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Sexual pleasure



Sexual Health

Sex positive

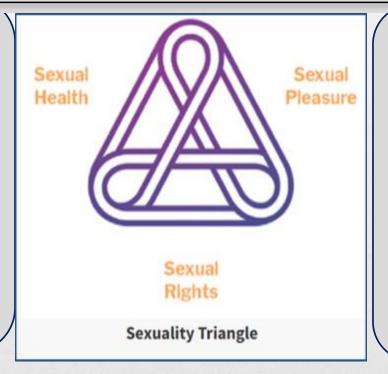
- Feeling good about your body, Enjoying sexual pleasure, being comfortable with your
- Sexual orientation and Gender identity,
- Healthy Relationships are parts of healthy Sexuality.
- Healthy sex life means knowing what you do and don't want to do Sexually
- Being able to <u>Communicate</u> that to your partners
- Should be able to respect your boundaries.

Sex Positive

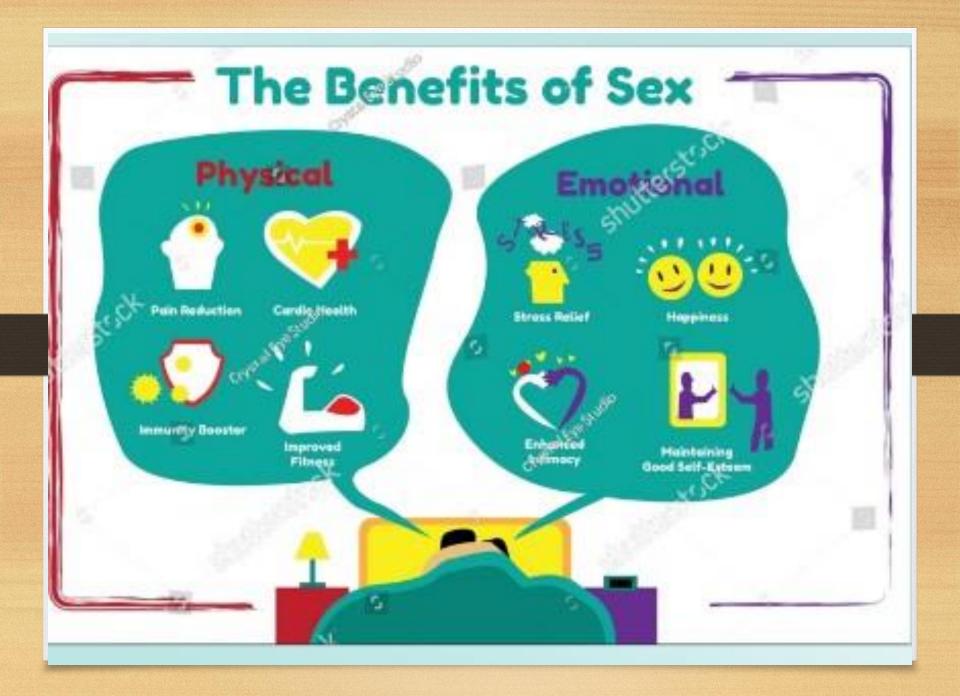
- 1. Love affection Sexual Intimacy Contribute to Healthy Relationship and Individual Well Being
- 2. Whereas Illness, Mixed Emotions and Unintended Consequences Affecting Sexual Health
- 3. Sex has been shown to Promote better sleep habits, less stress, more happiness, etc.
- 4. Our bodies Thrive on the Chemicals Released during Orgasm

 Is The forgotten link between reproductive and sexual health and Rights

Sexual health, wellbeing and pleasure are now all interconnected – for Men and Women



Sexual pleasure is a fundamental part of Sexual rights, Sexual health, and Sexual Wellbeing.



Sexual pleasure

What even is pleasure?

- "Sexual pleasure consists of those positively valued feelings induced by sexual stimuli.
- Encompasses a broad range of sexual pleasures,
- From the soothing sensations of sensual massage, to the explosion of feeling that accompanies orgasm."
- "Sexual pleasure is defined as a sense of well-being derived from the experience of being sexual and ,is an essential component of sexual subjectivity."

