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TITLE

EFFECTS OF PAROXETINE ON INTRAVAGINAL EJACULATORY LATENCY TIME IN EGYPTIAN PATIENTS WITH LIFELONG PREMATURE EJACULATION AS A FUNCTION OF SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER POLYMORPHISM

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Premature ejaculation (PE) is a common ejaculatory complaint. Two survey studies involving five nations revealed that 2.5% of men had an intravaginal ejaculation latency time of <1 min and 6% of <2 min. Recently, it was postulated that men with lifelong PE might result from a combination of polymorphisms of the serotonergic transporter and receptors, and other neurotransmitters and/or receptors.

Methods: 60 patients were recruited and divided into 2 equal groups. One group was given paroxetine daily for 30 days and the other was given placebo for 30 days then after 2 weeks of wash out period cross over was done. Five ml was withdrawn from the patients and controls to determine serotonin transporter gene polymorphism.

Main outcome measures: The majority of the patients were SS and SL genotypes. Paroxetine showed statistically significant response versus placebo.

Conclusion: Our findings augment the significant effect of paroxetine in delaying ejaculation in the responders ($P < 0.001$). Meanwhile, the findings do not suggest a positive association between such response and serotonin transporter gene promoter polymorphism.

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