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NEUROBIOLOGY OF PREMATURE EJACULATION - FROM ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS TO EVIDENCE- BASED TREATMENT IN HUMANS

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In the last two decades an increasing number of sexual behavioral studies in laboratory animals has contributed to a better understanding of the neural basis of ejaculatory functioning. In addition, these studies, which mainly involved male and female Wistar rats, elucidated basic mechanisms that underly the psychopharmacology of SSRI-induced ejaculation delay. Notably, a new animal model for premature and retarded ejaculation has been developed. This model has been shown to be of eminent importance for the investigation of ejaculatory disorders. Moreover, it has been proven useful into the investigation of female rat sexual motivation. Translational research translates findings of animal research into human application. Indeed, objective and systematic psychopharmacological research in men with lifelong premature ejaculation yields a remarkable similarity with data that have been found in animals. Sofar, animal research of premature ejaculation remarkably predicts data in men with lifelong PE, on the condition that clinical human research was performed according to evidence based research principles.