest that using peer-education and theatre together is a promising format for the delivery of HIV/STI prevention education and sexual health messages and that the initiative was well received by both students and teachers. It is noteworthy that 84% of the students who responded to the survey questions reported increased confidence in dealing with selected interpersonal sexuality-related issues after participating in the program. Applicability to other audiences will be discussed.

KEYWORDS: Youth; sexual health and education; HIV prevention; peer-education; theatre-in-education.

**josi ronaldo TRINDADE**

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042 Titulo: Homosexual appropriation of de cityurban organization and Homosexuality in Sco Paulo (Brazil)

Nombres: Josi Ronaldo Trindade

Resumen: This paper intends to reflect over the use of streets by the Sco Paulos homosexuals, specially the kind of appropriation of some spaces and the expansion of the homosexuals experiences over the city. Beyond of the map from this spaces, the reflection about the services

expansion that serves this group may be a revealing strategies from the homosexuals role on the city's everyday life.

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873 Titulo: Intervention program to decrease the recurrence of the voluntary abortion.

Juan Carlos LARREA MOLINA. (Cuba)

The present work developed through the Intervention program to decrease the re incidence of voluntary about showing us big advances, 100% of ladies demonstrated an exhaustive mobilization of positive feelings toward non - recurrence to the volunteer abort.

Began from their real-life, necessities, experiences and characterization, of ladies that we studied. I was flexible and absolute at the time to study each group It's a good time for Ladies analyzed the manner to act and identify her-self problems.

This program is for Ms from 25 to 30 years old because this group don't have specific program in this way.

The program began with different meetings where ladies have good participation, looking the way to solve their self- problems.

Result:- non recurrent of ladies in the voluntaries about. -The 100 % acquired knowledge about familiar planification and choice join with their couplex.- The anticonceptive method that permit the best planification of their family. The 60 percent accepted to work as volunteer of health promoters putting into practice their know ge about volunteers aborption. We determined the cause of the recurrent of Ladies in the volunteer abortion this characteristics origin determined in each case.

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1103 WPA EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF SEXUAL HEALTH (SHEP).

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1087 INFERTILITY HOW A SUBJECT ON THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

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671 DEVIANT, PERVERSE OR DIVERSE? BEHAVIORAL EXPRESIONS OF SEXUALITY

Juan Luis ÁLVAREZ-GAYOU JURGENSON (México) y Paulina MILLÁN ÁLVAREZ (México)

Abstract

In 1986, an alternative for the naming of the so-called sexual perversions and aberrations was presented as a more inclusive concept: Behavioral Expressions of Sexuality (Expresiones Comportamentales de la Sexualidad). A group of this was also proposed along with a non-erotic area and an erotic one, each of them divided into levels: for the non-erotic area, zero, minimum, and accentuated, and for the erotic area, fantasy, minimum, preferred, prevalent, and exclusive. This study presents the results of the analysis of 271 "expresigramas" (a kind of graphic questionnaire containing 27 BES for their classification in the 8 possible levels by each individual) from different places in Mexico and from a group of lesbian/bisexual women. The results show that the majority of the subjects experiences most of the BES, at least, in a non-erotic area. Subjects report a preference for caressing their partners (active tribophilia) to get sexually aroused; nevertheless, the predominant BES in their sexual lives is a receptive tribophilia or the act of receiving caresses. Among some of the statistically significant differences, participants from Mexico City differ from other groups, including the lesbian/bisexual women group. This last group didn't differ significantly from other groups, which may lead us to conclude that sexual orientation has little to do with the experiences or sexual practices. The most frequent fantasy for women are what we call first sight relationships, or having sex with a stranger or someone they've just met, whereas for men, this

was the polyrelationship, or having sex with more than one person at the same time. The most practiced BES by women was masturbation and by men, active tribophilia. A list of the most frequent BES (by level and gender) is presented. Results of this study are compared to the one made in 1986.

Key words: Behavioral Expressions of Sexuality, perversions, deviant, diverse, paraphilias.

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**672 THE EXTERNAL VISION OF BISEXUALITY**

Juan Luis ÁLVAREZ-GAYOU JURGENSON (México) y Paulina MILLÁN ÁLVAREZ (México)

**Abstract**

The topic of sexual orientation has been, undoubtedly, during the last decades, one of the most studied. As result of this, homosexuality has been much better understood. Nevertheless, little has been said about bisexuality in the world, and in Mexico, its presence is nearly null. This investigation pretends to be the first of a series of further investigations on this topic. A first approach is presented here, making use of the Semantic networks technique, and with the purpose of knowing what is the perception that 256 men and women in Mexico have regarding bisexuality. The stimuli used were "bisexual woman" and "bisexual man". The average age of the subjects (50% men, 50% women) was 27.12. The main words that define the stimuli (SAM group) demonstrate that participants have a great difficulty to conceive bisexuality as different from homosexuality. Some subjects still believe that bisexuality means that someone has two sexes, a lot consider it a disease or problem, an others defined it as "disgusting". According to the majority of the subjects in this study (consistent with findings in investigations done in other countries) the fact that the bisexual person stands in the "middle" (not being homosexual or heterosexual) would create confusion, indecision, insecurity, etc. The experts in the topics have consider that the dichotomist models by which human beings build and organized their reality, have a main role when explaining the difficulty that many people have (including some bisexuals) to understand the existence of an attraction for the two genders and consider it real. There also seems to be a more positive vision, represented by defining words such as love and freedom. This could be associated to recognition of the fact that bisexual people are willing to follow their desires, even if that implies going against traditional society.

Key words: Bisexuality, perception, discrimination, attitudes, and dichotomist models.

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**673 THE EXPERIENCE AND MEANING OF MOTHERHOOD IN HETEROSEXUAL AND LESBIAN FEMALES.**

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**Abstract**

Motherhood has been associated with femininity. Men and women have considered the "operational" factors of maternity a disadvantage, for example, pregnancy and giving birth. On the other hand, maternity/motherhood has only been considered feasible or valid for heterosexual women who are married or live with a man. Lesbian maternity has always caused controversy, and there are still a lot of myths regarding this topic. The purpose of this study was to find out how lesbian and heterosexual mothers perceive maternity, being a mother and education. These concepts were used as stimuli in the technique of semantic networks. A total of 20 lesbian mothers and 20 heterosexual mothers participated. These two samples were considered to be very similar or equivalent. Results show that heterosexual and homosexual mothers communicate similar feelings and concepts for the stimuli presented. These similarities can be explained from the socially stimulated conception of femininity and motherhood. Compromise and love are important for lesbian mothers, but so are respect and values, which in some way guarantee an education that does not promote discrimination by those who give it and those who receive it. In the same way, it is required, according to participants, tenancy to educate a lesbian family. In the same way, for heterosexual mothers, education is given with the example, and being a mother is associated to negative feelings such as fear. On the other hand, it is not strange to find that lesbian motherhood conveys intense and positive feelings, since the difficulties involved in having or taking care of children and being accepted as a family, makes it an important achievement.

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## 679 REFLECTIONS REGARDING FEMALE EROTIC SEXUALITY

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Sexuality is an inherent aspect of the human being. For some, it is a source of pleasure and acceptance and for others, the majority, it originates problems and conflicts of various kinds. When talking about sexuality, it is necessary to integrate the biological aspects (sex), the psychological (gender identity), and social ones (assigned sex, gender role) of it, something that involves a wider dimension than the idea of sex only as biology and coitus.

Sexual dysfunctions, as alterations in one or more phases of the human sexual response cycle constitute a problem for public health, especially in mental health. Its classification requires of the specification of the phase in which it appears, its beginning and the cause or causes that provoked it, as well as getting rid of concepts used previously, like frigidity, which do not contribute with any relevant information to their treatment. For a long time, sexuality has been regarded as a mean for reproduction. In this way, it has been and is still now, for many, one of several taboos. Many authors have approached female sexuality investigating opinions and behaviors, on topics such as menstruation, masturbation, sexual fantasies, language, erotic material, and orgasms among others. With the purpose of contributing by adding more information on this topic, a preliminary study in 78 subjects is presented, which took place in Mexico City, Guerrero and Tabasco. Some of the first conclusions show that sexual satisfaction matches the perception of the partner as having positive traits like good communication, trust, and love. In this way, it is possible to say that the existence of myths in the informal education of female sexuality, influences women, to take a more or a less open position towards different sexual practices. The article is concluded with some proposals to get better erotic relationships.

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## 685 WHAT MAKES A GOOD SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP?

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**Abstract**

Sexual dissatisfaction is, in Mexico, a serious problem that almost 50% of the population experiences. It has been found, for example, that 40% of the female population is anorgasmic, about 2/3 of the male population experience premature ejaculation and an increasing number of disorders regarding sexual desire seen in clinical sexology. The present study is qualitative, though it rescues a procedure for data collection traditionally considered quantitative: Semantic networks. The stimuli used in this case were "A good sexual relationship". The subjects for this investigation were 32 women and 18 men. The average age for women was 33.19 with a minimum of 23 and a maximum of 53, and for men the average was 34.56, minimum of 19 and maximum of 53. Love and communication seem to be equally important for both genders, which expresses the importance that participants give to the affectionate side of sex. A relevant element is the importance that men and women give to different emotional aspects, linked to affection, love and tenderness, being of less importance, physical aspects such as erotic pleasure and orgasm. One of the most interesting results was there was not a significant difference between men and women in this study in terms of what they consider to be a good sexual relationship. Furthermore, men considered elements such as tenderness, normally associated to women, important.

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## 687 ONE THOUSAND AND ONE SEXUAL FANTASIES OF MEXICAN FEMALES AND MALES.

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**Abstract**

It is possible to consider, as sexual fantasies, all of those which are experimented in a conscious



way and that produce or increase sexual arousal. We present the first analysis of 1,112 sexual fantasies, 728 female fantasies and 384 male fantasies from different parts in Mexico. The average age for women was 29.4 (minimum of 16 and maximum of 64), and for men, the average age was 30.34 (minimum 15 and maximum of 60). The methodology to obtain the fantasies consisted on a relaxation activity in which participants are asked to bring back a frequent or past sexual fantasy significant to the person or to create a new one. The analysis of the written fantasy is done using the program Atlas.ti. The main elements that appear in fantasies are kisses or the act of kissing. Love has an important role in most of them. In the case of female fantasies, multiple references to body parts and few references to coitus or specific types of caresses are found. References to hugging, hugs, and nudity are common in both female and male fantasies. The exchange of words between partners is an element that women report as nice and other aspects such as softness and sweetness predominate. In male fantasies, the most common topics are caressing and love. As opposed to women, kissing and kisses are a lot less frequent references. On the other hand, references to having sex with more than one woman at the same time are frequent. Elements such as the sea, the beach, and water in general (as in pools and lakes) are widely mentioned. Compared to men, women talk more about coitus, penis and penetration. Music is less mentioned in male than in female fantasies. Other analyses and more detailed findings are discussed.

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694 INSTRUMENT TO EVALUATE ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUALITY IN OTHER PERSONS. THE SCALE OF ATTITUDES IN OTHER PERSONS. THE VALIDATION OF THE SCALE.

Juan Luis ÁLVAREZ-GAYOU JURGENSON (México)

#### Abstract

Within mankind, there are countless sexual customs and behaviors; some which may be common in certain societies, are rejected in others. The job of professionals dedicated to serve students and consultants in the education of sexuality and health, requires that they adopt an objective and scientific attitude in terms of sexuality that assures no imposition of their personal system of values over theirs. This means, that their attitudes towards sexuality and the sexual behaviors of the consultants be respectful.

Therefore, this investigation proposed the following three objectives: 1) Know the dimensions of attitudes towards the sexuality of others (other people), 2) Create a valid and reliable instrument to measure attitudes towards the sexuality of others, and 3) Determine the relationship between the gender and the age variables in attitudes towards the sexuality of others.

A Test of Attitudes Towards the Sexuality of Others was created, and the questions that are part of the final instrument were selected, considering 5 dimensions expressed as priorities: health factor, conservative factor, liberal factor, abortion factor and polygamy factor. The gender and age variables do not indicate significant effects in the attitude towards sexuality, but show differences in each factor when considered individually. It is concluded that these dimensions, as they are part of the instrument, can be applied to men and women, knowing that their scores are reliable and reflect the attitudes of the Mexican culture towards "the sexuality of others".

The importance of doing more research on the topic that can allow explaining the incidence of these variables is discussed.

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696 THE ACCEPTANCE OF SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS. FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEXICAN PARENTS SPEAK.

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#### Abstract

There are in Mexico conservative groups that oppose to formal sexuality education in schools and their proposal is that it should only be given at home by parents, asserting that the great majority of parents are opposed to sexuality education. In this study a questionnaire with closed questions as well as open questions was applied to 15,000 parents in the Mexican Republic. The questionnaires were analyzed from a qualitative perspective using the SPSS program and from a quantitative perspective by using the Atlas.ti program. The sex of the people that responded was: male 25.4%, female 61.8%, no answer 12.2%. The average age was 31 (minimum of 20 and maximum of 71).

The family income was distributed by number of minimum wages as follows: one: 30.7%, 2 to 5: 46.1%, 5 to 10: 13.4%, more than 10: 13.4% and no answer: 4.9%. The educational level of the participants was: Kindergarten: 5.8%, Primary school: 14.9%, Secondary school: 26.7%, College: 13.6%, Technical: 21.3% University: 15.7% and no answer 2%. The sex of the children was 50.1% female and 48.6% male. The average age of the children was 9.7 (minimum of 3 and a maximum of 19). The school level of the children was: kindergarten: 46%, primary school: 38.9%, secondary level: 10.8%, college: 3% and no answer: 1.3%. The results show that, on a first approach, 94.86% said they wanted sexuality education and 5.32% said no or didn't answer. Of the first group, a very high percentage (more than 80%) requested professionals in sexuality education to take care of this matter. In a second question (would they accept professionals to educate their children?) 98.0% answered yes and 2.0% said no or didn't answer. It is therefore evident that parents in Mexico do wish to have sexuality education for their children taught by professional sexuality educators.

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#### 547 MEASURING AND UNDERSTANDING WOMEN'S SEXUAL AROUSAL PATTERNS WITH ATTENTION TO MENOPAUSAL WOMEN

Authores. Julia R. HEIMAN (U.S.A.), Amy HEARD-DAVISON (U.S.A.)

The measurement of sexual response in women continues to develop, though at a pace that reflects the complexity of both the physical and cognitive-emotional systems being examined. The present talk will briefly review current and promising measure of sexual response with a focus on sexual arousal. We will then focus on two double blind, placebo controlled, crossover studies testing acute doses of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) or methyl testosterone (methyl T) in post-menopausal women, in whom genital and self-reported sexual arousal was measured in response to sexually explicit visual stimuli. These two drugs had different effects on subjective and vaginal sexual response. DHEA resulted in significant increases in subjective sexual arousal, while methyl T significantly increased genital response. In addition, we found mood effects, as measured by the POMS, in the methyl T study, with less fatigue in the drug condition and higher vaginal responses correlated with less depression and anger. These results are discussed in terms of measurement selection issues, the value of multiple methodologies, the problem of over-generalization, and the necessity to explore non-clinical and clinical samples of women in our attempt to continue building a knowledge base about women's sexuality.

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#### 1152 MAKING MORAL DECISIONS WITHING THE CONTEX OF RELIGION AND SEXUALITY

AUTHOR: JULIAN W SLOWINSKI (USA)

Working with religious issues in therapy is essential for those clients whose belief system is the basis for their sexual difficulty. Religious beliefs often contribute to the formation of sexual difficulties, and can interfere with the progress of treatment. Religious belief systems can broadly be categorized as fixed, or absolute, and process, or evolving. Each has a set of core values that influence conscience and behavior. The formation of conscience becomes difficult in the absence of guidelines for decision-making. Many people are guided by an insufficient or misunderstanding of religious beliefs. The areas of scripture, tradition, reason and human experience will be explored to gain a sense of where the authority for religious teachings and moral decision making lies. The goal is to assist people in making informed decisions about sexuality which have a religious component. Clinical examples will illustrate the importance of understanding the role of religion-induced anxiety in interfering with the sexual response cycle and contributing to sexual dysfunctions in both men and women.

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051 THE CONDOM POLICE PROJECT: MAKING CONDOMS EASILY AVAILABLE IN A SMALL COMMUNITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Julie MCMANUS (Canada)

Research shows that condoms need to be easily accessed in order for the most at-risk clients to use them. In a small community, where everyone knows everyone else, it can be particularly hard for youth and indeed for adults to purchase condoms. The Youth Health Centre's "Condom Police" project addresses this issue by networking with various businesses in our town to have fishbowls of free condoms (male and female) available in discreet areas. The business owners and staff were given training in the reasons why condoms should be made available, as well as in some basic condom usage information. Through this project, we are able to distribute thousands of condoms throughout our community, as well as creating "ambassadors" for sexual health among small business owners. We believe that the ability to discuss sexual decision-making ensures that people can make healthy decisions, and that our program is an integral step in helping people develop this ability.

Francesca CHISTE is a registered public health nurse. In addition to providing reproductive health care services at the Youth Health Centre, she also provides support to both the Condom Police Project and to the Peer Education Program.

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052 Titulo: PSICOLOGIA Y VIH/SIDA: PRESENTACION Y AVANCES DE UN PROGRAMA DE INVESTIGACION APLICADA

Nombres: Julio Alfonso PIÑA LOPEZ  
(México)

Resumen: Con base en un modelo psicológico de salud biológica se diseñó y se ha puesto en práctica un programa de investigación que tiene por objeto: a) identificar predictores psicológicos, en tanto procesos, que probabilizan el ejercicio instrumental de comportamientos de riesgo o prevención relacionados con el VIH/sida, y b) traducir el conocimiento obtenido en estrategias y acciones de naturaleza aplicada, dirigidas, según los requerimientos de los diversos sectores de la población, a la generación de recursos competenciales, por un lado, y a la modificación de los comportamientos de riesgo por comportamientos preventivos, por el otro. Dicho programa contempla trabajos que muestran diferentes grados de avance, mismos que se han centrado en tres tipos de población: 1) personas que se realizan estudios de laboratorio para la detección de anticuerpos al VIH u otras infecciones de transmisión sexual; 2) personas que viven con el VIH/sida en sus varios estadios, y 3) estudiantes de bachillerato y universidad. Palabras Clave: Modelo psicológico, Programa de investigación, Procesos psicológicos, Comportamientos de riesgo o prevención, VIH/sida.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV/AIDS

Slide: Double

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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876 Titulo : A capacity work the students promoters of health in the community of La Inagua

Kalianni OLIVARES, Mailín CHIVAS

Warning is a way of professional intervention which makes the taking of decisions easier and the charge of behaviors of the individual, constituting a tool of communication by excellence. Applying this to education for health it can contribute to relate in an efficient way difficult themes in respect to the taking care and maintenance of the individual and aggregated health. A system of actions directed to qualify the group of students promoters of health in the community of La Inagua in Guantánamo was elaborate through the labor of qualification of these promoters we influence directly in the level of information of the members of the community .

It has also excellent educative potentialities with a humanitarian and participant character, placing the adolescent as the center of his-her sexual education and contributes to his-her vocational formation as a future professor. In the same way, it makes possible the use of the programs of priority of the Revolutions such as computers and the audiovisual programs, specifically educative videos. We offer the possibility of feed-back to the medical personnel, professors and also to incorporate the students to promote health materializing the necessary trilogy to elevate the quality of life.

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#### 244 SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AND RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG AFRICAN- AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Karen BUTLER (U.S.A.), Tanya BASS (U.S.A.)

The purpose of this study was to examine sexual knowledge and risk behavior among college students attending three Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in North Carolina. Three hundred two women and 150 men (N = 452) completed the survey during class time. Ninety-four percent (N = 419, 5 missing) were African-American; ages ranged from 17 to 24. Classes at each institution were randomly selected from the spring 2002 course offerings. Participation was voluntary and anonymous. The data was analyzed using EpiInfo software. Statistical methods chosen were frequency tabulations and Chi Square. Results indicate that 68% (N = 255) of participants demonstrated sufficient knowledge of HIV and other STDs. Ninety-one percent (N = 408, 2 missing) reported having ever been sexually active. Sixty-seven percent (N = 297, 8 missing) did not think they were "at-risk" for HIV or other STDs and 51% (N = 228, 4 missing) had never been tested for HIV infection. Ten percent (N = 41, 42 missing) reported they had never used condoms or dental dams. The top two reasons for not using them were "feels better without" (23%, N = 61, 191 missing) and "trusted partner" (21%, N = 55, 191 missing). Although students have sufficient knowledge, they are still putting themselves at risk for HIV and other STDs. Participants in this session will brainstorm recommendations based on the study

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#### 246 A COMPARISON OF DSM IV A AND B DEFINITIONS OF FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTIONS/ DYSFUNCTIONS.

Katarina ÖBERG, (Sweden), Kerstin S FUGL-MEYER (Sweden)

The aim of this report is to compare two sets of definitions of female sexual dysfunctions, namely that characterizing dysfunctions per se (DSM IV, A-category) and that characterizing personal distress caused by particular dysfunctions (DSM IV, B-category).  
Methods: Data were gathered from a nationally representative sample of 1065 sexually active women aged 18-65 yrs. The sexual functions in focus were: sexual desire, interest, vaginal lubrication, orgasm and occurrence of sexual genital pain and vaginism. The women assessed their sexual function along a 6-graded scale trichotomizable into No dysfunction (NoD), Mild, sporadically occurring dysfunction (MiD) and Manifest dysfunction (MaD). Level of satisfaction with sexual life was also reported along a six-graded scale ranging from very satisfied to very dissatisfied.  
Results: MiD+MaD (A-category) was for the different functions prevalent in 60%-90% of the women. Considerably fewer had B category (personally distressing) dysfunctions. For all dysfunctions MiD as well as MaD were closely associated with relatively low level of satisfaction with sexual life. Through factor analysis a four factor pattern was identified, systematically linking A and B categories. Factors were: Sexual desire, Orgasmicity, Genital function and Vaginism. The first three of these were powerful classifiers (discriminant analysis) of gross level of satisfaction with sexual life.  
Conclusions: Although much fewer women with sexual dysfunctions are emotionally distressed by the dysfunctions, the two categories are systematically linked and they are together powerful classifiers of level of sexual well-being.

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247 Titulo: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AND LOW LEVEL OF SEXUAL WELL-BEING ARE COMMON IN SEXUALLY ABUSED WOMEN.

Katarina ÖBERG (Sweden), Kerstin S FUGL-MEYER (Sweden), Axel R FUGL-MEYER (Sweden)

In an investigation of a nationally representative sample of 1335 Swedish women aged 18-74 we aimed to describe the prevalence of life-time sexual abuse (defined as the woman having been forced at least once into one or several sexual acts) and to relate recalled sexual abuse to levels of sexual function and to overall satisfaction with sexual life.

Results: At least 12% of the Swedish women had been sexually abused at least once in their lifetime. 50% of these had been sexually abused more than once. The most common types of abuse were vaginal penetration and genital manipulation. For those women who at the time of the investigation were sexually active most types of abuses were significantly associated with low level of orgasm, and also, but less systematically, with other sexual dysfunctions. Sexually abused women and in particular those abused more than once, reported significantly lower level of sexual well-being than did non-abused women.

Conclusion: It appears that future sexual function and thereby sexual well-being is profoundly and negatively influenced by sexual abuse.

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484 Titulo: A SURVEY ON LOW-DOSE ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE TRANSACTIONS AT PHARMACIES

Kayoko MATSUMOTO (Japan), Noriko FUKUSHIMA (Japan)

Low-dose oral contraceptives (OCs) were approved by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 1999. However, few women use low-dose OCs (married 1.9%, unmarried 0.7%). A survey of pharmacies was conducted to determine the current status of OC transactions. Of the 449 pharmacies randomly selected from each prefecture in Japan, 408 agreed to be interviewed. The survey results indicated that few pharmacies (15.1% of the total) stocked low-dose OCs. Even among pharmacies where they were available, only a few (13.5%) offered a wide variety of low-dose OCs for immediate dispensing. The price of low-dose OCs varied widely (¥1,167-¥7,000). In many pharmacies, the amount of space and interior structure were not adequate for users to seek advice on and receive low-dose OCs. The survey revealed that the current environment of many pharmacies is not adequate for users to visit, consult on OC use, and receive their prescriptions. To promote wider use of low-dose OCs, the facilities of pharmacies as well as the behavior of pharmacists need to be improved to safeguard the privacy of users.

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1169 Titulo: THE PROCESS OF COMING OUT AND ITS MODELIZATION

Kazuya OGINO (Japan), Hideto MORI (Japan)

This study revealed and modeled the process of coming out in terms of Japanese gay and bisexual men to their heterosexual friends or acquaintances.

Method: Mailing questionnaires to Japanese gay and bisexual men who have subscribed a Japanese gay magazine. The questionnaires were also distributed at four different gay shops in Tokyo. This investigation was undertaken from the end of October to the 21st of December 1995 and 142 men replied.

Questionnaire: face sheet, about experience of coming out (open-end), ideas or troubles about coming out (answered by all the informants, open-end).

Findings: The KJ method was used for analyzing these two open-end questions above. The analysis was conducted by the three psychiatrist, the four clinical psychotherapists or psychotherapists and the author. As a result, the following 9 characteristic categories (along with the 20 subcategories) were found: social pressure, gayness, attitude toward coming out, conflict to disclosure/nondisclosure, future relationship, reaction from target person, unexpected coming out, accepted, unaccepted.

Discussion: The process of coming out were categorized four dimensions: Background, Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, and Feedback. As an extra dimension was unexpected coming out. This study showed a comprehensive process model of coming out.

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Tipo presentacion: Poster

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Heterosexuality, Bisexuality, Homosexuality, and Lesbianism

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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### 553 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES OF 131 OUTPATIENTS WITH GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER

Authors: Keiichiro ISHIMARU(Japan), Katsuki HARIMA(Japan)

Resumen: Introduction: In 1998, legally admitted medical treatment of gender identity disorder(GID) started in Japan. After that, many individuals with GID came to visit clinics or hospitals.

Method: 131 outpatients visited Kawasaki Mental Clinic and were diagnosed as having GID according to DSM-IV from 1998 to 2002. This clinic is one of a few psychiatric clinics in Tokyo Metropolitan area that have medical specialists in GID. 62 patients were FTM and 69 patients were MTF.

Results: Mean age of FTM patients is 25.6(SD=4.7), and that of MTF patients is 33.0(SD=9.4). Their age ranges from 17 to 37(FTM), 16 to 54(MTF). While 74.2% of FTM patients were attracted to female, MTF patients had more various sexual orientation. The score of Self-rating Depression Scale showed that 24.2% FTM patients and 10.1% MTF patients had mild depression, 17.7% of FTM and 23.2% of MTF had moderate or severe depression. The mean of QOL scores were 3.12(FTM), and 2.94(MTF). Compared to the data of the general public in Japan(3.29), both of FTM( $p < .05$ ) and MTF( $p < .01$ ) had significantly lower QOL. The mean IQs were 105.7(FTM), 107.3(MTF), which were significantly higher( $p < .01$ ) than the data of the general public in Japan.

Conclusion: There are some differences between FTMs and MTFs as to age and sexual orientation. They tend to suffer from depression and lower QOL, therefore medical and paramedical staffs need to pay attention and give special support to their psychological states.

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### 604 STUDY ON KNOWLAGE AND ATTITUDE OF PREMARITAL COUPLES ABOUT SEXUAL HEALTH AND FACTORS WHICH AFFECT IT IN TEHRAN

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Resumen:

Introduction: Sexuality and sexual behavior are among the most important aspects of reproductive health. In Iran unfortunately, because of some cultural and social reasons education of such issues is ignored. Therefore wrong believes and behaviors in this field are not uncommon. For knowing more about the knowledge and attitude about sexual health this study has been done. Since in Iran sexual relationship is forbidden for never married people, we have chose the premarital couples as target population.

Methods: This study is a cross sectional one. Data was collected by questioner and face to face interview. Male physicians and female midwives interviewed 200 couples (400 peoples) in the labs where the premarital tests were done. The respondents were randomly chosen from the waiting list of the labs. Marriage for the second one was an excluding criterion.



Results: In this study the mean of the age of the respondents was 23.71 year with S.D equal to 5. The youngest was a 14 years old girl and the oldest a 46 man. 9.5 percent of all respondents was unemployed and 33.3 percent were working in privet business. 34.7 percent of all couples had high school diploma and 30.5 percent had university degrees. Whereas the rest had less than 12 years of education. 42.1 % of all respondents had a midlevel of knowledge about sexual health. In this study the level of knowledge had a significant relationship with the following variables: age, education, job, to be friend with married people, mothers age, having married brothers or sisters, having experience of living within a group like living in a dormitory. The attitude of the couples has significant relationship with the following variables: age, sex, job, parents level of education, having experience of living within a group like living in a dormitory, parents age.

Conclusion: As findings show, the knowledge of the respondents about sexual health were not as well as it is expected. Thus we suggested the authorities that add sexual health topic to premarital counseling classes curriculum. The findings also show that poor educated people and younger ones had less knowledge. Therefor we suggested also the authorities that pay more attention to the youth and poor educated people. As our experience in Iran, among the different methods, educational film is one of the best ways to communicate with the illiterate and poor educated people, thus our suggestion for making an educational film was accepted. This video film has been made and distributed ence i

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317 Titulo: THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED PEER NORMS IN EARLY ADOLESCENT GIRLS' SEXUAL LIVES

Kimberly D. HEARN (U.S.A.), Lucia F. O'SULLIVAN (U.S.A.)

Adolescence marks a time when peers become increasingly important in young people's lives. Adolescents often look to their peers for guidelines regarding norms for sexual and other behavior. The current study utilized both quantitative and qualitative data to examine the relationship between perceived peer sexual norms (attitudes and behaviors) and early adolescent girls' sociosexual cognitions and romantic and sexual experiences. The sample consisted of urban early adolescent girls between the ages of 12-14 (M = 13.10). One hundred eighty (180) girls completed a structured interview and 21 girls completed an open-ended interview. The findings of the quantitative data revealed that perceived peer and best friend approval of sexual behavior was negatively correlated with girls' abstinence values, whereas the perception of the percentage of the girls' same-sex peers who had penile vaginal intercourse experience was unrelated to these values. Interestingly, the percentage of the girls' same-sex peers who had penile vaginal intercourse experience was significantly related to whether the participant had various romantic and sexual experiences (i.e., having kissed a boy, having had breasts felt, having touched a penis) short of penile-vaginal intercourse. Moreover, whether participants ever had penile-vaginal intercourse was unrelated to many of the perceived peer norm variables, suggesting that girls may rely less on peers for decision-making regarding more advanced sexual experiences. Indeed, one of the themes that emerged from the qualitative interviews was that the participants did not feel compelled to do the sexual things that their friends were doing. Implications for designing developmentally appropriate interventions will be discussed.

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304 Titulo : COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE WEBSITES ON SEXUALITY RELATED TO INFERTILITY

Kimiko KAYASHIMA (Japan), Yoshie EBATA (Japan), Xia Fen CHEN (Japan), Satoko FUJIHARA (Japan), Ryoko HIDAKA (Japan), Keiko OGAWA (Japan)

Since the year 2000, there has been an increasing number of new websites about fertility in both Japan and China, and the types of sites vary markedly between the two countries. We sorted through the topics on the websites for infertility, and categorized them into three types of concerns shared by users: 1) physical concerns of self and his/her partner resulting from infertility; 2) sexual behavior in relation to being infertile; and 3) sexual ethics in relation to treatments for infertility. We looked with a view toward determining the characteristics unique to each country. We then focused on the topic of sexuality to discover if there are particular tendencies among users reflecting their own particular cultural backgrounds. In Japan, almost all users of these sites are

women, and their main concerns are: the ethical concern over the diagnosis of dominant inheritance; of the fetus mainly by amniocentesis, and difficulties explaining to family members that they are carrying a baby at an advanced age. In China, male users voice concern about male infertility, especially sperm abnormality, while female users cite concern over infertility treatment in light of past medically-induced abortions. On the subject of sexuality, there are unique concerns among Japanese sexless couples who wish to conceive, and in China many express concern about the lack of knowledge about sexual behavior.

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327 Titulo: NOCTURNAL HORMONE SECRETION IN PATIENTS WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

Klaus MANN, Thomas KLINGLER, Sylvia KÜHN, Christoph HIEMKE (Germany)

The hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis plays an important role in the regulation of numerous physiological processes. Particularly, in animals a stress-induced increase of CRH is accompanied by an inhibition of sexual behavior. In the present investigation we studied whether HPA axis activity is altered in erectile dysfunction. 13 male patients with erectile dysfunction (7 psychogenic, 6 organic) participated in the study. Two polysomnographies were carried out in the sleep laboratory. Nocturnal erections were registered by the Rigiscan device. For determination of cortisol and ACTH plasma levels, blood samples were taken via an indwelling catheter from a forearm vein at 15 minutes intervals. The first night was performed under baseline conditions. Before the second night, 2 x 750 mg metopirone were administered in order to inhibit cortisol synthesis. Cortisol plasma levels were reduced and ACTH plasma levels were elevated after metopirone administration. Altered HPA axis activity was not accompanied by alterations of nocturnal erections. Sleep parameters were also unchanged. Particularly, no differences were found between the diagnostic subgroups with organic and psychogenic etiology regarding metopirone induced alterations of HPA axis activity.

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201 SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO SEXUAL HEALTH

Valentine V. Krishtal (Ukraine)

Sexual health, according to the four-factor concept, has a social, psychological, social-psychological and biological (anatomical physiological) providing. The multi-dimensional nature of its providing and the integrative character of sexual health condition the necessity of a systemic approach to the study of sexual health disorders. They appear, as a rule, because of desintegration and combined affection of the sexual health components - social, psychological, social-psychological and biological. Though the degree of the affection of each of the components may be different, thus determining its role in the genesis of the sexual health disorder - causal (pivotal affection), aggravating, provoking or predisposing.

As a result of the complex structure of sexual health its disorders are integrative, social biological phenomena, the total of pathogenic factors collision with defensive adaptive mechanisms of an organism, including physiological, social, psychological defence and reaction of a person to the illness. Taking into account the dynamic character of sexuality, not all disorders should be classified as diseases, some should be considered deviations, physiological fluctuations or accentuations. Because of the complex character of sexual health disorders the therapy should take into account the state of all the components and constituents. The social component disorder demands the development of sexual culture and more information for the patients about psychohygiene of sexual life; the psychological component disorder - correction of the personality, social-psychological component disorder envisages normalization of interpersonal relations between the spouses. Finally, in cases of biological component disorder equally with medicinal treatment, physiotherapy and psychotherapy, various additional methods are applied, and surgical operations are performed in compliance with aetiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of the present pathology. Main topic - 2, presentation language - English ( by the accompanying person, if it's possible)

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101 Titulo: DO ALL TRANSSEXUALS NEED A PSYCHOTHERAPY?

Nombres: Kurt Seikowski

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Resumen: Objective: In Germany the treatment of transsexuals includes the recommendation of psychotherapy for one year. The aim of the study was the evaluation of psychotherapy needed for transsexuals (TS).

Patients and Methods: Neuroticism of the patients is the prerequisite of the psychological treatment. Therefore, standardised questionnaires (95 male-to-female-transsexuals and 76 female-to-male-transsexuals) of 171 transsexuals were analysed concerning psychosomatic neurosis and neurotic behaviour as well as characterisation of psychological status and impairment of interpersonal communication.

Results: Three groups of patients could be formed after a classification in dependence on the degree of neuroticism: (i) 62.6 % of the transsexuals without neurosis, (ii) 12.9 % of TS with questionable neurosis and (iii) 24.5 % of TS with probable neurosis. A classification considering the neurotic behaviour yielded percentages as follows: without neurosis - 60.2 % of TS, questionable neurosis - 6.4 % and probable neurosis - 33.4 % of the TS examined in our clinic. 124 transsexuals were examined by cluster analysis and by discriminant analysis afterwards. The results describe psychologically relevant expression of depression, unsociableness, introversion, social communicable stiffness and abnormal conformity efforts in 44 patients only, whereas, 80 patients did not show any relation to the items.

Conclusions: The results show that the Standards of care for transsexuals recommending psychotherapy for one year urgently need a revision in Germany. For most of the examined transsexuals such a psychotherapy is rather contraindicated.

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306 Titulo: SEXUAL SCHIZOPHRENIA: ON THE FRONT LINES OF AMERICA'S CULTURE WAR

Lara Rodriguez RISCOL (U.S.A.)

Aside from its medical use, Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines schizophrenia as "contradictory or antagonistic qualities or attitudes." While social conservatives decry rampant promiscuity for the decline of Western Civilization, the global economy rests on promoting sex in sleazier, more shocking ways. Traditionalists battle sexual fallout from modernity's increased technology, equality and freedom by denying sexual health education, services and rights. What to teach our kids about sex is ground zero in America's escalating culture war: unwed chastity vs. safer sex, moral idealism vs. messy realism. But the Religious Right has hijacked U.S. political power and public debate, reducing domestic and international policy options to abstinence vs. condoms, purity vs. promiscuity, Good vs. Evil. Youth, women, the poor, ethnic and sexual minorities--and countless others with a shaky start in life--are this nostalgia-fueled war's greatest casualties. Sex journalist Lara Riscol will contrast the State's retro POLITICAL trends with modern CULTURAL TRENDS, while connecting resultant controversial policies that pervert sexual lives in the U.S. and beyond. Ultimately, Riscol calls for sexual health and rights advocates to strategically combat today's dominant anti-sex cultural narrative by framing a MORAL RESPONSE for media and mobilization.

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413 Titulo: THE INTEGRATION OF HIV/AIDS INTO SRH: THE GENDER SENSITIVITY CONTINUUM

Lara TABAC (USA.)

A wide range of research and action has been undertaken in the areas of improving family planning programs, preventing HIV/AIDS and promoting awareness of the links between gender roles and the health outcomes. The IPPF/WHR's involvement in all three activities has led us to consider some of the linkages among sexual and reproductive health service delivery, HIV prevention and gender issues. Women often have less power than men over the timing and type of sexual relations they have. The male condom, a method which requires at least active participation by the male partner is the only protection available against HIV. Female condoms are still unknown, unavailable or too expensive in many countries; and microbicides are still in development. For a variety of reasons,

men are not comfortable using condoms. This, combined with the fact that men are more likely than women to have sexual partners outside their primary relationship puts women at risk, with respect to their sexual and reproductive health and ability to protect themselves from HIV infection. Sexual and reproductive health programming and service delivery that incorporates a gender perspective can respond to the issues raised above. In the presentation the tool developed by IPPF/WHO will be presented. The "continuum" is a tool for self-assessment how gender sensitivity are your prevention programs and services and to increase understanding of the type of issues that can be incorporated into programs, in order to assess and then improve their degree of gender sensitivity.

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**534 SCHOOL-FAMILY-UNIVERSITY INTEGRATION AT A PROGRAM OF SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR HIGH SCHOOL EXECUTION**

Larissa Figueiredo GOMES (Brasil), José Raimundo da Silva LIPPI (Brasil), Amadeu ROSELLI-CRUZ (Brasil).

At a parents-teachers meeting of a religious school, conducted by nuns in the interior of Minas Gerais, Brazil, we decided to introduce a program for sexual education of the students. Thus, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais was invited to plan and to execute the program. As the methodology, students of both genders were divided in groups of 12 and in pairs; anonymously, they wrote down their doubts in a piece of paper. Later, individually, in order to avoid partner's pressure, they listed other doubts. Next, the doubts were assorted and discussed with the students. In the two initial groups of registered students, we found an amount of 205 questions. Forty-eight percent (98) of the total were about physiological aspects of sexuality such as contraceptive systems, masturbation, sexually-transmitted diseases and orgasm. Psychological aspects included 28.5% (58) of the major questions, and among them questions regarding affective and familiar relationships. The social aspect comprised 17.3% (37) of the questions which were once again about affective and familiar relationships and masturbation, here considered as a taboo. The questions regarding anatomy of genital organs represented 5.6% (12) of the sample. Excluding the anatomic patterns?, the other questions were related to doubts about virginity and first sexual experience, which characterize information deficiency. Once a month this school gathers the parents and teachers and the program's most elemental questions are debated, always keeping students anonymity. Parents and teachers manifested that some questions are so complicated, that they have trouble answering them. The results of the study showed the reciprocal profit of a program organized by school and family combined with the university, in order to assist children and students.

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1180 La psicoterapia: perspectiva de vida para las mujeres violadas.  
Resumen de Ponencia:

Laura Martinez Rodriguez.

La violación es un hecho violento vía el cuerpo de una mujer, con el cual se alteran sus sentidos, percepciones y emociones. La violación cambia el modo en que la víctima se percibe a sí misma, a los demás y al mundo que la rodea; además, una pérdida del yo le produce una sensación de muerte existencial.

"Decidí recibir ayuda porque me sentía muy mal, como muerta, ... No era la primera psicóloga que veía, he visto muchas, como desde niña mi papá abusó de mí, ... En la segunda violación tenía lagunas mentales y la tercera recordó mucho a la primera; por el asco, la impotencia y la desesperación, las asocio mucho. Si no hubiera sido por la terapia, no sé que hubiera sido de mí, a lo mejor me hubiera vuelto loca" (Testimonio, 1988).

Para ADIVAC, la psicoterapia dirigida a mujeres violadas se realiza con la finalidad de desarticular "la actitud de víctima" y de colaborar en la recuperación del autoestima perdida. En el proceso de asesoría, las víctimas razonan sobre conflictos anteriores que, después de la violación, cobran sentido y reubican su ser en un mundo de papeles establecidos tanto para hombres como para mujeres. La concepción que tienen de la sexualidad y de sí mismas cambia para entender que

nuestra socio-cultura es altamente violenta. La educación que recibimos promueve, por todos los medios posibles, la agresividad e impulsividad de los hombres y la pasividad y sumisión de las mujeres. Asimismo, las mujeres sobrevivientes de violación están conscientes de que rompen con prácticas violatorias milenarias disfrazadas de "costumbres matrimoniales", "esclavitud bendecida", "débito matrimonial", "derecho de pernada", entre otras. Dichos rituales violentos hacen vivir a la mujer en el miedo y retraimiento absoluto. De esta manera, las víctimas que se deciden a hablar y a superar las alteraciones emocionales y sociales originadas por la violación, tienen la posibilidad de comprender y superar el cambio radical de su proyecto de vida que la agresión ha provocado y, aunque saben que siempre vivirán con esa experiencia, no van a percibirla igual después del proceso terapéutico, de forma totalmente distinta a las mujeres que no se han decidido a hablar. En resumen, las sobrevivientes de una violación, reconocen la sociedad en que se desenvuelven y aprenden a revalorar su vida: a sobrevivir y triunfar.

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563 Titulo:SEXUAL ADICTION , ANEROXIA AND CO-ADICTION

Laura Alicia Pietrasanta - (Argentina)

In spite of there is a great development of studies about child sexual abuse , its prevention , etc., there is a meager study and diffusion in the scientific sexologic field of de most common consequences of sexual abuse : sexual adictions. These are compulsion , anorexia and co-adiction. It is our intent to define the dimension of healthy sexuality and ill sexuality , the addict internal world ( belief ) and the eleven types of addictive behavior. Inside the therapeutic treatment it is delineated the sexual therapy in combination with anonymous groups of twelve steps. It is important to consider that adictions are progressive and mortal and they affect a high percent of population. Statistics are not reliable because of prejudices , above all about topic of sexual adictions , hinder the obtaining of trustworthy numbers.

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110 FAMILY PLANNING: ARE WE READY FOR THIS CHALLENGE?.

Lauren Bardisa (Cuba).

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243 Titulo:WHY WOMEN SWING

Leanna Wolfe (USA)

From an evolutionary perspective, swinging effectively meets the needs of men: they can form brief alliances with women without risking financial liability or social constraint. For women, the evolutionary value of swinging is questionable: they may worry about their reputations, risk of disease and pregnancy, and the security of their marriages. Nonetheless, women who swing may access a level of consciousness that mainstream women may never know. They can unlock the social shackles that constrain female sexual expression, be appreciated for being sexy well beyond their twenties, and access intimacy with other women without assuming a lesbian/bisexual label or identity. The discussion will examine the unique cultural practices of swingers, the erotic power of jealousy, and how female appetites and attractions differ from those of males.

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236 Titulo:Conjugal Infidelity under the Systemic-Psycodramatical Vision.

Leda MARCHESINI DE MENDONGA (Brazil)

The author of this paper presents a reading about conjugal infidelity based on two theoretical lines: The Psychodrama and the Sistemic Theory of Couples and Families.It also shows results from a research done with eighty couples, ranging from high school to university level, from middle to upper social levels and aged twenty to sixty.Doing a bibliographic review of gender, religion and

culture that articulates to the Psychodrama and to the Sistemic Theory and analysis of a qualitative research.

Uniterms: Psychodrama -Sistemic Theory -Couples -Infidelity -Gender- Religion- Culture

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425 Titulo: SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN THE CONTEX OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Leni Maria RABELO (Brazil)

In Brazil, the sex education was not included in the Curriculum Programs. However in the latest years emergent problems, especially the sexually transmitted diseases and teen pregnancy have been occurring a lot that educational subject has gained great proeminence. In 1997, MEC (Education Brazil Ministry) included the sexual orientation in the P.C.N (National Curriculum Parameters) and established the proposal conscience of how important sexual education is in the context of Public Schools. In such way, sexual orientation as an transversal theme has been recommended as an effective form to reach teenagers. Questions and dilemmas will be discussed at school, about this significant issue as well as to provide young people an opportunity to question themselves and explore sexual attitude.

Teachers should be prepared to support and complement the sexual educational information that they already learned at home. The goal of this paper is to show the most convenient way to promote this Program and how it has been developed in Minas Gerais in Public Schools.

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170 Titulo: SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS IN DRUG-ADDICTED POPULATIONS

Nombres: Leonard KRIVITSKY (USA), Rita VILA-FEIST (USA)

The purpose of this presentation is to show the peculiar pattern of sexual behaviors in drug-addicted populations, including heroin addicts and the influence of the comprehensive treatment program, including Methadone maintenance, on changing such behaviours. In general, the whole life of an addicts revolves around obtaining and consuming drugs to which they are addicted. this, of course, includes sexual behavior as well. Many of our patients in North Philadelphia Health System have a life-long behavioral patterns of psychological trauma, neglect and abuse in childhood, complete lack of self-esteem, depression and sexual promiscuity. For these people sex, like almost everything else in their lives, is secondary and subservient to obtaining and use of drugs (Heroin, Cocaine and others). Therefore, for the large proportion of these people sex is not as much a pleasure as it is business with the final aim of obtaining drugs either as a direct exchange or for the money paid for sexual favours. In acting in such a way, the addicts frequently do not care about the physical appearance, health status or gender of their partners. Of course, such behaviours lead to spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. In our comprehensive treatment program, which includes Methadone maintenance for Heroin addicts, we teach our patients improved coping skills, self-esteem, responsibility and, of course, the principles of safe sex. We see very clearly how, as a result of these treatment approaches, the previously hopelessly lost people start living productive lives, caring about themselves, their loved ones, their families and their sex lives.

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341 Titulo: INCIDENCE OF HYPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE IN PATIENTS WITH PANIC SYNDROME.

Leonardo GAMA ( BRAZIL ) & Jorge José SERAPIÃO ( BRAZIL )

Introduction - Many authors have had paid attention to the relation between Sexual Dysfunction and anxiety. KAPLAN admitted that the anxiety is the background of all sexual dysfunction. The Panic Syndrome is a class of anxiety disorders characterized by recurrent panic attacks. The term is not used when a known organic factor is responsible. A panic disorder is typically classified as with or without Agoraphobia. The Panic Disorders is the best frequent form of the anxiety, according to WHO ( World Health Organization ). The Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder, also called Inhibited Sexual Desire, is a sexual desire disorder marked by persistent deficiency ( or absence ) of sexual



fantasies and desire for sexual activity. Objective - The authors attempts to check if Panic Syndrome and Hypoactive sexual desire are correlate. Method - The subjects of this research are out-patients of Hospital Municipal Lourenço Jorge ( RJ ) and Hospital da Santa Casa de Misericórdia ( RJ ) - Brazil. All patients are within the criteria of Panic Disturb with or without Agoraphobia according to DSM-IV ( Diagnostic Statistical Manual of American Psychiatric Association ). The patients answered questions based on Master, Johnson & Kolodny's auto evaluation test. Results - The preliminaries results point to a direct correlation between Panic Syndrome and Hypoactive Sexual Desire.

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1117 Titulo: EROTICISM, LOVE AND TENDERNESS

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106 PUBLIC POLICIES IN SEXUAL HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

Leticia Artilles (Cuba).

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1128 Titulo : SEXUAL ACTIVITY DURING MIDDLE AGE : SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

Leticia Artilles (Cuba)

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869 Titulo: The Personality Traits of the Sexual Promoter and Guide Teacher".

Leticia Moreno Alvarez (CUBA).

This paper approaches the personality traits that sexual promoter and guide teachers of the different educational institutions should have. To attain these results a survey was conducted to know Junior High Schools teachers' criteria about the characteristics that a professor should have to address and promote the students' sexual education.

Young generations' education should be led towards the assimilation of knowledge, skills, habits and unprejudiced personality. That is why the teacher as a sexual promoter and guide should possess a group of personal characteristics. That is to say, didactic, academic, communicative, organizational and investigative ones which allow him to make use of alternative and participative styles to meet the needs of the students, the family and the community.

Such styles will prepare the person to make decisions and follow his own way without forgetting the demands of his social environment.

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480 Titulo: PSICO-EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE OF WOMEN TERMINATING THEIR PREGNANCIES. A PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION.

Leticia VARGAS PÉREZ (ponente), Ana María CAMARILLO ZAVALA y José Luis MENDOZA DELGADO. Centro de Atención Integral a la Pareja, A.C. (CIPAAC) (MÉXICO)

In the field of sexual and reproductive health, abortion has always been controversial. There is the belief that whether spontaneous ( miscarriage) or induced, abortion has a markedly negative connotation and its sequelae can be traumatic and permanent. This study explores the personal histories of women who have decided to terminate their pregnancies, through the use of semi-structured interviews. Thirty women between the ages of 15 and 40 are included and all shared their experience voluntarily. The first interview with women took place before the abortion procedure and subsequent interviews were conducted at 30, 60 or 90 days after the event.

Preliminary results show that although terminating their pregnancies is an experience that women preferred to have not lived, making this decision allowed them to re-establish their life project and can be the starting point for other responsible decisions related with their sexual and reproductive health. They report a series of emotions and feelings. Among them, anger with themselves and their partner stands out clearly, as does fear of the surgical procedure and its possible consequences, including secondary infertility. Both emotions were largely based on women's lack of information and rumors about abortion. At the same time, women also recognize their psychological and emotional resources that can transform an apparently negative experience into one of personal growth.

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258 Titulo: DEL SUSURRO A LA OSCURIDAD

Nombres: Leticia VILLARREAL CABALLERO Y Claudia L. YAÑEZ VELASCO (MÉXICO)

In the present societies there are learnings for each one of genres which have an impact indeed in the relationship that reflect in the field of the eroticism. To identify the erotic channels through the sensibilisation layers which access to self, allows to locate to participant in its reality, with a level of conscience, opening and authenticity, through exercises, directed to increase the conscience of oneself, feelings and perception of other people. The participants recognizes their body, as well as the erotics channels and the handling of their own erotic expression.

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291 Titulo : THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY IN STUDENTS OF PSYCHOLOGIST

VILLARREAL CABALLERO Leticia, (México) RODRIGUEZ ARMENTA Natalia G. ROSAS CHAVEZ Nadia Marlene, (México) YAÑEZ VELAZCO Claudia. (México)

The profile professional of psychologist at the University of Colima, Mexico on through its new educative model CIACE, has within its characteristics creative, innovating, participative, among others . Which is the representation that has future health professionals on sexuality? They would apply the future polices of integral health. This preliminary study has like objective: To identify the Social Representations of the masculinity and femininity with a genre perspective. There were involved 20 students of psychologist, (10 men and 10 women) through the technique of focal groups, obtaining the following results: Independently of the sexual orientation they revealed a consensual family social. femininity: sweetness, gentleness, sensitivity and masculinity: force, virility, activity. Denoting in the sample a poor knowledge of the genre model.

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624 Titulo: THE EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE SEXUAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION IN AS A PART OF A SEXUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Liesbeth N.E. Stam (Netherlands), Gerti Casteelen (Netherlands), Rik HW van Lunsen (Netherlands)

In the assessment and treatment of psychosomatic sexual problems such as vulvodynia, a multidisciplinary integrated approach of the bio-psycho-social and relational aspects of the sexual behavior is essential. Each discipline has its own focus, but the two overlap as well. In our two years training program to become a registrated sexologist the trainees come from both disciplines. They learn to work in a multidisciplinary team in which each discipline is responsible for the total treatment of their own patients, but in cooperation with the other discipline. The sexual physical examination (SPE) is the core of the cooperation, being not only a diagnostic procedure but an important therapeutic tool as well. We trained a model of the SPE in which the integrated approach and multidisciplinary are actively involved. We shall present a video of a part of the SPE, we shall discuss the specific aspects of the SPE compared with a general physician sexual examination and a survey in which skilled sexologists of both disciplines as well as patients report their ideas and experiences with this approach.

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301 Titulo: MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN: THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND SEXUAL PRACTICES RELATED TO HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN MERIDA, YUCATAN. MEXICO.

Nombres: LIGIA DEL CARMEN VERA- GAMBOA BRENDA CERON-BRACAMONTES, , RENAN ALBERTO GONGORA BICAHÍ.

Men who have sex with men (MSM) play an important role in HIV/AIDS infection in Mexico. In Yucatan Mexico AIDS cases in MSM represents more than 70% of them. Sexuality is a focal point of this epidemic in Mexico, but little is known about sexual behavior and preventive measures adopted by the MSM community in Merida Yucatan, México. The aim of this study was to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and sexual practices related to the HIV/AIDS infection in MSM in this city. A descriptive study was carried out on 50 MSM from September 1999 to October 2000. A questionnaire on knowledge and attitudes with regard to HIV/AIDS was applied. Later, a semi-structured interview was carried out on the same 50 MSM in order to know their sexual practices, preventive measures and self-perception of risk about HIV/AIDS. Results: The average age men was 28 years and all of them had mistaken concepts about HIV/AIDS. The incorrect use of condom as a preventive measure was reported and the personal attitudes towards a person infected with AIDS differed if this person was a friend, relative or sexual partner. Only 20% of these men considered themselves in risk of HIV infection. Conclusion.-The MSM in Merida have sexual practices which put them in risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS and, though they realize that condom use is a preventive measure, 40% of them do not use it. It seems that preventive programs have had a little effect on this group, the most vulnerable group today in Yucatan, Mexico.

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675 SEXUALITY DURING PREGNANCY AND PUERPERIUM IN A RURAL COMMUNITY OF YUCATÁN, MÉXICO.

VERA-GAMBOA L. (México), Riestra-Cañedo L (México) y JOIL-SANTOS J. (México)

**Abstract**

Sexuality during pregnancy is a subject not usually dealt with. Couples have a notorious lack of knowledge of this aspect and the objective of this study was to identify changes in sexual behaviour and patterns during this period in a group of women from Yodkzonot, a rural area of the State of Yucatán, Mexico.

Twelve women were studied and changes in their sexual patterns were obtained as well as the fears and beliefs that sustained them. As health professionals our duty is to attend not only the physical aspects but the psychological ones also. Thus we consider essential to make a sexological clinical history and give adequate counseling to women and couples during this period.

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676 HIV/AIDS. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SEXUAL PRACTICES IN MEN THAT HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN A RURAL COMMUNITY OF YUCATÁN.

MORENO-POOL Luis (México), VERA-GAMBOA Ligia (México), PAV-IA-RUZ Norma (México), GONGORA-BIACHI Renán (México).

**Abstract**

Today according to the dynamic of the HIV epidemics, rural populations are considered of high risk. The research aimed to determine the knowledge and risk perception in adults of the rural community of Sta Elena, Yucatán, México. This was done by means of an inquest in 624 adults.

In relation to AIDS and its causal agent, more than half of males and females have the knowledge. Regarding transmission mechanisms 61% and 56% of males and females do not know at least one mechanism. Similarly with regard to the preventive measures. Regarding the sources of information in the first place they mentioned TV, second magazines, and in females radio appeared in third place. In the previous month 252 out of 312 males had sexual relations, 18% with an unknown person, friend, girl friend or prostitute and they all said they had used a condom. 51% of males and

45% of females declared they could not be infected because they don't have sex with anybody 14%(M) and 10%(F), because they only have sex with their couple 6%(M) 11%(F), because they have information and finally because they do not have sex with persons infected 9%(M) and 2%(F). The conclusion is that the studied population has unclear knowledge about HIV/AIDS even having received information.

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682 SELF-ESTEEM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS REGARDING THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN A GROUP OF FEMALE PROSTITUTES IN YUCATÁN, MÉXICO

Ligia del Carmen VERA GAMBOA (México)

**Abstract**

Women who practice prostitution are a very special group as well as having higher risk of HIV infection.

The objective was to determine the level of self-esteem in this group of females. A non-probabilistic sample was obtained; a socio epidemiological questionnaire was applied as well as the Likert type self esteem scale validated for Mexico by Reidl. It was considered as a low self esteem if the rank was less than 30 points and high over 30. The age of the females was between 23 and 51 years. The usual environment for work was a brothel for more than half of the group.

In the self esteem scale 65% showed low self-esteem.

Conclusions: 10% receive less than \$500.00 pesos (US\$50.00 aprox) per month

40% are not satisfied with their activity and 55% are indifferent. This could influence their self-concept if they consider their work to be bad or sinful. Also a low self esteem could be a motive for not demanding for the use of condom to protect herself from HIV/Aids and other STD's. It is proposed to amplify and deepen this research due to the implications related to public health it entails.

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683 ACCEPTANCE OF HIV ANTIBODIES TEST IN PREGNANT FEMALES THAT LACK SOCIAL SECURITY IN YUCATÁN, MÉXICO

VERA-GAMBOA Ligia (México), GONGORA-BIACHI Renán (México), PAVÍA-RUZ Norma (México), PÉREZ-CARRILLO Humberto (México), GABER-OSORNO David (México), LARA-PERERA Dora (México), ALONZO-SALOMÓN Ligia (México)

**Abstract**

In recent years the HIV/AIDS infection in females has become a public health problem at a worldwide level. In Yucatan the majority of cases appear within the age range of 25-44. The purpose of the research was to evaluate the acceptance of the HIV detection blood test and determine the prevalence of HIV infection in pregnant women who do not have social security in the state of Yucatan. From January 2000 to July 2001 we visited six towns and recruited 310 females. A questionnaire was applied and in those who accepted a blood sample was obtained to determine HIV antibodies.

The results showed that 40% of the partners of the women migrate in search of income. The majority of them does not have a clear concept of AIDS as a disease although 100% has heard about AIDS. Acceptance of the HIV test was 90%.

Conclusions: Females showed a positive attitude towards the blood test. The 10% that did not accept said they were not in risk. Some risk factors were found such as: more than one sexual partner, constant leucorrea and migration of the partners thus it is suggested to establish educational campaigns specifically directed for females.

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386 Titulo: SEXUAL EDUCATION AND SEXUAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AMONG 8th AND 9th GRADERS IN FINLAND - INDIVIDUAL AND SCHOOL LEVEL RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL SCHOOL HEALTH PROMOTION SUR

Liinamo Arja, (Finland); Kosunen Elise, (Finland), Jokela Jukka, (Finland); Rimpelä Matti, (Finland)

The results of the National School Health Promotion survey regarding sexual education and sexual health knowledge will be presented. The survey is carried out biannually (1996-2003) to provide nationally comparable and follow up information on school experiences, health, health habits and health education among adolescents. The main aim is to assist municipalities and schools to evaluate and develop their health promotion strategies. The survey is conducted within the school context: all pupils of the 8th and 9th grades (aged 14-16 years) completed a structured questionnaire during school lesson. The data are collected each year in April. Approximately 80% of all Finns in these age groups are included in the study. The evaluation of sex education is based on responses concerning the number of lessons, the themes discussed and the professionals who conduct the lessons. Seven statements (true, false, don't know) concerning conception, STI's, pregnancy and homosexuality were presented to determine sexual health knowledge. The main findings of the study reveal that approximately two thirds of pupils had received sexual education during the year of the study. In general, the level of sexual health knowledge is good, but there gaps of knowledge concerning conception and STIs were found. There is a large variation in sexual education provision and the level of sexual health knowledge between schools, municipalities and areas. The trends of sexual education provision and sexual health knowledge will be presented on individual level as well as on school level. Factors explaining sexual education provision in schools as well as factors explaining the level of sexual health knowledge among pupils will be presented.

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104 PROGRAM VIH-SIDA VERTICAL CONTAGION

Liliana PEREZYK (Argentina)

The idea of this project appeared viewing the world number of the VIH-SIDA vertical contagion and the numbers of my country (Argentina) particularly- face to face such of numbers we thought in the africanization of the disease.

The government of the Buenos Aires city provided us of a endowment of VIH ½ quickly test - Were chosen two maternities in dependence of the government of the Buenos Aires city. One of them works exclusively in maternity, the other one is a little maternity inside of and acute general hospital.

The population is agree for women who go to the hospital in the moment of the labor or, who didn't (did- not) received medical attention during Pregnancy. This population open the possibility of search positive test and the opportunity to accomplish a prophylaxis treatment in the mother before the delivery and in both, mother and recently born after.

Finally the conclusion is that the results of the VIH- ½ quickly tests are satisfactory, so it would be important to dispose of it in all of acute General Hospitals of the country.

If we really want to decrease the VIH-SIDA vertical contagion we must to stop with the prejudices and devote us to train the population about this disease.

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210 Titulo: FITTING A FOCUS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS INTO "A NEW VIEW OF WOMEN'S SEXUAL PROBLEMS"

Nombres: LIN S. MYERS (USA)

A recent shift in orientation to exploring the sexuality of women has occurred with the release of what is called "A New View of Women's Sexual Problems" (Teifer, et al. 2001). Called for is a new way to explore the intersections of psychological, social, cultural, physiological, and medical aspects of female sexuality. We, as women, have of course, have ready faced the medicalization of our menstrual periods and menopause. This medical view of treatment, in part, is based on the current conceptualizations of female sexual problems and dysfunctions as proscribed by the DSM-IV. A New View is primarily calling for an expansion of focus of how social, cultural, psychological and medical factors may play a role and to reconceptualize categories of sexual problems to more accurately reflect the myriad forces that may intersect to influence female sexuality. Specifically, proposed as new classifications are (I) Sexual problems due to socio-cultural, political, or economic factors, (II) Sexual problems relating to partner and relationship,

(III) Sexual problems due to psychological factors, and (IV) Sexual problems due to medical factors. While more inclusive with respect to the complexity of factors that may influence female sexual problems, I think this classification needs to include a section on sexual problems due to individual differences in physiological or biological factors. We should not assume that there are genital and physiological similarities among women of different ages, racial/ethnic groups, sexual orientation, or experience, to name a few possibilities. Thus, the focus of my talk will be to explore the physiological components of female sexuality within "A New View."

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493 Titulo: TEACHING A COURSE IN HUMAN SEXUALITY ONLINE: MORE HOT TIPS FROM THE TRENCHES

Linda DE VILLERS (U.S.A.)

This presentation offers a variety of specific tips and strategies for teaching a college or university level course in human sexuality online. Topics included: selecting a textbook, including a list of those that offer prepared materials (study guide, glossary, test item bank and web links); selecting a platform (Blackboard or WebCT) to host the course; placing lecture notes or other materials onto the site; assessing students for online course preparedness; facilitating communication between professor and students and among students on discussion boards; assignment and assessment options and tips for maintaining high retention. Drawing from the presenter's personal experience and professional literature, both advantages and limitations of online teaching are provided. Target Audience and Approach - Those at contemplative/getting started/some experience stage Collaborative/Interactive Emphasis on what's not in the official manuals

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105 SEVERITY OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF TRAUMA

Lionel John NICHOLAS (South Africa)

The Early Sexual Experiences checklist was completed by 1434 South African first year students to assess their victimization by pedophiles. Some 268 respondents (18.7%) indicated that they had mizationhad unwanted sexual experiences before their 16th birthday and 97 respondents (0.68%) (62 female 31 male 4 missing data), met the DSMIV-TR criteria for experience of pedophilia. It was hypothesized that those experiencing relatively severe victimization such as anal and vaginal intercourse would be more traumatized than those exposed to relatively less severe victimization such as exhibition or fondling. However, an assessment of how much their victimization bothered respondents at the time of its occurrence and at the time of completing the questionnaire revealed no statistical differences between the two groups. No statistically gender differences were also found. Of respondents, 62% indicated that they were moderately to extremely bothered by the experience when it occurred and 59% indicated that they were still moderately to extremely bothered by the experience. The long term negative effects of sexual abuse are borne out by this study for both relatively severe and less severe victimization.

pedophilia, severity, outcomes, abuse, victimization

Oral Presentation

Language: English

Audiovisual Aids: Overhead Projector

Topic: Sexuality and Violence

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318 Titulo: OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS OF SEX WORK - NEW APPROACHES TO SEXUAL HEALTH CARE FOR PERFORMERS IN THE ADULT ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

Lisa GABRIELSEN (UK)



Due to the recent relaxation of classification guidelines there has been an increase of the production of pornographic material in Britain.

Lisa Gabrielsen, Medical Anthropologist, has collaborated with Chelsea & Westminster Healthcare NHS Trust (UK) on a study into the sexual health care needs of performers in the adult video industry in order to establish the prevalence of STIs among this group of sex workers, with the aim to make sexual health care more accessible to this group of sex workers. This unique study will improve our understanding of the specific sexual health needs of performers in the adult video industry, which differs from the needs of prostitutes. Strategies to encourage condom use among prostitutes are not appropriate among performers in the adult video industry. This study focuses on the HIV negative certification used in the adult video industry as a prevention strategy instead of condom use. Our research indicates a need to develop standardised policies on administering and issuing HIV negative certification at NHS sexual health clinics, and the need for better understanding of this form of sex work in order to improve access to appropriate sexual health care.

Performers who took part in the initial survey in form of a questionnaire were offered a free sexual health service including HIV screening and certification, STI screening, condoms and lubricants. Based in a West London NHS sexual health centre, this service now offers a regular clinical service to performers. The majority of performers welcome this initiative, although it is noted that such a service must also be available to those who live outside of London. Many performers in Britain also work in Europe and the USA and performers come from abroad to work in Britain. Access to appropriate sexual health care is therefore an issue that calls for international attention and collaboration. A Californian based sexual health clinics for sex workers has developed an HIV monitoring system within the adult video industry and has introduced similar services in Hungary. Our study comes at a time when the British Board of Film Classification is developing a safer sex messages on all their classified adult videos, and sex workers in Britain for the first time have the right to join a trade union. This is a unique opportunity to build alliances between the health sector, members of the adult industry and the trade union who work towards improving the health and safety standards within the sex industry.

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606 Personality impairment in male pedophiles

Authors: Lisa J. Cohen, Soenke Boettger, Alisa Shakhverdi, Ken Cullen, Igor I. Galynker (USA)

Background: Despite the large body of literature of the psychological sequelae of childhood sexual abuse, the literature on the psychopathology of pedophiles is surprisingly underdeveloped. The present paper explores the hypothesis that pedophilic evidence deficits in interpersonal functioning (lack of assertiveness and empathy, and passive - aggressiveness) and in self concept, which might contribute to the motivation for pedophilic acts, as well as sociopathy, impulsivity and propensity for cognitive distortions, which might underline the inhibitory failure.

Methods: 20 males heterosexual pedophiles recruited from an outpatient clinic for sex offenders were compared to 24 demographically similar, healthy male controls on three personality instruments, the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory - 2 (MCMI), the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Impairment - Questionnaire (DAPI-Q), and the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI)

Results: The data suggested pedophiles have impaired interpersonal functioning, specifically reduced assertiveness and elevated passive - aggressiveness, as well as impaired self concept. Of disinhibitory traits, pedophilic demonstrated elevated sociopathy and propensity for cognitive distortions.

Conclusions: Our data is consistent with previous reports of pathological personality traits in pedophilic and lends support to a hypothesis that such pathology is related to both motivation for and failure to inhibit pedophilic behavior. Such information could potentially have important treatment implications.

**lita VARGAS**

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535 Training youth in surveillance of Public Health services and sexual and reproductive health Peers Counseling

Author: Lita Vargas, Zilda Carcamo. Peru

Methodology: Youth are main actors in the process, based on their own interests.

Approach:

Consolidate relations among movements, beyond youth as target group.

Strengthen citizenship capacities with youth participating in design, development and monitoring of training and instruments.

Establish a link between sexuality transformation relationships and democracy, marking dialogue between organizations and social movement, and developing joint strategies for citizenship surveillance.

The experience is edited by CMP Flora Tristan in a 122 pages book

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895 Titulo : Formation of Juvenile Promoters of Sexual and reproductive Health for the work with even.

Liameck Acosta Sánchez

With the goal of to create promoters groups of adolescents troughs to a sexual program of education for develops sexual actions within partners, an investigation of educative intervention was made with 120 adolescents of both sexes between 11-14 years old from Santiago of Cuba city, during the year 2001.

A modification of Latino American Program " How plan my Life" was made almost a questionnaire after and before to started the program and a guide of observation from each object in order to evaluated the necessary aspects in a future exercise as promoters.

Although the pattern of intervention could be modified whit enriching variation, the results were satisfactory due to attitude and behavior association to sexuality whiting adolescents group was modified.

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268 Titulo: NEGOTIATING THE BOUNDARIES OF MASCULINITY IN CONTEMPORARY SOUTH AFRICA

Liz Walker, ( South Africa)

Liberal versions of sexuality, which mark South Africa's new democracy, have had a number of highly contradictory consequences for women and men, as old notions of masculinity and male privilege have been destabilised. The transition to democracy has precipitated a 'crisis of masculinity'. Orthodox notions of masculinity are being challenged and new versions of masculinity are emerging in their place. Some men are seeking to be part of a new social order while others are defensively clinging to more familiar routines. Drawing on in-depth interviews with young African working class men, this paper explores the ways in which masculinities are being constructed (and reconstructed) in contemporary South Africa. It examines how men negotiate their manhood in a period of social turbulence and transition. In this paper I argue that masculinity, male sexuality, and the expectations which men have of themselves, each other and women are contested and in crisis.

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486 Titulo: ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUALITY BY EDUCATORS OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

LLUÍS FORTUNY I ROQUER - (ESPAÑA)

Using an attitude questionnaire based on Aizpurua (1984), attitudes of 387 educators of mentally handicapped people from Catalonia and the Balearics, in Spain, have been examined. The questionnaires were distributed to educators attending talks and courses given by the Nexus Centre in centres that had requested it. In order to avoid exerting any influence on educators' answers, the questionnaire was collected before starting the session. Variables

such as educators' gender, age or religious faith, and such as children's handicap level or gender, have been analyzed, comparing them with their attitudes towards, among others, homosexuality, masturbation, relationships, marriage and partying, in order to find out which ones show a statistically significant relation. Also, some parts of the questionnaire dealt with myths and lies related to mentally handicapped people's sexuality and the sexual behavior that educators observe in them.

