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The Big O: Discovering the Differences Between Multi-Orgasmic, Single-Orgasmic and Anorgasmic Women

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Introduction & Objectives: As science has demonstrated, sexuality has a significant impact on human lives, as it influences the level of comfort with oneself and with a partner. Experiencing orgasms for women is considered a sexual peak experience, and is of significant importance as achieving the climax is associated to more positive affect during sexual activities, more satisfaction with mental health, and more marital happiness. There are different types of female orgasm but there is a lack of scientific research concerning the comparison of these.

Method & Sample: The present study aims to explore the differences between women that experience either singular orgasms, multiple ones or suffer from anorgasmia. More specifically, we will investigate differences between women that experience one of these three types of orgasm on mindfulness, body image, sexual sensation seeking, communication with partner and sexual satisfaction. In order to conduct this study, an online survey, using various questionnaires will be performed, using 300 participants of the female gender, equally divided between groups of different climax experiences.

Results: It is expected that the three categories of women will show significant differences on the several variables, while it is assumed that the multiorgasmic group will show the highest level of sexual sensation seeking compared to the other two groups, as well as a more positive body image, better-partnered communication, higher levels of mindfulness and better sexual satisfaction. On the other hand, anorgasmic women are expected to score the lowest on these elements. As the collection of data is still in progress, results will be available in the Congress.

Conclusions: The present study will contribute to the conceptualization of female orgasm and will contribute to a better understanding of the difficulties related to this phenomenon. The results may have specific implications for the assessment and treatment of orgasmic disorders.

Keywords: orgasm, mindfulness, sexual sensation seeking

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Preliminary Study on the Incidence of Sexual Difficulties and Urinary Incontinence in Patients Undergoing Radical Prostatectomy

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Introduction & Objectives: Radical prostatectomy is considered the treatment of choice for localized prostate cancer but postoperative complications, including urinary incontinence and the loss of sexual function, are frequently reported by men undergoing surgery. In order to further develop more comprehensive and

effective treatments as a means of assisting men undergoing radical prostatectomy in the recovery of sexual and urinary function, it is crucial to determine the extent to which sexual and urinary problems are present after surgery. The objective of the present study is to

evaluate the incidence of sexual difficulties and urinary incontinence in men undergoing radical prostatectomy.

Methods & Sample: 33 men diagnosed with prostate cancer were clinically assessed before radical prostatectomy and 3 months after surgery. After providing their written consent, a clinical interview was conducted individually with each participant to assess sexual functioning and urinary function. A battery of self-response questionnaires to assess a range of medical dimensions and sexual behavior was also completed by each participant.

Results: Preliminary findings indicated significant post-operative complications in men undergoing radical prostatectomy. Urinary incontinence and erectile dysfunction were frequently reported by men within 3 months after surgery. However, the majority of the participants reported maintaining sexual desire and subjective sexual arousal in situations of sexual interaction with a partner.

Sexual Behavior and Sexual Satisfaction in Patients Undergoing Radical Prostatectomy

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Introduction & Objectives: Prostate cancer is the most common malignant tumor in men aged 50 and over. The psychological impact of the temporary or permanent loss of sexual function, together with the weight of the cancer diagnosis and the medical procedures imposed by it, can significantly compromise the quality of life and the sexual adjustment of the patient and his partner. The objective of this study is to investigate the level of sexual functioning and sexual satisfaction in men who underwent radical prostatectomy.

Methods & Sample: 33 men diagnosed with prostate cancer were clinically assessed before radical prostatectomy and 3 months after surgery. After providing their written consent, a clinical interview was conducted individually with each participant to assess sexual functioning and sexual satisfaction. A battery of self-response questionnaires to assess a range of medical and psychological dimensions (eg, sexual functioning, medical history, and relational dimensions) was also completed by each participant.

Conclusions & Recommendations: Despite expected changes in sexual response and urinary function following radical prostatectomy, most men remained sexually active and optimistic about experiencing a satisfying sex life. The results highlight the importance of the development of prevention and intervention programs aimed at improving male sexual health, general and emotional quality of life, and the well-being of patients with prostate cancer undergoing radical prostatectomy.

Keywords: Sexual functioning, Urinary incontinence, Prostate cancer

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Results: A significant proportion of men reported sexual difficulties, particularly erectile dysfunction and orgasm problems within 3 months of radical prostatectomy. Despite experiencing significant changes in sexual response, the majority of participants reported that they remained sexually active and had a positive attitude about the possibility of maintaining a future active and satisfying sex life.

Conclusions & Recommendations: Intervention programs and sexual rehabilitation after radical prostatectomy are strongly encouraged as a means of assisting men in the recovery of sexual function, and to improve men's overall sexual health, sexual satisfaction, and quality of life.

Keywords: Sexual functioning, Sexual satisfaction, Prostate cancer

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