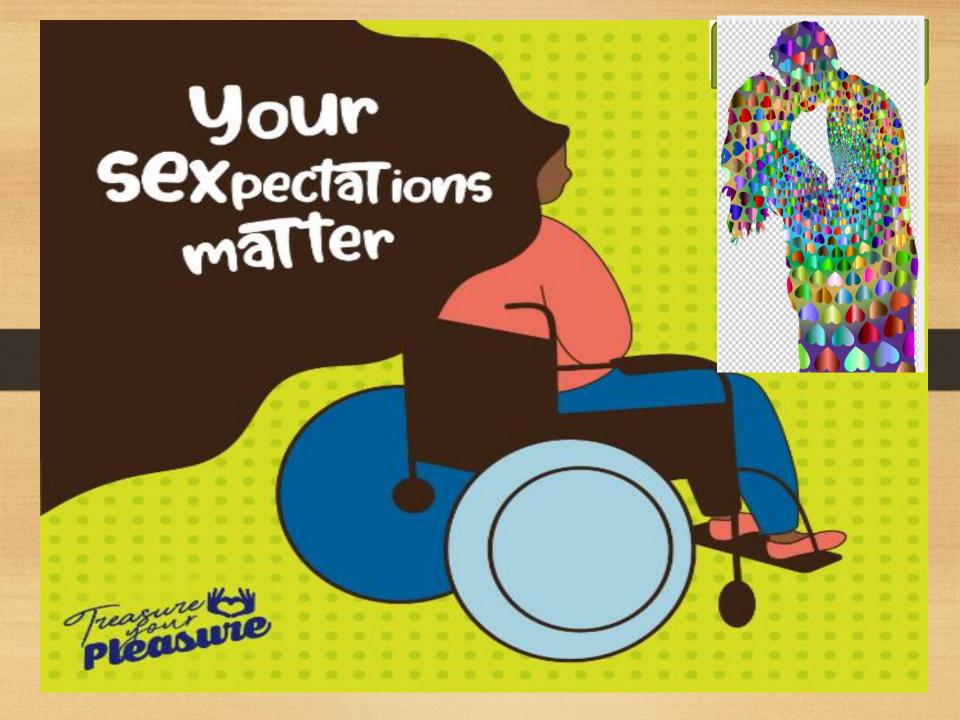
Should be Exercised Within the Context of Sexual rights, Rights to Equality and Bodily Integrity,

Sexual pleasure and sexual rights

The right to the highest attainable standard of health.

Freedom of expression, Privacy,

Self-determination, Consent, Safety
Ability to Communicate and
Negotiate Sexual Relations -key
Enabling Factors



Sexuality is "a central aspect of being human throughout life

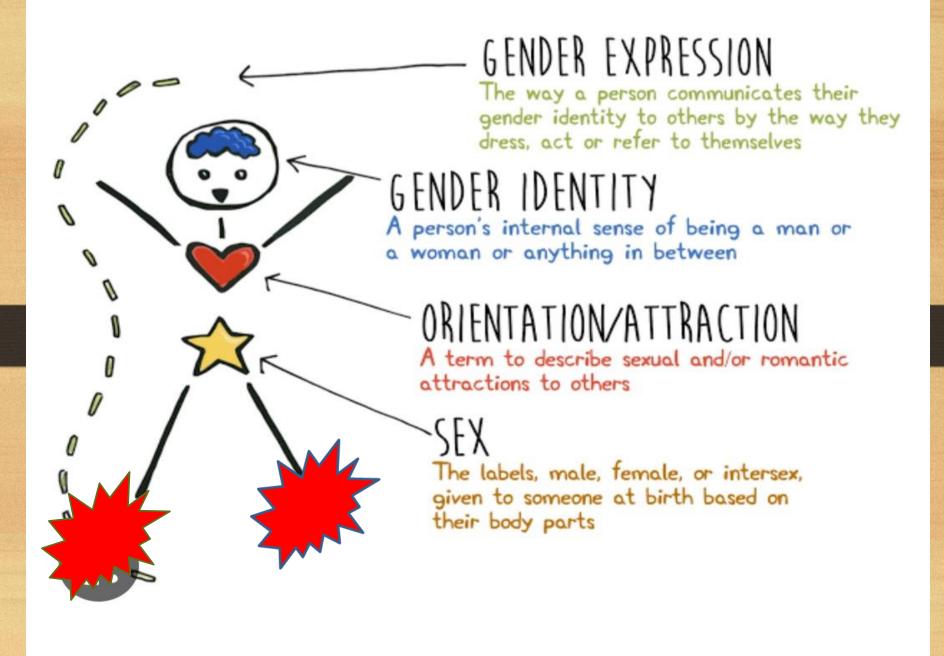
Sexuality

It is more than assigned sex at birthand the gender you were socialized as Has broad range of behaviors and processes includes Eroticism, Pleasure, Intimacy

Sexuality is influenced by the interaction of Biological, Psychological, Social, Economic, Political, Cultural, Ethical, legal, Historical, Religious and Spiritual factors." (WHO, 2006)

SEXUALITY

Sexuality is a significant part of our clients' lives But a lack of open and honest communication about sex makes it hard for individuals and communities to access accurate information and support with issues related to sexuality and sexual pleasure



SEXUAL ORIENTATION



A person's capacity for profound emotional and sexual attraction to, and intimate and sexual relations with,

Different gender

Same gender

More than one gender.

