

Decreased sexual libido

Low energy levels

Reduced muscle mass

Muscle weakness

Weight gain

Mood swings

Difficulty sleeping

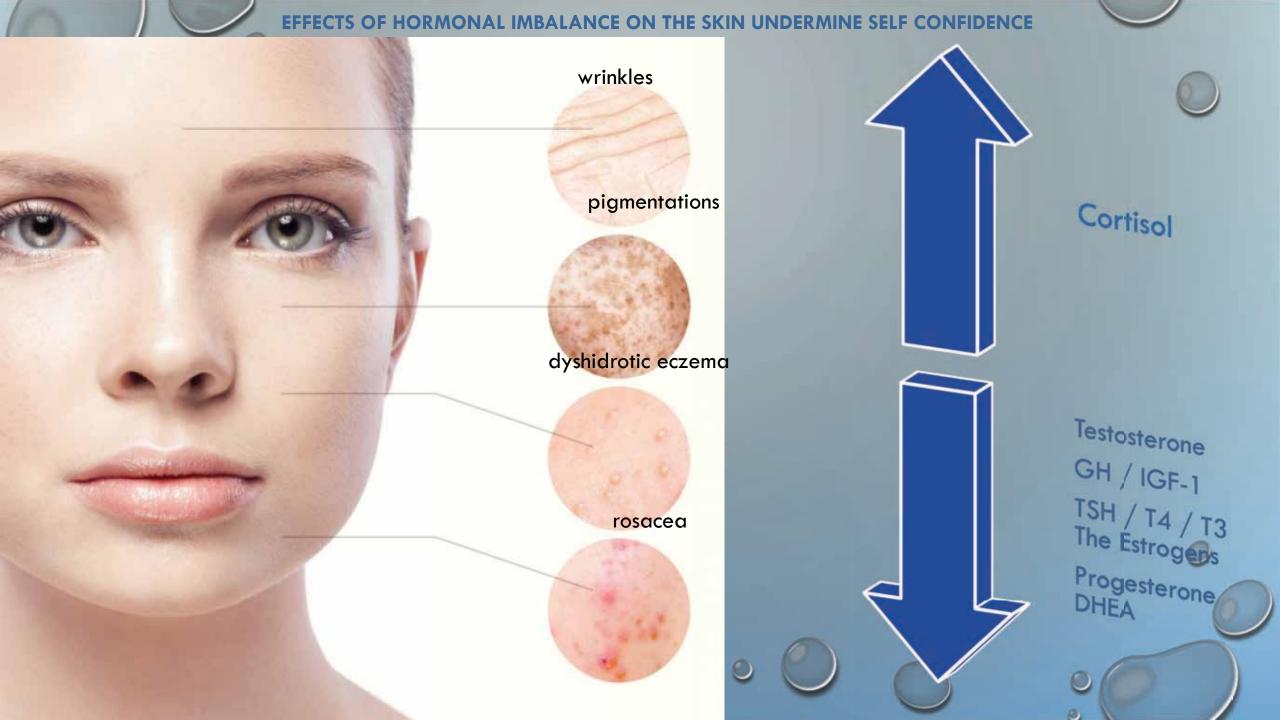
Hair loss

Hot flashes

Fatigue

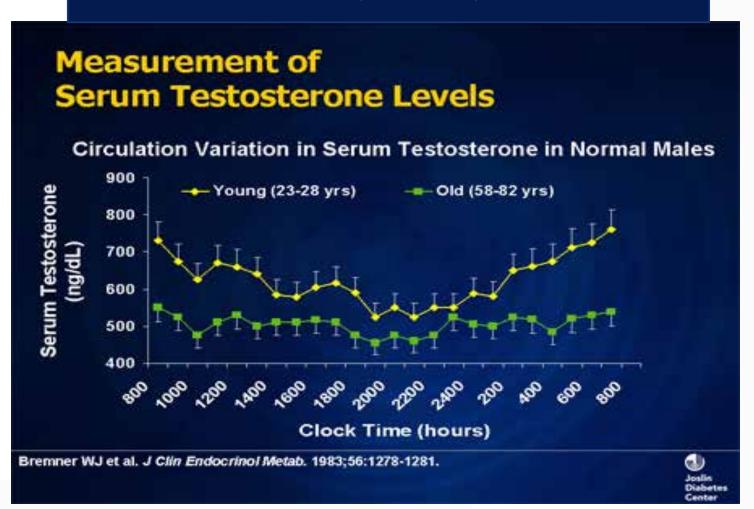
Breast enlargement

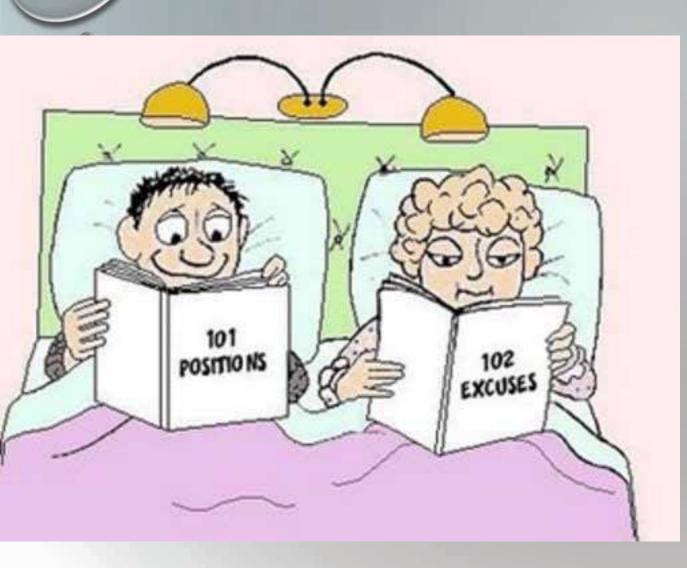
Breast tenderness



Reduced Libido / Depression / fatigue

Hormones that Influence SEX DRIVE





INSULIN

Sexual Dysfunction among Diabetics.

Owiredu WCBA et al (2017).

- 130 males (impotence / premature ejaculation)
- --116 females (Avoidance).
- 1. Ageing
- 2. Longer time of the disease in Diabetics
- 3. Pain and poor mobility







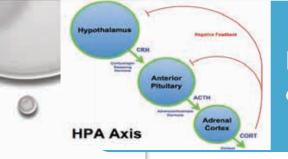


THE THYROID'S ROLE IN REGULATING SEX DRIVE

Krassas G, Tziomalos K, Papadopoulou F, et al. Erectile dysfunction in patients with hyper- and hypothyroidism: how common and should we treat? *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2008;93(5):1815-1819.

Carani C, Isidori A, Granata A, et al. Multicenter study on the prevalence of sexual symptoms in male hypo- and hyperthyroid patients. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2005;90(12):6472-6479.

