Chinese Sexual Medicine and Welcome Message - LOC

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et al.
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Vice-Director, Reproductive Medicine Center/ Urology Dep
Peking University Third Hospital

Vice President of China Sexology Association
President of Chinese Andrology Association
Former Chairman of Beijing Andrology Society
Chinese Andrology Association was founded in June 1995
Andrology society in provinces

- In 2005, 17 branches andrology societies was founded in 17 provinces.

- In 2013, there are 27 branches andrology societies total in 31 provinces.
Specialist in Mailand  N=8172
Andrologists: About 3000 Doctors

- Andrology: 15.30%
- Urology: 64.90%
- Reproductive: 5.60%
- Sexual Medicine: 1.90%
- Endocrinology: 12.30%
The most important role for Chinese Andrology Development
2012 ISSM— World Chinese Forum
Erectile Dysfunction

ED in China Mainland: 40.2%

Investigation of urban males in Beijing, Guangzhou and Chongqing with Chinese Index of Erectile Function

Asian MALES Survey: few patients go to see the doctor in China

ED patients go to the clinic (%)

Japan: 43%, Malaysia: 33%, Korea: 30%, Taiwan, China: 30%, China: 17%

n=10,934, 20-75 male

The Validation of Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool (PEDT) in China

By China PE Validation Working Group
Background and Objectives

- The Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool (PEDT) became a validated tool to screen / diagnose PE in 2007

- How, it was validated in English only
- This study was designed
  - To validate PEDT in the Chinese language in China
  - Also to assess the profile of PE patients in clinical setting in China
Study Design and Method – Linguistic Translation

Original text in English

By a licensed linguistic translation agency

Translation in Chinese

By a licensed linguistic translation agency

Back translation in Chinese again

By a licensed linguistic translation agency

Back translation in English
射精控制评价量表总评分：

- 总分≥11：存在早泄（射精控制障碍）
- 8<总分<11：可能存在早泄
- 总分≤8：无早泄

### 问题

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>问题</th>
<th>回答</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 性交时想延迟射精有多大困难?</td>
<td>没有困难 有点难 中等难度 非常困难 完全无法延迟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>性交时想延迟射精有多大困难?</td>
<td>□ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 射精发生在想射精前的几率?</td>
<td>（几乎）没有（0%） 不经常（25%） 约五成（50%） 多数时间（75%） 总是/几乎一直（100%）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>射精发生在想射精前的几率?</td>
<td>□ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 是否受到很小的刺激就会射精?</td>
<td>☐ 0  ☐ 1  ☐ 2  ☐ 3  ☐ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>是否受到很小的刺激就会射精?</td>
<td>☐ 0  ☐ 1  ☐ 2  ☐ 3  ☐ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 是否对过早射精感到沮丧?</td>
<td>完全没有 有点 一般 很 非常</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>是否对过早射精感到沮丧?</td>
<td>□ 0  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 是否担心您的射精时间会让配偶不满意?</td>
<td>☐ 0  ☐ 1  ☐ 2  ☐ 3  ☐ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>是否担心您的射精时间会让配偶不满意?</td>
<td>☐ 0  ☐ 1  ☐ 2  ☐ 3  ☐ 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PEDT China Validation – Study Design and Method**

**Test 1**

- Doctor to diagnose by DMS-IV
- Subject to fill in Questionnaire, incl. questions from PEDT

**778 PE Patients**

**239 Non-PE Men**

**Test 2**

**Total qualified – 796**

- PE patients: 570;
- Non-PE men: 226

**Content of PE questionnaire**

- Demographic: age, medical history, course of disease;
- Medication and complication;
- Question in epidemiology in PE
- Include 5 questions from PEDT
## Study Results - IELT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IELT (min)</th>
<th>Average ± STD</th>
<th>Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PE Group</strong></td>
<td>1.34 ± 0.54</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control (Non-PE Group)</strong></td>
<td>7.09 ± 7.5</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study Results – PEDT Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEDT Score</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Median</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE Group (In Test 1)</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE Group (In Test 2)</td>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-PE Group (In Test 1)</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-PE Group (In Test 2)</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEDT score:

- ≥11 Definite PE
- 8 < score < 11 Probable PE
- ≤8 No PE
## PEDT Score Distribution of PE Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEDT Score</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>In Test 1</th>
<th>In Test 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤8</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 - 11</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥11</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>90.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEDT score:**

- ≥11 Definite PE
- 8 < score < 11 Probable PE
- ≤8 No PE
PEDT Validity Analysis – Sensitivity and Specificity