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296 Titulo: LEGAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF CONSENSUAL SEX AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Lorraine T. FAHERTY (U.S.A.)

The age of consensual sex among adolescents varies from country to country and within some countries from region to region, with corresponding legal consequences for violation of the law. Age of consent for same sex activity also varies, both geographically and also between female with female and male with male sex. In some countries same -sex activities are illegal altogether, regardless of age. Within the United States of America (USA), the legal age of consent for male with female sex ranges from 14 to 18. The age of consent for same -sex activity varies from age 13 to totally illegal. This paper describes differential laws governing adolescent sex within the USA and explores the social consequences for heterosexual and homosexual youths. Four central questions will be answered. Why are adolescent sex laws in the USA different from other countries? Why is there great variation within the USA from State to State? What purposes do these laws serve? How are they enforced and with what social consequences? Recommendations with international relevance are given for enlightened legislation to encourage consistency in laws governing adolescent sexual behaviors.

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898 Titulo: GENERO Y AMOR

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678 INFLUENCE OF HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES ON SEXUAL SATISFACTION

Lucila POLANCO REYES (México)

Abstract

Human sexual response of males and females is dependent of an hormonal equilibrium, thus factors such a chronic stress, depression, frustration, and conflict may induce important endocrine changes. Thus it is not infrequent that such emotional states may accompanied by psychosomatic disorders, including sexual difficulties.

Our problem was to determine if oral contraceptives have an affect on psychic and sexual functioning of females.

The study was performed on 200 females that attend the Family Planning Service of the Center of Regional Research Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the Autonomous University of Yucatan, (UADY) by means of a structured interview.

Sixty five percent of females using hormonal contraception are sexually satisfied, versus 53% of those not using hormonal compounds.

No adverse effects on sexuality were found with hormones, but they appeared related to age and duration of the couples life.

We believe that it is not the contraceptive method that is responsible for sexual satisfaction, rather it may be due to the specific circumstances of life through which the person using contraceptives is undergoing.

**Lucila POLANCO**

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681 BODY IMAGE AS A DETERMINING FACTOR IN DECIDING BREAST FEEDING IN A GROUP OF TEEN AGERS WHO ARE MOTHERS.

Lucila POLANCO REYES (México)

**Abstract**

The benefits of breast-feeding have been widely documented. It has been proved that programs aimed at educating women about breast-feeding, actually increase the time that this practice begins, specially for teenagers. Biologically speaking, teenagers are capable of breast-feeding, however, less than 18% of adolescent mothers decide to breast-feed and even less carry on with this decision once they make it. Some of these women not only fear possible changes in the form and size of their breasts, but they're ashamed of doing this in public. This study is prospective and longitudinal and it included 510 adolescent mothers younger than 20 years old, who arrived at the maternity ward of the Centro Materno-Infantil of the Ministry of health in Mérida, Mexico. They were interviewed after giving birth about their knowledge and antecedents on this topic, as well as the decision she had thought of or made regarding breast-feeding. Results show that the attitude of the participants is one of complete acceptance of changes, as they are assumed to be a part of the natural process of being a woman. In these women, breast-feeding has also been programmed since the beginning of their pregnancy. Nevertheless, these participants are thought to differ from those having other cultural, educational and social levels. Who would have different academic and economical aspirations and who receive different information about the ideal body image dictated by publicity.

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428 Titulo:PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A RESEARCH ABOUT 137 WOMEN'S SEXUALITY WITH FGM(FEMALE GENITALS MUTILATION).

Lucrezia CATANIA ABDULCADIR (Italy) (Presenting Author) Jole BALDARO VERDE (Italy) Saulo SIRIGATTI (Italy) Silvia CASALE (Italy)

FGM is an ancient cultural practice used in some countries of Africa, Asia, and ,mainly among immigrant communities coming from these countries in America, Canada and Europe. It is a painful experience which female babies have to pass through to be acceptable in their society and to be eligible to marriage. It causes physical and psychological effects and it makes the first intercourse an ordeal for women: the intercourse can be extremely painful and dangerous. For some women, intercourse can remain painful lifelong.

All over the world there is a fight against this cruel tradition. Objectives : Our research intends to find out if mutilated women may be sexually satisfied and if they can have an orgasm even without the clitoris and the sensitive parts of genitals and even if they suffered on very strong pain during the operation and during the first intercourse. Methods: At first has been developed a structured interview with 61 questions about desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, pleasure and satisfaction ,erotic imagination and pain. Then 137 mutilated and 137 non mutilated women have been interviewed in Italy and in USA.

These are the first results. The research is going to be continued. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that healthy mutilated women, who did not suffer on long term complications because of the mutilation and who have a good and fulfil relationship with their husband, may enjoy sex .Our results can help the already mutilated women to become aware of their mutilated body and its ability to develop compensatory processes . Overall our research ,in addition to other physical methods, can be the first step to find out new knowledge about the human female sexuality not completely known yet . Consequently, this could help us to find out new therapy in female sexual distress.

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343 Titulo: IT'S TIME FOR SHOCKING - SEXUALITY AND PEDAGOGIES OF FEAR IN BRAZILIAN TELEVISED AIDS CAMPAIGNS

Luis Henrique Sacchi dos SANTOS (Brazil), Dora Lucia de OLIVEIRA (Brazil), Dagmar Estermann MEYER (Brazil), Daniela Montano WILHELMS (Brazil)

This paper presents data from twelve focus group sessions held with two groups of community health workers in Porto Alegre, the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The research project "Education, Health, Gender and Media: a study about STD/AIDS with community health workers of the Family Health Program in Porto Alegre" was sponsored by the Brazilian Ministry of Health and UNESCO. During the sessions the informants emphasized the need of more scaring TV images in AIDS campaigns. Shots showing people on the terminal phases of AIDS were suggested as more efficient prevention messages. This emphasis on pedagogies of fear as health promotion means has been in operation in different contexts in contemporary western societies. Anti-smoking, healthy diet and cancer campaigns are examples of this kind of approach. As Foucault argues, sexuality has been the focus of regulating discourses since the eighteenth century in various social institutions and practices. In a macro level, Medicine, Public Health, Religion, Politics and other fields have defined the "correct" ways of conducting sexual practices. One important way of regulating sexuality has been to promote "healthy" sexual behaviour through messages of fear, in particular the fear of diseases. At the present, the moral panic associated to AIDS has reinforced the common sense idea, as well as scientific discourses, of the existence of an association between sexuality and disease. This idea is not new. We argue that the use of pedagogies of fear to regulate and produce bodies and selves is not an educative practice exclusive to health promotion, but it is part of a wider socialization process that is produced in the culture.

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385 Titulo: HOMOSEXUALITY IN BRAZILIAN TV HEALTH EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS FOR HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

Luís Henrique Sacchi dos SANTOS (Brazil), Maria Lúcia Castagna WORTMANN (Brazil), Denise GASTALDO (Brazil/Canada)

As part of an international effort to prevent AIDS, Brazil as well as other countries around the world started to present HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns on TV in 1986. From 1986 to 2000 the Brazilian Ministry of Health, through its National Program of STDs/AIDS prevention, has presented more than 70 ads on national broadcast television channels regarding sexual transmission, use of drugs, blood transfusion, solidarity and health services. We considered that these ads constitute a privileged way to discuss how population is governed through a taken-for-granted health issue such as HIV/AIDS. Our theoretical framework is grounded on Foucault's notion of govern-mentality and his understanding of sexuality as the point of articulation between the conduct of the individual body and the conduct of population. Unlike other forms of analysis of state power, govern-mentality permitted us to look at media and biomedical discourses as practices of governance. As part of a research program (Bio-politics of prevention in Brazil) we analyzed 16 ads in detail. Three of them presented representations of homosexuality linked to fear, guilt, disease and death. We argue that this way of representing homosexuality in TV health education campaigns works to indicate who is at risk and who is not for the general population. This indication has important effects in terms of HIV/AIDS prevention.

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700 Treatment Rates of Erectile Dysfunction and Comorbidities in Brazil and Mexico, a New Analysis of MALES.

L. Torres<sup>1</sup> and E. Rubio<sup>2</sup> and M. Sand<sup>3</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES**

Since the introduction of sildenafil, the treatment of erectile dysfunction (ED) has become more accessible and acceptable to the relatively large proportion of men who are projected to suffer from this condition. Prevalence of ED and the steps that men have taken for treatment may vary between country. We report here the prevalence of comorbidities in men with ED as well as their experience in their treatment in two Latin American countries, Brazil and Mexico.

**MATERIAL & METHODS**

The source of data for this report was country-specific information from the international study of

Men's Attitudes on Life Events and Sexuality (MALES) with data collected in 2001 from men aged between 20 and 75 years old. From this large representative study of men selected primarily by random digit dialing, those self-reporting ED (260 in Brazil and 411 in Mexico) completed a detailed questionnaire concerning their experiences in seeking treatment from a physician for ED and assessing characteristics of their health status.

#### RESULTS

Results are reported for Brazil/Mexico, respectively. For these self-reporting men with ED, the proportions of men with severe ED were 20%/18% and 42%/32% reporting mild ED. The proportions of men who acknowledged depression were 32%/23%, 11%/22% for diabetes, 26%/32% for hypertension, 7%/7% for coronary heart disease and 27%/34% for hypercholesterolemia. The most commonly treated condition was hypertension (18%/27% of the whole ED sample or approximately 69%/84% of those diagnosed). Depression/anxiety was relatively under-treated (8%/11% of the whole ED sample or 25%/48% of those acknowledging the condition). While approximately half of the patients had spoken with their doctor about ED (46%/54%), those currently on sildenafil treatment after filling a prescription was relatively low (5%/7%). 16%/21% had discussed the use of sildenafil, and 8%/14% had tried sildenafil at least once. Of those who tried it from a prescription at least once, 3%/7% of the total sample had stopped using it.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Approximately half of men self-reporting ED had not sought treatment with a physician, consistent with other countries. Of those who had tried sildenafil therapy after a prescription, there are a significant number of men who have stopped using it, suggesting that alternatives or additional therapy may be required. Understanding factors associated with treatment seeking and therapy continuation, targeted education concerning treatment options and availability of new treatments may improve overall patient satisfaction.

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901 Titulo: PERCEPTION AND CRITERIA OF HAVANA YOUNG MALE POPULATIONS REGARDING THE INITIATION AND PROTECTION IN SEXUAL INTERCOUSE

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093 Titulo: MASCULINIDADES E PATERNIDADES: RESULTADOS PRELIMINARES DE UMA ABORDAGEM DE HOMENS ADOLESCENTES NO CONTEXTO DE UMA PESQUISA-AGCO.

Nombres: Luiz Carlos Castello Branco Rena - Brasil  
Rubens Ferreira do Nascimento - Brasil

Resumen: Neste trabalho apresenta-se a descrição e a análise preliminar dos dados coletados durante vinte oficinas realizadas com dois grupos de adolescentes homens, com idades entre 15 e 20 anos, que integram o Programa de Inclusão do Pai Adolescente (PIPA). O primeiro grupo que foi realizado entre os meses de março e agosto de 2001 em bairro periférico de Belo Horizonte reuniu adolescentes com vida sexual ativa mas sem filhos. O segundo grupo que iniciou suas atividades em 31/03/2002, está situado na periferia da cidade de Contagem e é constituído por adolescentes pais integrados em diversos arranjos familiares.

O PIPA, ainda em andamento, tem como objetivo contribuir para dar visibilidade à questão da paternidade na adolescência por meio de intervenções que apresentam a dupla finalidade de educar e produzir/disseminar conhecimento, em vista de uma revisão crítica e da transformação da identidade masculina e da paternidade. Incorporando categorias de análise como gênero, representações sociais e identidade e tendo como pano de fundo a compreensão de cultura como uma rede de significados onde o sujeito se inscreve; produzido e ao mesmo tempo produz a cultura; pretende-se contribuir para o enriquecimento teórico e metodológico, nas áreas da adolescência, da identidade masculina e da paternidade, ampliando a compreensão da experiência e das representações de paternidade entre adolescentes masculinos pobres vivendo na periferia de um centro urbano. Busca-se contribuir para o debate sobre a condição masculina e o exercício da paternidade na adolescência,



considerando a questco das relagues de gjnoro na cultura brasileira, buscando contribuir no esforgo de superagco da dupla moral sexista. Como pesquisa-agco, o PIPA se realiza atravis do mitodo das &#8220;Oficinas&#8221;. Este mitodo possibilita uma abordagem dos sujeitos no contexto de pequenos grupos organizados conforme as variaveis de controle previamente estabelecidas. A Oficina enquanto processo grupal se constitui de uma vivjncia que integra diferentes estratigias de interagco onde os sujeitos sco envolvidos cognitiva e emocionalmente com uma questco relevante ou experijncia significativa. Neste modelo metodolsgico a palavra na forma de discurso individual, falado ou escrito nco i o znico instrumento de mediagco entre os participantes do grupo e entre estes e a realidade mais ampla. Tendo como suporte basico a dinbmica de grupo, sco oferecidos outros recursos de linguagem como o desenho, a modelagem, a colagem, fotolinguagem, a expressco corporal, entre outros. Assim, a &#8220;Oficina&#8221; i construgco coletiva fruto do esforgo de cada um e de todos, onde investigagco e intervengco educativa ocorrem simultaneamente. I lugar de aprendizado na medida em que cada um i chamado a mergulhar na prspria histria em movimento e, compartilhando idiias, experijncias e sentimentos, oferecer essa mesma histria como material de trabalho do grupo em &#8220;Oficina&#8221;; As praticas sociais que constituem esse cotidiano do sujeito serco problematizadas pelo grupo abrindo perspectivas para a revisco de valores e posturas diante da realidade e/ou explicitando contradigues e instalando conflitos que podem alavancar o crescimento pessoal. Ao mesmo tempo se constitui em situagco de pesquisa de campo, uma vez que, as vivjncias e os discursos dos sujeitos e do grupo ali compartilhados fornecem o material necessario a constituigco do corpus a ser submetido a analise e interpretagco do pesquisador.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Gender and Sexuality

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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094 Titulo: MOBILIZANDO HOMENS JOVENS EM PROCESSO DE PESQUISA-AGCO.

Nombres: Luiz Carlos Castello Branco Rena - Brasil

Rubens Ferreira do Nascimento - Brasil

Resumen: Neste trabalho pretendemos apresentar uma reflexco sobre um dos aspectos centrais da metodologia de pesquisa-agco: a mobilizagco comunitaria e a formagco de grupos. A experijncia de implantagco do Projeto PIPA nas comunidades do Vale do Jatoba/Belo Horizonte e Nova Contagem/Contagem i o ponto de partida desse esforgo de sistematizar uma reflexco crmtica sobre o desafio de articular grupos nas comunidades. O PIPA, ainda em andamento, tem como objetivo zltimo &#8220;contribuir para dar visibilidade ` questco da paternidade na adolescncia por meio de intervengues que apresentam a dupla finalidade de educar e produzir/disseminar conhecimento, em vista de uma revisco crmtica e da transformagco da identidade masculina e da paternidade.&#8221; Incorporando categorias de analise como gjnoro, representagues sociais e identidade e tendo como pano de fundo a compreensco de cultura como uma rede de significados onde o sujeito se inscreve &#8211; i produzido e ao mesmo tempo produz a cultura &#8211; pretende-se contribuir para o enriquecimento tesrico e metodolsgico, nas areas da adolescncia, da identidade masculina e da paternidade, ampliando a compreensco da experijncia e das representagues de paternidade entre adolescentes masculinos pobres vivendo na periferia de um centro urbano. Busca-se contribuir para o debate sobre a condigco masculina e o exercmcio da paternidade na adolescncia, considerando a questco das relagues de gjnoro na cultura brasileira, buscando contribuir no esforgo de superagco da dupla moral sexista. Como pesquisa-agco, o PIPA se realiza atravis do mitodo das &#8220;Oficinas&#8221;. Este mitodo possibilita uma abordagem dos sujeitos no contexto de pequenos grupos organizados conforme as variaveis de controle previamente estabelecidas. A Oficina enquanto processo grupal se constitui de uma vivjncia que integra diferentes estratigias de interagco onde os sujeitos sco envolvidos cognitiva e emocionalmente com uma questco relevante ou experijncia significativa. Neste modelo metodolsgico a palavra na forma de discurso individual, falado ou escrito nco i o znico instrumento de mediagco entre os participantes do grupo e entre estes e a realidade mais ampla. Tendo como suporte basico a dinbmica de grupo, sco oferecidos outros recursos de linguagem como o desenho, a modelagem,

a colagem, fotolinguagem, a expresso corporal, entre outros. Assim, a "Oficina"; i construgco coletiva fruto do esforo de cada um e de todos, onde investigao e intervengco educativa ocorrem simultaneamente. I lugar de aprendizado na medida em que cada um i chamado a mergulhar na prpria histria em movimento e, compartilhando idias, experijnias e sentimentos, oferecer essa mesma histria como material de trabalho do grupo em "Oficina";. Ao mesmo tempo se constitui em situagco de pesquisa de campo, uma vez que, as vivjncias e os discursos dos sujeitos e do grupo ali compartilhados fornecem o material necessario a constituigco do corpus a ser submetido a analise e interpretagco do pesquisador.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation  
Lenguaje: Spanish  
Topico: Sexuality, Culture and Society  
Slide:  
Overhead: Yes  
VCR: No  
Datashow: Yes  
Others: No

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095 Titulo: Adolescencia e sexualidade: a paternidade e a maternidade colocadas no horizonte.

Nombres: Luiz Carlos Castello Branco Rena - Brasil

Resumen: Os dados aqui apresentados e analisados resultaram de experijncia de pesquisa-agco realizada entre os anos de 1992 e 1995, entre adolescentes de comunidades rurais e pequenos centros urbanos do centro-norte goiano. Este projeto implicou a realizagco de sarvey atravis de questionario fechado e auto-aplicavel, envolvendo amostra de 1297 adolescentes de ambos os sexos, na faixa etaria de 10 a 19 anos, distribuidos em trjs nmveis sscio-econtmicos. A experijncia pedagsgica das "Oficinas";, constituiu-se na outra dimensco importante deste projeto: a intervengco. Na perspectiva do construcionismo social a sexualidade humana i entendida como construgco social da masculinidade ou da feminilidade que se realiza no plano do indivmduo, mas implica o esforo permanente de negociagco entre este zltimo e a cultura da sociedade em que esta inserido.

A realizagco deste trabalho permitiu, sobretudo, sistematizar a experijncia e articular uma argumentagco que justifique a metodologia de "Oficinas"; como alternativa valida para a agco educativa enquanto intervengco psicossociolsgica e como instrumento de coleta de dados qualitativos. Assim, reconhecemos a metodologia de "Oficinas" como instrumento adequado ` problematizagco das praticas e discursos relacionados ` sexualidade e a vivjncia reprodutiva. Neste trabalho apresentamos os dados quantitativos e qualitativos relativos ` tematica da paternidade e maternidade na adolescncia. Os dados quantitativos resultaram do tratamento estatmstico atravis da frequjncia simples das respostas ` s questues do survey diretamente relacionadas com a maternidade/paternidade e os dados qualitativos emergiram do tratamento atravis da analise do discurso do material coletado durante a Oficina n:5 que abordou o mesmo tema com dois grupos de adolescentes de ambos os sexos, na faixa etaria entre 13 e 19 anos.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation  
Lenguaje: Spanish  
Topico: Reproductive and Sexual Health  
Slide:  
Overhead: No  
VCR: No  
Datashow: Yes  
Others: No

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096 Titulo: ADOLESCENCIA E SEXUALIDADE: DISCUTINDO FATORES DE SAZDE E DOENGA COM GRUPOS DE ADOLESCENTES.

Nombres: Luiz Carlos Castello Branco Rena - Brasil

Resumen: Neste trabalho apresento a experijncia de intervengco realizada atravis de oficinas com dois grupos de adolescentes para tratar do exercmicio da sexualidade e suas implicagues para a sazde. A experijncia aqui relatada i parte do projeto &#8220;Concepgco de sexualidade dos adolescentes no Interior de Goias: conseq|jncias para o processo de reproduqco humana&#8221; realizado no centro-oeste goiano no ano de 1994. Este projeto, implicou a realizagco de uma pesquisa quantitativa atravis da aplicagco de questionario fechado, numa amostra de 1297 adolescentes de ambos os sexos, na faixa etaria de 10 a 19 anos, distribumdos em trjs nmveis sscio -econtmicos. A experijncia pedagsgica das &#8220;Oficinas&#8221; constituiu-se na outra dimensco importante deste projeto. Durante um semestre foram realizadas sete oficinas, com dois grupos de adolescentes, situados nas zonas rural e urbana, na faixa etaria de 13 a 19 anos,. As oficinas abordaram temas pertinentes ` vivjncia sexual e reprodutiva na adolescjcncia e possibilitar a reflexco sobre a relagco entre sazde e sexualidade foi o objetivo principal da 6\* Oficina que aqui sera relatada. Apoiando-me nas idias do interacionismo social aponto elementos para a compreensco da sexualidade humana enquanto construgco social da masculinidade ou da feminilidade. A elaboragco deste trabalho permitiu, sobretudo, sistematizar a experijncia e articular uma argumentagco que justifique a metodologia de &#8220;Oficinas&#8221; como alternativa valida para a agco educativa enquanto intervengco psicossocial. A abordagem das questues relacionadas as DSTs. e AIDS ocorreu a partir da idia de que a sexualidade i, a princmpio, fonte de sazde e que a incorporagco de procedimentos e cuidados simples podem assegurar que a sexualidade siga sendo fonte de sazde por toda a vida. O resulta do mais relevante foi a sistematizagco de uma estrategia que permitisse a superagco de uma perspectiva biologicista e viabilizasse uma revisco dos conceitos/fatores de sazde e doenga oferecendo uma visco alternativa que reconhega a dimensco sscio -histrico-cultural da sazde e da doenga, identificando os fatores de natureza sscio-polmtica e cultural presentes nas situagues de vulnerabilidade.

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596 Titulo :THE PREVAILING SEXUAL ABUSE IN WOMEN WHO PRESENT CHRONIC VAGINITIS AND ITS RELATION WITH SOME SEXUAL DISORDERS.

Dra. Luz Maria.BRAVO M (MEXICO) Sergio LOPEZ O (MEXICO)

Aim: To determine the prevailing sexual abuse in women who go to the gynecologist presenting chronic vaginitis and its relation with some sexual disorders. Methods and materials: The information was obtained from the patients who go to our private doctor's office to treat chronic vaginitis from September 2001 to September 2002. 230 patients between 20 and 38 years old were treated of chronic vaginitis. We used the clinical sexual history where we explored in details the sexual abuse, and we applied the Mc. Coy questionnaire in order to explore the sexual activity.

RESULTS From these women 58% of them had children's sexual abuse, in 85% of the cases the prevailing of the rapists was a relative ( uncles, brothers, cousins, brothers' friends, stepfather) Personal characteristics: (identity) 59 % of the patients were between 25 and 35 years old. Sexuality aspects: 52 % of them had begun voluntarily their sexual activity after 20 years old. 63% of them had had only one sexual partner while 25% had had 2 sexual partners and 12% between 3 and more partners. 33% of their partners are between 30 and 50 years old. 64 % of the interviewed women said that their partners knew about the sexual abuse they had had, 72% who knew about it reacted well and helped them, but 28% abandoned them.

Sexual behavior: On the other hand, about desire and sexual pleasure, 93% said to have some kind of difficulty such as pain during penetration (dispareunia), disturbance memories because of the sexual abuse. Conclusion It is important to emphasize that the women who received Sexual and Gestalt Psychotherapy, and help from their partners, felt better to share with them the preceding of the abuse. Nevertheless their partners showed more comprehension and now they have more sexual and emotional relations, as well as satisfying and functional. Moreover, the vaginitis started to desappear without medicine

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597 titulo :HOW THE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY CENTER OF HEALTH SCIENCES EXPERIENCE THE INTERFAMILIAL VIOLENCE.UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA

Luz Ma. BRAVO M(MEXICO) Alejandro AGUILAR C(Mexico)

AIM: To describe the experiences of the interfamilial violence, through the perception of the students of the 4th. stage of Medicine belong to the University Center of Health Sciences (Centro Universitario de Ciencias de la Salud de la Universidad de Guadalajara)

¿Which one is the meaning of "violence" for those adolescents? Methodology:

This is a qualitative working research, where 330 students of the 4th stage of Medicine participated from September 2000 to September 2002. We used in the fieldwork the interview to focal groups, considering the topics to carry out and the available time. The philosophical reference, was the symbolic interactionism. And for this study of cultural mastery, the taxonomical analysis, and the topic, the ethnographic referential of Spradley (1979)

Data analysis: Cultural masteries: this work, corresponds mainly to popular and several masteries. 15 cultural masteries were identified as well as 4 taxonomical analyses. The cultural masteries: attributes or characteristics of violence according to the students. Characteristics of the attacker. Attitude of the victim of violence.

The created taxonomies were: characteristics of the violence according to the students, and the main topic was FEELING IMPOTENCE.

CONCLUSIÓN: The feeling of impotence produces anger, generating in these adolescents poor vision of their reality. Influenced by deeply rooted cultural factors, with a vision of an unequal gender.

The fatalism is abovementioned in the speeches like in the lose of hopes of a solution as well.

In this way is set up in something annoying that lives in them, difficult to carrying on, which keeps them trapped in an eternal circle that IS ALWAYS HEREDITARY FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER In this context, the lack of preparation of professionals is noticed by the studied groups, without finding oriented help to the prevention of the violence in the family.

**luz maria ALVARADO**

**No Informado**

680 MEXICA PRECOLUMBIAN FEMALES, SACRED SEXUALITY

Luz María ALVARADO BÁRCENAS (México)

Abstract

This historic research paper analyzes from an historic perspective the role of women and specially the feminine deities based on a cosmic conception from the creation of the Human being, noteworthy that from this perspective men and women share an equal importance.

The research is based in the iconographic study of the divinities and the females that appear in the prehispanic codex and bibliography based in prehispanic sources and placing the research in the perspective of the time and from the perspective of the sacred role of the female of that epoch.

Sexuality is a part of the prehispanic female; it manifests in her every day activities and is necessary and important in her conception of a sacred world. In the prehispanic female her sexuality is sacred, worthy of living, sharing and showing such as mother earth has done it since the cosmic creation.

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618 Titulo: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROMOTION IN U.S.LATINO POPULATIONS

M. Idali Torres, PhD (United States)

This presentation provides an overview of heterosexual and reproductive health promotion and education in U.S. Latino communities and Spanish -speaking countries in Latin America. And discuss implications for the development of prevention programs. It will highlight transnational factors surfaced as a direct result of the continuous flow of Spanish-Speaking people across the borders of the Americas. It is organized in two sections. The first is devoted to the spheres of social influence in heterosexual and reproductive health behaviors: male partners, family and other community structures. The second describes the role of health educators in the transmission of information, negotiation of social and

cultural resources in the community, and influence of behavior. Recommendations for a new generation of heterosexual and reproductive health research and interventions are discussed at the end.

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162 Adolescent assuming their sexuality  
Mabel Reiter (Paraguay)

The high rate of pregnancy in adolescent girls is the starting point of a workshop project on sexuality to be carried out in rural areas near Asunción. In recognition of the fact that this is a symptom, though not the only one, which lack of information about sexuality gives rise to, the workshop proposes to work with adolescents in order to enable them to develop a sense of ownership about their own bodies and accept both the responsibility and pleasure that this gives. Parental care about the sexually awakening bodies of their children often expresses itself in prohibitions and distrust, which make it difficult for adolescents to relate to their own bodies without offending their family. Thus, the adolescent remains trapped in a circle of rebellion and guilt when it comes to dealing with this body which arouses so many feelings, promises pleasure and is full of curiosity. In order to shape their own identity, adolescents need to get to know their body without fear and secrecy. They need to have full access to information to be able to destroy myths and taboos, and, above all, they need to take possession of their own body. The workshop breaks with traditional education and its emphasis on biological and physiological facts to create a space where adolescents can ask themselves and others about this sexuality which is part of their lives and which they recognize as a source of pleasure and satisfaction. The workshop is intended for young people, parents and teachers, and it aims at generating multipliers capable of transmitting the experience of the workshop to their peers, thereby acknowledging the fact that the best way to reach adolescents, especially in this area, is through their peers. The work with parents and teachers is focused on breaking out of the frame of reference habitually used to refer to this subject, so that the participants may allow themselves and the group to speak more freely about sexuality.

Key words:

Sexuality, adolescence, identity, body, communication

Tipo de presentación : oral

Lenguaje de exposición: español

Línea temática 4

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**No Informado**

001 Titulo: EXTENT OF SEXUAL COERCION AMONG YOUNG MIGRANT WOKERS IN NEPAL

Nombres: Mahesh PURI (Nepal)

Resumen: In Nepal, rural poverty and unemployment have led to increased economic migration among young people to Kathmandu Valley, where they commonly seek work as carpet and garment weavers, and find accommodation in group-living arrangements with other workers. One common assumption has been that distance from the social norms and controls of parent, combined with exposure to large mixed sex social networks and socio-economic vulnerability, their employers and fellow workers often sexually exploit to these young migrant girls. This paper explored the problem of sexual coercion from the perspectives of unmarried adolescent girls aged 14-19 working in the carpet and garment factories. Information were drawn from the 23 in-depth case histories followed by sample survey of 550 respondents aged 14-19 years from three districts of the Kathmandu valley where more than 95 percent of the carpet and garment factories are located. The study was conducted between January-March 2001. Survey found that one in ten young girls had ever experienced of sexual assault and coercion in their lifetime. Two percent of the girls were victims of rape. Sexual coercion varied from verbal abuse, unwilling touching, assault, and threats to unwanted kissing. Few extreme examples of sexual coercion are: force exposure to pornographic movies, force to drink alcohol, incest, and rape and insist in abortion if unwanted pregnancy occurs. Perpetrators included co-workers, boy friend, factory owners, parents and relatives etc. In-depth interviews revealed that the inability of young working girls to communicate

effectively with their peers and sex partners, lack of self esteem, job insecurity and other socio-cultural problems hindered them to resolve the problems. The results suggest the need for life skills training that facilitates communication and increase self esteem, seeks to readdress gender power imbalances, teaches alternative to coercion as a means of resolving conflict over sexual relations and respect for sexual and reproductive rights and provides victims with information on appropriate service, care and support.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation  
Lenguaje: English  
Topico: Sexuality development and Human Rights  
Slide:  
Overhead: Yes  
VCR: No  
Datashow: No  
Others: Yes

**maité m ALVAREZ**

**No Informado**

905 Titulo ; "Gender violence, perception of a group of adolescents"  
Maité M. Alvarez Roca

Gender violence affects society in its multiple forms, the violence puts in danger the health of all those involved, diminishes the defenses and the organic immunity, it reduces or puts more rigid the psychic defenses, it increases the existent illnesses and it produces new alterations, it limits the participation capacities in the family. For these reasons it is of vital importance the study and prevention of this phenomenon in the population's sectors, with special interest in adolescents because, in many occasions, they become victims of the violence for ignorance or preparation lack.

A qualitative study to know the perception that a group of adolescents of the community has about gender violence has been made in this work using the focal group as investigation method. The results threw important data about the form these adolescents interpret this phenomenon, and the groups served like reflection space on this problem.

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370 Titulo: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN TARTU (ESTONIA) IN 1995-2000

Malle Roomeldi, Lemme Haldre, Ruth Soonets, (ESTONIA)

To investigate sexual abuse among the clients who have referred to Tartu Child Support Center for help. To find out: The frequency of sexual abuse- \* Age and gender of victims . \* Offenders relationship to the child. \* Number of cases that reach the court

Method: All primary referrals of 1995-2000 were studied, and clients coming first to Tartu Child Support Center were interviewed (n=1632).

Analyse: Statistical analyse was carried out (see the chart). Situation in Estonia: 1. The topic of child abuse used to be taboo in Estonia during the occupation of Soviet Union. This topic was first recognized after Estonia became independent again. 2. Ruth Soonets and Dagmar Kutsar from Tartu University were the first to carry out research on child abuse. They interviewed 299 children between ages of 15 16. The results indicated that 3,5 % of all interviewees had suffered from sexual abuse. 3. In 1995 Child Protection Society made a research on sexual abuse issues. 2800 children of age 14-15 were inquired. 3,5% of them had faced sexual abuse. 4. In 1996 there was carried out a research among schoolchildren (n=291) of age 13-16 in one County of Estonia. The results indicated that 8,6% of children have suffered from sexual abuse. 5. Relating to the minor victims of sexual abuse Estonian police has the following data (see the chart). 6. Estonia misses official statistics in sexual abuse and information about victims.

7. Estonia does not have national network to provide efficient help to the victims of sexual abuse.

8. The public awareness to recognize and help victims is neither sufficient nor adequate.

9. Minor victims of sexual abuse can get specialized treatment in three psychiatric hospitals for children and in two child support centers.

10. Pedophiles miss treatment possibility in Estonia.

Data of Minors Prostitution in Estonia. \* 30-40% of minor prostitutes has themselves experienced sexual violence, under 16 years of age. \* 23% of minor prostitutes do not use condoms. \* 27 % has



used drugs.\* The presumable (relying on specialists estimation) number of prostitutes in Tallinn is approx. 1000 - 2000.\* The customers of sex. business in Tallinn from Finland and Sweden in Pärnu local Estonian and Russian men, 50% of adult sexual offenders have committed their first sexual crime as an adolescent (based to international research).

Sexual crimes against minors 1994-1999 in Estonia (police data) Sexual abuse considered a crime.

1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 §115 lg2p3 30 33 27 28 18 22 §115 lg3p2 17 17 9 9 5 2 §115-1lg2 29 31 17 15 50 32 §116 5 1 1 1 3 1 §117 8 16 12 13 15 11 §118 lg2 3 4 4 1 11 4 In total 92 102 70 67 102 72 § 115, art.2 (3) sexual assault against minor (12-17 years of age). § 115, art.3 (2) sexual assault against child (under 12 years of age).

§ 115, art.1 (2) sexual passion satisfaction in an unnatural way (against minor under 16). § 116 sexual intercourse with a minor under 14 years of age. § 117 sexually indecent activity with a minor under 16 years of age (knowingly). § 118, art. 2 sodomy with a minor under 16 years of age. Cases of Sexual Abuse (1995 - 2000). Referrals to Tartu Child Support Center \* Total number of cases 120

\* Victims girls (89) 74% boys (31) 26% Cases of Sexual Abuse in 2000 Referrals to Tartu Child Support Center\* Total number of Cases 41

\* Offenders family member (11) 27%: stepfather (4) 10%- biol.father (1) 2% grandfather (3) 7,5%

- brother (3) 7,5% family friend (4) 10% acquainted man (14) 34% another child (7) 17% suspicious case (5) 12% \*Age of victims up to 6 year 44% over 6 year 56%

Conclusions: Relying on the research outcomes of Tartu Child Support Center (1995 - 2000): o there were 120 sexual abuse cases (7,4%) of the total number of 1632 abuse referrals o usually the minor victim of sexual abuse knew the offender o of total 120 sexual abuse cases only 7 cases (5,1%) reached the court o each sexual abuse victim had possibility to get psychotherapy o only 2 minor offenders and 2 adult pedophiles of the total number of sexual criminals were provided with treatment. Data about Tartu Child Support Center

Tartu Child Support Center was established in 1995

Mission: We do consider our mission to prevent violence in Estonia that children and families are exposed to and suffer from through informing wide public (community) and training professionals; and likewise to help abused children and their family members by our MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM

Target group: \* Abused (incl. sexually abused) children and their family members \* Minor sexual offenders. Services: \* Psychotherapy for victims of abuse and especially of sexual abuse.\* Examination and treatment for minor sexual offenders. Educational work (children, parents and specialists)

Prospectives: \* raising awareness \* shaping pproach and attitude of community \* developing network\* facilitating establishment of national child abuse register \* training specialists how to recognise child victims and paedophiles\* training psychologists and medical practitioners to improve their skills in helping and treating sexual abuse victims \* acknowledging community about the necessity of treating paedophiles

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205 Titulo: BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND MEDIA PERSONS IN THE PREVENTION OF HIV AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Nombres: Mana Akaiku (Nigeria)

## **Introduction/method**

At the secondary educational level, young people have among others two key stakeholders in their lives: school teachers and media persons. They affect their lives at home, play and school. Youth friendly teachers were identified and trained as liaison for trained peer health educators within 9 different schools. One basic criterion applied in the choice of teachers, which the peer educators provided themselves was the relationship and care shown by teachers. Media persons were based on their interest in reporting youth friendly activities. Through a needs assessment, it was discovered that media persons and teachers displayed low knowledge on some reproductive health issues affecting young people, as shown in table one below. On this basis, a capacity building workshop was organized to develop their competence in handling sexuality and reproductive health issues with youth.

## **Result/conclusion**

Prior to and after the training the media persons and liaisons expressed their opinion about some

reproductive health issues affecting young people. Table one and two below presents the percentage level of knowledge displayed before and after the capacity building training:  
Before the capacity building (Knowledge displayed )(%)

Reproductive Health Issues

TeenagePregnancy Abortion STI HIV Rape DrugAbuse

92.9 30 58.3 47.7 100 70

After the capacity building (Knowledge displayed (%)

Reproductive Health Issues

TeenagePregnancy Abortion STI HIV Rape DrugAbuse

100 71.4 81.8 54.5 100 95.2

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211 Titulo: MEDIA AND THE HIV PREVENTION SCIENCE

Nombres: Ms. Mana Akaiku, Nigeria

Introduction

Closely monitoring NGO output it was discovered that effective dissemination of information to project communities is possible when the media component is integrated into their activity workplan. The Nigeria Youth AIDS Programme (NYAP) media relations scheme was introduced with the aim of developing and sustaining a formidable working relationship with different media houses in Lagos, Nigeria.

Objective

The basic aim was to build and sustain formidable relationship with the media and thereby promote wider coverage for reproductive health services to project target and stakeholders.

Activity

At the drawing board, a 3-stage programme of activities was drafted. The first was to identify and establish relationship; 10 print and 9 electronic media houses were mapped out and mobilized.

The second was to sustain and strengthen old and newly established relationships by encouraging increased media involvement and participation in project activities.

The third was to establish personal contacts in each media house for easy media accessibility, in other words have a henchman who can be reached at all times. These contacts were given sexuality and reproductive health training and have become media peer health educators.

Outcome / Result, Conclusion / Lessons

The media relations activity was very challenging but rewarding. Trained henchmen understood the need and heartbeat of each reproductive health / HIV/AIDS program and acted promptly and accordingly in reporting the activities. Eagerness and readiness are two words that best describe media contact response when called upon and they are accommodating. They appreciate being recognized for their importance within the society. Contacts willingly drop by the organization frequently to harvest news worthy materials for publishing. Media reporting on reproductive health and HIV/ AIDS /STIs in society has shot up by about 60% since the last 2 years. More exciting new strategies are being worked out as follow up, to further support and sustain existing media relations within the society.

***Nombre***

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**manuel GOMEZ**

**No Informado**

1084 INFERTILITY HOW A SUBJECT ON THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

Manuel Gomez Alzugaray (Cuba)

The infertility how a sexual and reproductive health problem, further to contain an important biomedical componen , determinate for the couple infertility cause and the solution of the problem, have an strong psychological and social component

The couple infertility, have to be see, how a reproductive law and they have to receive all the necessary help. This situation have to be equally in both couple members.

The roll of the genus , is not interpreted correctly and the roll of the man in infertility is mistaken. Though the experience to be father is definite how a profound desire and a part of the life project of the man , it is not a free election , because there are an strong social pressure on the man to have a child.

In this meeting will be analized also the repercussion of the infertility in the reconstruction of the identity male process.

**Nombre****manuel MANZANO****E-mail****cuasba@cuasba.com; cesarmanzano@ole.com**

071 Título: Protocolo Integrativo de de intervención en la disfunción eréctil (DE)

Autor: Manuel Manzano MD, MA, Mariano Rosselló, M.D, Susana Cañellas

Nuestro objetivo es presentar el modelo de diagnóstico y tratamiento de la Disfunción Eréctil utilizado en el Centro de Urología, Andrología y Sexología de Madrid (España). Teniendo en cuenta la implicación de los factores psíquicos, fisiológicos, y ambos, implicados en la aparición y mantenimiento de la Disfunción Eréctil, utilizamos un modelo integrado de intervención médica y psicológica de la Disfunción Eréctil. Nuestra clínica está integrada por especialistas en Uro-andrología y sexología médica y psico-sexual. Es en este abordaje de diagnóstico y terapia combinada donde se está comprobando una mayor solidez en la resolución a largo plazo de la disfunción eréctil.

Para plantear la estrategia terapéutica más apropiada, creemos importante determinar el diagnóstico etiológico de la Disfunción Eréctil. Este debe comenzar por una anamnesis que evalúe las circunstancias de aparición del síntoma sexual representado por la Disfunción Eréctil, además de la funcionalidad del deseo, eyaculación y orgasmo. Seguimos con la evaluación de la historia médico-sexológica y psico-sexual. Esta última debe incluir la historia de la evaluación sexual y amorosa, la identidad sexual, las fantasías y sueños eróticos, la percepción cognitiva de la sexualidad. Seguimos con una exploración médico-sexológica que nos conducirá a un diagnóstico tras las pertinentes pruebas complementarias. Obviando en esta presentación la descripción de la evaluación y tratamiento médico, por ser presentado por nosotros en otra ponencia, aquí profundizaremos en el abordaje psico-sexual. Para el diagnóstico de este último utilizamos pruebas objetivas complementarias como los cuestionarios BECK, ESTAI y MCMI, que nos miden respectivamente si existe depresión, el grado de ansiedad y los rasgos de personalidad y despistaje de psicopatología. El perfil preponderante observado en estos pacientes conlleva una ansiedad de rendimiento que les hace estar muy pendientes del resultado. De esta manera la relación sexual (RS) no se vivencia como un disfrute sino como un examen. Existe una anticipación y castrofrización del fracaso sexual y el resultado satisfactorio se mide por la cuantificación del disfrute de la pareja que se asocia al grado de rigidez peneana. Estos comportamientos disfuncionales conllevan una actitud de espectador de su erección que interfiere con la atención específica de los estímulos eróticos. Muy frecuentemente se asocian unos rasgos de personalidad narcisista con una inseguridad de la percepción de su masculinidad y de la capacidad de sentirse amado por una mujer instaurándose a veces una fragilización de su orientación sexual. A nivel de su imaginario erótico presentan a menudo una dificultad a visualizarse en escenarios de afirmación erótica. Cuando la etiología implicada en la Disfunción Eréctil es mixta, cuya organicidad requiere un tratamiento farmacológico, consideramos que un complemento con una psicoterapia sexual consigue una mejoría más sólida y de mayor duración que sin este apoyo.

Si la etiología es psíquica donde el abordaje preferente es una terapia psicosexual, en pareja o individual. Podemos también combinarlo con tratamiento farmacológico temporalmente cuando coexistan ansiedades importantes y/o resistencias al tratamiento previo. Los objetivos del abordaje psico-sexual irían encaminados a informar al paciente de la fisiopatología de la Disfunción Eréctil y la toma de conciencia de las interferencias implicadas en su Disfunción Eréctil con el fin de ayudarlo a desarrollar y descubrir recursos propios aplicables en la resolución de su Disfunción Eréctil. Esto se consigue combinando tareas sexuales (encaminadas principalmente a contrarrestar la ansiedad de rendimiento y la actitud de espectador), técnicas amorosas y de relajación, con la identificación de aspectos cognitivos erróneos, afectivos y sensitivos, así como las actitudes sexuales y pensamientos automáticos asociados a las situaciones sexuales. A veces, y sobre todo, en presencia de resistencias es necesaria la exploración de conflictos intrapsíquicos que requieren una integración con técnicas terapéuticas sexuales de inspiración psicodinámica (nosotros utilizamos en estos casos el Sexoanálisis).

En conclusión, utilizamos un abordaje terapéutico que comprende recursos farmacológicos o quirúrgicos asociados a modelos integrados: cognitivo-comportamental, sexoanalítico y de interacción sistémica de pareja.

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287 Título: SEXOANALISIS

MANZANO, Manuel M.D.,M.A. (Spain)

287 Sexoanalysis, which must not be confused with Psychoanalysis, is a sexual development theory as well as a therapeutic approach specifically designed for the treatment of sexual disorders. As sexual development theory, SA aims to identify the different lacks which occur during the psycho-sexual development and individuation process with the sexual disorders which could be associated with them. Sexuality is seen like a psychic construction to satisfy a series of psychoaffective needs or also, to camouflage or protect from some conflicts, where sexuality takes a more personal meaning depending on the individual. This is why, SA tries to go beyond sexual behaviour, studying also, the sexual aspects in intrapsychic, symbolic and imagery dimensions. As a therapeutic model SA aims at the reestablishment of a functional and integrated sexuality. Patients are brought to an understanding of the meaning of their problem from an analysis of their behaviour, erotic and anti-erotic fantasies and their correspondants benefits and anxieties (conscious and unconscious). Secondly, the erroneous and immature erotic imagery modification lets the gradual disappearance of the anxieties allowing finally the modification of trouble in the reality. For this, SA uses its own techniques of decodification of fantasies and sexual dreams as well as elaboration and transformation of the erotic imagery, taking into consideration criteria of maturity and sexual health. SA is taught since 1984 in the Second University Level of the clinical specialisation in sexology in the Quebec University in Montreal (Canada) and since 1996 in Spain.

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041 Tema: Exposición artística.

Artista: Manuel Antonio Velandia Mora, Fundación

Apoyémonos. Colombia.

Nombre: SIDARTE: Una experiencia artística que utiliza instalaciones y performances, realizada a partir de investigaciones etnográficas sobre temas de sida y sexualidad llevadas a cabo en Bogotá, Colombia.

Población sujeto: Todas y todos los asistentes al evento.

Objetivos: 1. Hacer del arte una experiencia comunicativa que posibilite la reflexión sobre la vida cotidiana, el sida y la sexualidad; 2. Lograr que los asistentes se hagan partícipes de la construcción de la obra a partir de sus propias experiencias, emociones y conocimientos; 3. Proveen conocimientos sobre cómo desde la investigación etnográfica obtenemos conocimientos que podemos utilizar en la construcción de herramientas comunicativas de orden artístico que sensibilicen a los usuarios de nuestros programas.

Método: Presentación de performances e Instalaciones.

Descripción: El performance es "un medio sin medio" pues sucede sin necesidad de un intermediario. Es una acción que solo queda registrada para los espectadores que estén allí justo en ese momento (de ahí la necesidad de realizar más de una representación de cada uno de ellos). Aun cuando se puede hacer registros a través del video o la fotografía, estos no son capaces de revivir la experiencia, las reflexiones y las emociones suscitadas, y que solo el artista ante el público con su habilidad puede producir.

Los performances presentados durante el evento han sido concebidos como acciones de carácter informativo, realizadas en tiempos no superiores a veinte minutos, en las que a partir de un eje temático central y a través de una presentación didáctica se hace una reflexión sobre la vida cotidiana, el ejercicio genital y una demostración sobre el uso adecuado del condón. Dicha actividad está encaminada a la autorreflexión sobre la importancia de la protección para el ejercicio de un estilo de vida positivo y saludable como una actitud permanente de asumir la sexualidad.

El performance "Raquelita duerme sexo seguro" presenta a un hombre viajero que se acompaña permanentemente de su maleta de viaje. Él demarca con una cinta el espacio ficticio de una habitación y realiza su rito cotidiano de prepararse para ir a la cama (representada por una sábana y una almohada); actividad a la que le ha sumado su práctica erótica y en la que ha introducido una serie de "juguetes", utilizados en su temor de relacionarse genitualmente con otras personas, como métodos de barrera o como aditamentos a dicha protección. El viajero realiza su rito sexual unipersonal acompañándose de Raquelita, una muñeca inflable de plástico a la que habla y acaricia como si fuera un sujeto real. En la trascendente intrascendencia de la realización de su rito el viajero se queda dormido y es despertado por el sonido imaginario de un reloj despertador, viéndose abocado a seguir con su vida cotidiana.

El performance "Un vuelo de Placer" utiliza un audio y un actor (un ayudante a bordo de un avión). El audio que no toca directa o indirectamente el tema de la sexualidad o el autocuidado provee

instrucciones sobre el uso adecuado del equipo de salvamento o salvavidas, simultáneamente los espectadores observan una demostración sobre el uso adecuado del condón.

El performance "La Novia" Un audio con la marcha nupcial y sonidos que rompen con el esquema musical. Tres actores caminan a lo largo de una alfombra roja. Ella, vestida de novia; el vestido con frac lleva bajo su cubilete un condón. La pareja con gestos y bocalización tienen un diálogo sobre el preservativo. Un tercer personaje, una mujer de avanzada edad les facilita algunos.

Las Instalaciones han sido realizadas por Velandia. Se solicita a las y los organizadores facilitar fotos tamaño 3 X 4 cm., a color, con imágenes de personas reconocidas públicamente en los diferentes países y a quienes debiera hacerse un homenaje como también de personajes anónimos, todos ellos fallecidos a causa del sida.

La Instalación incorpora el espacio real en las obras, no solo como una de sus variables sino como un factor decisivo para la construcción del sentido de cada trabajo. El espacio no es neutro, de ahí que el artista se encargue de hacer visibles las múltiples connotaciones, focalizando la atención en las relaciones que se crean entre los elementos que componen la obra, el observador y el espacio en el que interactúan. Las instalaciones están acompañadas de textos que hacen referencia a los contenidos de las investigaciones que motivaron su realización.

Instalaciones: Una sola vía, una sola vida: A primera vista el observador que se encuentra lejos de la obra visualiza una pista de aterrizaje en un aeropuerto, sin embargo, al acercarse ve una flecha que está conformada, en su cuerpo, por una serie de condones con diseños muy creativos, y que se encuentran en el mercado para ser utilizados en juegos eróticos; la cabeza de la flecha está formada por condones corrientes y señala la ruta hacia una estructura que recuerda la del VIH y que se halla en el centro de un círculo hecho igualmente con condones.

Protejamos el patrimonio nacional : Recuerda un monumento. Está realizada en madera como homenaje al gran falo (un pene de látex tamaño natural). Este se halla "vestido" con tres condones que son una alusión a los colores de la bandera colombiana. El sagrado corazón nos protege: Una caja de madera que representa un gran libro, está decorada con una estética aparentemente kitsch que utiliza elementos plásticos fabricados en serie, flores de color rosado fuerte y palomitas de color marfil, que materializan la devoción hacia un ser superior al que se encomienda la salud. En su interior se halla una imagen impresa del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús que ha sido trabajada en escarcha (glitter) y cuyo corazón es un condón.

Él, ella, aquel... Yo?: 24 Cajas de madera con una tapa corrediza llevan en su interior condones, espejos o fotos de personas reconocidas públicamente y de personajes anónimos, todos ellos fallecidos a causa del sida. Las cajas están puestas una a continuación de otras y cada una recuerda un sarcófago que está adornado con un cristo y un lazo del sida. La obra lleva instrucciones que invitan a los observadores a mirar el interior de cada una de las cajas o colocar en su interior fotos de personas conocidas fallecidas a causa del sida.

Todo va enlazado: En una atril de madera se han ubicado cuatro candelabros realizados en vidrio incoloro. En el interior del primero de ellos hay una serie de condones de colores diferentes; en el segundo, hay unos ganchos de nodriza que forman una cadena; en el tercero, lazos del sida; en el cuarto, crucifijos y flores. Tres de los candelabros están permanentemente encendidos y utilizan como combustible parafina líquida.

Depende... Todo depende: Tres penes tamaño natural fabricados en vidrio incoloro contienen en su interior, el primero, medicamentos típicos en el tratamiento del sida y las infecciones oportunistas; el segundo, una planta viva; el tercero, corazones, condones y lubricantes. Al lado de los condones se encuentra un recipiente con agua, un gotero e instrucciones sobre como mantener en buen estado la planta.

Resultado: Es eminentemente particular. Cada observador-participante toma para sí a partir de su sensibilidad, su propia historia y del acercamiento o alejamiento que tiene con los temas tratados.

Resumen: SIDARTE: Una experiencia artística que utiliza instalaciones y performances; está realizada a partir de investigaciones etnográficas llevadas a cabo en Bogotá, Colombia, sobre temas de sida y sexualidad. Tiene como fin hacer del arte una experiencia comunicativa que posibilite la reflexión sobre la vida cotidiana, el sida y la sexualidad; 2. Lograr que los asistentes se hagan partícipes de la construcción de la obra a partir de sus propias experiencias, emociones y conocimientos; 3. Proveer conocimientos sobre cómo desde la investigación etnográfica obtenemos información que podemos utilizar en la construcción de herramientas comunicativas de orden artístico que sensibilicen a los usuarios de nuestros programas informativos y preventivos.

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224 Titulo: PENILE ENHANCEMENT METHOD : LIPOPENISCUPTURE

Nombres: Marc ABECASSIS, (FRANCE)

I have been the pioneer of a penis enhancement method in France, and in many other countries,

since 1992.

I would like to share my conclusions about a very evolving procedure that responds to an increasing demand, always bearing in mind specific standards for optimal safety and efficiency, in a still controverted procedure.

My experience is based on more than 1 500 operations.

We shall discuss of psychological aspects of the procedure during the meeting.

**marc RAVART**

**No Informado**

## 075 TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR PROFESSIONAL SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Marc Ravart (Canadá) & Pierre Assalian (Canadá)

Key Words: Professional sexual misconduct, treatment strategies, management, relapse-prevention

### Abstract

The therapeutic process in the clinical social management of professional sexual misconduct is complex and complicated by legal reports and procedures, the involvement of professional association review boards, and the negative impact of the media. Crisis interventions and supportive individual, couple, and family counselling are frequently necessary before therapy can more directly focus on the sexual misconduct. Offenders usually hope to maintain or expect to resume their professional practice, which increases use of deception, denial of problems, and avoidance of self-revelation and self-examination. Through the course of treatment, reintegration of their professional practice may or may not be recommended. If reintegration is feasible, modification of their professional roles may also be preferable and recommended. However, prognosis is usually considered better than with most other types of sex offenders. A major focus of this presentation is to provide a description of current treatment procedures for professional sexual misconduct. A brief review of the immediate and deeper causes of this sexual problem will also be presented. When reintegration in the workplace is feasible, issues concerning post-treatment maintenance planning, identification of the victim pool, and the establishment of preventive measures and safeguards will be reviewed.

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238 Titulo: DETECCIÓN DE NECESIDADES: LA SEXUALIDAD EN EL AMBITO DE LA ORIENTACIÓN EDUCATIVA DE LA U.N.A.M.

Presentan: Lic. Marcela Valadés Morales (Mexico) Lic. Evelia Valdovinos Tápia (Mexico) Lic. N. Sara Cruz Velasco (Mexico)

Orientadoras Educativas de la Dirección General de Servicios Educativos de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

JUSTIFICACIÓN Uno de los retos que enfrenta la orientación educativa consiste en poder proporcionar a las y los jóvenes las habilidades que les permitan conocer, aprender y construir formas de vida satisfactorias.

Para tal efecto la UNAM se ha visto en la necesidad de crear espacios donde se ofrezca a las y los jóvenes sitios de reunión para informarse sobre diversos temas de su interés, entre ellos la sexualidad, brindando atención especializada para aclarar, dudas e inquietudes en un ambiente de respeto.

Para cumplir con tal cometido, se realizan acciones tendientes a la formación integral de las y los jóvenes, propiciando su desarrollo como seres humanos en los ámbitos educativo, humanístico, cultural, artístico, recreativo, cívico, deportivo, de salud y sexualidad, así como facilitar su inserción en la sociedad y en el mercado laboral (Célis, B. Modelo de orientación educativa 2001)

OBJETIVO: Detectar y/o atender a las y los estudiantes que presentan necesidades en el ámbito de la sexualidad, proporcionando información y orientación veraz y oportuna de acuerdo a las preferencias, valores y proyectos de vida de cada estudiante.

MÉTODO: Instrumento.- El Sistema Automatizado del Departamento de Orientación Especializada (SAUDOE) permite el registro y detección de necesidades de orientación de los aprox. 3000 alumnos y alumnas atendidos anualmente.

A través del SAUDOE se registran las siguientes áreas:



## 1.PSICOSOCIAL

- Conocimiento de sí mismo
- Relaciones interpersonales
- Sexualidad:- Identificación psicosexual
- Orientación sexual
- Metodología anticonceptiva

Problemática sexual específica (aborto , embarazo deseado-no deseado , ITS, víctima de abuso sexual).

- Salud integral
- Familia

## 2.ESCOLAR

## 3.VOCACIONAL/PROFESIONAL

## 4.OCUPACIONAL

Procedimiento: Las y los orientadores que brindan atención personalizada hacen registros sistemáticos a través del SAUDOE, este sistema permite detectar oportunamente las necesidades de las y los alumnos en las diferentes áreas.

Sujetos: En el área psicosocial, en el rubro de sexualidad se detectaron 107 alumnas y alumnos con necesidades de orientación.

La muestra total corresponde a un total de 715 estudiantes.

Resultados: El SAUDOE ha permitido detectar en el ámbito de la sexualidad los siguientes aspectos:

Identificación psicosexual	56%
Orientación sexual	17%
Metodología anticonceptiva	6%
Problemática e específica	21%

## CONCLUSIONES

El mayor porcentaje de necesidades de orientación se refiere a la identificación psicosexual, en segundo lugar problemática sexual específica (aborto, embarazo deseado-no deseado, ITS, víctima de abuso sexual).

La necesidad Psicosocial (sexualidad) es la que con menor frecuencia se registra en el SAUDOE, se ha observado la dificultad para expresar inquietudes en este tema, debido quizá a los tabúes y mitos que aún prevalecen en nuestra cultura. Aunque existe una fuerte tendencia en la juventud por superar las prohibiciones, los valores ya no tienen el mismo significado que en generaciones pasadas.

Es de llamar la atención que varios de los casos registrados han sido víctimas de abuso sexual, resistiéndose a hablar de estas experiencias, por lo general no encuentran un ambiente de confianza y comprensión con sus padres, maestros, y amigos; esto acarrea confusión y miedo repercutiendo en su autoestima y rendimiento escolar.

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**No Informado**

049 Titulo: USO DE METODOS ANTICONCEPTIVOS EN RELACION CON LA INFORMACION SEXUAL EN UNA MUESTRA DE ADOLESCENTES EMBARAZADAS DE LA CIUDAD DE BUENOS AIRES

Nombres: Lic. Marcelo Della Mora & Lic. Alejandra Landoni

Resumen: Se estudian las características psicológicas y sociodemográficas en una muestra de adolescentes embarazadas, escolarizadas, de 13 a 18 años de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires. Se comparan con un grupo de jóvenes no embarazadas. Se recolectan datos primarios a través de la administración una encuesta que permite analizar, relacionar y comparar la relación entre la utilización de métodos anticonceptivos y la información y formación sexual recibidas en los distintos ámbitos relacionales. Se analizan los datos con los estadísticos Ji-cuadrado, Test de Fisher y V de Cramer. La información recibida no incidiría en la utilización de métodos de control de la natalidad y cuidado de la salud.

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197 Titulo: EROTIC BEHAVIOR IN MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

Nombres: Marco Antonio Torres Argüello (Mexico)

Human sexuality is integrated by many values, principles, social habits and customs that create dependency on the cultural environment. All human patterns of sexual behavior are a result of learned gender roles. Thus it is important to know what adolescents think and how they behave. We must also realize the importance of scientific investigations that could be used to design programs in sex education and that are also within the requirements of the population. In order to accomplish this, both, the people who teach sexuality and the scientific investigators, must work together to establish the basis for successful sexual prevention program.

The socio-cultural diversity in Mexico, requires knowing the patterns of sexual behaviors of the adolescent population at a specific moment. A study was done with 6,518 college students at Centros de Bachillerato Tecnológico industrial y de servicios of Chiapas State in Mexico. The study tried to explore and analyze specific subjects like masturbation and sexual intercourse, as well as topics like birth control, adolescent pregnancy, and abortion. The results were compiled to create the basis for a new academic program: Human Sexuality in the curriculum of the CBTis colleges in Chiapas.

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698 EROTIC BEHAVIOR OF 6000 TEEN AGERS FROM THE STATE OF CHIAPAS, MEXICO

Marco Antonio TORRES ARGÜELLO (México)

Abstract

The cultural diversity of México makes it necessary to know the erotic behavior of adolescents for each region of the country and because of the high risk group that teenagers are this is specially important. Chiapas is one of the states with greater deficiency in education, politics, health, jobs and economy and has an important population of young persons that have a very high rate of fecundity compared to the national standard. Thus the importance of this study. It was an exploratory field research performed between August 1997 and April 1999. The scenario was thirteen schools in the main cities of Chiapas. The sample was non probabilistic and consisted of 6,518 subjects. Males and females of ages 14 to 19. The areas that were studied were: masturbation, coital activity, sexually transmitted diseases, contraceptives, pregnancy, abortion. A questionnaire was designed and validated by the system of judges and by means of a pilot group of 209 persons. The most important results were: There is a significant difference in erotic behavior by gender and it is extremely important and a priority to create a subject on sexuality education, of the behaviors researched the first coital experience is the one that has a high risk.

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471 Titulo: CLINICAL ISSUES WORKING WITH CLIENTS IN THE BDSM COMMUNITY

Margaret NICHOLS (U.S.A.)

In the U.S. and many other industrialized nations, people whose sexual practices include adult, consensual forms of kinky sex (e.g., S/M, D/S, fetishes) have begun to come out of the closet and to form communities. Unfortunately, these people can be legally discriminated against in many ways, and by and large psychotherapy, including sex therapy, unwittingly abets this discrimination. Even otherwise sophisticated sexologists often automatically pathologize BDSM sex and/or are completely ignorant about how it is actually practiced. This presentation will consider common clinical issues faced by those who work with BDSM clients, and the presentation itself reflects a view that BDSM sex is intrinsically no more pathological than non-BDSM sex. Issues covered include:

- 1) countertransference feelings like fear or revulsion that may be experienced by the therapist;
- 2) facilitating clients' acceptance and affirmation of their own sexuality and helping them to navigate their way to finding community and support;
- 3) helping partners of the BDSM; cope with finding out and subsequent feelings of grief, anger, etc.
- 4) issues of boundary setting between real life and the bedroom;
- 5) learning about the many

extremely positive aspects of BDSM sex and generalizing to sex therapy with vanilla clients. Participants will be given resource lists as well as informational handouts on the difference between S/M and abuse and about the most common sexual activities practiced by people involved with kinky sex.

**margarita mc PHERSON**

**No Informado**

1184 Titulo: A methodological proposal for sexual education of secondary school would-be teachers.

Margarita Mc Pherson Sayú

Out of any question, the educationists face everyday different problems in the building-up process of adolescents of either sexes for familiar, sexual and reproductive life. This situation present us a new challenge of reflecting critically about the educative practice, searching for convenient solutions for each case and in each particular context.

The training of teachers in Cuba have its antecedents in the best traditions of the pedagogy of outstanding Cuban educators of the XVIII, XIX and the first half of the XX centuries, in spite of the absence of specialized colleges prior to 1959.

The training of "all-subjects teacher" as an educator has to be carried out within a system of influences which integrates the academic and extra-academic activities, not as independent processes but as interrelated and mutual conditioning process. The preparation of this kind or professional in the area of sexual education is based on an alternative and participative approach which is no only concerned with the acquisition of knowledge about sexual health and reproduction but which goes deeper into the comprehension of reality for the sake of transforming it.

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1041 Titulo: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION FOLLOWING WIDE LOCAL EXCISION, MASTECTOMY ALONE AND MASTECTOMY WITH BREAST RECONSTRUCTION.

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Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death among occidental women.

We examined the impact of breast cancer therapy on women's sexuality.

The aim of this study was to assess and compare the psychological outcome and satisfaction of patients whom underwent wide local excision, mastectomy alone and mastectomy with breast reconstruction.

The loss of one or both breasts may evoke feelings of mutilation and altere body image; diminished self worth; loss of a sense of femininity; decrease in sexual attractiveness and function.

The removal of a breast should be understood as an amputation of a body part, a part that symbolizes sexuality, femininity, gender and maternal issues.

Key words: Breast; mastectomy; sexuality; amputation; mutilation.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide: Double

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

462 Título: CHILDREN, SEXUALITY AND TELEVISION

Maria D'ALESSIO (Italy), Valeria SCHIMMENTI (Italy)

Children are more and more involved in television advertising and programs addressed to an adult public as strategy to hold the audience; the natural tenderness of children is used to attract the adult's attention. Involving children into adult sexual issues and vulgar discussions to amuse adult viewers, and using children as an object for the adults' entertainment is likely the last taboo television system is violating in order to hold the audience. The present study investigated the relationship between sexuality and childhood in television programs addressed to adults. Six popular prime-time Italian television programs in which children participated were investigated. Quantitative and qualitative content analysis was used in order to examine the communication styles, the dialogues contents, the roles assigned to the children, and the general social representation of infancy.

The results show that the time given to children to talk is very little, that they are involved in arguments only adults can be interested in, such as sex and love; that children are not allowed to express their own opinions when they try to talk about infant issues and are very often cut off; that are asked to talk about vulgar arguments.

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055 Título: COMPORTAMIENTO SEXUAL DE JÓVENES ESPAÑOLES ENTRE 14-24 AÑOS\*

Autores: Maria Lamerias<sup>1</sup>, Jose Luis Bimbela<sup>2</sup>, Jose Maria Failde<sup>1</sup>, Juan Manuel Jimenez<sup>2</sup>, Noelia Alfaro<sup>2</sup> y Juan Carlos Diezma<sup>3</sup>.

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\* Proyecto de investigación financiado por la Fundación FIPSE España (2000-2002)

Modalidad de Presentación: O

Líneas temáticas: 15

**Abstract**

**Introducción:** El conocimiento de cómo y en que condiciones están llevando a cabo los y las jóvenes sus comportamientos sexuales permitirán no solamente diseñar programas para prevenir embarazos no deseados y enfermedades de transmisión sexual como es el Sida, sino también promover una salud sexual desde el marco bio-psico-social que contribuya al bienestar personal. **Objetivo:** Llevar a cabo un estudio descriptivo de los comportamientos sexuales de los jóvenes españoles entre 14 y 24 años.

**Metodología:** Estudio transversal analítico-descriptivo con una muestra de 2171 jóvenes entre 14 y 24 años residentes en tres comunidades españolas (Del norte, Galicia; del centro, Madrid; y del sur, Andalucía), seleccionada a través de un muestreo polietápico por conglomerados (con un error muestral de un 2 % y un intervalo de confianza del 95 %). La muestra está igualada en relación al sexo. Los sujetos seleccionados responden individualmente a un cuestionario autoadministrado con presencia de entrevistador/a (adaptado de Bimbela-Jiménez, 2000) con una duración media de 26 minutos.

**Resultados:** Aproximadamente la mitad de las y los jóvenes han mantenido relaciones sexuales con coito, con diferencias respecto a la edad pero no por sexo ni por comunidad de procedencia. Las chicas son las que más concocen, pero también las que en mayor medida sobrestiman los riesgos, tienen una visión menos genital de la sexualidad y son más conscientes de que la "confianza" no previene del contagio de E.T.S., además tienen menor número de parejas y en mayor medida las definen como pareja habitual. La mayoría de los/as activos sexualmente han utilizado el preservativo la primera vez, porcentaje que disminuye a la hora de identificar el uso en el último encuentro sexual, especialmente determinado por la disminución de uso con la edad. En la medida en que se identifican las relaciones dentro del marco de "ocasionales" se da un mayor uso del preservativo, lo que se produce precisamente en el colectivo más joven.

**Conclusiones:** Se mantienen importantes diferencias en relación a la forma en que cada sexo, vivencia la sexualidad. Además es interesante destacar la falsa seguridad que perciben los jóvenes en las relaciones sexuales con parejas habituales y la necesidad de tener en cuenta el

fenómeno de la "monogamia seriada". Así como el tránsito que desde el condón en las primeras relaciones sexuales, se da hacia otros métodos solamente anticonceptivos, al ser percibido el embarazo no deseado como el principal problema asociado a la sexualidad desprotegida. Palabras Clave: comportamiento sexual, jóvenes, uso del preservativo.

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056 Título: CONOCIMIENTOS, ACTITUDES Y COMPORTAMIENTO SEXUAL DE MUJERES CON TRASTORNOS ALIMENTARIOS

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Modalidad de Presentación: O

Líneas temáticas: 16

**Abstract**

Introducción: Escasos trabajos se han centrado en estudiar de una forma multidimensional la sexualidad de las chicas con trastornos alimentarios.

Objetivo: Identificar si en función del tipo de trastorno alimentario (anorexia nerviosa restrictiva versus purgativa, bulimia nerviosa y trastorno alimentario no especificado) se encuentran diferencias en conocimientos, actitudes y comportamiento sexual.

Metodología: Se lleva a cabo un estudio transversal con una muestra de 70 mujeres diagnosticadas de trastorno alimentario en el Hospital Niño Jesús de Madrid (Anorexia Nerviosa Restrictiva n=31; Anorexia Nerviosa Purgativa n=12; Bulimia Nerviosa= 17; Trastorno Alimentario No Especificado= 10); con una media de edad de 18.91. Los datos se han recogido mediante una entrevista personal en la que se incluyen dos cuestionarios sobre conocimientos, actitudes; y cuestiones relativas a comportamiento sexual y alimentario.

Resultados: No encontramos diferencias significativas en los conocimientos y actitudes en función del trastorno alimentario. El 61.3% de las chicas con anorexia nerviosa restrictiva, el 44.2% de las chicas con anorexia nerviosa purgativa, el 35.4% de las chicas con bulimia nerviosa y el 60% de las chicas con trastorno alimentario no especificado no han mantenido relaciones sexuales coitales; se dan diferencias en el grado en que se practica la masturbación ( $\chi^2 = 23.00, p = 0.05$ ), encontrando que el 74.2% de las chicas con anorexia restrictiva nunca la practican. No se encuentran diferencias entre los grupos con respecto a la edad del primer coito, ni en a la frecuencia con que se lleva a cabo el coito vaginal, bucogenital y anal. Se comprueba que las chicas con anorexia nerviosa restrictiva tienen menor número de parejas afectivas que las chicas con anorexia nerviosa purgativa ( $t = -2.42, p < 0.05$ ) y que las chicas con bulimia nerviosa ( $t = -2.73, p < 0.01$ ) y que las chicas con anorexia nerviosa restrictiva están más satisfechas con su sexualidad que las chicas con bulimia nerviosa ( $t = 2.66, p < 0.05$ ); mientras que, no se constatan diferencias en estas variables entre el resto de los grupos.

Conclusiones: Los hallazgos sugieren que los diferentes subtipos de anorexia nerviosa pueden estar vinculados a diferentes patrones de comportamiento sexual por lo que esto debería tenerse en cuenta a la hora de diseñar los programas de intervención.

