The purpose of this study was to use ultrasonography to evaluate the anatomical variability of the urethrovaginal space (G-spot) in women with and without vaginal orgasm.

20 healthy, neurologically intact volunteers were recruited. All women underwent a complete urodynamic evaluation and those with clinical and urodynamic urinary incontinence, idiopathic detrusor overactivity, or micturition disorders, as well as post-menopausal women and those with sexual dysfunction were excluded. The reported experience of vaginal orgasm with or without orgasmic ejaculation was investigated. The urethrovaginal space thickness as measured by ultrasound was chosen as the indicator of urogenital anatomical variability. Designated evaluators carried out the measurements in a blinded fashion. The urethrovaginal space and distal, middle, and proximal urethrovaginal segments were thinner in women without vaginal orgasm. A direct correlation between the presence of vaginal orgasm and the thickness of urethrovaginal space was found. Women with a thicker urethrovaginal space were more likely to experience vaginal orgasm (r=0.884; p<0.001). A direct and significant correlation between the thickness of each urethrovaginal segment and the presence of vaginal orgasm / female ejaculation was found, with the best correlation observed for the distal segment (r=0.863; p<0.001). Inter-observer agreement between the designated evaluators was excellent (r=0.87; p<0.001). The measurement of the space within the anterior vaginal wall by ultrasonography is a simple tool to explore anatomical variability of the human clitoris-urethrovaginal complex, also known as G spot, which can be correlated to the ability to experience the vaginal orgasm.

T01-O-10

Sexuality of Russian girls and adolescents

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Introduction: Last 10 years, from the moment of “perestroika” and fall of “Iron Curtain” the rough splash of sex activity of the adolescents provoked largely by removal of censorship on erotic literature and films was marked in Russia. We have given a task to analyze influencing an early beginning of sexual life on sexual health of the young girls in Novosibirsk - large industrial city of Siberia, Russia (population 1.5 million).

Materials and methods: 15741 girls younger 14 years (1st group) and 25323 girls in the age of from 14 till 18 years (2nd group) were enrolled in this study. All of them were patients of gynecologist in 2000 year.

Results: Sexual experience had 14,5% girls in 1st group and 56,7% in 2nd group. 11,7% in the 1st group and a third of the 2nd group suffered from sexual-transmitted diseases: trichomonas was revealed 4,8% and 27,7%, chlamidia - in 1,4 and 15,7%, candida - in 3,7 and 25,4% accordingly. 36 younger girls had genital injury. 16942 girls were pregnant: 9724 underwent an abortion, and remaining have given rise the child.

Conclusions: In Siberia there is a cold climate - on the average annual temperature is a minus of 2o C. So the sexual development of the Siberian girls comes later, than in warm countries, and premature beginning of sexual life brings an irrepairable harm to health of the future mothers. It is necessary to work on sanitarian enlightenment of the adolescents.

T01-O-11

Sexuality of Polish women

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The aim of the study was to collect information as regards of the sexual life of women in Poland and their opinions on sex.

Herein research encompasses the representative group of 1019 Polish women in the age from 18 to 59. They unaided completed specially prepared questionnaire.

Maturation of the Polish women, who currently are between 18 and 59, most frequently took place between 12 and 14 years old (45%). Until the age of 15 the most popular sexual experience was masturbation, seeing exhibitionist (13%) and touching genitals (9%). Every second Polish woman starts the sexual life before 18. Orgasm is most often achieved by vaginal intercourse (80%) or by stimulation of clitoris (21%). 8% of all women have never experienced orgasm and the most frequent sexual problems include: decrease of sexual needs (30%) and rare orgasm (21%). The most commonly used contraception method is interrupted intercourse (50%) and condoms (50%). Every third Polish woman avails of oral contraception. Nearly every fifth Polish woman does not use any contraception.

Most of the Polish women conduct an active sexual life, especially in the age 25-34. They generally accept their sexuality. Sex among Polish women is perceived as something natural, as natural need of every human being. It seems that presently general customs of the Polish women are subject to liberalization. It is reflected both in their declarations as regards of the said subject but also in the opinions concerning celibacy of priests.