Pasquali D, Maiorino M, Renzullo A, et al. Female sexual dysfunction in women with thyroid disorders. *J Endocrinol Invest* 2013;36(9):729-733.

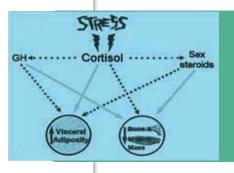


Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis function change over the course of aging

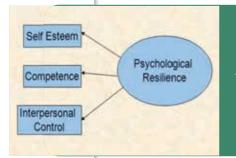
CORTISOL, THE AGING HORMONE

(NEUROSCI BIOBEHAV REV. 2016 SEP; 68: 928–945. PUBLISHED ONLINE 2016 JUL

1. DOI: <u>10.1016/J.NEUBIOR</u> EV.2016.05.036)



stress-induced secretion of the hormone cortisol predisposes older adults to negative health outcomes.



Psychological resilience may interact with cortisol increases later in life to affect both psychological and physical health.

Problem Solving
Reappraisal
Support Seeking

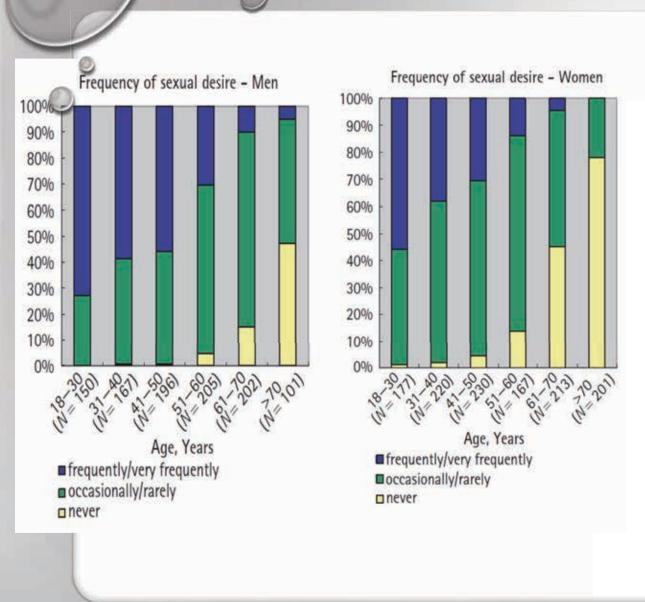
Emotion regulation and social skills in social interaction are two constructs that contribute to resilience and exhibit age-specific patterns in older adults.