Palabras Claves: Trastornos de la conducta alimentaria, sexualidad, conocimientos, comportamientos sexuales, actitudes.

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455 Project of Education: Sexual Behavior in Adolescents and Teenagers

Sponsor: Switzerland Embassy (feb./02 to dec.02)

Organizations involved. Corazones Abiertos; Society Paraguain about Human Sexuality (SPESH); PREVER.

María Mayeregger.(Paraguay) Maura A. Villasanti (Paraguay)

Objectives: To provide adolescents and teenagers tools to develop a satisfactory and responsible sexual life with the contribution of scientific

knowledge and specific training in social abilities to make decisions and to negotiate with the couple. 141 workshops were given to adolescents and teenagers using participative techniques. Ages between 13 and 25 years old and over that age. 1500 beneficiaries. The workshops are divided in three modules and include participative research. These are: Reproduction, prevention of undesirable pregnancy and ITS; Link and communication with couple; and sexual enjoyment. Evaluation of Results: A. Concerning participation and knowledge: With adolescents under the age of 15, we could observe a more significant participation in subjects related with those things of their immediate interest, like for ex. Auto-eroticism, the use of condom, sexual fantasies, night pollutions and the firstflirts. In those older than 15 we could notice some distortions, feeling of guiltiness and lack of knowledge about the actions of the contraceptive methods, as well as some prejudice towards gays about aids. B. Concerning sexual behavior: In connection to sexual performance feeling of guiltiness and self-punishment. Beginning of sexual activity between 14 and 17 years old. 95% of the inquired persons did not talk with their parents.

Speakers:

Dr. María Mayeregger. Doctor Gynaecologist - Sexual Educator.

Lic. Maura A. Villasanti: Psychologist - Sexual Program - Director. PREVER

Type of presentation: Oral

Subject guideline: 4 Satisfactory - Social Abilities - Prejudices - Scientific Knowledge

Language: Spanish

Audiosvisual aids: Multimedia projector.

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429 Titulo: SEAS : Software Tool for Affective and sexual Education support in college students

Maria Claudia Caballero B(Colombia) Hugo Hernando Andrade S. (Colombia). Alba Rossi Rocha Vasquez (colombia). Francisco Javier Sanabria Martinez (Colombia)

The built up experience inside sexual education area in this country, allow us to confirm that in the end of educational process, the student has no capacity for reflection in making decisions related to his sexual behavior, based on individual ethics and with social responsibility. Those facts are evidential by the increase of incidences in sexual transmission disease, particularly HIV/AIDS, High rates of non wish pregnancy in teenagers, and the establishment of cultural and patriarchal machismo that does not allow equal relationship inter gender and more open postures to the sexual diversity that characterize human sexuality. The preceding, demands the explicit definition of educational models, which contemplate a thinking paradigm, a pedagogic approach and the appropriate media for applying it.

Under the system thinking approach it was designed and developed a software tool oriented to the reflection, analysis and construction of knowledge related to human sexuality in college students, based on Representational re-description and Rational Thinking.

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329 Titulo: SEXUALITY & SEXUAL RIGHTS: THE DISCOURSE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Nombres: María Consuelo MEJÍA PIÑEROS - (México)

This presentation constitutes an analysis of the moral teachings of the Catholic Church regarding sexuality and the limitations that these teachings impose on women's reproductive and sexual rights. Such moral teachings equate sex with sin, and guilt, negate sexual pleasure and only recognize heterosexuality linked to reproduction. These teachings are based on the concept of women that the institutional Catholic Church upholds, which constitutes an important obstacle for women's autonomy, resulting in limitations to their freedom of choice as well as the violation of their human rights. The control and negation of diverse sexualities are related to the sexual abuse of women and children by members of the Catholic Clergy. This abuse demonstrates the contradiction between church teachings and sexual practices, as well as the implicit abuse of authority that these acts entail. Little is known about the opportunities that Catholics have to make moral decisions



in accordance with their conscience without putting their faith at risk. This presentation therefore also describes alternative Catholic postures based on the essential values of the Catholic doctrine, including freedom of conscience, as a focal point for pleasurable and responsible sexualities. To learn about and discuss these positions contributes to the debate on these crucial topics, thus promoting the defense of individual rights, specifically those of women.

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077 Titulo: HIGH RISK SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: THE RISING OF THE BAREBACK SUBCULTURE IN BRAZIL

Nombres: MARIA CRISTINA MARTINS ( BRAZIL )

Resumen: This paper explores the rising of the bareback ( unprotected anal sex ) subculture in Brazil, having the Internet as a venue to gather and promote high risk sexual behavior among brazilian male homosexuals and bissexuals. The psychodynamics involved in barebacking and safer sex have changed over the last 20 years when at the start of the AIDS epidemic, male homosexuals were terrified of the new and letal disease which swept away thousands of lives. Recently, however, a small minority of both HIV-positive and negative men have begun to consciously engage in unprotected anal sex. The dramatic reductions in viral load provided by the new dugs and therefore a better quality of life and the reduction of seropositives developing AIDS, have led some men to conclude that AIDS has become a \_manageable\_ and chronic illness. This kind of thinking might have serious consequences over a decade of HIV prevention campaigns targeted at the gay community.

This paper analyses the consequences of high risk sexual behavior in the brazilian gay community as well as in individuals of other sexual orientations, having also in sight the recent increase of STDS ( Sexually Transmitted Diseases ) in both groups.

Political and psychosocial approaches to prevent the spread of high risk sexual behavior among the gay community will be discussed.

KEYWORDS: AIDS, BAREBACK, UNPROTECTED SEX, CULTURE

Tipo presentacion: Poster

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality, Culture and Society

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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078 Titulo: THE SO CALLED DEVIANT SEXUALITIES: PERVERSION OR RIGHT TO DIFFERENCE?

Nombres: Maria Cristina MARTINS ( Brazil), Paulo Roberto CECCARELLI ( Brazil ).

Resumen: Objective: Considering the increasing use of the Internet as a venue for sex related offerings of all kinds, this study proposes to investigate a group of Brazilian people who describe themselves as Sodomasochism ( S/M ) and Fetishism consensual practitioners, in order to try to establish to which extent these \_deviant\_ behaviors are to be regarded as a simple variation of adult sexuality or judged symptomatic.

Methodology: The question \_ How does it feel to have pleasure from a sexual behavior often regarded and diagnosed as a \_perversion\_? was posted in several discussion lists and S/M related sites. The potential respondents should be over 18 y.o., no matter their marital status or sexual orientation. The analysis of the results had a psychosocial perspective.

Results: One hundred and eleven answers were received from heterosexual men and women, male bisexuals and male homosexuals: 36% were involved in BDSM practices with their partners and 25,2% without their partners4 knowledge; the last 38,8% were single and pursuing to meet other practitioners. All the respondents reported feeling comfortable about their sexual preferences which were experienced as pleasurable and claimed the right to choose how, when and with

whom to express their sexual fantasies.

Discussion: S/M consensual practitioners have been discriminated by society due to misconceptions and myths surrounding these kind of behaviors such as being victims and/or perpetrators of coercitive acts of violence and sexual abuse. This study suggests that non conventional sexual practices cannot be used as a diagnosed criteria of any kind, which means that the only aspect that distinguishes these individuals from others is their sexual practices.

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446 Titulo: DEATH ANXIETY SCALE (DAS) AND SEXUAL RISKS

M<sup>a</sup> Cruz LÓPEZ (SPAIN), Antonio LÓPEZ (SPAIN) & Encarnación SUEIRO (SPAIN)

OBJECTIVES: To know the relationship among the Death Anxiety Scale (DAS) and the sexual risks.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Descriptive traverse study with a population reveille of 505 adolescents students (until 19 years old), of Galician (Spain). All made the DAS and a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire about sexual risk. We made the analysis of data with SPSS 11.

RESULTS: The half average age is 16.99 years (SD= .96). The 52.7% is woman and the 42.8% has begun the coitus. The half mark obtained in the DAS was 8.013 (SD= 3.5). Start coitus: The adolecents that began the coitus before of the 15 years had a half mark (DAS)= 6.8 (SD= 3.3) and the subjets that didn ´t begin the coitus had a half mark (DAS)= 8.42 (SD= 3.5). Coitus frequency: The adolecents that made the coitus 1-3 times a month had a half mark (DAS)= 7.7 (SD= 3.3) and who made it more the 3 times a week had a half mark (DAS)= 6.6 (SD= 3.5). Number of partner: Who had one partner in the last year obtained a half mark (DAS)= 7.78 (SD= 3.5) and who four or more partners had a half mark (DAS)= 6.4 (SD= 3.2).

Anticonceptive methods: The people that used the pill/IUD obtained a half mark (DAS)= 8.36 (SD= 3.5) and who used the coitus interruptus had a half mark (DAS)= 5.9 (SD= 3.8). The significant differences were investigated. CONCLUSIONS: The death anxiety is bigger in the adolescents that they didn ´t have coitus, who made a minor frequency of coitus and had a minor number of partners in the last yaer and who used the pill and the IUD.

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481 Titulo: GENERAL HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE (GHQ-28 items) AND THE SEXUAL PRACTICES

M<sup>a</sup> Cruz LÓPEZ (Spain), Antonio LÓPEZ (Spain) and Encarnación SUEIRO (Spain)

OBJECTIVES: To know the relationship among the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28 item) and the sexual practices. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Descriptive traverse study with a population reveille of 505 adolescent students (until 19 years) of Galician. All made the GHQ (28 items) and a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire about sexual practices. RESULTS: The 39% is 16 years old, the 30.5% is 17, the 22.8% is 18 and the 7.7% is 19 years old. The 47.3% is man and the 42.8% began the intercourse. The adolescents that didn ´t begin the coitus obtained a smaller punctuation in all factors of GHQ (28 items) that who began the coitus before the 15 years. There is a significant difference en the factor D (severe depression). The adolescents that made the coitus 1-3 times a month had a smaller punctuation in all factors of GHQ (28 items) that who made it more the 3 times a week. Who had one couple in the last year obtained a bigger punctuation in a factors A (somatic syntoms), C (social disfunction and D (severe depression) of GHQ-28 items that who had four o more partners. The people that used the pill/IUD obtained a bigger punctuation in all the factors of GHQ-28 items than who used the coitus interruptus and the condom. CONCLUSION: We haven ´t found psychiatric significant differences in function of the differents sexual practices investigated, except in the factor D for the age of beginning of coitus. There is a significant difference en the factor D (severe depression).

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1069 Titulo: SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DEATH ATTITUDE PROFILE -REVISED (D.A.P.-R)

M<sup>a</sup> Cruz LÓPEZ (SPAIN), Antonio LÓPEZ (SPAIN) & Encarnación SUEIRO (SPAIN)

**OBJECTIVES:** To know the relationship among the Death Attitude Profile-Revised (DAP-R) and the sexual behaviours.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** Descriptive cross-sectional study with a population of 266 girls and 239 boys, smaller than 20 years, of Galician. All made the DAP-R and a structured, voluntary and anonymous questionnaire about sexual behaviours. We made the analysis of data with SPSS 11.

**RESULTS:** The half average age is 16.99 years (SD= .96). 289 adolescents didn't begin the coitus. We found significant differences ( $p < .05$ ):

- in the Factor 1 (fear to the death) for the age of first coitus,
- in the Factor 3 (neutral acceptance) for the number of partners, birth control method and your use frequency, and the worry for the problems of health and
- in the Factor 4 (acceptance of approach) and the Factor 5 (acceptance of escape) for the age of the first coitus.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The death attitude is significantly smaller in the adolescents that didn't have coitus (in the Factor 1), who had a couple in the last year, who used the condom, who always used the protection method and who worry for health's problems (Factor 3), and in adolescents that didn't have coitus (Factor 4 and 5).

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299 Titulo: IGNORANCE OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS: A RISK FOR YOUTH

María de la Luz ESTRADA MENDOZA (Mexico)

This presentation describes how experiences of sexuality in Mexico are tainted by prejudice, myths and guilt. Religious and political leaders, entrepreneurs, health professionals and teachers, as we ourselves, have been educated about sexuality with negative overtones. In this cultural context, young peoples' sexual intimacy is considered risky and illegitimate. Supposed youth promiscuity, adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections such as AIDS have become a focus for campaigns in Mexico against young people's sexual and reproductive rights, under the premise that they are not capable of exercising their sexuality responsibly. However, as this presentation shows, studies have demonstrated that lack of knowledge regarding sexual and reproductive rights leads to a lack of control over one's body that in turn leads to risks of sexual abuse, violence and teenage pregnancy due to the fact over half of the sexual encounters between young people from 15 to 20 years are unprotected. This presentation analyses the reasons why sexual and reproductive rights are human rights that cannot be separated from other civil, political and social rights. It proposes an code of ethical conduct based on the principles of autonomy, freedom, freedom of conscience, privacy, equality, respect for diversity and responsibility promoting experiences of sexuality that are both pleasurable and fulfilling.

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262 Titulo: CHILDREN S SEXUALITY AND TENDERNESS

Dra. María de los Angeles Núñez -( Ecuador )

All of us have received many times an inadequate, prejudiced and sinful sexual education, which originated inhibitions and hindered us from living our sexuality in a natural, healthy and pleasant way.

It is necessary to change this situation by knowing more about children's sexuality. Sexuality is the propelling force that the human being is born with, it appears in the different stages of life and ceases only with death. It has its basis on men and women's biological characteristics, which include psychological, social and cultural aspects that make up his or her sexual identity.

Sexuality is also all those pleasant sensations that the body experiences through the senses, together with the tenderness and fondness we transmit to the people we love.

Many times sexuality is confused with genitality. This is the result of the development of different components of sexuality during the first years of life and it manifests itself since adolescence in sexual relationships and that is why it participates in procreation. From this perspective, we must talk about sexuality and not about genitality to children.

Since boys and girls are born, they feel their body, its sensations, they want to know and discover

all the pleasure that it can provide. Then, they feel curious about other children and adult´s bodies, they need to watch, touch and compare. Later they feel interest about their birth, they need to hear a spoken explanation of what they have in their memory. Months later they search for information about how babies are conceived, the biological explanation and what their parents feel, said in an easy, honest and tender way. The sexual curiosity of the children drifts around these four topics.

To start integral sexual education in children, we need affable and comprehensive adults who permit themselves to have a more natural vision about their sexuality and don´t either have fear to satisfy this curiosity because it is not precocious nor sickly. On the other hand, appropriate and timely explanations will allow them to feel, take care and love their bodies, respect others and

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912 Titulo :BIOETHICS AND SEXOLOGY

Maria del Carmen Amaro (Cuba)

**maria del carmen FRANCO**

**No Informado**

1102 REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH SURVEY: A REPORT OF RESULTS.

María del Carmen Franco Suárez (Cuba), Juan Carlos Alfonso Fraga (Cuba), Enrique González Galván (Cuba).

This report introduces main results of a recent Reproductive and Sexual Health Survey carried out in 2001 in two Cuban provinces, Cienfuegos and Holguin. We present a concise report of this statistical representative survey that provides unique research possibilities on sexuality, and especially for measuring and diagnosing the state of reproductive and sexual health in mentioned territories.

Furthermore, these possibilities are particularly convenient for sociodemographic analyses in the topic, as well as to estimate and explain trends in adolescence fertility, sexual initiation practice, gender differential in contraceptive prevalence rate, level of premarital childbearing, male and women reproductive ideals, their nuptiality pattern and sexually transmitted infections prevalence. In addition, survey results will allow scholarships measuring and go in deep in others topics such as gender and sexuality, sexuality and violence, couple relations, and sexuality in the different stages of life.

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352 Titulo:PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ABUSE

Maria del Carmen SANCHEZ RUIZ(Mexico)

Developed because of the need to promote public understanding of the link between violence and child sexual abuse, a first campaign prevention. A decade ago, Yaocihuatl, AC decided to develop a strategy by working on prevention of violence and sexual abuse covering: 1) Theoretical aspects of violence from social, psychological, and pedagogical perspectives 2) Emotional education methodology (EDUCEM) based on techniques which can be used by victims, without extensive psychological intervention, to discharge pain, anger, frustration, fear or any other unconscious elements resulting from the abuse. This process is supported by neurolinguistics programming (NLP), which draws upon the linguistic ability of the victims to highlight their virtues; 3) Videos, booklets, and other written materials are integrated as pedagogical tools to illustrate to persons how mechanical responses can be transformed into conscious acts. The videos we have produced are: -&#8220;Chicoca&#8217;s Tree&#8221; for children&#8217;s sexual abuse prevention, &#8220;A bird told me&#8221; for intra-family violence prevention, &#8220;We are all in charge&#8221; child abduction prevention, &#8220;A memory snap&#8221; pregnancy in adolescence prevention, &#8220;Contradictions&#8221; addiction prevention Results. The campaign prevention is evaluated by the results of questionnaires, interview, and some retrospective studies with Institutions, and Teachers, physicians, nurses, social workers, Young people and parents. Analysis of their responses show that the requests regarding at-risk children almost doubled or tripled.

Conclusions. It is concluded that campaign prevention, if well implemented, can positively influence

the process of prevention of violence and sexual abuse.

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523 Titulo: HUMAN SEXUALITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH. AN ACADEMIC PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

María del carmen SANTOS ORTIZ\* (P.R.) silvia e.RABIONET (P.R.), carlos RODRIGUEZ DIAZ (P.R.)

Several organization (OMS, OPS, WAS, CDC, SIECUS) have recognized human sexuality as an important component of public health and human rights. Aspects such as sexuality transmitted disease, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, gender constructs, violence, sexual identities and orientations, eroticism, are areas included in these efforts. Several priorities and strategies to promote sexual health has been identify. Professional training to those that intervene in this area is one of the most important. Recognizing human sexuality as an imperative matter in public health and in accordance with the Puerto Rico University and the Graduate School of Public Health mission and goals, the school is developing a Graduate Certificate in Human Sexuality. The proposed certificate will be an interdisciplinary academic offering that will enhance the information and skills of public health professionals that work in this area. It will have a duration of one academic year. Six course of three credits each will include the following contents: biological, psychological, social, economic, politics, ethic and legal dimensions of human sexuality, sexual behaviors, sex education and counseling, and sexually transmitted disease/infection education. Its expected that the program will collaborate with Puerto Rico and other countries organizations in the training of their professional and in the promotion of health and human rights.

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555 HIV/AIDS AMONG MIDDLE-OLDER ADULTS IN PUERTO RICO

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As of May 2002, 36% of all cases of AIDS on Puerto Rico occurred to persons of 40 years and over; 33.2% were among 40-59% age group and 3.7% among persons 60 years and over. When analyzing the mode of exposure it was found that the most prevalent type of reported risk factor was related to sexual contact (heterosexual, men that have sex with men). Although cases reported among 40-49 age group were primary due to injecting drug use (53.2%), with only 22.8% by heterosexual contact, in all different age categories, between 50 and over, sexual contact was the primary mode of exposure to HIV increasing with age. AIDS by heterosexual contact becomes the leading risk factor (55%) in men 60 years and over, where AIDS case among women 40 years and over are mostly by heterosexual contact (69%). It is expected that these cases will increase because as in other countries the population age 60 and over is growing faster than any other age group. Despite this information, preventive efforts for HIV transmission among these groups have been difficult and almost non-existent. A comprehensive HIV prevention programs for the middle and older adults is presented. It will include intervention for this population as well as for public health professionals that work with them. Efforts will be directed to provide information and skills that contribute to sexual health, including HIV prevention and that increase access to health science.

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116 SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN A CUBAN POPULATION. BASES FOR A PREVENTION STRATEGIC.

María del Carmen Vizcaíno (Cuba).

During 20 years 9 studies on sexuality were carried out. This allowed to determine the basis for the preventio of sexual dysfunction in the studied population novels methodology is introduced to solve problems relates with the magement of these sexual disorders.

We conducted a study in 137 patients (111 sexual dysfunctional cases) in every services of CENSAM. We interviewed 455 presumably healthy workers from an interprise of Havana city and Pinar del Río province. In addition, 45 individuals were analized with an exploration test and we conducted the evaluation of 780 couples.

We used the epidemiological method by means of interview anonymous questionnaire, etc. We also

obtained data from focal group and we applied NEBAS methodology. We proved that the sexual dysfunction disorders are a health problem affecting the interprise studied and many people need medical help for this problem. We have found: poor sexual education, working problems and couples problems. We elaborated a model of the educative actions for prevention.

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324 Titulo:SEXUAL DIVERSITY AND RIGHTS: PROMOTING AFFIRMATIVE VOICES

Nombres: Sánche Rivera MARIA DEL PILAR (México)

Ma. del Pilar SÁNCHEZ RIVERA (México)

The fact that different societies condemn certain types of conduct, obliges those whose sexual practices are different to what is considered "normal," i.e. exclusive heterosexuality, to a clandestine existence. The starting point of this presentation is the conviction that societies change, that it is possible for all those who are different to equally benefit from social well-being, and that it is even possible to learn to stop looking at others as different, since some of these differences are not what they seem. This leads to the reflection that each institution educates under its own precepts and usually disseminates its beliefs as knowledge, supported by the fact that ignorance or forgetfulness makes us consider these beliefs to be natural facts or divine messages. The Catholic church, as an institution, has in this sense considered moral disorder all that differs from the institutionalized sexuality, and has actively contributed to its conformation as a norm. Nevertheless, this presentation proposes that homosexuals and lesbians can express their sexuality in accordance with the teachings of Christ and that if after profound reflection and prayer, a person is convinced that her conscience is correct, even though it conflicts with moral teachings of the church, then she must follow her conscience instead of church doctrine. This paper goes on to take up declarations of the United Nations and recommendations made by the International Conference of Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) on the issue of sexual diversity.

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693 STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF GENDER IDENTITY IN KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN

Ma. Elena MORENO CASTELLANOS (México)

**Abstract**

This research examines the knowledge that integrate and structure the concept of sex-gender identity in two groups of children (one belonging to Centres of Psychopedagogical attention –CAPEP- children with mild learning disabilities and the other belonging to regular kindergarden)Both groups with similar characteristics such as age (5-6 years), kindergarden students, and belonging to a similar sociocultural level. The differ in their performance in school and in family dynamics. Each group consisted of 40 children who were asked to do a drawing and were afterwards interviewed following a guide (methodology proposed by F. Barragan). It is an exploratory, non experimental, transectional and descriptive research. Due to the nature of the research the sample was non probabilistic. This project constitutes a first effort to determine and analyze how children classify themselves, how they self recognize, describe, identify and differentiate sexually, thus some structural aspects that constitute sex-gender identity were reviewed. It was concluded that 1)both groups identify, recognize and differentiate as boy or girl (90% of the experimental group and 95% of the control group) but do not draw their sexual organs as essential elements of such a difference, although during the interview they expressed knowledge of that difference. 2)There were no significant differences between the experimental and control group as to the presence of elements that structure the sex.gender identity. Future studies must continue exploring at what age and how in Mexico is sex-gender identity structured from early years.

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659 Titulo :A CASE OF SEXUAL ABUSE PERPETRATED ON A MINOR AND THE RESULTING LEGAL VEREDICT



Maria Eugenia Cuevas Adames (Mexico)

The following case is a typical example of the psychological state usual in some children who have undergone sexual abuse. The case involved a seven year-old motherless girl who claimed to have been sexually molested by her father. The legal process lasted four years, during which time she was subjected to stressful situations which aggravated the existing psychological damage. The child presented her testimony using language reflecting the psychological characteristics typical of her age group. Due to legal restrictions, the resulting testimony carried no legal weight; consequently, the verdict favored the accused, a fact which led to further damaging psychological consequences for the victim.

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351 Titulo: SEXUAL EDUCATION IN THE AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF CHAPINGO (UACH), MEXICO

Nombres: María Guadalupe ASCENCIO JACINTO (México), Liliana MONTAÑO YÁNEZ\* (México) y Margarita SOTO AGUILAR (México).

This present work has the purpose of presenting a Graduate Program on Human Sexuality, that pretends to satisfy some urgent necessities of the Autonomous University of Chapingo, that derive from the specific characteristics of this educational institution. The University, with 147 years of tradition and experience in the formation of professionals related to the Mexican agro, has an admission policy and philosophy directed to farmers offsprings. However, these subjects have a great disinformation about sexuality. The educative model of the University implies a diversity of maintenance services concentrated on the university campus. Its structure of self-government, its mixed boarding school, its system of scholarships; as well as a student community composed of 70% men and 30% women have led us to consider these detonating factors related to frequent gender violence, alcoholism, sexual transmitted diseases, school desertion because of adolescent pregnancies, homophobia, etc. Although testimonies exist, there has not been a serious study with data that explains the origin of these problems. Therefore, we have a fertile field to explore through research and intervention; with the purpose of proposing programs, projects and services. The first stage considers the formation of sexual educators, students as well as teachers of the University. In a second phase, we propose the research project: "Sexual Education and Human Rights in the UACH", that hopes to contribute with data about the impact of the program on attitudes and conduct, as well as offering courses and workshops.

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511 Titulo: SEX TIPS: SEX EDUCATION SERVICE USING THE INTERNET

Nombres: Maria Helena BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazil), Cândida B. VILARES GANCHO (Brazil) and Maria Estela B. ZANINI (Brazil).

The Internet is a good instrument to discuss sexuality themes with secrecy and credibility, without prejudice. Sex Tips is sex education using the Internet. The service was created to supplement the Sex Education Program developed in Colégio Bandeirantes, São Paulo.

Methodology: the Internet user access Bandeirantes#8217; site ([www.colband.com.br/ativ/nete/cpg/stip/index.htm](http://www.colband.com.br/ativ/nete/cpg/stip/index.htm)) and write an email asking some doubts or curiosities about sexuality themes to a specialist in sex education. In few days, he/she receives the answer in his/her email, with the guarantee of secrecy. Many questions and answers (FAQs) are available at the Sex Tips page, without the authors.

Results: from March 2000 until November 2002, Sex Tips received 1155 emails: 52,55% were written by girls and 47,45, by boys. The questions themes are variety but the most frequent theme is about pregnancy (21,3%), followed by sex-emotional relationship (18%). Besides FAQs, articles about sexuality and adolescence are published. There are 53 articles available. Sex Tips page is updated every month. Last comments: we believe that Sex Tips is very useful for teens because gives to them updated and correct information about sexuality and adolescence. This is a special way to communicate with teens, important to reduce the HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy vulnerability .

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629 Didactical Games in Sexual Education  
Maria Helena Bradão Vilela (Brasil)

Working with sexual education means, at the same time, to inference on current cultural uses of a community and to del with concepts and values that lead their sexuality. To face this challenge, the Centro de Estudios da Sexualidades Humana (Human Sexuality Study Center) of Kaplan Institute (Brazil) develop a methodology for sexual education with the use of didactical games, its main propose is to present 3 games develop by KI for use in sexual orientation for adolescents, adults and elderly people, and talk about the methodological contribution conceived for the use of didactical games work in sexual education. The games are: JOGO DE CORPO (body game) – a game directed to teaches, to help on conversation about sexuality. It is a KIT with one book with themes as sexuality suggestions on workshops, and 4 games on Puberty, Human Reproduction, Contraception and AIDS/STD. APRENDO A VIVER (learning how to live) – it is board game directed to children and adolescents, whose dynamics presents the real danger of AIDS in our lives, and other important information on sexuality, drugs and prevention. CARTAS NA MESA (cards on the table) / a deck game directed to adults and elderly people, its propose is to work on health notions, sexual response, affectivity and improvement of life quality. Final conclusions: the use of didactic games in sexual education proved to be a much participate methodology and to provide easy access to information. It also qualifies educators to promote sexual orientation. We believe that the ludic aspect of the games help the perception of the shed a new light on sexual concept.

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639 CORPO A CORPO - INCITING PROJECT FOR SEXUAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOL  
Maria Helena Bradão Vilela (Brasil)

Introduction: Introducing sexual education in Brazilian schools is still challenge for Education Ministry (Brazil) since 1998, when sexual education was ruled in as specific topic. In order to cont8ibute with this project, the Centro de Estudios da Sexualidade Humana (Human Sexuality Study Center) from Kaplan Institute (KI) (Brazi) in partnership to Johnson & Johnson develop a project to motivate sexual education in schools, it conceived a specific methodology in sexual education for adolescents "Jogo de Corpo" (Body Game) - in association to workshops with students and teacher's training.

Method: This [project took place in 2001 / 2002, to the benefit on each school, for free, 4 workshops with a group of students from 11 to 16 years. The school's got also a qualification training for 2 teachers and one Kit "Jogo de Corpo" (one teacher's book with these matters, and 4 games to help the teacher talking to his students about Puberty, Human Reproduction, Contraception and AIDS/STD)

Results: The project benefited 135 schools, 210 teachers and 17.104 adolescent. From these, more than 60 % keep on working with sexual education, using our methodology.

Final Conclusions: we believe that the acceptance of proposed project was due to the way conversation about sex was presented, along with the training, and the ludic and participative

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640 Couple therapy focusing sexuality

Autores: Claudia Marra (Brazil). Ana Lucia de Moranes Horta, Marianna Feijo, Ana Lucia Esposito, Maria Cristina Romualdo Galati. Maria Helena Brandao

Psychotherapy is one of the services offered by Kaplan Institute. Since August 2000, a group of professionals has develop a work concerning couple therapy.

Purpose: to identify the needs of couples that search Kaplan Institute for therapeutic help.

Method: searching couple files, we comprehended the kind of people who looked for orientation from 200 to 2002.

Results: they searched Kaplan Institute for individual needs, after orientation of O. Sex or professional suggestion, the age varied from 22 to 53 years. The firs complaints were Lack of desire, pain during sexual intercourse, erectile dysfunction and precoce ejaculation. Main reason detected was the stress, job worries, health problems and medication, and communication failure. We worked on: couple manipulation, unpleasant relationship, sexual disencounters, others influence on relationship communication failure, jealousy, infidelity, sexual fantasies and foreplays.

The methods used were: systemic methodology, sexual exercises proposed by Helen Kaplan, contract with the couple, tasks to provide encounters, selfness, families, sculptures as technique. Final Conclusions: experience showed that many couple search orientation with the purpose of "taking care of their sexuality" and we try to introduce and comprehend these difficulties, our work tries to amplify the context and recycle the complaints of the couple relation, in order to work sexuality through the fitting of the couple.

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199 Titulo: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS  
CONCEPCION CHILE 2002

Nombres: Authors: Maria Ine Zepeda (Chile), Yolanda CONTRERAS (Chile), Paulina HAEMMERLI (Chile), Elena HENRIQUEZ (Chile), Msnica PEREZ (Chile), Matilde TORRUELLA (Chile).

Transversal and Descriptive study carried out in college students between 18 and 28 years old. Purpose: Determine the sexual dysfunction existencæ. Methodology: A voluntary and anonymous questionnaire was applied to 149 young students. Results: 75% is between 18 &#8211; 21 years old and 59.1% are women; the majority is single with a satisfactory and affective relationship up to 72.5%. Intercourse relationship in 59.1%, whereas, 36,3% are sexually active. On the other hand, 1.3% pointed out having experienced homosexual relations. 76% declare a high and very high sexual satisfaction, 24% inform about some grade of insatisfaction from: pregnancy burden, 21.5%; lack of privacy, 16.1%; inexperience 10.7%, orgasm absence, 9.4%; lack of desire, 6.0% precocious ejaculation, 5.4%; Sexual encounters are in: their houses, 45%; motel, 18.1%; rented rooms, 15.4%; open spaces, 12.8%; 20% feel guilty for values and religious reasons. Conclusions: Sexual dysfunction present in the group, are: anorgasm, anhedonism, and precocious ejaculation. Intervention towards a plain sexual satisfaction is recommended.

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234 Titulo: HEALTH AND CITIZENSHIP KIT FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

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Description: A project of Education and Health was created by Semina Indzstria e Comircio Ltda in association with the Secretary of Education of Sco Paulo city. This is a project directed for the students pre-adolescent and adolescent and consist to offer a Kit Educative assisting them in the understanding and comprehension of subjects related to the reproductive health, development and physiological changes, sexuality, body's care and healthful life.

Objectives of the Health and Citizenship Kit for Girls and Boys:

- to stimulate adolescents to be prepared to face the changes in the puberty, to know better their body and the reproductive process, including the menstrual cycle in the girls; to stimulate the self-knowledge and self-esteem; to stimulate the self-care and the visits to the gynecologist and urologist for prevention, beyond the exercise of the citizenship, with the active participation of the adolescents in the medical consultations and the health care; to stimulate the prevention of gynecological or urologycal problems, the sexual transmitted diseases (STD), AIDS and unintended pregnancy.

Health and Citizenship Kit for Girls and Boys contains:

- book/ notebook interactive with information about male and female sexual organs, contraceptive methods, sexual transmitted diseases (STD) and AIDS; register medical consultations; plastic envelope for file medical exams, diagnostics and prescriptions; products for the hygiene and health: toilet soap, deodorant, mirror, condom and sanitary pad (tampon).

This Kit facilitates the information process and communication between teachers and the pre-adolescents and adolescents, their parents or responsible.

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615 TÍTULO: INÍCIO DA ATIVIDADE SEXUAL EM ADOLESCENTES ATENDIDAS NO HOSPITAL MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITÁRIO (HMU) DE SÃO BERNARDO DO CAMPO - SP -BRASIL.

Azevedo, Maria Regina Domingues\*; Gomes, Airton\*\*; Barros, Renata Leite\*\*\*; Gomes, Natália

Tavares\*\*\* (BRASIL)

Objetivo: Verificar a idade média do início da atividade sexual e com quem se deu a primeira relação sexual, nas adolescentes atendidas no HMU de São Bernardo do Campo - SP - BRASIL, no período de Julho a Setembro de 2002.

Casuística e Método: Foi realizado um estudo transversal e prospectivo com as 40 adolescentes internadas para dar à luz no terceiro trimestre de 2002, através de um protocolo padrão aplicado em entrevistas individuais, posterior ao parto. As variáveis observadas foram: religião, escolaridade, estado civil, tipo de moradia, primeiro parceiro, idade da primeira relação sexual, número de gestações e uso de método contraceptivo (MAC).

Resultados: No período de julho a setembro de 2002, 40 adolescentes entre 12 e 19 anos, deram a luz no HMU, tendo como idade média cronológica 16 anos e 1 mês. A religião católica predominou no grupo, correspondendo a 70% das entrevistadas. Quanto ao grau de escolaridade 19 tinham da 1a. à 4a. série do ensino fundamental e 21 entre a 5a. e a 8a. série. Moravam em casa de alvenaria 75% das jovens. A idade média da primeira relação sexual foi de 14 anos e 6 meses, variando entre 12 e 18 anos. Do grupo avaliado 75% eram primigestas, 20% era 2a. gravidez e 5% estava na 3a. gestação. 60% das adolescentes não faziam uso de MAC. No grupo estudado 37,5% referiu ter um parceiro fixo, mas não moravam juntos; 30% era casada ou amasiada 32,5% estavam sozinhas.

Conclusão: Tendo sido de 14 anos e 6 meses a idade média de início da atividade sexual encontrada na amostra pesquisada, denota um resultado inferior ao encontrado na literatura. No entanto, parece confirmar indícios de que as jovens estão tendo a primeira relação sexual cada vez mais cedo. O fato de mais de 50% destas adolescentes não fazerem uso de MAC reflete a imaturidade psico-emocional onde o pensamento mágico se faz presente e predominando sobre o conhecimento e a necessidade de auto-proteção e auto-cuidado.

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**040 CONSTRUCTION OF SEXUALITY THROUGH LANGUAGE.**

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Theoretical references are: Social constructionism, Language and Systemic theory of Sexuality. Social constructionism as a postmodern theory, considers not an absolute true; but consensual truths; since ideas and concepts arise from the social interchange and are settled by the language. Therefore, only by means of continuous conversation an individual can develop an identity sense. Words are composed by emotions and those that we select influence the meaning we find forming our Be-in-the-world;. Systemic Theory of Sexuality postulated by Rubio, (1994) based on the General Theory of Systems explains it as a result of integration by four subsystems: Reproductivity, as possibility of giving rise to another human being; Gender, as pertaining to one of two sexes; Eroticism as pleasant quality of the loving encounter and Affective entailment with those around us.

Some examples of what it is saying; or what it has been said; about the subsystems or holons that integrate the sexuality, from quotations of the Bible, the Laws of Manz to popular sayings, piercing through phrases of great thinkers who have contributed on the construction of the concepts which is to be a man or to be a woman; of cosmovisions, cognoscitive schemes, spaces and areas of unfolding and prohibition, different permissions to feel and communicate as well as the construction of identities in a couple and in a family. One sets out in agreement with Derrida, deconstructing the world as it is known it and propose the nonsaying, the unexpected thing, for constructing;.

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**1078 ESTUDIO PRELIMINAR DE LA DINAMICA FAMILIAR DE MUJERES SANAS CON OTB PARA APLICACION POSTERIOR EN MUJERES DIABETICAS.**

Ma. del Rosario Oaxaca Jaramillo (Mexico)

OBJETIVOS: Estudiar a mujeres sanas sometidas a la Oclusión Tubaria Bilateral como un atributo personal desde la óptica de la Teoría de los Sistemas: ella misma como subsistema individual física y emocionalmente; subsistema conyugal con relación a su pareja; subsistema parental en relación con sus hijos y subsistema de familia extensa con relación a sus padres y hermanos.

**MATERIAL Y METODO:** Fueron entrevistadas 136 mujeres operadas en edad fértil de la Unidad de Medicina Familiar No.1 del IMSS en Puebla, México, con dos o más años de haberse operado, sin padecimientos crónico degenerativos. Respondieron un cuestionario cerrado. La muestra no es probabilística.

**RESULTADOS:** Toman fácilmente la decisión de operarse aun sin asesoría profesional. Sus motivos principales son paridad satisfecha y salud reproductiva. Sus parejas no siempre intervienen en la decisión y algunas veces se oponen; su actitud se vuelve favorable al sentir los beneficios. La salud física de las operadas es igual o mejora; sólo algunas le atribuyen molestias físicas. Unas cuantas refieren cambios en su patrón menstrual. Se sienten igual o más femeninas que antes; no tienen sentimientos de mutilación. Pueden dedicar tiempo a trabajar o estudiar después de la cirugía. Recomendarían la operación a sus hijas. En ningún caso se presentó falla del método. Su vida sexual mejora en frecuencia, disposición y satisfacción. No son infieles. Sólo algunos esposos se vuelven celosos después de la cirugía. Sus hijos se benefician en tiempo, cuidado, interés y mayor escolaridad; sus familias políticas las aprueban más que sus propias familias. La OTB es trascendente en su vida.

**CONCLUSIONES:** En general, es una opción recomendable por sus beneficios en todos los subsistemas que las rodean, incluidas ellas mismas. Es un método inocuo, sencillo, seguro, barato, se realiza sólo una vez y resuelve el problema de anticoncepción definitivamente. Posteriormente se aplicará el mismo cuestionario a mujeres diabéticas, suponiendo que además de los beneficios descritos se evitarán complicaciones agudas y crónicas, se evitarán embarazos de alto riesgo con sus correspondientes secuelas, se evitará el uso de anticonceptivos hormonales que repercuten en el metabolismo, se mejorará el control metabólico y la vida sexual debido a todo lo anterior.

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613 Titulo: "Phantasms Of The Secrecy"

There Teenagers , The Sexuality, the Reproductive Conduct And The Double Speech In the Sexual And Reproductive Rights

María Teresa Arana Zegarra (Peru)

The monograph approaches the double speech about the sexuality and teenagers' the reproductive conduct; identifying the way it affects the exercise of his sexual and reproductive rights.

It is analyzed there is a complicity doubly deliberated about the teenagers' sexuality, it is known, it is thought, that the teenagers' exert their sexuality, but simultaneously it is refused, and criticized by the society: They are not recognized like childrens, therefore, they must assume responsibilities, define their identities; but they are not considered either as adults; so their right to pleasure that brings the sexuality is denied.

The central postulate we started off is that the sexual and reproductive rights are inherent to the human rights, because they are a fundamental and organizing part of the human experience. The document analyzes the Peruvian teenagers' the socio-demographic, it describes the situation and problematic of this population group, through different approaches: the social theory, the theory gestalt and the theory of the epigenic cycle. Two elements that are analyzed in depth are the identity construction as a socio-cultural product contexts within a time determined time and place, as well as the identity construction of the of gender and the sexual identity. It is analyzed the interventions with teenagers, the Peruvian law framework about sexual and reproductive rights, to support that there is a double speech in the teenagers' sexual and reproductive rights. Theoretical and analytical elements that affirm the postulate that the sexual and reproductive rights are human rights, are to state the postulate In this line of thought, the teenagers are subject of human rights that include the sexual and reproductive rights, and they must exert them without coercion or social sanction. This is postulated as a right that must be protected by the national legal framework since it has a binding effect with the international normativity, so teenagers could exert these rights and the family planning's service access that derive; they should not be conditional by of the age, the option or sexual preference, the social class, the gender, or the estatus.

Conclusions:

1. There Peruvian teenagers' deserve, the opportunity to be watched and considered as subject of rights, with particular problems, but also they have great potentialities. This implies, the necessity to answer the emergent necessities in this group through social policies and/or reframing the programs in order to optimize the already existing resources and activities. An approach change would demand not to see the adolescence like synonymous of problems but like solidarity, idealism, feeling, continuous search, and commitment.

2. The double speech about teenagers' sexuality does not permit the free and total exercise of its sexual and reproductive rights. It is necessary that it occurs a generalized change in the adults



with respect to his vision and valuation of the teenagers sexuality. If sexuality is denied, avoided; parents, professionals and policy makers will not be able to foment an guarantee the teenagers sexual and reproductive right. The these problems will become stronger

3. Recognizing that the sexual and reproductive rights are something inherent the human rights is, a transcendental step that has plenty of much political strenght and it requires the positioning of the adult and teenager women on the taking of decisions; Also it is important to work plus the incorporation of the man as co-protagonist in the sexuality and reproduction, this is not only with the nonsingle objective to diminish the responsibility load in the woman fecundity, but like strategy to reframe the masculine sexuality model.

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921 Titulo : ESTRATEGIA DE COMUNICACION SOCIAL EN EL CENESEX

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376 Titulo: NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES TO EMOTIONAL STIMULI IN TRANSSEXUALS

Mariateresa MOLO (Italy), Sergio VIGHETTI (Italy), Lorys CASTELLI (Italy), Elena CAPPAL (Italy), Paola PEROZZO (Italy)

We tried to evaluate the response of Autonomic Nervous System to visual stimuli capable of eliciting emotional sensations. Eighteen transsexuals (9 MtF and 9 FtM) and 18 control subjects (9 men and 9 women) were submitted to some coloured photographic pictures selected from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS). The slides varied across the affective dimension of valence: 20 pleasant (landscapes, happy babies etc..), 20 unpleasant (mutilated bodies) and 20 neutral (common objects). Eight of the pleasant slides represented erotic stimuli: 4 female and 4 male nudes. During the session, facial electromyography was measured, consisting in zygomatic and corrugator electrical activity.

According to literature, our subjects evidenced an increase in corrugator activity during unpleasant stimuli and in zygomatic activity during pleasant stimuli, both male and female subjects. Comparing the electromyografic patterns on erotic slides, we observed that general arousal of control women was higher than control men but no differences emerged between transsexuals (MtF anf FtM). Differences could depend on subjects' gender and/or cognitive style. Cultural factors can be partially responsible for the different reaction between men and women, being the latter less used to watch erotic stimuli in the everyday life. On the contrary, transsexuals are continually engage in the conflict between their real body image and that they desire. This phenomenon can yield a progressive decrease in the general and different arousal about a broad range of erotic stimuli.

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489 titulo: PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY OF P.E: OUTCOMES IN 50 PATIENTS.

Mariateresa MOLO, (ITALY). Piero CANTAFIO (ITALY), Chiara CRESPI (ITALY, Monica GENTILE (ITALY)

The aim of this paper is to analyze the outcomes of pharmacological therapy in men suffering from premature ejaculation. We analyzed data about 50 patients followed by the "Consultorio di Sessuologia" of the Mauriziano Hospital in Turin, (Italy) and in CERNE (Research Center in Neurological Science), Turin, (Italy) from 1999 until today (2002 November). There are several diagnostic criteria (IELT- Intravaginal Ejaculation Latency Time, number of pelvic strokes, partner satisfaction) for P.E., and there is no consent among scientists about these diagnostic criteria. Because of these different views, this paper is based on DSM IV criteria for the diagnosis of the dysfunction. Moreover we realized a scale for the evaluation of P.E severity (S.V.G.E.P) Pharmacotherapy outcomes was considered for different P.E diagnostic classes: permanent or acquired, generalized, or situational. Data have been analyzed according with the age of the patients. In patients accepting pharmacotherapy, clomipramine was given with different dosage



according to to P.E severity (from 10 to 20 mg pro die. The clinical program provided a patients follow up at 2, 6 and 12 months after the first drug prescription. First results show a good compliance and an affective clinical answer to pharmacotherapy in 60 % of premature ejaculators subjects. Stopping pharmacotherapy a high percent of patients show a relapse. These results corroborate E.P pharmacotherapy like a symptomatic treatment.

Main topic: Clinical sexology

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**360 SOME FEATURES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF MODERN UKRAINIAN STUDENT'S YOUTH**

Marianna MARKOVA (Ukraine), Marina HUMENYUK (Ukraine), Elena MOSKALENKO-MOSPANENKO (Ukraine)

Among the Ukrainian student's youth takes place the reduction of age of a sexual debut, which often occurs earlier and outside of a marriage. Besides, the difference in this respect between the men and women decreases. All this testifies about liberalisation of sexual morals. The emotional colouring of the first sexual contacts of the young men and girls is depending on their age. The social context of a sexual debut is changing. The sexual behaviour of the modern ukrainian student's youth is more free on their intentions and by the results of it. Besides, it is not reproduction, too. It is considered as independent value. But existing in Ukraine system of state education and sexual information based on the social opinion concepts, which dominated at 60-70 years of the last century. It does not take account modern social, economic, political factors of community development and also feature of national mentality. So it does not consequently to the present requirements.

Accelerated dynamic of sexual behaviour changes is a risk factor of development sexual deviation of the modern ukrainian youth. It will be a subject of our further researches.

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**361 SEXUAL ABUSE AS AN ETHIOLOGIC FACTOR IN PERSONALITY DISORDERS**

Marianna MARKOVA (Ukraine)

Key words: sexual abuse, formation of a dependency syndrome

During the last years in European countries the rate of incest ranges from 6 to 62% among women and from 3 to 31% among men. Our study established high rate (up to 30%) of this phenomenon among Ukrainian families. The study of the question showed that in the anamnesis of clients with borderline personality disorders is predominantly more often, than in the anamnesis of clients suffering from other pathologies, in which cases of sexual trauma and hard treatment during childhood are met. Our study also showed that the phenomenon of psychological abuse, among which inadequate parental situations, emotional deprivation and symbiosis, disgrace and warning play a pre dominant role in the ethiology of borderline personality disorders. Various variants of personality disorders, origin of which "quality" this or other forms of abuse, explains our hypothesis of a formation of a single dependency syndrome, that is systemic predictor of borderline personality disorders.

If the emotional relationship, in which a child is included, took place according to the principle of force, pressure, unopposition, then in adulthood man becomes dependent on collective views; woman on her husband who caters for her materially. But if apart from psychological parental pressure, a child is made to suffer from extraordinary forms of abuse, then he develops a special personality structure, characterized by a diffused personality identity, dependable cognitive functions, dependency of judgements of important people. That most important defensive mechanism of personality - dissociation - allows the cosurvival of the weak, dependent "I" and the aggressive, grandiose "I" depending on external conditions the position of "victim" or the position of "aggressor" can be actualized.

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**1183 Titulo: A NEW DEVICE FOR THE PSYCHO -SEXOLOGIST TO DIAGNOSE ED AND FOLLOW UP ITS TREATMENTS.**

Mariano Roselló Barbará (Spain).

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**maricel alba REBOLLAR**

**Ino informado**

928 Titulo : FORMATIVE NECESSITIES OF THE PROFESSIONALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE EDUCATION OF THE SEXUALITY

Maricel Alba REBOLLAR SÁNCHEZ (CUBA)

In the acting of the profession it is necessary to respond to a group of demands that you/they are derived fundamentally of the functions, lists and concrete conditions in that he/she is carried out the labor activity that you/they can generate in the professional determined uneasiness, contradictions and conflicts that become an obstacle for the successful development of the professional practice of not being resolved, reason for which becomes a necessity of the professional formation the creation of learning spaces that you/they approach this problem.

The Methodology of the Community Corrective Processes is constituted in an alternative answer to the solution of problems characteristic of the professional acting, which privileges the participation grupal, interdisciplinary in the dynamic construction of new knowledge through the investigation action, of the exchange of knowledge and experiences and the elaboration of solution strategies in the mark of that which registers our proposal of learning grupal through the method of the Formative Group.

The Formative Group, is a space of critical reflection where the coordinating professor offers analysis elements from certain relating theoretical methodological so that the participants can value the conceptions and experiences in that you/they have sustained their practices and the contributions that the new approached focuses, they make to the same ones. But besides this on look in the epistemological obstacles, in the out (obstaclesexternal world) and in the population's necessities; as part of the formation he/she puts on a look in the I penetrate (internal world) in the professional, in their necessities, contradictions and conflicts, in the epistemological obstacles.

**marie paul ROSS**

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163 Titulo: THE SEXUAL EXPERIENCE DOMINATED BY THE AMOROUS DRIVES.

Nombres: Marie -Paul ROSS ( CANADA )

Resumen: The amorous drives have a privileged role in the human sexual experience. They often are confused with love and fidelity in the sexual gift.

It is important to succeed in better identifying the elements specific to these emotional states of mind, which imply all the factors influencing the human sexual behaviour.

A better understanding of the psychology of amorous drives gives to the individual a base tool which allows him to treat better these states of mind that, while being powerful, lead easily to confusing the relationship with the other.

The caregiver himself is often grappling with transference conflicting reactions without knowing how to act or how to offer an appropriate intervention.

During the presentation, we will give relevant information to the participants helping them understand and treat better passionate emotional state of mind.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Eroticism, Love and Tenderness

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

**Nombre****marie paul ROSS****E-mail****mp.ross@excite.com**

164 Titulo: THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY IN SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Nombres: Marie -Paul ROSS ( CANADA)

Resumen: Is the spirituality a component of the sexual experience? For years, the spiritual aspect was considered as being opposed to pleasure and to sexual well-being. Its role was more to suppress sexual desire and to condemn its pleasant effects. In this day and age, the spiritual aspect is more and more excluded, forgotten and treated as if it was out of fashion. We can ask ourselves in what way the spirituality influences the sexual experience and how to take that into account in clinical intervention.

Following a doctoral investigation, which goal was to understand better the sexual experience in its whole, we will put forward a new proposition bringing out the role of spirituality and affectivity in reaching sexual satisfaction. The term "spiritual", far from being taken in the religious sense, refers itself to a life force present in each human being.

At the end of the meeting, the participants will have done some thinking on the influence of the spiritual experience in reaching sexual satisfaction.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexuality, Culture and Society

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

**Nombre****marie paul ROSS****E-mail****mp.ross@excite.com**

165 Titulo: NEW MODEL OF GLOBAL INTERVENTION IN SEXOLOGY (MIGS).

Nombres: Marie -Paul ROSS ( CANADA)

Resumen: After devoting some time on the variety of models dealing with sexologic intervention, we were particularly concerned with the propositions which were identifying the erotic and spiritual aspects as antagonists, and also with the restrictive and even hedonist meaning given to the affective dimension. It seemed urgent to expound a proposition which global intervention in sexology incites the integration of the elements marking the whole sexual experience and favouring an harmonious sexual development.

Through a doctoral investigation, we therefore elaborated a model of global intervention in clinical sexology (MIGS). We then elaborated and applied the program corresponding to this model and we conducted a descriptive analysis of the model's effect. The results gathering and analysis allowed us to see that the MIGS favours a very significant awareness of sexual problems. Moreover, this intervention model helps personal growth, affective maturity achieving and a more harmonious sexual development.

During the investigation, we resorted to clinic observation. We noticed that the human sexual experience involves elements that allow us to analyse and to understand the characteristics peculiar to the process of sexualization and to human sexual problems. We put forward a tool that we hope will help define better the whole sexologic problems.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide:

Overhead: Yes  
VCR: No  
Datashow: No  
Others: No

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166 Titulo: THE CHALLENGE OF AN APPROPRIATE SEXUAL INTERVENTION WITH TEENAGERS

Nombres: Marie -Paul ROSS (CANADA)

Resumen: The identification of the needs in sexual education and the acknowledgment of teenagers' sexologic problems requires, from the educator and the therapist, a special skill and a specific professional competence.

Further to meetings with teenagers from 12 to 20 years of age, we carried out an analysis of the needs linked to the sexual real-life experience of individuals within this group of age.

At the time of the discussion, we will put forward a model of intervention which was developed from listening to the youngs' suffering and needs, often expressed in personal and social behaviour and uneasiness.

The teenager, looking for love and anxious to individualize himself, needs to give a meaning to his life and to his sexuality. The orientations received from adults often prevent him from elaborating his own reflexion and from establishing his own criteria of sexuality. His often-painful sexual experiences bring him to adopt defensive behaviours that are far from true to his desires and to his aspirations.

The time has come to offer to young people an intervention that is more true to their needs and their rights. At the end of the communication, the participants will be asked questions about the teenagers' rights to receive an appropriate intervention from adults and professionals who advise them and accompany them in their process of sexualization.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexuality Education

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

**mariela CASTRO**

**No Informado**

925 LA EDUCACION DE LA SEXUALIDAD Y LAS POLITICAS PUBLICAS.

Mariela Castro Espín (Cuba).

This presentation encompasses a series of critical reflections on the influence of the strategy for integral development, inherent to the Cuban social model, on the political priorities that sustain the National Sex Education Program. This Program has a multidisciplinary and inter-sectorial approach and began to be implemented in the sixties, following the need identified by the Federation of Cuban Women and the Ministry of Public Health to address the sexual and reproductive health problems and priorities of the Cuban population. In parallel to the Program, a varied number of actions were undertaken to support education and promotion of sexual health as an indispensable complement that could ensure the sustainability of policies in this area. We are also presenting findings of research conducted to assess, since its onset, the impact of the Program's application. Analysis is focused in the areas of education and health highlighting the effects of the Program on children, young people and women.

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444 Titulo: WHY DON'T YOUNG ONES PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST AIDS? PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO HIV SEXUAL PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOURS IN ADOLESCENTS.

Marina CARVALHO( Portugal) , Ana Mafalda BRUNO( Portugal) , Lúgia ALMEIDA & Américo BAPTISTA (Portugal)

According to the Information-Motivation-Behavioural Skills Model, AIDS prevention information, motivation to perform preventive behaviours and behavioural skills predict AIDS sexual preventive behaviours. On its basis, a total of 512 adolescents, 207 males and 305 females, mean age of 15.97 (SD=.91) and 15.82 (SD=.89), respectively, were included in a study and filled a research protocol composed by a section of demographic information, a questionnaire to measure AIDS prevention information (AIDS Knowledge Test, AIDSKT; Lawrence, 1993), motivation to perform preventive behaviours, behavioural skills and AIDS preventive behaviours (Misovich, Fisher & Fisher, 1998) and a social desirability measure (Social Desirability Scale &#8211; Short Form, SDS-SF; Ballard, 1992). The results showed that most adolescents were not adequately informed about HIV modes of transmission. Adolescent females reported higher levels of information about HIV transmission, motivation to perform HIV sexual preventive behaviours, behavioural skills, and AIDS sexual preventive behaviours. The empirical tests of the Information-Motivation-Behavioural Skills Model, through multi-sample analysis in male and female adolescents, showed, in general, adequate fit indices for both samples, but with low predictive power. However, the paths to the performance of sexual preventive behaviours were different for males and females, although, in both cases, information about AIDS prevention did not predict directly preventive behaviours. The implications of the models obtained for each sex in AIDS prevention are discussed.

Ana Mafalda BRUNO  
Clinical Psychologist

Lúgia ALMEIDA  
Clinical Psychologist

Américo BAPTISTA

PhD in Biomedical Sciences, speciality of Psychology, by the Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar.

Director of the Department of Psychology, the Master Degrees in Sexology and Cognitive-Behavioural Therapies, and the Counselling Centre for Students of Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias.

Main research areas: the application of cognitive psychology models and evolutionary biology and psychology to the study of emotions and sexuality.

Research projects in development: &#8220;Female Orgasm&#8221;; &#8220;Jealousy&#8221; and &#8220;Cybersex&#8221;.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV/AIDS

Slide: Single

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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548 TRAINING OF WOMEN IN COMMUNITARY PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALITY

Author: Marina Laski (Argentina)

Issues : In recent years the women of Argentina have become the population group with the most accelerated infection growth rate and the sexual transmission path is the most important cause.

Women's resistance to approach their health care is related to a large number of causes, namely: difficulties in their ability to negotiate with men, lack of adequate information, inadequate and insufficient knowledge about their own body and sexuality, no conscience of risk regarding

infection, fear to lose a loving relation, absence of sufficient reference groups to strengthen their self assertiveness, difficulties to relate contraceptive measures with the care of sexual health. From a social approach we may mention the weakness of specific governmental policies, etc. Training is fundamental for the empowerment of women in order to promote their right to health and to practice a satisfactory sexuality. The Training Program stresses these aspects from a gender perspective and a communitary approach. Description: In workshops and courses 35 women were trained in communitary prevention of HIV/AIDS. Empowerment, communication, as well as the commitment of groups of women trained as communitary agents was encouraged through networks. An analysis and assessment of existing prevention materials was undertaken. Simultaneously an exploration regarding specific communitary issues (availability of feminine condoms in pharmacies, assessment and dissemination of the issue in mass media) was also carried on. Lessons learned: What characterizes groups of women leading communitary commitments are: horizontal communication, being the authorized spokeswomen submitting collective solutions for the community problems, the need to organize themselves as groups in order to have influence when presenting claims to the sanitary authorities. Also to have a positive motivation to take over the care of health, to feel and express the desire for training as a tool to sustain the strength of their claims. Recommendation : HIV/AIDS prevention in women requires projects which -from a gender perspective - consider the specific features of these groups. Governmental support for the implementation of the latter is also necessary. Strengthening women includes promoting their possibility to influence through them teenagers and young women, and, also boys, as necessary protagonists in sexual transmission prevention of HIV/AIDS

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1189 Title: WORK OF PREVENTION IN THE STREET, THROUGHT MEN HAVING SEX WIHT MEN

Autora: Marina Simas de Lima

**mario MANCINI**

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540 APOMORPHINE AND PUDENDAL NERVE CONDUCTION VELOCITY

Nombres: Mario MANCINI, Fabrizio I. SCROPPO, Elisabetta M. COLPI, Fabrizio CASTIGLIONI, Giovanni M. COLPI (Italy)

Resumen: Aim: To check apomorphine influence on pudendal nerve conduction velocity. Materials and Methods: Thirteen patients affected by severe erectile dysfunction underwent cortical somatosensory evoked potentials (CSEP) from tibial nerve stimulation (TNS) in basal conditions, and pudendal nerve stimulation (PNS) before and 15 minutes after 3 mg apomorphine oral administration.

Results: Basal TNS-CSEP showed latency times < 43 msec in 6 patients (group A) and > 43 msec (=pathological) in 7 patients (group B). Compared to their basal values, following apomorphine administration, PNS-CSEPs showed a decreased latency time in the group A subjects and an increased latency time in the group B subjects, respectively.

Conclusions: Our preliminary data show that aporphine seem to influence the conduction velocity of the pudendal nerve fibers.

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717 Titulo: THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAFIC PROFILE AND PERCEPTION OF HIV RISK AMONG DOMINICAN MALE SEX WORKERS

Nombres: Martha ARREDONDO (Dominican Republic) Leonardo SANCHEZ (Dominican Republic) Mark PADILLA (E.U.A.) Armando MATIZ (Colombia)

Resumen: During this research, we found out that sexual work has to do with some reasons, however, there is a reason without which the rest of them could not exist: masculine sexual work exists because there is a demand. There is complicity where demand and offer are covered. And in this relationship all social classes, both genders and all sexual preferences participate. We found two new selfdefine sexual identities. These new identities depend no only of the rol in the sexual



intercourses but also in the geographical area they develop the sexual work.

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253 Titulo: GENDER RELATIONSHIPS, SEXUALITIES AND AIDS. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE.

Martha Patricia PONCE JIMENEZ (México)

This work is product of a fieldwork reports, demonstrate how the different process of socialization (between men and women), the asymmetric relationship of power between the genus- that in our country have like maximum expression the "machismo"- their respective sexuality codes, and the absence of a gender and sociocultural perspective in the application of public policies, help to increase the risk of the people and in particular of women and young people to get HIV. In front of the biomedic sciences that counts with a important knowledge around the suffering, emphasize the necessity to increase the sociocultural research like one of the most significant instrument, between the latinoamerican countries to contribute in the prevention and the control of this epidemy.

**masao JINNO**

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487 Titulo: THE FIRST SUCCESS IN JAPAN OF PREGNANCIES WITHOUT HIV INFECTION IN HIV-NEGATIVE WOMEN ACHIEVED BY INTRACYTOPLASMIC SPERM INJECTION (ICSI) USING WASHED, HIV-FREE SPERM FROM HIV-POSITIVE MALES.

Masao JINNO 1 (Japan), Hideji HANABUSA 2 (Japan), Satoru KANEKO 3 (Japan), Shingo KATOU 4 (Japan), Ken SAKAI 1 (Japan), Kenichi KONDOU 1 (Japan), Tamotus INOUE 5 (Japan), Mitsutoshi IWASHITA 1 (Japan), Yukio NAKAMURA 1 (Japan).

In HIV-positive males, HIV-free sperm were prepared by Percoll gradient centrifugation (from 33% to 98%) and swim-up technique. Sperm were divided into two aliquots and frozen until use. One aliquot was used for confirmation of complete removal of HIV from sperm: no HIV RNA /DNA in sperm suspension was detected by ultrasensitive RT-nested PCR (minimum detection of 1 copy). Then, oocytes were retrieved from HIV-negative wives and fertilization was achieved by intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) using the other aliquot of HIV-free sperm suspension. The fertilization medium after one day culture was also analyzed by ultrasensitive RT-nested PCR, showing no HIV RNA/DNA. Embryos were replaced into the uterus 2 days after ICSI. Five couples of HIV-positive husband and HIV-negative wife were treated by ICSI using HIV-free sperm, and 3 normal ongoing pregnancies were achieved (10, 11 and 12 weeks of gestation, at present). No HIV infection was detected in these 3 women, so far.

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1109 COMMUNICATION MEDIA AND ADOLESCENCE SEXUALITY.

Matilde Maddaleno (PAHO).

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204 Titulo: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN YOUNG STUDENTS ATTENDING TWO TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED EDUCATIONAL CENTERS. VIII REGION, CHILE 2002 (ADVANCING OUTLINE)

Nombres: Authors: Matilde TORRUELLA (Chile); Yolanda CONTRERAS (Chile); Paulina HAEMMERLI (Chile); Elena HENRMQUEZ (Chile); Msnica PIREZ (Chile), Marma ZEPEDA (Chile).

Descriptive and transversal study carried out in young students in technical professional education. Purpose: Explore knowledge level and behavior related to their sexuality. Methodology: Universe: students registered in two technical and Professional education centers during 2002. Sample: Intentional sample, 5% (N1 60) (N2 40), with an anonymous questionnaire with twenty questions (closed ones), with a previous informed consent. Data analysis will be worked out with SPSS

program. Results: The age of the students considered in this study, go from 18 to 24 years old; 100% are single, same proportion both sexes; 97% claim being heterosexual; 99% has been going steady with someone; 47% over three or four times; 40% is sexually active, having had their first intercourse (73% women) between 16 and 19 years old and 50% (men) at that same age. 50% left, between 12 and 15 years old. 46% and 55% inform about taking measures to avoid pregnancy and STD, as well; 82% recognize having get some information about sexuality and 99% about STD, being in both cases the School the main source of information; 74% recognize spending time watching pornographic videos; 4% had violence and sexual abuse and only 1% recognize an STD episode, with treatment, though.

Conclusions: A very good information level in sexual and std, in young students, is acknowledged; this group shows a responsible exercise upon their sexuality, using specific protection.

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374 Titulo: Crisis Sexuality

Nombres: Matthew Lipton, MHS, ACS, RSW  
(Canada)

Sexuality comes to the attention of crisis response services. The previous statement is not found in a review of crisis response literature or in sexological literature, to date. This paper is a review of an exploratory-descriptive research study of crisis response services conducted in one of Canada's large cities which is known as being one of the most culturally diverse cities in the country.

The majority of crisis response services are available by telephone contact, at least initially. This research used the telephone as the communication entry point to survey crisis responders. The survey was conducted over a six (6) month time frame. Areas covered in the presentation include: which areas of sexuality might come to the attention of a specific crisis service approximate rate of sexuality based inquiries training of these crisis responders suggestions from crisis responders with respect to sexuality inquiries suggestions for further areas of inquiry sparked by this initial survey.

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375 Titulo: Sexological methods applied to the treatment for sexually intrusive adolescent males

Matthew Lipton, MHS, ACS, RSW (Canada)

Sexological, complimenting and/or augmenting forensic methods are being used by one of Canada's longest serving residential treatment centres for intervening in adolescent male sexually intrusive behaviours.

Most sexually intrusive adolescents in Canada become charged with a criminal sexual offense. There are some adolescents, however, who come to the attention of mental health and/or social service systems who may be treated for their sexually intrusive behaviours prior to criminal justice sanctions.

The Phoenix Program of Wood's Homes in Calgary, Alberta, Canada has taken a 'beyond forensic' approach to the residential treatment of these adolescents.

This paper will examine the application of sexological methods for this treatment paradigm.

Included in this paper will be a discussion of the variety of foundations such a paradigm has been founded on, such as: the importance of 'relationships' in all the residential treatment of the agency, using the services of an openly gay psychiatrist as a consultant for the program, integrating aboriginal (first nation, Indian) concepts of healing into a treatment milieu, use of positive acknowledgement of clients as a part of relationship building and the healing process, using self stimulation (masturbation) [in private] as an acknowledged component of the treatment process, integration of program adolescents into a specialized academic program in partnership with the local school authority with other adolescents requiring specialized programming; including the integration into community programs with the range of normative adolescents in community academic programs/schools.

**maureen LUYENS**

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656 Titulo: COUPLE THERAPY INTERVENTIONS FOR PROBLEMS WITH EXTRADYADIC AFFAIRS: A PHASIC MODEL

Maureen LUYENS (Belgium) Alfons VANSTEENWEGEN (\*) (BELGIUM)

A number of couples request therapy because of relational problems from an extradyadic affair. In treating such couples five phases of cognitive and emotional aspects of problematic affairs have been identified: (1) the start, (2) suspicion and negation, (3) explosion and impulsive reactions, (4) making choices and deadlock, (5) working through. Clients may enter therapy at very different points in these phases. Some come in full crisis, others in the deadlock phase, not being able to decide what to do. Different specific therapeutic interventions are proposed for each phase. (English and Spanish)

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328 Titulo: NEW ALTERNATIVES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE DYSPAREUNIA

Mauro FERNANDEZ (Costa Rica), Alejandra MONTIEL (Costa Rica)

This study presents a new way to assess organically the patients who have been diagnosed with psychological dyspareunia, as well as a new therapeutical option. In the period from January 31 to 1992 to November 2, 2002, 322 patients that attended the ICOSSEX were studied with the diagnosis of psychological dyspareunia. In a 94% of the cases, organic causes were found as cause factors. A surgical approach was done using a technique designed by one of the authors. The absence of dyspareunia during intercourse was considered as success criterion. In 96% of the patients the surgery was successful. 4% of the patients could be followed up, and the average recovery period was 106 days. The incidence of complications was less than 1% and all of them of a short and satisfactory solution due to the urinary infections of scar problems. 30% of the patients with a story of dyspareunia of more than one year of evolution, underwent systematic desensibilization therapy (modified Jacobson). Significance level: p less than 0.005. The investigation was carried out according to the ethical standards for sexological investigations guide drafted by William Masters

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1096 ENFOQUE DE GENERO UN PROYECTO DE DESARROLLO HUMANO LOCAL. UNA EXPERIENCIA LOCAL.

Mayda Alvarez (Cuba).

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1186 Titulo: Transsexuals care in Cuba

Mayra Rodriguez, Ofelia Bravo Fernandez, Yodalia Leyva (Cuba).

During the last twenty years a group of male and female who feel themselves transsexuals have received clinical and psychological care. This service of the National Health Service has been offered by a group of professionals selected to work on that field, who firstly were guided by the National Group of Sexual Education.

Till December 2002, over 60 persons, who had requested it, had been assisted in the country, out of which 23 has been studied and diagnosed as transsexuals by the National Commission for Transsexuals Care.

At the present moment just 21 persons are still under follow up, due to different reasons. There is one person operated, with hormonal and psychological follow up, under change of ID on section of sex error.

Also there are 13 persons who have been diagnosed with change of identity (without surgical correction), who appear on the section of TRANSSEXUALS. All this has been facilitated by the Centro Nacional de Educacion Sexual in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior.

The other 13, wait for the ID change, as part of the treatment of psychosocial adaptation and previous to surgical correction.

The comprehensive care, including biological , psychological and social aspects, is proposed to those who feel in constant conflict with their anatomical sex and their identification of psychological identity, so that they achieved their well being

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#### 1167 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

MEHMET ZIHNI SUNGUR, TURKEY

Sex therapy is far more than the simple application of specific techniques in the management of specific sexual dysfunctions. It requires a skilled therapist who can interpret behavioral, cognitive, supportive and educational elements in a treatment package in an elegant way. An individually tailored approach, rather than a standard one, that considers the individual or couple as unique should be preferred for successful intervention. Cultural and marital relationship issues must also be considered when dealing with couples. In this presentation some of the difficulties encountered at various stages of sex therapy, including the assessment stage, will be discussed and strategies will be suggested to facilitate progress in treatment when such difficulties arise.

**meiwitta BUDIHARSANA**

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636 Symposia 3: Gendered perceptions of pleasure and harmful sexual practices

Convener: Dr Meiweita Budiharasana, Ford Foundation (Indonesia) and Dr. Terry Hull, ANU (Australia)

Facilitator: Dr. Terrence Hull, ANU

Topic: Results of a multi country study on harmful practices will be shared and strategies for addressing these issues will be explored.

Panelists: Representatives from Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam

Funded by: Ford Foundation, Indonesia

#### ***Nombre***

#### ***E-mail***

**melania DOMINGUEZ**

**No Informado**

938 Titulo : Education in Health has more than enough Sexuality with Adolescents and detached Youths.

Melania Domínguez Suárez, Leidis Tortoló Moya, Jorge Armando Delgado González (CUBA)

Our investigation was carried out an educational work with a group of youths, adolescents and owners of houses understood inside these groups of ages that are detached to the study and the work and it becomes difficult the educational work with them.

