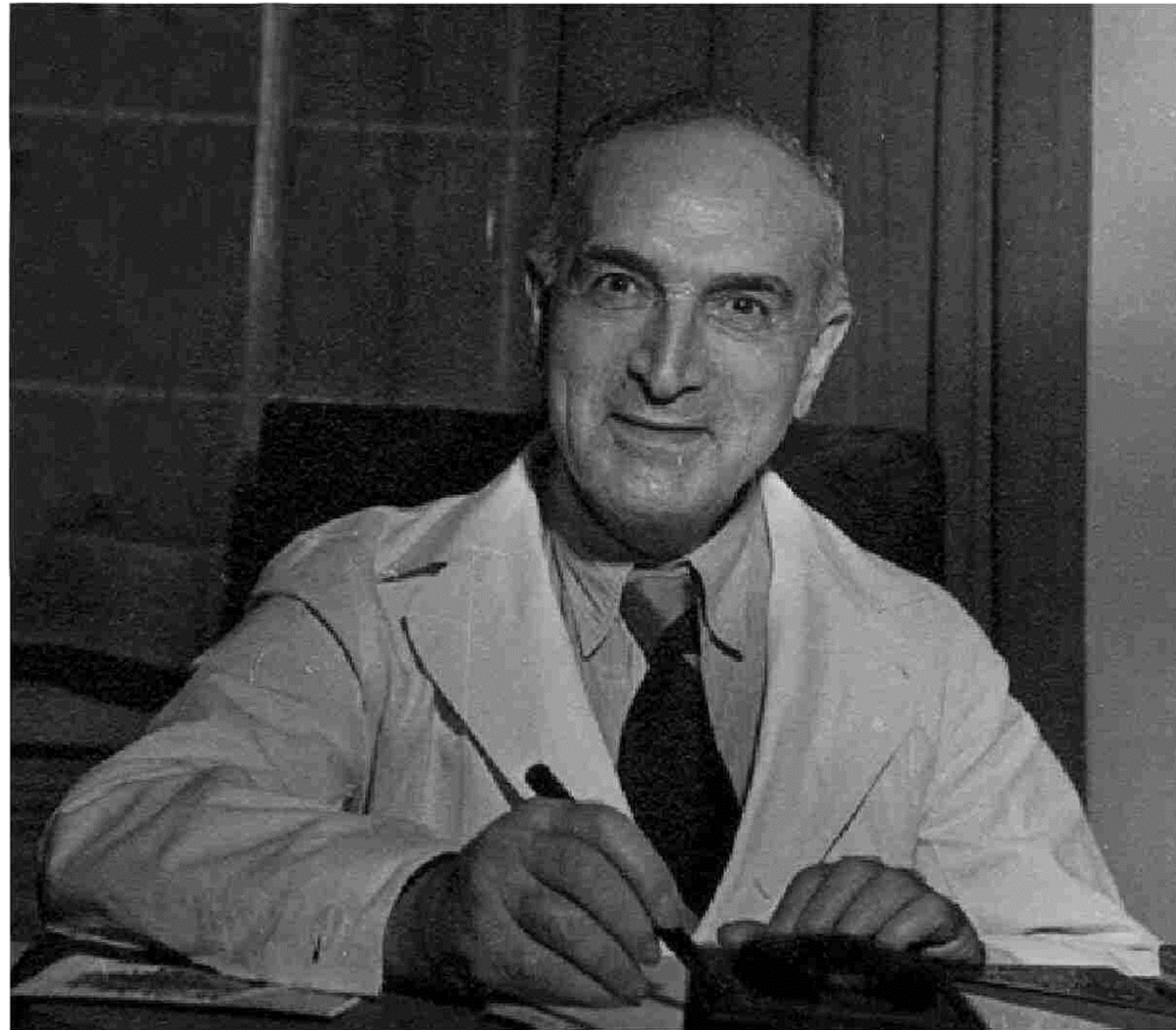


G-Spot

Κίμων Χατζησταματίου
Μαιευτήρας - Γυναικολόγος

Gräfenberg



As originally appeared in *The International Journal of Sexology*, February, 1950