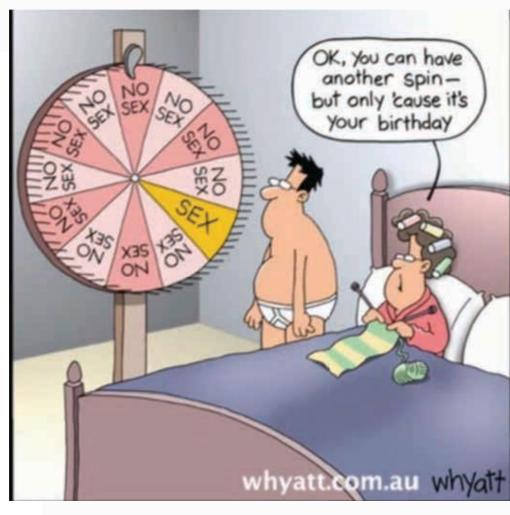
Estrogen decline In women: Bleeding and burning sensations during intercourse

Vaginal Atrophy Pathophysiology: Cellular Changes



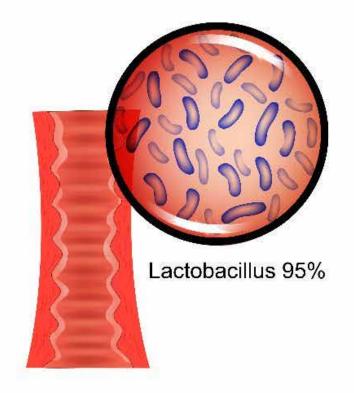
- 1. loss of subcutaneous tissue from the mons pubis
- 2. atrophy of labia majora
- 3. shortening / loss of elasticity of the vaginal barrel
- 4. Collagen and elastic content decreases by 50% to 30%
- 5. Vaginal thickness of the epithelium reduces from 8-10 layers to 3-4





PHYSIOLOGIC CHANGES IN THE SEXUALITY OF AGED WOMEN

BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS



healthy vaginal mucosa



bacterial vaginosis

Loss in the Lactobacillus species and lactic acid and increased vaginal pH affect the microbial population leading to increased vaginal bacterial infections.

Hormone Replacement Continuous Use Decreases Dysparaneua May Increase Sex Drive Hormone Replacement problems

Lasers Thermal Necrosis

3 Tx at 4-6 wk

Radiofrequency Thermal Necrosis Labiaplasty /Vaginoplasty Signal Simulated Exercise

2 Tyrnaga

Signal Repair

3 Tx at 4–6 wk

DOWN TIME

3 Tx per wk 3 wk

3 Tx per wk 1 wk

Decreases
dyspareunia

Decreases dyspareunia

Decreases dyspareunia Decreases
dyspareunia/
by Strengthening
Pelvic Floor
Muscles

Decreases dyspareunia by thicknening epithelium

Decreased Vaginal Laxity Decreased Vaginal Laxity Decreased Vaginal Laxity Decreased Vaginal Laxity Increases orgasms Decreases Vaginal laxity increases orgasms

Decreases Incontinence Decreases Incontinence Decreases Incontinence Decreases Incontinence Heals Vaginal Infections

Satisfaction due to avoiding discomfort

Satisfaction due to avoiding discomfort

Expense & Enhanced Sexual Sensation

Enhanced Sexual Sensation



Sexual Satisfaction Questionnaires:

01

FOCUS ON
PHYSIOLOGICAL
RESULTS
AND DO NOT EXPLORE
THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
COMPONENT IN DEPTH

02

ASK IF WOMEN
REPORT SATISFACTION
AS A RESULT OF
RELIEF?

03

ASK IF WOMEN FOCUS ON SATISFYING THEIR PARTNER OR THEMSELVES 04

FOCUS ON
* INCREASED
SENSATION

*INCREASED FREQUENCY & INTENSITY OF ORGASMS

WHI – WOMEN'S HEALTH INITIATIVE EFFECTS OF HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY FOR SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

2002

Results of the largest HRT randomised clinical trial: LONG-TERM USE of oestrogen plus progestin increase Breast Cancer and Cardiovascular Disease

2002-2008

From 2002 to 2008, reports from the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) claimed that hormone replacement therapy (HRT) significantly increased the risks of

- * breast cancer
- cardiac events
- Alzheimer disease
- stroke.

