4. Sexual Orientation
   a. Theories of causation
   b. Epidemiology
   c. Impact on sexuality, sexual response and behaviours
   d. Evolution of socio-cultural attitudes

5. Ageing and sexuality
   a. The effect of physiological, psychological and socio-cultural factors on sexuality throughout life
   b. Changes in sexual response throughout life

6. Sexual dysfunctions in men and women
   a. Definitions, classification and systems of nomenclature
   b. Epidemiology, pathophysiology and risk factors
   c. Differentiation between sexual dysfunction and short term, or transient, alterations of sexual function
   d. Diagnosis and treatment of sexual dysfunctions
      1. Desire disorders
      2. Arousal disorders
      3. Orgasmic disorders
      4. Ejaculatory disorders
      5. Genital pain and pelvic floor disorders
      6. Structural/anatomical abnormalities

7. Problematic or variant sexual behaviours
   a. Paraphilia (exhibitionism, voyeurism, paedophilia, sadomasochism, fetishism, etc.)
   b. Variant (behaviours other than peno-vaginal intercourse) sexual behaviours
   c. High risk, compulsive and/or addictive sexual behaviour
   d. Paraphilia, variant sexual behaviour and the law

8. Gender identity disorders
   a. Theories of causation
   b. Definitions, classification and systems of nomenclature
   c. Epidemiology
   d. Diagnosis, management and standards of care

9. Impact of other conditions on sexuality and sexual function
   a. Somatic or psychic disorders and/or their treatment
   b. Sexually transmitted infections
   c. Sexual problems related to reproduction
   d. Iatrogenic sexual problems, including the impact of drugs, surgery and radiation
   e. Sexual violence and abuse

10. Clinical management of sexual disorders
    a. Principles
       1. Evidence based medicine
       2. Combination of psychosomatic and somato-medical approaches
       3. Interdisciplinary collaboration in Sexual Medicine
       4. Patient- and couple-centred care
    b. Methods
       1. Establishing and managing a Sexual Medicine service
       2. Educational
       3. Psychotherapeutic
       4. Pharmacological
       5. Physical and surgical
       6. Integrative care

11. Ethical and legal aspects of Sexual Medicine

12. Research methods related to Sexual Medicine

13. History of Sexual Medicine

A detailed and annotated Syllabus of Sexual Medicine is published by the ESSM Education Committee.

Exam date: 28 January 2014
Location: Istanbul, Turkey
Registration deadline: 7 November 2013
Examination fee: EUR 400

ESSM Exam Preparation Courses
Also this year, ESSM will offer examination preparation courses for medical practitioners intending to take the examination in 2014. The courses are intended for physicians with experience of specialist practice in Sexual Medicine who wish to increase their chance of passing the exam. Preparation courses of 3 days are being planned; these will provide an overview of all subjects in the MICSM curriculum of Sexual Medicine that may be included in the examination, as well as advice about exam-taking skills and practice in completing a Sexual Medicine MCQ. The course teaching faculty will include experts in the field of Sexual Medicine. The location and specific dates will be published shortly on the ESSM website.

CME Accreditation
Application will be made for CME recognition for these courses and the exam so that participants may gain CME credits.

ESSM European Society for Sexual Medicine

www.essm.org
Eligibility
The eligibility criteria for the FECSM examination are published on the MJCSM website.
The exam is set under the auspices of the UEMS but all nationalities, including countries outside the EU, are able to register for the exam.
Eligibility will be individually assessed according to the criteria set out below. The registration forms will be reviewed by the examination committee of the MJCSM. It is essential that applicants provide all the required information when registering and that their registration form is type-written.

Who can apply?
FECSM is a particular qualification in Sexual Medicine awarded under auspices of the UEMS, the EU organisation with responsibility for specialist medical practice. To be eligible to take the FECSM examination, you must be:

- A registered medical practitioner and
- Accredited as a medical specialist in your country of practice, or
- A General Practitioner/Family Physician with more than 5 years’ clinical experience of unsupervised independent practice

When registering for the exam, the applicant should deliver:
- A fully-completed registration form
- A description of his/her educational and clinical experience in the field of Sexual Medicine
- A list of publications in the field of Sexual Medicine, if any (not obligatory)
- Authenticated proofs of your medical qualifications
- Two letters of recommendation according to standard format

Examination format
The exam duration will be 3 hours and is likely to include 100 MCQ in 5 domains of Sexual Medicine:

1. Basic science (including psychology) of the sexual response including sexual development
2. General sexual issues
   a. Impact of gender
   b. Impact of aging
3. Diagnosis and management of male sexual dysfunctions
4. Diagnosis and management of female sexual dysfunctions
5. Other sexual disorders
   a. Gender identity disorders
   b. Problematic and variant sexual behaviours
   c. Impact of other conditions including STI, cancer and cancer treatments

The content of the examination will be according to the curriculum of Sexual Medicine defined by the MJCSM. The following list of topics is only a guide to the topics that will be included in the examination:

The Sexual Physician must have acquired, and must maintain, specialised knowledge in the following areas, including relevant basic sciences:

1. Sexual development
   a. Sexual differentiation and development, including developmental abnormalities of male and female genital and reproductive systems
   b. Social and cultural factors in sexual development
   c. Psychosexual development, including the development of gender identity and sexual orientation
   d. The incorporation of sexuality into relationships
   e. Mating strategies and patterns of sexual behaviour
2. Psychology and physiology of sexual response
   a. Central and peripheral neurovascular mechanisms, including the role of higher brain centres
   b. Role of hormones and the immune system
   c. Genital and other peripheral responses
   d. Orgasm, emission and ejaculation
3. Impact of gender
   Similarities and differences between men and women in:
   a. Psycho-physiological processes and how they are experienced
   b. Patterns of sexual behaviour throughout life
   c. Sexual attitudes

Fellow of the European Board of Sexual Medicine (FECSM)

The qualification examination of the Multidisciplinary Joint Committee on Sexual Medicine (MJCSM) will take place on 28th January 2014.

Sexual Medicine is a discipline concerned with the impact of physiology and pathophysiology, psychology and psycho-pathology, relationships, socio-cultural influences, developmental effects, sexual identity, sexual behaviours, gender identity and inter-gender differences on the sexuality of men and women of all ages, both as individuals and within the context of their relationships. Its aim is the restoration of sexual health, a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being with respect to sexuality, as well as the management of sexual problems.

The MJCSM was established by the UEMS specialist sections of Urology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Psychiatry and functions within the framework of their respective statutes and bylaws. The main objective is to guarantee the highest standards of health care in the field of Sexual Medicine in the countries of the European Union and associated European countries, by ensuring that the training in Sexual Medicine is raised to the optimal level. The MJCSM shall recommend the content of training programmes, the access for training, and professional knowledge and skills for Sexual Medicine.

The MJCSM issues a certificate of recognition of quality of the training programme. Prior to entry into training in Sexual Medicine, candidates should be accredited in a medical specialty relevant to the practice of Sexual Medicine. Such specialties include Urology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Psychiatry, Internal Medicine and General Practice, although this is not a comprehensive list.

The MJCSM determines the standards for training and assessment in Sexual Medicine. Successful candidates will be awarded on behalf of the MJCSM the title of “Fellow of the European Committee of Sexual Medicine” (FECSM).

Last year, 323 physicians took part in the MJCSM exam and 283 received FECSM qualification.

In January 2014 the second MJCSM exam will take place.