Sexual Orientation

What is and is not a sexual orientation has been shifting tectonically under our feet in the last few years. Two things are happening simultaneously.

Scholars keep <u>adding new sexual orientations to the</u> <u>list</u>, while more than a few experts are questioning whether it exists at all.

"Women tend to have a relational or partner-centered orientation to sexuality," rather than a sexual or genital-based one.

"Socially flexible" and relationally responsive.

sexual o

Concordance or discordance.
dealing with the degree to which a
person's sexual attractions,
behaviors and identity match

Markers-self labelling, actual sexual behaviour sexual fantasy, erotic arousaal pattern

f C<u>enetic</u> H<u>ormonal</u>,

nvironmental influences

Emerges between middle childhood and early adolescence

Can be exclusive attraction to the opposite sex to exclusive attraction to the same sex-

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

GENDER/ GENDERS an INDIVIDUAL is SEXUALLY/ ROMANTICALLY ATTRACTED to



DIFFERENT GENDER

X HOMOSEXUAL SAME GENDER

EXPERIENCE SEXUAL ATTRACTION

TERMINOLOGY is CONTINUALLY EVOLVING

LGBTQ-Lesbian ,Gay ,Bisexual ,Transgender, Queer, Intersex ,Asexual Gay and Lesbian-Gay is used an Umbrella term to people who are attracted to the same sex The general usage is gay for men and lesbian for female Bisexual —A person who is attracted to male and female Pansexual-A person who is attracted to people regardless of their gender Dem-sexual- A person who is only attracted to someone only after developing a close emotional bond Asexual —A person does not feel any sexual attraction towards anyone Transgender –A person who does not identify with the biological sex that they are assigned with at birth Non Binary-A person who does not identify with either male or female Gender fluid —A person who does not prefer to be identified by any gender Intersex –a person who is born with biological sex characteristics that are not reference to someone's sexual orientation and gender identity

Sexual health

Sexual Health -The world Health organisation's working definition of sexual health –states a positive state of wellbeing

Sexual health is "a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality; it is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity

Sexual health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence

For sexual health to be attained and maintained, the sexual rights of all persons must be respected, protected and fulfilled." (WHO, 2006) Sexual rights: "

the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences

free of coercion, discrimination and violence

SEXUAL HEALTH

a state of <u>physical</u>, <u>emotional</u>, <u>mental</u> and <u>social</u> wellbeing

requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships SexiSexual
Serioresell
With onesell
With Partner(s) of
with Partner gender
same or other Gender
Celibacy

Self Image

Body Image

Self esteem

Looks

Size

Relationship With

Food

Physical disability

Shape

Social Social Relationships Non-monogamy Non-mon-monogamy Non-monogamy Non-monogamy

Political Factors

Sexual Health

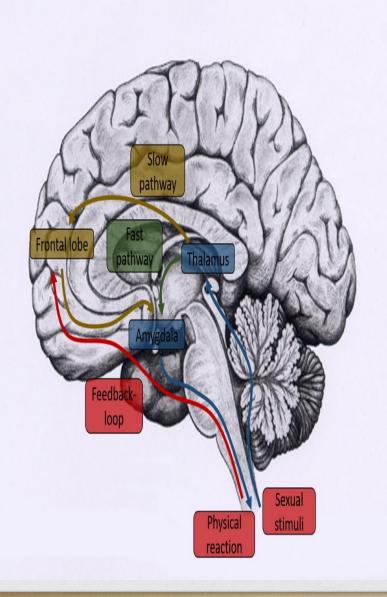
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BME Communities

Older adults

Love
Desire
Pleasure
Anger
Joy
Intimacy
Delight
Jealousy
Emotions

Sen Touch Sance



Sexual stimuli in both sexes are processed in two ways,

1-Slow Cognitive

2-Fast-Automated

1-Slow Cognitive

- Thalamus-Gate of consciousness
- Are preprocessed through cognitive (frontal lobe) and experience-based hippocampus
- On evaluation they are then categorized as sexual, which leads to top-down modulation of sensory processes.
- Processing of sexual stimuli is influenced by learning experiences (e.g., previous experiences, knowledge, expectations, context), and volition (e.g., decisions, motivation),
- and not exclusively by the present physical characteristics of the stimuli