With our work and the support of the FMC could be carried out a training work on thematic of sexuality and to motivate these youths to enrich its necessary knowledge in its life and to prepare it according to our social patterns inside the community.

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217 Titulo:SEXUAL CONSENT BEHAVIORS IN SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS

Nombres:Melanie BERES, Edward HEROLD, Scott MAITLAND (Canada)

Consent is a key issue in defining sexual coercion yet few researchers have analyzed sexual consent attitudes and behaviors. This issue is further confounded as to date there has been no published research examining sexual consent within same-sex relationships. The objective of this study was to identify which behaviors people use to ask for and to indicate sexual consent to their same-sex partner(s). The Same-Sex Sexual Consent Behavior Scale was developed to measure these behaviors. Data were collected using an online survey and data from 257 respondents (127 men, 130 women) were included in factor analysis and all subsequent analyses. Results show that nonverbal behaviors were used more frequently than verbal behaviors to indicate consent. There were no differences in the initiating behaviors used by men who have sex with men (MSM)

and women who have sex with women (WSW). However, when responding to initiating behavior, MSM reported using more nonverbal signals than did WSW. Finally, equal proportions of MSM and WSW reported experiencing sexual coercion.

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320 Titulo: ANDROGEN AND PSCYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

Melissa Hines (U.K.)

We investigated recalled childhood gender role behavior (toy, activity and playmate preferences), and current sexual orientation and gender identity, in males and females with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) (16 females, 9 males) and in their unaffected relatives (15 females, 10 males), all aged 18 to 45 years. All measures showed the expected sex differences. Unaffected males, compared to unaffected females, recalled more male-typical behavior in childhood, showed stronger erotic attraction to women, and identified more strongly as males. Females with CAH differed from unaffected females in recalled childhood gender role behavior and in sexual orientation, but not in gender identity, although the difference in sexual orientation appeared to be less dramatic than that in gender role behavior. Males with and without CAH did not differ in childhood gender role behavior, sexual orientation or gender identity. These results suggest that prenatal exposure of females to higher than normal levels of androgen influences human behavior, but these influences are not uniform across the range of behaviors that show sex differences. Also, although some behaviors are altered in females with CAH, core gender identity is female.

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490 Titulo: GENDER APPROACH TO RISK AND PREVENTION BEHAVIOR REGARDING TO SEXUAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV AMONG TEENAGERS (AGED 14-21), LIVING UNDER RESIDENTIAL CARE IN 3 AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF SPAIN.

Mercedes GARCÍA RUIZ (Spain), Oscar SUAREZ ÁLVAREZ (Spain), Amalia FRANCO VIDAL (Spain), Ricardo DE DIOS DEL VALLE (Spain), Jorge FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE (Spain)

Background: the aim of this study is to describe the gender differences regarding to sexual transmission of HIV among teenagers living under residential care. Identify risk and prevention behaviors to propose a prevention programme. Methods: a cross-sectional descriptive study of 3 autonomous regions with different HIV prevalence level. 501 youngsters completed a self-administered questionnaire. Variables: a) Gender, b) dependant: use of condom, c) intermediary. 1) Predisposing: attitudes, knowledge, locus of control. 2) Facilitators: type of couple; Reinforcers: guilty feelings (Green's Model). Results: The average aged was 16.1; 53.9% were males. Significant differences were found related to gender (boy-girl) in the next variables: Predisposing number of erotic areas in both (2.89 vs 3.32), number of contraceptives known (3.89 vs 4.45), risk knowledge of practices without penetration (3.19 vs 3.36), locus of control (2.21 vs 2.06), social rule (1.96 vs 1.74) to have knowledge of how to use a condom, attitude towards masturbation, behavior intention with occasional couple, to have an aptitude for proposing the use of condom with occasional partners. Facilitators: type of couple, average number of couples in the last 12 months (5.20 vs 2.93), Practices: never using a condom when practicing vaginal penetration in last 12 months (12.1% vs 25.5%) never using a condom when practicing anal penetration in last 12 months (27.8% vs 55.6%). Conclusions: The Green's Model seems to be valid as a frame for the design of a educative intervention with youngsters. Due to gender differences the prevention programme should specially bear on mind gender specific aspects in order to design an HIV programme.

Síntesis: Ponente: Mercedes GARCIA RUIZ, Ricardo DE DIOS DEL VALLE, Oscar SUAREZ ÁLVAREZ, Amalia FRANCO VIDAL, Jorge FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE.

VARIABLES RELATED TO USE OF CONDOMS IN THE VAGINAL INTERCOURSES AMONG TEENAGERS LIVING UNDER RESIDENTIAL CARE IN THREE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS IN SPAIN.

Mercedes GARCIA RUIZ (Spain), Amalia FRANCO VIDAL (Spain), Ricardo DE DIOS DEL VALLE (Spain), Oscar SUAREZ ÁLVAREZ (Spain), Jorge FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE (Spain)

Background: Objective. To describe risk behaviors regarding to sexual transmission of HIV in vaginal intercourses among teenagers (aged 14-21) living under residential care. Identify risk and prevention behavior to propose a prevention programme. Methods: a cross-sectional descriptive study of 3 autonomous regions with different prevalence level of HIV. 501 youngsters completed a self administrated questionnaire validated by the EASP, 1997. Variables: a) Sociodemographics b) Dependant: never or always using a condom in vaginal intercourses in the last 12 months . c) Intermediary; 1) predisposing: attitudes, knowledge, locus of control. 2) Facilitators: types of couple; Reinforcers: guilty feelings . Results: The average aged was 16.1; 53.9 % were males and 62.7 % were just studying. In the last year, 71.1 % had at least one vaginal intercourse. In the Logistic model , always using a condom was directly related to use of condom in the first sexual intercourse , (OR: 9.284) have no intention of maintaining risky behaviors with the habitual partner (OR: 6.912), to have an aptitude for proposing the use of condom with habitual and occasional partners (4.973 vs 4.604) and talking about prevention practices (OR: 4.139). Always using condom is inversely related to guilty feelings (OR: 0.256) and risk knowledge of practices without penetration.(OR: 0.471). In the logistic model , never use of condoms is directly related to social class (OR: 10.657) and inversely related to aptitude for proposing the use of condom with habitual and occasional partner (0.128 vs 0.351) and have no intention of maintaining risky behaviors with the habitual partner ( OR: 0.283)

Conclusions: the systematic use of condom is related to variables included in the PRECEDE model, so this is a good model for designing prevention programmes that should be developed before the first sexual intercourse.

Key words: HIV transmission, Hiv prevention and control, sexual behaviours, youth, residential care facilities.

Síntesis: Ponente: Mercedes GARCÍA RUIZ, Amalia FRANCO VIDAL, Ricardo DE DIOS DEL VALLE, Oscar SUAREZ ÁLVAREZ , Jorge FERNÁNDEZ DEL VALLE .

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491 Titulo: VARIABLES RELATED TO USE OF CONDOMS IN THE LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AMONG TEENAGERS LIVING UNDER RESIDENTIAL CARE IN THREE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS IN SPAIN.

Mercedes GARCIA RUIZ (Spain), Ricardo DE DIOS DEL VALLE (Spain) , Oscar SUAREZ ÁLVAREZ (Spain), Amalia FRANCO VIDAL (Spain), Jorge FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE (Spain)

Background: Objective, to describe risk behaviors and variables related to use of condom in the last sexual intercourse regarding to sexual transmission of HIV among teenagers (aged 14-21) living under residential care. To identify risks and prevention behavior to propose a prevention programme. . Methods: a cross-sectional descriptive study of 3 autonomous regions with different prevalence levels of HIV. 501 youngsters completed a self administrated questionnaire validated by the EASP, 1997. Variables: a)sociodemographics b) dependant: use of condom in the last sexual intercourse. c) intermediary; 1) predisposing: attitudes, knowledge, locus of control. 2) Facilitators: types of partner; Reinforcers: guilty feelings (Green Model). Results: The average aged was 16.1; 53.9 % were males, 49.9 % had penetration practices, 31.2 % of this group did not use condom, 35.9 % referred not using the condom because the sort of partner, 15.4 % because no disponibility and 11.5 % because they used another contraceptive method. In the logistic model, the use of condom is directly related to have knowledge of how to use a condom (OR: 23.755), talking about prevention practices (OR: 9.804), to have an aptitude for proposing the use of condom with habitual partner (OR: 7.718) have no intention of maintaining risky behaviors with the habitual partner (OR: 4.911), agreement on the social rule ( OR: 4.859) and the use of condom in the first sexual intercourse (OR: 4.59). Use of condoms is inversely related to social class (OR: 0.134) and studies level (OR: 0.037). Conclusions: Some variables of PRECEDE model are related to use of condom in last sexual intercourse, so it is a good model for designing prevention programmes. The reinforcer variable studied need further investigation in order to be more clearly understood due to its ambiguity .

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492 Titulo: VARIABLES RELATED TO USE OF CONDOMS IN THE VAGINAL INTERCOURSES AMONG TEENAGERS LIVING UNDER RESIDENTIAL CARE IN THREE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS IN SPAIN.

Mercedes GARCIA RUIZ (Spain), Amalia FRANCO VIDAL (Spain), Ricardo DE DIOS DEL VALLE (Spain), Oscar SUAREZ ÁLVAREZ (Spain), Jorge FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE (Spain)

Background: Objective. To describe risk behaviors regarding to sexual transmission of HIV in vaginal intercourse among teenagers (aged 14-21) living under residential care. Identify risk and prevention behavior to propose a prevention programme. Methods: a cross-sectional descriptive study of 3 autonomous regions with different prevalence level of HIV. 501 youngsters completed a self administrated questionnaire validated by the EASP, 1997. Variables: a) Sociodemographics b) Dependant: never or always using a condom in vaginal intercourse in the last 12 months . c) Intermediary; 1) predisposing: attitudes, knowledge, locus of control. 2) Facilitators: types of couple; Reinforcers: guilty feelings . Results: The average aged was 16.1; 53.9 % were males and 62.7 % were just studying. In the last year, 71.1 % had at least one vaginal intercourse. In the Logistic model , always using a condom was directly related to use of condom in the first sexual intercourse , (OR:9.284) have no intention of maintaining risky behaviors with the habitual partner (OR: 6.912), to have an aptitude for proposing the use of condom with habitual and occasional partners (4.973 vs 4.604) and talking about prevention practices (OR: 4.139). Always using condom is inversely related to guilty feelings (OR: 0.256) and risk knowledge of practices without penetration.(OR: 0.471). In the logistic model , never use of condoms is directly related to social class (OR: 10.657) and inversely related to aptitude for proposing the use of condom with habitual and occasional partner (0.128 vs 0.351) and have no intention of maintaining risky behaviors with the habitual partner ( OR: 0.283)

Conclusions: the systematic use of condom is related to variables included in the PRECEDE model, so this is a good model for designing prevention programmes that should be developed before the first sexual intercourse.

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**merida LOPEZ**

**No Informado**

942 Study of socio-psychological aspects related to the sexuality of the Elderly

Merida López Nodarse (CUBA)

This topic deals with one of the problems affecting population at national and international level. As a result of the intensification of the ageing process, it is predicted that by the year 2010, 16% of the Cuban population will be 60 years old and older. Population increase in these ages will require specific care criteria, in addition it should be considered the fact that they are persons that due to their formation, lifestyle, roles performed and other factors, will demand a more intense qualitative care in spheres such as society, health, family and others, therefore, we wonder: How do some socio-psychological aspects related to sexuality in the elderly influence a better quality of life in this population sector? A descriptive design was used and a questionnaire will be applied to investigate aspects linked to sexuality in individuals of 60 years and older, including questions about behavior and attitudes, information received and expectations. Focal groups will also be used to accomplish and deepen into aspects that are not explained in the survey.

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194 Titulo: DISCUSSING SEXUAL HEALTH ISSUES WITH OLDER PEOPLE IN PRIMARY CARE: MEDICAL AND NURSING PERSPECTIVES

Nombres: Merryn Gott (UK), Elisabeth Galena(UK), Sharron Hinchliff(UK), Helen Elford(UK).

Resumen: There is increasing evidence that sex is an important quality of life issue in later life, although the sexual health needs of older people receive low priority in research and policy. In the UK, primary care plays a crucial role in managing sexual health problems, but little is known about the barriers that may prevent medical and nursing professionals working in these settings from discussing such issues with older patients. This presentation will draw on data gathered from 22 General Practitioners (Primary Care Physicians) and 35 Practice Nurses working in Primary Care Practices throughout Sheffield, UK. These data indicate that sexual health is typically afforded low priority within the context of older people's health and significant barriers exist that inhibit discussion of such matters, particularly for GPs. These include fears of causing offence, personal

beliefs about later life sex and concerns about drug compliance. Practice nurses were more confident about discussing sexual issues with older patients and may be better placed to fulfil this role within primary care. However, the focus of their work was with female sexual health issues which has implications for men's access to sexual health care. Also, practical considerations of time constraints, workload, ability to prescribe/refer and lack of appropriate training would need to be addressed if nurses were to take the lead in this area.

**michael DEUTSCH**

**No Informado**

400 Titulo: EVALUATION OF VULVAR VESTIBULITIS SEVERITY BY DIFFERENT PAIN TEST MODALITIES

Michael Deutsch, Lior Lowenstein, Michael Friedman, Ilan Gruenwald, Elliot Sprecher, David Yarnitsky, Yoram Vardi

Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, Technion, And Rambam Medical Center, Haifa, Israel

Introduction: Vulvar Vestibulitis Syndrome (VVS) is a common cause of dyspareunia in pre-menopausal women. To date, there is no available diagnostic modality for the evaluation its severity. The aims of our study were to evaluate several pain threshold tests as diagnostic tools for VVS patients compared to healthy subjects and to determine the severity of the condition. Methods: Vestibulitis was clinically diagnosed in 35 patients. Severe vestibulitis (18) moderate vestibulitis (17) were studied. 21 healthy volunteers were included as control. All participants underwent 3 different Pain Threshold Tests at the posterior forchette by the Von Frey filaments, by a pressure device, and by a novel diagnostic tool- the thermal sensory pain test. The latter uses a new specially- designed vestibular thermal sensory probe. Limits for thermal pain threshold, pressure and Von Frey painful stimulation were determined. Comparison between the tests was performed to identify the most effective and best quantitative diagnostic tool. Results: All tests yielded significant differences between the groups. The thermal pain test threshold was a new parameter, which demonstrated considerable differences from the other two tests in the high correlation between the severity of the vestibulitis and its diagnostic quantification. Conclusion: Direct pressure by gram weight is the best predictive test, followed by thermal threshold pain tests, and Von Frey represent useful tools for diagnosing and characterizing VVS.

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257 DEVELOPMENTAL PATHS TO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Michael LEWIS (USA) and Suzanne MILLER (USA)

There is almost no information pertaining to the developmental paths to sexual intercourse. A longitudinal study followed 100 children (50 boys and 50 girls) from 3 months to 18 years where information in regard to whether the children had had sexual intercourse was obtained. For both girls and boys, the more opposite sex friends through infancy and childhood the more likely the girls were to have had sexual intercourse by 18 years. Similar findings were found for boys with the addition that boys who played with female sex role toys in the first 2 years were more likely to have had sexual intercourse.

**michael e METZ**

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058 UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING THE RELATIONSHIP CONFLICT FEATURE OF COUPLES WITH SEX DYSFUNCTION"

Presenter: Michael E. Metz, Ph.D., St. Paul, MN, USA

Presentation modality: oral presentation (15-20 minutes) or workshop (1.5 hours)

Title of Presentation: "Understanding and Treating the Relationship Conflict Feature of Couples with Sex Dysfunction "

Topic: couple sexuality - clinical sexology

Presentation Language: English

Abstract:

Relationship conflict has long been thought to cause, maintain, and influence the therapeutic outcome of sexual problems in the absence of a physical cause – but how does this happen? This presentation will (1) summarize some of the basic empirical findings of studies of conflict patterns in relationships and its role in sex dysfunction, (2) consider the dynamics or interactive paths between relationship conflict and sexual functioning; (3) describe the “Five Features of Conflict” model for assessing relationship conflict as a feature of sexual dysfunction, and (4) present a brief case example of how to understand, evaluate, and treat the common relationship conflict feature of a couple experiencing sexual dysfunction. Relationship conflict patterns warrant systematic attention in evaluating and treating sexual problems.

Brief curriculum and publications:

Michael Metz is a psychologist, and marital and sex therapist, Meta Associates, St. Paul, MN, and adjunct faculty, Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, who has more than 20 years experience as a clinician treating sexual problems of individuals and couples. He has presented numerous professional presentations nationally and internationally; and has published more than 40 professional articles on marital & sexual therapy; sexual dysfunction; sexual medicine; the role of couple conflict styles in sexual problems; mid-life aging and sexuality; and relationship intimacy. His latest publication is: Metz, & Epstein, (2002). The Role of Relationship Conflict in Sexual Dysfunction. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy*, 28: 139-164. He is a past officer, Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality (SSSS), and a clinical member of the Society for Sex Therapy and Research (SSTAR). He serves as a consultant for the World Psychiatric Association's (WPA) Sexual Health Education Program (SHEP) document on the “Comprehensive Treatment and Health Promotion of Persons with Sexual Disorders.”

Key works: couple therapy; marital & sex therapy

Equipment requirements: Microsoft PowerPoint computer projection.

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033 Titulo : A CENTURY OF SEX

Michael Earl Perry (USA)

Sexual content has been present in film since the earliest motion pictures. This video presentation traces sex through the earliest kinescopes and turn-of-the-century films rights up through modern day explicit sexual enrichment, sex education videos. This program contains rare sex scenes from films over 100 years old and exclusive footage produced by Kinsey--the first ever depictions of human sexual activity filmed for scientific purposes. See the early works of Masters and Johnson, Hartman and Fithian and Laird Sutton, the inventor of the modern-day

**michael joseph MCGEE**

**mike.mcgee@ppfa.org**

239 Titulo: PROMOTING HEALTHY SEXUALITY &#8211; DEFINING TERMS AND TAKING ACTION

MICHAEL MCGEE (UNITED STATES)

Professionals in the field of sexology have a variety of disciplines, areas of interest, and approaches to sexuality that can make it difficult to achieve consensus for what is meant by &#8220;healthy sexuality.&#8221; There are few interdisciplinary sessions at meetings of sexologists where professionals and students can engage in how they can further their work. Former U.S. Surgeon General, Dr. David Satcher, called for a mature and respectful conversation about sexuality in his “Call to Action to Promote Sexual Health and Responsible Sexual Behavior.” In response, this workshop provides a powerful tool for developing a

collectivemodel for promoting holistic healthy sexuality. Organizations invested in promoting sexual health (Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, American Association of Sexuality Educators, Counselors and Therapists, > Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S., Planned Parenthood, and over 20 others) have agreed to participate in implementing a Vision for 2025 goal to ensure that sexuality is understood as an essential lifelong aspect of being human, and that it is celebrated with respect, openness and mutuality. Referencing popular media and public policy in the U.S., this workshop will develop a shared understanding of the goal, and increase the comfort, confidence, and competence of professionals in the field promote it, regardless of their discipline or areas of interest. GOALS: 1) Professionals will understand the vision of sexuality as an essential lifelong aspect of being human, and that it should be celebrated with respect, openness, and mutuality. ) Professionals will promote this vision of healthy sexuality in their work.

**michail YAGUBOV**

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418 Titulo: Forecast an therapy and degree of gravity of sexual pathology

Michail Yagubov (Russia)

In medical practical person by the leading criterion of purpose and forecast an therapy is a determination degrees of gravity of clinical picture of one or another disease. Such delimitation difficult to conduct in the clinic of sexual frustrations, since sexual function is realized by complex psychosomatic processes and sexual breaking most often are a manifestation of one or another disease. In spite of the difficulty of such problem by us undertaken attempts to its realization. In the study, in which enter 240 sick male flaps at an age 25-70 years on the grounds of particularities of clinical picture and results of paraclinical methods of examination and psychological strategy Rorschach are chosen 3 degrees of gravity - light, moderate and ed. With provision for this forecast efficiency an therapy. Tinned data confirm presence to direct correlations between the degree of gravity a sexual pathology and result an therapy. A perspective continuation of studies consider In this connection in this direction.

**michel MEIGNANT**

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177 Titulo Symposia "Erotism, love and tenderness". Directed by Leonardo Romero (Colombia)  
Nombres: Docteur Michel MEIGNANT (France)

Love is more important than sex..."Amourologie" is a methode to develop the capacity to love and to be loved. The way used is to pass by tenderness.

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178 Titulo: AMOUROLOGIE PRINCIPLES

Nombres: Docteur Michel MEIGNANT (France)

"Amourologie" is a methode that can be summed in one single word: HOPE. It is a "multifactorial" methode. Its basic principles spring from psychoanalysis, Humanistic Psychology, sexology and psychocorporal -therapy. We use films of sexology and of "amourologie". The continuous group do exit since 1975. Reception and work of the "seniors" is a great chance for the beginners. "Therapisants" commit themselves to never meet outside the group. In the group nothing will happen between them sexually or genitally. Groups are a place of therapy and not a place of life. The most difficult sometimes is not to know how to express oneself, but to learn to listen others.

**miguel angel MARTINEZ**

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1175 Titulo: CONVERSATION JOURNALS ABOUT AFFECTIVITY AND SEXUALITY

Miguel Martinez Caballero (Mexico)

The education of the human sexuality in our country did not appear until a few years ago, a taboo, a theme that was poorly talked in the interior of the families, openly of course. Worse, yet a situation was shown in the educative institutions where it is supposed to orient and educate children and young people in the more important aspects of life. Of course sex was never a a theme that could capture such importance as for being included in the free text books.

It was not until a little more than twelve years that this started to change; at least officially. The answer never made itself to be waited, some numerous groups of family parents of the most reserved sector reacted opposing to the inclusion of the basic sexual education in the text books. Symptom, without a doubt, of the huge necessity of opening the theme and the information in a massive and public way.

Everybody is aware of the importance that the media of communication have as a way of massive expression, as creator and destructor of myths, with an enormous capability of convener and also a great capacity of penetration in a society.

It was then that the media of communication assumed their responsibility in this matter. They included in their schedule of television, spaces dedicated to sexuality from different points of view and using different kinds of formats.

Today the radio and the television play, as for today, a very important role as formers of opinion and in the sexual aspect not only informers but also educators.

We break taboos thanks to the information given about the couple roles, about the constitution of the own genital apparatus, of its functions, development and behavior, about the birth control methods, about the risks of sexual health, about the sexually transmitted diseases, and particularly about AIDS or HIV, about the different stages and sexual stadiums that a person can be involved, etcetera. Generating with it the possibility of a change in our society in relationship with sex, with more responsibility, plenitude and joy. From there the enormous importance of the human sexuality programs in the media of communication.

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1091 EL DESARROLLO DE LA AUTOSEXUALIDAD.

Milton Diamond (USA).

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**mingyu DENG**

**No Informado**

010 A CLINICAL RESEARCH TO INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF PATIENTS  
with Psychogenic Erectile Dysfunction

Mingyu Deng, M.D. Peter Yun, Ph.D. Fan Li, Ph.D  
International Association of Chinese Medical Specialists & Psychologists, USA

Objective: Study to influential factors of psychogenic erectile dysfunction, provide to foundation for make sex therapy scheme.

Methods: the influential factors of psychogenic erectile dysfunction were researched clinically among 150 cases

(70 psychogenic erectile dysfunction patients and 80 normal control objects). The erectile dysfunction rating scale (EDRS), Bem sex role inventory (BSR1), and State -trait anxiety inventory (STAI).

Results: This assessment showed that the present data provided support for the latest-past time pathogeny theory about sexual function dysfunction and confirmed that the most important factors impacting psychogenic erectile dysfunction rested with directness pathogeny.

Conclusions: Higher anxiety influenced patients self-evaluation and reply reaction, sexual performance anxiety, poorer sex role identification and worst communication techniques were the main influential factors of psychogenic erectile dysfunction.

Key words: Psychogenic erectile dysfunction. Influential factors. Sexual performance anxiety

**mingyu DENG**

**No Informado**

035 Assessment of the Legal Liability for Psychosexual Disorder

Mingyu Deng, International Chinese Sexology Journal, USA  
Jianming Li, Jianxun Duan, Health Psychology Journal, China

**Objective** The purpose of this article to approach a problem of legal liability for the patients with sexual and gender identity disorder.

**Methods** 7 patients (N = 931) who met DSM- IV criteria for sexual and gender identity disorder (one of sexual masochism,

one' of fetishism, one of frotteuris. Three of pedophilia and one of gender identity disorder) were submitted to forensic psychiatric assessment and analyzed their ability in charge.

**Results** I found that 4 of them should be in charge of all liability of low; 2 patients should be in charge of partial liability of low. **Conclusions** I believe that their problems were not solved completely punishing by law. The general treatment and management, such as psychotherapy, should carry them out,

**Key words** Psychosexual disorders. Liability

**miranda BREIT**

**No Informado**

057 Titulo: Mental Disorder and Internet Sexual Addition.

Nombres: Miranda BREIT (USA)

**Resumen:** The internet has had a dramatic and positive effect on the way everyday personal and work lives are conducted. It is a powerful, often efficient tool for accessing information and resources, facilitating communication, and, in short, interconnecting the world. On the negative side, the unlimited access to pornography, sex, and partners has been blamed for the rapid growth in sex/ relationship addictions. This internet phenomenon has been referred to as the new crack, cocaine addiction of the 21st century (Cooper), and will be included as a new diagnosis in the revised Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. In this workshop, participants will learn about this phenomenon and how to recognize it. The workshop will cover: 1) definitions of the disorder; 2) factors which fuel the disorder; 3) incidence; 4) warning signs; 5) effects on significant others; 6) psychological theory and dynamics; 7) and current treatment approaches.

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647 Titulo: THE IMPACT OF SEPARATION AND DIVORCE

This presentation deals with the different ways of handling the emotional impact that suffer the spouses, the children, the family and the social surroundings, as a result of a loving break-up. The pioneering research done by Wallerstein and Kelly on the consequences of separation showed that, after the 18 months that lasted their study, the great majority of the spouses and its families continued in crisis, and in many cases the problems of communication went worse. Later studies have confirmed that the resulting crisis which comes after separation can be considered like a vertical crisis (Theory of the crises, Slaikeu, 1984), and is not easy to achieve stability afterwards. Most of the investigations consider that a period of two years is enough to restore emotional balance and to develop a new and satisfactory life afterwards.

Why do we need so much time to overcome a divorce crisis? Why does it affect us so deeply, when for the majority of couples with crisis divorce represents an answer to their conflicts? Although it is certain that divorce means relief, relatively few couples escape the negative effects caused by it, as much as if divorce comes after a long period of disputes as if it comes after a long period of indifferent silent. Most times divorce means pain, no matter the length of the previous life in common, although break-ups of short-lived couples tend to be less distressing and it is easier for them to recover and to become single again.

Generally, divorce is difficult for both the "leaver" and the "left". Its consequences and the emotional impact that it implies are responsible for the long-lasting period of recovery. On the one hand, breaking-up means a great deal of losses: emotional, changes in routine, finances, common friends, social status, the lost of the family home, free access to the children... On the other hand, it entails new expectations and new possibilities, mixed with great instability and emotional lability, where sadness, grief, melancholy, and nostalgia, co-exists with feelings of rage, wrath, and desires of revenge towards the ex-couple.

The crisis after break-ups requires more adjustments and reorganization than other vital stressing



events. The challenges that the new single person faces, such as obtaining the emotional disengagement from the ex-couple, establishing a new relation with the children, creating a new social environment, readapting to life as a single person, finding a new couple... all these mean a very complex work and require multiple learning.

To recover emotional stability and balance after divorcing is not dependent on the levels of stress and the problems one might be going through, but on how the stress can be handled and the way these problems can be solved in order to re-establish a new successful life.

In this sense, it is essential for clinical therapists to design specific programs that will allow the patient to acquire the necessary skills and resources in order to overcome a breaking-up experience and to diminish the length and the intensity of its subsequent emotional impact.

Separation, emotional impact, the "leaver" and the "left", emotional disengaging, social, communication and negotiation skills

**mireya TRUEBA**

**No Informado**

692 ATTITUDES REGARDING SEXUALITY IN MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MEXICO

Mireya TRUEBA VALDÉS (México)

Abstract

Recognizing the importance for an integral attention of health of adequate knowledge and attitudes regarding sexuality, this study was done in order to evaluate such aspects in a population of medical students of the Autonomous University of the State of Mexico. A questionnaire was designed and validated for Mexico, inspired in Harolds Liefa SKAT and the spanish version prepared by the late Heli Alzate from Colombia.

The results show the need to include in the medical curricula the subject of sexuality but not only at a cognitive level, but also including emotional and attitudinal aspects.

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**No Informado**

945 Titulo : Gender perspective in the classroom environment.

Miriam Rodríguez Ojeda (Cuba)

The research is an approach to the problem of sexuality education and basically, education of gender roles in girls and boys from third grade in elementary school.

The classroom is one of the main environments where teaching and learning process are carried out and is not free from the influences of the professors in developing the gender perspective.

As a result it was proved that, from a group of 96 students (56 girls y 40 boys) and 6 teachers (5 female and 1 male), sexist manifestations take place in the classroom scenery; for example: encouraging more girls than boys to participate; teachers using a stronger tone when they address boys, and a milder one when they address girls. It was also proved that there is a poor use of inter-gender relations in pair work and group work, having a sexist language use in the leadership of teachers in the teaching learning process, which hinders the positive development of inter-gender relationships.

The methodological proposal offers the elaboration of teaching-learning situations in the classroom framework, which may promote the development of gender perspective based on equity and taking into account as basic requirements: flexibility, systematic action and participation, therefore promoting a better atmosphere in human relationships.

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1095 ADOLESCENCIA, SEXUALIDAD Y ENFERMEDADES ENDOCRINAS.

Mirtha Prieto (Cuba).

**misael GONZALEZ**

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946 Titulo : Maternal and Perinatal Morbimortality of the adolescent pregnancy in Hospital "Ernesto Guevara" The Tunas.

Misael González González

Taking into account the high incidence of pregnancy during adolescence in our territory , an analytic study of cases and controls was carried out with the objective to determine the maternity morbimortality and perinatal of the primigesta in their lives during the first three months of the year 2002 . For this research, information was taken from the controls of the delivery room, clinical charts of the patient and also the ones from the new borns. The procedure was done in an automatized way as well as the percent method. The principal results showed that the most frequent ages in the adolescents were those between 15 and 19 years. The principal complications during pregnancy were the threat of delivering before the right time , anemia and hypertensive gestational diseases; the most frequently way of birth was the induction. The principal complication during labor were meconium alteration of the CTG or fetal found and active fetal suffering, the teenagers ( between 12 and 14 years) in the final stage were the ones who delivered the greatest number of low weight new born and among them the increasing of low apgar

**Nombre**

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**misleidis DE LA ROSA**

**No Informado**

899 titulo : PROMOTERS FORMATION

Misleidis DE LA ROSA LOPEZ (Cuba).

Successful strategy in order to prevent AIDS in communities

They mainly subject: Promoting acknowledges, aptitudes and healthy sexual Practices which permit an self-assessment more adequate on risk of infection With HIV / AIDS. Subjects were chosen and trained in order to work as health `s promoters stimulate the creative potentials of them for permitting their work in the community . 10 persons with 9th grade on scholarship from several occupations. This program had 7 sections of work including different topics of instruction. A pre- training questionnaire took place at the initial period and at the end of the program. The methodology used was participative among the basic finding a manual or compendium was elaborated with actual basic information for promoters such as 2 reprints about AIDS- adolescence and sex.

An educative program was finished for formation of promoters in the scholarship sector considering this strategy useful in order to prevent AIDS in our communities. The trained personal work voluntarily on different modalities of prevention that take place in the province of Cienfuegos.

**monica VARELA**

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520 THE DISCOMFORT IN THE EXPRESSION OF SEXUALITY: THE DYSFUNCTION AND ALTERATIONS TO THE PROBLEMATIC SEXUAL  
EL MALESTAR EN LA EXPRESIÓN DE LA SEXUALIDAD: DE LAS DISFUNCIONES Y ALTERACIONES A LAS PROBLEMÁTICAS SEXUALES

Nombres: Mónica VARELA MORENO (Chile), Autora  
Mónica VARELA MORENO (Chile), Facilitadora

Resumen: The formation of therapeutics sexual habitually has concentrated its efforts in the deepening of what has come to call dysfunctions and sexual alterations, leaving out of the discussion those expressions of the sexuality that, although are likewise uncomfortable, exceed the space defined by the sexual answer. With it, under the purpose to permit (in theory) efficient interventions, has surrounded the possible environments of action and assigned the sexual discomfort to categories that can be clearly discernible. However you complain them that, in multiple occasions, the individual situated in a therapeutic context express, pay attention omitted of these distinctions and more well approach steps gigantic to the not definitions of which to seem to be spokesman. Under this reading, the invitation is to expand our looks toward visions and versions that include a diversity of discomforts that they can be designated of sexual, as can be those that relate to the own body or the relation that each one has with its sexuality, until the differences in the frequency that is desired (man) to have for the sexual encounter. Thus, under a methodology active participative, the objective of this Workshop is to incorporate, since the personal experience,

an inclusive vision of the diversity of problematic sexual that can be found in the clinical task, together with developing tactical and strategies innovators for its resolution.

La formación de terapeutas sexuales habitualmente ha concentrado sus esfuerzos en la profundización de lo que se ha venido a llamar disfunciones y alteraciones sexuales, dejando fuera de la discusión aquellas expresiones de la sexualidad que, aunque son igualmente incómodas, superan el espacio definido por la respuesta sexual.

Con ello, bajo la intencionalidad de permitir (en teoría) intervenciones eficaces, se ha cercado los ámbitos de acción posibles y asignado el malestar sexual a categorías que puedan ser claramente discernibles. Sin embargo las quejas que, en múltiples ocasiones, las y los sujetos situados en un contexto terapéutico expresan, hacen caso omiso de estas distinciones y más bien se aproximan a pasos agigantados a las indefiniciones de las cuales parecieran ser portavoz.

Bajo esta lectura, la invitación es a ampliar nuestras miradas hacia visiones/versiones que incluyan una diversidad de malestares significados como sexuados o sexuales, como pueden ser aquellos que se relacionan con el propio cuerpo o la relación que cada uno (man)tiene con su sexualidad, hasta las diferencias en la frecuencia que se desea (man)tener para el encuentro sexual.

Así, bajo una metodología activo-participativa, el objetivo de este Taller es incorporar, desde la experiencia personal, una visión inclusiva de la diversidad de problemáticas sexuales que pueden encontrarse en el quehacer clínico, junto con desarrollar tácticas y estrategias innovadoras para su resolución.

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521 EDUCATION IN SEXUALITY FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: THE (NOVEL) EXPERIENCE OF THE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF VALPARAÍSO

EDUCACIÓN EN SEXUALIDAD PARA ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS:  
LA (NOVEDOSA) EXPERIENCIA DE LA ESCUELA DE PSICOLOGÍA  
DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE VALPARAÍSO

Nombres: Mónica VARELA MORENO (Chile), Autora  
Mónica VARELA MORENO (Chile), Ponente

Resumen: By first time, to twelve years of its creation, this School permits the incorporation of an Elective Course focused directly to the Human Sexuality and that, besides to go around upon a marginal theme in the university academy, unfolds with a methodology private for the context in which is inserted. If to undertake this theme never has been easy, the difficulties itself exponential when is a matter of educating in university contexts. First, due to the little experience that to the less in Chile has in the matter. Second, since the existing orientation theoretical methodology to carry out education in sexuality have been developed in to the job with secondary and primary education. Third, since what is known regarding be should carry out this type of education escapes the traditional models of the Schoolmaster University. Incorporating the perspective of gender and basing on pedagogical models that insistence the significant and experiential learning, the first objective of this Course was the rescue of the students experience in relation to its sexuality, for since there to build collectively the knowledge. In this way, the theoretical thing himself connected in the personal thing and since there was projected toward the professional exercise; under the logic to learn doing and utilizing a methodology active participative worked the theoretical aspects and the attitudinal development next to an social education intervention. After applied a guideline of evaluation, the results were: increase of the tolerance to the sexual diversity of expressions, decrease of the prejudices and taboo that each students had around its own sexuality, comprehensive incorporation of basic concepts in the matter, knowledge of techniques and didactics to work these themes and, what is not smaller for an Elective Course, 79% of aid average.

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522 SPEAKING OF SEX IN THE BATH

Nombres: Mónica VARELA MORENO &#8211; Gloria FUENTEALBA DEL VALLE (Chile), Autoras  
Mónica VARELA MORENO (Chile), Expositora

Resumen: Description: Pedagogical project of innovation that consisted the weekly construction of 12 panel&#8217;s located in each public baths of the School of Psychology, University of Valparaíso, in the framework of an Elective Course carried out during the second semester of

2002, called Workshop of Education in Sexuality.

Fundamentals: The need, always present, to educate in sexuality to the youthful population it doesn't take a new justification, while the gaudy thing results to have utilized the baths for this purpose. First, by being a space that offered the privacy and sufficient intimacy to begin to reveal a still hidden theme in our country. Second, by assuring the assembly and necessary plurality for impacted to the totality of the student's community. Third, by the segregation already existing that facilitated the differential exposition of the contents and at the same time stimulated that these they will be incorporated in the conversations maintained by subjects that they share a same generic sexual category.

Objective: Generate to the interior of the School of Psychology a space of sensibility and information around diverse thematic related to the human sexuality in general and the youthful sexuality in individual, as a strategy of promotion of the health reproductive and sexual.

Methodology: Each week a distinct couple of students the Workshop was responsible for building for women and men both the panel are corresponding one. The students create its own iconic and graphic form to present the contents with in the only requirement to respond to three spaces predefined: present time, information and opinion.

Results: After to take a survey evaluation to a sample of the students, to participating of the Workshop and to group of schoolmaster was concluded that achieving the objective for which they were designed. Besides all they permitted to install the thematic of the sexuality in the routine conversations of the students so much to the interior of the School as in their daily spaces of action (family, friends and partner). Today including the interest has raised themselves and the explicit demand by continuing deepening through diverse strategies of education in sexuality.

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1124 Sexuality in Judaism

Moshe Mock

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006 MASTURBATION, A TABOO AND CAUSE OF DIFFERENT SEXUAL DYSFUCTION IN CONSERVATIVE MUSLIM SOCIETY LIKE PAKISTAN

Dr. FAROOQ NASIM BHATTI

**OBJECTIVES**

This study is to find the effect of masturbation on different sexual dysfunction in conservative Muslim society where masturbation is a taboo and religiously prohibited.

**INTRODUCTION**

Masturbation is a taboo and prohibited by Islam. There is wrong information in society by quakes and hakims (Unani medical practitioners) that masturbation destroyed the sexual health and weakens the muscles of penis. Due to this, masturbation is the most important cause (as perceived by patients) of different sexual dysfunctions in conservative Muslim society like Pakistan.

**MATERIAL & METHODS**

960 Patients of sexual dysfunction were treated at Nasim Fertility Center Lahore Islam Abad and Faisal Abad, Pakistan in last one year. Diagnostic work up included detail history and investigations.

The patients suffering from early ejaculation, impotence and Dhant or Jaryan were 52%, 33% and 10% respectively.

54% of patients of early ejaculation attributed the dysfunction to excessive masturbation, 58% of the impotence patients describe cause the dysfunction of excessive masturbation and 84% of Dhant or Jaryan patients were also the victims of excessive masturbation.

**CONCLUSION**

Guilt feeling of masturbation due to Islamic restrictions and wrong information that masturbation destroys the sexual health and muscles of penis, leads to sexual neurosis and is underlying major cause of most common sexual dysfunction (Early ejaculation, Impotence, Dhant or Jaryan) in conservative Muslim society like Pakistan.

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**007 A NEW COMPREHENSIVE ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT FOR NONCONSUMATED MARRIAGE**

**Dr. FAROOQ NASIM BHATTI R**

**INTRODUCTION**

Nonconsummated marriage is very common in societies where sex and sex education is a taboo due to sociocultural factors. Male factor was the cause in 100% of the cases and female disorder along with male disorder was present in 60% cases mostly caused by impossibility of penile vaginal penetration for a long period. With the involvement of both the partners in my new comprehensive treatment method 100% success can be achieved.

**OBJECTIVES**

To introduce a new treatment model by combining sex therapy and pharmacotherapy in nonconsummated marriage, that is short best accepted by patient and time saving.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

430 patients of nonconsummated marriage were treated attended Nasim fertility center Lahore/IslamAbad&Faisal abad during 1999 and 2002 .60%, of the males complained of having less erection to penetrate vagina and ejaculated outside vagina. 24% complained of having good erection and it failed on attempting vaginal penetration and 16 % of patients had no erection on going to wife. Vaginismus was present in 78% females and dysparunia in 22% cases with sexual dysfunction.

In my new comprehensive treatment sexual intercourse was sure in 10 days after two sessions of sex therapy and administration of pharmacological agents to balance autonomic nervous system, necessary for normal erection and sexual activity in males. Vaginal desensitization is achieved by encouraging the male to penetrate vagina with fingers and in severe cases in clinic vaginal dilatation and hymenectomy was done. Sex education and teaching easy sexual intercourse position and finally encouraging the couple for sexual intercourse by using intracavernous injection or vacuumed therapy device. The treatment was continued for 8 weeks with weakly sessions and pharmacothertapy to remove associated anxiety and depression with the restoration of normal sexual activity and marriage life.

**RESULTS**

100 successes were achieved with restoration of normal sexual activity for long time. The advantage of me New Comprehensive Treatment is short span of treatment, full reward to patients as compared to traditional sex dual therapies.

**CONCLUSION**

Nonconsummated marriage being a clinical entity and for it its proper treatment, my active and brief new comprehensive treatment approach is best accepted by couples as compared by traditional sex therapy techniques

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**008 A NEW COMPREHENSIVE ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IN TREATING PREMATURE EJACULATION IN CONSERVATIVE MUSLIM SOCIETY LIKE PAKISTAN**

**Dr. FAROOQ NASIM BHATTI**

**OBJECTIVES**

To find the new comprehensive alternative treatment of premature ejaculation in conservative

Muslim society like Pakistan where it is the most common sexual problem.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Premature ejaculation is most common sexual dysfunction in conservative Muslim society living in pro-western social setup like Pakistan where it is cognized as surat-i-anzal. 630 patients of early ejaculation were treated at Nasim fertility center Lahore, Faisal Abad and Islam Abad during last one year. Diagnostic work included detailed history and basic lab tests; Age was between 25- 35. On detailed history patients attributed the dysfunction to excessive masturbation 35% and to excessive intercourse with girls and sodomy including masturbation 65%. All the sexual activities were thought great sin and immoral religiously and were performed in great hurry and worry. This led to sexual neurosis and early ejaculation.

The cause of this most common sexual dysfunction in conservative Muslim society are, sexual frustration due to late marriage, sexual stimulation in pro western social setup where Islamic norms on sexual behavior are not observed, extramarital sexual activity and even masturbation is performed in great haste and worry and guilt feeling is always there due to Islamic inhibition of such activities this leads to sexual neurosis putting the reflexes to hasty ejaculation resulting in premature ejaculation.

Behavioral sex therapy approaches were not accepted due to association of depression and anxiety to the varying extend, low education wrong education by quacks that it is a serious disease to be treated by costly medicines, quick response was desired and over half of the patients had married few days to few weeks back and there was fear of divorce from the wife. In my new comprehensive alternative approach after full assent on the first visit the combined treatment option by using medicines and different ejaculation controlling techniques were used for 8 weeks. Medicines were then tapered off and patient was advised to maintain control on ejaculation by regular increased sexual activity and by the techniques as advised. I have used this technique on 440 patients during last one year at my Nasim fertility center Pakistan with excellent results.

#### CONCLUSION

The new alternative treatment is most effective and rapid solution to the premature ejaculation problem in conservative Muslim society like Pakistan. This is also the treatment of choice for premature ejaculation.

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#### 513 A PRACTICAL APROACH IN THE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION PATIENT

FAROOQ NASIM BHATTI  
M.B.B.S. (Nishter),

#### INTRODUCTION

The patient of sexual dysfunction is evaluated to find the etiology, to determine the variety of therapies suitable for the patient.

A detailed sexual history and relevant medical history and medical examination will establish the diagnosis in majority of patients and minimal need for basic lab tests, As complete blood count urine analysis, fasting blood sugar, serum testosterone and probating level. Intensive investigation will be needed only in few cases

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

960 patients of sexual dysfunction were evaluated and treated at Nasim fertility center during one year at Lahore, Islam Abad and Faisal Abad. Age was between 20-60 years with 85 % of my patients between 20-40 years of age.

To find the etiology and treatment most suitable, detailed history of sexual dysfunction, Social issues, relevant medical history and through physical examination and basic lab investigation were done

#### RESULTS

In about 95 % cases etiology of the sexual dysfunction was established and appropriate treatment by combining sex therapy Councilling and drug to balance the autonomic system advised as will be discussed.

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148 Testosterone is the only choice for treatment of SCLERODERMA

Mustafa Jaber (Jordan)

Astonishing entirely curative treatment for SCLERODERMA through using testosterone H. and other adjuvant drugs where attempted.

In four trials percentage of success was almost 100% these trials where carried out in my clinic on both sexes &.

Drugs used were out of the traditional treatment of that very disease. Testosterone H. when conjugated with those drugs gave incredible anti-fibrotic effect.

N/B.

Details are available and will follow later on.

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149 New method of circumcision

Mustafa Jaber (Jordan)

Circumcision is an essential tradition in the whole Islamic world and even it is applied on other religions e.g. Christians specially in Arab nation as a cleanliness procedure.

Methods of circumcision are numerous but this is very distinguished one, for its safety (no bleeding at time nor later on), simplicity (only three small artery forceps and a cautery), painless (due to local anesthesia) and no complications on future.

In addition it is very cheap. I did circumcision for at least thirty six thousand people in my private clinic through the previous 25 years.

N/B.

Video tape of the full procedures will be provided later on.

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288 THE QUALITY OF SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL LIFE DURING MATURE AGE: A PROPOSAL FOR AN EVALUATION

Nada STARCEVIC (Italy)

An interdisciplinary research of menopause effected at USSL35 (Menopause Centre at Abbiategrosso Hospital (Milano)). Evaluation and prevention of physical and psychological risk in problematic and difficult relationship of the couple. The study involved approximately 300 women of pre-mnopause as well as menopause age. It was conduced by method of a semi-structured interview throug a specific psychological investigation questionnaire. Aim of this study was an evaluation of the emotional quality of the couple as well as the gratification of sexual pulsations as related to the global well-being of the individual. In synthesis, it can be deduced from the exiting data that individuals who are in good health generally have a good degree of satisfaction of their emotional and sexual desire.

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1045 Titulo: SEXUAL DIFFICULTIES IN LESBIANS PRESENTING TO A SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICE  
Nombres: Naomi ADAMS (UK), Jenny PETRAK (UK), Celia SKINNER (UK)

Objective: To examine the type and frequency of sexual difficulties in lesbians presenting to a dedicated lesbian sexual health service.

Design: Self-report questionnaires, including an adaptation of the Golombok Russ Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction and the HADS, administered to 45 women in established relationships.

Results: The mean age of respondents was 32 years (23-56), average length of current relationship was 9 months (1-108). Low rates of clinical depression (2%) and anxiety (22%) were found. Reported sexual satisfaction was high, with 82% of participants reporting that they were either "very" or "extremely" satisfied with their sexual relationships. However, we found evidence for a range of sexual difficulties within the sample, with the highest rates of reported difficulties for "infrequency" (21.9%) and "vaginismus" (15.5%). Results are discussed in relation to current theories of lesbian sexual functioning and recommendations for service provision.

Conclusion: This pilot study demonstrates high rates of sexual satisfaction amongst lesbians in established relationships. Further research is needed to quantify rates in community samples.

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065 Some results of research : Training with 2 female Sex Therapy Practitioners as an Intensive Concept of Psychotherapy of Sexual Problems  
Dr.Natalie Lurina,Dr.Karl Stifter  
Russia,Austria  
III World Congress for Psychotherapy, Vienna 14-18 July 2002

This project is running 4 years quiet successfully.

First time sex surrogate therapy was introduced in 1970 as an effective therapeutic modality by Masters & Johnson. But until today, the use of surrogates remains a matter of controversy, not only regarding clinical, but also ethical and legal implications. Till now just few in-depth research has been conducted on this method of treatment, and still we have a lack of knowledge leads to prejudice.

In a long term, international study a model is tested, which in prestudies has been proven a promising complement to the therapy of psychogenic sexual dysfunctions.

Two helpers of the therapist stay and work together with the client in an apartment for one week in an easy and comfortable atmosphere. These women have academic psychological educational backgrounds. Compared to the customary pair constellation, we have now seen that this triad setting has decisive advantages:

?The realization and the double form of caring especially strengthens the self-confidence.

?Social deficits can be corrected more easily and skills can be taught in a more generalizing way.

?The traditional dyadic seriousness is eased.

?The enhanced playful atmosphere makes the exercises more effective.

?Fear of performance is considerably reduced, not only for the client but also for the „helpers“.

Treatment is including exercises in communication, relaxation, sensual and sexual touching, and social skills training. Two substitutes participate as partners with the client in experiences designed to build the client's skills in the areas of physical and emotional intimacy. Beyond this objective, important goals of learning include, how to touch and to receive touch, or how to be more accepting of one's body and sexuality. The female practitioners gradually progress through experiences that help to overcome sexual problems, eliminate sexual and social uncertainties, and achieve erotic experience and self-confidence. The shared physical intimacy facilitates work on the client's sexual self-image and sexual functioning. During the week the client is finding himself becoming more relaxed, more open to feelings and more comfortable with physical and emotional intimacy. He is learning to be focused on sensations instead of disturbing thoughts.

Being that there are three persons interacting, a sense of merriment, entertainment and celebration-mood will develop rather spontaneously.

**natividad GUERRERO**

**No Informado**

120 Titulo : DISCOVERING WAYS, SEXUAL EDUCATION IN ADOLESCENT

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**neida MENDEZ**

**No Informado**

949 Titulo : ETHICAL ASPECTS IN SEXOLOGY

Neida Mendez (Cuba)

**nelia HERRERA**

**No Informado**

688 MAGAZINES CONTAINING SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIALS AND TEENAGERS.

Nelia HERRERA CASTRO (México)

**Abstract**

Ever since the study performed in the U.S.A. On the effects caused by pornography, there have been several researches made with the purpose of evaluating not only such effects, but also the functions if the sexually explicit materials. Studies such as those prepared by Hyman (1970), Duncan and Donnelly (1990), Trostle (1993), indicate that the sexually explicit materials have positive effects in sexual education and therapy; in this way they confirm that this sexually explicit material serves as an important information source.

This work acknowledges, as its main interest, the analysis of attitudes and behaviors presented by teenagers toward magazines that contain sexually explicit material, with the goal of determining the functions and needs that are covered through the use of such material. In that way it is presented an approximation to one of the manners that impregnates human sexuality, as the magazines of sexually explicit material are, magazines socially known as "pornographic magazines".

**nestor f GONZALEZ CADAVID**

**No Informado**

1050 Titulo: PERSPECTIVES FROM MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENE THERAPY. EN SYMPOSIUM: INTEGRATING APPROACH TO SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Nombres: GONZÁLEZ-CADAVID Nestor (USA)

The discovery in 1990 of nitric oxide (NO) as the mediator of penile erection by Rajfer, Ignarro and co-workers at UCLA, initiated in the last decade a series of fundamental findings on the molecular pathophysiology of erectile dysfunction (ED) in the male. They are derived from a variety of basic studies using specimens of human penile tissue and animal models of ED, and related in vitro experiments.

The most significant conclusions from the work of several laboratories, including ours, are that: a) upon sexual stimulation, NO is synthesized by the neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) in the nitrergic nerve terminals of the penile corpora cavernosa and increases the levels of cyclic GMP (cGMP) in the cavernosal smooth muscle, thus relaxing this tissue and triggering penile erection; b) a neural production of NO in the penis that is insufficient to compensate a lack of compliance of the smooth muscle to the relaxation induced by NO (caused in part by loss of smooth muscle cells and development of cavernosal fibrosis) is at the root of most ED conditions; c) hormones, mainly testosterone, are important for maintaining penile NOS levels and smooth muscle compliance; d) oral phosphodiesterase inhibitors like sildenafil (VIAGRA) can increase specifically cGMP levels in the corpora cavernosa and thus facilitate erections; e) the NO/cGMP cascade operates not only in the penis but also in the hypothalamic and spinal cord areas that control penile erection, in connection with dopaminergic and oxytocinergic receptors, and these pathways can also be manipulated pharmacologically; f) gene therapy of an impaired corpora cavernosa with DNA sequences for NOS isoforms, their endogenous regulators, and NO targets like the K<sup>+</sup> channels, can counteract ED in several rat models, by enhancing the local levels of NO, cGMP, or K<sup>+</sup> channels, with beneficial effects on erection lasting for several months and, potentially, for much longer periods.

Many approaches and concepts devised for the study of ED are extrapolatable to some aspects of the molecular pathophysiology of female sexual arousal disorder (FSAD). They may focus on the mechanism of vaginal and clitoral fibrosis and the therapeutic use of modulators of NO and cGMP levels to counteract this hardening process and facilitate tissue relaxation and orgasm. It is expected that further research on the molecular basis of penile erection, vaginal/clitoral smooth muscle compliance, and the central control of these processes, will allow novel integrative pharmacological approaches to sexual dysfunction in men and women. It is likely that some of these new findings will soon reach clinical applications.

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441 Titulo: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOSEXUAL THERAPIST IN A GYNAECOLOGY CLINIC OF A LONDON HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL.

Nicholas H MORRIS (UK) Sarah COLLINGS (UK)

From July 2001 the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Central Middlesex Hospital in London has employed a psychosexual therapist for one session per week. The reason behind this decision was that it was noted that women experiencing gynaecological conditions that required medical or surgical interventions and procedures are often very emotionally vulnerable. Early hysterectomies for such conditions as endometriosis or large fibroids may not only result in an early menopausal state, but also preclude the chance of having children. Stress incontinence, another condition that can require surgery, may put a severe strain on the relationship, or discourage a single woman from even going on a date with a prospective partner. Dyspareunia resulting from vaginal tears or episiotomies can lead to hypoactive sexual desire disorder. In addition any gynaecological condition requiring an internal examination may trigger a traumatic state, even vaginismus, in women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse. The role of the psychosexual therapist as part of a multidisciplinary team has been offered a supportive role to any patient who presented with anxiety, depression or seemed to have psychological issues that were not seen as appropriate for discussion with the gynecologists. Presenting issues have included hypoactive sexual desire disorder, dyspareunia, obsessive compulsive disorder, childhood sexual abuse, eating disorders, childhood neglect, depression, anxiety, bereavement and sexual orientation. Women seem also more inclined to talk to a therapist about their fears of any surgical procedure and its impact on their sex life. In addition cultural and religious issues prove to play an important part in how a woman may react to unfavourable gynecological news and interventions. Working with the patient's consent any relevant issues, such as when a woman may hope to resume sexual intercourse, are also discussed with the medical team in order to deliver a more holistic service. Cases will be presented to illustrate this.

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442 Titulo: OBSERVATIONS ABOUT NORTH AFRICAN WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: DISCOURSE OR INTERCOURSE

Nicholas H MORRIS (UK) Sarah COLLINGS (UK)

The African Wellwoman Clinic is based in the antenatal clinic at Central Middlesex Hospital in London. This hospital serves a locality which has a large refugee population from Somalia, who are for the most part multiparous. These women have undergone genital mutilation and infibulation as children, so reversal and reconstruction surgical procedures are frequently carried out. This procedure is normally carried out at 20 weeks of pregnancy and we are now seeing a greater number of preconceptual reversals. We believe that the style of our service is culturally accepted. A pilot scheme was set up introducing a Family Planning Service and a Psychosexual Service in July 2001. The uptake for both was significantly low, leading to the conclusion, supported by verbal statements from Somali women, that planning a set number of children or discussing sexual matters with a professional were alien concepts from both a cultural and religious perspective. This presentation will discuss how there appears to be a profound cultural distance between how the majority of newly immigrant Somali women view their role as wife and mother compared to western counterpart. Therefore any western medical or therapeutic professional needs to understand the importance of Islam in everyday family life. We discuss the importance of understanding the paradigmatic attitudes of Somali society in the postparadigmatic setting of 21st century England. Traditional Somali society is underpinned by the social basis of loyalty to the community, or self for other, as part of a collectivist community. Western community in postmodern England is individualistic, as in the self for itself. This has important implications for working with either the medical or psychosexual aspects of Somali female sexuality.

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1112 ADOLESCENCE IN SEXUAL HEALTH IN NIGERIA.

Nicky Esseit (Nigeria).

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1086 INFERTILITY HOW A SUBJECT ON THE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.

Nieves Reino (Puerto Rico)

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406 Titulo: SEXUAL HELP TO THE POPULATION OF( RUSSIA)

KIBRIK N.D.(RUSSIA)

On stretch 40 years in Russia sexology was selected as independent area of medicine. The gains on organization of the sexual help to the population have reduced in inclusion in the nomenclature of a special new medical post of the doctor - sexologist with base education as psychiatrist or endocrinologist. Main link of sexual service is the branch of family medical - psychological consultation organized as directed of the Ministry of public health services in structure of psycho-neurological polyclinic in city with the population more of 250 thousands the person. At the same time per the last years sexual help appears also in specialized consulting rooms in clinics "Marriage and family ", centres of planning of family, self-supporting polyclinics. All this, doubtlessly, has approximated the sexual help to the population, has made its more accessible. For want of availability in country of three systems of public health services - state, municipal and private - the condition of health in population is directly connected to their close reasonable creative interaction.. On the foreground are the problems of management of this specialized medical help, improving it's quality, scientific - methodical managements, improvement of professional skills of the doctors-sexologist. It's necessary to realize scientific researches on organizational problems of sexology parameters which are directed on definition of illness level of the given pathology, need for medical help for all groups of the population.

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472 Titulo: A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VAGINISMUS AND SOME HISTORICAL FACTORS

Nilva PEREIRA (Brasil)

Vaginismus is a sexual dysfunction characterized by spasm of the perivaginal muscles which may render coitus difficult or impossible. Although it has a typical and well-defined history and physical examination, its causes remain uncertain. A strict sexual education, strongly influenced by religion, as well as the occurrence of sexual traumas caused by episodes of sexual abuse or violence have been indicated as possible factors responsible for the appearance of this dysfunction. A hundred and twenty-four cases of vaginismus examined at the Sexology Outpatient Clinic at UNICAMP were analysed. The aim was to verify the occurrence of sexual abuse or violence among these patients and to identify other possible common factors between them. The results showed that strict and moralistic patterns of sexual education were found consistent in 89% of cases, regardless of the religious denomination. A history of sexual abuse or violence was found in 9% of these women. In contrast, we found that 95% of patients presented a history of constipation since childhood. In conclusion, vaginismus is much more correlated with a history of specific patterns of sexual education than with a history of sexual abuse or violence. There was also a relationship between vaginismus and constipation.

**nimrod GRISARU**

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398 Titulo: RITUAL FEMALE GENITAL SURGERY AMONG ETHIOPIAN JEWS

Nimrod Grisar, Simcha Lezer and Haim Belmaker  
(Israel)

Ethiopian Jewish women immigrants to Israel report that ritual female genital surgery was normative in their culture in Ethiopia, but expressed no desire to continue the custom in Israel. We (N.G) interviewed six elderly women from the Tigray area in Ethiopia and six elderly women from Gondar area in Ethiopia. One member of each group had been a professional female circumcizer (Gherazit) in Ethiopia. An experienced gynecologist (S.L) examined 113 Ethiopian Jewish women originated from those areas. All interviewed women agreed that RFGS was normative among Jews in Ethiopia. Attitudes were different in the group from Tigray and the group from Gondar. Never the less 63% had no evidence of any genital incision, 37% had evidence of old scars' 17% had partial amputation of clitoris and 10% had a small removal of the labia minoris. Results will detail physical

and anthropological differences.

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572 ASPECTS

Nina KINDEM (Puerto Rico)

The Puerto Rican Educational, Counseling and Sexual Therapy Association, (AsPECTS), is a voluntary, non profit professional organization, founded by health professionals dedicated to promote correct knowledge, positive attitudes, firm values and responsible behavior related to human sexuality. In 1982, the group became organized and was incorporated by the Puerto Rico Commonwealth Department. AsPECTS main goal is knowledge strengthening, positive attitude development, values clarification and to help develop skills that prepare professionals in the human sexuality field in Puerto Rico. At present, this organization is the only one, which prepares professionals in the sexual education area.

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1068 ATTENTION TO GENDER AND FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Norma GONZÁLEZ (Mexico), Analía, MUÑIZ (Mexico)

The presentation of a model of awareness to gender and family violence through a gender workshop, in which basic concepts of gender proposed by John Money facilitate the comprehension of the perspective of gender and violence.  
The model was used with twenty groups of public servants from the offices of the Secretary of Health and the Law Enforcement Agencies of the State Government of Coahuila, Mexico.  
Having as objectives:  
Bringing awareness to the management of information concerning the perspective of gender as a methodology for an integral approach towards family and gender violence.  
Call attention to the need for actions in order to help the individual and collective development of the people who live with gender and family violence.  
Reflect over the need to establish equal and equitable relationships between men and women in the family in the labor and community organization.  
Obtaining as a result changes in the perception over violence and a commitment personal and institutional, in the attention of people who live with gender and or family violence.

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684 THE RELATIONSHIPS IN COUPLES. A NARRATIVE OF WHAT MALES FEEL.

Norma Andrea ACOSTA COLÍN (México) and Carlos RAMÍREZ HERNÁNDEZ (México)

Abstract

Through romantic relationships, some men and women share affectionate bounds. Once a relationship is established, both members in a couple acquire well-defined tasks that society expects them to fulfill. In this process, a lot of people generate reflections and experiment constant satisfactions and frustrations. With the purpose of knowing what a group of men thought about romantic relationships, 6 focus groups were formed. Participants were men involved in a relationship at that moment and who lived in Mexico City. Results show that gender roles are maintained exactly as they were originally defined, since these men express difficulty trying to modify them. They consider communication and shared goals are a key to a successful relationship, but at the same time they admit feeling threatened by their partner's success in a professional area. Participants report not being or not having being prepared to have children, but were willing to accept the responsibility and are able to identify negative consequences to it. They feel responsible for their wives' sexual pleasure and for giving affection and kind words. A change in attitudes and the transmission of new values to their children are among the alternatives these men give to achieve a successful and harmonic relationship.

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561 Titulo: DOS AND DON'TS &#8211; NORMS AND LIMITS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Nuno NODIN (Portugal)

The development of Sexology as a science, in particular during the 19th century was greatly based on the determination of norms related with what was considered a healthy sexual behaviour and what could be considered as a pathological one. Given the fact that social values greatly influenced the scientists of this period, many of these norms had a strong moral connotation. If these pseudo-scientific norms had an important role in the perpetuation of the common sense opinion concerning what should or shouldn't be sexually allowed, nowadays things are very different, and even experts in sexology discuss the validity of such norms. So, what can, nowadays, be considered as the norms that rule what can be considered appropriate or inappropriate in what sexual behaviour is concerned? The author discusses three of the possible criteria that can be used to this purpose: the well-being criteria, the legal criteria and the health criteria. Each one of these are characterized and analysed in what concerns their implications at an individual and at a social level.

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562 Titulo: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF SEX EDUCATION IN PORTUGAL

Nuno NODIN (Portugal); Sara MOREIRA (Portugal)

In a not so distant past sex education in Portugal was neglected due to the repressive government of Salazar, strongly influenced by the Catholic Church. The revolution of 1973 brought some changes to the social and cultural panorama even if not much changed in what sex education is concerned. It continued to be a sensitive issue and much was left undone. Even if some initiatives and legal actions were conducted to change this situation, everything continued quite the same until late 1990's when some initiatives were finally taken to solve this lack of intervention among children and adolescents. This intervention is greatly needed due to the huge sexual and reproductive health problems that Portugal is facing at the moment among the teenage population. The purpose of this presentation is to go through the history of sex education in Portugal and to discuss the problems and dilemmas that it faces in the present and will have to deal with in the future.

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267 ADOLESCENTS & AIDS -A STUDY OF AWARENESS & ATTITUDE CONCERNING HIV & AIDS IN THE MANIKGONJ DISTRICT OF (BANGLADESH.)

2. Author: Md. Nurul Islam, Executive Director,  
Voluntary Organization for the Needy- (VON)  
Wireless Gate, Uttar Euta, Manikgonj-1800, Bangladesh.

3. Body of Abstract : A study was conducted among the final year students in Higher Secondary Colleges in the Manikgonj District of Bangladesh to appraise their awareness & attitude concerning HIV & AIDS. Assessing exactly what they knew, what their special needs were, what media appealed to them most, we would be in a better position to design AIDS/ HIV education Programmes.

The study involved administering pre-coded, self-report questionnaire, under examination conditions in seven higher secondary colleges from Manikgonj District, In general Knowledge regarding HIV/ AIDS was bad. There were areas of confusions such as 75% think by giving blood one could contract AIDS and 90% did not believe that condom had a role in AIDS prevention. Most of them indicated their preference for AIDS education be included in college curriculum.

4. Results : Dissemination of accurate information on HIV/AIDS in schools, colleges would be an effective approach particularly so since the adolescents have strongly indicated their preference for AIDS education be included in college curriculum.

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417 Titulo: PSYCHAGOGIKA OF SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS.

O.Prokhovnik (Russia)

Most of sexual problems happend because of low culture of people, absence of sexual education. As a result divorces appear. We creat teaching video programmes for patients of different ages for increasing sexual education of people. Patients get information about sexual relations (sexual play, sexual technique) from these video programmes. These programmes are for people who want to increase knowledge in sex. Their personal sexual problems persuade them that it is necessary to get this knowlege. These video programmes show such things that are difficult to explain in words. When you watch these programmes in pair you can use new knowlege in practice. In video programmes sex is expression of feelings that unite both partners, play of imagination, realization of erotic fantasies, which patients holding back during all their lifes because of the personal peculiarities. These programmes help patners to realize their secret dreams and wishes in life. It prevents sexual infringements of the law. When patients analyze the behaviour of sexual partners in video programmes they understand that they should relax and get pleasure. The sexologist can tell about different versions but final decision is accepted by both partners. The sexual partners will have less and rare sexual programmes if they have more various sexual experience. The quality of their life will be improved. These programmes not o nly teach, but also prevent sexual disfunctions.

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961 Titulo : THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE TO PATIENTS WITH AIDS.  
Odalis Corrales, Maria Dolores Maurisset Moráquez (CUBA).

Positive results of VIH lab test may arouse numerous feelings that need to deal with them: depression, anxiety, somatic pain and suicidal ideas. Literature reports atonishment, desire of being dead, depression, melancholy, saadness, fear, hate against itself and its couples, desire to kill, frustration, being afraid of transmitting the disease and preoccupation for the present and future behavior.

In this presentation we describe psicoeducativos labor that we realize with a group of patients and theirs most closest relatives, beca use positive results affect to them, and also to develop solidarity among them, something that its essential in this conditions. We found that in many cases previous psychological problems arouse, in other pathological personalities, some of them, at the beginning use to denied being sick, emotional indifference or, by the contrary, fear of being detected by neighbors, friends, relatives, children's and also of being rejected by them. A very sensitive and important area is to teach them how to live with their disease from the point of view of the sexual and social behavior. We work with sexual interest, autoerotism, and relations with the couple; how to prevent new exposes to VIH and family planning. The works that we did with these patients that already have the AID determine the necessity of reevaluating our ways of working with the community. With an integral approach we assure a more effective outcome for the patients and also for their relatives and community in general.

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963 Titulo : EDUCATIONAL PROJECT FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE VIH/SIDA IN HSH MATANZAS, CARDENAS AND VARADERO

Odelinda Robaina Chamizo, Leovaldo Núñez, Carmen Rosa Escalona, Mercedes Hernández

It is a Educational Project favore d by ONUSIDA starting from 1998, in the Municipalities of Matanzas, Cardenas and Varadero, for its implementation was necessary to create and to qualify to the work group in the selected Municipalities, as well as the creation of a provincial thematic group.

The men that have sex with other men were identified and selected by means of qualitative methods of focal groups and you interview to depth.

The knowledge are valued that had the HSH on the sexual practices of risk, to contract the VIH/SIDA, they are motivated to carry out the work of education couples as promoters and agents of change.

For the boarding of the training a program is designed with different sessions, using technical educational, shops, videos debates, dynamic grupales and others.

During the Project they are evidenced, results in modifications in the process indicators and of 22 incorporate promoters to the beginning are increased at 78 it stops more than 100%, as for the use of the condom he/she rises in more than 30% in the population gay in project.

It is possible to apply the education methodology for the first time of even in HSH in a voluntary

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1116 Titulo: LOVE, EROTICISM AND THE COMMITMENT OF THE COUPLE OF TODAY

Ofelia Bravo (Cuba)

The human being is born to communicate and love. The first links of affection will allow him to grow during childhood, it is precisely the love and stimulus from his relatives that will impulse his development.

While getting to adolescence a new expression of love emerges and enriches. I refer to the love experience that will incline him/her to look for a couple, along with the sex appeal and desire. This love relationship is similar to those he/she received at first relation, where there is no limit between the bodies, and they melt.

Eroticism as reciprocal love expression seems essentially unchanged: guided by intimacy or reserve patterns or share, characterized by sexual impulse, full enjoyment of sensations and climax. Each couple create its code of full enjoyment, expressing passion and feelings.

The couple is recognized as nucleus of the family, since we all are result of the relationship between a man and a woman. The person, who decides to live with a couple, will select his/her partner of any sex, following his /her orientation, affinity, gender patterns, expectations of pleasure, satisfaction and some other personal characteristics.

The commitment that is established when living together in a stable manner, and sharing mutual projects are signs of change. I understand the commitment based not only on legal and religious aspects, which communicate with symbols the decision to became a couple to the relatives, leaving this on record, where both are protagonists.

The equity of the couple parties facilitate the personal achievement so as the shared space. Both will profit while living this relation. The expectation for the whole life or of the ones of short term separation may be their goal.

How the present couple lives and what do they expect from the union.

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213 Titulo: SURVEY IN THE PARADISE OF SEX

Nombres: Olga Manganelli, (Italy) Nada Loffredi, Willy Pasini (Italy)

The article is proposed to enquire into the typology of the frequent visitors of sexy shops and the statistical frequency of the so-called "soft perversions" present in the sample (according to the distinction between soft and hard perversions proposed from Prof. W. Pasini).

From a sociological point of view, in fact, the perversion represents a behavior turning aside from the common and shared social norms. In this meaning, also the so-called "soft perversions", like the partner-exchange or the relationship of groups can be included in this category.

From a psychological point of view, a behavior is considered perverted when the criteria described from the DSM or other handbooks of psychopathology are present.

The research introduced here has been carried out on a sample of 127 subjects, customers of the sexy shop of Perugia, and has been led through the distribution of questionnaires of appraisal with closed questions. It assumes, therefore, a descriptive value, being representative of the population of those who usually go to sexy shops. The codification and the analysis of the data has been carried out through the statistical program SPSS.