Receiver Operating Curve (ROC) analysis to evaluate the sensitivity and specificity ($P \leq 0.05$ statistically different)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEDT Score</th>
<th>Cut-off point = 7.5</th>
<th>Cut-off point = 8.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• This validation has demonstrated good sensitivity and consistency of PEDT in Chinese
• It is easy to use by both doctors and patients
Male Infertility
China Andrology
Micro-surgery Developed Rapidly
## Outpatients visits in Peking University Third Hospital Andrology Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Outpatients (visits/year)</th>
<th>Growth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>43,366</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>62,276</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>85,952</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>110,013</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>111,091</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>121,000+</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Male infertility Micro-surgery in Peking University Third Hospital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operation Time of Vasoepididymostomy (VE)</strong></td>
<td>5-6 hours</td>
<td>2.5-3.5 hours</td>
<td>2-3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VE (cases)</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>200-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patency Rate of VE</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>70%+</td>
<td>75%+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M-TESE (cases)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1-3/week</td>
<td>1-10/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Successful Rate of M-TESE</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Microscope</strong></td>
<td>Use other department’s</td>
<td>2 (Zeiss S88)</td>
<td>2 (Zeiss S88)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operating Microscope (Zeiss S88)
Vasoepididymostomy (VE)

epididymal tube: 0.2mm
Chinese Male Infertility Micro-surgery Training Center
20th World Meeting on Sexual Medicine
September 22–25, 2016
Beijing, China

Save the Date
WWW.WMSM.ORG
Welcome to Beijing!
Scientific Program Topics

Pre-meeting Symposia
• Global Chinese Andrology and Sexual Medicine Congress
• Japanese Society for Sexual Medicine Symposium
• Korean Society for Sexual Medicine and Andrology Symposium

Point-counterpoint Sessions
• Evidence for penile rehabilitation therapy in the prostate cancer patient: More fact or fiction
• Anti-Ageing therapies for the older man: Harmful or helpful
• Peyronie’s surgery: Plication vs. Grafting procedures - What should be offered to patients?
• Did the APA get it right with the DSM IV vs 5 classifications of female sexual disorders?
• Do safety issues restrict the use of PDE-5i?
Scientific Program Topics

Master Lectures
• A new era ...? Flibanserin - from bench to bedside
• Chinese men’s health & sexual medicine development
• Why women have sex
• Cardiovascular risk in men taking testosterone
• Peyronie’s Disease - Is intraleisonal injection therapy the new standard...?
• LI-SWT for ED - a critical review of the data
• Neurobiology and etiology of PGAD
• New Molecular pathways related to erectile function-dysfunction (other than NOS/NO/cGMP)
• BPH and sexual dysfunction: What have we learned?
• Regenerative sexual medicine - Is the future bright ...?
• Just a pill? Effect of oral contraceptives on female sexuality
• The role of SERMs in the treatment of the hypogonadal male
• The ISSWSH 2015 consensus of terminology and classification of persistent vulvar pain
• Male infertility microsurgery in China
Scientific Program Topics

Special Lectures
• Depression and sexual dysfunction
• Drug treatment of paraphilic and non-paraphilic sexual disorders
• Basic researches for Peyronie’s Disease: Animal models
• The implications of sexual abuse in the adult sexual life
• Everything you need to know about priapism
• Kallmann syndrome
• Prevalence and risk factors for metabolic syndrome in Chinese male population
• Isolated male gonadotropin-releasing hormone deficiency - Progress in etiology and treatment
• Management of sexual dysfunction and infertility in the spinal cord injured patient
• A new classification system of premature ejaculation
• Management of penile fracture
• The evolution of sexual medicine in developing countries
Scientific Program Topics

Special Sessions
• ISSM journals session
• Video session
• ESSM Symposium - LI-ESWL for erectile dysfunction - the European perspective
• SMSNA Symposium - Science and technology in sexual medicine
• SASSM Symposium - Erectile dysfunction: A sentinel marker of vascular/ cardiac risk: assessment and prevention

Round Table Sessions
• Intrapenile prostheses - tips and techniques from the experts
• Vaginal laxity & sexual problems
• Sex and sports
• Female sexual function and the cancer survivor
Scientific Program Topics

Workshops
• How to take a sexual medical history
• Assessment and communication skills for the office based management of FSD
• The evaluation and treatment of testosterone deficiency syndrome in men
• Developing your sexual medicine practice for LGBT patients
• The evaluation and treatment of male infertility
• Translation from bench to bedside in sexual medicine
• Cosmetic urology - Ready for prime time
• How to write a manuscript for a peer reviewed journal (...and get it accepted)
• The basics of clinical trial design in interventional sexual medicine
Travel Stipends

15 travel stipends of USD 2000 available

To be eligible for the travel stipend a person needs to meet the criteria below.
• Applicants should have submitted an abstract for the meeting;
• A completed application form should be submitted (deadline: May 25, 2016) including a resume and a short explanation of the need for the travel stipend;
• A written proof* of professional degree is required;
• Applications from those working in lower-income countries and/or who are experiencing financial hardship will be given priority.
Prizes

- ISSM Zorgniotti-Newman Prize (USD 2500)
- ISSM Female Sexual Dysfunction Prize (USD 2500)
- ISSM Emil Tanagho Prize (USD 2500)
- Best Abstract Prizes - 3 clinical and 3 basic science prizes (USD 1000 each)
Deadlines

