

**Objective:** The literature is inconclusive whether the Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is an infection risk factor for penile prosthesis surgery. To investigate the relationship between DM and prosthesis infection, we analyzed our patients data, especially with fasting blood sugar (FBS) level immediately before the surgery.

**Materials:** 481 Korean men had penile prosthesis surgery 2/2014 to 6/2017 by single surgeon and were analyzed retrospectively. All patients had at least 4 hours of fasting before the surgery and FBS was immediately before shaving the patient in preparation for the surgery. In no case was surgery canceled for reasons of FBS level. All patients have a minimum of 5 months follow up. 41.4% of our patients reported a history of diabetes. To our knowledge this is the largest series of diabetics reported in the literature.

**Results:** Mean patient age was 59.5±9.4. 472 patients had 3-piece inflatable penile prosthesis (Coloplast 341, AMS 131) and 9 had malleable penile prosthesis (Coloplast 8, Tube 1). First time implant cases were 447 (439 inflatable, 8 malleable) and 34 (33 inflatable, 1 malleable) had a revision surgery. There were 199 Diagnosed DM patients (41.4%). Most were type II (n=189). According to FBS level, patient group was categorized normal (<100mg/dl, 142, 29.5%), glucose intolerant (100~125mg/dl, 168, 34.9%) and DM (>125mg/dl, 171, 35.5% 126~387). DM group's BST level varies 126~387mg/dl (mean 184.91mg/dl). There were total 6 cases of infection (1.27%). All were virgin cases (inflatable: 5, malleable: 1). Total infection rates of each group were similar; 2/142 (1.4%), glucose intolerant; 2/168 (1.2%) and DM; 2/171 (1.2%). No statistical difference (p=0.854) between the groups. Logistic regression analysis shows that neither diagnosed DM, BST level nor revision surgery is a postoperative infection predictor.

**Conclusion:** There was no relationship between diagnosed DM or preoperative FBS level and subsequent penile prosthesis infection in this large single surgeon series of Korean men.

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### EFFICACY OF METACOGNITIVE THERAPY FOR HYPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE DISORDER AMONG IRANIAN COUPLES



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**Objective:** The aim of present study was to compare the efficacy of metacognitive therapy (MCT) against Masters-Johnson sex therapy (MJST) for hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD) in Iranian couples.

**Methods:** A randomized treatment trial was conducted. Participants were recruited from the family counseling clinics in Tehran and Isfahan. All were suffering from HSDD as defined by DSM-IV-R criteria. They were assigned randomly to two

groups that received 10 sessions of either MCT or MJST. A sexual desire questionnaire was completed by participants before and after therapy and at 6-month follow-up.

**Results:** Sexual desire increased significantly in the MCT group with respect to the MJST group which failed to show any significant improvement from baseline. Both groups showed a reduction in scores at 6-month follow-up. The difference recorded between the two groups after therapy was no longer significant at 6-month follow-up.

**Conclusion:** MCT affected sexual desire more than MJST as evaluated after therapy but the gain was not maintained at follow-up. Future research needs to investigate whether a greater focus on metacognitive beliefs about sexual behavior can improve the stability of treatment effects.

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### VIEWING TIME AND PENILE PLETHYSMOGRAPHY MEASUREMENT IN A GROUP OF ADMITTING PEDOPHILES



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**Rationale/Background:** Penile plethysmography (PPG) measures reaction of these men in response either to visual stimuli or to erotic narrative stories including child objects. Penile plethysmography seems to be quite intrusive assessment method, so viewing time might be a good alternative if accuracy proven.

**Research Questions:** The present study aimed to determine how the viewing time results correlate with penile response in reaction to naked male/female photos stimuli in 6 stages of sexual development.

**Method:** Participants were 30 self-referred admitting paedophiles aged between 18 and 55 in experimental group (preferred age and sex category of child object was stated in questionnaire), and 30 heterosexual gynephile men in coparison group. The set of photographs depicting naked adults in addition to male and female children in 6 age categories ranging from young infants to adolescents (categories assessed according to Tanner, 1962) was used, same set of 38 stimuli for PPG (first) and VT (after).

**Results:** Data were analysed using a single level fixed effects model. The final model showed that subjective ratings and preferred age category positively and significantly predicted PPG measures. Preferred orientation was found to improve the model but was a non-significant predictor. Effect coding used to consider the effect of adult stimuli and general effects of male and female child stimuli relative to neutral stimuli was not found. and data corellated with using ANOVA.

**Conclusions:** PPG measurement of sexual arousal in reaction to nude photographs appears to show most precisely the preferred age category of admitting paedophiles as well as in HT men. Visual time can be used for less precise diagnostic proces, but still have its value being less intrusive and less time consuming. Especially if positive diagnosis of paedophinlia found, viewing time can serve for its fast support.

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