Conclusion: These observations suggest that an inverse relationship exists between serum androgens, obesity and insulin sensitivity. Low testosterone levels have also been found to be associated with dyslipidemia and hypertension. Testosterone treatment has also been shown to reduce insulin resistance and obesity in aging male patients and to decrease total cholesterol level. As our study shows free testosterone levels are low in obese men and inversely correlated with the degree of obesity and insulin resistance.

PPS2
A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLIND PLACEBO-CONTROLLED TRIAL ASSESSING QUALITY OF LIFE VIA AGING MALE SYMPTOMS (AMS) SCALE AFTER TREATMENT WITH INTRAMUSCULAR LONG-ACTING TESTOSTERONE
Christopher K.K. Hg1, Song Poh Tiong1, Wei Yan Loe1, Chirck Teng Ng1, Ezin Nong Khoo1, Verna K.M. Lim1, Zuikki Md Zaibuddi1, Hui Meng Tan1,2
1Department of Surgery, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre, Malaysia 2Department of Family Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre, Malaysia 3Medical Research & Development Unit, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia 4Department of Primary Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia 5Department of Family Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, International Medical University, Malaysia 6Sirim Darby Medical Centre, Malaysia

Purpose: To investigate the effect of intramuscular injection of testosterone undecanoate 1000 mg over 12 months on the Aging Male Symptoms (AMS) scores in men with testosterone deficiency syndrome (TDS).

Materials and Methods: This randomized double blind placebo-controlled study was carried out in a tertiary hospital. 120 men above 40 years old with TDS were randomized into intramuscular injection of either placebo or testosterone undecanoate 1000mg. 56 and 58 participants from active treatment and placebo group respectively completed the study. Intramuscular injection of either placebo or testosterone undecanoate 1000 mg was given at week 0, 6, 18, 30 and 48. Self-administered AMS questionnaire were completed at week 0, week 30 and week 48.

Results: 56 participants in the treatment arm and 58 in the placebo arm completed the study. The improvement in the total AMS score was significantly more in the treatment arm compared to the placebo (F: 4.576, p = 0.017) over the 48-week period. The mean for total AMS was 38.46 ± 11.85 at baseline and 33.59 ± 1.69 at 48 weeks for placebo and 41.72 ± 12.73 at baseline and 32.61 ± 9.67 at 48 weeks for the treatment group. The change in the total AMS score was -12.6% in placebo group and -21.9% in the treatment group. The psychosocial and somatovergative subscale decreased significantly more in the treatment arm compared to placebo (-2.8 compared to -1.2, p = 0.03; and -3.2 compared to -1.8, p = 0.016). The difference in change among the randomized groups for the sexual subscale scores followed the same trend, though not statistically significant.

Conclusion: Intramuscular long acting testosterone is effective in improving quality of life as assessed by the AMS scale in men with TDS.

PPS4
ANALYSIS OF 75 CASES OF WOMEN WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION
Lei Bang Cui, Bin Zhong, Jun Chen, Hui Lin
Department of Infertility and Sexual Medicine, The Third Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, China

Purpose: Sexual activity is an important part of every adult's daily life. Nobody will doubt that satisfaction with the sexual relationship, which is impacted significantly on a couple's self-esteem and overall quality of life, plays a vital role in creating and maintaining a happy marriage relation. But in China, with a male-dominant culture, women have difficulties expressing their own feelings and seldom women will be brave enough to ask a doctor for sexual disorders. Here we show the data of 75 cases of women complaining sexual dysfunction.

Materials and Methods: From Jan 2008 to April 2011, totally 75 cases of patients came to see doctors with the complaints of sexual dysfunction. Questionnaires were administered to them with oral informed consent. An experienced nurse helped them to finish the questionnaires.

Results: The mean age of the women was 29.7 ± 3.9 years. The mean years of complaining duration of sexual dysfunction as well as the mean duration of marriage was 4.30 ± 4.47 years and 5.37 ± 4.76 years respectively. The shortest complaining duration of sexual dysfunction was 2 months and the longest was 16 years. Primary sexual dysfunction was 78.7% (59 cases) and secondary was 21.3% (16 cases). Education in this women: none was illiterate, primary education was 24% (18 cases), high school was 29.3% (22 cases), university education was 46.7% (35 cases).

Preplay: No preplay was 17.3% (13 cases), less than 5 minutes was 34.7% (26 cases), for 6 to 10 minutes was 26.7% (20 cases) and 21.3% (16 cases) for 11 to 30 minutes. As for the coitus frequency, 38.7% (74 cases) complained less than 4 times/month and only 1 case declared more than 10 times/month. 65.3% (64 cases) admitted that they had ever tried only the traditional position, and 14.7% (11 cases) had tried at least 2 kinds of coitus position. 50.6% (38 cases) are nulliparous, and the other 49.4% (37 cases) had delivered at least 1 kid. 46.7% (35 cases) complained for low libido and 4% (3 cases) for erotomania, 18.6% (14 cases) for pain or no enough vaginal lubrication during intercourse, 26.7% (20 cases) for anorgasmia, and 10.7% (8 cases) complained that they had never had successful intercourse. Among these women, 56% (42 cases) reported normal relationship with their husbands, and 44% (33 cases) with bad relationship with their husbands.