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e-Poster viewing: Sexual medicine and mental health

EV1346

Sexual satisfaction among women with breast cancer

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Background Despite the outstanding breakthroughs in medical sciences, breast cancer is still regarded as one of the most important diseases, worldwide. This condition is also the most common cancer among women and the second leading cause of death.

Aim This study aimed to investigate on sexual satisfaction among breast cancer patients

Methods This review article has written by more than 32 published papers in websites during 2008 until 2016.

Result Esfandiari et al. (2015) have done a study about a comparison of marital satisfaction, public health and body image among normal subjects and breast cancer patients with breast evacuation and conservation in Tehran, Iran. The result of this study showed that women with breast cancer were significantly different from normal subjects in terms of marital satisfaction, mental health and body image.

Rezaipour et al. (2004) has done a study about relationship between women's experience of orgasm and marital relation satisfaction in health care centers of Arak. This result showed there was a relationship between women's orgasm experience and the amount of satisfaction from marital relation.

Nekouefard and Jahangiry (2014) have done a study about sexual function among patients with breast cancer in Tehran. In their study, there was a meaningful and direct relationship between type of surgery and sexual satisfaction. The results of that study show that disease and treatment have a considerable influence on marital relationship.

Conclusion It seems that dealing with marital satisfaction of women during the early stages of breast cancer diagnosis and treatment is a necessary for mental health.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Persistent genital arousal: Differential diagnosis and management in the emergency room of psychiatry

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Background We describe the case of a 50 years old woman who attended the emergency room for complaints that involves continuous orgasms in the last two months that she describes "as waves". The woman is a widow and claims not to have had sexual relationships since her husband died four years ago.

Main objective Persistent genital arousal disorder (PGAD) is a relatively unknown clinical condition affecting several women. Moral standards, as well as conservative beliefs regarding sexuality, are believed to be involved in the etiology and maintenance of this syndrome. Nevertheless, there are no consistent data on the content of the beliefs system presented by these women.

PGAD It has been identified as a condition of often unprovoked genital arousal associated with a significant level of distress.

PGAD is not well understood, and no definitive cause has been determined.

Our main objective was to review the literature on PGAD, identify possible causes of the disorder, and provide approaches to the assessment and treatment of the disorder based on the authors' experience and recent literature.

Comments PGAD is a potentially debilitating disorder of unwanted genital sensation and arousal that is generally spontaneous and unrelenting. Since its first description in 2001, many potential etiologies and management strategies have been suggested. PGAD likely represents a range of conditions manifesting in unwanted genital sensations. Successful treatment requires a multidisciplinary approach and consideration of all reversible causes as well as cognitive therapy.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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