

Track: 5. Sexual Medicine

Que Sabemos Sobre Cancer de Pene y su Sexualidad? Rol del Sexólogo en el Ambito Hospitalario

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Introducción: El cáncer de pene es una neoplasia poco frecuente cuyo tratamiento quirúrgico en estadios tempranos puede ser curativo, pero conlleva importantes implicancias estéticas y funcionales que afectan la esfera social y sexual de los hombres y su pareja. El rol del sexólogo sería evaluar la calidad de vida y función sexual de los pacientes sometidos a penectomía parcial o total por el cáncer de pene.

Objetivos: Todos los cánceres con sus tratamientos tienen el potencial de afectar negativamente la imagen corporal, la calidad de vida y la sexualidad disminuyendo el funcionamiento sexual y los sentimientos de atracción o deseo sexual. En el caso de las penectomías parciales y totales, a estas causas de disfunción sexual se agrega el factor anatómico propio de una cirugía amputativa. Sin embargo, en muchos casos vemos que no es estrictamente éste el principal factor causante de los problemas en la esfera sexual. Esto se pone de manifiesto en los numerosos casos en que la función eréctil y orgásmica se mantiene, pero disminuye el deseo sexual y la confianza. Reanudar un encuentro sexual luego de un diagnóstico o de un régimen de tratamiento puede provocar mucha

ansiedad, incertidumbre, miedos, temores tanto en el paciente que padece el cáncer como a su pareja, como así también sentimientos de culpa o inhibiciones acerca de expresar su propia necesidad física o emocional o de sentirse invadido en su intimidad física.

Conclusión: La educación del paciente es un componente importante en el rol del sexólogo; dar una guía anticipatoria mediante la información acerca de los efectos colaterales que se esperan o de las consecuencias del tratamiento de la enfermedad, puede ayudar en relación a disipar los mitos y la desinformación como así también apaciguar los miedos y ansiedades. Se considera crucial para optimizar los resultados la integración temprana del sexólogo/a dentro del grupo de trabajo con estos pacientes, para anticiparnos a los cambios propios del tratamiento, derribar mitos y disminuir la ansiedad.

Palabras clave: cancer de pene, rol del sexologo, derribar mitos

Conflicto de interés y declaración de divulgación: Ninguno

Using Psychopathy to Identify Differences Between Variants of Juvenile Sex Offenders

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Introduction & Objectives: According to the literature, offenders with psychopathic traits are often distinguished from other offenders based on behavioural patterns or deficits in the processing of emotional stimuli. One of the aims of this study is to explore the link between psychopathic traits and different subtypes

of juvenile sexual offenders, which very few studies have attempted to do.

Method & Sample: Participants consisted of 270 juvenile offenders convicted for sexual offenses (n= 141) and non-sexual offenses (n= 129) who were tested with the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL: YV).

Results: Results indicate that juvenile non-sexual offenders (JNSO) tend to have a higher prevalence of psychopathic traits when compared to juvenile sexual offenders (JSO). Regarding the differentiation between child sex offenders and peer/adult offenders, the results do not indicate significant differences.

Conclusion & Recommendations: Potential implications concerning psychopathic traits assessment in clinical and forensic contexts are also discussed.

Keywords: Juveniles sexual offenders, Child sex offenders, Sexual violence

Conflict of Interest and Disclosure Statement: None

Changes in Sexuality after Women's Breast Cancer: The Experiences of Survivors' Male Partners

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Introduction & objectives: The impact of women's breast cancer on the sexuality of their male partners has long been neglected in clinical and research setting. This study was designed to explore how men experience changes in their sexuality during and after the women's treatment.

Method(s) & Sample: A total of eight participants were included in this study, all of which were male partners of breast cancer survivors (i.e. more than 5 years post-diagnosis). In-depth interviews were undertaken, transcribed and analysed at individual and group-level using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis to capture construction of meaning and diversity of individual trajectories.

Findings & discussion: Most partners reported changes in their sexuality during and long after the end of treatments. There is great individual variability in the way changes were experienced, especially depending on the meaning and expectancies men have regarding their own sexuality. Results also highlighted a changing place of sexuality during the cancer

journey. Sexuality was not a major concern at the time of diagnosis and during active treatments, but it may regain importance later and changes may become sources of distress. A lack of information and support from health professionals was reported. Overall, sexuality represents a significant long-term issue for partners. The experiences of these men are unique and complex.

Recommendations: These findings reinforce the need to acknowledge the sexual needs of male partners, as well as women with breast cancer, by health professionals. Information and support should be offered especially after treatments, when sexuality regains a significant place in their life.

Keywords: Breast Cancer Survivorship, Male partner's experience, Sexuality

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