SEXUAL FUNCTIONING AND OBESITY

OBESITY (SILVER SPRING). 2012 DEC;20(12):2325-33. DOI: 10.1038/OBY.2012.104. EPUB 2012 APR 23.

20 cross-sectional non-population-based studies, and 16 weight loss studies WEre reviewed

The relationship between obesity and reduced sexual functioning is robust

erectile dysfunction (ED) is more common among obese men

Most weight loss studies demonstrate improvement in sexual functioning

Physical Exercise AND SEXUALITY:

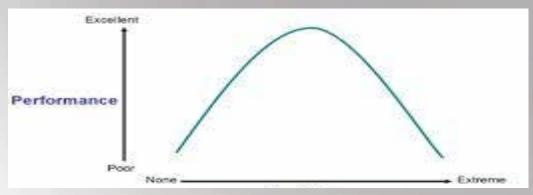


Dr Meston (1996) asked 15 women to bicycle for 20 minutes before showing them an erotic film.

She found an increase in 'vaginal pulse amplitude',
- a measure of sexual arousal.

DR LORENZ (2012) REPLICATED MESTON'S 1996 STUDY, USING TREADMILLS: BUT HE ALSO FOUND THAT SEX DRIVE WAS LOW AT VERY STRENUOUS EXERCISE

• DR HACKNEY: UP TO A POINT, EXERCISE WILL INCREASE YOUR SEX DRIVE, BUT TRAIN BEYOND THIS POINT AND YOU'RE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE LOW LIBIDO.



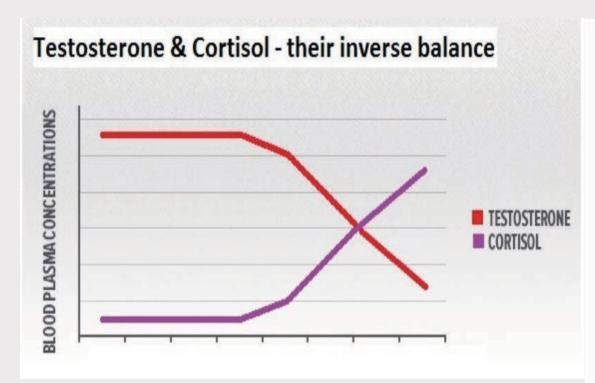
5 SIGNS YOU'RE WORKING OUT TOO MUCH

- 1. Loss of Libido / sex drive
- 2. Loss of period (Amenorrhea)
- 3. Disrupted / Fragmented sleep
- 4. Fat retention around the waist
- 5. Gastrointestinal issues.

SEX DRIVE IS LOW WITH NO EXERCISE OR VERY STRENUOUS EXERCISE

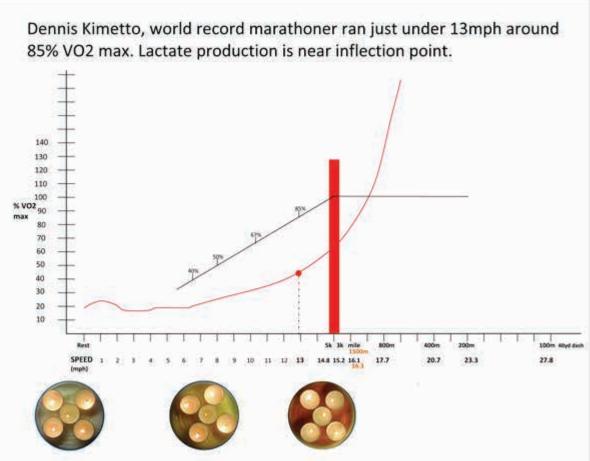
HOW MUCH EXERCISE?

Overtraining can cause greater hormone imbalance and Upset PH balance



Cortisol INCREASES with overtraining while Testosterone DECREASES with overtraining.