The subjects of the sample had an average age of 34 and were for approximately 90% men. These data have evidenced the great difficulty of women to go to this kind of stores.

55.6% of those who propose new erotic behaviors are men, while, in 40.3% of the cases, the demand comes from both. For 41.7% of the partners, instead, there is not sharing of this type of practice.

It seems therefore that, despite being love behaviors that tend to involve the couple, they are lived more as an end to themselves than as an element of complicity.

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382 Titulo: STUDY EXPLORATORY OF PRACTICAL SEXUAL OF STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBIA, BOGOTÁ

OLGA RODRÍGUEZ , EDWAR HERNÁNDEZ , SEBASTIÁN ROMERO  
ARTURO SANJUAN Y HERNANDO ESCOBAR. (Todos Colombianos)

The study explore the general characteristics of the sexual behavior the students of the National University of Colombia. It was built and it applied a questionnaire of Practical Sexual support the speech of the diversity in the sexuality, according to which multiple and diverse possibilities of sexual interaction exist; this picked up information social-demography, frequency of I fantasies and realization of the practices, level of well-being and the relationship among practical sexual and places or realization conditions. The Questionnaire was applied 1042 people, the data were analyzed with statistical descriptive and some indicators of sexual diversity were built and of passivity and sexual activity, which were related with aspects social-demography using correlations, ANOVA and tests t.

The interviewed sample was very varied although predominantly single, with maximum three fellow sexual, without children, young, cristianos(as) and heterosexual. Interviewed people belonged equally to the two sexes and gender, and semesters. Few cases of illnesses of sexual transmission were presented and use varied of protection methods and planning, it lowers rate of voluntary interruptions of the pregnancy and low perception of risk, manifested in the little use of sure protection methods. Among the discoveries we have that this populational group the practice them denominated sexual they correspond to the interactions that imply the genitalidad or affective manifestations; being not considered as such those that traditionally have associated with psychopatology. They were positive and significant correlations among number of practices considered as sexual and well-being; as for fantasies and practical, equal happens to the well-being. The ANOVA and the tests t showed significant differences among sexual orientation and religious practice, as for all the generated indicators, such as sexual diversity, passive and active sexual well-being, fantasies, realization of practical and risk.

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509 THE MENTAL HEALTH OF PEOPLE PRACTISING TANTRA

Nombres: Oliver Heil &#8211; Germany  
Annina Sartorius - Switzerland

Resumen: In this investigation different factors have been studied regarding the mental health of those people who have, over several years, regularly attended Komaja&#8217;s tantra courses. The courses, &#8220;The Art of Love&#8221;, are geared not only towards the cultivation of the love-erotic art, but also to the spiritualization of sexuality, this may also include sexual intercourse. More than 70 people (average age: 32 years; average duration of membership in one of the three tantric groups investigated: 5 years) were tested with the Trier Personality Questionnaire (TPF) constructed by Peter Becker consisting of nine scales which describe the construction of Mental Health (behaviour-control, mental health, meaning-fulness, self-obliviousness, freedom from distress, expansiveness, autonomy, self-esteem and capacity of love). The TPF is a fully standardized objective self-report instrument in the tradition of the Personality Questionnaires, which fulfills the statistic criterias and is well known in German speaking Europe. The results show a significant difference ( $p < .001$ ) in 7 of the 9 scales of the TPF, i.e. those people practising the previously mentioned form of tantra have higher values than the average population, which indicates a more stable mental health. The investigation will continue as a katamnestic study with follow-ups once a year over a period of five years, which will show the development of the mental health of people practising tantra.

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556 The Importance of Sexuality in Realising Human Rights in Southern Africa

Nombres: PHILLIPS, Oliver (United Kingdom)

Resumen: South Africa was the first country in the world to ratify a constitution that included a prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of SEXUAL ORIENTATION. At the same time, the

government in neighbouring Zimbabwe was publicly proclaiming that "homosexuals should have no rights whatsoever". What these two apparently opposing situations share, is the increasing centrality of sexuality in defining citizenship. In each case, sexuality is brought to the forefront of national politics. At the same time, both countries are confronted with growing rates of AIDS infection. In South Africa, using the SOCIO -ECONOMIC RIGHTS proclaimed in the new constitution, mass-based activism has developed the call for access to treatment, forcing the government to initiate new policies for treatment. In Zimbabwe, the rapid fall of the economy and the growth in political strife has led to the collapse of the public health system. Both of these situations highlight the significance of socio-economic rights and their intersection with CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. Information about sexuality is shown to be useless unless one also has the power to negotiate safety in sexual relations. In this context, rights around sexuality cannot be seen as existing only in a bourgeois setting, where the establishment of socio-economic rights is such that there is the space to explore sexual rights. Rather, rights in and around sexuality become determinative of life or death.

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972 Titulo : Sexuality in the adolescents and gender. Do the teenager know birth-control methods?

Ondina Ramos Fernández, Mercy Achiong Alemañy, Ariel Delgado Ramos

Family Planning is closely related to Reproductive Health and the perspective of gender. This is one of the categories of the social sciences that analyze the relationships between men and women. The objective of our work was to explore the knowledge and the attitudes of the adolescents with respect to sexualities and contraception to realize work strategies. The sample was selected by conglomerate in two steps, selecting at random in the first step 6 schools of 11. The universe was conformed of 5000 students, 541 were selected as sample by simple random selection in each school. The survey was anonymous. The variables in the study were: age, sex, those sexually active and those that are not, the age at the start of sexual relationships, knowledge of contraceptive methods and the attitudes towards contraception. Only one third of the students that confessed to have sexual relationships did not used contraceptives. 100 % of the adolescents know about the condom, although only 20 % of the boys admitted to using it. Meanwhile more the

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1165 Titulo: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION - TREATMENT IN THE 3. MILLENIUM

ONDREJ TROJAN, CZECH REPUBLIC

Paper is focused on changes in treatment of erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, female anorgasmia, dyspareunia and vaginism in 20th century and tasks, which remain to be fulfilled. The patients' expectations are much higher than correct genital functioning, which was maybe enough in seventies and eighties of last century. Spontaneity, creativity, communication and partnership development become very valuable again.

From this point of view the relatively new disorder, decrease or loss of sexual desire is examined.

Special aspect - sexual disorder in psychiatric patients is also discussed.

The role of psychotherapy is carefully examined with conclusions about necessity of combination of available drug therapy with sensitive and holistic approach to the client and his/her partner.

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529 Titulo: NEO-TANTRA - TOWARDS HOLISTIC SEXOLOGY

Oren GANI (Israel)

In the last generation more knowledge about the Indian esoteric tradition of Tantra has found its way to the West. Attention of sexologists, as well as laymen, was mostly drawn to techniques of "magical" sexual performance suggested by the tantrics, such as prolonged orgasms etc. This "Red Tantra" approach, mainly focused on sexual pleasure, has omitted most of the deep philosophical, psychological and spiritual principals that lay in the core of Tantra as complete holistic system. It has also ignored the synthesis of contemporary Indian masters, mostly referred to as

Neo-Tantra, which is relevant directly to some of the main issues we are dealing with in modern society: sexuality and vitality; Sexuality and personality; Sexual identity; Couple and sexuality; Gender issues in society and culture.

Neo-Tantra views all these topics as aspects of one and the same whole. The Tantric process does not separate for instance between "sexual issues" and "couple issues" which are usually treated by different methods in mainstream western approach. Moreover, the Neo-Tantric emphasis on the inner experience (e.g. meditation) rather than on verbal processes, allows for more efficient treatment for some of the most common and difficult problems such as lack of passion. Therefore it is high time to introduce Neo-Tantra to western sexologists, in order to create a broad holistic framework and methodology for the next generation of sexology.

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125 AGING AND SEXUALITY.

Oscar Díaz Noriega (Cuba).

This paper will describe the results of 6 years of work in a clinic for sexual therapy to people over 60 years. We have found that most of the women do not ask for help to overcome sexual problems and when they do it, is almost always because they are being forced for the partner. Our experience is that in 6 years we have only seeing 15 women, of them: 2 anorgasmic, 4 with dyspareunia due to dryness of the vagina, 3 asking for counseling for different reasons (partner with low sexual desire, partner 20 years younger, asking for information about masturbation in the elderly), 6 with low sexual desire. We think that these results are not a clear reflex of what is really happening because according to the information that we have found after interviewing more than 1000 women over 60 from Havana City, they keep enjoying sexual life (including coital activity ) in more than 60 % of the people interviewed. An more than 20 % of these women have reported some degree of sexual dysfunction when specifically asked about it.

Regarding to men, we have seeing an average of 72 new cases for year. The most of then complaining of erectil dysfunction. There is a large quantity of these men (more than 40 % ) which have as main cause of the dysfunction, psychological, couple problems or both of them.

In those men with organic problems as cause of sexual dysfunction and due to the difficulties for the use of Sildenafil or other oral therapy in our country, we have use alternatives for the treatment. According to the cause of dysfunction we have used: Ozonotherapy, Nitroglicerine cream, Intracavernouse Injection and Magnetic fields.

We will explain in details the results of the use of these treatments.

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543 GENDER COMPARISON OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN MEXICO.

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Universidad de Guadalajara y Centro de Educación a la Salud y la Sexualidad (CEASS).

Resumen: Child sexual abuse is a very complicated topic for research, because it is related to legal, psychological, affective, family, and other issues. Furthermore, the victim could not notice that he or she is a subject of abuse, and most times these experiences remain silent. The objective of this paper is to explain some gender differences of sexual abuse during childhood among Mexican youths.

An anonymous written questionnaire was applied to a random sample of 218 students of health sciences at the University of Guadalajara. The questionnaire included several aspects of their life sexual development.

Even we were aware that child sexual abuse can be presented in many ways; for this study, we only took into account sexual abuse with physical contact, asking if they were touch with sexual intention by older people when they were younger than 13years old.

The findings revealed that 22 % of the students experienced sexual abuse during their childhood, and the prevalence was the same between male and female students. In 75 % of the cases occurred before the age of 10 years old, more than half of offenders were adolescents, and a similar percentage were a relative of the victim.

Most cases of child sexual abuse happened unnoticed for other people. Abused male children



were more able to talk, mainly to their mother, about the abuse. Most cases, and mainly women say that sexual abuse in their childhood affected their lives. More gender differences will be analyzed and discussed on presentation.

As conclusions we found that child sexual abuse in Mexico has important differences from the reported studies from countries in the more developed world. Health and educational institutions have to start prevention of this problem and to create centers for sexology and psychological care of the victims.

Keywords: Child Sexual Abuse, Gender, Mexico, University students.

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193 Titulo: HUMAN SEXUALITY AND AGING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Nombres: Osmo KONTULA (Finland)

Resumen: Human sexuality is becoming more important among people who retire and still later in life. The aim of this paper is to present how sexual relationships and related values change in men and women 50-59, 60-69, and 70+ years old. The analysis of the paper is based on three national follow-up sex surveys in Finland (in 1971, in 1992, and in 1999), and sex surveys in Estonia (in 2000), and in St. Petersburg (in 1996).

Sexual activity was increasing among elderly and was more prevalent in Finland than in the two areas of the former Soviet Union. In 60-69 years old three quarters of men and half of women had intercourse during the last month. In 70+ years old these proportions were a half and a quarter. Men valued sexuality more than women, and had more desire. Male erection disorders increased in 70+ years old and women got orgasm step by step less often. Results indicate that sexual activity is highly related to health and partner status among elderly.

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039 ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORMAT

Feminity, Masculinity and Sexuality in the Mayan Civilization.

By Dr. Oswaldo MAZARIEGOS from Luxembourg, Europe.

The Mayan Civilization is the most important civilization of the precolombian epoch on top of others such as the Incas and the Aztecas. The Mayas had a writing script (that existed between 3113 before Christ and 1697 after Christ and during part of the Spanish conquest).

During this epoch there existed sexual disorders such as homosexuality, zoofilia, pedofilia, but in general they had a natural behaviour with regard to sexuality, free of pressure from the media, and above all totally DIFFERENT from the principles set out by the Spanish conquerors who objected violently to the sexual behaviour of the indians. The Mayas also had a high respect for women, because on the one hand they have MAYAN GODDESSES like IXCHEL, goddess for treatment with medical plants; like IXTAB, goddess of suicide (the only one in human history) and the goddess IXMUCANE, creator of men. On the other hand, in the Codex of the Mayas (el de DRESDE) they venerate the goddesses and gods who have sexual relationships. This leads to the idea that they considered sexuality as a natural desire, contrary to the idea of the conquerors who considered it as something "devilish, bad, pervert and dirty". This leads us to think that sexuality has a different meaning according to the epoch, the culture, the faith and at the same time, the family, the parents and above all the woman, especially the mother, was and still is playing a preponderant and determinant role in the Mayan culture.

TIPO DE PRESENTACIÓN O (sí)----- P----- T ----- V -----

> > LENGUAJE DE EXPOSICIÓN ESPAÑOL (sí)---- INGLÉS ----

> > LÍNEA TEMÁTICA 1-- 2-- 3-- 4-- 5-- 6-- 7 (sí) - 8-- 9-- 10--

> 11--

> > 12-- 13-- 14-- 15-- 16-- 17

> > MEDIOS AUDIOVISUALES

> > PROYECTOR DIAPOSITIVAS SENCILLO---- DOBLE----

> > RETROPROYECTOR----

> > VCR----

> > DATASHOW----

> > OTROS-disquettes,( micro disques souples)-y/o film transparente  
> > (Transparency film)

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1123 Titulo: PARAPHILIAS IN CLINICAL SEXOLOGY

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325 Titulo:THE FA'AFAFINE IN CONTEMPORARY SAMOA: NEW PSYCHOBIOSOCIAL CHALLENGES

Pamela H. Connolly (U.S.A, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom), Alan Alo (Samoa)

Since the first scientific discussions concerning the unique group of differently-gendered Samoan people known as the Fa'afafine (translation: 'to be a woman') appeared in the literature, the accuracy of much early data has been questioned; and in addition, the evolution of cultural mores and attitudes towards the Fa'afafine has undergone radical changes in recent years. The Fa'afafine currently face unprecedented local challenges in terms of acceptance, tolerance, identity, trauma and safety. This phenomenological study highlights not only the opportunity to advance the 'nature/nurture question' in terms of the development of gender role, assignment and identity, but also a vital need for the world-wide sexological community to further understand and advocate for increasing tolerance, awareness and appreciation for this unique cultural group. Even within the Pacific Islands, misunderstanding abounds, as does religious censure, and western-influenced confusion between gender and sexual orientation. The researcher wishes to present these current challenges with the help of a young Samoan subject who will describe a fascinating and traumatic journey to gain familial and societal acceptance. a struggle that involved rejection, abandonment, and ultimately an excruciatingly painful initiation rite. In undergoing a hereditary waist-to-knee symbolic tattoo traditionally reserved for unambiguously male heirs, this Fa'afafine thereby found a way to transcend the stigma and gain paternal acceptance. It is an extraordinary story. As sexologists we have new insights to gain from the phenomenology of the Fa'afafine, and new questions to ponder concerning psychobiosocial aspects of the universal human gender experience.

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371 Titulo:STUDY FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE IN PATIENTS OF OLIGOSPERMIA

Nombres:Paras SHAH (India), Archana SHAH (India)

Objective: To establish the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicine (Spermoact) in patients suffering from mild, moderate or severe oligospermia and to document the safety and tolerability of these medicines in the patients. Study Designs: This was double blind, randomized, placebo controlled, study to assess the efficacy and safety of the Ayurvedic medicine in male subjects with oligospermia. Each patient was administered treatment after 2 week &#8220; Treatment Free&#8221; run-in period. Then they were randomized to placebo or Ayurvedic medicine group and followed up for 90 days excluding the run-in-period. Thorough clinical examination, investigations and assessment were done and observations noted. Observations: Out of 100 patients enrolled for the study, 4 patients dropped out, and leaving 96 study patients. In the drug group comprising of 87 patients, out of 35 patients having mild oligospermia, 30 were totally corrected at the end of study period and 5 patients showed little response. Of 48 patients having moderate degree oligospermia, 28 were totally corrected and 20 patients went to mild grade at end of study period. Conclusion: The Ayurvedic medicine (Spermoact) which was studied is definitely effective in patients of oligospermia, with more effect seen in lesser degree of oligospermia. This medicine is also free from any side effects and tolerated well by the patients, as seen from no change in baseline investigations.

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628 Titulo : "JUNTOS POR UNA SEXUALIDAD RESPONSIBLE"

Patricia Aguilar (Paraguay)

PROMESA is a paraguayan NGO that with the collaboration of Population Services Internacional (PSI) implemented since February , 1997 in auncion and outlaying cities of Paraguay an Adolescent Reproductive Health Communication Program, well known as "Arte & Parte"

The project has three maing goals:

- To increase the knowledge of sexual and reproductive health issues (unwanted pregnancy, STD and HIV/AIDS) among adolescent in oder to promote responsible sexual behavior
- To increase the medias understanding and coverage of adolescents reproductive health issues
- To improve communication andnegotiation skil among adolescent related to sexual and reproductive health issues.

"A major contribution of the project was towards a weakening of social taboo against open discussion of adolescents sexual and reproductive health issues in Paraguay" . "Con "S" de Sexo" radio and TV show is only one of a host of activities aimed at adolescents 15-19, executed by Arte & Parte's peer educators and adolecents specific media product development and placement. The project was always meant to serve as a model and encouragesimilar effortsbboth in Paraguay and other countries. To that end, Arte & Parte has developed a replication manual and has inspired similar projects and activities in Albania, Central America , and Cuba

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245 Titulo: DOES MIXING ALCOHOL & SEX INCREASE SEXUAL HEALTH RISK?

Patricia Barthalow KOCH (U.S.A.), Lauren GREEN (U.S.A.), Jill WOOD (U.S.A.), Phyllis MANSFIELD (U.S.A.)

Alcohol consumption has been cited as the most probable co-factor for sexual risk-taking. Previous research has found contradictory results and the processes whereby alcohol may increase sexual health risk remain elusive. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship of context to sexual activity while under the influence of alcohol among heterosexually-oriented college students. Data were collected using a daily diary methodology wherein 84 undergraduate students (18-25 years of age) completed the Sexuality and Alcohol Log for 28 consecutive days. This study identified factors that contributed to college students' consumption of alcohol prior to engaging in risky sexual behavior. Reasons for drinking clustered around four themes: Bored/Why Not?, Let's Party/Social to Have a Good Time, Sex & Love, To Loosen Up. Reasons for engaging in sexual activity clustered around three themes: Sex Drive/Feels Good, Relationship Reasons, Self-Satisfaction/Pick Me Up Sex. Results indicated that when alcohol was consumed by the college students, they were more likely to engage in sexual behavior. However, when alcohol was consumed by the students prior to engaging in sexual intercourse they were as likely to use condoms as were students who did not drink alcohol. Several factors such as past drinking behavior and length of the sexual relationship were found to be associated with current condom use.

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630 Title: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WHAT THE COUPLE THERAPIST SHOULD KNOW

Patricia d'ARDENNE (UK)

This paper will look at the victims of violence perpetrated by their intimate partners, and will offer a contemporary and multifactorial model for its prevalence in the world today. Reference will also be made to same sex relationships. Therapists working with couples are advised:

to acknowledge the widespread incidence of violence to understand that violence is no respecter of class, creed or social status to see violence as linked to poor early attachments to help perpetrators who have significant problems with intimacy

to support women who under report and blame themselves more than male victims to understand that help seeking requires courage and persistence

to establish therapy as risk reducing to help the couple tackle violence and lastly, that violence impacts on the lives of therapists at many different levels.

The author draws on the growing body of work in the field of post-traumatic stress disorder to

ensure that therapists engage effectively in the domains of safety, choice-making, and post traumatic reactions to violence.

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583 TITLE "SADOMASOCHISM"

GARCIA SOLIS PATRICIA, (MEXICO)

During the present work, it consists of a bibliographical revision, about the different positions about the sadomasochistic conduct, starting off of Freud, to the present time. One is to make a differentiation of concepts, as well as of etilogia, giving a series of elements to determine until point this conduct is a comportamental expression of the human sexuality, and until point gets to become an upheaval (parafilia) that attempts against own integrity and of the pair. In addition the cycles will be determined that take to the victim at the level of dominion and the victimario to the submission level, dándole thus felt to this behavior

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012 THREE AND A HALF YEARS OF WORK OF A TELEPHONE HELPLINE IN THE FIELD OF CLINICAL SEXOLOGY IN PORTUGAL

Patricia PASCOAL (Portugal), Marta CRAWFORD (Portugal), Nuno Monteiro PEREIRA (Portugal)

Abstract: The telephone helpline for sexual disorders exists for three and a half years in Portugal. It is available every working day from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. and it employs 5 people with specific formation in the field of clinical sexology. It is an anonymous low cost service that establishes a first contact with people that need information, support and professional referral in the field of clinical sexology. Specific software was developed in order to gather clinical information about every telephone call. In our poster we present data relating to the first and third years of functioning of this service. The information collected shows that most users are middle-aged male and the most frequent disorders are related with erection. The data is analysed and a brief discussion is presented concerning the information collected during these three years of work. We share some questions about the future of the service.

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022 THE ROLE OF TELEPHONE HELPLINES IN CLINICAL SEXOLOGY: PORTUGAL`S EXPERIENCE

Patricia PASCOAL (Portugal), Marta CRAWFORD (Portugal)

Abstract: Telephone helplines date back to the U.S.A. in the beginning of the XX century. Initially these were devoted to the prevention of suicide. Workers were mainly volunteers with a "humanistic" sensitivity, who made their "ears" available in order to ease the emotional pain of those who needed somebody to talk to when they were desperate. Gradually their field of action got broader geographically and thematically. Nowadays Telephone helplines exist all over the world giving support in different areas. Sexology, alias, sexual disorders are an area in which an anonymous service can be helpful. A helpline in the field of clinical sexology is the first step in the process of change and improvement of sexual life. This kind of service can be placed within the two first levels of intervention of the PLISSIT model (Annon, 1976). In Portugal, the telephone helpline for sexual disorders (S.O.S. Dificuldades Sexuais) exists for three and a half years. It is available every working day from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. and it employs 5 people with specific formation in the field of clinical sexology. It is an anonymous low cost service that establishes a first contact with people that need information, support and professional referral in the field of clinical sexology. During these years we have been reformulating our work and improving the service. According to our experience this service helps to fill the gap between the general population and the existing specialized face -to-face services in the area of sexuality.

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Patricia PASCOAL (Portugal), Marta CRAWFORD (Portugal)

Abstract: Telephone helplines date back to the U.S.A. in the beginning of the XX century. Initially these were devoted to the prevention of suicide. Workers were mainly volunteers with a "humanistic" sensitivity, who made their "ears" available in order to ease the emotional pain of those who needed somebody to talk to when they were desperate. Gradually their field of action got broader geographically and thematically. Nowadays Telephone helplines exist all over the world giving support in different areas. Sexology, alias, sexual disorders are an area in which an anonymous service can be helpful. A helpline in the field of clinical sexology is the first step in the process of change and improvement of sexual life.

In this workshop we intend to make participants familiar with the basic guidelines for good practice in telephone helplines. Participants will be given information about basic skills for working in a telephone helpline (empathy, voice tone, active listening etc.). Also, we will share our specific model of work in the field of clinical sexology. We will simulate situations taken from our own experience. Participants will have the opportunity to be part of situations´ roleplay. Guidance and constructive appraisal will be encouraged.

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278 Titulo: TOWARDS A RESPONSIBLE SEXUALITY

De la Paz Inostroza, Patricio; (Osorno, Chile.) Norambuena Aranguiz, Victoria; Osorno, Chile.

To broach sexuality in Osorno, it would be necessary to educate the community about sexual matters, work on responsible sexuality through a crossover between institutions and use art as vehicle to reach people. During the experience, community intervention was used towards teachers, pupils, and anyone who was interested. A week with artistic and academic activities was also made with the participations of 660 people. This unusual way to broach sexuality (using art and science) made the interest of different institutions possible. And it also made feasible the creation of a gender web which is working since 2002.

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584 Titulo: COMMUNITARY INTERVENTION ON RESPONSIBLE SEXUALITY

Patricio De la Paz Inostroza, Osorno, Chile  
Victoria Norambuena Aranguiz, Osorno, Chile

It's not easy talking about sex because it is a taboo in Chile. Activities related to "responsible sexuality" were arranged for a period of one week. Government organizations, school and university students were invited to participate in seminars, meetings. In order to encourage the community, art, theater and literature were also included: "The Vagina Monologues", "Women's secret sexuality" and "Men's secret sexuality". People had the opportunity to discuss these issues with the writers and actors. As a result it was created "Women-gender-net".

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660 Titulo : Unlearning machismo in Nicaragua  
Patrick WELSH (Nicaragua)

Since the early 1990s several Nicaraguan NGOs have been promoting training and awareness raising programmes, public campaigns and political advocacy on issues of gender, masculinities and violence. The main aim of this work is to change men's attitudes, values and behaviour and contribute to the reduction of conjugal, family and gender based violence. In May 2000 the Association of Men Against Violence (AMAV) was set up to strengthen this work and to promote the establishment of local groups and a national network of men against violence. The training carried out by the AMAV entails the adaptation and application of popular education

methodology that enables men to discover and critically analyse the social roots of their attitudes, values and behaviour, and make collective proposals for change. To date results have been very positive.

This paper will focus on and develop the following topics:

- The historical and social construction of masculinities in Nicaragua
- The Men Against Violence Movement (structure, organisation, mission), it's relation to the Sandinista Revolution and the Nicaragua autonomous women's movement
- Popular education methodology as a tool for challenging and changing traditional masculinity (focus and content of training programmes carried out in Nicaragua)
- Measuring impact and the development of an appropriate methodology
- Problems encountered and lessons learned.
- Suggestions for awareness raising and gender training for men.

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657 Titulo: MEDICAL PRACTICE AND SEXUALITY ETHICS AND CODES OF GOOD PRACTICE

Paul Bensussan (Francia)

A report entitled "Medical practice and sexuality" was adopted in December 2000 by the French national Medical Association. For the very first time, issues related to the risk of seduction during a medical consultation (in other terms, the possibility of sexual relations between physicians and their patients) were clearly emphasized. The recent implication of one of our colleague sexologists in a case brought before the Medical Association and the Magistrates Court in Paris has brought this sensitive issue under the spotlight of the media.

Why has it suddenly become necessary to legislate on something which everyone knows is forbidden? In this paper, the author uses the central issues of taboo and transgression to examine the relationship between morals, ethics and codes of medical practice. The standpoint he adopts, although not trying to be subversive, is not one that will necessarily obtain support from all sides.

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558 Titulo: HARCELEMENT SEXUEL : DE LA SEDUCTION AU DELIT

Paul BENSUSSAN et Jacques BARILLON (Francia)

"La confusion contre nature du Juge et de l'Expert a engendré au cours du siècle un monstre intellectuel qui a opéré des ravages -un angélisme exterminateur."

in : L'Angélisme exterminateur, Essai sur l'ordre moral contemporain, Alain Gérard SLAMA, ed. Grasset, 1993

INTRODUCTION

La définition du délit de harcèlement sexuel, introduit dans le Code pénal en 1993, vient d'évoluer sensiblement grâce à une « loi de modernisation sociale » votée en janvier 2002. Elaborée dans le souci d'une meilleure protection des victimes, cette évolution comporte la menace, sous les dehors d'un progrès social, d'une « américanisation » des rapports entre les sexes, d'une judiciarisation croissante des rapports hommes-femmes qui constitue pour la paix sociale une véritable menace : « la guerre des sexes aura-t-elle lieu ? » titrait récemment à ce sujet le Nouvel Observateur

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161 Titulo: HER WAY: YOUNG AMERICAN WOMEN REMAKE THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION

Nombres: Paula KAMEN (U.S.A)

Resumen: HER WAY: YOUNG AMERICAN WOMEN REMAKE THE SEXUAL REVOLUTION

Paula KAMEN (U.S.A)

President Clinton, as everyone knows, was hardly naive about the ways of women. But yet, he met more than his match in the form of 21-year old intern Monica Lewinsky, whose ambition and audacity he critically underestimated. A few months before their relationship became public, a



puzzled Clinton even admitted to her, "If I had known what kind of a person you really were, I wouldn't have gotten involved with you."

But the knowledge that Clinton was more fundamentally lacking was insight into Lewinsky's generation. Most critically, Clinton, failed to understand today's young women. To explain Monica Lewinsky, one has to explain Lewinsky's demographic group, which plays by a different set of sexual rules. Lewinsky is part of a new breed of women, born during and shaped by the fomenting sexual revolution, women's movement, and new educational and career opportunities. Sharing more of men's power, sense of entitlement and social clout, members of this generation generally feel more comfortable than past generations in aggressively, openly and unapologetically pursuing their own interests in sexual relationships.

The Starr Report revealed as much about Lewinsky's generation as about her own character. One of its most gripping revelations was that Lewinsky was no victimized schoolgirl; she even initiated the affair, as well as many of the "sexual encounters" between her and the president. Engaging in traditionally male "locker-room talk," she bragged about her conquest to at least 10 friends.

While I do not glamorize Monica Lewinsky and recognize that much progress is left to be made, it is important to recognize and document young American women's behind-the-scenes real strides in seeking pleasure and sexual empowerment.

Like my journalistic book *Her Way: Young Women Remake the Sexual Revolution* (NYU Press, 2000; Broadway Books, 2002), this paper relies on original interviews with a great diversity of 75 women aged 18-34, observations from popular culture, and, most importantly, a rigorous synthesis of often overlooked national research and data on young women. I directly compare statistics from the 1953 Kinsey report with figures from sources such as the University of Chicago's 1994 National Health and Social Life Survey and the most recent government National Survey of Family Growth (the principal and best source of detailed nationally representative information on women's sexual and contraceptive behavior).

In summary, I discuss and document two major shifts since the 1970s that characterize this sexual evolution, which sets continuing sexual patterns for the future:

7 As they gain more traditionally male power, young women's sexual profiles are becoming remarkably similar to men's in terms of age of first intercourse and number of sex partners and casual encounters. Now that women share more male values, they are also more sexually aggressive, feel less guilt and shame, and are defiantly open about their behavior, from having a child out of marriage to coming out of the closet to cohabiting. This profile describes young American women in general, with the greatest changes taking place in the past 20 years among the white, middle-class and educated. (Examples of public figures representing this shift to act more "male," for better and for worse, are Monica Lewinsky and the characters of the HBO program, "Sex and the City.")

7 But at the same time, young women are not merely mimicking men. Rather, CONTROL over their sex lives, and redefining sex according to women's perspectives, is starting to become their main goal. As a result, more women are granting new respect to traditionally female behavior that acknowledges the personal meaning of virginity and saying now (even for the sexually experienced). While the number of virgins has not increased, those who exist are coming proudly out of the closet, recognizing the power that comes from controlling their sexuality, whatever they choose. In addition to exploring the pleasures of sex, young women are also exploring its dilemmas: ethics, morals, consequences, dangers, risks, responsibilities, rape, exploitation, spiritual integrity, and they are demanding higher standards of treatment with more openness and communication. Finally, male-defined scripts are being challenged, changing what actually goes on in bed, such as with much more oral sex for women, which is talked about with new openness in our culture. (In popular culture, Eve Ensler's very influential play "The Vagina Monologues" emphasizes this ethic of taking control, being able to say yes, as well as no.)

In conclusion, I recognize that this second shift for women's real control -- and not just gaining permission to act "male" -- is the most challenging and new, requiring many personal, financial, and political freedoms to be secured. To really gain control, young women must learn to listen to their own voice, make choices out of desire and not economic desperation, and protect political freedoms, such as reproductive and gay rights.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation  
Lenguaje: English

Topico: Gender and Sexuality  
Slide: Single  
Overhead: No  
VCR: No  
Datashow: No  
Others: No

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1171 Titulo: CUANDO UNA NIÑA DICE NO ES NO ¡ESCUCHEMOS LA VOZ DE LAS NIÑAS!.  
VIOLENCIA SEXUAL EN NIÑAS: DIAGNÓSTICO EN LICEOS MUNICIPALIZADOS DE LA QUINTA  
REGIÓN - CHILE.

Autores: Paula Emilia Santana Nazarit. Casa de la Mujer-Valparaíso, Chile.

Objetivo general: Describir las percepciones, actitudes y opiniones que respecto a la violencia sexual tienen niñas de 15 a 18 años de la Quinta Región de Chile. Participaron 233 niñas, alumnas de 2º, 3º y 4º año de educación media, pertenecientes a nueve establecimientos educacionales municipalizados. Principales resultados: El 21,5% de las niñas ha vivido alguna experiencia de abuso sexual, por otro lado, el 77,7% reconoce haber vivido otro tipo de violencia sexual que no sea el abuso o la violación. Respecto al concepto de sexualidad, para el 40,8% de ellas el sentido de la sexualidad es tradicional, al mismo tiempo que tiene un nivel bajo de información sobre la sexualidad. Sin embargo, en la prevención de riesgos asociados a la sexualidad, el 91% de las niñas consultadas piensa que la responsabilidad de protegerse es compartida. El derecho sexual más importante para la mayoría de las niñas es ser respetadas cuando dicen que no y su percepción es que también es el más vulnerado. Algunas conclusiones: la violencia sexual es una experiencia cotidiana en la vida de las niñas participantes, con la cual tienen que aprender a vivir. Al explicar con sus propias palabras lo que significa para ellas el concepto de violencia sexual, aparece como idea central la violación de la voluntad, de la facultad de decidir y de ser respetadas en su dignidad como personas. Tomar en cuenta esta forma de entender la violencia sexual, que nace desde ellas, debiera tener repercusiones en la forma de abordar el problema y de impactar en su paulatina erradicación. Palabras claves: violencia sexual, autocuidado, prevención, derechos sexuales, educación sexual.

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198 Titulo: RESPONSIBLE AND SELF CARE SEXUALITY PROGRAM UNIVERSITY CONCEPCION CHILE

Nombres: Authors: Paulina HAEMMERLI (Chile) , Yolanda CONTRERAS (Chile); Elena HENRMQUEZ (Chile); Msnica PIREZ (Chile), Matilde TORRUELLA (Chile), Marma ZEPEDA (Chile).

Introduction: 1993, &#8220;Sexuality Self - care Program&#8221; for College Students, began;  
Purpose: &#8220;To promote healthy lifestyles and responsible sexual behavior&#8221;.  
Methodology: Activities privileged workshop methodologies that were evaluated with an opinion questionnaire at the beginning and at the end of the study, monitoring and follow up for monitor training. Results: Promotion activities for 1496 students, were performed, Safe Sex workshop for 1250 students, affectivity and Sexuality workshops for 47, 122 monitors were prepared and a semester undergraduate subject, Human sexuality for 454 students, was taught as well as 38 Radio and TV programs. The program served as an opened and emphatic, tool for academic &#8211; student interaction, thus supporting attitudes and sexual practice, an integral conception concerning the Human Sexuality, motivation to assume major responsibilities as far as health care and couple is concerned. Conclusion: Getting close to students and their lifestyles, the compromise in assuming as active and co - responsible persons in their health care, creation of personal abilities for self- care and healthy lifestyles promotion. These individual achievements may be extended upon their families, strengthening their sociality role, over their communities so as creating a major consciousness for sexual life in students.

**paulina MILLAN**

**No Informado**

686 ASSERTIVENESS IN ADOLESCENT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE.

Paulina MILLÁN ÁLVAREZ (México)

**Abstract**

From the time we are children, we learn, through each of the structures of socialization (i.e. family, school, religion, and mass media, among others), about the aspects (i.e. beliefs, personality traits, attitudes, feelings, values and activities) that, as a result of a historic process of social construction, mark differences between men and women. During adolescence, gender stereotypes seem to become flexible in speech (contrary to their rigidity in childhood). Nevertheless, in practice, teenagers reject those who cross the frontier of gender roles. This directly affects the self-esteem of adolescents, who express socially learned and reinforced behaviors: aggressiveness and passivity and this can put them at several risks (of sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancy, etc). The purpose of this investigation was to explore attitudes, ideas and perceptions of several teens with regards to gender roles and stereotypes as well as the solution of conflicts in the area of romantic heterosexual relationships, analyzing the way and context in which they are presented. The results show a lack of concordance between the speeches of the teenagers (based on gender equity) and their attitudes and behaviors, over which stereotypes and gender roles still have an important influence. A lack of elements to express feelings and demand rights (specially in the area of sexuality) shown by the adolescents is analyzed and a work oriented to increase self-esteem, change nonassertive behaviors and question gender roles and stereotypes is proposed. The purpose of this would be to achieve deeper changes in the life and relationships of adolescents.

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690 "NO BALLOONS, NO PARTY"

Juan Luis ÁLVAREZ-GAYOU (México) and Paulina MILLÁN (México)

**Abstract**

In spite of the existing programs aimed at teenagers and the strong publicity about condoms in Mexico, according to different authorities, 366,000 births from adolescents are assisted each year and 400,000 mothers under 19 years old are estimated to exist in this country. Other studies show that teenagers between 16 and 19 years old, don't use a condom in their first sexual intercourse. The purpose of this study was to collect the opinions and perceptions of a group of Mexican teenagers about the use of condoms, the information they have, the main sources of information, among other aspects. Participants were 28 boys and 7 girls between the ages of 15 and 18, grouped in 3 focus groups: 2 with boys and 1 with girls. The disadvantages of using condoms are presented, as they were perceived by the teenagers, as well as the aspects associated to the decision of using it or not using it, the methods they employ to get them, the knowledge and doubts they have, and the need they expressed. The main conclusions derived from this study are:

- The information given to teenagers at school it's not linked to nor gives answers to their real needs.
- A lot of parents do not talk to their children and the ones that do, pretend to prohibit or scare.
- A great deal of the education they receive is based on fear (some examples are discussed)
- The main reason they use a condom is to prevent pregnancy and there is little worry about STDs.
  
- The reasons why they don't use a condom are, in general: lack of sensitivity, lack of money, being in a steady relationship, being "hot".
- There is a discordance between what they say and what they do: they say it is both men's and women's responsibility to propose the use of a condom, but women refuse to carry one because they consider that it would make them look bath to do so and men find that situation bizarre.
- They perceive the condom as highly effective but they recognize that its effectiveness has to do with knowing how to use it.
- Men show a lot more concern about the quality of the condom than women do.

The only way in which boys consider the possibility of a woman carrying a condom is if it's a

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695 CAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUALITY CHANGE ?

Paulina Millán Álvarez (México) and Juan Luis Álvarez-Gayou Jurgenson (México)?

## Abstract

Attitudes towards sexuality are said to have two dimensions: what is or not acceptable for oneself and what is acceptable or not for others. In 2001, an instrument named TAC for others (Test of Attitudes Towards the Sexuality of Others; Álvarez.Gayou, J., Bonilla, M.P. y Vera, J.) was validated. This tool was considered to be fundamental for educators of sexuality who wish to evaluate possible changes of attitudes in their students. Thus, in the Mexican Institute of Sexology, where the subjects of this investigation were studying, it is common and required practice the permanent evaluation of different aspects of the program, including the impact that the different workshops included in it have on the students. This program, through a variety of Experiencias Vivenciales Estructuradas, expects that students develop more open attitudes towards the way other people express their sexuality. This would imply that those who finish the program acquire a more humanistic and less prejudiced attitude towards their own students, clients or participants and subjects in investigations. The program does not pretend to modify personal morals or values and much less behavior. This study presents a longitudinal evaluation of the attitudes that students have at the beginning of the program and at the end of it, having completed 5 workshops (of 30 hours each) and a total immersion workshop (100 hours). Sixty-four pretests (applied in 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001) and sixty-four posttests (applied in 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002) were analyzed from 4 different groups of students, 12 were men and 52 were women). The mean for the pretest was 211.45 and for the posttest was 237.94. A statistical analysis for related samples demonstrated that attitudes were significantly different at the end ( $000 < .05$ ). Five areas originally established as part of this test were also analyzed: abortion, sexual health, conservatism, liberalism and multiple relationships, finding differences in the first one between men and women. The importance of evaluating "health professionals" (psychologists, doctors, sexologists, etc.), not only in terms of their knowledge but in terms of the attitudes towards their patients' sexuality is discussed.

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080 Titulo: TRANSSEXUALISM: NATURE OR COUNTER-NATURE?

Nombres: Paulo Roberto Ceccarelli (BRAZIL)

Resumen: Among the many expressions of human sexuality, transsexualism is perhaps the most striking manifestation of the inexorable quality of a solution to sexual conflict which appears to go against nature.

How are we to understand the transsexual's unrelenting demand for sexual reassignment? Taking two clinical vignettes as a starting point, the author presents his reflexion on the form of relationship that the infant, destined to become a transsexual, establishes in his or her mind at the very beginning of psychic life. The significance attached to "masculine" and "feminine", as transmitted by the parents, is then studied for its effect upon the identificatory processes. The central thesis of this paper is that the so-called transsexual "choice" appears to have been the only solution that the child of the past was able to find, in order not only to acquire a sense of sexual identity but also to attain the conviction of his or her identity as a separate individual.

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Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Transexuality. Transgender

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: Yes

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081 Titulo: SEXUALITY AND PREJUDICE

Nombres: Paulo Roberto CECCARELLI (BRAZIL)

Resumen: This text brings up the debate on \_Sexuality and Prejudice\_ to show that sexuality remains a profound enigma for human beings. Despite the many \_evolutions\_, taboos and prejudice concerning sexuality still persist.

In order to throw some light onto the question, the author makes a short historical review of occidental thought on sexuality since the beginning of the Christian Era up to the onset of the Psychiatric Discourse of the XIX Century. Then, the impact of Psychoanalytic theory on this School of Thinking is analysed.

Based upon important psychoanalytical concepts - such as Repression and the Ego Ideals - the origins of prejudice are studied and their consequences discussed from both their social and clinic aspects.

The author points out that all sexual manifestations should be seen as private solutions that each particular Human being had to find in order to face the enigma of his, or her, own drive (psychic) organisation.

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Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality development and Human Rights

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: Yes

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537 SEXUAL DIFFICULTIES IN A GYNECOLOGIC PRACTICE.

Pedro LA CALLE (España), Otilia MARTÍN (Esp.), Patricia RINCÓN, (Esp.), Ana ZAMORA (Esp.), Zaki ZIEHB (Siria), Patricia SOLER (Esp.), Dolores MARESCA (Esp.)

Aim: To know the prevalence, distribution and correlation of difficulties in sexual relationships (DSR) among the patients of a private gynecologic practice. Procedure: A total of 1118 patients were interviewed between April and May 2002; those who attended for specific or complementary procedures were excluded. The interviews were conducted by seven gynecologists who asked the same three questions: "Do you have a sexual relationship?", if the answer was yes, "Do you have any difficulty in your sexual relationship?", and if affirmative, "Which is it?" The different answers were coded and included in a database. The database used in the practice is Access; we used Access and Excel to analyse and correlate DSR with the following entries: age, wellbeing, parity, history of abortion and contraceptive method. Results: A 10.37% of the patients didn't have a sexual relationship at the moment (34% in the group of women over 55 years old), and 3% had never had it. The prevalence of any difficulty in their sexual relationships was 13.1%. The distribution in age groups showed a prevalence of DSR of 6-13% in the 20 to 50 year old group; it increased to 30% between 50 and 55 and decreased again to 11% in women over 55. We didn't find any significant statistical correlation between sexual difficulties and parity, history of abortion or the use of a contraceptive method. Although we found that DSR were more frequent in practitioners of coitus interruptus (27%) than in those women who used an intrauterine contraceptive device (1.2%). The most frequent sexual difficulties

found in our query were dyspareunia (36%), low sexual desire (22.4%), insufficient lubrication (15.2%), anorgasmia (8%), premature ejaculation (4%), vaginismus (4%), erectile dysfunction (1.6%) and others (10.4%).

Conclusion: The prevalence of DSR in our practice shows the need for ruling out its existence in the general gynecologic practice.

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1066 Title: SEX CONSULTING ON INTERNET: PROFILE OF THE USERS AND THE INQUIRIES OF CONSULTATION.

Authors: Pedro LA CALLE (España), Juan GERVÁS (España).

**Abstrac:**

Objectives: 1/ To know usuarys profile and the inquiries made in Consulta Sexual, a Latin -American health website (<http://www.canalsalud.com>); 2/ to analyse the thematic demanded, and, 3 / to complement a previous work on the thematic demanded in the consultation through Internet (presented in the World Congress of Paris -2001).

Procedures: The work is based on a survey that the users of the doctor's office online must fill up like previous requirement so that their demand is answered. Two doctors analysed 165 inquiries and their corresponding previous surveys, made between January and April of 2002. The survey gathers data on age, gender, pair, sexual difficulties, and it solicits to them that they relate his demand to some of the fields of the referential theoretical model on the sexual fact used by our equipment: Sexuation (biophysiological), Sexuality (cognitive), Erotic (expressive-behaviourist), Procreation and Hygiene.

Results: The consultations are emitted from 18 countries of Latin American scope, predominating the Spanish (50%) and the Mexicans (19%). The average age of the users is 25.6 years. 54.6% are made by men and 45.3% by women. A 73% of the users have stable pair and a 29% refer to have sexual difficulties. The referential fields more frequently demanded are Procreation (30.2%) and Sexuation (24%). In this study, the geographic origin and the variables obtained in the survey, as well as the correlations between the field chosen by the user and the assigned by the professionals for their sexual fact classification appear and discuss to diverse aspects of the demand.

Key words: Sex consulting, descriptive analysis of inquiries, thematic classification in sexology, Sexological orientation, sexuality on-line.

**Author´s Presentation.**

Pedro La Calle, MD (Universidad de Granada-Spain, 1987). Specialized in STD, Family Planning and Breast Pathology (Universidad Complutense-Spain). Expert in Human Sexuality (Universidad de Alcalá-Spain). Private practice from 1989. He belongs since April 2000 to the editorial committee and is an advisor as channel on the INICIA in Canal Salud. The work presented on here, is fruit of the consult developed in this channel.

Juan Gervas, PhD (Universidad de Alcalá-Spain, 1996). Expert in Human Sexuality (Universidad de Alcalá-Spain). Private practice from 1998.

El primer autor ha publicado diversos artículos en medios especializados, ha comunicado en el anterior Congreso Mundial y ha sido ponente en el XV Congreso Español de Sexología y primer Encuentro Iberoamericano de Profesionales de Sexología. Actualmente pertenece a la Junta Directiva de la Asociación Estatal de Profesionales de la Sexología en España (A.E.P.S).

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176 A PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH BASED MODEL FOR SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONS

The role of cognitions and emotions on sexual dysfunction: results from a cross-cultural empirical study

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**INTRODUCTION**

Cognitive models had recently been presented as theoretical references for understanding the



processes involved in sexual dysfunction. In fact, studies about cognitive factors such as: cognitive distraction (G.Beck, Barlow, Sakheim & Abrahamson, 1987; Dove & Wiederman, 2000; Elliot & O'Donohue, 1997), efficacy expectancies (Bach, Brown & Barlow, 1999; Creti & Libman, 1989; Palace, 1995), causal attributions (Fichten, Spector & Libman, 1988; Weisberg, Brown, Wincze & Barlow, 2001) and perfectionism (DiBartolo & Barlow, 1996), showed that these cognitive variables are highly associated with sexual functioning.

Besides this growing body of research studies, some authors have also emphasized the importance of cognitive-affective factors on human sexual response (Hawton, 1985, 1989; McCarthy, 1989, 1992; Zilbergeld, 1992; Carey, Wincze & Meisler, 1993; Baker, 1993; Rosen, Leiblum & Spector, 1994; Sbrocco & Barlow, 1996, 1997; Andersen, Cyranowski & Espindle, 1999), developing new conceptual models and therapeutic techniques based on this perspective.

However, despite this growing interest we think that there is a lack of synthesis-building work that could be used for theoretical reference in this area. The several studies mentioned focus their attention on particular aspects of the cognitive and emotional influence on sexual function, but do not develop a consistent and holistic empirically based theory of sexual dysfunction.

Our purpose is to forge ahead in that direction, trying to remedy that shortcoming by applying cognitive theory to the field of sexual dysfunction. In particular Beck's cognitive model, due to its eminent heuristic value, has led to a better understanding of the cognitive processes involved in a large spectrum of psychopathological situations, and we think it applies also to sexual disorders. Of particular interest is the later development of Beck's theoretical thinking (modes model) in which we find an integration of cognitive, affective, motivational and behavioral systems (Beck, 1996).

#### OBJECTIVES

The main goal is to systematically assess cognitive and emotional variables hypothesized as vulnerability factors to sexual dysfunction, develop a cognitive-emotional model of both male and female sexual dysfunction and explore implications for treatment.

#### METHODSDESIGN

We analyze the effects of several cognitive and emotional variables on the sexual behavior of men and women.

Independent variables are:

Cognitive schemas in sexual context

Sexual beliefs

Automatic thoughts during sexual activity

Emotional response during sexual activity

Dependent variables are:

Male and female sexual functioning

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983 Titulo : UNDERSTANDING SEXUALITY OF THE DISABLED

Pedro Luis Castro (Cuba)

The report presents 10 years of clinical observations, study and investigation of the characteristics of the sexual development of the children and adolescents with special educational necessities to present deficit intellectual, sensorial or physical motor. The report systematizes the information that we possess on the operation of the family with "special" children and the influence of the parents in the sexual development of the same ones.

The experience of attention to the sexuality in the special schools is framed in the Project Formal "Education toward a responsible" sexual behavior that develops from 1996 the Cuban Ministry of Education with international support. In the course 1999 - 2000 the actions of sexual education proven in secondary basic they were applied to the other subsystems.

Some recent experiences, their theoretical bases and the related investigations are commented. Recently a system of letters was elaborated to guide the parents of the Special School in the education of the sexuality of its adolescent children. The orientation lacks of the families was determined that they have children with severe dysfunctions and the topics of 8 letters were elaborated that correspondents went weekly to the families residents in City of the Havana.

After three months of application it was obtained of the parents a satisfactory result, they received the messages systematically, they were sensitized, those that more they needed it they exchanged for different roads, and they contributed valuable suggestions to continue the application of this novel alternative in the it advances.

A group of 11 experts said favorably as for content, its structures and style of the letters.

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1132 Titulo : INFECCION URINARIA Y SEXUALIDAD

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587 Titulo: THE POSITIVE EFFECT OF SYSTEMATIC PHARMACOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH SEVERE ED PROBLEMS

CONSTANTINIDES Costa, DRETTAS Peter, ENTCHER Angelos, MOUMPAIENT Faouaz, (Greece)

Objectives: The aim of this study was to see if there were differences between patients taking per-os treatment occasionally, and patients under systemic medication. Materials and Methods: 85 patients aged 30-60 years old with mixed Erectile Dysfunction (ED) treated with Sildenafil or apomorphine occasionally (before the intercourse), were referred to us complaining of instability of action or lack of efficacy. These patients were educated to follow a new protocol which was including: I. C-injections twice weekly, II. Sildenafil 50 mg daily, III. Apomorphine 3 mg, in relation to the intercourse. Results: All patients under this protocol showed amelioration of natural erection and better intercourse score compared to their previous experience. The objective criteria of amelioration were documented with RTM, NPT studies and triplex scan. Conclusions: With our study we are showing an important difference in efficacy of anti ED drugs when these are administered in a more systemic schedule compared to the occasional way.

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588 Titulo: PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN GREEK POPULATION. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

Peter DRETTAS, Chr. ANTONOPOULOU, Costas CONSTANTINIDES, Emmanuel KONSTANTINIDES, Greece)

Aim: This Epidemiological Study records the Sexual Function in non (n) institutionalized population in Greece using as Questionnaire the 1) IIEF (International Index of Erectile Function) and the 2) IISF (International Index of Sexual Function).

Material method: As Questionnaire we used the IIEF for men and the IISF for women. This questionnaire was given in a preselected aged group (25-55 yrs.), (1500 men &#211; 1500 women. Apart from the sexual activity questionnaire (15 + 5 questions) we have recorded with another (67) questions the perceptions of sexuality in contemporary Greek society. Results: 8-10% of our population presented severe sexual dysfunctions and 30% presented moderate and minimum sexual dysfunction. From the Questionnaire recording the perception of sexuality, the conclusion was that there was lack of information and misunderstanding in certain sexual perceptions.

Conclusion: As far as we know, this is the first study done in non institutionalized men-women recording the sexual problems in healthy people. From this point of view we felt it is very important to communicate our results and to compare them with similar studies conducted in USA (MMASS) and Europe.

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546 SEX EDUCATION THROUGH INTERNET ADVICE SITES

Nombres: Petra BOYNTON (UK), Irina ANDERSON (UK)

Evidence suggests people are increasingly using the Internet to gain information about sex. The advantages of the net are that it can be easily accessed, relatively private, and contains a vast amount of information. In addition, men appear more inclined to use the internet to get advice, which

many health professionals welcome. The use of the internet as a source of sex information

remains largely unevaluated. Websites hosting sex information can range from medical journals or sites run by certified sexologists, through to sites funded by pharmaceutical companies, or even individuals selling sex toys. It is not the place of this workshop to decide which type of site is more 'educational' - instead we aim to discuss the many ways internet sites may be used to inform the public about sex. The aim of this 2 hour workshop is to consider the following issues: what sex information do people look for on the web, how do people use the internet when talking about sex, how can we best advise people what sites best suit their needs, how we can make the internet (and sex advice) more accessible to developing countries, and what problems are presented by using the internet to disseminate information? Drawing upon their experiences of writing for, and analysing sex advice sites on the web, the authors will use the workshop to create a clearer understanding of what sex advice people require in the 21st Century.

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167 Titulo: THE EFFICACY OF APOMORPHINE AND SILDENAFIL BASED ON THE UNDERLYING PATHOLOGY AND PENILE DOPPLER ASSESSMENT. A COMPARATIVE, CROSSOVER STUDY.

Nombres: Petros PERIMENIS, Kostis GYFTOPOULOS, Kostas GIANNITSAS, Anastasios ATHANASOPOULOS, Evangelos LIATSIKOS, George BARBALIAS (GREECE)

Resumen: **OBJECTIVE:** To compare the efficacy of Apomorphine and Sildenafil in men with clinically established erectile dysfunction (ED).  
**METHODS:** This study included 50 men (group 1) with evidence of arteriogenic ED (velocity <25 cm/sec in penile Doppler) and 40 men (group 2) with coronary artery disease and/or hypertension and/or dyslipidaemia and normal penile Doppler (velocity >25 cm/sec). They started on Apomorphine 2 mg or Sildenafil 50 mg, the doses titrated up to 3 and 100 mg respectively if necessary. After 1-week wash-out period each group switched to the other treatment mode. Efficacy was the percentage of attempts resulting in erections firm enough for intercourse, based on event log data.  
**RESULTS:** The overall success rate of Apomorphine in group 1 was 34.2%, compared to 61.9% of Sildenafil (Pearson chi-square,  $p < 0.01$ ) while the success rates in group 2 were 71.4% and 73.1% respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ).  
**CONCLUSIONS:** Sildenafil was more effective at 50 or 100 mg than Apomorphine 3 mg for the treatment of arteriogenic ED. In men with normal penile Doppler the two drugs were equally effective independently of the co-morbidities. Thus they may be subscribed as first line options for the treatment of ED in such individuals.  
**KEY WORDS:** Erectile dysfunction, Apomorphine, Sildenafil

Tipo presentacion: Workshop

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality, Biomedicine and Pharmacology in the 21st century

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: Yes

Datashow: No

Others: No

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231 itulo: ORGASM, PLEASURE AND DESIRE OF WOMEN IN HONG KONG & SHANGHAI

Nombres: Petula Sik Ying HO (Hong Kong)

Resumen: Within the marital space, women are not encouraged to seek their own pleasure, but are required to subordinate their desire to that of the men they married. Ideas of 'good sex' and 'bad sex' differ between husbands and wives and are a key source of tension in heterosexual couples. It is the aim of this paper to study how Chinese women in Hong Kong and Shanghai learn about the word "orgasm", the language they use to talk about their experience of orgasm and how they make meaning of sex and sexual pleasure in the course of their marital life. The paper draws on interviews about personal sexual life histories with women in Hong Kong and Shanghai between 35 and 55 years of age. It examines in particular how the dominant social institutions construct and

condition a "normal" life course for married women which prescribes specific social space for them and conditions their range of life choices, their identity and sense of self, their exercise of choice and power, and ultimately puts limit on their possibilities in life including their sex and desire. The analysis will yield both interesting information on women's sexuality and to provide an understanding of how Chinese women are being subjected to social norms (both "Chinese" and "Western") on the one hand while at the same time trying to challenge the regulatory codes of proper femininity and experience their bodies as sites of pleasure, without completely bound by the prescriptive life scripts offered by external authorities. The discussion highlights how Chinese women's sexual subjectivities and experiences could contribute to our understanding of the construction of womanhood in modern society.

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**074 MANAGEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SEXUAL MISCONDUCT: EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Pierre Assalian (Canada) & Marc Ravart (Canada)

Key Words: Professional sexual misconduct, evaluation, dangerousness, recommendations

**Abstract**

Despite condemnation by ethical codes, published guidelines and policies for all the helping professions, sexual exploitation by health and mental health professionals remains a prevalent but poorly understood problem. It is estimated that half of all mental health clinicians will evaluate and/or treat at least one person who was sexually exploited by a previous psychotherapist, psychiatrist, or other health or helping professional. Since these sex offenders are professionals, they are more frequently subject than other sex offenders to moral indignation, societal disgust, shame and negativity. Following their arrest and the interruption, or termination, of their practice, they are particularly at risk for major depressions, emotional breakdowns, and suicide. To make precise diagnoses, treatment recommendations and prognoses of professional sexual misconduct, we have divided offenders into three groups: Repentants.

Rationalizers, and Deniers. This typology help evaluating the risk for reoffending and making recommendations for the clinical and social management of each case. Recommended preventive measures and safeguards when reintegration in the workplace is feasible are reviewed. This presentation will address these issues and review the clinical and social variables to consider when evaluating sexual misconduct.

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**710 PREMATURE EJACULATION: THE PAST AND THE PRESENT**

Pierre Assalian, M.D.

Despite the fact that Premature Ejaculation is the most common male sexual dysfunction, it is not well understood. There is no consensus on its definition, etiology nor treatment. We will discuss these issues.

Definition: There are problems with all the previous definitions. Recently, Waldinger has used the concept of Intravaginal Ejaculation Latency Time (IELT), defined as the time between the start of intromission and the start of the intravaginal ejaculation, as a measure to assess ejaculation latency. This was based on a study of 110 men who were diagnosed as suffering from PE and using a stopwatch method. The majority of these men (91%) had an IELT of one minute or less. I suggest to define PE operationally as ejaculation occurring within one minute of vaginal intromission in the majority of episodes of intercourse, independent of age and duration of relationship.

Etiology: Masters and Johnson definition was based on their findings that PE has a consistently familiar pattern. In our experience, not all PE have this familiar pattern, meaning that the patients did not have their first sexual intercourse under conditions of fear of being caught. Anxiety was found to be the cause by Pomeroy. Strassberg disputed this theory. Assalian and Strassberg postulated

a biological predisposition to PE. Pharmacological agents became quite popular in treating PE. M. Metz proposes 3 types for lifelong PE: (1) Neurologic Constitution PE; (2) Psychological Constitution PE and, (3) Psychosexual Skills Deficit Premature Ejaculation. My proposal is that PE could be psychogenic in origin, biological, or a combination of both like in Erectile Dysfunction. Treatment: Pharmacological treatment should be considered. Guidelines will be presented for treatment of PE, whether with sex therapy or pharmacological therapy.

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295 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXOLOGY THAT RESIDENTS OF POST-GRADE FROM THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL OF MARACAY HAVE. VENEZUELA 2002.

Pilar BLANCO (Venezuela), Katya TORRES (Venezuela), Susana SILVA (Venezuela), Edith HERRERA (Venezuela), Mitzy TORRES (Venezuela).

Objectives: To know the level of sexual information that the residents of the different post-grades from the central Hospital of Maracay possess. Material and Methods: We interview to 139 residents of different specialities, using as instrument of data collection a survey 65% were feminine, graduated 95% in four Venezuelan universities and 5% foreigner. 60% are married, 25% unmarried and 15% divorced. Results: In the scale of excellent, sufficient and deficient was found that 55% of the sample have sufficient information, 25% excellent and 20% of them the information are deficient. 50% think that the information is adequate, it must add greater information and the most appropriate method is the inductive one only 45% received some type of information in the university. 75% say that in their postgrades do not organize meetings to discuss subjects of sexual information. 75% analyzes the sexuality in their patients approaching some related subjects. The 95% shows that sexology classes must be created and all have the opinion that annual conferences of sexology should be made in the hospital. Conclusions: The sexual information received by the residents is sufficient but not excellent, and it is imposed to create sexology classes in the universities and carry out conferences on this subject including current

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297 SEXUALITY ANALYSIS IN THE "STREET CHILDREN" OF MARACAY CITY. VENEZUELA 2002.

Pilar BLANCO (Venezuela), Yoneira PERDOMO (Venezuela), Gloria BLANCO (Venezuela), Carlos PERDOMO (Venezuela).

Objectives: Analyze aspects related to male adolescent sexuality of denominated "Street Children" who walk around Maracay city, venezuela 2002. Material and Methods: It's a descriptive, field and statistical research where were applied inquiries whit close questions made by the researchers. The population is integrated by 176 male adolescents who walk around the streets of Maracay city, where only 60 boys sample were taken random for the study. Results: 67% of "Street Children" started loving caress when they were 10 to 14 years old. 58% said they have had sexual relationships starting when they were 10 to 12 years old. Love (33%) and curiosity (25%) were responsables of first sexual experience, wich was satisfactory in 42% of them, all been heterosexual type. 25% have had homosexual experiences. 67% of them have had more than one couple and 25% receive economic remunerations from women. 83% have been in love. 8% have been sexually abused. 75% have had masturbation experiences from 2 to 3 times a week, which started when they were 10 to 13 years old. 58% tell they like sexual relationships more than masturbation. 53% have any degree of precocious eyaculation. Conclusions: Loving caress began when they were 10 and 83% have been in love. 58% have had sexual relationships, 25% homosexual type. 67% have more than one sexual couple. 75% have nasturbation experiences and 53% have any degree of precocious eyaculation. 8% have been sexually abused.

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298 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND HABITS OBSERVED IN ADOLESCENTS "STREET CHILDREN" OF MARACAY CITY. VENEZUELA 2002

Pilar BLANCO (Venezuela), Yoneira PERDOMO (Venezuela), Gloria BLANCO (Venezuela), Carlos PERDOMO (Venezuela).

Objectives: Describe the social and economics aspects and the habits of adolescents that walk around the streets of Maracay City during 2002. Material and Methods: It´s a descriptive, field and statistical research made on 176 male adolescents population denominated "Street Children", where only 60 boys sample were taken random to study the planed characteriscs. Results: 67% are 12 to 15 years old, 50% live in the mess houses of different poor neightboardhoods and 33% have no place to live. 67% belong to heaping homes. Non of them study and 92% said they studied once but didn´t end the basic education. 92% are abussed children and 75% of these said they were abused by their mother, followed by their brother, father, step-father and aunts. It was detected that 83% of them got separated parents. The main causes of school desertion were drugs consumption and money needed. The occupation of 66% them is "ask for money and street seller"; they collet around 1.7 US daily and 91% of them buy food, 75% buy drugs and 50% give mney to others. They have scarce and low quality alimentation. All of them take drugs daili (Crack, Piedra, Marihuana) adduced by drug dealers or friends. 95% started in drugs when their were 10 to 12 years. 41% drink alcohol and all of them smoke 5 to 10 cigarettes daily. Conclusions: The "Street Children" belong heaping homes, non of them study, and their occupation is "ask for money". 92% have been abused, they have low quality alimentation, they all take drugs, smoke cigarettes and drink any kind of alcoholic beverages.

**pinkhas SIROTA**

**No Informado**

711 PRIAPISM ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

PINKHAS SIROTA (ISRAEL)

Priapism is the occurrence of sustained and painful erection that does not result from sexual desire and fails to subside despite orgasm . It is often accompanied by pain and tenderness . The ethiologies are idiopathic, alcohol abuse, drug therapy, perinatal trauma and sickle-cell anemia. It is a very rare adverse effect of the psychotropic medications due to alpha-adrenergic receptor blockade. Two psychiatric patients who developed priapism associated with psychotropic drugs are presented.

**pinkhas SIROTA**

**No Informado**

757 Titulo: PAINFUL EJACULATION AND URINARY HESITANCY IN ASSOCIATION WITH ANTIDEPRESSANTS

PINKHAS SIROTA, MD. (ISRAEL)

Different antidepressants were associated with painful ejaculation (TCAs, SSRIs and MAOIs). No specific strategies to treat this side effect are known. The usual measure is to decrease the dosage or to switch to another drug. In the present study 2 case reports of painful ejaculation following the administration of reboxetin in on patient and venlafaxine in another patient are described. Both patients were treated with the selective alpha- 1-A- adrenoreceptor antagonist, tamsulosin. The therapy was assessed using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and the American Urological Association symptom index. The painful ejacualtion and urinary hesitancy were resolved by tamsulosin in both patients. Larger double-blind studies are required to consolidate these findings.

Keywords: , , , .

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302 Titulo :SEXUAL AROUSAL AND DESIRE INVENTORY (SADI): DEVELOPMENT OF A CLINICAL TOOL FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL AROUSAL AND DESIRE IN MEN AND WOMEN

Rachel TOLEDANO (Canada), James PFAUS (Canada)



Two experiments were conducted with the goal of developing a clinical assessment tool to evaluate the psychological and subjective experience of sexual arousal and desire. In the first experiment, 85 men and 156 women filled out the original version of the questionnaire. Subjects rated 86 descriptors, as they applied to their experience of arousal and desire separately, on 0-5 point Likert scales. Results showed that men and women rated their experiences of arousal and desire in similar ways, and that subjects failed to subjectively differentiate between these two phases of the sexual response cycle. Principle component analysis (PCA) also indicated that the subjective experience of arousal and desire could be described comprehensively by three interrelated factors, including a cognitive-emotional, a motivational, and a physiological factor. A fourth negative control factor was also extracted that reflected dimensions of aversion or inhibition. The second experiment consisted of an inventory in which only those descriptors with means  $\geq 2.5$  or  $\leq 1.0$ , and/or with factor loadings  $\geq 3.00$ , were retained. Eighty-two men and 154 rated the 54 descriptors retained for arousal and desire using the same 0-5 point Likert scale. The same four factors were extracted through PCA. Results also indicated that both sexes rated their subjective experiences in similar ways, with the exception of certain items which males and females rated in opposite directions. A scoring system was developed which could yield useful clinical profiles for the different sexual arousal and desire disorders.

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1147 Titulo : TUNISIA TO PROMOTE SEXUALITY EDUCATION

Radhouan Mhiri (Tunisia)

For many years ago, the National Family and Population Office in Tunisia give its health workers the capacity to provide reproductive health by counselling and treating dysfunctions.

In view of the good results obtained by this experience the NFPO decided to promote not only reproductive health but sexual health too.

The courses the NFPO provides are international and we have many participants from Arab and African World.

**radhouan MHIRI**

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1161 IS IT POSSIBLE TO BE MUSLIM, ARAB AND SEXUALLY ACTIVE

AUTHOR: RADHOUAN MHIRI

Muslims and Arabs are viewed in the western medias as fanatics and many think that in Islam religion there is no place to pleasure and to love.

A review of literature show that being Muslim and Arab have close ties with pleasure and love. In the literature we have even some pornography.

The gap between Islam, Arabism and Sexuality is the result of the political situation in Arab Muslim World, It is the fact of the leaders of the different countries and not the fact of religions and ethnic principles.

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1119 Titulo : THE PUBLIC HEALTH CHALLENGE: RECOMMENDATION FOR ACTION

Rafael Mazin (PAHO)

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988 Pregnancy in the adolescence in the urban La Maya

Rafael Rizo (Cuba)

A descriptive, analytic, longitudinal and comparative study was done of the 132 pregnant adolescents (study group) and of 20 to 35 years of age (group control), belonging to the urban area of the Community Educational Polyclinic "Dr. Carlos J. Finlay" of the municipality Songo\_La

Maya, county of Santiago de Cuba, from January of the 2001 until December of 2001, with the purpose of analyzing biological, psychological and social factors in this pregnant. It was chosen to the controls, in serial order to each young pregnant girl scored in the registration, for 13,5% of the total of receptions of that group, considering that they were in the good moment for the fecundation. A survey was applied, in charge of the author, in the schedule Monday through to Friday, and in hours of the morning and in the morning on Saturdays in the home of all the members of both groups. The results concludes that a great number of adolescent pregnant was under weight, they presented anemia and urinary sepses as sickness associated to its state, they didn't use pre-conceptive methods although they Know them and they were generally single and housewives, reason why it is recommended to incentivate them so that they acquire and put into practice the knowledge it has more than enough sexuality and pregnancy in the adolescence, by means of actions prophylaxes guided to its protection and future development.

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330 Titulo: SEXUALITY OF THE PRIMITIVE FUTURE

Rafael ROLDÁN TEVAR (Spain), Maite AZANZA AZANZA (Spain), Carmen LOPEZ SOSA (Spain), Itziar ALONSO-ARBIOL (Spain)

Since the origin of humankind and even before, as seen in the physical evidence left to us, our ancestors' first expressions may be described as simultaneously artistic, religious, and sexual expressions. Sex (and sexuality) is one of the first concerns of living beings and forms the basis for the expression of all other concerns. Initially, these forms of expressions were non-dualistic in nature; there was an undifferentiated reality in which opposing polarities appeared simultaneously: dynamic and static, life and death, masculine and feminine, and so on. From an initial expression through color as yet without form, where red ochre is the base that symbolizes life energy, to the first forms and griboullis; which represent and worship sex and genitality; as the driving force of life yet highly abstract and displaying both sexes in the same figure, but eventually leading to differentiated genitals and corporal figures of gods and goddesses. The evolution of these expressions, although they did not originate in the same period, reflects an open cycle because different phases of abstraction coexist. The cycle of our lives brings us to the starting point over and over again. Therefore, it is not an unreasonable notion to consider that the key to understanding the future lies in our prehistoric roots.

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331 Titulo: SEXOLOGY AS A SCIENTIFIC DEGREE IN THE SPANISH UNIVERSITY

Rafael ROLDAN TEVAR (Spain), Carmen LOPEZ SOSA (Spain), Itziar ALONSO-ARBIOL (Spain), Maite AZANZA AZANZA (Spain)

The entry in the European Community should cause a change in the curricula design of some bachelor and masters degrees. This has been, indeed, a special opportunity to establish the formal education in Sexology. After screening the 63 Spanish official universities, we have observed that only 1% of them have any subject related to human sexuality, most of which are subjects to get Psychology and Medicine degrees. Most surprising is the fact that no one of the analyzed subjects is compulsory for the completion of the major degree. Thus, this means that students do not need to be familiarized with sexological concepts by the time they finish their degree and become professionals. This denial of sexology is still happening 30 years after WHO recommended an education on sexual topics for all health professionals. As a conclusion, it can be stated that no clear advance has taken place regarding to education in Sexology in the last years and, therefore, important consequences for the sexological profession derive from this situation at a standstill: a) First, no specific research grants are given to carry out sexological studies because there is not a specific UNESCO code nor a code for international classifications for publications; b) and second, no public job offers can be created because the figure of sexologist does not exist as a recognized professional. We urge a common effort from different professionals and associations, led by the WAS, to claim the rights of this science to become a distinct and recognized field by the society and academia.