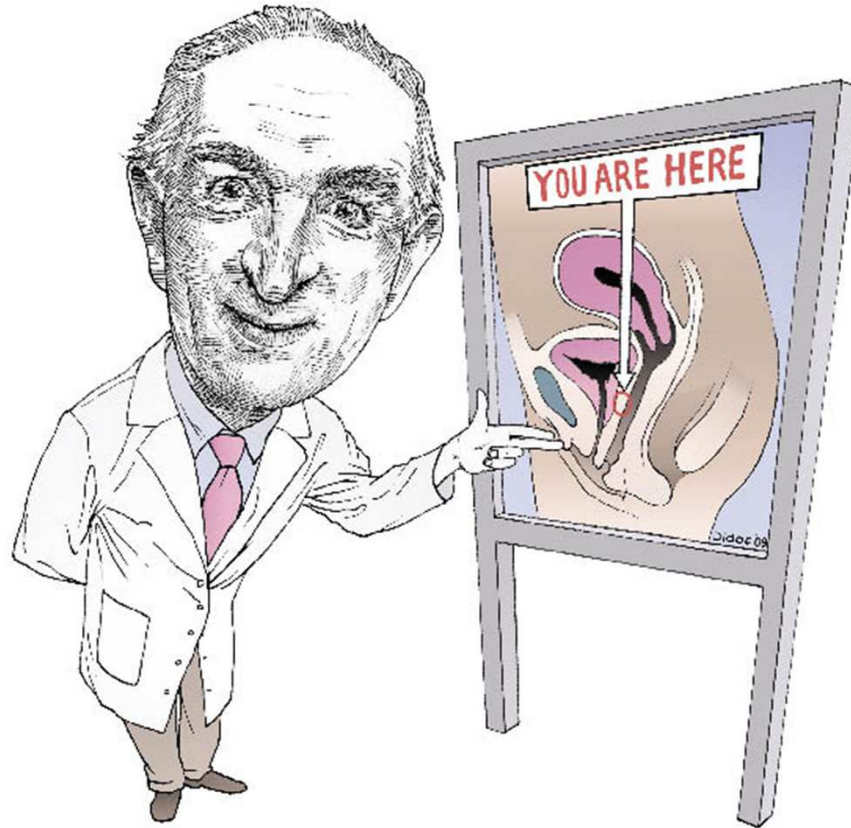
The Role of Urethra in Female Orgasm

By Ernest Gräfenberg, M.D.

New York

Innumerable erotogenic spots are distributed all over the body, from where sexual satisfaction can be elicited; these are so many that we can almost say that there is no part of the female body which does not give sexual response, the partner has only to find the erotogenic zones.

Gräfenberg



An erotic zone always could be demonstrated on the anterior wall of the vagina along the course of the urethra. Even when there was a good response in the entire vagina, this particular area was more easily stimulated by the finger than the other areas of the vagina. Women tested this way always knew

