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motivational sphere of personality and leads to the shifts of motives, needs and values. Infertile women's motives are shifted to the goal of "health". These women are characterized by the social orientation of values and needs; apparent need for physical and emotional affinity with the beloved and family; low motivations for high social or career status and self-affirmation; motivational orientation towards compromise and communicational harmony; and by unsatisfied need for safety.

Disclosures:

Work supported by industry; no.

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PREVALENCE OF ZOOPHILIA IN CZECH SADO-MASOCHISTIC COMMUNITY

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Sexual contact with animals – zoophilia has been rarely studied. The most famous are studies by Kinsey (1948, 1953) who identified 8% and Hunt (1974) who identified 2–5% prevalence of zoophilic behavior. Williams & Weinberg (2003) reported that in the USA the prevalence is around 5%. Sandabba (2002) focused on the prevalence in Sado-Masochistic (S-M) community and identified prevalence of 7.5% (12 of 164 respondents).

We have analyzed data from dating questionnaires available online from 3,734 members of the largest Czech S-M community (altogether more than 17 thousand members) divided into four categories: dominant men (N = 1,496; mean age = 34.7, ± SD ± 9.0), submissive men (N = 1,572; 32.2 ± 8.9), dominant women (N = 140; 30.6 ± 8.9), and submissive women (N = 526; 29.9 ± 9.2). The questionnaires were not designed by researchers but by members of the community to find an appropriate partner. The questionnaire had two parts A) yes/no questions about general dimensions of preferences and practices (e.g., beating, bestiality) and B) specific activities for each general dimension (e.g., beating by hand, oral sex with a horse) scaling from 1 = never wanted even to try, to 5 = insisting on such practices.

The prevalence of the general dimension of zoophilia among all groups together was 7.32%. In dominant men it was 6.1% (91 out of 1,496), in submissive men 9.1% (143 out of 1,572), in dominant women 3.6% (5 out of 140), and in submissive women 10.6% (55 out of 526). Also we have found that submissive members tended to be more likely to perform bestiality than dominants ($\chi^2 = 9.882$, $p = 0.002$). Also, we have found a positive correlation between preferences for zoophilia and dominance in dominants ($r = 0.061$, $p = 0.005$) and submissiveness in submissive members ($r = 0.146$, $p < 0.001$). Preference for bestiality was also associated with activities that include contact with waste products of human metabolism – urine, excrements and vomit. Therefore, we suggest the reason to have sexual contact with animals in S-M community is related to induction of negative emotions (disgust, fear, shame) that can, in some cases, increase sexual excitement, as lately suggested by de Jong (2012, 2013) and others.

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SCREENING FOR METABOLIC SYNDROME AND HYPOGONADISM IN MEN WITH ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

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Objectives: Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a portal to men's health. We assess the prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MetS) and testosterone levels in men presenting with erectile dysfunction (ED).

Methods and Materials: The information of ED patients was collected by Kaohsiung Veteran Hospital from Dec. 2010 to Jul. 2011. Male subjects presenting to urological outpatient clinics with ED were screened for MetS. Blood sampling was used for quantifying total testosterone (TT) level, fasting glucose (FBG), triglycerides (TGs), total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C), low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C). Criteria for MetS followed the rules set by International Diabetes Federation (IDF). Erectile function was assessed by the Sexual Health Inventory for Men (SHIM). All the participants signed the written informed consent to join the study. The Independent Review Board reviewed and approved the study.

Results: A total of 1640 subjects completed the study with data eligible for analysis from 2009 to 2013 with a mean age of 52.4 ± 13.5 yrs (19–88) and a mean TT of 4.4 ± 1.9 ng/mL (0.2–15.4). Of 1640 subjects with ED, 27.2% (447/1640) met the criteria of MetS. The prevalence of MetS increased with the increase of age and reached plateau after age group of 40–49. Subjects with MetS had a higher BMI, a higher prevalence of hypogonadism and worse lipid profiles and erectile function than those without MetS. Of 1383 subjects with T levels, 36.5% (505/1383) had hypogonadism (defined by TT < 3.48 ng/mL). Serum TT levels decreased as the number of MetS components increased after adjustment for age. Compared with eugonadal subjects, hypogonadal subjects were older in age and had a higher prevalence of MetS and its individual components. The TT levels had significantly negative correlation with age, waist circumference and TGs in multiple logistic regression analysis.

Conclusions: MetS is commonly seen in men with ED and is associated with low TT levels. Of metabolic syndrome components, central obesity and TGs have negative correlation with TT levels in ED subjects in multivariate analysis.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN ERECTILE FUNCTION AND ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION EVALUATED USING FINGER ARTERY STIFFNESS

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Objective(s): Previous reports have suggested that erectile dysfunction and cardiovascular disease should be regarded as two different manifestations of the same systemic disorder. A dysfunctional endothelium contributes to cardiovascular events. Vasculogenic erectile dysfunction is also associated with impaired endothelial function. Clinical manifestations of these events rarely appear simultaneously because the arteries supplying various areas have different sizes. For example, the finger artery is smaller than the penile artery. Therefore, impaired endothelial function of the finger artery may predict erectile dysfunction (ED). We investigated the correlation between erectile function and endothelial function evaluated using little finger arterial stiffness.

Material and Method(s): We assessed erectile function and endothelial function in 43 male participants. Erectile function was using the 5-item version of the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF-5). ED severity was classified into five categories based on the IIEF-5 scores. Endothelial function was assessed by little finger arterial stiffness. The novel finger arterial elasticity index was calculated based on