

CALL FOR PAPERS: SSTAR 2018 in Philadelphia!

**SSTAR 43rd Annual Meeting:
Sexuality and Life Transitions:
Navigating Changes and Promoting Sexual Wellbeing
April 19-22, 2018
Philadelphia, PA**



Papers are now being accepted for consideration for the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Sex Therapy and Research (SSTAR). SSTAR meetings are devoted to understanding and treating sexual disorders within cultural context such as sexual dysfunctions, gender and sexual orientation challenges, and paraphilias. Abstracts may include hypothesis driven research, clinical observation or theoretical formulations. Papers may be given orally or in poster format.

Submission Deadline is September 15, 2017

Details on submission requirements can be found below

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR SUBMISSION

PLEASE SUBMIT MATERIALS AS A WORD DOCUMENT AND E-MAIL ATTACHMENTS TO: NATALIE O. ROSEN, PhD, Natalie.rosen@dal.ca

I. Abstract

- A. Prepare your abstract in the same format as the sample below. The abstract may be no longer than the two page example below.
- B. All abstracts must be prepared as a Word document in 12 point Times New Roman font, fully justified, with margins of 1.00" on the left and 0.75" on the top, bottom, and right.
- C. The abstract must be named "Yourlastname_Abstract_SSTAR2018.doc,"(e.g., Jones_Abstract_SSTAR2018.doc) and submitted electronically to Natalie.rosen@dal.ca
- D. Abstracts must include:
 1. Title of the proposed presentation (bolded, capitalized, and centered)
 2. Names and degrees of the authors (bolded and centered)
 3. Presenting author's name and degrees (bolded and centered), affiliation, address, telephone number, and e-mail address (centered)
 4. An abstract that includes: (a) and introduction, (b) method, (c) results, (d) discussion, and (e) utility/limitations/risks (The abstract may be no longer than the example below.)
 5. Two or three behavioral learning objectives that state what the person attending your presentation should be able to do differently as a result of what he or she has learned from your presentation. The behavioral learning objectives should use action verbs like explain, discuss, compare, define, identify, recognize, use, predict, detect, appraise, diagnose, or interpret and avoid vague verbs like appreciate, know, learn, understand, or believe.
 6. A list of references in American Psychological Association (APA) format. References MUST be included with the abstract. References can only be journal articles (NOT books or book chapters) and it is recommended that they be from the last 5 – 7 year for currency.
 7. A brief biography of the presenting author

II. Curriculum Vitae

- A. Each author and co-author must submit his or her CV, electronically, as a Word document to Natalie Rosen, Natalie.Rosen@Dal.Ca. Each CV should be named "Yourlastname_CV_SSTAR2018.doc." e.g., Jones_CV_SSTAR2018.doc.

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN THE NACIREMA

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Introduction: Since Miner's initial work on the Nacirema (1956), little further investigation has occurred of this North American group that lives in the territory between the Canadian Cree and the Yaqui and Tarahumare of Mexico. We recently had the opportunity to interview a representative sample of the Nacireman people regarding the prevalence of sexual dysfunction.

Method: Using census data, we randomly sampled 250 Naciremans. We used a translated version of the Universal Survey of Sexual Dysfunction and obtained written informed consent before conducting face-to-face interviews. 87% of the target sample completed the interviews.

Results: Forty percent of the Nacirema reported no problems in their sexual functioning, 30% reported one problem, 20% reported two problems, and 10% reported three or more problems. With regard to problems in the three major areas (desire, arousal, and orgasm), 25% reported a desire problem, 35% reported an arousal problem, and 40% reported an orgasm problem.

Discussion: Comparisons of the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in this culture to the prevalence in other cultures are made. The rates of sexual problems in the Nacirema are quite different from those reported in the United States by the National Health and Social Life survey. The levels of complexity, tightness/looseness, and collectivism/individualism in the two cultures do not fully explain these differences.

Utility/Limitations/Risks: The results of this study will help therapists and researchers working with this population, but the results are limited by the small sample size.

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Behavioral Learning Objectives:

After attending this presentation, the participants will be able to:

- 1 Explain the importance of a representative sample for epidemiological research
- 2 Discuss the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in the Nacirema
- 3 Compare the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in the Nacirema to the prevalence in other cultures

References:

- Gingrich, N. & Robertson, P. (1999). On the difficulty of conducting research on sexuality in North America. *American Journal of Congressional Impediments*, 173, 10-23. doi:[XXX7899.GH/8458764](#)
- Jagger, M. & Richards, K. (2003). A psychometric evaluation of the Universal Survey of Sexual Dysfunction. *International Journal of Psychometrically Adequate Measures*, 73, 63-68. doi:[XXX7899.GH/8458764](#)
- Miner, H.(1956). Body ritual among the Nacirema. *American Anthropologist*, 58, 504-507. doi:[XXX7899.GH/8458764](#)

Biography:

Dr. Sample received his Ph.D. from Ivy League University in 1983 and has been on faculty in the Department of Human Sexuality and Anthropology at Big State University since 1987. He has been conducting cross-cultural research on sexual behavior since 1985 and has been a member of SSTAR since 1986.

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(e.g., Jones_Abstract_SSTAR2018.DOC)