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1093 SEXUALIDAD Y DESARROLLO DE LA PERSONALIDAD.

Raimundo García (Cuba).

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082 Titulo: COITAL SEXUAL RELATIONS AMONGST MEXICAN ADOLESCENT WOMEN. A STUDY OF SEXUAL NARRATIVES WITH GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Nombres: Ramfis Ayzs Reyes (Mixico)

Adriana Garcia Muqsz (Mixico)

Resumen: This work focuses on the experiences of initiation to sexual activity from a gender perspective. Imageries of the body and its care, risks and pleasures of sexual practices and reproductive health are dealt with. The paper explores the impact of such issues on key stages of adolescent women's lifetime. Such stages, captured in happenings and experiences, flourish in representations and imageries and take place by means of collective and personal speeches that result crucial for the understanding of juvenile behavior patterns. This can be only reached by paying attention to stories, narratives and conversations more or less intimate with which adolescent women give sense to their life, construct their identity and make decisions. This research project was conducted in Tabasco and Chiapas in South and South East Mexico and the analysis of 131 profound interviews.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexuality in the Different Stages of Life

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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083 Titulo: MALE VIRGINITY IN MEXICAN YOUNGS: ANALYSIS OF STORIES ON SEXUAL INITIATION PRACTICES

Nombres: Ramfis Ayzs Reyes (Mixico)

Esperanza Tuqsn Pablos (Mixico)

Resumen: This paper deals with a series of reflexions on the masculine imagery permeating sexual initiation practices of young Mexicans. It documents how young men are not always conscious as they experience being in power. The vulnerability they result exposed to during sexual initiation rituals and the diversity on how they assume such experience are not in full agreement with some assumptions of other studies on masculinity, particularly those based on analogies with feminine experiences. Theoretically, the analysis poses an adverse opinion to the stereotypes and argumental models of an essentialist and universalist kind with respect to masculinity. It focuses, instead, on an avant-garde position on gender studies. Methodologically, this study is based on qualitative query strategies and narrative analysis. The stories derived from two field investigations (1998 and 2000), based on profound interviews to Mexican young men from South and South East Mexico.

Curriculum: Ramfis AYZS REYES (Mixico): Candidato a Doctor en Ciencias Antropológicas por la Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, México. Investigador Asociado en El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unidad Villahermosa desde 1998. Sus áreas de interés son: teoría social y metodologías cualitativas, etnografía de la comunicación y análisis de procesos simbólicos, género, sexualidad y teoría de la masculinidad y estudios socioculturales de ciencia y tecnología. E-mail: rayus@vhs.ecosur.mx

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Gender and Sexuality

Slide:  
Overhead: No  
VCR: No  
Datashow: Yes  
Others: No

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605 Titulo: FRACTURE OF PENILE PROTHESIS (Kalnberzs) AND CHANGE FOR A HR (BRAZIL) IN A PATIENT WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION FOR PRIAPISM.

Ramiro FRAGAS\*. (Cuba). Urology and Sexuality Master of the "Comdte Manuel Fajardo" University Hospital. Havana. Membership of ISSIR and SLAIS. Damaso HERNANDEZ (Cuba), Yolanda ARES (Cuba), Antonio C. Reichelt (Brasil).

Introduction and objectives

A decent video tape about the change Kalnberzs penile prosthesis (Letonia) in a patient with ED for priapism, 10 years ago is presented.

Summary of the clinical record

Patient of 53 years old with a background of Priapism in 1985. He presented erectile dysfunction for fibrous corpora cavernosa of onset that impeded the sexual intercourse. He implanted Kalnberzs Penile Prosthesis in 1986, It was a functions Ok, until, till It was a fracture in 1999.

The suggestion of the multidisciplinary team was the implant of a malleable penile prosthesis (HR, Brazil) previous informed consent of the patient and wife.

The main steps of the operation are described:

1. Foley 16 catheter to facilitate identification of the urethra and corpus spongiosum.
2. Make a 2 - 3 cm incision subcoronal (circumcision) to removed a fracture prosthesis.
3. Corpora cavernosa are exposed.
- 4.- Reference Points in the tunica albuginea.
- 5.- Corporotomy reaching the corpora cavernosa.
- 6.- Dilate the proximal corpus and distal corpus to create a space for inserting a penile.
- 7.- Measuring the cavernous body and the prosthesis to implant,
- 8.- Closing the corpora cavernosa with vicryl 2-0 and the skin with intestinal catgut 3-0.

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045 Titulo: TRANSSEXUAL COUPLES: A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF ATYPICAL PARTNER PREFERENCES

Nombres: Randi Ettner, PhD, US

Resumen: The sexual and romantic lives of persons who have made a gender transition is an area that has not been widely discussed by professionals. This study will describe a phenomenon that is occurring more frequently: the couple wherein both members are transsexuals. While studies of sexual behaviors rely heavily on self-report, and are therefore often riddled with methodological problems, not the least of which is validity, the individuals that comprise this study are psychotherapy clients. Owing to the mandate to attain psychotherapy prior to accessing medical interventions, clinicians are privy to phenomenological material leading to qualitative examination of salient features of sexuality and love relationships in these atypical couples.

Curriculum: Empty

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Transsexuality. Transgender

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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397 Titulo: PREVALENCE OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN ISRAEL: RESULTS OF A LARGE-SCALE SURVEY FROM THE IDF STAFF PERIODIC EXAMINATION CENTER DATABASE.

Rafi HERUTI 1,2,3, Moshe YOSEF 1 , Tzipi SHOCHAT 1 , Dorit TEKES-MANOVA 1,3.  
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Objective: Erectile dysfunction (ED) can be an early and first sign of an underlying systemic disease. A screening program is offered by the Israel Defense Force for career servicemen at the staff periodical health examination center (SPEC), aimed to early detection of morbidity. We introduced the Sexual Human Inventory for Males (SHIM) questionnaire, in order to detect examinees with ED, and offer them suitable treatment options. We report results among a relatively large-scale young healthy adult population. Methods: Subjects aged 25-50 years are performing a routine check-up at SPEC. Medical history, physical examination and laboratory results are recorded, computerized and processed to form the SPEC database. Prevalence of ED was determined from the patient's self-evaluation according to the Sexual Human Inventory for Males (SHIM) score. Relevant data including compliance to reply, age, SHIM scores, and accompanying diseases was collected and analyzed. Results: From 1/2/01-30/9/02 7998 examinees reported to SPEC, 6982 of whom were males (average age 34.7 ( $\pm 7$ ) years). 3199 chose to fill the SHIM questionnaire (compliance of 45.8%). According to SHIM score almost one man in three (27.3%) presented with ED (19.8%, 6.4% and 1.2% had mild, moderate and severe ED, respectively). The prevalence of ED increases with age. ED was present also among young adults (22.6% of under-35 had a SHIM score below 21). Severity of ED was shown to correlate with prevalence of systemic diseases and smoking. Conclusion: This survey confirms that the prevalence of ED is high even among young population. Incorporating an ED questionnaire into a routine screening program, may encourage more men to seek treatment, not only for their ED, but also for the underlying disease, as it offers maximum privacy to the examinees, resulting in better cooperation.

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339 Titulo: MUNICIPAL PLANS FOR SEX EDUCATION

Raúl DÍAZ (Spain) The Harimaguada Sex Education Programme: Canary Islands Ministry of Education: Rosa OLAVARRIETA Canary Health Service

The deficiency regarding education, information, and attention in sexual matters affects the whole of society. This gap widens considerably, however, when we look at the juvenile population. The prioritisation of sex education with young people continues to be flagrantly ignored in our society. It is the responsibility of all of us to recognise that young people can have an active sex life and to ensure that they receive adequate education and assistance, as this is one of the greatest challenges that we face at the start of this new millennium.

One of the most relevant actions of The Canary Plan for Juvenile Sex Education has been to put into motion pilot experiences of an intersectional character in selected areas of the Canary Islands. These experiences have been used to formulate the first Municipal Juvenile Sex Education Plans. These experiences have been systematically and rigorously evaluated, and have led us to the conclusion that these municipal areas are ideal for the development of intersectional and community activities concerning the sex education among young people. The proximity of the population to the political, educational and sanitary institutions, as well as other associations that make up the social fabric of any community, means that the development and collective participation in these projects is a real possibility and something that can be consolidated upon, a process in which the local institutions, professional people and ordinary citizens can take the lead in their own development of material and attention to matters concerning sexuality.

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340 Titulo: THE HARIMUGUADA PROGRAMME IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CANARY ISLANDS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT PLAN FOR SEX EDUCATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Raúl DÍAZ (Spain)  
The Harimaguada Sex Education Programme

Canary Islands Ministry of Education

The Harimaguada Sex Education Programme is a resource in which the Canary Islands Ministry of Education provides to the educational communities with the aim to promote and facilitate the integration of sex education in the educational environment. The schemes of work pass from teacher training through to parent education and information, evaluating the schools involved, creating teaching materials, as well as fostering awareness in the educational community as a whole. Harimaguada, after 2 innovative years in selected educational centres, was put on an official footing as a fully-fledged programme in 1986. Since this date, this project has been in a state of constant change and improvement, moving through distinctive phases:

a) The experimental phase, trying out various strategies and didactic methods. b) The formalization of the above experiences and the elaboration of curricular projects, along with materials design. c) The progressive extension of sex education teaching in the Canary Islands. In this phase, the most significant and relevant move has been, without doubt, The Canary Plan for Juvenile Sex Education. The Canary Plan for Juvenile Sex Education develops integral policies aimed towards the attention to juvenile sexuality. It has been in place since 1997 and the 8 General Direction Departments that belong to the Ministries of Education, Health and Social Affairs respectively, all take part in this plan. The general objective of the plan is to create educational resources as well as promote informative talks and seminars that will positively focus on sexual matters concerning young people in the Canaries, while also emphasizing the enjoyment and non discriminatory nature of a healthy sexual life.

SYNTHESIS Raúl DIÁZ

a) The Harimaguada Sex Education Programme of the Ministry of Education of the Canary Islands (Spain) is now a concrete entity, but at the same time is in a state of constant change and construction. After several years of experimentation and systemization of experiences in sexual matters in educational centres, we have now arrived at the development of integrated policies aimed at the sex education of young people through The Canary Plan for Juvenile Sex Education. The Plan has been developed since 1997 by three government ministries (Education, Health, and Social Affairs). The objective is to encourage a positive, healthy sex life among the young population in the Canary Islands.

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1138 Titulo: ASPECTOS METODOLOGICOS DE LA EDUCACION SEXUAL DIORIGIDO A JOVNES Y ADOLECENTES

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1139 Titulo: MANIFESTACIONES DE LA SEXUALIDAD EN LA OBESIDAD

Raul fuillerat (Cuba)

**raymond j LAWRENCE**

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037 Proposed presentation by Raymond J. Lawrence, Jr. for the 16th World Congress of Sexuality:

Christianity's Troubled Sexual History and the Coming Reformation

The ability of the Christian religion in its varied forms to make a creative and effective impact on the world's cultures in the future will depend on its ability to cure itself of a peculiar and perverse posture toward sexuality. During the past millennium Christianity has squandered virtually all its moral capital in its advocacy of sexual abstinence and repression. Data suggests that we are on the cusp of a major, multicultural reformation in which a healthy sexuality can be affirmed, and one in which love and justice may be restored to their proper places as the preeminent values of Christianity. This presentation will point to the key turning points in western history that solidified a negative valorization of sex, and highlight the



signs of more positive changes occurring today.

**raza HUSSNAIN**

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196 Titulo: Gender and Sexuality

Nombres: Raza Hussnain (Pakistan )

As a young Muslim nation with a complex anthropology, Pakistan continues to struggle with a common sense of identity. This struggle also touches our personal lives particularly amongst young people with severe identity and gender stereotyping issues, poverty, low levels of literacy. This confusion is propounded and manifests clearly in sexual behaviors and practices. Community based sexual health /HIV/AIDS prevention programs in Pakistan must incorporate self-reflection, self-concepts and identity issues to ensure ownership and sustainability of their programs. Working on self encourages/ facilitates strong self-concepts, which translates to assertive behavior, negotiation skills and a sense of rights. Issue: Gender identity refers to how one thinks of one's own, gender: whether one thinks of oneself as a man (masculine) or as a woman (feminine). Society prescribes arbitrary rules or gender roles based on one's sex.. These gender roles are called feminine and masculine. Description: In Pakistani socio cultural framework are supremely gendered, and often-sexual relationships are framed by gender roles, power relationships, poverty, class, caste, tradition and custom, hierarchies of one sort of another. Here for many the term 'man' is a male gender identity not a sexual identity. The phrase males who have sex with males, or men who have sex with men is not about identities and desires it is about recognizing that there are many frameworks within which men/males have sex with men/males, many different self-identities, many different context of behaviour. The public arena is male dominated and male to male friendship are expressed in the public domain. Conclusion: Must need to explore and understand male to male desires, as to involve men, if we are truly to develop effective and sustainable HIV/AIDS prevention strategies amongst males who have sex with male.

Key recommendations for program design: Information. Provide accurate information about sexuality, relationships, personal skills, behavior, sexual health society and culture. Attitudes, Values, and Insights. Provide opportunities and skills to question, explore, self and assess sexual attitudes to develop values, increase self-esteem, develop insights concerning relationships with members of both genders, understand obligations and responsibilities to others. Relationships and Interpersonal Skills. Promote Peer education, life skills trainings and educate public on sexuality & for behavior change. Responsibility. Exercise responsibility in sexual relationships, by abstinence, resisting pressure during sexual intercourse, encouraging contraception use. Sexuality education - central component of development /reproductive health programs designed to prevent STIs/ pregnancies, HIV infection.

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412 Titulo: ASSESSING YOUTH-FRIENDLINESS OF SRH SERVICES: A YOUTH-DESIGNED CLIENT EXIT SURVEY

Rebecca KOLADYCZ (USA)

Affiliates of International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF/WHR) are working to improve the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of young people by increasing young people's access to and use of services. A key strategy is to offer services to young people in an environment that is friendly and comfortable. To ensure that "youth-friendliness" is defined by youth themselves, a checklist developed by the IPPF Youth Committee was adapted for use as a client exit survey. Recognizing the special needs of youth, the survey incorporates questions about the accessibility of the clinic, options for young people in the range of services offered, confidentiality of services, friendliness of staff, and friendliness of the center/services. The survey, which is available in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese, is easy to analyze and can be done manually or using a spreadsheet. A response of "yes" indicates that a young client is satisfied with that component, while a response of "no" shows that the client is not satisfied. To compensate for the potential of courtesy-bias, IPPF/WHR recommends that any item with fewer than 95% of satisfied young clients be considered as an area in need of strengthening. The survey was tested in youth SRH clinics in Brazil, Ecuador and Peru and was found to be useful in identifying areas in need of improvement. The areas found to have the lowest levels of satisfaction related to options for young people and confidentiality of services, while the friendliness of the

staff and center were found to have the highest levels of satisfied young clients. Based on the findings from the survey, clinic and program staff, together with young clients themselves, worked together to develop strategies for strengthening the provision of services to young people.

**rebecca CHALKER**

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#### 590 SEXUAL REVOLUTIONS FROM THE ICE AGE TO THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Nombres: Rebecca Chalker, M.A.

The sexual revolution of the 1960s is considered "the" sexual revolution, but I have identified six distinct sexual revolutions from 10,000 B.C.E. to the present. Starting from the prehistoric template, the first three were profoundly negative for women: (1) the sexual subjugation of women in tandem with the evolution of agriculture, 10,000 to 7500 B.C.E.; (2) the denial of all sexual rights to women by the Hebrews and Greek and the debasement of the body by early Christians; (3) the establishment of separate sexual standards for men and women by post-revolution French democrats in the 18th century. The three sexual revolutions of the 20th century have been successively positively for women: (4) higher education freed women from financial dependence upon the family and bohemian ethics encouraged sex outside of marriage; (5) the availability of contraception and abortion, the rise of sex advice columnists, the media's use of sex to increase sales and in advertising, the public discussion of sex, and the development of a rebellious youth subculture brought sex into the public sphere; and (6) the next, ongoing revolution which has its roots not in the '60s, but in the rise of the women's movement, lesbian and gay activism, new scholarship, the emergence of sexology as a multidisciplinary academic field, and global social and cultural changes. This presentation will provide details of each of the six revolutions.

**regino RODRIGUEZ**

**No Informado**

#### 996 titulo : SEXUALITY AT THE DUSK OF LIFE

Regino Rodríguez Botti

With 1.6 million of elders, Cuba is one of the first countries in Latin America with highest indicators of aging population. To characterize some psycho-social aspects that condition the sexuality of two groups of elder people from the Central Polyclinic in Guantanamo and the Senior's Homes from the same municipality, a descriptive and comparative study was carried out. The sample was composed by 120 individuals over 60 years old of both sexes, from February to March 2001. The primary records were collected from the interviews, clinical histories, from four focal groups and from the analysis with the expert work teams. Among the psycho-social factors that negatively condition the sexualities of such people: Lack of company, low educational level, weakening of the family structures, illnesses and/or physical limitations, some personal factors, social hypercriticism and the predominant sexual pattern. Assistance, educational and health promotions recommendations are made.

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#### 456 Titulo: SUBTYPES OF VAGINISMUS IN SOMATIC REACTION

Reiko OHKAWA (JAPAN)

Masters & Johnson wrote that vaginismus is a psycho-physiological syndrome, and gynecological examination is necessary for the diagnosis. As a gynecologist as well as a sex therapist, the author said that obsession to gynecological finding is not practical, and proposed a naming " female disorders of vaginal penetration" for vaginismus in 14th WAS. On the other hand, vaginal observation is useful to grasp psychological state of patients. I found two typical vaginal reactions. One is thick rigid vaginal inlet, namely typical involuntary vaginal spasm. These patients rarely express fear for penetration or show tension on whole body while examination. I call them psychosomatic type. The other type is hard to be touched on vagina, but after a finger is inserted the therapist only feels slight vaginal spasm. They show tension to pelvic examination and strongly express fear for touching vulva or penetration. This should be neurosis or phobic type. It is a useful

concept that most vaginismus patients are on various points between two types.

**reina FLEITAS**

**No Informado**

109 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EXPERIENCES OF EL CANAL PROJECT.

Reina Fleitas (Cuba).

**renan alberto GONGORA**

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300 Titulo: REPLYING TO THE YOUNG OF YUCATAN. MEXICO ABOUT HIV/AIDS.

Renán alberto Gongora -Blachi, \*Ligia del Carmen Vera -Gamboa. Universidad Autonoma de Yucatán. Centro de Investigaciones Regionales Dr. Hideyo Noguchi.Mexico.

By the end of 2001, The state of Yucatan was the 4th. national placew by rate of incidence of HIV/AIDS among 32 states of the Mexican Republic. In relation to the epidemic in young people, this has increased in the youthful sector to 3% until 1989 to 16% in the period 1989-2001. The Regional Research center of the Univeridad of Yucatán, has become involved in the actions of prevention of HIV/AIDS in different ways. One of them has been to go to the schoools od middle and university education level to offer talks of information and prevention od HIV/AIDS. This activity has been carried out from 1985 and since then all the questions about the epidemic made by the young people were collected. In the last months of 1999, these questions were classified in order to give answers also classified by sections. The project was introduced to the University of Yucatan with the purpose of publishing it.The project was approved for the year 2000 an in December 1st., 2000 the book "AIDS in the questions of the teenagers of Yucatan" was presented with a catalogue of 102 questions organized in 6 topics (Definitions and generalities, mechanisms of transmission, measures of prevention, diagnosis and treatment and sexuality); and one section of anniversaries of world-wide campaigns of figh against AIDS.Also 2000, our authorization was given in order to add the catalogue of questions as an appendix to the text book of " Educational Orientation II" published by Mc Graw Hill Interamericana Eds. an the Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV/AIDS

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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169 Titulo: HOMOSEXUALITY : AN UNFINISHED DISCUSSION

Nombres: Rene FLORES AGREDA, Presenting Author( Perú ), Marta GARCIA TROVATO ( Perú )

Resumen: Homosexuality has captived the interest of sexology since it was denominated with this name in the middle of the nineteenth century. The discussion on this issue has been arduous and passionate but regretablely has finished in a dialogue of the deafs.

Sexuality arises ideological positions, that although legitimate obstruct a serene and rigorous exam. Today, knowledge in homosexuality and other relationship ( as sexual identity, sexual role, paraphilias ) is unfinished.

The symposium has the objective to address the homosexual problem from several points. This event will have the following sections : 1) Introduction, 2) Theories on etiology, 3) Epidemiology, 4) Clinical features and evolution, 5) Therapeutic options.

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416 Titulo: LIBRO SOBRE LA SEXUALIDAD INFANTIL ENTRE LOS TRES Y SEIS AÑOS

DR RENE CERDA (España)

In this book you can find basic sexual orientations about children between the ages of three until the age of six years old. The purpose of this document is to give parents and educators the appropriate tools in order to manage this aspect when the right moment comes. This means, the moment when the child starts asking about how was he created and how is the human reproduction. This essay has three specified areas. In the first, up to chapter seven, a guide is developed to face the topic of sexuality. In the second area, chapter eight, are the most frequent questions that children formulate at their early age. In the final part, you can find pictures that tell the history of an ordinary family. This is pretended so that kids could identify and narrate their own stories. This book is also useful for all the people that have to reinforce the role of parents specially in sexual education. This also includes teachers, helpers of nursery schools and all the other people who need to educate children in these aspects.

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1049 Titulo: SEXUAL PRACTICES AND RISK CONSENSE OF HIV-SIDA INFECTION IN A GROUP GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN

Ricardo DURANTI (Argentina), Ruben MARONE (Argentina - Presentador), Sergio MAULEN (Argentina)

Gives information collected from the filled of "Sexual Practices and Prophylactic Use Inventory" with 1500 gay and bisexual men from the year 2000 to 2002 in interviews of counseling before HIV-SIDA testing.

This work analyzes the general information socio-demographic, number of sexual partners, drugs and alcohol, relational situation, sexual practices, and information about HIV-AIDS.

The results show an important heterogeneity in the sort of sexual relation, from monogamy couple to casual sex exclusively, transiting by different kinds of relations: regular relations with many people, couple with casual sex, both or one separately, etc. In relation with the use of prophylactic, was analyzed its use for each practice individually, founded different alternatives and answers depending some of them on insertive and receptive roles, presence of semen and practice (oral, anal, etc.)

With a sub portion of people who have partner and at the same time have casual sex the same variables were analyzed founded differences as much in the practices and roles as in the use of prophylactic depending if the sexual relation is with the partner or with the casual companion.

MARONE, Rubén: Psychologist. Teacher of Buenos Aires University. Titular Member of Nexo Asociación Civil - Health Area for Sexual Minorities, Therapist in Addictions at Centro de Cuidados Continuos.

MAULEN, Sergio: Doctor Infectologist. Titular Member of Nexo Asociación Civil - Health Area for Sexual Minorities, Infectologist of Hospital Muñiz of Infectious Diseases of Buenos Aires City, Coordinator Assistance Area of de AIDS Direction of Buenos Aires City Government

NEXO Asociación Civil: Civil Association founded in 1992 which objective is the Human Rights of Sexual Minorities Defense. Its activities are related with STD diseases, free HIV testing, psychology, psychiatry, medical and infectious attention, counseling, edition of Dossier NX Positivo, NX Magazine, Hot Line service (05411 4374 4484 Positive Line), VIH-AIDS Medicine Bank.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), HIV/AIDS

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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209 Transsexualism: legal and illegal discrimination

Author: Richard Green

Thirty seven years after Harry Benjamin wrote the landmark text "The Transsexual Phenomenon", scientists continue to search for the origins of the compelling need to "change sex", transsexuals, although more accepted in many nations, continue to be stigmatised in others, and legal barriers to full social integration are common.

This paper will review findings from neuroscience research suggesting physiological origins of transsexualism and their political implications, the substantial disparity between cultures in social integration of persons who adopt a gender role opposite to their birth genital sex, and the legal barriers that either fail to protect gender variant persons or prevent their effective psychosocial accommodation into mainstream society.

The World Association of Sexology, through its extensive international representation, can exert a vigorous political force in securing psychological and physical security for the worlds transgendered citizens.

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**466 UNBORN INFLUENCES BEHIND ADULT GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER (TRANSEXUALISM)**

Richard GREEN (UK)

Research developments suggest inborn, non-experiential influences behind transsexualism (gender identity disorder). They include hand-use preference, influenced prenatally by sex steroids, fingerprint patterns, influenced prenatally by sex steroids, birth order, influenced prenatally by maternal immune response to the male foetus, and maternal aunt vs uncle ratio, influenced by genomic imprinting. These findings derived from live samples of hundreds of living patients. A post-mortem study of a small number of patients finds a reversed sex typical size of a subsection of a brain nucleus that may influence sexuality. These findings point to a "biological" basis of transsexualism, but are preliminary and may not reflect the overriding developmental influence behind the desire to change sex in many patients.

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**284 Titulo: A MODEL OF SOCIAL IMPACT IN SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA: EL ARMARIO ABIERTO**

RIESENFELD Rinna (Mexico), PERELMAN Luis (Mexico)

The Project of EL ARMARIO ABIERTO (The Open Armoire) is today, almost five years after its founding, one of the principal mainstays of sexuality education culture and health in Mexico. This is a private enterprise with a scientific and humanist mission that is self sufficient financially. From its inception, the focus has been to bring to the wide public all that is necessary to understand sexuality and diversity in a serious and comfortable atmosphere, and what better way than a bookstore that caters to the whole family. We concentrate, besides 6,000 titles that focus on sexuality, diverse educational materials for children and adults that are difficult to find or commercialize.

Certified sexologists offer basic information to any question and all available help through courses, therapy, workshops, events and referrals to the best available help for all budgets. We have special sections dedicated for sexual diversity, handicapped, the elderly and all available titles. The basic reference of our work is the Declaration of Sexual Rights of WAS, and we do not allow any material and presentations that go against these principles, which has taken us to belong to several local and world federations, including WAS. We have collaborated with governments, schools, cultural and health institutions, and several NGO's that deal with all aspects of sexuality. One of our main programs has been to help gay, lesbian, bisexual transgender people and their families. We have made headlines in the main newspapers beginning with the inauguration of the Under secretary of Education, and since then have also participated in bringing our message directly to the media, in the main TV and radio programs that deal with sex education, becoming a widely recognized and credible name in our country and in Spanish-speaking America.

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285 Titulo: HELPING FAMILIES OF GAY, LESBIAN AND BISEXUAL LATINOS

RIESENFELD Rinna (Mexico), PERELMAN Luis (Mexico)

A large population that has received very little attention and help regarding homosexuality have been the families and friends of GLBT people. There is a very large support system and materials for them in the Western world, but in Latin America there has been very little. Hispanic support groups have their own characteristics. First of all, the sons and daughters generally remain at home, instead of going away for higher education or work, and in Latino ideology one does not tend to look outside for help and keep problems within the family, besides being very apathetic and frightened about social, sexual and human rights issues which prevents support and the possibility of forming groups. Machismo and religious traditions and prejudices also profoundly reject homosexuality, that is why families face tremendous paradigms and ancestral ideologies. These myths have contributed to the fact that 49% of violence and emotional abuse towards gays, lesbians and bisexuals occur within the family framework.

Parents need a special and confidential space to talk about their feelings, to share with others in the same situation what they will never talk with anyone else, and to take all the time they need to recognize their children in their full identity. Some later choose to make a social impact. These aspects are covered in the documentary DE COLORES and groups like PFLAG Latino and books like PAPA MAMA SOY GAY by Rinna Riesenfeld. The work with these families is essential in Latino society because real social change will only come about through the families that fight and believe in the rights and their love for their own children. GLB people are a minority that have no one else to fight for their rights, and if their families and friends don't do it, who will?

**rivka KLEIN****No Informado**

396 Titulo: THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL THERAPY ON PATIENTS IN REHABILITATION AFTER CORONARY EVENTS

Rivka KLEIN (Israel), Elchanan BAR-ON (Israel), Jacob KLEIN (Israel), Rami BENBENISHTY (Israel).

Background: Patients after coronary event are known to be adversely affected in all aspects of quality of life including sexual activities. Sexual dysfunction after coronary event in men include erectile dysfunction, loss of libido, premature ejaculation, inhibited ejaculation and anorgasmia. Sexual counseling is recommended as an integral part of cardiac rehabilitation programs. Nevertheless, there are hardly any studies evaluating the impact of sexual therapy as part of cardiac rehabilitation. The aim of the present study was to develop a sexual therapy module and to examine its effectiveness among male patients undergoing rehabilitation after a cardiac event. Sex Therapy for Cardiac Patients: We use two co-therapists (a male and a female) that meet with the patient, and preferably with his wife/female partner, for 5 hours, in three sessions. Therapy is based on a combination of techniques, including education, cognitive restructuring, emotional support, guided imagery and medication. Subjects/Patients: Male patients under the age of 70 who had myocardial infarction or coronary bypass. Design: We randomly assigned patients to one of two groups: a control group (45 patients) that went through the regular rehabilitation program and a sexual therapy group (47) who received sexual therapy in addition to the regular program. We assessed both groups three times - before therapy, after therapy and after three month follow up. We used a series of instruments to assess sexual functioning, anxiety, marital functioning and overall satisfaction. Findings: We found significant improvement in the experimental group in: frequency of sexual relationship, presence and quality of erection, confidence in maintaining erection, satisfaction from sexual and couple relationship.

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357 Titulo: QUEERING THE BORDERS: A TYPOLOGY OF "QUEER" STRAIGHT MEN &amp; IMPLICATIONS FOR SEXUALITY EDUCATORS &amp; SOCIAL CHANGE ADVOCATES

Robert B. HEASLEY (U.S.A.)



Straight men are queering masculinity, sometimes making a conscious effort to live outside the normativity of straightness. For some men, the queering process permits deep, non-sexual, intimate relationships with other men, either straight or gay, without the restraints imposed by homophobia. For others, identifying as straight does not prevent them from experiencing an erotic connection with another male. Recognizing the range of ways straight males experience or even pursue positive connection with gay-ness, is important to both developing a new image of straight male behaviors and effects of breaking down barriers created by homophobia. For educators and advocates, turning up the volume on straight male sexualities can provide insight to the potentiality of ending homophobia and its benefit to straight males. This is particularly relevant as these relate to gender presentation, to straight males occupying gay space and the experience of positive and conscious commitment of straight males to having and/or honoring same-sex sexual experiences. It also provides insight to the lives of straight males who don't fit the norm of heterosexualized masculinity. Based on observations and in-depth interviews with a selected group of straight-identified males who live outside of normative heterosexuality, this paper presents a typology of queer masculinities of straight men: (1) Straight sissy boys, (2) Social-justice straight-queers, (3) Elective straight-queers (or the elective queer), (4) Committed straight-queers, (5) Males living in the shadow of masculinity.

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603 Titulo: MULTICENTER STUDY OF BUPROPION IN FEMALE HYPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE DISORDER

Taylor SEGRAVES, MD, Anita CLAYTON, MD, Harry CROFT Abraham WOLF, PhD, Kathleen SEGRAVES, PhD (U.S.A)

**OBJECTIVE:** Single blind research suggests the efficacy of bupropion for the treatment of idiopathic global hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD) in premenopausal women. This study assessed this hypothesis using a more rigorous research design. **METHODS:** 72 women (ages 23.7 to 46.2 years) who met operational criteria for hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD) were studied for 4-months in a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, titrated dose multi-site study. Entry criteria included duration of HSDD between 6 months and 10 years, Hamilton Depression and Hamilton Anxiety scores both below ten, stable sexual partner, absence of interpersonal conflict, serum free testosterone equal to or above 1.1 pg/ml at days 20-24 of the menstrual cycle, and absence of other active psychiatric disorder. Response was measured at screening, baseline, day 28, 56, 84, and 112 by the Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CSFQ), a 14-item self-report standardized test. **RESULTS:** Women receiving bupropion had significantly higher total CSFQ scores at day 28 (45.1 $\pm$ 1.1 SEM vs. 41.1 $\pm$ 1.3 SEM,  $t=2.3$ ,  $p=0.03$ ); scores continued to increase at each time point for women receiving the drug. **CONCLUSIONS:** Bupropion may be effective in a subgroup of premenopausal women with HSDD. Funding provided by GlaxoSmithKline.

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661 Titulo: Advances, Doubts, Success And Mistakes In The Experience Of Men's Program To Renounce His Violence (Phrsv) Of Coriac

Roberto GARDA (Mexico)

Three aspects of Coriac's work appear with the men who recognize his problems of domestic violence. In the first part the model of men's Coriac Men's Program to Renounce his Violence (PHRSV). Its theoretical suppositions, its aims, the skills of work and the process of analysis of the information that it generates. Likewise, the experiences of reproduction in diverse cities of the country, and on having opened new groups in the capital of the city. In the second part they show the characteristics socio-demographics of the men who attend Coriac, and one penetrates into the answers of the men to the questionnaire of auto evaluation that usually they fill in all three levels of the PHRSV. There appear the results of the first level, where we approach how the men detain a few types of violence and advance in others. Likewise, we present the results of the second level, where I analyze the success and mistakes of the men on having recognized his feelings and on having tried to give another meaning to his histories of violence. We conclude with the third level, where we see the difficulties and advances of the men to exercise the negotiation with his couple.

Finally, in the third part of the work, I want to show what the men say on Coriac in general, and on his experience in the PHRSV especially. For it I analyze interviews that have been realized to these men. These have not been realized especially to evaluate the PHRSV, rather they are material where researches have asked the men on his experience in the PHRSV. In the conclusion I think about what they the men say and the results of the previous sections.

**roberto HERNANDEZ**

**No Informado**

674 BODY SELF PERCEPTION AND GENDER ROLES IN A TOJOL AB´AL INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY FROM THE CHIAPAS BROOK

Roberto HERNÁNDEZ UGALDE (México)

Abstract

This paper relects the results obtained when exploring the self boby and gender roles perception in the Tojol ab´al Indigenous Comunity from the Chiapas Brook. It was an exploratory study, a qualitative interpretative methodology was used as well as participant observation and interviews. I consider that the body is window of our sexuality through which we show signs of our relationships, values, social condition, culture, social norms and ideology under whichwe exist. On the other hand gender roles as an expression of rthe gender identuty are what a person does to show belonging to one gender ir ambivalent and these expressions become roles constructed from tipifying schemes that a society imposes. The average age of the subjects of the study was 20.5 years. The results are extremely rich and they even explain why a diversity of official development plans are not easily accepted. The body perception of the Tojolabales is closely linked to their everyday and survival activities such as woek and food. The establishment of geneder roles has very clear mechanisms with clear and very fixed socialization patterns with few possibilities of change. Other interesting results are analized.

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516 Titulo: ESSAY ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND SEXUAL DIVERSITY &#8220;WHY DO WE ALL HAVE IN COMMON ABOUT BEING DIFFERENT&#8221;

Roberto NERIA Mejia (Mexico)

The demythification of sexuality is the central point of this essay, which postulates on the Theory of Sexuality that integrates all its EXPRESSIONS, from heterosexuality to paraphilias, proposing the human being as a CONFIGURATION. This essay compiles the three basic elements why sexual diversity must be part of the universal Human Rights giving a new opening to the growing fourth generation Human Rights. These writings are inspired on real situations represented on the different expressions of sexuality that we live with. This is because a heterosexual person does not question him or herself, why am I heterosexual? And even if he or she ask this question, or if it is asked by society, it wouldn´t cause any conflict, but for other sexual expressions (homosexuality, bisexuality, transexuality, paraphilia, etc.), it does cause conflict. It is emphasized the BIOLOGICAL BASE that is inheritant to humanity and all that is offered by the KNOWLEDGE through our social environment (socializadores) based on philosophical models and psychological theories to provide a new vision of sexuality. Thus the &#8220;DEMYTHIFICATION&#8221; of sexuality encompass support to the importance of human rights on sexual diversity, because: WE ALL ARE EQUAL, BUT NOT THE SAME.

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473 Titulo: Terapia Sexual, Historia de un concepto erróneo

Roberto Rosenzvaig. (Chile)

Este trabajo presenta un análisis epistemológico y hermenéutico de la génesis de un concepto que ha influenciado la constitución de un campo centrado en un paradigma biológico positivista. Toda una generación de terapeutas ha operado desde una práctica no reflexiva, sin que los cambios en las teorías psicológicas del siglo XX se hayan reflejado en su accionar en forma congruente. Es

hora de revisar ese concepto desde una teoría crítica, es decir desde no asumir como obvio y evidente algo que no es más que una estructura soportada en una construcción cultural denominada respuesta sexual.

Psicólogo Clínico. Psicólogo Social. Magister en Salud Pública. Director Diplomado en Sexualidad Humana. Universidad Diego Portales. Chile. Presidente XII Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociedades de Sexología. Santiago 2004.

Tipo presentación: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Clinical Sexology

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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461 Titulo: Workshop: SELF-ESTEEM, BODY AND SEXUALITY

Roberto Andrés Guadarrama Barretero (México)

Objective: Participants reflect on the importance of the interrelationship between sexuality and self-esteem. Care and responsibility for our bodies is something human beings have failed to learn. Instead, we have developed an alienation from these concepts for failure to consider pleasure something good for people. The workshop identifies the interrelationship between our bodies, self-esteem and sexuality so participants can recognize its importance and become more aware of respect, pleasure and the responsibility for our bodies and sexuality. In this regard, it is important to rethink the huge benefits we can get from being aware of the respect and responsibility for our bodies and, therefore, our sexuality, as well as the recognition of its enjoyment, bearing in mind a change of attitude towards our sexuality leads to a healthier physical, mental and emotional life.

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463 Titulo: Workshop: AND YOU; ARE YOU LOOKING FOR EQUITY? REFLECTIONS ON OUR GENDER BEHAVIORS.

Roberto Andrés Guadarrama Barretero (México)

Objective: Through a series of experiential and role playing techniques, participants reflect on gender behaviors and concepts. Considering the current importance of the gender perspective, it is necessary to make an in-depth reflection on the attitudes and behaviors we commonly adopt as men and women. We dedicate time to identifying and observing how these behaviors are actually sociocultural forms of learning encouraging sexual discrimination. Through a series of songs, stories and experiential and role playing techniques, we conduct a critical analysis of our gender behaviors in the light of our own sexism. We stress the need for a change not only in terms of language, but a convincing change in terms of equal behaviors and attitudes were we win more; and, consequently, our development as human beings is better and more integral. The workshop encourages participants to put themselves in other people's shoes; in order to readdress the relationship between men and women leading us to gender equity.

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598 Couple's Sex Therapy in Sexual Disfunctions

Author: Rodolfo Rodriguez Castelo  
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All sexual disfunctions are couple's disfunctions, so, it is not enough the individual sex therapy or individual pharmacotherapy.

At Masters and Johnson's and at Helen's point of view all sexual disfunction is a very important moment at the couple's life and therapy must focus on an increase of the personal development and obviously of the couple's maturity, insisting on what is and what is not the therapist's role.

After presenting a dynamic interpretation of the human sexual disfunctions, considering three stages: Desire, Excitation and Orgasmus Disfunctions, it focuses the goals and the technical resources for couple's therapy.

It also makes a light presentation of the principal obstacles for the therapy works related with the "Latin Lover" prejudices and the couple's achievement representing for the perfect sexual acouplement, including the "post - ludio" obstacles the therapy

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577 Estimation of the attitudes, opinions and knowledge about sexuality of 302 students in psychology in two Italian towns.

Forleo R.C., Podda M. Forleo P. Zakut V.H., Podda M. (Italy)

An anonymous interview questionnaire was submitted to 302 female students of the Psychology Faculties of Rome and Cagliari (Italy) Universities; their average age was 22, 2 years. The subject of the interview was their sexual behavior, their opinions about topics dealing with sexuality, their knowledge about the reproductive organs and sexually transmitted diseases. The two towns (Rome and Cagliari) were chosen in order to view the differences between the two models until nowadays culturally differentials and that we could relate them to the environment backgrounds, since the Faculty of Psychology in Cagliari is attended by sardinian students only as the one in Rome is attended also by students coming from several Italian backgrounds.

However, the big differences we expected were not found and the significant ones are few.

Human sexuality is indeed related to a lot of variables which cannot be reduced to the cultural background only: age, education, family background, the quality of their relations with their partners. All variables that help to influence our sexuality (Mouldon et Luker 1996; Repposi, Aneda, Bustos, Puente, Rojas 1994; Eisen, Zellman, Alister 1990; Grady, Klepinger e Billy 1993; Hogan & coll. 2000).

The questionnaire collected information about age, sexual education or not, opinions about it and the person who gave them the sexual education.

In both the towns, around half the model claim they have received a sexual education, expressing a positive opinion about it, but as we checked for who provided them with it, we found that it was provided mainly by their friends. The girls themselves look conscious of the need of sexual education, indeed, the most model assert they agree with its introduction in schools. Checking then for the correctness of some answers concerning their knowledge of the reproductive organs, sexually transmitted diseases and the ones regarding the aspects of pleasure in a sexual intercourse, the poor quality of this sexual education and the consequent urgency for an intervention clearly came out.

Other statistically significant differences were found. The mean age of the first intercourse was of 18.06 years at Cagliari and of 18.59 at Rome. As far as the use of contraceptives at Cagliari they use mainly the pills while the Rome girls use condoms. Other interesting data about this group of

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619 Titolo: Psycho - social considerations related to the choice of maternity. A survey on two groups of women in two towns in Italy

R. C. Forleo +, Murralli P.O.A. \*, P. Forleo \*\*, V.H, Zakut\*  
+Prof of Sexology, 2° Faculty of Psychology, La Sapienza - University Roma, Casa di Cura Città di Roma Gynecol. and Obsc Unit Roma, Italy. \*\* Woman's and Child. Dpt. Fatebenefratelli Hosp.

One of the most difficult and serious matters our age finds itself to deal with is undoubtedly the one related to the limited number of births that has undergone a remarkable decrease, in particular in the last ten years. Desiring have a child is part of a complex decisional process, and procreation seems to have become the target of real individual and couple strategies, and the increase of female education and women's participation to the market of work appear to be two of the main

factors influencing the limited birth-rate.

In this study, in a simple and circumscribed way, we tried to check what the reasons had been which led the sample of women, interviewed, to face the choice of maternity. It is not easy to be able to realize what the reasons are which lead a woman to make the choice of having a child, and we will not expect to point them out and define them, our aim is rather checking for the opinions and the potential variables that can influence the wish of maternity.

The work was done by administering a completely anonymous questionnaire, made of 25 questions, in maternity units in some hospitals in Rome and in Sassari.

The sample taken into consideration is made of 240 women: 120 in Rome and 120 in Sassari, who had just become mothers. For some of them it is the first pregnancy and the others have got other children beside the one just born. The questionnaire was administered by the personnel who kindly delivered it to the women in labour, in closed envelopes, as our presence would have looked like a cause of disturbance and the women interviewed would have been less available and more embarrassed.

Through the questionnaire, we explored maternity experience and the wish of having children. The questionnaire includes questions like: marital status, economic situation, the presence or the absence of other children, education, qualifications and other variables. We did all of this, always keeping into consideration either the husband's or the partner's role of a considerable importance in its influence upon either this experience or this wish.

Ours is a survey of a descriptive kind, we worked upon percentages, and we simply based ourselves upon observing the common aspects emerging from the two samples. Our study confirms some present trends but, at the same time, it shows how the wish of having children is still alive in a woman and in couples.

Today's women, generally, have their first child around the age of 30, a postponement caused by the increased level of education, by one's job and career; situation we noticed in our questionnaire.

Surprisingly, in comparison to what we could expect from present trends, more than 60% of our study group, express the intention of having another child in the following years, some even in two years. Reproduction trends are higher among those who have one child than among those having more than one, but in every couple a harmony is noticed between the woman's intentions and the partner's one. As soon as being encouraged to make the reasons of their own explicit choice, the ones who had declared they did not want further children provided a wide range of motivations like the number of the children already had, their getting older, pains related to a child's birth, shortage of outward help. Two children appear to be the average reproductive target of Italian women, indeed; the ones willing to keep their children sole are very few.

If we ask what they think about the fact that today's women will still have children, the majority will answer in the affirmative, putting a high value on maternity, which no woman can give up to, and that is a natural wish.

The work and the career are surely important, considering the high share of working mothers, but the majority would give it up, placing the family among the priorities of their own lives. Not so many agree with whom decides to have a child without a steady couple union, believing the couple harmony as the perfect background for the birth of a child.

Of course, our data do not expect to be representative at all, since they just report some opinions of a small sample of women, but they can possibly be the spokesman of some trends that could undergo positive changes as time goes by.

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718 The Origins of W.A.S.

Autor: Romano C. Forleo, Past President and Founder of W.A.S.

In the XX° century, thanks to a French group of psychologists and physicians, the first International Congress of Sexology took place in Paris. People, interested in the significance of human sexology, from many countries came to this very important meeting.

It was in the 70th, and there was a strong desire to change the world. The ethics of the married life underwent deep changes. The feminists asked for equal dignity of the various forms of human sexuality, sometimes assuming strong rebellion against values and behaviors of the past.

The Paris Congress opened the doors to the scientific world, without limiting to the research, challenging the psychologist about the rigid Freudian interpretations of sexuality. The influence of the American behavior, following Kinsey, Master & Johnson, and Kaplan, became more evident during the Montreal Congress, two years later, where differences of languages,





a television studio. One of these psychodramatic sessions was used as a prototype of a TV program, due to the kind of life and death conflict that appears between some characters infected by HIV virus. This telepsychodrama was translated into English. Psychodrama as a mass therapy is the main focus of the discussion.

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1143 MULTIPURPOSE TOOLS IN SEX EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: ETHICAL, THEORETICAL, AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Ronny A. Shtarkshall (Israel).

In many cases, doing research with adolescents could be deemed as an intervention in itself. I argue that there are some ethical and theoretical issues concerning such research. I propose that the development and utilization of multi-purpose tools could be one of the ways to resolve some of these issues.

Multi-purpose tools will be presented, and their mode of implementation will be discussed and demonstrated in brief. We will look at the advantages and disadvantages of such tools and the need for special care and training in their implementation.

The participants will choose from among the presented tools one or two that will be experienced and analyzed in detail and they will be trained in its administration as an intervention tool. They will also be able to enroll (without fee) for international trial implementation of some of the tools that will take place in 2004.

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1144 VIEWING PORNOGRAPHIC FILM AMONG ADOLESCENTS: WHO, HOW MUCH, IN WHAT CONTEXT, AND WHAT ARE THE EVOKED EMOTIONS?.

Ronny A. Shtarkshall (Israel), Sara Carmel (Israel), Lee Caplan (USA), Yehuda Neumark (Israel) and Anna Woloski-Wruble (Israel).

We were interested in several questions concerning pornography in a natural setting. First, who views pornography?. Is it a "male thing" and female adolescents do not view pornography? Second, what is the context that adolescents view pornography and can it support the assertion that females who do participate in viewing are coerced into it. Third, and most interesting to use was the questions what are the emotions evoked among adolescents when they view pornography? We asked several questions that could give us ample information about these subjects within a national survey on sexual issues among adolescents in Israeli schools. The sample in this survey was N=3640 (males and females). The results indicate that although there are some important differences between male and female adolescents, mainly in magnitude of phenomena, there are also some interesting similarities. First, significant proportions of both male and female Israeli adolescents view pornography. Second, there is very little pornography viewing in an erotic/couple context and third, there are indications that a sizable proportion of the female adolescents view pornography on their own initiative. The evoked emotions were both positive and negative among males and females and we were able to identify mixed emotions.

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1188 WHAT DO THEY WANT TO TALK ABOUT IN THEIR SEX EDUCATION PROGRAMS?.

Ronny A. Shtarkshall (Israel), Sara Carmel (Israel), Anna Woloski-Wruble (Israel).

Planning the content of sex education programs for adolescents is based mainly on ideological, theoretical and practical considerations of policy makers and educators. Participation of the subject populations in this process, if any, is usually limited to the form of oral or written questions.

We decided to study the degree of support/objection to the inclusion of 16 different subjects in sex education programs among Israeli adolescents of 9th to 12th grade (N=3640). The participants indicated their choice on an eight point scale ranging from -4 to +4.

Our results indicate that there are substantial differences, with possible strong implications between genders and grades. So much so that looking at the total results without analyzing them

for gender may be misleading, especially when fewer than 8 main topics can be allotted to a specific grade.

Moreover, we are able to show that there are considerable differences between classes within each grade. So much so that our recommendation is to use a diagnostic tool that can identify the perceived needs of each class and include it in the planning process of sex education for that

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703 WAS's REVISED ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR SEXOLOGISTS: MUTUAL PROTECTION, BUT WHERE ARE THE TEETH?

Nombres: professor Rosemary Coates, Australia

Resumen: The WAS Code of Ethics have been revised and is now available for discussion, prior to acceptance. This paper will put the case for the Code and encourage discussion.

Most sexologists are bound by an ethical code relevant to their primary discipline, there are, however, gaps in the protective shield that a code of ethics should provide to both practitioners and clients. The purpose of the WAS revised Code will be discussed and suggestions made as to how the code might be used to raise the status of sexology as a recognised discipline and further the well-being of clients.

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704 Titulo: Women and children as commodities: the sex slave trade and human development.

Nombres: Professor Rosemary Coates, Australia

Resumen: At the beginning of the 21st century, the slave trade is bigger than it has ever been. Hundreds of thousands of women and children are being abducted, sold or tricked into sexual slavery each year. The fact that this is a growing industry is an indictment on governments all over the world.

Current efforts to deal with the problem focus on post hoc measures, such as the rescue and subsequent deportation of a small proportion of the victims.

It is time for a major, global effort to prevent trafficking. As one aspect of what must be a multi-pronged approach, raising the status of women and changing inequitable attitudes should be a priority. This might be achieved through concerted public education programs with the support of community leaders and the media.

It is time that sexologists recognise that they have an important role to play in this shocking situation. As the world's leaders in sexual health and sexuality education we must employ our knowledge and skills to free the slaves and prevent further enslavement. Suggestions will be made toward the development of an action plan.

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476 Titulo: THE UNIVERSITY FRONT TO THE AIDS: A CASE STUDY IN THE SANTA CATARINA STATE UNIVERSITY-UDESC

ROSI MARIA DE SOUZA POCovi -(BRASIL)

This investigation seeks to know and analyze the perceptions of the social actors at the State University of Santa Catarina related to AIDS epidemic. It is presented theoretical referential of human sexuality critical history. It is approached myths and beliefs, repressive norms and prejudice that still permeate the society common sense, sexual education advances that are the backdrop for the researched question. It is also reviewed, synthetically, the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) genesis, expansion factors, actions, preventive and assistance health programs, originated from the public power and civil society. The research is of qualitative nature held through a case study. The data treatment is based on the content analysis method. It is discussed two thematic nucleuses that emerged from analysis and interpretation: 1. The social actor postures of AIDS and their negation as subjects of their own history; 2. The alienated citizen concedes authorization to others and gives up the citizenship. It is suggested as a practical proposal the implementation of a Reference, Support and Prevention Coordination to AIDS at UDESC, inter-linking every university community

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477 Titulo: CONTRIBUTIONS OF ROUSSEAU TO SEXUAL EDUCATION TODAY: A STUDY OF EMILIO

ROSI MARIA DE SOUZA POCovi - (BRASIL)

THE PRESENT WORK WAS A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH WHICH BROUGHT BACK THE MAIN ASSUMPTION THAT SUPPORTS THE MATTER OF TODAY'S HUMAN SEXUALITY THROUGH ROUSSEAU'S WORK, MORE SPECIFICALLY (EMILIO OF EDUCACION'S 1762) INTERWOVEN WITH CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS WHO DEAL WITH SUCH A SUBJECT. THE FIRST PART REVIEWS SOME SOCIO-POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL ASSUMPTIONS TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN SEXUALITY AND ITS STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS. THE SECOND PART DISCUSSES THE MAIN ASSUMPTIONS OF ROUSSEAU'S THOUGHT WHICH SERVE AS SUPPORT TO THE MATTER OF TODAY'S HUMAN SEXUALITY PRESENTING TO PARENTS AND EDUCATORS THE IMPORTANCE OF SEXUAL EDUCATION IN CHILDHOOD AND TEENAGE YEARS AS AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE GLOBAL EDUCATION TO THE HUMAN BEING. THE THIRD PART SHOWS ASSUMPTIONS OF BRINGING BACK ROUSSEAU'S HUMANISTIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL, CATEGORIES PLUS A PERSPECTIVE TO RECONSTRUCT THE EMANCIPATING DISCOURSES OF CONTEMPORARY HUMAN SEXUALITY.

TO SUM UP, ROUSSEAU'S IDEAS ABOUT THE HUMAN BEING AND HIS SEXUALITY DID NOT DISAPPEAR WITH HIM, HOWEVER THEY REMAIN IN OUR PRESENT SOCIETY. HIS MESSAGES SHOULD BE NOTED BY EVERY EDUCATOR, AUTHOR, FATHER, MOTHER AND EVERYONE COMMITTED TO TEACH FOR FREEDOM AND CONSEQUENTLY TO LIFE.

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479 Titulo: ROUSSEAU'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PARENTS AND EDUCATORS OF TODAY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SEXUAL EDUCATION

ROSI MARIA DE SOUZA POCovi - (BRASIL)

The article is about Jean Jacques Rousseau's contributions (1762) for parents and educators on the subject of the Sexual Education, taking over the matter on the premise that, if we want an emancipated sexual education and how perform this educational role nowadays, since to educate for freedom and for a critical, humanized and conscious view of sexual education, implies in reviewing the meaning and the importance we deserve to these words, values and practices

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503 Titulo: MALE SEX WORK AND HIV-AIDS RISKS IN VERACRUZ, MEXICO

Rosio CORDOVA PLAZA (MEXICO)

This paper examines how hegemonic discourse on sexuality drives to conceptions about sexual practices and the body. Such conceptions expose men who have sex with men participating in the commercial sex circuit to high risk practices in Xalapa, capital city of the Mexican state of Veracruz.

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669 WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SEXOLOGY : 25 years of facts and realities

Ruben Hernandez-Serrano ( Past-President 1993-1997) (Venezuela)

24th October 1978, Rome, Italy. The World Association for Sexology was founded, during the III International Congress of Sexology.

Paris and Montreal celebrated 2 Congresses before.

Since then Mexico, Jerusalem, Washington, New Delhi, Heidelberg, Caracas, Amsterdam, Rio de Janeiro, Yokohama, Valencia, Hong Kong, Paris successfully held World Congresses.

To live them is an extraordinary experience, and it will be very difficult in a short time to describe the accomplishments of our specialty.

However several landmarks may be mentioned:

1. The growing recognition as the SEXOLOGY worldwide umbrella leader organization in the world with Regional Federations as strong allies.
2. The advances in networking, research, classification and publications.
3. Sexuality Education Programs, now official in many countries
4. The Human Sexual Rights Declaration. Valencia 1997/Hong Kong 1999 and the Code of Ethics.
5. The WAS Books I and II.
6. The WAS World wide Directory.
7. The WAS Gold Medals. Yokohama 1995.
8. Successful work with PAHO, WHO, WPA, ISSIR, IATSO, ICPMS and many other international organizations and governments.
9. Scientific interchanges of mutual cooperation
10. Outstanding advances in the field of treatment and management of sexual disorders.

The future is NOW. It was very difficult to work in the field 30 years ago and before.

It is our duty to continue the work in a framework of respect, interdependence and mutual reinforcement for our patients and ourselves.

This will be a slide presentation of the most relevant books, persons and

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1104 TREATMENT PRINCIPLES IN THE WPA - SHEP PROGRAM.

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569 Titulo: A PRELIMINAR EVALUTION OF PRE AND POSTSURGICAL PORTUGUESE TRANSSEXUALS.

Rui M.Xavier Vieira and Pedro Pechorro  
Lisbon, (Portugal)

The authors review thoroughly the scientific literature related to sex reassignment surgery and gender dysphoria. They conduct their evaluation focusing on psychosocial factors of pre and postsurgical transsexuals who are expected to receive or have already received sex reassignment surgery at the Santa Maria Hospital (Lisbon, Portugal). Two groups of transsexuals are considered: one who has completed the sex change surgical procedures and is evaluated retrospectively, and another who has not initiated or completed those surgical procedures and is evaluated prospectively in detail. These

patients were analysed with the Standardized Rating Format for Transsexuals (Hunt & Hampson, 1980), MMPI-2 (Butcher et al, 1989), MGIS/FGIS (Frund et al, 1977; Blanchard & Freund, 1983) and a sex history interview. The study was designed in part according to Hunt & Hampson's (1980) investigation methodology, being the first one ever to focus on the Portuguese transsexual population. Although presently at a preliminary state of research, some clinical conclusions have already been reached, such as the absence of high levels of psychopathology, the improvement of sexual satisfaction and a somewhat better interpersonal and social acceptance and functioning. Finally we discuss in detail our results and pose some questions in the context of the Portuguese transsexual population's reality and suggest a debate about the future of sex reassignment surgery.

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**036 EROTIC AND SEXUALIZED TRANSFERENCE AND COUNTERTRANSFERENCE**

Ruth Lijtmaer, PhD (U.S.A.)

Patients who express intense, erotic attraction to their therapists pose special treatment challenges that may not respond well to the interpretative effects of the therapist. The wish that the therapist demonstrate love for the patient and the therapists' own erotic feelings towards such patients can create misalliances as well as difficult technical moments. When sexual feelings predominate, the patient may feel driven by an intensity that both demands satisfaction and yet engenders shame and humiliation within the patient, as well as rage at the therapist. Unlike other transference phenomena, the wish for sexual contact, as a repetition of past trauma, requires the therapist to rupture an area of illusion in the transference and foreclose the fantasy in favor of promoting boundary formation and repairing ego deficits. Admitting erotic countertransference has only recently become professionally acceptable, disclosing such feelings to patients is still often viewed as provocative. Intolerance of erotic countertransference in ourselves may result in enactments of it through mothering responses or in arrested feelings that are kept out of awareness, bringing about an altered therapeutic process. The most powerful erotic countertransference feelings are those fused with aggression since these inhibit the therapist's experience and can completely change the course of treatment. The purpose of this presentation is to review the literature on the topic and give clinical examples of different possibilities in which erotic and sexualized transference and countertransference appear. Unless explored and understood, these erotic feelings can create impasses in treatment or at worse, acting out by one or both members of the dyad.

Key words: sexualized, erotic, transference, countertransference, treatment.

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- \* Licentiate in Psychology, Argentina, University of Buenos Aires, 1969.

**RECENT TEACHING AND TRAINING EXPERIENCE**

- \* Senior supervisor and faculty at the Contemporary Center for Applied Psychoanalytic Studies, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, New Jersey. 1999-present.
- \* Lecturer on various psychoanalytic topics including cultural, minority and women's issues.
- \* Private practice: Adolescents, adults individually and couples, minorities, psychoanalysis and psychotherapy. Supervision.

**LATEST PUBLICATIONS**

- \* (2001) "Countertransference and ethnicity: The analyst's psychic change". Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 29 (1), 73-84.
- \* (2001) "Splitting and nostalgia in recent immigrants: Psychodynamic considerations". Journal of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, 29 (3), 427-438.

**LATEST PRESENTATIONS**

- \* "Psychoanalysis and Visual Art: A female painter and her dilemma". American Academy

of Psychoanalysis. 45 th Winter Meeting. New York City; 1-3-02 to 1-6-02.

\* "Internet use and misuse: Psychopathologic or adaptive?" Panel: The Virtual 3 R's: The complexities of reality, relatedness and resistance to change. Division 39. 4-12-02 to 4-15-02. Spring Meeting. New York City.

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027 Title: EMOTIONAL CHEMISTRY

Relationship between emotional chemistry male and female conjugal dynamics

Tokyo Counseling Center

Ryukichi Kato

Junko Orio

I have devoted the past 40 years of my professional life to psychotherapy, and in my experience female frigidity is the most common sexual disorder, and is followed by psychogenic impotence in men. These two disorders are corresponding abnormal behaviours. My studies have shown causal relationships between these disorders and intractable symptoms within the family, such as school phobia, anorexia nervosa, wives' consumer loan addiction (extravagant spending), pachinko gambling addiction, kitchen drinking, divorce, extramarital affairs, habitual drug use, family violence, vague complaints and problem teenagers.

Of course they are related to fathers, but sexual disorders of the wife (mainly frigidity) are particularly common causative factors. Since the family, including the person with the disorder, is often unaware that the cause resides in the wife, analysis of causative factors in the family network is an important problem. Elimination of the above group of symptoms, which have become a major social problem today, is a major reason for the treatment of frigidity. Needless to say, the frigid woman herself has difficulty achieving happiness throughout her life.

Medical treatment, including drug therapy, surgery, etc., is almost totally ineffective in the treatment of psychogenic disorders, and psychotherapy (behaviour therapy) is the most appropriate form of treatment. Acupuncture is available for sex therapy in traditional Chinese medicine, and it has been used in sex therapy.

Suggestion, is ineffective. Training therapy of the lower back, e.g., by yoga callisthenics, etc., is nothing more than an ancillary modality. Treating frigidity with peripheral muscle training or therapy has little effect, and successful treatment depends on conditioning, which depends on central training.



Basically, problems with social interpersonal relations are a major factor in sexual disorder Sexual disorders. Sexual disorders are major factors in interpersonal relations, and interpersonal relations are major relations in emotional chemistry. Emotional chemistry is said not to exist in psychology.

When couples with sexual disorders are investigated, whether they have the emotional chemistry of normal persons can be discussed. Emotional chemistry is a major factor in the treatment of couples with sexual disorders.

Hypnotherapy relaxes patients as pre medication, facilitates behaviour therapy and is an important method of making it effective. It is impossible to treat sexual disorders by hypnotic suggestion alone.

Video presentation 50 minutes NTSC or PAL

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**060 STUDIES ON HYPNOTHERAPY FOR FRIGIDITY**

R. Kato and J. Orio

Female orgasmic problems include frigidity and sexual phobia as two types of sexual disorder that we have done for couples (husband/wife) for many years. Psychogenic frigidity and sexual phobia stem from abnormal behavior in which there is no gratification during sexual relations. It is not an organic disease. Its source is a psychological disorder rooted in personality. However, female patients with frigidity cannot be cured by spontaneous intercourse with a male partner. They can be cured only by sex therapy. Proper motivation for therapy is very important, and a positive therapist/patient relationship is facilitated by passive hypnotic trance. This workshop will introduce the findings and therapeutic approach that have been successfully used in the presenters' clinic. This will be followed by a clinical introduction to an erotic massage technique (for women only).

Dr. Ryukichi Kato is a clinical psychotherapist at the Tokyo Counseling Center in Japan. Ms. Junko Orio is an experienced massage specialist and partner for many years with Dr. Kato at the Tokyo Counseling Center.

Program for Workshop:

\*Target of Workshop: 30 participants of either sex

Unidentified clinical syndrome, with a patient's family problems, domestic violence and climacteric suffering as fundamental to frigidity

Workshop duration: 3 hours, 30 minutes

Workshop outline

Approach

Hypnosis induction method

Video presentation: A Study of Female Orgasmic Problems with Hypnotherapy (45 minutes).

15 minutes rest break

Practice in massage technique (women only)

Video: Method of Erotic Massage (30 minutes)

Method of erotic massage discussion and simulation With slides: 20 minutes

Full practice session, women only, 5 to 30 participants 80 minutes.

Preparations:

1. A room for 30 persons
2. Video deck PAL or NTSC which are decision for color mode?
3. Slide projector 1
4. Massage bed or replace long table
5. Bath towels and hand towels each 5

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364 Titulo: THE INTERNATIONAL INDEX OF ERECTILE FUNCTION AND THE INTERNATIONAL PROSTATE SYMPTOM SCORE: IS THERE A CORRELATION ?

Nombres: Sallami Sataa. (Tunis. Tunisia). Chtourou Maher (Tunis. Tunisia). Ben Rhouma Sami (Tunis. Tunisia). Moula Lotfi (Tunis. Tunisia). Attyaoui Fethi (Tunis Tunisia) Horchani Ali (Tunis. Tunisia)

To determine relationship between erectile function evaluated by the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) and obstructive symptoms caused by prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) evaluated by the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS).

METHODS: 100 consecutive patients, who consult for the first time for low urinary trouble symptoms due to BPH before having any treatment, were asked about the intensity of prostatic symptoms and at the same time about their sexual function (IIEF). The mean age was 63,6 years old.

RESULTS: Comparing the total scores and separately the seven parameters (questions) of the IPSS and the 15 parameters (questions) of the IIEF: The two total scores are independent.

The scores of questions evaluating erection time and its quality (Q2, Q3, Q4 and Q5) increase significantly with the scores of the second, fourth and seventh questions of the IPSS and that evaluate the irritative component ( $p < 0,01$ ).

Sexual satisfaction (Q7, Q8) is altered because of the quality of sexual intercourse (penetration difficulties) and not directly because of the irritative symptoms ( $p > 0,05$ ). The scores of the others questions (q1, q2, q5, q6) of the IPSS which study the obstructive component have no influence on the sexual function but post-coital pain.

CONCLUSION: Although this study don't reveal a direct relation between the two scores, the irritative component of prostatic hypertrophy seems to be the principal factor altering erection duration and satisfaction.

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379 Titolo: STEROIDS, ORGANS OF SENSE AND FEMALE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Salvatore CARUSO (Italy), Marco FARINA, Giorgia INTELISANO, Lucia DI MARI, Francesco SINATRA and Carmela AGNELLO.

Organs of sense play an important role into the relationship, even if their role is not always well known to each subject. Women have a cyclic behaviour due to the hormone state of their menstrual cycle, even if they often don't know the interaction between mood and hormonal situations. We have studied different aspects of biological role of steroids on the organs of sense, to understand what was the action of gonadal hormones on these non gonadal targets. We observed that airflow and trans-nasal pressure during spontaneous respiration, as well as olfactory thresholds to odours, seem depend on the variations of the ovarian steroids that occurs during the menstrual cycle; and, unlike the rhinomanometric airflow and trans-nasal pressure, the olfactory threshold to odours seem to depend on the variations of the ovarian steroids during the iatrogenic effects of oral contraceptives. Therefore, the nasal respiratory epithelium seems to be an estrogen target, just as vaginal cells are. In fact, the hormone replacement therapy (HRT) of post menopausal women produces trophic activities, while post menopausal women not treated with hormones show dystrophic aspects of the nasal epithelium. During a preliminary study, we had observed similar biological activities of HRT on laryngeal cytology in post menopausal women, and a subjectively better quality of voice than the control group, confirming that the larynx is an estrogen target, as are vaginal cells. Finally, data obtained by auditory-evoked potentials, suggest that there are changes in auditory brainstem response waves, even if the exact mechanism of activity of the gonadal steroids is not clear. However, we believe that estrogen may influence the neuronal plasticity, the metabolic levels of neurotransmitters, and thus the neuronal conduction time into the audiological system. Can steroids affect sexual behaviours modifying the status of organs of senses? Data will communicate.

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467 Titolo: EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF DAILY INTAKE OF APOMORPHINE SL IN MEN AFFECTED BY ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION AND MILD HYPERPROLACTINEMIA: A PROSPECTIVE, OPEN-LABEL, PILOT STUDY

Salvatore Caruso, Giorgia Intelisano, Marco Farina, Lucia Di Mari, Carmela Agnello, Francesco Sinatra, Bruno Giannusso - (ITALY)

Background To evaluate the efficacy of the "daily" use of apomorphine SL compared with the "on demand" administration of the drug in patients with mild to moderate erectile dysfunction (ED) and mild hyperprolactinemia, non responders to apomorphine administered "on demand". Methods In this open-label prospective study, 34 consecutive patients with mild-to-moderate ED and mild hyperprolactinemia were screened. The subjects underwent International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF), FSH, LH, T, Fre-T, PRL plasma, and Doppler sonography, during 2-week screening period, to define the ED severity and etiology, and at the end of 4-week "as required" dose-escalation regimens of 2mg/3mg apomorphine SL, and at the end of 4-week daily administration of the drug, to assess the efficacy of each modality of treatment. Results Twenty patients (mean age 27-46) were included in the study. ED etiology was mixed -Doppler sonography showing moderate vascular dysfunction-, or psychogenic, or unknown. Hormonal profile was within the normal range, with exclusion of the 5 p.m. prolactin (PRL) level (>20 ng/mL). Hyperprolactinemia was confirmed in all cases after the "as required" use of the drug, reaching the normal range after the treatment with daily usage. Eighteen subjects completed the 4-week "as required" drug intake. Three men (16.7%) got benefit from this modality of treatment ( $p<0.05$ ), and 15 subjects (83.3%) reported no any change in erectile function with respect to the baseline ( $p$  NS). Finally, the 15 non responder patients participated to the 4-week daily apomorphine SL usage. Two of them (14%) withdrew from the study for insufficient response, and 13 (86%) reported satisfaction with the treatment ( $p<0.05$ ). The 3mg/daily administration was more effective than the 2mg for the erectile function ( $p<0.05$ ) but not for other sexual domains scored with IIEF. Adverse events were mild or moderate severity, either during the "as required" drug intake (4 patients), or during daily usage (3 subjects) mainly nausea, dizziness, or headache. Conclusions Data from the clinical evaluation of symptomatic apomorphine SL use have always showed unsuccesses, probably because it is used "as sildenafil". By the use of apomorphine SL as treatment of erectile dysfunction we had observed significant improvement of both the subjective and objective aspects scored with IIEF. The increase of PRL could influence the erectile mechanisms and it cannot be excluded that a subgroup of men with ED may have an impairment of central dopaminergic function. Moreover, further studies need to define the daily use of apomorphine SL in large subgroups of men on the basis of ED etiology and severity.

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1055 Titulo: FAMILY PLANNING AND MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS.

Sam Okpaku ( USA).

Objective: This study explored the attitudes and behavior of community mental health professionals at two centers.

Results: Professional groups differ as to their perception of roles in providing family planning services and counselling. while the majority of professionals see an equal responsibility for family planning for both genders, most professionals find it easier to initiate relevant discussions with females rather than with males.

The implications of the results are discussed.

