

## Smart Communications (SC1–SC28) Andrology

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SC20	Body mass index and age correlate with antioxidant supplementation effects on sperm quality: Post-hoc analyses from a double-blind placebo-controlled trial
SC21	Grafting with collagen fleece TachoSil® after plaque incision or excision in Peyronie's disease patients: Results from a multicenter prospective study
SC22	Risk of unfavorable outcomes after penile prosthesis implantation – results from a national registry (INSIST-ED)
SC23	Challenging EAU guidelines: Proposal of a new sperm concentration cut-off for CFTR Gene testing in infertile men
SC24	Clomiphene citrate and FSH treatment in men with elevated sperm DNA fragmentation index: Findings from a cross-sectional study
SC25	Challenging the guidelines: Proposal of a new sperm concentration cut-off for Y chromosome microdeletions testing in primary infertile men
SC26	infertile men have higher PSA values than aged-matched fertile controls: Potential implications for personalized prevention strategies
SC27	The relationship between isolated teratozoospermia, sperm DNA fragmentation and inflammatory biomarkers: Findings from a cross-sectional study
SC28	Treatment of erectile dysfunction using a nutraceutical mix. Preliminary data in a randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled study

### SC1 Preliminary data from a survey to assess the knowledge about sexuality of adolescents. “What do our boys know about sex?”

F. Persico, F. Chiancone, R. Giannella, L. Pucci, Marco F. Jacobitti, P. Fedelini, M. Carrino (Napoli)

**Introduction:** The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge about sexuality of adolescents under the age of 18.

**Materials and methods:** The participants were enrolled during a cultural exchange project in September 2019. Adolescents were aged between 13 and 18 years. They come from four different countries: Italy, Portugal, Romania and Greece. The questionnaire was administered anonymously. The parents of the participants had previously signed a specific informed consent. The survey consisted of three parts. The first part concerned generic anthropometric data and a subjective evaluation of the personal knowledge of sexuality and sexual health. The second part contained questions concerning knowledge of the male and female genitourinary system, physiology of reproduction, meaning of terms concerning the sexual sphere, contraceptive methods and sexually transmitted infections. The third part questioned the participants about personal sexual habits.

**Results:** The sample was comprised of 80 participants (*M* age = 16.33 years, *SD* = 0.97), 55% of whom identified as female, 45% male. 12.5% of the participants believed they had insufficient knowledge of sexuality; 38.75% scarce; 35% sufficient; only 13.75% believed they had a large knowledge of the subject. The main form of information was represented by internet (51.2%), followed by friends (28.75%). Only the 5% of the adolescents who completed the study stated that they had obtained information from doctors or scientific books. Analyzing the data of part 3, we noticed that only the 10% had a stable partner. The 27.5% of the participants has had a complete sexual intercourse. The 41.3% had a regular masturbatory activity. 95.5% of sexually active subjects used contraceptive methods; of these, the most common was the condom (85.7%), followed by the pill (14.3%). 55% of the participants had never talked to somebody about sexuality. Among those who had spoken with someone (45%), the preferred

interlocutors were friends (61%), followed by family members (22.2%) and teachers (8.3).

**Conclusions:** The importance of sexual education is often underlined in schools. Data from the first part indicated that young people did not believe they had sufficient knowledge of sexuality. Moreover most errors about the world of sexuality were concentrated in the questions concerning the physiology of reproduction and in those concerning specific terminology. About 55% of participants declared that they never discussed this topic with someone. Often confidants were represented by friends. This could increase confusion and misinformation, leading to incorrect behaviours and lifestyles. Our study represents a preliminary experience which, if implemented on a larger scale, could be useful to assess the knowledge of sexual health among European adolescents. Improving adolescents' knowledge of these issues could help reduce the number of sexual health problems, such as sexually transmitted infections or unplanned pregnancies.

### SC2 Genital lichen sclerosis and atrophicus: A national survey

S. Lauretti, M. Rizzo, E. Palminteri, M. Bitelli, L. Di Marco, M. Rouffaneau, A. Palmieri (Roma)

**Introduction:** Genital lichen sclerosis (LS) is a chronic inflammatory disease due to autoimmune events of unknown etiology; LS usually occurs in anogenital region. True prevalence is not known, but seems to affect mostly women [M:F 1:3–10].

Aims of the survey is to analyze the quality of diagnostic and therapeutic Italian management of patients affected by genital LS.

**Materials and methods:** Using Google forms, we develop a questionnaire composed by 10 items regarding personal and clinical aspects and examining patients' views of their diagnostic-therapeutic process. The survey was sent by e-mail to all LISCLEA members [780: 564 F/216 M] and it was available during 48 hours.

**Results:** 283 [F 79% vs M 18.72%] questionnaires were completed. 82% of patients were between 31 and 70 years-old. Only 14% had a