Free Paper IV – Alternative Medicine, Nutrition & Toxicology

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N-Hanz enhances male potency for treatment of erectile dysfunction
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The earliest report discussing impotence dates back 3,000 to 4,000 years. These poems of the “science of life” (Samhita of Sushruta) contain descriptions of “natural” remedies used by humans known as aphrodisiacs to enhance sexual experience. We partially purify compounds from walnut kernel (juglandis Regia) known as N-Hanz. The N-Hanz exhibited a high antioxidant activity: 1 mg showed the equivalent of 0.195 mg of vitamin C. This indicates that N-Hanz possesses almost 20% of the antioxidant potency Vitamin C. On sexual activity on rat, oral administration of 50 mg/kg of N-Hanz exhibited a 10 folds increased in mounting frequency compared to before treatment and rats also displayed more frequent and vigorous licking and anogenital sniffing towards the receptive females. Furthermore, the rats spent more time grooming their genitals compared to before treatment. Genital grooming may be interpreted as self-pleasuring since the rats were most likely enjoying the sensation of touching themselves. We noticed another interesting finding is after N-Hanz treatment the rats began to hang around the females instead of exploring the cage. In terms of the human species, this may be interpreted as a man having more interest in the females (increased libido). In conclusions we believe the antioxidant property of N-hanz will induced the vasodilatation effect, caused the increases blood flow into cavernosal spaces that leads to increased intracavernosal pressure produce penile erection. Thus, we believe N-Hanz will be a breakthrough not only for treatment of ED but will be able to enhance male potency.

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Exposure to pesticide residues and semen quality: A cross-sectional study

Background: Epidemiologic studies have indicated a decline in sperm count and semen quality to almost a half over the last five decades among healthy men all over the world. Pesticides have been proposed as one of the major causes for such a decline.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to assess the effects of pesticides use on semen quality among farmers in Telupid, Kudiasang and Papar district of Sabah, Malaysia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted. 152 farmers participated of which 62 farmers were exposed to either parquat or malathion or both. A questionnaire was designed to record a history of pesticides exposure, population profile and other risk behaviors. Semen samples were examined and analyzed based on WHO (1992) guidelines after collection by masturbation with sexual abstinence of 2–3 days. Volume, pH, sperm concentration, motility, morphology, WBC count were examined and recorded.

Results: The mean values semen parameters were significantly less in the exposed group than non-exposed (p < 0.05). Those who were exposed to pesticides had 3–9 times greater risk of having abnormal semen parameters in compare with the non-exposed group (p < 0.05). There was no significant difference observed between semen qualities of exposure to different types of pesticides & in relation to potential risk factors.

Conclusions: The result showed the pesticide exposure was significantly associated with abnormal semen characteristics and there was increase in the risk of impairs semen quality among people who had exposed to pesticides.

Keywords: Pesticides, Semen quality, Farmers, Sabah

Free Paper V – Epidemiology

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The morbidity pattern of urban poor men in a community setting: Results from SAM study
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Background: Poverty has a significant impact on health status. We aim to explore the morbidity pattern of urban poor men in the community setting.

Methods: We conducted a community-based cross-sectional study in 2008. Participants from the original cohort of 1046 men in the year 2006 men’s health survey and local community in Subang, Malaysia were invited to participate. The participants completed a series of questionnaires which comprised demographic data and self-reported illnesses. Blood pressure and waist circumference were measured, and fasting blood samples were taken for biochemistry profiles. We define urban poor as a total household income of less than or equal to RM1500 per month (USD460).

Results: 1007 men completed the survey. Eight respondents did not report their household income and were excluded from analysis. 196 men (19.5%) were classified as urban poor. Urban poor men were significantly older (60.7 versus 55.6 years), having lower education levels and lower employment rate (31.6% versus 69.9%) compare to non-urban poor. Comparing to non-urban poor men, the urban poor men had significantly higher rate of self-reported asthma (9.2% versus 3.4%), diabetes (24.5% versus 14.3%), heart attack (6.1% versus 2.6%), mobility problem (4.6% versus 2.9%), peptic ulcer disease (6.6% versus 2.9%) and visual problem 21.4% versus 13.0%). Based on more objective measurement, they also had higher rate of hypertension...
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LUTS, ED and depression among Japanese patients with late-onset hypogonadism symptoms

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The aim of this study was to investigate the relation between lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), erectile dysfunction (ED), and depression in Japanese patients with late-onset hypogonadism (LOH) symptoms. The study comprised 87 Japanese patients with LOH symptoms (>27 points on the Aging Males Symptoms Scale). Thirty-four patients were diagnosed as having depression and the remaining 53 patients were diagnosed as not having depression by the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview. We compared the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) 5. International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), IPSS quality-of-life (QOL) index, King's Health Questionnaire (KHQ), endocrinological data, and free uroflow study between depression and non-depression patients and performed multiple logistic regression analysis. IIEFS scores of depression patients were significantly lower than those of non-depression patients. In KHQ, only the category of general health perceptions was significantly higher in depression patients than non-depression patients. However, IPSS, QOL index, and endocrinological and uroflowmetric data showed no significant differences between the groups. Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed moderate and severe ED to be risk factors for depression. However, LUTS are not related to depression. Moderate and severe ED is correlated with depression, whereas LUTS are not related to depression in Japanese LOH patients.

Poster Presentations

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Sex differences in glycaemic control and complications in Malaysian diabetes registry

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Background: An audit of Diabetes Control Management (ADCM) is the online diabetes registry database started in May 2008 as a pilot project Negeri Sembilan (NS) with the intention of gathering information on the provision of diabetes care, hence to improve outcomes of treatment, budget planning, education for both the physician and patients and to increase awareness of the potential serious this disease on the country. It is managed by a team based at Clinical Research Centre, Hospital Kuala Pilah This registry has its main source data providers.