The aim of this sexual health promotion project (2007-2010) includes improving the sexual health promotion procedures based on evidence and theory based research. Research and development focus is youth’s sexual health promotion and nurses sexual health promotion competence as well as sexual health training of health care professionals. Research and developing work will be conducted in collaboration with national health care research institutes as well as with local health care services and NGO’s. In this presentation the aims, content, outsourcing and planned outcomes of the project will be presented.

T10-P-09
An experience on sexual-relational-affective education in primary schools, in the Formia-Gaeta socio-sanitary district

P. Marciano. Istituto di Sessuologia Clinica, Roma, Italy

The Author carried out a project on sexual-relational-affective education over a cluster of 1000 last year of primary school students, in the Formia-Gaeta socio-sanitary District.

Objective: provide a support to sexual-relational-affective role and knowledge with a preventative approach, through critical education and information.

Method: has been set up in agreement with the President of the Institute of Clinical Sexology, according to national and international experiences reported from accredited school and experts;
- preliminary and exit questionnaire
- Illustrated physiology tables
- Del Re-Bazzo method tables
- Circle time method
- Diary keeping

Results: evolutionary growth of teen agers satisfactory as from exit questionnaire outcomes and changes of behaviour signed in assessor’s diary

Conclusions: the experience has been highly valuable from an educational point of view; a second trial will be held for the current school year as for a deal with school management

T10-P-10
The female prostate and the male vagina (prostatic utricle)

V. Puppo1, J. Abdulcadir2, A. Mannucci3, L. Catania1,2,4, D. Abdulcadir2. 1Centro Italiano di Sessuologia, Bologna, Italy; 2Centro Interdisciplinare per la Ricerca in Sessuologia, Genova, Italy; 3Università degli Studi di Firenze - Dipartimento di Scienze dell’Educazione e dei Processi Culturali e Formativi, Firenze, Italy; 4Centro di Riferimento per la Prevenzione e la Cura delle Complicanze delle Mgf/C, Firenze, Italy. 1,2Centro Interdisciplinare per la Ricerca in Sessuologia, Genova, Italy

The female prostate: Anteriorly the vaginal vestibule is a triangular area where the external orifice of the urethra opens. At the sides of it the small orifices of the paraurethral ducts open.

The female prostate is a glandular anatomical structure present in every woman. De Graaf first described it in 1672. The secretion of these glands, in which PSA is also present, would be expelled during female orgasm into the vaginal vestibule through the urethral meatus or through the orifices of the paraurethral ducts (female emission: in male it corresponds to the phase of “emission”). Many women are not aware of that because the emission happens without squiring: it is not ejaculated.

The male vagina: The seminal collicle is a prominence of the dorsal surface of the prostatic urethra where the ejaculatory ducts and the male vagina (prostatic utricle) open.

Male vagina, as female vagina, develops from the sino-vaginal bulb that grows from the dorsal wall of the urogenital sinus to the level of the Müllerian tubercle (which will become the seminal collicle in the male and hymen in female). The male vagina has a tubular form and it is covered with squamous epithelium. Numerous endocrine cells were found containing neuron-specific enolase, chromogranin and serotonin.

Conclusion: The female prostate can suffer from the same diseases of the male prostate, including carcinoma and flogosis (prostatitis). Male vagina can suffer from the same diseases of the female vagina.

Sexologists have to know the existence of the female prostate and the male vagina.

T10-P-11
Sexual education and correct information about sexual physiologic functioning

V. Puppo1, A. Mannucci2, J. Abdulcadir3, L. Catania1,2,4, D. Abdulcadir2, G. Puppo. 1Centro Italiano di Sessuologia, Bologna, Italy; 2Centro Interdisciplinare per la Ricerca in Sessuologia, Genova, Italy

Every woman and every man has the right to live sexual pleasure therefore sexual education should be scientific and correct.

Sexologists should give teens some important advices to let them approach sexuality without anxiety respecting themselves and the partner.

The orgasm is a normal physiological function of all male and female human beings.

Female orgasm is caused by female erectile organs. The female vagina has little sensitivity and distinguishing clitoral from vaginal orgasm is not correct: it has no scientific basis. Male and female orgasm should be a normal phase of the sexual response cycle. That is possible with a correct sexual stimulation, also after the menopause.