

Role of Frenular Web Preservation on Ejaculation Latency Time

Introduction and Objective: Premature ejaculation (PE) is one of prevalent male sexual dysfunctions worldwide. Despite many psychiatric backgrounds, there are speculations about organic etiologies considering both anatomic and physiologic points of view. This survey assesses effect of frenular web preservation on premature ejaculation.

Materials and Methods: One thousand and forty otherwise healthy men being visited for urolithiasis (asymptomatic patients) have been asked for PE according to the International Society of Sexual Medicine definition criteria as intravaginal ejaculation latency time (IELT), less than a minute according to stop watch checked by patients' partner, and were examined for presence of frenular web. Frenular web is defined as a residual of frenulum after a circumcision.

Results: Overall prevalence of PE was 18.2% (n= 102). We found the presence of frenulum at physical examination in 255 out of 560 (45.5%). Prevalence of PE was 20.7% (n=53) and 16% (n= 49) in patients with frenular web preserved, and without it, respectively. PE was higher among the men with frenulum preserved, but no statistically significant differences were seen (p=0.70)

Conclusion: We have not found any relationship between frenular web and PE, and concerns about this, during circumcision, may not be justified. PE is a not only a problem of local anatomical condition but many psychological and neurological factors could interact with it.