When the body is producing the stress hormone Cortisol, it is not producing the androgen Testosterone



lactic acidosis can upset the body's pH balance



- INCREASED INFLAMMATION
- INCREASED CORTISOL
- DECREASED TESTOSTERONE
- DECREASED SEX DRIVE

NO EXERCISE

STRENUOUS EXERCISE

NEEDED TO BURN VISCERAL FAT

- INCREASES INFLAMMATION
- INCREASES CORTISOL
- DECREASES TESTOSTERONE
- DECREASES SEX DRIVE



Gerald Pollock, Ph.D
Technology Inventor
London University
Co-inventor of the
First Pacemaker in the
UK. Pioneer in Ultra
Violet Light. EU
Funded Centre BIC



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Specific Waveform
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FIONA MAK, MBChB (Leic) DPD (Wales)



VERONICA YAP Lymphatic Disorders SINGAPORE



YUKO KAWAMURA, MD, JAPAN Antiaging Physician

RESEARCH PROJECTS BY CLINICIANS

Diabetic Neuropathy / Pain Relief/ Increased Mobility / Sexual Activity

Visceral Fat Reduction / Improved Sexual Performance

Increased Hormone Concentrations / Increased
Sexual Drive

No significant changes in Cortisol

Increased RBC's separation / Increased Blood Flow

Increased Blood Circulation and DETOX

Increased Sexual Drive / Increased Self Confidence.

Decreased Incontinence





(2012) Design: 19 subjects receiving 3 treatments weekly – total of 12 treatments.

Measures: A/ Magnetic Resonance Imaging Test, (MRIs)

B/ concentrations of T3, DHEA, Triglycerides

- Significant increase in Free T3 levels (Free T3 before:
 pg/dL Free T3 After: 620 pg/dL
- 2. Significant increase in DHEA levels (DHEA levels before: 10.7nmol/l; DHEA levels after: 16.85nmol/l, p<0.01)

DHEA increases

- *bone density
- *collagen
- 3. Significant decrease of Adipose tissue area and Triglyceride Levels (Before: 2.87 nmol/l After 1.11 nmol/l p<0.01)
- 4. Improved Sexual Performance



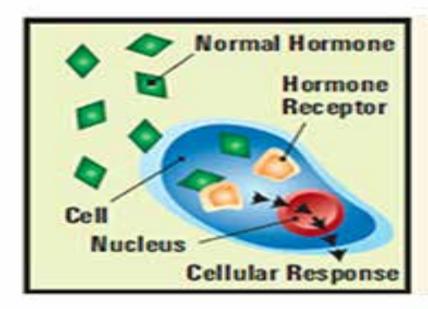
Dr Pollock's research has demonstrated that effortless exercise does not increase cholesterol and therefore is not strenuous to the body

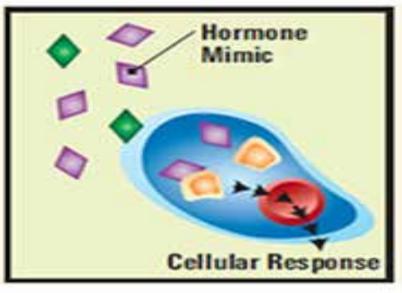
Test	Specimen	Conventional Units
Cortisol A.M.	Plasma	13.7 mg / dL
Cortisol P.M.	Plasma	10.1 mg / dL
Cortisol Urinary Free	Urine	37.1 mg / dL
Cortisol A.M.	Plasma	12.9 mg / dL
Cortisol P.M.	Plasma	10.8 mg / dL
Cortisol Urinary Free	Urine	38.8 mg / dL
	Cortisol A.M. Cortisol P.M. Cortisol Urinary Free Cortisol A.M. Cortisol P.M.	Cortisol A.M. Plasma Plasma Cortisol P.M. Plasma Urine Cortisol A.M. Plasma Plasma Plasma Plasma Plasma

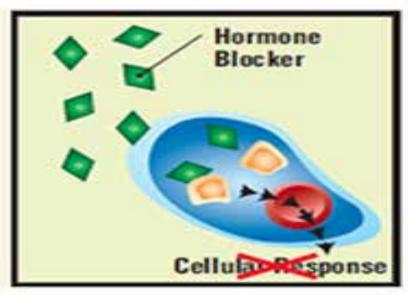


INCREASED TOXICITY IN OLDER AGE LEADS TO REDUCED SEXUALITY









When absorbed in the body, an endocrine disruptor can decrease or increase normal hormone levels (left), mimic the body's natural hormones (middle), or alter the natural production of hormones (right).

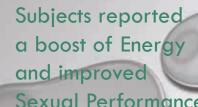
A number of studies (Dacu al 2016, Textbook of Modern Toxicology Hodgson 2004) have concluded that toxicity interferes with the entire endocrinological system, compromising metabolism and sex hormone synthesis.