Travel Stipends: May 25, 2016

Abstract Submission: June 10, 2016

Early Registration Fee: June 30, 2016

Papers for Prizes: July 15, 2016
Map of Beijing

1. China World Summit Wing
2. Aman at Summer Palace
3. The St. Regis Beijing
4. Four Seasons
5. Waldorf Astoria
6. Regent Beijing
7. NUO Hotel
8. Grand Hyatt Beijing
9. China World Hotel
10. Gubei Water Town
11. Tian’anmen Square
12. Jing Shan Park
13. Bei Hai Park
14. Summer Palace
15. 798 Art Zone
16. Pan Jia Yuan
17. Hutong
Weather in Beijing

Average Temperatures Graph for Beijing, China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Temp(F)</strong></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Temp(°C)</strong></td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beijing Attractions

Tian’anmen Square
Forbidden City
Jingshan Park
Beihai Park
Summer Palace
Temple of Heaven
Lama Temple
Badaling Great Wall
Mutianyu Great Wall
Juyongguan Great Wall
Jinshanling Great Wall
Hutong
798 Art Zone
Panjiayuan Antique Market
Being, capital of the People's Republic of China, is the nation's political, economic, cultural, educational and international trade and communication center. With a history of more than 3,000 years, it has been an integral part of China's history. There is scarcely a major building that doesn't have at least some national historical significance. Being the capital of China for about 850 years, it is one of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China, offering China's most wonderful array of attractions. No other city in the nation attracts more travelers. As one of the six ancient cities in China, it has been the heart and soul of politics and society throughout its long history and consequently there is an unparalleled wealth of discovery to delight and intrigue travelers as they explore the city’s ancient past and exciting modern development.
Situated at the heart of Beijing, the Forbidden City is approached through Tian’anmen Gate. It is a location endowed with cosmic significance by ancient China’s astronomers. The Forbidden City was built from 1406 to 1420 by the third Ming emperor Yongle, who upon usurping the throne, determined to move his capital north from Nanjing to Beijing. In 1911 the Qing dynasty fell to the republican revolutionaries. The last emperor, Puyi, continued to live in the palace after his abdication until he was expelled in 1924. Twenty-four emperors lived and ruled from this palace during this 500-year span.
Beihai Park

With the Forbidden City and Jingshan Park to its east, Zhong Nan Hai (Central and South Seas) to its south, Beihai (North Sea) Park is one of the oldest, largest and best-preserved ancient imperial gardens in China located in the center of Beijing. This ancient garden, with over 1,000 years' history, is not only a classic combination of the grandiosity of the northern gardens and the refinement of the southern gardens in China, but also a perfect integration of magnificent imperial palaces and solemn religious constructions.
Situated in the Haidian District northwest of Beijing, Summer Palace is 15 kilometers from central Beijing. Being the largest and most well-preserved royal park in China, it greatly influences Chinese horticulture and landscape with its famous natural views and cultural interests, which also has long been recognized as “The Museum of Royal Gardens”. The construction started in 1750 as a luxurious royal garden for royal families to rest and entertain. It later became the main residence of royal members in the end of the Qing Dynasty.
Beautiful view of the Summer Palace
The Temple of Heaven Park is located in the Chongwen District, Beijing. Originally, this was the place where emperors of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) held the Heaven Worship Ceremony. It is China's largest and most representative existing masterpiece among China’s ancient sacrificial buildings. First built in 1420, the 18th year of the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), it was enlarged and rebuilt during the reigns of the Ming emperor Jiajing and the Qing emperor Qianlong. In 1988, the Temple of Heaven was opened to the public as a park, showing ancient philosophy, history and religion. Its grand architectural style and profound cultural connotation give an insight into the practices of the ancient eastern civilization.
the Great Wall
Restaurants Recommended

Quanjude Roast Duck Restaurant
DaDong Roast Duck Restaurant (Jinbaojie Branch)
DaDong Roast Duck Restaurant (Gongti Branch)
1949 – Jinbaojie (Duck de Chine @ Jinbaojie)
Capital M (Continental Cuisine)
The School House at Mutianyu
Family Na Restaurant
Dali Courtyard Restaurant
Family Bai Courtyard Restaurant
Hua’s Restaurant
Temple Restaurant Beijing
Hotel Recommended

China World Summit Wing
China World Hotel
Aman at Summer Palace
St. Regis Beijing
Four Seasons Beijing
Waldorf Astoria Beijing
Regent Beijing
NUO Hotel Beijing
Grand Hyatt Beijing
Gubei Water Town
The China World Trade Centre soars majestically before you and you are immediately impressed. From street level, the view of one of Beijing’s most prestigious addresses is breathtaking, but the view from the top promises to be even more stunning and you can’t wait to see it. The elevator rises swiftly to the 80th floor, where China World Summit Wing is located. You enter a hotel decorated with tasteful, ultra-modern interiors and design that marry traditional Chinese beauty with Western chic. And then you see the view. The vibrant city bustles below and the rooftops of the Forbidden City are visible from where you stand.
China World Summit Wing

Swimming Pool  Spa
Fitness Club
See you soon in Beijing!

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- Dr. Kai HONG: kenhong99@hotmail.com