

## Is There a Correlation Between Development and Validated Form of Premature Ejaculation and the Time of Ejaculation?

**Introduction and Objectives:** To date, a lot of changes have occurred in the definition of premature ejaculation. The forms used in the evaluation of premature ejaculation have also developed with changes in the definition. Ejaculatory control and anxiety can be evaluated by the Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool (PEDT) which consists of five questions and was published in the *Journal of European Urology* in 2007 (1). In our study we investigated whether there is a correlation between ejaculation latency time (ELT) and PEDT.

**Materials and Methods:** In this prospective study, adults who wanted to be circumcised voluntarily in September 2010 - November 2011 have been included. ELT before and 3 months after circumcision were recorded by the subject himself at 3 different times. In addition, before and 3 months after circumcision, PEDT form was filled out by volunteers. While making statistical evaluation, the comparison of situations before and after circumcision was made by the ELT averages and PEDT total scores. Furthermore the correlation between change in ELT and changes in PEDT has also been evaluated.

**Results:** Thirty volunteers (mean age  $21.25 \pm 0.44$ ) have participated in the study. Weak negative correlation was found between mean ELT scores and mean PE scores before circumcision, but it was statistically insignificant ( $p=0.659$ ,  $r=-0.084$ ). Weak positive correlation was found between mean ELT scores and mean PE scores after circumcision, but it was statistically insignificant ( $p=0.697$ ,  $r=0.074$ ). There was a negative correlation between changes in ELT and changes in PEDT, but was statistically insignificant ( $p=0.707$ ,  $r=-0.072$ ). After circumcision while ELT scores have increased by  $19.2 \pm 3.38$  point's average, premature ejaculation scores have decreased by  $1.63 \pm 1.80$  point's average.

**Conclusion:** No correlation could be found between ejaculation time and PEDT form scores. By this study it has been shown again that arrival time of ejaculation alone is not sufficient in the evaluation of premature ejaculation.

1. Symonds T, Perelman MA, Althof S, Giuliano F, Martin M, May K, Abraham L, Crossland A, Morris M. Development and Validation of a Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Tool. *Eur Urol.* 2007 Aug;52(2):565–73.