Before Treatm ent	Erythrocyt e Aggregati on		Fungal Forms	COVITO	Bacteria	Poikiloc y- tosis	Rouleau & Separat e RBCs	Only Separat e RBCs
After First Treatme nt								
	15	4	8	8	9	8	0	0
Before Last Treatm ent After Last Treatm ent ent	1	6	6	7	8	6	9	3
	0	0	3	4	5	2	11	8
	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	16

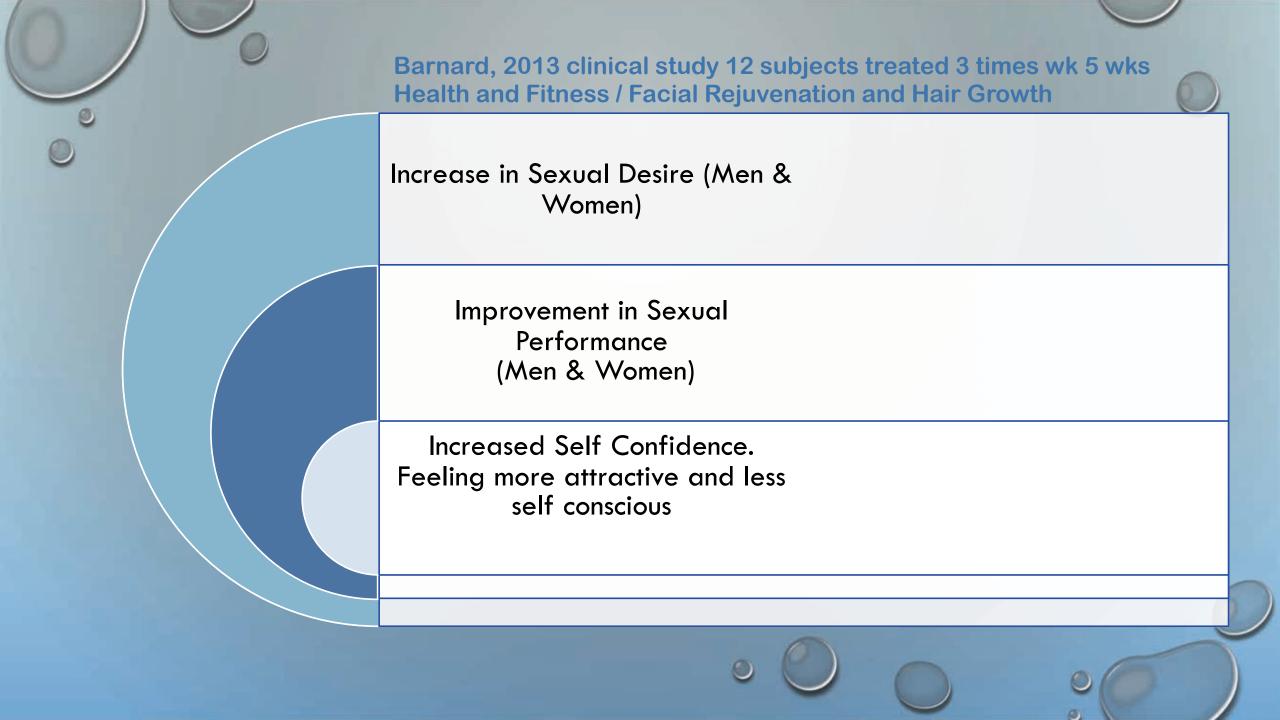


treatments three times weekly FOR TWO WEEKS.

IMPROVED SEXUAL PERFORMANCE INCREASED BLOOD SEPARATION ACTS LIKE A BLOOD THINNER (A NATURAL VIAGRA) THAT IMPROVES SEXUAL PERFORMANCE





