

# **Correlation between serum leptin level and intravaginal ejaculation latency time in males with premature ejaculation**

*Thesis*

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Premature ejaculation is by far the most common ejaculatory disorder, with rates among US men believed to be as high as 30 %, or even greater **(Spector et al. 1990 & Laumann et al. 1999)**. Despite the prevalence of this disorder, premature ejaculation remains undiagnosed or misdiagnosed in many cases. There are several potential reasons for this. Patients may have embarrassment over their condition, believe the problem is only temporary, or be unaware that premature ejaculation is a medical problem for which available treatments exist **(Symonds et al. 2003)**.

In **2014**, Premature ejaculation is defined according to the international society of sexual medicine (ISSM) as : It “is a male sexual dysfunction characterized by - ejaculation that always or nearly always occurs prior to or within about 1 minute of vaginal penetration from the first sexual experience (LPE), OR a clinically significant reduction in latency time, often to about 3 minutes or less (acquired premature ejaculation) ;the inability to delay ejaculation on all or nearly all vaginal penetrations; and-negative personal consequences, such as distress, bother, frustration, and/or the avoidance of sexual intimacy.

**Althof SE, McMahon CG, Waldinger MD et al, 2014)(**

Intra vaginal ejaculation latency time was introduced and defined the IELT as a measure for pharmacological research. The intra vaginal ejaculation latency time is the time between vaginal penetration and intravaginal ejaculation **(Waldinger et al. 1994 & Waldinger et al. 1998)**.

Leptin is a fat cell-derived hormone signaling the hypothalamus about food intake, the regulation of weight, and sexual behavior. The inhibitory effect of serotonin on libido, ejaculation, and orgasm is well documented. There is an interaction between leptinergic and serotonergic systems in the central nervous System. **(Atmaca M. et al., 2002).**

We did our study on 41 patients with PE and 30 apparently healthy control group. We found that, there is **statistically significance difference** with p-value  $<0.05$  (**0.001**) between cases of premature ejaculation and controls as regards to level of leptin with high mean among cases, which indicate high serum leptin level may be a cause of PE, mean Leptin level was  $(7.2 \pm 9.8)$  ng/dl in patient group and was  $(2.9 \pm 1.7)$  ng/dl in control group but, there is **no statistically significance correlation** with p-value  $>0.05$  between leptin level and each of Intra-vaginal ejaculation latency time (IELT) and testosterone level among premature ejaculation patient.