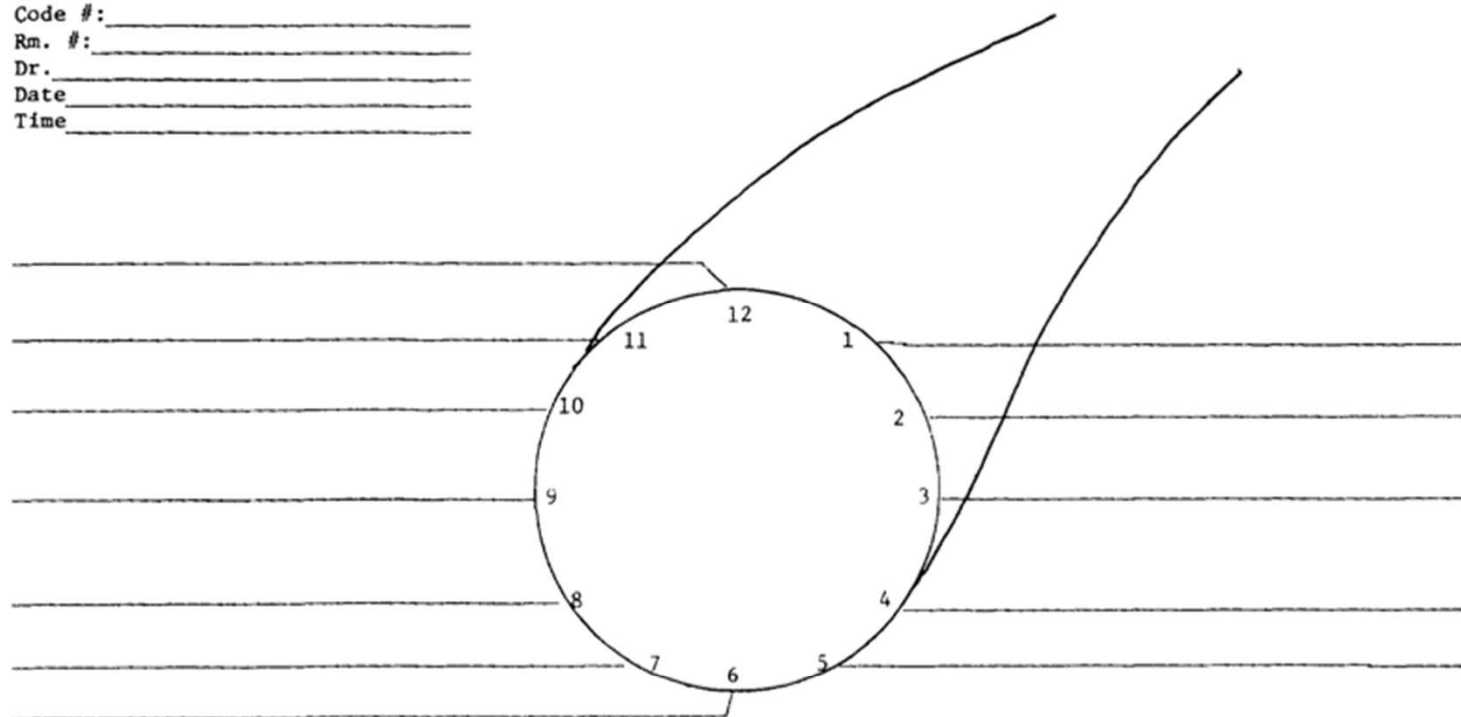
Female Ejaculation: A Case Study

FRANK ADDIEGO, EDWIN G. BELZER, JR., JILL COMOLLI,
WILLIAM MOGER, JOHN D. PERRY, AND BEVERLY WHIPPLE

Abstract

This case study provides objective evidence supporting the hypothesis that female ejaculation, a partial, infertile homologue of male ejaculation, exists. A karyotypically normal, multiparous woman suffered for a decade with urinary stress incontinence. During that time she had learned to inhibit an orgasmic response which led to bedwetting. Although the liquid produced did not appear to be urine, she falsely concluded that her orgasmic expulsion was a manifestation of urinary incontinence. Using feedback from a Vaginal Myograph, she learned to do Kegel exercises properly, and the urinary stress incontinence soon disappeared. Around this time she became aware of the concept of female ejaculation and its possible association with an erotically sensitive area that could be stimulated by touch on her anterior vaginal wall. Stimulation of this area, the "Grafenberg spot," produced what she described as an orgasm which felt "deep" and "throbbing" in response to vulvar stimulation. Such an orgasm was often accompanied by expulsion of liquid from the urethra. Chemical analysis indicated that the expulsion was not urine. It contained prostatic acid phosphatase, an enzyme characteristically found in prostatic secretion.

Code #: _____
Rm. #: _____
Dr. _____
Date _____
Time _____



WHEN EACH AREA OF YOUR VAGINA IS TOUCHED, WHAT (IF ANYTHING) DO YOU FEEL?

1. Describe the response to stimulation you felt at each area of the vagina. If no response was noticed, leave the space blank. For subjects, 3 "AM" is on your left and 9 "PM" is on your right.
2. Did you notice any sensations that you have never before experienced? ___Yes ___No

FIGURE 1. Grafenberg Spot Recording Form.

J Sex Marital Ther. 1983 Spring;9(1):27-37.

The Grafenberg spot and female ejaculation: a review of initial hypotheses.

Goldberg DC, Whipple B, Fishkin RE, Waxman H, Fink PJ, Weisberg M.