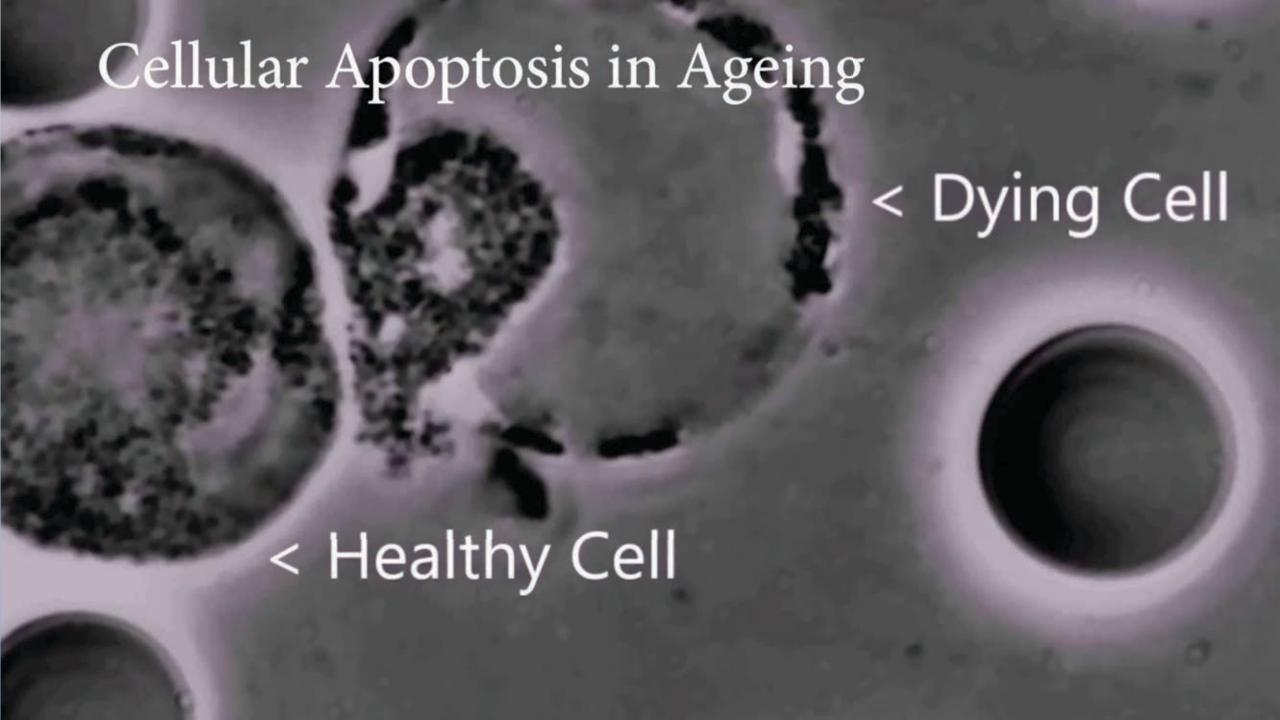


DR POLLOCK'S EFFORTLESS EXERCISE METHOD AND INCONTINENCE



Dr. Pollock's Signaling Effortless Exercise built in London University by Gerald Pollock was cleared in the UK in 2006 as a CE class II device for Incontinence.

In clinical studies women experienced significant improvement in their incontinence after 10 sessions of Effortless Exercise Technology without diuretics, exercise of other life changing methods or any intrusive interventions.







Unraveling the "Type C" Connection: Is There a Cancer Personality?

Implications for Prevention & Recovery

The Contributions of Lydia Temoshok, PhD

Director of The Behavioral Medicine Program, Biotechnology Institute University of Maryland Medical School

Co-Author, The Type C Connection: The Mind-Body Link to Cancer and Your Health



66 "T've described the experience of cancer as a crossroads in your life, when you're confronted with both danger—and opportunity.....What changes you make turn this experience from what (at first) may seem like a prison sentence into an opportunity for healing and a better life."