- 2-Fast Automated pathway,
- Stimuli are evaluated due to their emotional valence (amygdala), which leads to a reaction that is independent of consciousness.
- Results in a timely delayed genital physiological reaction (erection and lubrication)
- Both pathways interact with each other, similar to the processing of other emotions.
- His discrepancy of societal expectations and inner experiences can lead to such a feeling of uncertainty,
- As a result, women stop trusting their own perceptions of their body.
- The consequence can be a discord between genitalphysiological and experienced sexual arousal.

- Additionally, this can lead to distorted answers about the state of arousal of female participants in experiments
- Due to societal expectations, because sanctions in the form of negative evaluation by the investigator are feared
- In men, the measured genital reaction is mostly in concordance with the reported arousal,
- Simply put, men are genitally aroused by what they report to be a turn on.
- However, for women, the reported arousal and genitally recorded reaction are on weakly correlated;
- Genital reaction does not translate as strongly to report experienced arousal

Female Sexuality



The goddess movement and its members encourage finding power in femaleness, that one does not have to be masculine to be powerful,



And that there is an innate strength in being female that all women and woman-aligned people should be able to feel comfortable in portraying.



Role of self-esteem, personal attractiveness and competence, as well as freedom from sexual dysfunction, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual assault/coercion...

Being able to experience sexual pleasure, satisfaction, and intimacy when desired.

Being able to communicate about sexual health with others including sexual partners and healthcare providers

Sexual Health

Behavior towards the opposite gender, gender standards, and moral codes

Sexual problems, how to identify them, their solutions, and therapy

Factors affecting sexual Health

Physical health -

Maintaining sexual health helps in preventing STD and other reproductive health issues regular check up and safe practices lead to healthier sexual life

Emotional and mental health

Positive sexual experience have a beneficial impact on emotional and mental health ,promoting intimacy ,trust ,and bonding relationship

Relationships —Sexual health plays crucial role in building and managing healthy satisfying relationship between partners

Reproductive health –Understanding and Managing Sexual health is essential for family planning and making informed decisions about reproductive choices

Role of lifestyle factors on sexual health –
1-Diet and Nutrition – Balanced and nutritious diet
2-Exercise –Regular physical activity
3-Stress Management -Sleep
4-Substance use and alcohol ,Smoking
5-Cultural and religious beliefs
6-Relationship Quality –
7-Chronic respiratory Illness
8-Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorder
9-Pain syndrome, muscle spasm and stiffness Flexibility, mobility
10-HIV infection,
11-Side effects of various drug treatment used
12-Low testosterone levels
13-Cancer
14-Psychological responses –

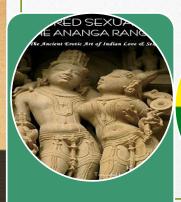
Psychological: Low self esteem, Trauma, Depression, Stress Performance Anxiety Impacts sexual Desire and performance

Hormonal

- 1-Menopause –in women the decline in estrogen and progesterone during menopause can lead to vaginal dryness, decreased libido and changes in sexual arousal
- 2-Andropause Men Menopause leads decline in Testesterone result in reduced sexual desire, erectile dysfunction and fatigue
- 3-Pregnancy –Hormonal changes during pregnancy can cause fluctuation in sexual desire sensitivity and responsiveness
- 4-Postpartum period –Hormonal changes and physical discomfort or exhaustion may impact sexual activity
- 5--Chronic illness affecting sexual Health The mechanism of interference may be neurogenic ,vascular ,endocrinal ,musculoskeletal ,psychologicalzz



Conclusion Take home Points -



Although sexuality has long history in the Indian literature is not discussed openly due to various reasons



Feeling good about your body,enjoying sexual pleasure,

Being comfortable with your sexual orientation and ge nder identity,

Having healthy relationships are also big parts of healthy sexuality



SEXUAL HEALTH –

is the ability to embrace sexuality throughout our lives ,it is an important part of physical and mental health



Being aware of how lifestyle choices can affect sexual health allows individuals to make informed choices can affect sexual health allows individual to make informed decisions to promote a fulfilling and satisfying sexual life



Important to seek help from qualified medical professional for sexual health concerns

SEXUAL HEALTH & VITALITY