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314 Titulo: THE PROJECT YOUNG MULTIPLYING: AN EXPERIENCE WITH DEAF PEOPLE AND LISTENERS

Samara de OLIVEIRA (Brasil) e Izaura Santiago da CRUZ (Brasil)  
Niterói's Municipal Secretary of Social Promotion - Rio de Janeiro

During the work of young people formation, in the first year of the Young Agent Program, the sexuality appeared as demand of yearnings of day-by-day of youth. The Objective of this Project was to contribute across a work in sexuality to the better adolescent insertion in the society like citizen and to qualify them in prevention at Sexuality Transmitted Infections and AIDS to be prevention in their community. The work developed with deaf people and listeners teenagers between 14 and 18 years old, who lives in poor communities in Niterói / Rio de Janeiro. The methodology of the project consists of three weekly meeting, with four hours a day where they had been developing games, workshops, conversations you pray, in accordance with the topics. These had been selected and

planned together with the young across of subjects as: reproductive, teenager's life, family, devices, pregnancy, DST/AIDS, sexual violence, among others. Such subjects had been applied in community activities and events, promoted for the public power in diverse quarters of the city. The young people as the multiplying ones during one year of the project in diverse events and another result important to be detached was integration between deaf people and listeners, in this group. The deaf people were integrating with the excessively young ones, participating of campaigns of all the events developed with the group. We can evaluate of this form, that this experience meant a real practice of inclusion. Still as unfolding of the result of these activities, we had ampliation of the project for 10 groups of Young Agents having as central subject sexuality and citizenship; capacitating of 23 professionals for future instructors and finally, creation of Sexuality Pedagogy Supervision in the Young Agent

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530 Titulo: AMBAM MEDICAL CENTER - AIDS CLINIC [HAIFA ISRAEL] SEXUAL ISSUES - REPORT ON FIELD WORK

Sandra ARAD [Israel], Yfat LAPIDOT [Israel], Roni GAGIN [Israel], Shimon POLLAK [Israel], Yoram VARDY [Israel]

One of the problems arising when treating Aids patients, whether as an individual, a couple or family, is how they relate to their sexuality. Aids presents many new sexual situations, and since sex is the main cause of infection, sexuality is constantly brought up during treatment. For instance, the use of a condom in order to prevent infection to others. From interviews with patients, we have noted the difficulty couples have in communicating with each other emotionally and physically with regard to sex. The connection between Aids and sex causes feelings of shame, guilt, lack of spontaneity in sexual intimacy and lack of confidence. In couples where only one partner is infected, this has a detrimental effect on sexual intimacy because of feelings of anger and fear of infection on the part of the non-infected partner. Couples have reported on abstaining from sexual intercourse for long periods of time. The mental energy required to deal with the difficulties of daily existence, does not leave room for sexual intimacy.

Patients who are Israeli born or come from Western societies are more open and positive to dealing with these difficulties. Patients born in Ethiopia, come from a closed society with conservative codes of behavior and traditional cultural beliefs with regard to sexual relationship. Within the family they do not express their feelings on sexuality, even not with the professional staff. The Ethiopian family is built on its honor. The woman is expected to be modest, submissive and devote herself to husband and family. The man has all the power to decide and control the family including the sexual relationship. He is free to have sexual relationships with other "available" women such as divorcees and widows within the Ethiopian community. Sex is regarded as something "technical" without expressions of feeling and love. Since the family honor revolves around the sexual relationship and family life, therefore, the return to sexual relations is sooner among the new Ethiopian patients than among new Israeli born patients. On the other hand, the Ethiopians' response to use the condom is much lower than that of the Israeli born.

In conclusion, there is a necessity to develop more creative and suitable means of treatment for Aids-related sexual problems both among Ethiopian born and Israeli born patients. For this we need a research project.

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1122 Titulo : ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

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103 FEMALE SEXUAL AROUSAL DISORDERS: TOO LITTLE, TOO MUCH, THE WRONG KIND  
Sandra Leiblum (USA)

Until recently, female sexual arousal disorders received little attention. However, it is now recognized that sexual arousal in women plays a critical role in the sexual response cycle. Not only is it a trigger for desire, but deficits in arousal can be responsible for a variety of sexual dysfunctions, including anorgasmia and sexual pain disorders. Arousal disorders can be classified into a variety of subtypes which will help the clinician in determining appropriate treatment options. Some few arousal disorders may be responsive to pharmacological interventions while others are unlikely to be affected. The newest type of arousal disorder that has been identified is persistent sexual arousal in women. This refers to physiological responses characteristic of sexual arousal (genital and breast vasocongestion and sensitivity) that persist for an extended period of time (hours to days) and do not subside despite one or more orgasms. The persistent awareness of genital arousal is usually experienced as unbidden, intrusive and unwanted. Persistent sexual arousal differs from hypersexuality in that hypersexuality refers to excessive desire with or without persistent genital arousal while persistent sexual arousal refers to physiological arousal in the absence of conscious desire. Several case examples will be offered to highlight the various types of arousal disorders and possible treatment interventions will be discussed.

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574 Titulo: ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUALITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF THE FES-ZARAGOZA FROM THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Santa ORTEGA GUTIERREZ (ponente)  
María Esther ALMANZA BENITEZ  
(México)

The education given by the universities about sexuality is almost null and the work with the sexual attitudes doesn't exist.

To be considered and treated like men and women in a different manner has an important impact in the process to teaching and learning of sexual attitudes and behavior, therefore, this investigation proposed the following objective: to determine the relation between the gender and the attitudes towards sexuality in university students of the FES-Zaragoza.

This is a field research of exploratory type, in which was used the Test of Attitudes towards the own Sexuality (one self), that included five dimensions: health factor, conservative factor, liberal factor, abortion factor and polygamy factor.

For the data analysis was used a "t" test, which evaluated if the group of men and women had differences. The gender indicated significant effects in the attitude towards their sexuality. The research showed differences in the total result of the Test of Attitudes and the health, liberal and polygamy factors, when those were considered individually. The women have a very conservative attitude towards sexuality and men have a conservative attitude. This show us that it maintain a difference between men and women having fewer restrictions for men than for women, in the other hand it continue generally a conservative attitude to their sexuality in the next healthy professionals. Then, the formal education is a very important factor in the transformation of the sexual attitudes. But, first is necessary to take, awareness of the unconscious mechanism of transmission of the model that we want modified; (Bustos, 1994, p. 293).

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Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Sexuality Education

Slide: Single

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: Yes

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309 Titulo : 12 YEARS OF SEXUAL COUNSELLING FOR THE YOUNG.

Santiago FRAGO VALLS (España), Silberio SÁEZ SESMA (España)

The Sexual Consultancy Centre of Information for youths of Zaragoza Council (CIPAJ) and the University of Zaragoza has been offering its services for the youth, non stop, since 1990 ( for 12 years ) . This service is intended to help young people and university students from the ages of 15 to 30 (about 140.000 young people). Due to our vast experience in sexual counselling, we are ready to offer the most professional relevant conclusions to sexuality . We intend to provide knowledge and focus on the demands, worries and habitual needs of the participants. This service is completely free and confidential. You can be helped personally, as well as by phone or e-mail. Throughout the years, we have been able to find out what interests our youths the most and, therefore, refine the counseling strategies effectiveness. At present , we are offering a mixed pattern of sexual counselling which permits both individual attention and group work. From the scientific point of view, we seek to clarify the three-line intervention policy: "Education - Counselling -Therapy".

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404 Titulo: GENITAL EDUCATION OR SEX EDUCATION?

SANTIAGO FRAGO VALLS (SPAIN)

GENITAL EDUCATION OR SEX EDUCATION?

The main objective of the lecture is to give an answer to the central question: what do we talk about when we talk about sexual education? The old discourse about how advisable it is to offer or not to offer sexual education at school has been left behind. At present , we focus on why should we do something?, what should we do? , how should it be done? who by? and what 's the philosophical foundation for it? If we keep in mind the essential objectives ( values which should be promoted, models aimed to be transgressed and desires to be confessed) , we will get into the magic of sexual education; magic or art are key and necessary elements in reaching the aims, tinged with seductiveness, skill and personal experience. It is intended to point out the necessity of sexual education for young people , provided that you have a special art of teaching which is essential in the professional training. However, it is also a personal trace or style is also needed, this allows you to be reliable, seduce and create a complicity atmosphere. The final part of the lecture invites you , evoking Passini, to let you go inside sexual education whilst keeping in mind the science of sexology.

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394 Titulo: FEMALE SEXUAL SATISFACTION MAY COEXIST WITH IMPAIRED SEXUAL DESIRE AND AROUSAL, PAIN AND ORGASMIC DISORDERS

Santiago RICHTER, David SLUTZKER, Ilan LEBOBICH (ISRAEL)

AIM. Female sexual dysfunction (FSD) is multicausal. Psycho-physiological characteristics of FSD have been scarcely studied. The aim of this study is to evaluate the reported quality of sexual satisfaction at intercourse, in comparison to the known elements of the 1999 consensus classification system of FSD. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 121 randomly selected women were asked to answer a sexual function evaluation questionnaire. 114 eligible questionnaires were included in the analysis. Age ranged 20-70 years. The questionnaire integrated 10 questions, using a scale 1 =highest/6= lowest, in which women were requested to rank the general degree of sexual satisfaction at intercourse, level of sexual desire, easiness of sexual arousal, ability to experience orgasm and its quality, lubrication difficulties, and the occurrence and the frequency of various sexual pain disorders. RESULTS. General degree of sexual satisfaction was high, moderate, poor to absent in 56%, 32.5%, 11.5% respectively. Severe disorder of sexual desire in 34%, arousal disorder in 21% and severe lubrication difficulties in 22%. Difficulty to reach orgasm in 24.1%, poor quality orgasm in 12.2%. Occasional dyspareunia/vaginismus in 20.4%/23.7%,



frequent severe dyspareunia/vaginismus in 8.8%/10.5%, respectively. CONCLUSION. High degree of sexual satisfaction was associated with reported severe lubrication difficulties and sexual desire, arousal, orgasmic and pain disorders. It seems that reported quality of sexual satisfaction and objective female sexual function do not necessarily correlate .

Key Words: Female Sexual Dysfunction- Satisfaction Inaccuracy

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395 Titulo: ATTITUDE TOWARDS MALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AMONG DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS IN A MIDDLE-EAST COUNTRY

Santiago RICHTER (ISRAEL)

AIM Male Israel population is 80% Jews and 20% non-Jews. Jews are 21% Israel born, 52% European and 27% non-European immigrants. These men from different ethnic groups have different culture and approach towards their "macho" problem. This study analyzes the understanding of Sexual Dysfunction (SD) and the willingness to be treated, among ethnic groups with different culture and habits. MATERIALS AND METHODS The files of 730 men who consulted an SD clinic through a 15 years period were reviewed retrospectively. Every man underwent full work-up followed by a treatment proposal. The options presented were oral, intracavernous injections, vacuum device, penile prosthesis and/or sexologist. The number of visits/patient, time gap between visits, agreement of proposed therapy and drop-out were analyzed in all men and in each group. RESULTS Among the SD clinic visitors Jews/non-Jews were 93.4/6.6%. Among the Jews there were 13% Israelis, 54% Europeans, 33% non-Europeans. Time gap between visits was 47.9, 56.4, 53.1 and 47.1 days among Israelis, European, non-European Jews and non-Jews. Drop out after first visit occurred in 2.1 and 41.5% among Jews and non-Jews, comply with treatment in 43.6 and 31.7% among Jews and non-Jews. CONCLUSIONS In Israel Jews seem to have a better approach than Arabs towards SD, as a problem that may be solved by a specialist. Arabs attended one visit only and disappear, more frequently than Jews do. Arabs and non-European Jews attend SD clinic for follow-up less frequently than European Jews.

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034 Titulo: SOCIAL COMMUNICATION EDUCATION: A MISSED PART OF SEXUAL EDUCATION

Nombres: Sara NASSERZADEH (Iran), Pejman AZARMINA (Iran). First author is the presenter

Resumen: The emphasis of sexual education has been on the physical parts of the relationship, like the anatomy, physiology and sexual positions. Little attention has been paid to the social communication before, during and after the sexual contact. People, especially youth, learn the communicative part of sexual behaviors from peers and media, which are not necessarily good sources for information. Hollywood movies and TV series create a tremendous pressure which directs the adolescents and youth toward a premature and unprepared (especially mentally) sexual relation. The contents of most pornographic movies are also oriented toward maximum carnal satisfaction. Moreover, couples are not properly educated to communicate properly with their sexual partners and tend to multiple partners and extramarital relationships, increasing the divorce rate, in turn. A body of sexologists and communication specialist should review the scripts of romantic movies and pornographic videos to ensure a rich and educative message of the film. Educative guidelines should be written for movie and TV directors to improve their insight about proper peri-sexual communications. A code of healthy sexual relations must be implemented to control the quality of porno films. Special programs must be developed for adolescents and youth in school to educate them properly about the communicative part of a sexual relation. They should learn how to respect their partners and how to practice the codes of honesty, loyalty and

romanticism. Special programs should also be made available for couples who desire to improve their sexual lives in terms of proper human communication. (it is 20 lines in A4 format)

Curriculum: Sara Nasserzadeh

Education: 1988-2001 BA in English language translation

Work Experience: International Relation specialist, Iranian Academy of Medical Sciences, instructor of more than 50 workshops on human sexuality, guest lecturer at UNESCO institute for education and Asian Youth Forum 2002.

Pejman Azarmina

Education: Doctor in medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Work Experience: Executive editor and researcher at the Iranian Academy of Medical Sciences Since 1999. Author of 6 books on health education for public.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality and Social Communication

Slide: Single

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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470 Titulo: INDIGENOUS LITERACY WITH EMPHASIS IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALT: AN ALTERNATIVE PROJECT

Sara Elena MENDOZA(México)y Gustavo CHÁVEZ (México)

The present work constitutes the amplification and continuity of an initial project of development of an educational program of prevention of the VIH/SIDA linked to literacy processes, among population young and mature indigenous rarámuri from Mexico. It includes three sections in those that think about in a general way: the antecedents and conditions of life of the indigenous rarámuri as regards education and health, particularly reproductive health, as well as the dynamic sociodemográfica that impacts in both aspects; the sexual universe of population's group, as for culture and cosmovisión, practical daily and rites, and the development of the project in their theoretical and methodological aspects.

The rarámuris inhabits the Sierra Western Mother from Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua. Those and the youths and indigenous adults face mechanisms of social and institutional discrimination that, joined to their geographical isolation and the particularity of their cultural patterns, as well as to the limited use of the dominant language (Spanish), they take them away from the few available services. We are in front of a group in condition of high vulnerability.

The proposal educational part of the setting in march of a program of literacy of functional talkative court, in the one that the reproductive and sexual health, they think about as situations talkative base. Their methodological treatment and the materials built by the own community, they leave of the visions, necessities and experiences of those and the own participants of the process, and it confronts them of reflexive way and vivencial with factors of risk and of protection, as well as with their values, knowledge and alternative of action.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: Spanish

Topico: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Slide:

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: Yes

Others: No

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1146 Titulo : DETECTION OF NEEDS: THE SEXUALITY IN THE AREA OF THE EDUCATIONAL ORIENTATION OF THE UNAM

sara Lourdes Cruz (Mexico)

needs/orientation/students/detect/

One of the challenges that faces the educational direction consists of power detect and / or to attend to the students that present needs in the area of the sexuality, providing information and direction truthful and timely according to the preferences, values and life projects of each student. The guides that offer personalized attention make systematical for detect timely the needs of the pupils in the different areas.

The greater percentage of needs of direction is referred to the identification psychosexual, in second sexual problematic place specific.

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497 Titulo: VAGINAL LUBRICATION DURING SEX: IMPLICATIONS OF CULTURAL NORMS AND BEHAVIORS FOR THE ACCEPTABILITY OF VAGINAL MICROBICIDES.

Sarah BRAUNSTEIN (U.S.A.) (Presenting author), Janneke VAN DE WIJGERT (Netherlands).

In order to develop acceptable vaginal microbicides for the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), it is important to understand how women and men would use such products, and to tailor development and introduction accordingly. In particular, since some microbicides may lubricate the vagina when used during sex, it is important to better understand individuals' and couples' practices and preferences regarding lubrication during sex. We initiated a qualitative study to explore norms, preferences, and practices regarding lubrication during sex. The first component, a review of the literature pertaining to vaginal lubrication, highlights the need for more research in this area. Existing literature covers a range of topics, including vaginal practices; hygiene and sexuality; women's sexual function and dysfunction and the role of vaginal lubrication; women's perceptions of vaginal discharge and health-seeking behavior with regard to perceived "abnormal" vaginal discharge; and the acceptability of contraceptive and HIV/STI prevention technologies, including condoms, spermicides, and vaginal microbicides. The second component consisted of in-depth interviews conducted with 13 women's health professionals from 9 countries in Africa, Asia, North America, and Latin America. Informants' perspectives on norms and behaviors regarding lubrication during sex in the countries in which they work were solicited. Interview data highlight that diverse personal and cultural factors shape preferences and practices regarding lubrication during sex, and may ultimately impact the acceptability of vaginal microbicides.

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1114 Titulo : DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

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307 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIVERSITY, GENDER ROLES AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Attitudes towards sexuality, one's own and others', is a very important element for a healthy sexual development. Holding stereotyped beliefs about gender roles can hinder the development of healthy partnerships and of social relationships. Previous research has shown gender differences in relationship attitudes and beliefs (Sprecher & Toro, 2002). Males hold more traditional attitudes toward women; have stronger anti-femininity status and toughness beliefs (Robinson & Lucart, 2000). Whitley & Aegisdottir (2000) found gender differences in attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. Attitudes are mediated by gender-role beliefs, which may legitimize myths to justify antigay attitudes. In the present study, 195 college students in Puerto Rico (51% female) completed a 103-item attitude scale including measures of attitudes toward: gender-roles, gender roles in sexual

activity, diversity and homosexuality, female and male sexuality. Significant gender differences were found. Men presented more conventional attitudes than women. Specifically, men were significantly more likely to endorse stereotypical gender-roles, and more traditional, sexist views of women in their role in sexual activity, in particular. Males were also more likely to espouse conventional views with respect to male sexuality. Female respondents' attitudes toward female sexuality were slightly less conservative than males', but this difference was not significant. No gender differences were found in attitudes toward diversity and homosexuality. Implications are discussed in terms of the need for early education on sexuality and diversity.

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524 WOMAN,MAN AND SELF EROTISM: ENCOUNTER WITH THE OWN BODY.

Selma GONZÁLEZ-SERRATOS  
(México),Roberto GUADARRAMA-BARRETERO (México)

Self erotism is the pleasure of recognising all the sensations that the own body produces,building a scheme that lets enjoy each fold of our skin,of it's warmth,textures,shapes,aroma,humidities,colours,softnes,strength and sensations,all this comes in sensual memories and fantasies of our sensitive,pleasurable,loving and alive bodies, that get electrifying tense fiery and that goes to a point of an intense panting to the necessity of expanding to the union with the totality, becoming lost for seconds to the orgasmic whole, with the here and now,and go through the so call glabality. Love the own self,is a very human expression and is a vital encounter that is always present trouhgout the whole life in man and woman.To experience our own body as a fountain of pleasurable erotic sensations, gives the opportunity to man and woman,of knowing the sexual potential to be able to intimate with one self,or one wishes to share the experience with the partner, showing him or her how every one feel pleasure in the own body. The self erotism experience is very intimate and has no genital limits, because it extends throughtout the whole skin and to fantasy. This work,presents the importance of the self erotism in the integral

develoment of man and woman tenderness,from a gender point of view, and how it is related to the persons erotic-sexual health, as a human righth.

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576 HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS OF PRIMARY SCOOOL,  
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN.A CREATIVE EXPERIENCE.

Nombres: Selma GONZÁLEZ-SERRATOS (México)

Resumen: Sexual education is a human righth, as it is the sexual health. Due to the expanded pandemia of the HIV/AIDS,a recourse of great value, is a preventive sexual education, given to 12 years old children in primary school. This woork reports an educative experience with creative and participative metodology,to sensitize the students towards the conscios about HIV/AIDS and other STI.We mention how we gave and work this topic and the final work presented by the children of the 6th grade of Primary School in México City.Children's work was done as short video-clip in which they promotes a preventive sexual health, using songs and dances they created,in a very cheerful and funy way.

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1077 Titulo: ¿EROTISMO???

Sergio PÉREZ-SERER (España), Olatz GÓMEZ-LLORENS (España)

Intentaremos dar una visión de diferentes conceptualizaciones del erotismo, dimensiones asociadas a éste y su papel en la sexualidad. Desde lo sexual, afectivo, instintivo, lúdico y cultural,

como bien señala Flores Colombino (1997).

Pensamos que el concepto de erotismo ha ido variando, que no siempre evolucionando, a lo largo de la historia del individuo según el tipo de sociedad reinante.

Cuando revisamos las fuentes de información disponibles, encontramos que si bien la mayoría de los autores hablan del erotismo y su relación con la sexualidad, no suelen definir el concepto.

Además suele venir referido a los preliminares de las relaciones sexuales y a éstas.

Nos sorprende la utilidad que de lo erótico se hace desde la publicidad, cuando no siempre se interpreta por el público como tal. Así como la connotación erótica que se observa en el uso del lenguaje entendido desde la perspectiva más amplia del término: escrito, hablado, corporal, en imágenes, etc.

Nos interesará desgranar el erotismo desde el ámbito social, cultural, artístico, científico e incluso biológico. Nuestra intención es fomentar la reflexión y la discusión sobre el término y su significado.

Desde nuestra perspectiva defendemos lo erótico como individual y por tanto subjetivo.

Así nos encontramos con dificultades en la práctica clínica para desarrollar el aprendizaje de estrategias eróticas en los pacientes.

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274 Titulo:SEXUAL PREDATORS: LOVEMAPS AND THEIR PERVERSIONS  
&#8220;SEXUAL CRIMES IN JUAREZ MEXICO.&#8221;

Sergio RUEDA (MEXICO), Jorge ALVAREZ (MEXICO)

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. Many law enforcement officials and criminologists, consider the killings &#8220;as one of the largest sprees of serial killings against women in the history of humanity&#8221;, which have attracted worldwide attention. The cases date back to 1993. The victims were, mostly, poor plant workers. The inept investigation by law enforcement officials to solve the crimes shows a disregard for the victims that is racist, sexist, and classist in its attitude. 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. The apparent killers appear to show such symptoms of paraphilias, most likely asphyxophilia and sadism. Among the findings by the authors, most of the victims showed obvious patterns, among others:

They were poor females, either adolescents or young adults.

They were dark skinned and slim, with shoulder length hair.

They were strangled and/or raped.

Many of them were mutilated in similar parts of their bodies.

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 government police, which imply police corruption and incompetence. Finally, the aforementioned conclusions are supported by the fact that one of the authors has treated in counseling one of the main suspects in this case.

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468 Titulo:NIMAL ATTACK OR CHILD ABUSE? CATCH 22 DILLEMAS AND A SUGGESTED CRITERION TO IDENTIFY CHILD ABUSE TO THE GENITALS

Rueda SERGIO (MEXICO), Jorge Alberto ALVAREZ (MEXICO)

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, México. 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.

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048 Titulo: Relationship between sexual orientation and sexual behavior of males with AIDS in Taiwan.

Nombres: Shiing-Jer Twu  
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Resumen: Aim: The number of AIDS cases in Taiwan is continuing to increase at an alarming rate and the yearly rate of new infections far surpasses the UN's 10% danger line. Because in Taiwan 87.7% of infections are sexually transmitted, and of these 92.8% occur in males, this study hopes by investigating the sexual orientation and sexual behavior of male AIDS patients to be able to provide useful reference material for AIDS prevention and safe sex practices in Taiwan.

Methods: Subjects for the study were males with AIDS attending the Taipei City STD outpatient clinic or cases referred from other hospitals from September 1997 to June 2001. Information collected on the questionnaires included basic demographic data and sexual behavior. Data collected was entered into a Dbase (IV) file and statistical methods used were the T-test and the Chi-square test, as well as descriptive statistics.

Results: The average age of first sexual experience was 20.6 years and the average number of sexual partners was 33.9. The number of partners was related to sexual orientation, with homosexual men reporting a much larger number of partners than either bisexual or heterosexual men (see Table 1). Analysis of sexual behavior showed that homosexual and bisexual men showed statistically significant higher rates of insertive oral sex, insertive anal sex, mutual masturbation, insertive fisting, receptive fisting and oral-anal sex. However, although the rates of oral sex and anal sex in heterosexual males were lower than that for homosexual and bisexual males, the rate of condom usage during oral, anal or vaginal intercourse was lower in the heterosexual group (see Table 2). Analysis of preferable areas for performing sexual relations showed differences between these groups. Homosexual and bisexual men were more likely to use saunas, whereas heterosexual men more commonly used brothels. Bisexual men were more likely than homosexual men to frequent brothels and bisexual and heterosexual men were more likely than homosexual men to go to hotels. These three findings were all statistically significant (see Table 3).

Conclusion: Understanding the relationships between sexual orientation, sexual behavior and preferred places of performing sexual relations can be used as reference material for the design of AIDS prevention strategies.

Curriculum: Empty

Tipo presentacion: Poster

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Heterosexuality, Bisexuality, Homosexuality, and Lesbianism



Slide:  
Overhead: No  
VCR: No  
Datashow: No  
Others: No

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**538 EFFICACY AND TOLERABILITY OF VARDENAFIL OVER 52 WEEKS OF TREATMENT OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION**

Nombres: Sidney Glina, (Brazil), Edgardo Becher, (Argentina) Ernst Ulbrich (Germany), Hartmut.Porst, (Germany) Inigo Sáenz de Tejada (Spain) and the Vardenafil Study Group

The safety, tolerability and efficacy of Levitra 8482; (vardenafil hydrochloride), a potent and highly selective PDE5 inhibitor, was evaluated in a 52-week, double-blind, multicenter, randomized trial as a treatment for erectile dysfunction (ED). Following a 4-week baseline period, 1020 men with ED of broad etiology and severity took 10 mg or 20 mg vardenafil, as needed, for up to 52 weeks. Mean baseline erectile function domain was 13.0. By 4 weeks of treatment it had markedly increased and by 52 weeks was 22.6 for 10 mg and 23.9 for 20 mg (Last Observation Carried Forward). At 52 weeks, the mean success rate of maintaining erections to completion of successful intercourse (patient diary question) was 82.0% for 10 mg (baseline 14.2%) and 85.6% for 20 mg (baseline 15.6%). Both doses were well tolerated with the majority of adverse events being mild to moderate in intensity; the most frequent adverse events were headache, flushing and rhinitis. Adverse events led to premature discontinuation in 5% (10 mg) and 6% (20 mg) of patients. During this one year study, vardenafil provided a marked, improvement in erectile function in a broad population of men with ED, and was well-tolerated.

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**no informado**

**380 Titulo: INCESTUOUS SEXUAL ABUSE. A CASE STUDY**

Silvia Marques OLIVEIRA (Brazil), Ana Maria Carvalho DIAS (Brazil), Rosângela Mendes LAS CASAS (Brazil), Amadeu ROSELLI-CRUZ (Brazil), José Raimundo da Silva LIPPI (Brazil).

Mother in separation process sends her 3 years-11 months daughter for ludotherapeutic care. After elaborating with the child, the therapist communicates the mother a secret game between father and daughter. The mother seeks orientation with her lawyer, who advises her to look for a clinic in order to have a psycho diagnostic evaluation. In addition to the reports of the daughter, the mother recalls that she had already observed that after the meetings with the father and his present partner, the child showed alterations in mood, sleep and food habits, encopresis, constipation, excess in hygiene, onicophagy. When they were both bathing, the daughter manifested desire to touch the mother and to see her in a peculiar manner, different from the usual for a child of her age and phase of development. The child, calmly and spontaneously insinuating a masturbation with the soap she says "so it does not hurt". This fact prompted the mother to think about sexual abuse was thought by and corroborated by the clinic team. Speeches of the child: "Let me touch your pussy; I touch my father's pussy. Let me touch your breasts, let me kiss your mouth; My father walks naked, he sleeps naked". Speeches of the mother about the father: bizarre sexual preferences, fetishes, voyeurism, group sex, searched for partners for his wife. During psychological tests evidences of abuse were also observed. The child was also submitted to a forensic exam. Paradoxal and isolation behavior was observed. First she cried and crossed her legs, then changing attitude and spontaneously put herself in a gynecological position (with traces of exhibitionism). It was thus evidenced the need for psychotherapeutic care. Presently, child and mother are being followed by the clinic team.

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**381 Titulo: CORRELATION BETWEEN SEXUAL ABUSE SUFFERED IN CHILDHOOD AND/OR ADOLESCENCE WITH SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.**

Silvia Marques OLIVEIRA (Brazil), Ana Maria Carvalho DIAS (Brazil), Rosângela Mendes LAS CASAS (Brazil), Amadeu ROSELLI-CRUZ(Brazil), José Raimundo da Silva LIPPI (Brazil).

Sexual violence suffered in childhood and/or adolescence has served as a risk factor and "predictor" of suicidal attempt in all ages, in a sample of 644 people of both genders, between 10 and 73 years of age, collected from August, 1999 to January, 2000 at Emergency Hospital (João XXIII), in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State, Brazil. In a case-control type of investigation we found that sexual violence suffered by 23% (148) of the studied population in childhood and adolescence, revealed the graveness of sexual abuses to which children and teenagers had been submitted to. From the group of 322 patients who have attempted suicide, 72% (106) had been sexually abused in childhood and/or adolescence (Odds ratio = 3.27). In another group of 322 patients who arrived at the hospital for reasons other than suicidal attempt, the incidence of sexual abuse, although still worrisome, was significantly lower, 28% (42). Practice of active sexual life was reported by 89% of the interviewees. On the other hand, 26% (145) of the patients reported having had sexual relationships against their will, which configured a very expressive frequency of sexual violence. Still regarding sexual violence, the data revealed that the frequency of incests between sexually abused is 63% (59). This is a significantly high frequency if compared to the scientific literature. These results confirm the hypothesis stated in this investigation that, statistically, there is an association between sexual abuse in childhood and/or adolescence with suicidal attempts in all ages. In addition, there is no correlation between suicide and physical violence in the childhood and/or adolescence.

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405 Titulo: SEXOLOGY IN FINLAND

Sirpa Valkama, Finland Osmo Kontula, (Finland)

The survey &#8216;Sexology in Finland&#8217; was conducted in spring 2002. Survey had 354 respondents with response rate 57%. 76% (N=268) of respondents were women and 24% (N=84) men. 22% were younger than 40 years; 40% were 40-49 year olds, 32% were 50-59 year olds, and 7% were older than 60 years. Initial profession was nurse for 30%, doctor for 24%, social worker for 8%, psychologist for 7%, midwife for 5%, teacher for 3%, and physiotherapist for 1%. The others (22%) had some other initial professional orientation. 88 per cent of the respondents had attended training in sexology or human sexology. Almost half of respondents (49%) were members of some sexological organization. 25% were members of The Finnish Association for Sexology (FIAS), 12% were trained in SEXPO Foundation, 7% were members of the Finnish Association for Family Therapy, 6% were members of the Finnish Association for Urology, and 1% were member of the Finnish Association for Gynaecology. Only 8 per cent (N=28) of the respondents identified themselves as sexologists. 11 per cent (N=39) identified themselves as sex therapists. The others had some other professional identification. This was related to the fact that almost half of the respondents devoted less than 10% of their professional life to sexology. Only 12 per cent (N=42) devoted to sexology more than 50 per cent of their professional activities. 11 % (N=37) used more than 25 per cent of their professional time to sexology. In sexology, 43% had had clinical practise, 44% had given teaching and training, 35% had been active in sex education, and 13% in research. 53% had sometimes attended to scientific conferences or seminars in the field of sexology, and 48% had appeared in media related to his/hers activities in the field of sexology.

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264 Titulo: COMORBID PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN MALE PEDOPHILES (To be part 4 of 4 in a workshop by Beth Israel Medical Center Department of Psychiatry)

Soenke Boettger (U.S.A.), Lisa J. Cohen (U.S.A.), Alisa Shakhverdi (U.S.A.), Carrie Weaver(U.S.A.), Enid Gertmenian-King (U.S.A.), Ken Cullen (U.S.A.), Igor I. Galynker, (U.S.A.)

This presentation discusses the comorbidity of psychiatric disorders in male pedophiles. A review of the literatures shows that findings have been strikingly consistent across studies and suggest that pedophiles may share psychiatric features above and beyond deviant sexual desire, including high rates of comorbid axis I disorders, specifically affective disorders, substance use disorders, impulse control disorders, and other paraphilias. We will present data from our evaluations of male child molesters and discuss it in the context of recent advances in the literature. Data from SCID I, the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11), the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) will be presented.

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219 Titulo: RELIGION, SEXUAL MORALITY AND HIV/AIDS: WHERE ARE WE?

Nombres: MUMAH, Solomon C. J. (Kenya), WASUNNA, Owino (Kenya) and MUNGA, Sam (Kenya)

In Kenya, following the declaration of HIV/AIDS as a national disaster in 1999, a number of programs and activities have been undertaken to create awareness and change risky sexual behaviors. And, because of the high prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS and its profound impacts on the various institutions in Kenya, among them the family and the church, the advent of HIV/AIDS has put to the test changing family values and the church dogma on matters related to sexual relations and marriage.

Consequently, in order to understand the dynamics of sexual behaviors, a study was conducted among Seventh-day Adventist, Catholic, Protestant and Muslim teachers aged 15-54 in Rachuonyo district, Kenya. The objective was to establish the levels of sexual morality (as taught by the church), and the prevalence of HIV-risk sexual behaviors among them. This was a survey research. Some of the findings include the fact that sexual abstinence remains highly controversial while unfaithfulness in marriage stands at higher levels. Thus, promoting behavior change is a critical facet of HIV/AIDS prevention among the church faithful. Church-based HIV prevention messages need to be designed and carefully targeted and tested for well-defined groups of believers.

We conclude that behavior change strategies, which do not address socio-cultural norms, sexual orientations, including early sexual behavior etc, but only hinge on abstinence and fidelity per se, are not likely to be effective. Sexual behavior takes place in an interpersonal context and as such,

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1125 Titulo : VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN. BUILDING A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK 3

Sonia Beretervide (Cuba)

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517 ROL DE GENERO EN LA COMUNICACION DE PAREJA.

Sonia CLAVIJO OLARTE (Colombia), Patricia CHAVEZ AVILA (Colombia), Luz María MOYA OSORIO (Colombia) Facultad de Ciencias Sociales Humanas y Educativas Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia CREAD Acacías Meta, Colombia.

The present investigation must like objective identify which is the level of pair communication that occurs according to the sort in Educative Community UNAD, You regional center Acacías, Faculties of Administrative Sciences and Human and Educative Social Sciences, with the purpose of responding Which is the level of the pair communication that occurs according to the sort in this educative community. As hypothesis considered among which the score obtained in the scale that measures the level of pair communication is significantly superior for the women respect to the scores obtained by the men. The study variables were: Communication of pair: Understood like the scores obtained in designed Homogenous the Sumativa Scale for such aim; Sort: It is understood like the sociocultural construction that with base in the biological thing it determines the feminidad or masculinidad and the Faculty: Educative program to which it belongs. The sample was of 70 voluntary participants of a population of 594 people, the used design was nonexperimental, transeccional, exploratory descriptive, corelational. Two instruments were used: A structured questionnaire to collect sociodemografics data and Homogenous a Sumativa Scale that the level of pair communication measured. The obtained results indicate that the raised hypothesis, that is to say, that is rejected the pair communication is located between the mean levels, positive and highly positive for both sexes, without being significant differences according to the sort; these results were obtained through test t of student. The limitations of the study related to the criterion validity, since resistances with some similar instrument nor with the experiences of life of the participants could not be made.

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145 Titulo: INSERTION CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION AND SEXUALITY DISCIPLINE IN A EMANCIPATING PERSPECTIVE IN AN EDUCATOR FORMATION CURRICULUM AT A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY: EXPERIENCE REPORT AT FAED/UDESC.

Nombres: Sonia Maria Martins de MELO (Brazil)

Experiences, said and unsaid about sexuality pass by every sphere of our everyday life. The sexuality question in the Western countries pass by enormous transformations, together with the capitalist living production relationship re-articulations. The sexual education subject is broadly discussed and announced, but it is not disclosed the fundamental: there is always a sexual education happening among human beings. And the educator formation curriculums do not disclose the basic questions about education and sexuality relationship. In a Christian Western world construction, this relation appears through the deny or repression of educator bodies. The ones who do not educate sexually, why and for what? For 15 years a group of educators, acting in teaching, researching and extension, held a project of facing this issue in a Brazilian public university. This process also includes disciplines about Education and Sexuality in Pedagogy graduation curriculums (presence teaching and in distance modality), and post-graduation (Specialization in Sexual Education and Master in Education and Culture) of State University of Santa Catarina \_ FAED/UDESC, worked in an emancipating perspective, in which is included the Sexual Rights Declaration as Universal Human Rights of WAS. The results have been very successful, such as: the thematic inclusion on the pedagogical projects of the schools where our students act as teachers, as well as in monographs and dissertations of post graduation course. Significant changes in life personal projects of the student body also have been registered.

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146 Titulo: I AM BODY HOPE: INSIGHTS ABOUT CORPOREALITY PARADIGM AND THE EDUCATOR FORMATIONS

Nombres: Sonia Maria Martins de MELO (Brazil)

Resumen: In searching of necessary changes for the bodies of our teachers not be denied anymore and to be able to outcrop in themselves the corporeality dimension always sexed as the mankind mark, through a phenomenological research together with the teachers about their corporeality perception, it was sought inputs for an emancipating sexual education proposal, through the conscious insertion in the corporeality educational process of the human being as the fundamental educative focus. In this process was necessary to remember the way followed for the body expropriation itself, what seems to be submitted to the Western modern man. To counterpoint to this expropriation it is proposed the urgent rescue in the educational systems and in their curriculums, mainly in the educator formations, of the corporeality as existence units. How can this professional be able and sympathetic if he/she can not have his/her sexuality seen as a whole human being? In this stream this educator can not have his/her sexuality seen as something isolated, that can be left out of the schooling environment. The research emergent essence: I am a body in the world, I am sexed body, I am denied body, but I am body hope, are being worked methodologically by the researcher in a pedagogical rescue of this corporeality, in research and extension teaching activities (under-graduation and post-graduation courses) in a public university that graduate teachers. These educators already realize more consciously as living structures, sexed citizens, being able to better help their students for them also freely can make their choices.

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147 Titulo: SEXUAL RIGHTS AS UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS: EMANCIPATING PARADIGM PROPOSE IN TEACHERS FORMATIONS IN THE MATERIAL CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATION AND SEXUALITY SUBJECT IN PEDAGOGY COURSE AT DISTANCE MODALITY.

Nombres: Sonia Maria Martins de MELO (Brazil)

Rosi Maria de Souza POCovi (Brazil)

In the perspective of spreading and working the sexual rights issues as universal human rights

was elaborated the pedagogical material for Education and Sexuality subject for Pedagogy graduation course, in distance modality, offered by State University of Santa Catarina \_ UDESC, (Brazil). This course assists today about 15000 teachers that are being capacitated without needing to be away of its hometown or even from their classes. It is in their curriculum the Education and Sexuality subject, worked in a semi-presence system, centered in a self-education stimulus, supported by the pedagogical mediation of weekly meetings with Tutors in a study core spread by the whole Santa Catarina State, as well as by, at least, a presence class with teachers of the same area. All these activities are supported by pedagogical material compounded: 1. By Education and Sexuality Pedagogical Notebook, book written in standard language - besides a version in letters with a broaden size as well as other in Braille for visual deficiency - and with version in CD-Rom; 2. By Education and Sexuality Video Tape, as a Notebook appendix. Every material content is centered in the perspective of a Sexual Education emancipating paradigm and it uses as the main pedagogical axe the Sexual Rights Declaration as Universal Human Rights - WAS. Several methodologies are proposed to students that are also teachers, stimulating them to insight and debate from the Declaration in their classes and school community. The results have been extremely successful and are assured by works produced by the student body and sent to a team; messages by e-mail, telephone, et

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383 Titulo: THE CIRCLE OF SEX IN MYTHOLOGY AND FOLKLORE

Stanley KRIPPNER (U.S.)

C.Adrián HERNANDEZ TAVARES (MEXICO)

According to Gavin Arthur's "circle of sex" model, all humans fall on a continuum that allows for fluctuation in sexual disposition as well as the intensity of sexual activity. His typology of human sexual behavior avoids such pejorative labels as "abnormal," "deviant," and "pathological," and introduces the terms "heterogenic," "homogenic," and "ambigenic" because such terms as "heterosexual" incorrectly combine Greek and Anglo-Saxon roots. Arthur illustrates his model with historical characters; for example, George V of England, the faithful husband of Queen Mary, fell at 12 noon, but Julius Caesar, known in his day as "every woman's husband and every man's wife," fell into the "ambigenic category." Sappho, the poet who lived on the island of Lesbos, was described as "three quarters homogenic" because, although she preferred Lesbian girls, she occasionally dallied with young shepherds. The writer Gertrude Stein was categorized as "homogenic" at 10 o'clock. Arthur denoted sexual intensity by putting someone in the sphere's tropical center. Someone who has taken religious orders, however, might find himself or herself near the chilly regions of the circle. A Roman Catholic nun, who considers herself "married to Christ," could be a 6 o'clock "heterogene." The psychiatrist, Jean Bolen, developed a model that paid special attention to the sexuality of the Greek gods and goddesses. But instead of using their sexuality as the basis for a typology as Arthur did, Bolen focused upon the deities as representing "archetypes," "powerful inner patterns that allegedly shape behavior and influence emotions. In other words, there can be gay Ares types and lesbian Aphrodites because the archetypes they represent are broader than sexual preference. This typology may be more useful to psychotherapists than Arthur's ingenious "circle of sex."

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349 Titulo: TOUCHED BY AN ANGEL: THE ECSTASY OF ST. TERESA DE AVILA

Stefan Joseph KASIAN (U.S.A.)

The great Catholic Saint Teresa de Avila (1515-1582), canonized in 1622, remained celibate yet within her deeply contemplative spiritual life she experienced profound transpersonal states of ecstasy. The magnificent marble work: The Ecstasy of St. Teresa (c. 1647-52) produced by the great Italian Renaissance sculptor Gianlorenzo Bernini portrays St. Teresa's vision of an angel who appeared and pierced her heart with a flaming arrow, causing exquisite torment resembling an orgasm of cosmic proportions. This case study will explore the intimate connection between sexuality and spirituality in relation to transpersonal states of awareness. Implications for enhancing one's personal experience and practice of sexuality and spirituality will also be

discussed. Suggested

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality development and Human Rights

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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021 A POSSIBLE ROLE FOR NITRIC OXIDE IN THE CONTROL OF THE HUMAN SEMINAL VESICLES.

Stefan Uckert, Stefan A. Machtens, Olaf Heuer, Christian G. Stief, Udo Jonas; Hannover Medical School, Dept. of Urology, 30625, Hannover, Germany.

Objectives: The scientific community is currently aiming to set up new physiological models to describe the mechanisms of premature ejaculation. The aim of the present study as to evaluate the significance of the nitric oxide (NO)- mediated signal transduction in the control of the human seminal vesicles (SV).

Methods: Functional effects of NO-donors SNP, GSNO, SNACET and SIN-1 on SV strips were examined using the organ bath technique. Generation of cGMP in response to drug exposure was also measured. The occurrence of NADPH- diaphorase and nitric oxide synthase isoforms eNOS and nNOS was examined using light- and electron microscopy.

Results: Electrically- induced contractions were attenuated by the drugs (GSNO>SNP>SNACET>SIN-1). The inhibitory effects were paralleled by an increase in tissue cGMP. NADPH-d - and eNOS-staining was seen in glandular spaces and small arteries. nNOS staining was present in glandular structures and nerve fibers.

Conclusion: Our results support the hypothesis that the contractility of human SV is regulated by the NO-cascade. This may give a rationale for the use of NO-donors in the pharmacotherapy of hyperexcitatory disturbances of ejaculation.

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029 IMMUNOCHEMICAL PRESENCE OF cAMP- AND cGMP- PHOSPHODIESTERASE ISOENZYMES IN THE HUMAN CLITORIS.

Stefan Uckert, \*Petter Hedlund, Matthias Oelke, Christian G. Stief, Michael C. Truss, Udo Jonas, \*Karl-Erik Anderson.

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Objectives: Only little research has focused on the physiology of female function. Some reports indicated a significance of the cGMP-mediated signal transduction in the control of the function of the clitoris. Therefore, we evaluated the presence of phosphodiesterase (PDE) isoenzymes 3, 4, 4a and 5 in the human clitoris.

Methods: Sections of human clitoral segments were incubated with primary antibodies directed against the PDE isoenzymes. Then, sections were incubated with either fluorescein isothiocyanate - (FITC) or Texas Red- (TR) labelled secondary antibodies. The occurrence of PDE protein was examined using confocal laser microscopy.

Results: TR- immunostaining indicating the presence of PDE4 (cAMP PDE), 4a (PDE4 subtype) and 5(cGMP PDE) was observed in nerve

fibers and in the fibromuscular stroma on the clitoris. The majority of PDE4 staining was found to be represented by PDE4A. No FITC-reaction indicating PDE3 was detected.

Conclusion: Our results demonstrate the presence cAMP- and cGMP-PDEs in the human clitoris and may provide a rationale for the use of PDE inhibitors in the pharmacotherapy of female sexual dysfunction.

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279 Titolo: PENILE AUGMENTATION IN DYSMORPHOPENOPHOBIC PATIENTS USING A PORCINE DERMA GRAFT



Stefano PECORARO (Italy), Alberto FIENGA (Italy), Angela ANNECCHIARICO (Italy), Giuseppe SEPE (Italy)

**Introduction:** Penile augmentation and lengthening surgery in dysmorphopenophobic treatment is undergoing a constant evolution due to controversial results and a lack of standardized surgical techniques. In this work we describe a new innovative technique to enlarge and lengthen a penis using a graft of porcine derma (Pelvicol Bard®). **Materials and Methods:** The first step of the surgery technique begins with a V-shaped access on the pubic area, continues with the fundiform and suspensory ligaments excision and ends with the degloving of corpora cavernosa followed by the isolation of Buck's and Colles' fascia. In the second step, three patches of Pelvicol Bard® porcine derma, 2x10 cm, are positioned longitudinally over the corpora cavernosa and sutured using PDS 3/0. Finally, the penis is ingloved and a piece of shaped silicone is inserted and sutured on the pubic arch and the crura to avoid the subsequent cicatrization process between the pubis and corpora cavernosa.

**Results:** The patients sexual activity is quickly resumed due to functional respect of corpora cavernosa which were not altered during the operation in their anatomic integrity. The porcine derma is easily grafted due to its flexibility and resistance to the sutures. The average increase reached in penis dimensions has been about 15% in length and 20 % in circumference.

**Conclusions:** The single access on the pubic area has allowed a good cosmetic and functional result without any major complications (infections, graft rejection, etc.) during the post-surgery follow-up which resulted in complete patient satisfaction.

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1060 Titulo: RISKFACTORS AND TREATMENT OF ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION (ED) IN NORWAY

Stein VAALER (Norway), Håkan LÖVKVIST (Sweden), John G COOPER (Norway), Kjell OB SVENDSEN, Kristian FURUSETH (Norway), Arne G HAANSHUUS (Norway), Åge N HANSEN (Norway), Knut R Aa KARLSEN (Norway)

During a short time period, 109 Norwegian general practitioners in three different counties asked all their male patients over 40 years to anonymously fill in a questionnaire. 1568 men completed the study. 19 % stated that they had moderate ED, while 10 % had complete ED. The prevalence of ED increased with age. Moderate or complete ED were found in 9 % of those between 40 and 50, in 22 % between 50 and 60, in 38 % between 60 and 70 and in 67 % of those 70 years of age or older. Moderate or complete ED were significantly associated with depression, diabetes, hypertension and prostate surgery. No significant association were found with regard to physical activity, alcohol consumption or current smoking. Of those reporting ED, 37 % had discussed their condition with their physician. Of those that had not discussed their ED with their physician, 27 % wanted to do so. Of those reporting moderate or complete ED only 14 % received treatment of which 78 % received per oral treatment (sildenafil or apomorphine HCl), 15 % penile injections with prostaglandine and 3 % used mechanical devices. More than half of the remaining men with ED are positive to medical treatment.

Erectile dysfunction is a prevalent condition in the older age groups. Most patients have discussed their ED with their physician while relatively few get medical treatment in spite of a positive attitude to this alternative.

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1110 SEXUALITY ADOLESCENCE EDUCATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRD MILLENIUM.

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229 SEXUAL PLEASURE:  
THE NEW FRONTIER IN SEXUALITY RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND THERAPY  
Stella RESNICK (USA)

Thanks to the wealth of scientific data now showing a direct correlation between positive experiences, good health, and longevity, pleasure has been discovered as a valid subject for investigation. Sexual pleasure can be particularly gratifying and vitalizing-and it is always a key feature of any definition of healthy sexuality-yet what exactly does that entail?

The first half of this presentation will explore the psychoneurobiological roots of sexual pleasure and the critical factors in early sexuality experiences that can result in a learned body-based inhibition of pleasure.

In particular, it will examine three potent influences on sexual development: the developmental neurobiology of attachment, societal pathologizing of childhood sexuality, and the overgeneralization of the incest taboo. The evidence suggests that, for many individuals, the earliest sexual foundation

which is programmed non-verbally directly into the body is to separate love from sexual pleasure.

The second half of this presentation will describe a comprehensive approach to sex therapy that addresses these early influences by integrating somatic, or body-awareness, into the traditional cognitive-behavioral approach.

Several methods will be offered for including breath and body awareness in individual and couple's sex therapy and to enhance sexual pleasure.

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032 Titulo : PEER EDUCATION FOR YOUTH, BY TOUTH

Stephanie Chase (Canada)

The Youth Health Centre (YHC) provides reproductive health care services to youth in Port Alberni. Six years ago, we conducted focus groups to ask youth what prevention and health promotion activities our organization could provide to help youth in their sexual decision-making. They identified a need for information to be provided in a youth-friendly manner, and from this, the peer education project was born. The program is totally youth-driven, with youth assessing the need for, researching, creating, and delivering health presentations for other youth. We currently have 40 peer educators who deliver presentations on topics as diverse as promotion of healthy body image, tobacco prevention, alcohol abuse prevention, HIV/STD prevention, birth control, anatomy and physiology, and healthy relationships. The program has been well-received by students, and evaluation of the peer educators themselves has revealed positive changes in their own decision-making style and choices. Last year we delivered over 500 hours of presentations, and reached every grade 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 student in our school district.

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705 Titulo: CERTIFICATION FOR SEX EDUCATORS, SEX COUNSELORS, & SEX THERAPISTS

Nombres: Stephen Conley, Phd (USA)

Resumen: Keywords: certification, sex therapy, sex counseling, sex education

This workshop will detail the certification process for sex educators, sex counselors, and sex therapists by the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors, & Therapists (AASECT). Founded in 1967, the membership association is a nonprofit agency with strict criteria for professionals in the various fields of sexology. AASECT is the oldest guild type organization in the world with a mission to promote sexual health through training and the elevation of the credentials of recognized professionals in the field.. The certification criteria for each individual discipline will be examined and discussed. The presentation represents a kick-off of AASECT's international initiative to raise the standards of educators, counselors, and therapists throughout the world.

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207 Titulo: THE EFFECT OF CIRCUMCISION ON SEXUALITY:  
A NEURO-PHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE HUMAN PREPUCE

Nombres: Steve SCOTT (U.S.A.)

Most relevant medical texts contain little or no information about the neuro-anatomy or function of the prepuce. In those countries where circumcision is prevalent, this lack of information serves to reinforce the perception of the prepuce as a functionless appendage. Healthcare practitioners in these populations routinely fail to acknowledge circumcision as a source of sexual dysfunction. Ground-breaking anatomical research from North America, published in the late 1990\_s, along with classic histological studies from Europe, identify the prepuce as a highly innervated and vascularized complex of erogenous structures vital to natural sexual function. The ablation of large numbers of specialized nerve endings and the diminution of penile skin mobility consequent to the circumcision surgery may lead to multiple and, in most cases, predictable sexual disorders, including glanular keratinization, general penile desensitization, dyspareunia, amputation neuromas, and a wide range of physiological and cosmetic abnormalities. A better understanding of the neuro-physiological basis for the erotogenic sensibility of the prepuce will enable health care professionals to diagnose sexual dysfunction in circumcised patients with greater accuracy.

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099 Titulo: SEXUAL FUNCTIONING OF WOMEN WITH HIV

Nombres: Alicia DENIS (Australia) & Sung-Mook HONG (Australia)

Resumen: HIV and its treatment can affect sexual health and behaviour in a multitude of ways. This study was conducted to assess the sexual functioning in women with and without HIV, using the Sexual Functioning Questionnaire for Women. One hundred and eighteen participants made up the total sample, of which 43 self-reported to be HIV+. Comparison between the HIV and Non-HIV groups was made on sexual interest, sexual activity, sexual satisfaction, orgasm, masturbation, sexual relationships, sexual problems and overall sexual functioning subscales. Demographic data was collected for marital status, education level, age group and ethnicity to ensure similar distributions and hence allow for comparisons between the two groups. A between subject MANOVA was performed with each subscale and overall sexual functioning as dependent variables and HIV status as independent variable. Statistically significant differences were found in all but the masturbation subscale with HIV+ women showing higher rates of difficulties in sexual functioning. As expected, there is a persistent impairment in sexual functioning in women with HIV and these problems need to be addressed by service providers to identify specific problems, design treatment and evaluate outcomes.

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310 Titulo :ALCOHOL MYOPIA, EXPECTANCIES, AND RISKY SEXUAL DECISION-MAKING

Susan A. STONER (presenting, USA), William H. GEORGE (USA), Kelly F. KAJUMULO (USA), and Jeanette Norris (USA)

Alcohol intoxication is an important risk factor in the incidence of unprotected sex. In conjunction with alcohol expectancies, the phenomenon of alcohol myopia may produce errors in judgment and risky sexual decision-making, increasing the likelihood of having unsafe sex. This hypothesis was examined in an experiment with male and female subjects (N=115, mean age = 24.9 years). Subjects completed measures of sexual attitudes and sex-related alcohol expectancies before being randomly assigned to receive a nonalcoholic beverage or a low or moderate dose of alcohol. After a criterion level of intoxication was reached, each subject read an eroticized vignette in which he or she was the main character on a date with a new partner. Subjects were asked to rate the likelihood that they would engage in various sexual activities with no condom available. The results showed that increasing intoxication produced greater likelihood of risky unprotected sexual activity, including genital-to-genital contact, oral sex, and intercourse. Women consistently rated the likelihood that they would engage in such behavior lower than men did. Among subjects acknowledging a likelihood of intercourse (N=69), intoxication was associated with an intention to cease sexual activity before ejaculation, suggesting a myopic view among intoxicated subjects that doing so would negate risk. Among intoxicated subjects, higher likelihood of unsafe sex was associated with a priori expectations that alcohol would enhance sexual activity. The results are consistent with expectancy and alcohol myopia models of post-drinking sexual risk-taking. Implications will be discussed.

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## 152 INTRAPSYCHIC ASPECTS OF THE ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

Susana Cañellas (Spain)

The male sexual fantasy model depends on the way his penis acts, as well how effectively it does its job. An erect penis has a significance independently of whether it performs a determined act or not. The erection is not only used to obtain pleasure and to give love, but it is also the proof that he is a real man.

Males have been taught that masculinity has to be won, not to believe that it can be lost. For this reason when sexual dysfunction appears the male suffers a double distress; poor sexual erection and loss of masculinity. He experiences a great number of negative emotions oscillating from fear and anger (towards his partner and himself) to the avoidance of sexual activity and the feeling of personal incapacity.

It is not surprising therefore that men who suffer from this problem feel fragile, terrified, embarrassed and sometimes. We always have to remember the therapists' feelings of embarrassment and of uneasiness are the beginning of therapy or treatment.

The expectations of the man and his erection are that he has to respond to any approach like an automatic function in which the penis would have to respond without taking into account other considerations; if he is healthy, ill, preoccupied, tired, relaxed, stressed, if he likes his partner or not, if he is angry or not, if he has been previously stimulated...his penis has to be in action immediately and never fail.

It is essential for men to understand the message and its significance that in terms of sexuality the most important factor is to have a good time, irrespective of how this is achieved. Pleasure has to be linked to the sexual situation as a whole rather than an outcome specific. In modern society the differences between men and women in terms of education, affection, professional tendencies and family commitment are fewer and fewer.

In relation to sex it has always tried to be hidden under the mask of the sublimation. For this reason that we have to drop the mask and the hypocrisy so that it shines in its totality. Through a better understanding of the erectile dysfunction and its deepest significance we will help the patient to express his feelings and conflicts. Therefore, by reducing the dissatisfaction will improve the global health.

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## 631 Titulo: EFFECTS OF THE TRAINING IN ASSERTIVE SEXUAL COMMUNICATION ON THE RISK SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

Nombres: Susana Robles Montijo (México), Diana Moreno Rodríguez (México), Beatriz Frías Arroyo (México), Rodolfo Barroso Villegas (México), Martha Cervantes Rodríguez (México), Eugenio DíazGonzález y Anaya (México) y

Ma. de Lourdes Rodríguez Campuzano (México)

Susana Robles Montijo, Diana Moreno Rodríguez, Beatriz Frías Arroyo, Rodolfo Barroso Villegas, Martha Cervantes Rodríguez, Eugenio DíazGonzález y Anaya y

Ma. de Lourdes Rodríguez Campuzano

Susana Robles Montijo, Diana Moreno Rodríguez, Beatriz Frías Arroyo, Martha Rodríguez Cervantes, Rodolfo Barroso Villegas, Eugenio DíazGonzález y Anaya y Ma. de Lourdes Rodríguez Campuzano.

Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala-UNAM

Resumen: The present it was a study pilot whom it had as intention to design a program of training in assertive sexual communication to prevent the sexual behavior with risk related to HIV/AIDS. A sample of 20 sexually active university students (10 women and 10 men) was chosen from Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala, UNAM. A pretest posttest with a single group design was used. The evaluated variables were: Knowledge on VIH/SIDA, risk sexual behavior, correct use of

condom, self-efficacy to prevent the AIDS and assertive sexual communication skills. The training program was satisfied by the following elements: 1) information about epidemiology, sintomatology, transmission and prevention of the VIH/SIDA; 2) information, analysis, and discussion about gender rolls in the Mexican culture; 3) training in the correct and consistent condom use and 4) training in assertive sexual communication behavioral skills through the Structured Learning Technique. The results are described in terms of the characteristics that must have the training program so that it is attractive for the students (number, time among and duration of the training sessions, didactic strategy, didactic materials used, videorecords, etc.), indicating the impact that this it had on the evaluated variables.

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**susanna WESTBROOK**

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504 Title: Pregnancy and STI Prevention: An Assessment of Adolescent Sexual Risk Behaviors, Knowledge and Attitudes in Southwestern Nicaragua

Author: Susanna Westbrook, B.A., RN, SNM

Institution/City: Yale University School of Nursing, New Haven, Connecticut( USA)

Presentation format: Powerpoint

**Introduction:**

Local providers in San Juan del Sur, a small town in southwestern Nicaragua, have been struggling with high rates of teenage pregnancy and STI transmission in their community. These providers had previously attempted to put together an effective STI and pregnancy prevention program in their community, but found that they lacked sufficient information regarding the sexual risk behaviors of their teen population. The overall objective of this study was to supply to these healthcare providers information regarding the sexual risk behaviors, attitudes, and knowledge of the adolescent population in San Juan del Sur and in the surrounding rural areas. Adolescents participating in the study answered questions regarding their sexual activities, sexual orientation, family childbearing history, history of abuse, attitudes toward contraceptive use, STI history and knowledge of STI and pregnancy prevention.

**Methods:**

A sample (n=203) of adolescents aged 14-20 represented teens who were currently attending school in urban and rural settings, and teens who were no longer attending school in the rural areas. Participants completed a 120 item comprehensive questionnaire/interview (type of interaction was based on reading ability of participants).

**Results and Discussion:**

Among the more interesting findings of the survey are the following, to be discussed further during the presentation: high levels of homosexual/bisexual identity (19.4% of girls and 21.1% of boys) among population, extremely low levels of knowledge regarding basic sexual knowledge and STI/pregnancy prevention, surprisingly high level of male prostitution (20.9% of boys reported at least one instance of having sex in exchange for money or material items, 0% of girls reported such activity), and dramatic differences in sexual risk taking behavior between school attending and non-school attending teens.

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1090 SEXUALIDAD TENEMOS TODOS, POR QUE NOS COMPLICA TANTO SU CORRECTA VERBALIZACION.

Suzanne Aurelius (Chile).

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337 AESTHETIC PHALLOPLASTY  
GIRTH AND LENGTH PENILE ENLARGEMENT

Sylvie H. ABRAHAM (France), Carole CRESSEY-KANOUI (France)

This paper reviews 100 first patients who benfited in 2002 from phalloplasties, penile girth enlargement, lengthening or both procedures. We analyzed too the non- operated patients ( contra -indications for psychological or anatomical reasons). Pathologic cases such as micro penis

were excluded from this study.

The motivations of our patients are mainly aesthetic but very different for girth or length enlargement. Psychological profile and sexual behavior ( great majority of exclusive heterosexual men) were strictly examined. The advice of psychiatrist was necessary in 7%. A sexual disorder or an urologic malformation was discovered at the first visit and treated pre or post-operatively, if possible.

The surgical techniques are described: girth enlargement is performed by liposuction according Coleman, lengthening is realized by section of the fundiform ligament of the penis associated with an advancement plasty. The most serious complications were encountered with lightening procedures, mainly delayed scarring due to arterial or venous insufficiency of the flap but further modification of the drawing decreased the incident of that event. The patient satisfaction is about 95% with no case of post-operative sexual disorder.

In conclusion fine definition of the indications appears essential to the success of this surgery.

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1166 Titolo: AESTHETIC SURGERY OF THE VULVA HYPERTROPHIC LABIA MINORA

Sylvie H.abrahaman (France)

Female sex is a hidden and uneasy feeling for women who live this anatomical feature as shameful because revealing of their desire

What is more, female sex which is represented today in erotic magazines and movies is a youthful sex with aesthetic canons often very different from the anatomical reality of these women.

There is the request for aesthetic surgery of the vulva.

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438 Titolo: IS IT ENOUGH ONLY THE INFORMATION?

Tania Emma GÓMEZ FERNÁNDEZ ( México )

My investigation is based on contraceptive methods because although we have plenty of sexual information there are still some grown ups that are victims of unwanted pregnancy and intercourse diseases. I am working with grown ups basically of middle class ( ages 13-15 ) searching for the factors that are taking place in forming part of their concepts and ideas of what is a contraceptive method including the social factors, friends, television, culture and the most important: what is the feeling for a contraceptive method, what are they thinking, what does it implicate using one of them. The investigation of this problem is very important because we can see that the social middle class has grown ups with easy access to culture and information and they are still victims of unwanted pregnancy and we need to know what it is worrying them to know what is the best way to orientate them. This problem is very important because we have not to forget the person. I mean, people says " there are information and easy access to it and if they are victims of unwanted pregnancy and intercourse diseases is because they are immature people" and we have not to stay with this common idea, we have not only talk about easy access to the information, we need to have into consideration to the person, the feeling, the ideas, everything. Based on my research I have a possible solution giving special importance on the way they feel and the way they feel comfortable with.

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1044 Titolo: COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF TIBOLONE AND CONTINUOUS COMBINED HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY ON SEXUALITY IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN

Tatiana BISANTI (Italy), Anna Paola CAVALIERI (Italy), Oriana CAPRI (Italy), Paola GALOPPI (Italy), Maria CAPUTO\*\* (Italy), Anna MACI\* (Italy), Maria SPIOTTA\* (Italy), Giuseppina PERRONE (Italy).

Department of gynecology, perinatology and neonatology. University of Rome "La Sapienza"; Policlinico Umberto I.

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of the tibolone and continuous combined hormone replacement therapy on libido, vaginal dryness and dyspareunia.

Methods: This prospective 5 years study included 270 postmenopausal women. The patients were divided according the following groups: the first group (A,n=90) received transdermal estradiol 50 mcg/die continuous and medroxyacetateprogesterone 5 mcg/die continuous ; the second group (B, n=90) treated with tibolone 2,5 mg every day; the third (C,n=90) refused treatment and were considered as a control group.

Results: The statistical analysis showed a significant difference between the HRT group, tibolone and control group. Continuous combined HRT and tibolone treatment were associated with decreased frequencies of vaginal dryness and dyspareunia, but only tibolone significantly improve libido. In the control group were increased the frequency of libido, vaginal dryness and dyspareunia. Female sexual functioning declines with the natural menopausal transition.

Conclusion: The results suggest that both these forms of hormonal replacement therapy improve the vaginal atrophy. Libido is improved by tibolone.

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415 Titulo:SEXUAL DESIRE IN PATIENTS WITH TRANSSEXUALI

Grigorieva T.N.(Russian)

This research is aimed to set the system of clinical estimation of sexual behavior in persons with male and female to establish the diagnostic criteria. The section of sexopathology in Science Research Institute of Psychiatry (Moscow, Russian Federation) researches 40 patients with transsexuality. The program of research included the analysis of their anamneses, clinical and instrumental tests, psychopathological examination (by the criteria of ICD-10), psychological tests (MMPI, sex-test, Lusher). The clinical and statistical data suggested that transsexual patients could be sampled into 3 groups with different psychopathological structures of their disturbances, different clinical pictures, evolving and prognoses.

The first group consists of patients with ideate disturbance of sexual drive ( 18 cases) The psychopathological picture includes, dismorphophobia, ideating of changing sexuality. These patients demonstrate no sexual activity, they have no autoerotism (selferotism), and They have social and interpersonal disability. This kind of disturbance manifests for a first time at the pubescent age. The second group consists of patient with parafilian disturbance of sexual drive (12 cases). The psychopathological picture includes dismorphophobia, ideation of changingsexuality. These patients have no autoerotism (selferotism). They have social and interpersonal disability. This kind of disturbance manifests at the postpubescent age for a first time. The third group consists of patients with dismorphophobic disturbance of sexual drive (10 cases ). The psychopathological includes dismorphophobia. These patients have a selferotism , they perform correct social and interpersonal adaptation. In this group there are patients both with homosexual and with heterosexual of a tendency. In such cases disturbance manifests at the age of early childhood (5-6 years).

The results of our analysis suggest that although the transsexual patient has some similar features in their clinical pictures, there is substantial difference in their psychopathological traits. So new comprehensive researches are necessary to create whole classification of sexual drive disturbances in persons with male and female transsexuality and to create simple useful scales for estimating interpersonal disability as social and interpersonal disability is the key factor to prognosis the adaptation of these patients.

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344 Title: IMAGES OF SEXUALITY - Media presentation of sexual issues in Yugoslavia

Tea NIKOLIC (Yugoslavia), Jelena KERKEZ (Yugoslavia)

Sexuality in patriarchal and traditional country in transition which is Serbia is still somehow forbidden topic. Some issues like homosexuality or female masturbation are still on general level taboo.

The work will present the analysis of media ambient toward important question of sexuality: sexual orientation/ heterosexuality - homosexuality - bisexuality, sexual attitudes, and behavior. We will

present brief summary of Serbian sexual research in last decade of 20th century and current "education". We plan to present general image of Serbian sexual behavior and attitudes, framing main sexuality issues and problems reflected in media.

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312 Titulo: REALITIES AND THE (RE)INVENTING OF SEXUALITIES: HIV/AIDS, YOUTH CULTURE AND SEXUALITY IN AN URBAN TOWNSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA

Terry-Ann SELIKOW (South Africa)

This paper explores youth culture, sexuality and HIV / AIDS in South Africa. I illustrate how gendered power relations amongst young South African women and men operate through both material and symbolic realities that interact in complex and contradictory ways. I propose that to understand the sexual relations of youth, it is useful to use a Critical Realist Discourse Analysis (CRDA) methodology. Rather than working within positivistic bio-medical methodologies, CRDA emphasizes the importance of material and cultural contexts in the study of sexuality. CRDA is based on a synthesis of hermeneutics, postmodernism and critical theory. It adopts a critical realist ontology and relativistic epistemology to accommodate a focus on both material reality as well as symbolic constructions, and hence can offer valuable insights into the study of sexuality. Using this synthetic methodology, I explore how contradictory and competing discourses are received and rescripted by youth within a historical, cultural and material climate that both enables and constrains youth. I argue that youth (re)invent their own sexual discourses and behaviours. In this ongoing struggle, hegemonic discourses and practices that emerge are violent and patriarchal and encourage risk taking and the commodification of sex. Thus, ironically, in their struggle to reclaim power and exert agency, destructive sexual relations develop amongst youth which facilitate the spread of HIV / AIDS.

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality, Culture and Society

Slide: Single

Overhead: No

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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474 Titulo: INTOXICATED AND SOBER RAPE VICTIMS: DIFFERENCES IN EXPERIENCES PRIOR TO AND DURING ASSAULT

Tina ZAWACKI (USA), Jeanette NORRIS (USA), and Paula S. NURIUS (USA)

Approximately half of all sexual assaults involve alcohol consumption. Research has documented situational factors that distinguish between sexual assaults that do and do not involve alcohol, but little research has addressed differences in the experiences of the victims of these two types of assaults. This study examined the perceptions and behaviors of rape victims who were intoxicated during their assault, compared to victims who were not. Participants were 396 female college students who had experienced physical coercion to have unwanted sex by a male acquaintance within the past 5 years. Using a self-report survey, participants described their most severe sexual assault experience. Two discriminant function analyses (DFA) were conducted comparing characteristics of intoxicated victims to those of sober victims. The first DFA examined differences in victims' experiences prior to the assault. Results showed that prior to the day of the assault, intoxicated victims were less likely than sober victims to engage in protective social and drinking behaviors (i.e., avoided being alone with a man in his home, avoided drinking heavily with men), knew their assailant less well and were less likely to have had consensual sex with him on a prior occasion, and were more likely to have belonged to a sorority. The second DFA examined victims' cognitive appraisals and reactions during the assault. Results revealed that on the assault occasion, intoxicated victims were less likely than sober victims to notice threat cues that the man was manipulating or demeaning them, felt less frightened, and had engaged in higher levels of consensual sexual activities with the perpetrator just before being assaulted. These findings suggest mechanisms through which alcohol is involved in sexual assault that are relevant to theory

and prevention.

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452 Titulo: SEXUALITY AND SELF-PERCEPTION IN TWO GROUPS OF MEXICAN WOMEN: MASTECTOMISED AND REBUILT

Tlanessi López, ( Mexico) Adriana Uribe( Mexico), Yolanda Vazquez, Corina Cuevas and Catalina Solis.( México).

The breast of a woman is the depository of her femininity and of the erotism. When a woman is mastectomised her sexual life and self-perception almost change. If a mastectomised woman is rebuilt we could think that her sexual life and self-perception will improve. In order to test this fact, we applied, only to mastectomised women and mastectomised and rebuilt women, two tests of self-perception: MACOVER and CALIGOOR and we designed an instrument of attitudes about sexual life and self-concept. The data obtained allow us to express that the rebuilt is not enough. It is necessary the psychological work after a mastectomy and before to rebuilt her. In short, the human body is the imaginary and the depository of symbols and meanings socially shared, when one of its parts is mutilated -symbols and meanings- also have to psychologically rebuilt.