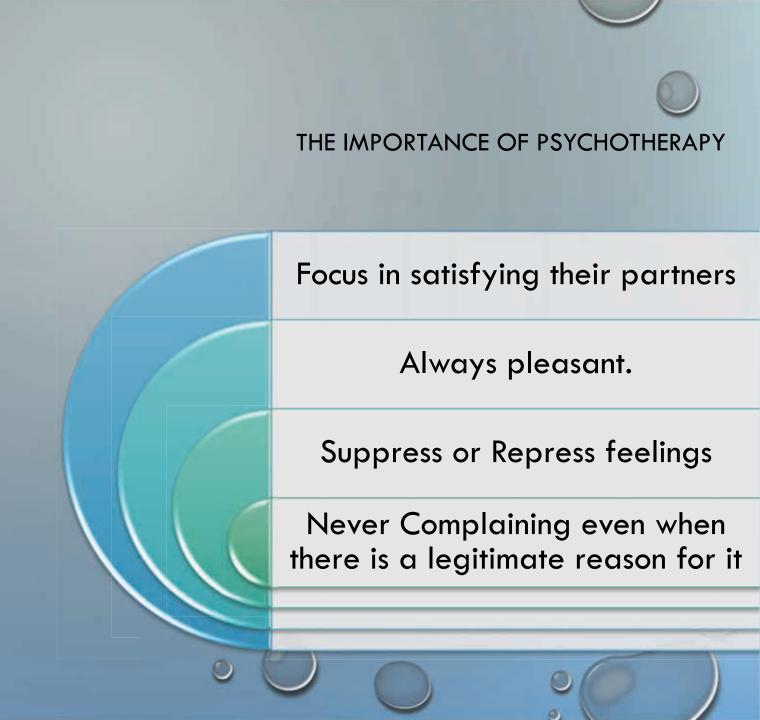
Lydia Temoshok, PhD

Can our emotions and behavior affect our risk of getting cancer and our recovery from this disease?

This is the question Dr. Temoshok was asked to consider back in 1979, when she agreed to begin an intriguing and controversial research study with melanoma patients. Richard Sagebiel, MD, head of the Melanoma Clinic at the University of California San Francisco, had begun to notice "a strange pattern of stress and coping" common to most of his patients. He had begun to think this might be a significant factor in the connection between cancer and behavior and contacted Temoshok to discuss the potentials for a formal research study.

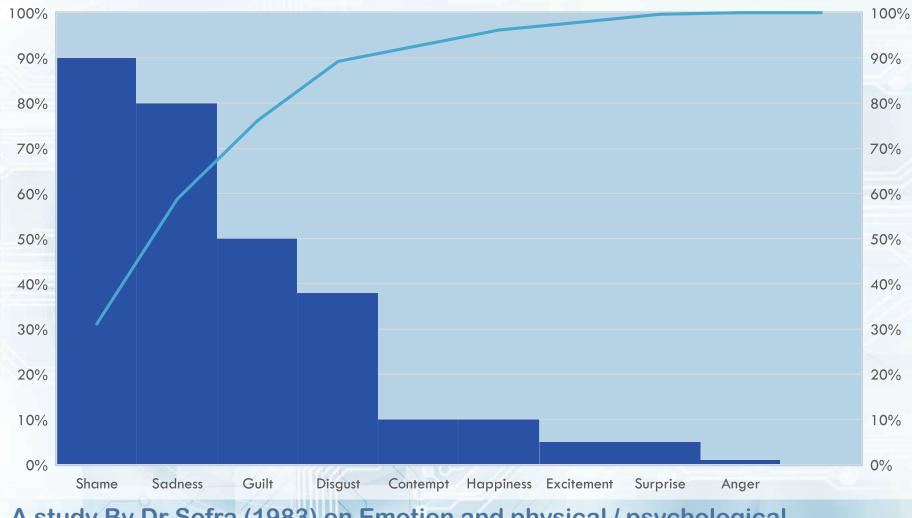
Temoshok had already been studying the effects of stress on health while on staff at The University of California School of Medicine. She is a psychologist nationally recognized in the fields of behavioral medicine, psychosocial oncology and HIV/AIDS research. Temoshok now began to spend time at the Melanoma Clinic, interviewing patients and conducting a preliminary investigation. What she found was so exciting and ripe with potential for changing the development and treatment outcome of this dreaded disease, that she made the decision to devote all her time to the study of the psychology of cancer patients.

What Temoshok found in interviewing these 150 patients was a striking and amazingly similar pattern of behaviors. These melanoma patients were overwhelmingly nice. Yes, they were excessively nice, pleasant to a fault, uncomplaining and unassertive. They went far out of their way and changed their schedules to make time to talk with her—so as not to disappoint her. They seemed extremely worried about their disease progression—but not for themselves. They worried about the effect it was having on their families: "I'm fine, but I'm really worried about my husband. He takes things so hard..."



THE SHAME FACTOR LEADING TO BLOCKED ENERGY





A study By Dr Sofra (1983) on Emotion and physical / psychological illness found that individuals organized around the emotions of shame and sadness had the highest correlation with REPRESSED SEXUALITY, poor health, depression and reoccurring physical illness. These results are supported by several studies that found that sadness is highly correlated with physical illness and the incidence of depression.



PSYCHOTHERAPY FOCUS

INCREASE DEGREES
OF FREEDOM

BEING INTRODUCED TO ONESELF

Realistic approval, of self & others

Balanced appraisal of strengths and weaknesses.

Relief from shame and grudges

Assertiveness without aggression

Free oneself from the past, and increase new social activity.

Learning how to turn adversity into advantage