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632 Plenary Keynote: Dr Tomris Türmen, EXD, Family and Community Health, WHO

Plenary session 1: Addressing sexual health through national strategies

Convener: WHO (Adriane Martin Hilber, RHR)

Facilitator: Dr Tomris Türmen, Executive Director, Family and Community Health, WHO Topic: In this session, government representatives will discuss national strategies for addressing and promoting sexual health in the context of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health.

Panelists:-Dr Rosemary Coates (\*), Australian National Family Planning Council

-[Representative to be designated], Senegal, MOH (HIV Prevention/SRH)

-Dr David Satcher (\*\*), Former United States Surgeon General, Director National Center for Primary Care at Morehouse School of Medicine

-Dr Vilma Espin (\*), President, Cuban Women's Association, Deputy of the People's Power National Assembly; President, Permanent Commission for Social and Prevention and Care

Funded by: WHO, Ford Foundation (\*\*), and World Association of Sexology (\*)

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241 Titulo: THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF SELF IN LESBIAN RELATIONSHIPS

Tova \_VITIELLO\_ (U.S.A), Amy Butler (U.S.A.)

This paper examines issues relevant to the relationship of lesbians. The lesbian's relational sense of self is a significant factor in an intimate partnership with another lesbian. The role of gender, childhood sexual experiences, perceived intimacy, degree of disclosure, internalized homophobia and heterosexism are variables that influence relationship quality. The authors advocate relational empowerment strategies for satisfaction in same-sex couples.

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1174 Titulo: WHAT IT FEELS LIKE FOR A WHORE: THE BODY POLITICS OF SEX WORKERS IN HONG KONG

Travis S.K. KONG (Hong Kong)

This paper seeks to investigate the complexity of the working experiences of prostitutes or sex workers in Hong Kong. Based on a quantitative opinion survey (n=150) on female sex workers in 'one-woman brothel' settings and thirteen in-depth interviews with female sex workers in Hong

Kong during the period of 2000-1, I delineate that sex workers perform intensive and highly skilled emotional labour in exchange for their clients' money. Although most of the respondents felt negative about their works, such negativity does not seem to arise from the content of the work itself (i.e. commodified sexual interactions) but rather from the stigma and fear surrounding the industry. Social stigma, surveillance and control at the micro-sites of the women's workplace (e.g. by police, landlord, neighbour, triad society, etc.), clients demands and workers' self image seem to be crucial in determining their power and control over their work. By revealing sex workers' daily struggles, I argue that 'prostitute' or 'sex worker' is a multifaceted and potentially strategic identity that is struggling to survive under a complex web of power and resistance. To address the 'problem' faced by female sex workers in Hong Kong does not simply mean reducing the degree of victimisation in their immediate occupational threats and dangers, but lies in a greater challenge in dealing with the structural inequality deeply rooted in the society at large.

**uri LEVY**

**No Informado**

393 Titulo: HOW ADOLESCENT'S URGE FOR HIGH SEXUAL PLEASURE CAN BE USED TO MOTIVATE THEM TO RESPONSIBLE SEX CONDUCT

Uri LEVY (Israel)

Adolescents are highly motivated to have as much sexual pleasure, as possible. Therefore risks of pregnancy, STI and even death, will not deter them from unprotected sex. But they are motivated to adopt the sex conduct that is most likely to assure them highly satisfying sex. For example adolescents accept the fact that moderate wine drinking, palatable and satisfying, but exaggerated wine drinking, damages the taste sense, thus, the more alcohol one drinks, the less he can enjoy the pleasure of wine he is after. Understanding this fact prepares them to accept another fact that trying to satisfy sex drive, is much like trying to satisfy wine carving. They will be ready to accept that, moderate sex, in a caring relation is satisfying, but exaggerated sex becomes unsatiable and inconsiderate and he, who practices exaggerated sex, cannot attain the real pleasure that he could have from moderate sex within a caring relation, like an alcoholic who cannot attain the pleasure of wine, he becomes sexoholic who cannot enjoy sex but continues compulsive inconsiderate sex activity.

In my experience adolescents that understand that moderate sex, within mutual caring relations, is essential for Satisfying, Stable and Safe Sex, are motivated to behave accordingly.

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626 TITULO:SEXUALITY EDUCATOR' SVALUE CLARIFICATION: FACING ONE'S PREJUDICE TOWARD VIRGINITY, MASTURBATION, HOMOSEXUALITY AND CONDOM USE.

Usasine Rewthong, (Thailand)

The Project titled Developing a Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health Network was initiated by PATH Mekong as a local model response to research findings which indicate an importance of multisectoral, community-based approach leading to more effective youth programs. In Thailand, PATH has pioneered a number of adolescent sexual and reproductive health programs, including school-based life skills and sexuality education training and curriculum; adolescent-centered pharmacies; and advocacy strategies for working with the media and policy makers on sexuality and issues.

Strtegy: Designing various interactive learning activites, PATH trained schoolteachers, health worker, NGO workers and youth peer learders to have a better understanding in two main issues namely; nature of young peoples and sexuality based on their consideration of changing social contexts. Three-day participatiry trainig (18-20hours) encouraged participants questioning and analyzing how one's learn about her/his sexuality. Unabvodably, having participants concerned about HIV/AIDS and young people by a simulation game titled "mixing water" portrayed how AIDS is transmitted with less stereotype . Attitudes training stimulated participants to listen and shared diversitied opinions and experiences . They are also equipped with behavior change continuum, which helped them to explore one's motivation and challenges in adopting new behavior.

Lesson learned:

1) HIV/AIDS is a gateway leading teachers and adults be aware of need of comprehensive sexuality education as they are also facing various teenage problems epecially unwanted

pregnancy, sexual abuse, etc.

2) Gender imbalance is a core factor affecting one's value and moral toward sexuality.

3) Thai teachers are expected to be the "Mold of the Nation" or "Second Parent", while people still means sex only "having sex." Teachers face difficulties in facilitating sexuality education.

Recommendations: 1) Being a sexuality educator, one should broaden their understanding in sexuality, adolescence and comprehensive sexuality education.

2) Comprehensive sexuality education program needs to concern about educator's individual and societal factors, which supports and challenges her/him in delivering sexuality education.

3) The continuous technical and moral support after the intensive training is essential for sex educators. When they actively listen to the adolescent's sexual value and practices, some of them doubt how to balance their personal value and attitudes with being non-judgmental.

**v i MUNOZ**

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616 Titulo: ORIENTING GENDER, DISORIENTING SEX: PROGRESS ON THE GENDER IDENTITY AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION STUDY (GISO)

V. I. MUNOZ (USA)

As gender identity and gender expression shift, so too does sexual orientation. How can this be if sexual orientation is innate? Through in-depth interviews with 33 female-to-male, male-to-female, genderqueer, and transgendered participants this study explores how shifts in gender identity and sexual identity support or cause changes in sexual orientation. The study employs the method of narrative analysis to develop emergent themes for theorizing the relationships between gender and sexual orientation. The conceptual framework is drawn from psychological theories on gender and sexual orientation, such as Milton Diamond, Daryl Bem, Dallas Denny, Ann Fausto-Sterling and others. Preliminary results indicate that gender and sexual identities are powerful orienters of sexuality and that a fuller understanding of transgender sexuality will benefit the broader population in further understanding the psychology of gender and sexual orientation.

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158 Breaking the University Walls.

Vera Maria de Sa Antunes Filgueira (Brazil)

The project "Education, Sexuality and Citizenship" is part of my university expansion activities. This side of the graduate level professor research is compromised to taking scientific knowledge to peripheral communities and the objective of the project, developed and linked to the Center of environmental studies and sustainable development of the Rio de Janeiro State University (CEADS/UERJ), located at Ilha Grande island, city of Angra dos Reis, at Rio de Janeiro State, is to develop educative action through information and reflection about the sexuality concept, aiming better quality of life, sexual health, while building citizenship on the island local inhabitants. Ilha Grande island is the third largest island in Brazil and the largest of Rio de Janeiro State, has an area of 174 square kilometers and is considered an environmental preserved area. The only ways of dislocation are on foot (inland) or by boat (coastal); its local communities have peculiar habits and characteristics, very differentiated of large cities. From the mix of traditional local knowledge and the technical knowledge, it is expected the construction of democratic and responsible relational practices, related to sexuality vivency, considering the necessity of rebuilding concepts and adapting sexual values to the actual historic moment.

This project has the objective of enabling this population practices so as they would develop and implement activities related to their sexual health, considering the exchange of knowledge and universal values for life preservation.

Key words: Education, Sexuality, Citizenship, Quality of Life, Environment

FILGUEIRAS, Vera Maria de Sá Antunes

Brazilian, Master in Educational Sexology, Pedagogy Professional, Assistant Professor of the University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Institute of Biology Roberto de Alcântara Gomes; Department of Teaching of Science and Biology), for bachelor and graduate courses. Founder of the Sexual Education Center – CEDUS, in 1.993 and member until 2.000.

Founder of the Rio de Janeiro Sexology Institute – InSexRJ, in May/1.999.  
Coordinator and professor of the Human Sexuality Graduate Course at Estácio de Sá University since 2.000.

Organizer and implementer of courses, workshops and seminars in the Sexology field.

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Tipo de presentación: Oral

Lenguaje de Exposición: Español

Línea Temática: n.º 4

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159 Environment, Sexuality and Quality of Life

Vera Maria de Sa Antunes Filgueiras (Brazil)

It is a great challenge to direct action into better life conditions within the planet's different human population.

Disharmonic relations between men and nature, fostered by a capitalist goods accumulation model, has incurred the overcoming of individual interests over the collective interests, creating serious socio -environmental problems.

The recurrent result of this situation is a deep modification of natural environments and human beings quality of life.

In order for society to have quality of life, it is necessary that different issues, measures, attitudes and dimensions be conquered. Focus on health, and particularly the promotion of sexual healthiness is, certainly, an important dimension for people to have quality of life.

This workshop, based on the trinomium Environment, Sexuality and Quality of Life, while discussing about the environment influence on an individual libido, tries to start a change process of individual and collective behavior. Through simple initiatives that express emotion like music, poetry and dramaturgy, it makes a call for the fact that our Blue Planet needs as much a sustainable use of its ecosystems as a new direction in interpersonal relations.

This activity aims the perception that sexuality is one of the basic needs of the human being, mandatory part of his personality and has a multidimensional nature: biological, sociocultural, psychological and, as such, needs integration with the environment to maximize happiness. These workshops with musics and corporal expression, intends to reflect about these three elements integration and the engagement of the individual itself for a healthier society.

Key words: Education, Sexuality ,Citizenship, "Quality of Life", Environment

FILGUEIRAS, Vera Maria de Sá Antunes

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Organizer and implementer of courses, workshops and seminars in the Sexology field.

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160 "Growing and learning to love"

Vera Maria de Sa Filgueiras (Brazil)

From project "Growing and learning to love", at the Municipal School E.M. 02.08.020 Diogo Feijo, of the 2nd CRE Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, which has been working on the sexuality issue with 3rd and 4th grade elementary school students, the project coordination found necessary to raise the subject also with the students' families, because of the need of information exchange so that students and their families perceive sexuality as something good and natural within a positive climate, dismitifying prejudice, miths and taboos that block sexuality development.

For this job, every 15 days there is a meeting in a 6 months period, involving at school: director, pedagogy coordinator, project coordinator, students and its families.

As general objective, we intend to possibilitate the strengthening and growth of interpersonal relations inside the family cell, prioritizing parents and children, motivating the conversation between different generations and, in a way, helping the ones responsible identify their difficulties in orienting their children with doubts related to the sexuality issue.

As it is mentioned in the national curricular parameters, sexual orientation targeting youngsters and/or their families must be in the general pedagogic environment, and not in an individual way, For those that demand differentiated attention and intervention, must be done a lead to psychological support and this project will be developed and followed by a professional enabled for this task.

This project enables a better emotional relationship between parents and children so as they can, as family, overcome their fears and prejudices, living in a healthier and more pleasure way questions related to sexuality.

**verena MUZIO**

**No Informado**

1101 HEPATITIS B: IMPACT OF THE VACCINATION IN A SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION.

Verena Muzio (Cuba) y Graciela Delgado (Cuba).

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223 Titulo: THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF MOTHERHOOD IN MOTHERS THAT EXPECT THEIR FIRST BABY.

Nombres: Veronica ABBOTT (Chile)

Resumen: This work tries to explain the process that live women during pregnancy. The analisis done is based in a research realized in Chile with 25 chilean women that expected their fist child. They had at the moment of the interview more less 20 weeks of pregnancy and they were aged 25 to 35. The objective of this research was to look for information concernin the kind of experience women live during this process besides all the chages and areas of their lives affected by this experience.

The main objective of this research is to evaluate at what level of their process we can help and develop social support to future mothers and their partners, considering that this vital experience is quite complex many professionals are interested in discovering what is the most pertinet help to give or develop in order to make of this experience something enjoyable and pleasant.

The information obtained from the participant revele that pregnancy is a complex process that implies changes at diferent levels of their personality , lifes, daily routine and relations.

**veronica NAJERA**

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276 Titulo: INCORPORATION OF THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE AT THE JUSTICE POWER OF ATTORNEY'S

Verònica NAJERA (Mèxico)

The Mexican women have increased their participation at the political, labor, and cultural scopes, but they still do not have social power so that laws guarantee the fairness between men and

women. Or like victims or infractors, the women constantly live impunity, the injustice and the discrimination that moves away from justice quily and expeditious. As well, the lack of institutionalized programs with gender perspective, places to the operators in a masculine monopoly, not being free of violence situations and discrimination by gender and becomes, in many cases, twigs the users. The incorporation of the gender perspective at the justice administration is very important to recover the confidence in a system characterizad by unpunished. These factors arise to sensitize and toenable to the operators of justice in the fairness concept; constructing and spreading new meaning for the reaffirmation of values that allow a legal culture based on the tolerance, the respect and the fairness. Thus existential factories were made dynamic, as tools of analysis and reflection; wich allowed to identify the asymmetries, the inequalities and the phenomena of exclusion toward men and women. In addition, they promoted from each individual essential changes that were reflected in the improvement of their interpersonal relations, as much in the dail scope of family like in the development of his tasks related to public service.

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332 Titulo: DEVELOPMENT OF SEXUAL EDUCATION WORKSHOPS

Vicenta HERNANDEZ(México).

Developing and presenting sexual education workshops to children, adolescents and adults allows constant updating of the content of educational material, as well as obtaining much more data. This report analyzes the participation of 6,221 persons in 400 workshops given from 1989 to mid-2002. Of that total, 58% were female, 42% male.

Four groups of participants attended these workshops: -Pre-school children, of which 42% were male, 41% female, 17% unknown. Note that at 3, 4 and 6 years old, little girls participated more than

boys. But at the 5-year-old level, little boys attended more than girls. -Primary-school children, 45% were male, 51% female, and 4% unknown. Most participants were between 7 and 12 years old.

Within the 11-year-old group, most were male, while females made up most of the 14- and 15-year-old group.-Adolescent group, 47% were male, 47% female, 6% unknown.-Adult workshops showed a big difference in participation: 67% were women while only 11% were men, with 22% unrecorded. Interesting to note, men who attended the workshops were mostly between 36 and 42 years old, while women were usually 32 to 42 years old, with a pronounced peak at 36 years. At the extremes of these age groups, pre-school and adults, females participated most. But in the

middle range of primary-school and adolescents, males took part as often as females. These data

show that, in general, the taboos against sexual education may be weakening in Mexico.

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220 Titulo: PROMOPROMOTION OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH  
WHOLE INTERVENTION ON VIH PREVENTION

Nombres: Bataller i Perells (España), V, Fernandez Garcma( España), M.A., Gisbert Grifo.M.S (España).

F. Ruiz de podacaM.J.(CALSIKOVA; CES)(España)

When talking of sexual life during the adolescence period, we must clarify the idea that, as Steckel said in 1978, sexual life of the human being starts the very first day of his birth and only ends at his death.

That's why we do not have to identify sexuality just with its genital component or its reproductive function. The idea of the existence of infantile sexuality is one of the most interesting contributions of the psychoanalytic theory, which explains that the libido -essential psycho-energy- of the child goes through different phases, which underline its subsequent development throughout their lives. (S. Freud 1908)

Sexuality is basic in the person's structure. As the OMS declared, sexual health is the whole of somatic, emocional, intelectual and social elements of the sexual being, by positive and enriching means and giving strength to the personality, comunicacion and love(1974)

The adolescence is a personal stage which has become institutionalized in the western culture.

Teenagers, male and female, face a very critic step of their growth which involve biological,

psychological and social alterations.

Our task on promoting sexual health for adolescents is the results of a detailed research on the 38.938 phone calls asking for sexual information made to the Public Service of Sexual Information "Youth Phone of Sexuality" (Bataller i Perells, Doc.Thesis 1995)

AIDS pandemia has provoke that health education has been included, up to now, during the adolescence, the majority fo the studies research on the conflicts around sexual activities: pathology, contraceptive measures etc, but focusing just a side of what the genital practice consists. If we wish a change of attitude as well as of awareness in our youth on preventing VIH/AIDS, we do have to change also the way of our studies, moving the idea of partial works, not talking just about illnesses and conflicts because this will educate from the fear and repression. In this paper we present the strategies for preventing adolescents in front of VIH/AIDS in the Valencian Community through CALCSICOVA - AIDS Coordinator with the advising campaign "More positive" sponsored by the Valencian Government, through the IVAJ (Valencian Institute fo the Youth"

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221 Titulo:TRANSEXUALITY INTEGRAL STUDY: 1997-2002

Bataller i Perells,V . (España) , Alves de Melo, Berenice(Brazil) , Martmnez i Garrido Manolo(España), Martmnez Zahonero (España), Fernandez M.A.(España)

Transexuality in the field of sexology is still a minority aim of study,outside psychopathology. Medicine, psychoanalysis, psychology and sexology do not easily accept the changes which social sciences have been doing since the '70s in the field of Anthropology and Sociology. In this subject of study, there has been many changes since Harry Benjamin described transexuality as a mental disorder over the '50s. Listening to their wishes and investigation-action work since 1997 states it so. The WAS has to revise, make it possible and embrace new investigations dealing with sexual identities, which some sexologists are producing in this field with some other professionals from sexology, social antropology and medical psychotherapy. The right to a sexual health care, is inherent to all persons independently from their sexual identity or sexual orientation. Transexuality is still considered in DSM IV and CIE as a mental disorder. With this communication we are trying to spose the work down with transexuals from 1997 till 2002 in Valencia, Canary Islands, Brazil and Madrid in the different activities carried out, from an integral point of view and note stigmatized of the sexual identity reconstruction, which we find in female and male transexuals.

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222 Titulo:SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR  
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR STUDY HOMOSEXUALS IN SPAIN

Nombres:Bataller i Perells,V .(España.Area Formacisn e investigacisn de la F.E.LG.T; Asesor de Salud Sexual del Co.lectiu Lambda) Fernandez M.A.(España) (F.E.L.G.T.), Cadiz Rsdenes, X. Col.lectiu Lambda Valhncia (España). Poveda Martmnez, A. (Stop Sida. C. Lambda.Valhncia)

We want to expose the first national study about sexual behaviour and attitudes among homosexuals. This study is pioneer in our country and it is the result of the coloboration between the National Federation of Lesbians and Gays and the condom brand DUREX and their clear care that both organitations share for the sexual health in the spanish homosexual community,which is so little known by the field of sexology. The main aim of the study is to present an exhaustive vision about the sexual health of the spanish male homosexuals, and also of their practice, worries, condoms and lubricant usage. This work has been done in six different cities in Spain (Madrid: survey of 492 people; Barcelona: survey of 375 people;Valencia: survey of 122 people;Sevilla: survey of 101 people; Malaga: survey of 76 people; Bilbao: survey of 51 people).The method we used in this study has been the self-supplied enquiry in a sealed envelope,given personally. The work began of the third of May of 2002 and it ended on the first of June 2002. We present the introduction, methodology, socio-demographic data, sexual orientation and the start of genital sexual relationships, sexual health of the studied male homosexual population: stable and sporadic relationships, sexual frequency,their sexual life evaluation and the conclutions withdrawn from this study: the age of the first sexual experience is placed in 16.7 years. 47% have got a stable couplefor more than 2

years; 61% from the enquested population haven't got a couple and the use preservative; 11% of the gays from 14-19 years do not use preservative "never or almost never".

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218 Titulo: SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN SUBJECTS WITH PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING

Nombres: Vicente FABREGAT NAVARRO (España)

Antoni COROMINAS DMAZ; Carlos CONESSA LSPEZ; Jersnimo SAIZ RUIZ. (España)

BACKGROUND.

Individuals with pathological gambling suffer substantial psychiatric comorbidity. The most reported comorbid disorders include substance abuse disorders, affective disorders, and personality disorders. There are few data linking sexual dysfunction and pathological gambling.

OBJECTIVES.

To assess the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in a sample of 37 Spanish pathological gamblers.

To determine the differences between the rates of sexual dysfunction and other comorbid disorders in this sample.

METHOD.

30 men and 7 women who fulfilled DSM-IV criteria for pathological gambling were recruited at the Division of Pathological Gambling, Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Ramon y Cajal (Madrid). The assessment included demographic and clinical data, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale and Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale.

RESULTS.

The prevalence of sexual dysfunction reached 27% (n=10). There were significant differences between the rate of sexual dysfunction and the rate of other current or past psychiatric disorders.

CONCLUSIONS.

Pathological gambling is associated with significant sexual dysfunction.

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1056 Titulo: Propuesta artística

Nombres: vicente gascón garcía - Valencia(España)

Resumen: Hola, mi nombre es Vicente Gascón, soy psicólogo especialista en sexología de Valencia (España), y miembro de la WAS, me he comunicado con Anselma Bentacur y con Regino Boti, para comentarles la propuesta de organizar durante el congreso, una gran exposición de "Sexología y Arte", pues, también realizo esculturas de tipo vanguardista y estoy en contacto con un nutrido grupo de artistas con los cuales realizamos exposiciones, instalaciones y performances.

Por lo que os hago seguir esta propuesta con la finalidad de reunir una amplia muestra de obras de artistas Valencianos y cubanos para realizar esta exposición que abarcaría diversas técnicas artísticas: pintura, escultura, dibujo, fotografía, multimedia, performance, etc.

Con el fin de poder ir trabajando en el proyecto, y tratar de conseguir ayudas económicas para la misma, os ruego que me indiquéis si es de vuestro interés y se tenéis posibilidad de obtener, también algún tipo de ayuda económica en vuestro país.

Si necesitas más información, e incluso el curriculum de los artistas participantes o alguna muestra de obras, no dudes en solicitármelo.

Recibir un cordial Saludo,

Vicente Gascón

**victor BARNES**

**No Informado**

654 Title: IN THE NAME OF HONOUR

Anwar NAEEM (Pakistan)

Abstract Why are thousands of women/girls (ranging from age three to eighty) slain every year across various communities in Pakistan?

It needs a bulky volume to answer this question as one can find overt factors & apparent motives and covert factors & hidden motives behind the blood spilt due to the act of dishonoring family name. It has deep roots in history and material motives in the present culture, which values male blood more than female blood. A son/brother in the Pakistani culture is indirectly "allowed" to exercise premarital and extramarital sexual relations. Family does not question the sexual integrity of the male and does not ask him with whom he slept. More than that, if male comes home after raping someone else's daughter, the whole family becomes active to provide moral, social and legal protection to him and the victim of the rape is accused. But if a daughter/sister is raped, her own family blames her for bringing dishonor to the family name and the solution is for men to wash them away in front of the family with the blood of the raped. Issue has revolved around the female sexuality which needed to be controlled/monitored to determine paternity of the child in mainstream patriarchal systems over the centuries.

The legal solution of this historical and ugly issue is distinct in the given circumstances. In fact, it needs structural surgery of the system which is standing on the rural, tribal and feudal mindsets.

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**victor BARNES**

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667 Evaluation of HIV prevention in Rural America: A 13-state comparative study of HIV prevention efforts for Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) in the USA.

Presenting Author: Victor Barnes, Associate Division Director, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention – Intervention, Research and Support, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, GA

Co-author: B. R. Simon Rosser, PhD, MPH

Abstract Option: 1. (Tracks A-G)

Background: As part of the first major study evaluating HIV prevention in rural states of the USA, we inventoried HIV prevention efforts targeting the major risk population (MSM), and identified strengths and barriers to rural prevention. Methods: In 2001, in 13 rural states of the USA with MSM-dominant epidemics, we conducted structured interviews with 80 experts (state AIDS directors, CDC project officers, planning group co-chairs, prevention workers, and MSM community leaders) and about 200 community volunteers. Participants evaluated their state's HIV prevention efforts (both overall and for MSM), and identified strengths, barriers, needs and new directions for HIV prevention. Results: Barriers for rural states were identified, especially widespread ignorance about homosexuality, social/religious homophobia, and ultra-conservative attitudes in the general population, with resulting greater internalized homonegativity, unsafe sex, and poorer mental health among rural MSM. Key informants estimated they needed on average \$847,000 more per state (including \$500,000 for direct MSM programs) to adequately implement prevention. Geography, weather, poverty, isolation, and low literacy were named as significant challenges in rural states. At the federal level, de-prioritization of HIV, lack of rural competency and insufficient staff at CDC were named as principle barriers. Conclusions: The quality of HIV prevention for MSM varies across states in the US. Key informants identified fiscal, social and political factors as the major barriers to success. They identified three priorities: increased funding, education programs to address widespread social homophobia and ignorance in rural states and more infrastructure. Promising interventions identified for rural MSM include Internet-based interventions, weekend sexual health retreats, and interventions for young rural MSM. Funding of research on new interventions for MSM contexts in rural contexts is recommended.

For oral Presentation: X

Country of Project: United States of America

Track categories: Choice 1: E5 Role of the state

Choice 2: G6 HIV policy description, analysis, prevention

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1046 Titulo: DISTANT HEELS (TACONES LEJANOS) - TRAVESTY IDENTITY FROM A SOCIAL AND

## COMUNITARY PERSPECTIVE

Victoria BARREDA (Argentina); Ricardo DURANTI (Argentina - Presentador), Ruben MARONE, (Argentina)

This work was made from many and full of meaning interview to Sexual Worker Travesties from Buenos Aires City about their live and facts of living, from their birth to their current days. It define the variables of higher significance that allow or avoid to the constitution of travesty identity and the actions, strategies and attitudes that the persons participant in the study develop to face it. The collected information in the interviews was improved with the experience obtained from workshops on VIH-AIDS prevention and Human Rights of a previous work. The variables of construction of their body, addictions, family relations, labor insertion, etc. place a important space along the building and maintenance of their identities. This work shows the complex combination between contextual and individuals variables in travesties that outline the process of identitary construction, helping to bring a new comprehensive frame of it.

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1151 ORIENTING GENDER, DISORIENTING SEX: PROGRESS REPORT ON THE GENDER IDENTITY AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION STUDY (GISO)

Victoria Muñoz (U.S.A.)

As gender identity and gender expression shift, so too does sexual orientation. How can this be if sexual orientation is innate? Through in-depth interviews with 33 female-to-male, male-to-female, genderqueer, and transgendered participants this study explores how shifts in gender identity and sexual identity support or cause changes in sexual orientation. The study employs the method of narrative analysis to develop emergent themes for theorizing the relationships between gender and sexual orientation. The conceptual framework is drawn from psychological theories on gender and sexual orientation, such as Milton Diamond, Daryl Bem, Dallas Denny, Ann Fausto-Sterling and others. Preliminary results indicate that gender and sexual identities are powerful orienters of sexuality and that a fuller understanding of transgender sexuality will benefit the broader population in further understanding the psychology of gender and sexual orientation.

**vincent SHIEH**

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447 Titulo: STUDY ON THE SEXUAL EXPRESSION AND FLOWING OF MID-AGE GAYS IN HETEROSEXUAL MARRIAGES.

Vincent SHIEH (Taiwan) ; Ming-Feng CHANG (Taiwan)

Most married mid-age gays (MMG's) in Taiwan had pre-marital homosexual contacts. MMG's went into heterosexual marriages due firstly to the bondage of the traditional customs of marriage institution between a man and a woman and secondly to the traditional moral concept demanding that offsprings should obey their parents' decision on marriage issues. It is difficult for MMG's to lead a double life. Divorces and separations allow them the freedom to explore their true sexuality and love. However, this is hampered by the difficulties in giving up MMG's loving relations to their own offsprings and in forsaking the duties of a father. But, after all, most MMG's still look for their livelihood amidst homosexual love and sex. An in-depth-interview method was adopted for this research. The interviews were conducted separately with five MMG's with a 42 to 59 of age spread using a semi-structured outline. The key topic explored was the interaction between a heterosexual marriage and extra-marital homosexual and loving contacts.

The results of the interviews are summarized as the following. 1. MMG's sex life with their wives dwindles but that with gay partners continues as age increases. 2. Most MMG's still hide their homosexual encounters from their families. 3. MMG's children and gay partners becomes the center of their emotional outlets during middle age life. 4. As MMG's love toward their spouses cools it is replaced by that toward gay partners. In conclusion, even though a middle age gay is married, his physical and mental yearnings are still directed toward gays. The duty of being a family provider forces married gays to wonder between family members and extra-marital gay partners for emotional support. During the middle age years of married gays, love and sex with their spouses cool down as they still keep up the relations with



their own children while developing emotional attachments to gay partners in the meantime.

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508 PROMOTING SEXUAL HEALTH THROUGH INTEGRAL SEXUAL EDUCATION AT THE  
HIGHSCHOOL LEVEL AS A COMPLEMENT OF ETHICAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION. PHASE ANE.

Nombres: Virginia Hernández Caballero(México), Kenia Valderrama Díaz (México), María Isabel  
Carles King (México)

Resumen: Sexual health, sexual education, precention, information, adolescence.

The preservation of health in general requires the preservation of sexual health. Two sections in the Hall of Human Biology and Health at the Universum science museum (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México) are devoted to education for health -The Encyclopedia of Human Reproduction and Health Corner- where healthy practices are promoted through written labels, electronic exhibits, multimedia messages, talks, and workshops, as well as an exhibit on HIV/AIDS. This work aims at promoting sexual health through integral sexual education at the highschool level. We developed a workshop entitled Healthy Sexuality combined with talks, games, and a video. The workshop and other activities were tried at the Escuela Secundaria 180 "Octavio Paz" with seventh-grade students. The students worked with us two hours every day during one week. Two surveys were applied -one on myths and beliefs about reproductive health, the other about gender and values. We got back 88 answered questionnaires (47 for the first survey, 41 for the second). The gender distribution was 47 male subjects, 41 female subjects aged 12-15. After analysing the data we conclude that information is not enough. Adolescent sexuality is best developed through the acquisition of skills that will allow teenagers to plan their future sex life.

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1106 TRASTORNOS DE IDENTIDAD.

Vivian Ravelo (Cuba).

**viviane MANSO CASTELLO**

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502 STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Viviane Manso Castello BRANCO, Luciana PHEBO, Angelica PEREIRA, Sonia MELGES, Maria de Fatima COUTINHO, BRAZIL

Reproductive rights are a central issue to all the activities developed by the Adolescent Health Program of Rio de Janeiro Public Health Department. Nevertheless, some projects have a closer approach to this matter: Condom project: includes free condom distribution in 90 health care centers, group activities and partnerships between health services and other institutions ; "Green Light" project: facilitates access to health services to adolescents from partner institutions in need of counselling, contraception, pre natal care or AIDS/STD testing or treatment; Horizons: strategies to qualify services to deal with prevention and attention to adolescent pregnancy; Violence project: strategies to qualify services to deal with prevention and attention to domestic and sexual violence Peer to peer educators: projects that promote adolescent participation Male youth: strategies to qualify services and partner institutions to deal with male teenagers All the activities aim to promote rights and contribute to foster adolescent autonomy. This investment in the training of health professional, qualification of service delivery, establishment of mechanisms to facilitate access to health education, treatment, exams, condoms and other contraceptives have contributed to expand the access to health education and improve the use of contraceptives.

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## 507 PUBLIC POLICIES AND MASCULINITIES

Nombres: Viviane Manso Castello BRANCO  
Brazil

Resumen: This paper aims to present the work developed by a committee created by the Municipal government of Rio de Janeiro in order to implement public policies related to reproductive rights. Different governmental departments take part in this group: health, education, social development, sports, culture, communication, housing, work, and others. NGOs and universities support this team. Due to the importance of men in gender equity, responsible paternity, family planning and violence prevention, this group decided to consider as a priority discussions over masculinities. The priorities and strategies were discussed in a seminar that occurred in the first semester of 2002. In the second semester, the work was concentrated on two broad activities: in August, when Brazil celebrates Fathers' Day, the group created officially Paternity Week. In November the group supported a campaign about violence against women. Several activities happened all over the city, involving health centers, schools, sports centers, universities, etc. All the institutions involved have tried to establish strategies to train professionals and maintain a permanent discussion over these issues. The strategies developed by this committee have been successful in motivating different institutions for the discussion over men's reproductive rights, fostering integrated activities.

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## 431 TITULO: TREATMENT OF TESTICULAR FEMINIZATION SYNDROME

VOLODYMYR PYATORHA (UKRANIA)

For testicular feminization syndrome are typical female types of bodies. 22 year old patient requested to change her gender into male. Her body and hairs on the body were as typically male. There were not mammary glands but sex organs had big clitoris 4.5 x 1.2 cm, sexual slot was with big labia, urethra 2 cm distance from anus and blind foramen between urethra and clitoris. The fetus was registered as female after born. Her parents were very religious and didn't request for medical consultations never. From children period (approximately 5 years) she understood herself as male. But all school period she was dressed and recognized as woman. Medical examination gave us such results: were found highest level of FSH and some lowest level of testosterone, by CT were found testis and prostate in abdomen. Vagina and sex organs were not founded. Chromosomal analysis was performed. Psychological and psychological and examination did not show any deep changes. Accordingly that from her 17 she absolutely consider herself as male we supported desire to change gender. Operation to change gender will be made in Ohio USA. Photos of the body, sex organs, CTs and ultrasound pictures are available for Power Point presentation. Conclusion: Most specialists recommend in cases of testicular feminization syndrome to take female gender for fetus and provide it by estrogens hormonal correction in spite that the facts chromosomal determination are 46 XY. But we in our case that without surgeon and hormonal correction person was spicily and psychologically developed as male.

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## 185 Titulo: SEXUALITY EDUCATION VIA COMPUTER-AIDED INSTRUCTION FOR EARLY SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Nombres: Wachara EAMRATSAMEEKOOL (Thailand)

Background: Development and utilization of a computer-aided instruction (CAI) on sexuality education may facilitate learning and provide additional education channel for early secondary school students.

Methods: Contents of the CAI were organized into six key concepts including human development, relationships, personal skills, sexual behavior, sexual health and society and culture. Information and illustrations were employed and tailored to fit for Thai society and culture. Tutorial methodology was used. The CAI was developed in collaboration with a NECTEC staff. Two classrooms from early secondary schools within Roi Et municipality were selected by multi-stage cluster sampling and had been studied, one with the CAI and another as a control. Pretest and posttest scores were

analyzed.

Results: A six-chapter interactive tutorial was developed and used in CAI group. Each chapter took about 50 minutes to complete. A total of 8 sessions were needed to finish the course. Pretest scores were 24.65 and 27.44 for the CAI and the control groups, and posttest scores were 25.00 and 25.74 (ANCOVA,  $F=6.197$ , Sig. 0.015).

Conclusions: CAI seems to be one of potential methods for comprehensive sexuality education through facilitate learning and provide additional education channel.

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092 Titulo: ROLE OF LEGAL LAW AS STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR PLHA'S IN PAKISTAN

Nombres: Waheed Ahmad Advocate Pakistan

Resumen: The research has been made to many Government Hospitals and private ones that PLHA's are provided a poor health care especially when a person exposes his status of being positive. The stigma and discrimination is highly encountered against health carers. Gaps in information and available medical treatment do exist and protect the human Rights of PLHA's and health care workers in Pakistan

There is a need to adopt and advocacy milestone for PLHA's. The legal and ethical protocols to form and integral component of the strategy to improve access to health care for PLHA's in Pakistan

These are the examples on how they are discriminated:

- Doctors test patients HIV without their consent
- Doctors and nurses breach confidentiality after the HIV testing (etc)

In a word

I would believe that people with AIDS need a really good support system. Be it from friends and family or counselors to help them to deal with this dreaded disease. They need medication to help slow down the disease's progress. They need people to be educated about this disease as well as people living with AIDS need to be educated as to what they are about to go through with battling this disease. I think that people with AIDS have the right to have affordable medication for them, the right to live their lives as they choose fit instead of being discriminated against.

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585 Titulo: Rural Woman Work Hard

Waheed Ahmad (Pakistan)

The rural woman role as active and vigorous partners in agro-based activities. They are charged with the double responsibility of working in the home and in the fields. This is main to realize the predicament of rural woman. They are engaged in an endless putting great effort to sustain their households. Yet their labors go on not only un-rewarded but unrecognized. They work up to 15 hours a day, Where as men put 9 hours daily. Moreover, these Woman are under- represented, or sometimes totally invisible in national Statistics.

There is a great scarcity of qualifying in formation on Woman of Country Which hinder development policies and programmer aimed at Woman. Due to the lack of responsibility at the local level, the still powerful feudal lords the absence of Woman from policy and decision making bodies, poor Co-ordination among various levels and the exploitation of Woman on Social Cultural and religious grounds our population consist 80% is rural and most Woman live in villages and tribal areas. There are vast lack of facilities, education skill training. Lack of these things they are not enable to RS.10 (13 Penny) for 14 hours a day When they returned from days work in the fields they found that their houses had collapsed and they had to start over again. To be asset's less employed; illiterate; destitute; yet over worked; tired and weak. This defines the state of rural and tribal women

s life in our Country.

Women have been systematically deprived of control over land; both private and common land and this has reduced productive employment for women and battered their bargaining powers . In this predominant Muslim and male dominated society ,women are at a particular disadvantage although they represent approximately 52% of country s population and of course the majority live in rural and tribal areas where tradition and poverty have relegated to the lowest rung on the social ladder.

Women are not master of their own destiny. A strong tradition of isolation, has placed them in a position of total defeat. The male and their relives will never give them permission to work outside their homes.

The Woman work to do at home, other than cooking cleaning, looking after the children, they work in the fields they husk the rice and pound it for rice flour, wheat grinding, plantain, growing Vegetables etc. But they deprived from basic needs work hard and nothing to gain because of illiteracy She does not know about her rights and duties mentally and economically.

She is very poor. She does not know what are health and family welfare and what is her social life. So there is need for under take various measures to ensure conducive atmosphere necessary for woman s participation in the socio-economic activities and in maintaining their legal rights and status.

Motivate the woman for greater participation in education both formal and non-formal and skill training. More work Shop and training courses for woman so as to raise their awareness and establishment of agricultural Utility stores.

Improve Leadership and managerial training of woman at various level and education facilities should be provided to enable woman to become self- employed.

Included loan schemes specifically for woman. To take measures for moral physical development of woman.

"RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ERIDICATE POVERTY"

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1022 A NEW VASCULAR APPROACH TO MALE SEXUAL ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION.

Wally Thompson Forbes (Cuba).

Up to now, the violence worry us and everybody like a social and health problem, not for happiness with high or less frequency, just to know it and study it. At the end of the 20th century many people say that the 21st century is the violence period. Cuba exists in this world and we know that are many differences for our advances, for example, in health and education, but we see the gender violence in some families that keep traditional conceptions (sexist education). The labor is a reflection that has the results of our last research on violence and its analysis to be related with gender and sexuality terms.

Its objectives are to sensitize people and reflect gender violence, and how it influences health and the quality of life of people.

We propose an education on sexuality program to be incorporated in the community in order to prevent gender violence in the different phases of vital cycle. An also that the health and education professionals take conscience with this subject that is unseen.

For this study we used 600 health and education professionals, we used the qualitative methodology for its diagnose.

The results show us there is lack of knowledge about this subject and a false belief about it. In this study we concluded that this subject has been unknown by our peoples.

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363 A COMPARISON OF RISK FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO AIDS AND STI'S AMONG ADOLESCENTS FROM THREE CARIBBEAN BASIN CITIES

Wayne WESTHOFF (USA), Derek HOLCOMB (USA), Ercilia WESTHOFF (Dominican Republic)

Adolescents are an especially high-risk group for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Additionally, increased urbanization, a social and economic challenge to developing countries, poses many threats to healthy behavioral conditions. The purpose of this study was to provide a cross-

sectional examination of the prevalence of sexual risk-taking behaviors from three cities in Latin America and the Caribbean Basin: La Ceiba, Honduras, Merida, Mexico, and Santiago, Dominican Republic. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey was administered in the classroom. Chi-square statistics were calculated to compare responses between HIV/AIDS risk and gender. Examples of results revealed that: 1) in La Ceiba, Merida, and Santiago, males reported a significantly higher prevalence of lifetime sexual activity than females, 2) males were also more likely to initiate sexual intercourse at the age of twelve or younger in La Ceiba and Merida and 3) males were significantly more likely to report having four or more partners during their lifetime in La Ceiba and Merida. The findings of this study indicate that prevention aimed at curtailing the early initiation of male sexual activity, and promoting positive attitudes toward condom use could be helpful in this population. Multiple sex partners, another high-risk activity, should also be addressed in future gender-specific programs.

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079 Titulo: NOBEL LAUREATES FOR BODILY INTEGRITY: FRANCIS CRICK - GEORGE WALD - ...

Nombres: William Van Brunt LEWIS (U.S.A. and Ireland) (Dual national)

Resumen: The worldwide human rights movement for bodily integrity has support from some of the world's top biological scientists, among them Nobel Laureates in Physiology and Medicine Francis Crick, discoverer of DNA, and George Wald, discoverer of vitamin A in the retina of the eye and how it functions there with light to form the molecular basis of vision. In 1995, Crick endorsed 'The Ashley Montagu Resolution To End The Genital Mutilation Of Children Worldwide - A Petition To The World Court, the Hague', as have many others concerned for children's legal and human rights, health, and lives. This petition and its predecessor, the 'Universal Declaration on Circumcision, Excision, and Incision', were written by developmental neuropsychologist James Prescott, Ph.D., and adopted by the 1st and 4th International Symposia on Circumcision, respectively, in 1989 and 1996. Now new endorsers are joining Francis Crick, Marilyn Milos, Ashley Montagu, James Prescott, Jonas Salk, George Wald and many others supporting genital integrity for all human children, by endorsing this declaration and petition at the new web site, <http://MontaguNocircPetition.org>.

Wald (1906-1997) - child of immigrant Brooklyn Jewish parents, beloved Harvard biology professor, and an important U.S. social activist for peace and justice - worked for many important social causes, among them human genital integrity, both male and female. His widow, Ruth Hubbard, also a former Harvard biology professor, now supports the Intersex Society of North America, working for intersexed genital integrity. In 1975 George Wald wrote and offered for publication in The New Yorker a so-far unpublished essay called "Circumcision" - reviewed here in some detail - becoming the first Nobel Laureate known to the presenter to have worked for male genital integrity.

Five key word: human rights, genital integrity, Nobel

Tipo presentacion: Oral Presentation

Lenguaje: English

Topico: Sexuality development and Human Rights

Slide:

Overhead: Yes

VCR: No

Datashow: No

Others: No

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311 Titulo: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL AROUSAL TO EROTIC FILMS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SEXUAL SENSATION SEEKING

William H. George(U.S.A.), Tina Zawacki(U.S.A.), Rebecca Schacht(U.S.A.), Kelly Kajumulo(U.S.A.), Julia Heiman(U.S.A.), Jeanette Norris(U.S.A.), Susan Stoner(U.S.A.), Sandy Arndt(U.S.A.), Johanna Menard(U.S.A.),

Research consistently finds that women report less sexual arousal than men in response to sexual stimuli. Little research has investigated what social psychological factors may underlie this gender difference. The present study examined whether individual differences in sexual attitudes partially explain gender differences in responses to erotic stimuli. Twenty-four men and 27 women (Mean age = 23) were recruited from a large urban community. The sample was predominantly European-American (76%), Asian/Pacific Islander-American (9%), and African-American (6%). In a laboratory setting, participants viewed 15 film clips that depicted sexual activities between a man and a woman. Ratings of individual clips were averaged into one index of sexual arousal ( $\alpha = .99$ ). Prior to clip viewing, participants completed the sexual sensation seeking scale (Kalichman & Rompa, 1995). A series of regressions were performed in order to test whether sexual sensation seeking mediated the effect of gender on sexual arousal. Overall, men reported greater sexual arousal than did women ( $B = -.30, p < .05$ ). There was also a significant, positive relationship between sexual sensation seeking and sexual arousal ( $B = .36, p < .05$ ). When both sexual sensation seeking and gender were entered into the regression, the relationship between gender and sexual arousal was significantly decreased ( $B = .10, p < .05$ ). These results suggest that individual differences in sexual sensation seeking may mediate gender differences in sexual arousal to erotic stimuli. These findings hold implications for social psychological theories of sexuality, and for developing stimulus materials for sexuality research.

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313 Titulo: MEN'S GENITAL SEXUAL AROUSAL & ALCOHOL INTOXICATION: A CRITICAL RE-APPRAISAL

William H. George (USA), Jeanette Norris (USA), & Rebecca Schacht (USA)

Laboratory researchers concluded in the 1970's that alcohol suppresses men's genital arousal and that this effect increases with dosage. Because this suppression effect remains incongruous with pervasive evidence indicating that alcohol fosters sexual excess, we reappraised the scientific data about this conclusion. We reasoned that standards of rigor have increased in alcohol experimentation over time and hypothesized that the pertinent findings would now be deemed less supportive of alcohol suppression. We tabulated findings from 16 published studies and found that support for the suppression conclusion rests on only 44% of relevant experiments. We then critically evaluated the scientific rigor of these experiments. We found that, while the suppression effect indeed seems to increase with dosage, the percentage of studies providing support for suppression appears to vary inversely with the rigor of the experimental methodology. Among the more rigorous experiments, the majority of findings failed to support the suppression effect regardless of dosage. We conclude that experimentation on alcohol's genital effects was prematurely truncated, perhaps due to the ascendance of interest in alcohol expectancies. As a consequence, important questions about the topography of male sexual arousal remain under-investigated or un-investigated. Important knowledge gaps about postdrinking arousal are discussed.

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090 TO CURE THE ERECTION DOESN'T MEAN TO CURE IMPOTENCE

W. Pasini (Switzerland)

At the beginning of sexology the union was between gynecologist, interested in family planning and psychologist and psychiatrist. Actually the link is between the urologist andrologist and the psychiatry-sexologist. Many times the new pharmacological therapy can help the erection but in many cases that I will describe in my presentation ( narcissistic men, shy men, men who have fair of intimacy and so on). The personality must be treated at the same time than the erection.

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512 ONCOSEXOLOGY: DEALING WITH SEXUALITY & CANCER



Woet L. GIANOTTEN (The Netherlands)

Cancer and its treatment can cause pain, tiredness, disturbed hormone levels and disturbed anatomy. So cancer interferes with the sexual and emotional functioning of the patient or the couple. In the period of diagnosis and treatment the emotional disturbance hits first, since intimacy is for many patients an important way to cope with physical decay and the fear of death. In the period of recovery the sexual aspect interrupts more since sexuality is a way to regain life, physical confidence and the sense of being a man or a woman.

So these areas need our attention. Unfortunately, dealing with sexuality is disturbing for the majority of oncology professionals. And dealing with cancer is disturbing for the majority of sexologists. As a result many cancer patients and their partners are left out in the cold.

That is why we started an international organisation (ISSC) to draw attention for this problem. The areas of special attention are: research (which cancer or which intervention causes what sexual dysfunction? How do patients and partners handle that?); clinical aspects (how to treat cancer-caused sexual disturbances?); attitude (how to get oncology and sexology professionals motivated and interested?) and training (how to handle sex for oncology people? How to handle cancer for sexologists?). The presentation will offer a short overview of various aspects of sex and cancer and an attempt to streamline various international activities in 'oncosexology'.

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### 600 SEXUALITY AND BODY DISSATISFACTION AMONG WOMEN WITH EATING DISORDERS

Yael Latzer (Israel)

School of Social Work, Haifa University, Haifa, Israel, Eating Disorders Clinic, Psychiatric Division, Rambam Medical Center, Haifa, Israel.

Eating Disorders (EDs) have received considerable attention in both the professional and popular literature during the last three decades. This is due, in part, to the increasing prevalence of EDs in the Western world and the high morbidity and mortality rate associated with the syndromes. EDs are thought to develop as the result of interactions between a numbers of variables, including biological, family, personality, and cultural factors. In western culture thinness in women has come to symbolize competence, success, control, and sexual attractiveness. Given these unrealistic societal ideals many adolescent girls and women experience discontent and confusion with their weight, shape, body, sexual role, sexual orientation and sexuality. From the earliest clinical recognition of eating disorders problems with sexuality were hypothesized as a causal factor. The sexual feelings and behavior of women who have restricted anorexia nervosa are lessened so they deny their sexuality or are sexuality inactive. Women who have purging and vomiting anorexia or bulimia nervosa have normal or enhanced sexuality are sexually active and are often sexually assertive. Obese women are not prone to problems with their sexuality.

In this presentation I will discuss how the current socio cultural milieu places young girls and women at increased risk for the development of eating disorders and explore additional factors relating to sexuality that may potencies this risk.

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### 392 Titulo HOMEOSTATIC AND IMPAIRED ALGORITHMIC EROTIC AND GENETIC REPRODUCTION LOOP

Yakov Naisberg (Israel)

Background: Genes prescribe I. structural set-up of sexual organs and II. binary-like encoding of negative feedback regulations for a) erotic (homeostatic protective) senses and b) human reproduction. Thus, a biophysical rule sets automatic and social non-automatic operations. The old art failed to define: 1. automatic erotic sensations, 2) non-automatic romantic heterosexual pairing, 3) age-fixed non-automatic planned posterity. Objective: a) to elicit an erotic and genetic reproduction loop definition and b) to identify predictive clinical features of normal and abnormal sexual operations. Methods: An Internet search for 187 relevant articles on the topic printed over the last 10 years provide hard evidences for the new human sexual protective model. Results: 43 articles offer material for physiological erotic sensations, 59 articles dealt with romantic

heterosexual pairing, and 85 relate to planned offspring. Discussion: 1. Automatic erotic sensations relate to post-puberty homeostatic resets in sexual organs at REM sleep across Circadian cycles. 2. Non-automatic romantic pairing guides heterosexuals to optimize erotic sensations for health. 3. To tune a non-automatic regulation for optimal planned children. Impaired genes lead to abnormal sexual activity.

Conclusions. Both, normal and impaired erotic and genetic reproduction loops require effectively controlling studies for sexual optimization based on the given model.

**yamila GONZALEZ**

**No Informado**

1088 LOS DERECHOS SEXUALES Y REPRODUCTIVOS EN LA LEGISLACION CUBANA.

Yamila González (Cuba).

**yeheskel SHOTLAND**

**No Informado**

390 Titulo: PSYCHOGENIC ANEJACULATION: INFERTILITY TREATED BY VIBROSTIMULATION ,TRANSRECTAL ELECTROSTIMULATION AND ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Yeheskel SHOTLAND (ISRAEL), Miriam ALMAGOR (ISRAEL)

62 patients diagnosed as idiopathic (psychogenic ) anejaculation who were refractory to other treatment modalities, underwent vibrostimulation and transrectal electroejaculation to achieve sperm volume for use in vitro fertilization. The mean age was 32 yrs with an average of 8 yrs of marriage. All of the men had normal erections, regular sexual intercourse and periodic nocturnal emissions. They reported diminished libido and most of them never had a coital orgasm. They were brought up in strictly religious families with inhibited sexual development where masturbation is prohibited. 34 procedures of vibrostimulation and 168 transrectal electroejaculations (3.4/pt) were performed under general anesthesia. 40 successful pregnancies were achieved (64.5%) terminated in deliveries of 35 healthy babies. Combined treatment of vibrostimulation and electroejaculation followed by new assisted reproductive technology achieve high rates of pregnancies in this selective group of patients.

Keywords: Infertility; Anejaculation; Vibrostimulation; Electroejaculation; In Vitro Fertilization (IVF).

**yeheskel SHOTLAND**

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402 titulo: THE PENIS INNOVATION - FROM GENESIS TO MELLENIUM

Yeheskel SHOTLAND (ISRAEL)

(Humoristic presentation)

The penis is the essential copulatory organ of male territorial animals. The device was invented and underwent evolution independently in diverse forms: external fertilization (parthenogenesis) in marine organism or internal fertilization in birds, fish and mammals. In birds copulation is performed by approximation of the cloaca and transforming semen, simple intromitted organ of planarian worms and two hermaphroditic system of snails.

The diverse form of penis are - individualized organs of insects, the penile extrusion of frog, the double penis of snakes, the os penis of dog, the screw penis of pig and the highest specialized organ- the male penis.

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1173 Titulo: THE STUDY OF DRUGS USE AND RELATED SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH IN KAOSHIUNG AREA

Yen-Chin Lin (Taiwan)

This study used focus group interview of qualitative research and combine questionnaire (quantitative method), to understanding between in the relation about drug use and related sexual behavior among adolescent.

The major finding as follow:

1. Adolescent don't agree drug use, belief that was expensive.
2. General, most student haven't use drug, the male uses more than female.
3. Moreover, the related sexual behavior, first sexual behavior age, sexual partner number, abortion, infection STD, conception etc., the male more than female.
4. Gender, education attitude, community provide the information and environmental were enough, and peer pressure score's were very low, the drug use behavior rate will decrease.
5. Drug use is correlated with related sexual behavior.

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621 Titulo: PSYCHOSEXUAL TRENDS IN KOREANS ATTENDING ONLINE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTIONAL SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE

YheeKeoung Yhee\*(Korea), SeHyun Kim\*\*(Korea), & WonWhe Kim\*\*\*(Korea)

To study the psychosexual trends in Korean population, an online questionnaire with 10 questions was administered for 1 week in July, 2002. Over 2,000 netizens answered the questionnaire, which was translated into Korean from the screening questionnaires on male and female sexual dysfunction of the New York University, Medical School, Department of Psychology. The subjects were 2,029 netizens aged 18-69 years. To rule out the bias of age, sex, and characteristics of netizens, (e.g, young and male dominant in Korea), two different questionnaires were administered for female and male groups, separately. And the sample was tailored for 20-59 years old, and divided into two groups, under age 40 and above age 39.

Among males, questions on impotence, maintenance of erection, intimacy, masturbation, sexual aversion disorder, sexual pain disorder were significantly different between two groups. In female sample, questions on female sexual desire disorder, female arousal disorder, and sexual pain disorder were significantly different between two groups. In conclusion, some Korean males older over age 40 have the trend of erectile problem and intimacy problem with their spouses. Korean females older than age 40 have the trend of sexual arousal disorder and sexual pain disorder.

Therefore, Koreans need more education and treatment by experts on sexology. Moreover, for more qualified education and treatment on laypersons, the medical professionals should be educated on and concerned about sexology. Every primary physician should try to ask patients questions on sexual dysfunctions or problems, no matter if the patient is female or male.

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622 Titulo: EROTIC PAINTINGS IN EAST ASIA

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The tendency of culture for eroticism in each country can be philosophized. Art is a clear reflection of the tastes and manners of its time and culture. It is certainly an illuminating history of their morals,

customs, and popular thoughts. Ideally considered, sexology, art, science and life are different aspects of a single humanity. We attempted to discern the underlying imagery behind the erotic paintings of China, Japan and Korea.

Though the Confucian code in China was officially adopted as state doctrine in 125 BC (during the Han Dynasty), privately, the Chinese have been Taoist. In Taoism, the whole cosmos is woven from patterns of interaction between Yin and Yang. The sexual intercourse of man and woman thus represents a corresponding of a pair of cosmic forces on the human body scale. In this cultural and societal atmosphere, Chinese erotic art, ChoongHwa, has been expressing both an outer phenomena and inner experiences and sensations in congruence.

The Japanese society has been governed by an absolute self-immolating obedience to one's social duty. Among the aristocracy of the Heian Period(8-12 centuries), love affairs were the normal practice. The early ShunGa circulated only in expensive hand-copies principally among the wealthy aristocracy. In old Edo(modern Tokyo), where relative freedom was found, the Ukiyo-e, another division of paintings and color prints, dealt with the life of the merchant pleasure-quarters. Special demands for erotic art were naturally created in the boom-town Edo with its predominantly male

population. The year 1660 marked the first printed ShunGa publication in Edo. Free love between man and woman was permitted until the early Yi Dynasty. However, society changed and was regulated by neo-Confucianism, a kind of metaphysics introduced and developed in Korea. Within this society sex and sexual relationships were strictly regulated. Eroticism of the arts in the late Yi Dynasty expressed the lust of humanity as well as the resistance against the moral regulation and the social conflict between the caste systems regarding interclass love. Looking back on East Asia's long cultural history of extraordinary richness, a recent awareness has been giving the East Asia the international recognition it justly deserves.

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1063 Titulo: AUTOCUIDADO Y DESARROLLO HUMANO

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292 Titulo: THE SOCIAL WEAVE OF THE UN-EQUALITY OF GENDER: THE CASE OF SUBURBAN LOCALITY AT YUCATAN, MEXICO.

Yolanda Oliva Peña, Andrés Santana Carvajal, Judith Ortega Canto, Guadalupe Andueza Pech. All authors are mexican.

The present research is socioantrophological type of un-equality of gender from socialization of attitudes, knowledge, feelings and practice, to mould mentalities and in relation to body. Methodology: This research wants to comprehend of the subjectivities, its women's meaning, of the violence, and construction of the un-equality of gender, with the following boarding: 1. - Application a questionnaire of opinion, to 208 women. 2. - Participative factories (with: teachers, personnel of health, women, young-students) to collect the social imaginary, and to include it in scrip of interview to depth interview. 3- We made 9 depth interviews in three generations of women.

Conclusions: The group of adults of more of 50, present: the average of schooling was of three generation. They speak Mayan, use the traditional clothing, average 6 children, with homes in extreme poverty and resignation with their life, to them is denominated traditionalistic. In the other women, found: Knowledge: younger obtains a greater level of schooling and handling of their, relation of body, delays their sexual relations at the end of their high school. Attitudes: in the women of 40 to 50 years the information is opening for the control of the body in their daughters and their own process. Feelings and Practices: youngers have a greater self-esteem, demanding spaces and practices that previous generations were denied, like the work and leave the community, also the separation in case of mistreat. The younger adults develop feelings of un-satisfaction, distresses and depressing by the life of pair, but without divorce.

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015 A Clinical Study on the Treatment of Female Sexual Dysfunction by Combining Psychotherapy with Traditional Chinese Medicines

Mingyu Deng, M.D. Youping Wang, M.D. Fan Li, Ph.D.  
International Chinese Sexology Journal, USA

Objective To investigate the efficacy to female sexual dysfunction had been treated by combining psychotherapy with traditional Chinese herbal medicine.

Methods 138 female patients with sexual dysfunction were randomly allocated 3 groups. That is the group of treatment only by psychotherapy, the group of treatment only by herbal medicine, and the group of treatment by psychotherapy combining traditional Chinese herbal medicine. The change of symptoms of sexual dysfunction of all patients in the 3 groups was observed before and after treatment.

Results The result of the group of treatment by combining psychotherapy with Chinese herbal

medicine in 72 cases was fully recovered in 45 cases, improved in 22 cases, general effective rate being 93%. In the group of treatment only by psychotherapy (n = 34) cured perfectly in 16 cases, improved in 12 cases, general effective rate being 82%. In the group of treatment only by traditional Chinese medicine (n = 32) the patients were completely cured in 11 cases, improved in 12 cases, general improved rate being 72%. The therapeutic result of the group of psychotherapy combining Chinese herbal medicine was compared with that of other 2 groups separately (P<0.01). The statistical difference was significant.

Conclusions Treatment of female sexual dysfunction by psychotherapy combining traditional Chinese medicine is an effective therapeutic programme.

Key words Psychotherapy. Traditional Chinese medicine. Female sexual dysfunction.

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**No Informado**

1080 EDUCACION SEXUAL DE LAS MADRES Y LOS PADRES A SUS HIJOS E HIJAS.  
DESCONOCIMIENTO O RESISTENCIA.

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368 YOUTH AND EROTICISM: A QUALITATIVE STUDY FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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Social psychologist from the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico), specialist in women studies at the Colegio de México, PhD. Candidate in Social Sciences at the UAM-Xochimilco, consultant for several civil organizations such as Mexfam, Elige (Choice), Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (Catholics for the Right to Choose) in the area of sexual education and youth sexual rights. Currently responsible for the area of Technical Assistance in the Red Nacional Democracia y Sexualidad (National Network of Democracy and Sexuality). In this conference several findings will be presented on the research done in the area of the meaning of eroticism in the youth of a high-middle income class in Mexico City. These are the advances of the results from a qualitative investigation carried out through deep narrative interviews performed on 16 youths, eight women and eight men, of 18 years of age, students in an active and progressive school in sexual education. These youths are of homes where both parents are professionals with middle to high middle income in Mexico City. This work will present the advances of the results analyzed of the interview performed on the eight male youths.

Considering that gender is an underlying and significant system of power relations between subjects that are constituted socially and psychologically from social-cultural premises established by those systems, which constitute differences between the subjects, justified and legitimated based on the interpretation on a model of two biological sexes and the possibility of human reproduction subject to that model. With this research it is demonstrated how gender has an underlying role in the construction of the erotic experience, it being a possibility condition of some erotic expression in the male youths interviewed. Likewise, eroticism comes from a space of possibility for the exercise of self-determination of the subjects, as far as they construct, reaffirm, explore, and reconstruct their masculine identities. In this sense, the choices made by the youths, in that exercise of self-determination, including assuming or countervailing the predominant sexual and gender models, can promote or discourage the subjects from the prevention of undesired consequences of their erotic expressions and sexual practices.

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570 Titulo: PREMATURE AND DELAY EJACULATION AS INDICATORS OF A RHYTHM OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Yuriy ZHARKOV (RUSSIA)

In clinical sexology frequently, it is necessary to qualify statuses of premature ejaculation; it is the widespread complaint. A rating of a rhythm of sexual activity, on which background the patient has complaints, should complement the known approaches to a rating of premature ejaculation (time, quality of erection, ability to the repeated sexual intercourse, neurological symptoms, woman satisfaction, etc.). With the purpose to specify sexuality at different rhythms of sexual activity the

analysis of supervision at couples (n=47) participating in the program of family planning was carried out. We recommended the spouses to increase sexual activity within 3 months up to conception. Coitus' duration and rhythm of sexual activity before and after the introduction into the program were specified approximately by words of the husband and wife. In most cases, it was not found of significant divergences in ratings of duration of the sexual intercourse on presentation of the men and their wives. We distributed the results on two groups. There were not essential changes in coitus' duration, despite of increase of sexual activity (the first group, n =14). At the second group (n=33) the sexual reactions obviously changed. The physiological delay ejaculation was marked. The coitus' duration increased from 3 - 5 about 20 - 30 minutes. The development of anejaculation syndrome was marked in 12 cases, at the repeated sexual intercourse within day. The period of abstention one day restored ability to ejaculation. At the men the self-rating of sexual libido level and erection' quality was changed. Thus, the rating of a rhythm of sexual activity has the certain diagnostic value, - allows differentiating physiological fluctuations of sexual reactions quality from premature ejaculation syndrome. This one requires therapeutically correction. In addition, the ejaculation delay at an intensive rhythm is a parameter of a high physiological activity of sexual system.

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571 Titulo :VARIATIONS OF RHYTHMS OF COUPLES' SEXUAL ACTIVITY  
THREE MONTHS PRIOR TO CONCEPTION OF A BOY

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As is known, the rhythms of sexual activity considerably vary, but, unfortunately, it was not given of sufficient attention to an explanation of this phenomenon, besides ascertaining the fact by researches of A. Kinsey. Probably, the variations of sexual activity provide adaptation of a population to environment. The theory of prezygotic sex determination was offered to explain, what ways it could occur. The special program of family planning reflects the applied aspects of this theory.

The married couple can plan conception of the son or daughter using this program. Sexologist acts as a psychotherapist and observes a pair within several months. The legal and ethical aspects of this activity were specified. Volunteers - 47 couples were invited to participate in the program of family planning. Sexological examination was carried out, and reproductive attitudes were fixed. Pairs were under supervision during 3 - 7 months up to conception. The rhythm of sexual activity up to the introduction into the program to conceive a male baby was fixed, and during the performance of the program. The phenomenology of sexuality changes was established. The supervisions were distributed on three groups. In the first group (n =12) the rhythm of sexual activity was intensive enough (5-7 sexual intercourses per week) and at performance of the program essentially did not vary.

In the second group (n =26) the intensity of sexual life was 1-3 sexual intercourse per week and the sexual activity raised up to 3-7 intercourse per week.

In the third group (n = 9) before performance of the program the sexual activity was irregular, and the periods of abstention from 2 about 5 weeks alternated by intensive sexual life - up to 5-7 sexual intercourse per week, of the periods from 1 to 4 weeks. At performance of the program, the spouses supported a regular rhythm of sexual life (3-7 sexual intercourse per week) during a minimum 3 months up to conception. At change of rhythms of sexual activity, the changes in duration of the sexual intercourse in the direction of increase were usually marked. At the women, the frequency of orgasm achievement increased. Moreover, the couples' erotic behavior changed, - the spouses expanded its spectrum. Thus, the intensity of sexual life influences quality of sexual reactions and behavior of a couple.

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248 Titulo: Social Adaptation of Condom in Poland

ZBIGNIEW IZDEBSKI, ( POLAND)

Background :The presented survey is a part of National AIDS Programmes. The survey was made in November 2001 on a representative sample of 3,200 Poles between 15 and 49 years of age. The main goals of the study were to determine use of condoms in sexual intercourse of high risk.

Methods:

The survey was carried out in the form of a questionnaire that was filled out by the respondents



themselves, at their homes and in the presence of the inquirer.

Results :

63% of women and 71% of men admitted they had used condoms during intercourse.

31 % of women and 76 % of men have bought a condom at least once.

More than 73 % of women and 69 % of men declared that they would suggest using a condom during the first sexual intercourse with a new partner.

78% of women and 83% of men would accept using condom during the first sexual intercourse with a new partner.

58% of the respondents is of the opinion that using a condom without the risk of pregnancy means uncertainty of health condition of the person proposing the condom.

Use of condom proves concern about the partner for more than 84% of the respondents.

As for the use of condoms in marriage and permanent relationships which are assumed to be based upon confidence and exclusivity, opinions of the respondents are diversified, i.e. 43% of the respondents believe that condoms are good in such relationships, and 46% are of the opposite opinion.

The respondents' opinions were diversified with relation to the use of condoms without the risk of pregnancy as 41% of them stated that it definitely means the lack of confidence in the partner, and 52% believe that the person who suggests to use a condom is not sure of his/her health condition.

The strongest barrier is the opinion that sexual contacts with a condom become less pleasant, less spontaneous, and less exciting. The opinion is shared by both advocates of and opponents to the use of condoms.

Below, the respondents' opinions are presented which concern advantages and disadvantages of condoms. The two most significant disadvantages are less pleasant sex (62%) and discomfort (45%).

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249 Titulo: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF POLES

Zbigniew Izdebski, ( POLAND)

The findings presented in this paper come from the survey that was made in November 2001 with a representative sample of 3200 Poles at the age of 15-49.

Majority of the respondents (66%) declare that their last sexual intercourse with the regular partner was within the last 7 days prior to the survey, and nearly all of them 94% of those who answered the question on the frequency of sexual contacts within the last month. Almost two thirds of the respondents used a contraceptive method during their latest sexual contact with the regular partner. The most popular contraceptive is the condom, especially popular with younger people and those who are not married.

Among the total number of surveyed men aged 15-49, 25% admitted that they had been unfaithful to their wives or regular partners. Among women, 12.5% admitted having been unfaithful to their husbands or regular partners.

The number of escort agencies only for homosexual men is growing. Among the surveyed men, 12% used the services of escort agencies. 1% of women declared having used such services ever. In 2001 stated an opinion by 56% that escort agencies are useful.

From the point of forms of sexual activity 26% of the respondents declare that they had an oral contact with ejaculation into the partner's mouth, and 12% of the surveyed claimed they had anal sexual contacts.

he respondents had the possibility to answer what are people mainly afraid of in their sexual relations ? 70% are mainly afraid pregnancy. Every second person fears HIV or STI infection.

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420 Titulo: ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION TREATMENT WITH UPRIMA IN POLAND- PATIENTS OPINIONS.

Zbigniew LEW STAROWICZ (Poland)

Michal LEW STAROWICZ (Poland)

The paper presents opinions on erectile dysfunction treatment with Uprima collected from 5521 patients treated with this method. The therapy was conducted by internal medicine, urologists and sexologists. As the research indicates 5511 (81.7%) patients have given positive opinion about

their treatment. 769 (14%) experienced negatively. Majority (81.7%) would like to continue this therapy, 13.9 % disagreed. Asked about facility of using the medicine, 94.3 % described it as easy, and 3.5% as difficult. 81.3 % of patients were content about time they need to get an erection after taking Uprima, 14.3 viewed it to slow. Majority of respondents were enough satisfied with dosis from 2mg to 2x3 mg.

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533 And who said that they are a problem

Author: Zilda Carcamo Lita Varga

Systematization of the qualification of young people in Monitoring to centers of Health in reproductive sexual health between pairs.

Methodology: narrative young people of the experience of its process of qualification.

Approach:

- a. To harness participative capacities of young people in the design, elaboration and writing of systematization of experiences
- b. To present/display process lived by protagonist from its deprogramming for the formation like trainer in tasks of council of pairs and monitoring in services of health.

This document is edited by CMP Flora Tristan.

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1051 Titulo: WAY OF THE ADOLESCENT TOWARDS A HEALTHFUL LIFE. GTZ-MINSA

Zilda CÁRCAMO PEREZ LUNA (PERU ')

Promotion of the health of the adolescent with emphasis in sexual and reproductive health, considering familiar, socioeconomic, cultural and political the context, looking for prevention situations problems through its personal development.

Methodology: Improvement of the use of the differentiated services of sexual and reproductive health.

Approaches:

1. Gender: orient the adolescent so that they obtains the construction of his personality in equality of rolls.
- b. Citizenship: one offers to education for the life fortifying their assertive capacities and the citizen participation like principal actor through youth organizations is fomented .
- c. Integral health: attention in the bio-sico-social aspects offers, in a model of attention with quality.

Zilda CÁRCAMO PEREZLUNA.

Of formation social worker, with mention in social management, studies in gender and public policies.

Experience in work of field with adolescents and professionals of health, in projects of development, sexual and reproductive health and promotion of the health, in GTZ, CMP Flora Tristán and different ONGs.

Publications:

Cárcamo, Z. Vargas, L. And who said that they are a problem:? Systematization of qualification. It publishes C.M.P. Flora Tristán. .

Vargas, L. Cárcamo, Z. And who said that they are a problem: Module of qualification. It publishes