TABLE 2
Detection of Grafenberg Spot
n = 11

	Yes	No	Disagree
Ejaculator	2	2	2
Nonejaculator	2	3	0

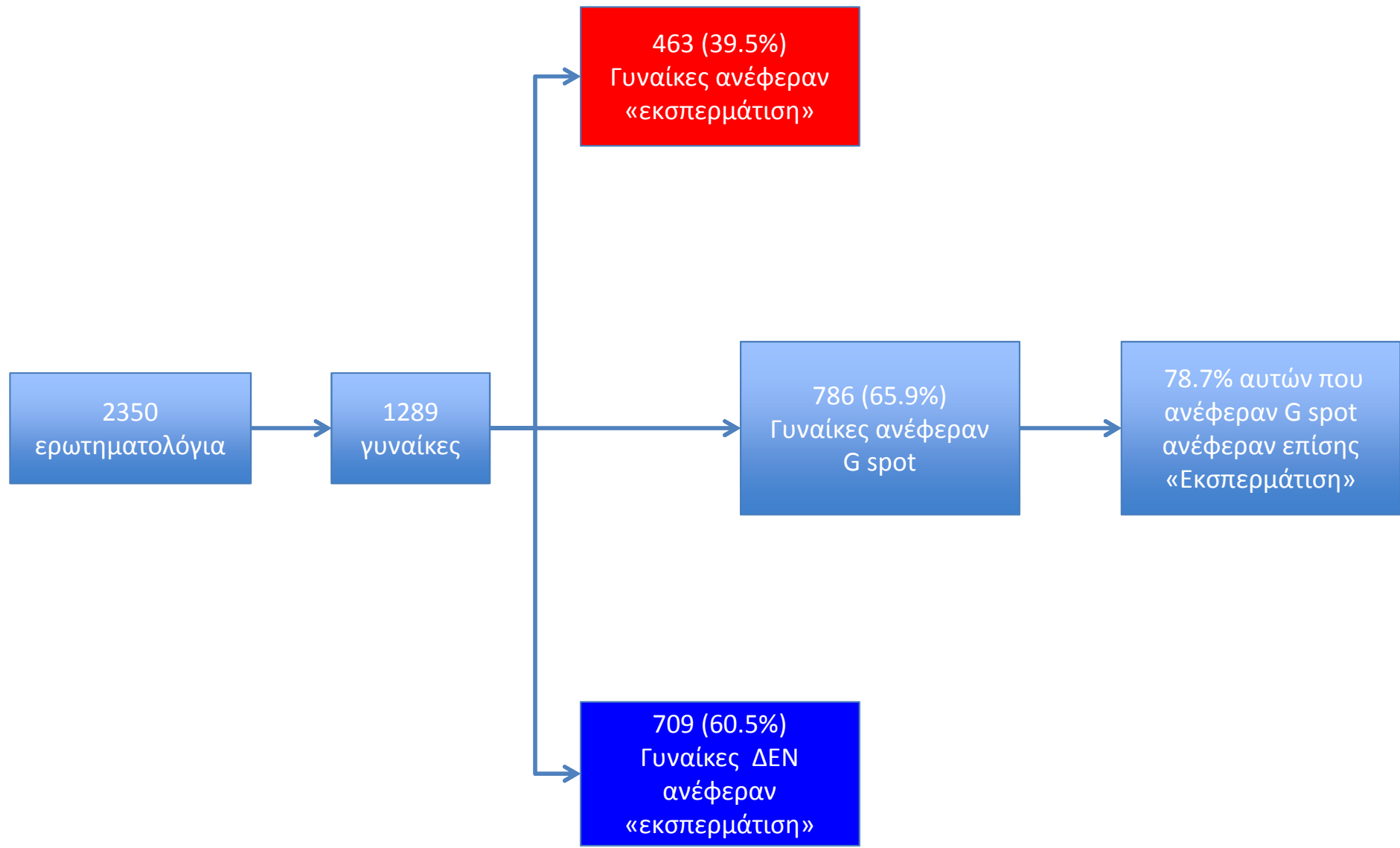
TABLE 3
Comparison of Ejaculate and Urine on Selected Parameters

Specimens per subject	Sigma Kit	General Diagnostics				
	Prostatic acid phosphatase (Sigma units/ml)	Prostatic acid phosphatase (IU/l)	Urea (mMol/l)	Creatinine (μ Mol/l)	pH	Glucose (mg/dL)
Urine						
1	.45	1.7	327.5	9646.5	7.0	11
2	.93	4.0	213.6	6372.0	5.0	ND
3	.33	.4	277.7	9646.5	5.0	ND
4	.10	1.0	284.8	6372.0	7.0	ND
5	.03	.1	128.2	6637.0	8.0	ND
6	1.76	10.5	252.7	7434.0	5.0	9
M	.60	2.95	247.4	8038.6	6.2	—
SD	.65	3.95	69.4	3255.6	1.3	—
Ejaculate						
1	.25	.6	277.6	6018.0	8.0	13
2	1.53	7.1	213.6	12744.0	5.0	27
3	.25	.4	238.5	6549.0	5.0	30
4	.04	.3	284.8	8053.5	9.0	ND
5	.07	1.2	110.4	4425.0	7.0	ND
6	11.30	16.7	249.2	14602.5	5.0	20
M	2.24	4.38	229.0	8732.0	6.5	—
SD	4.47	6.57	63.6	4042.2	1.76	—

J Sex Marital Ther. 1983 Spring;9(1):27-37.

The Grafenberg spot and female ejaculation: a review of initial hypotheses.

Goldberg DC, Whipple B, Fishkin RE, Waxman H, Fink PJ, Weisberg M.



Arch Sex Behav. 1990 Feb;19(1):29-47.

Female ejaculation: perceived origins, the Grafenberg spot/area, and sexual responsiveness.

Darling CA1, Davidson JK Sr, Conway-Welch C.

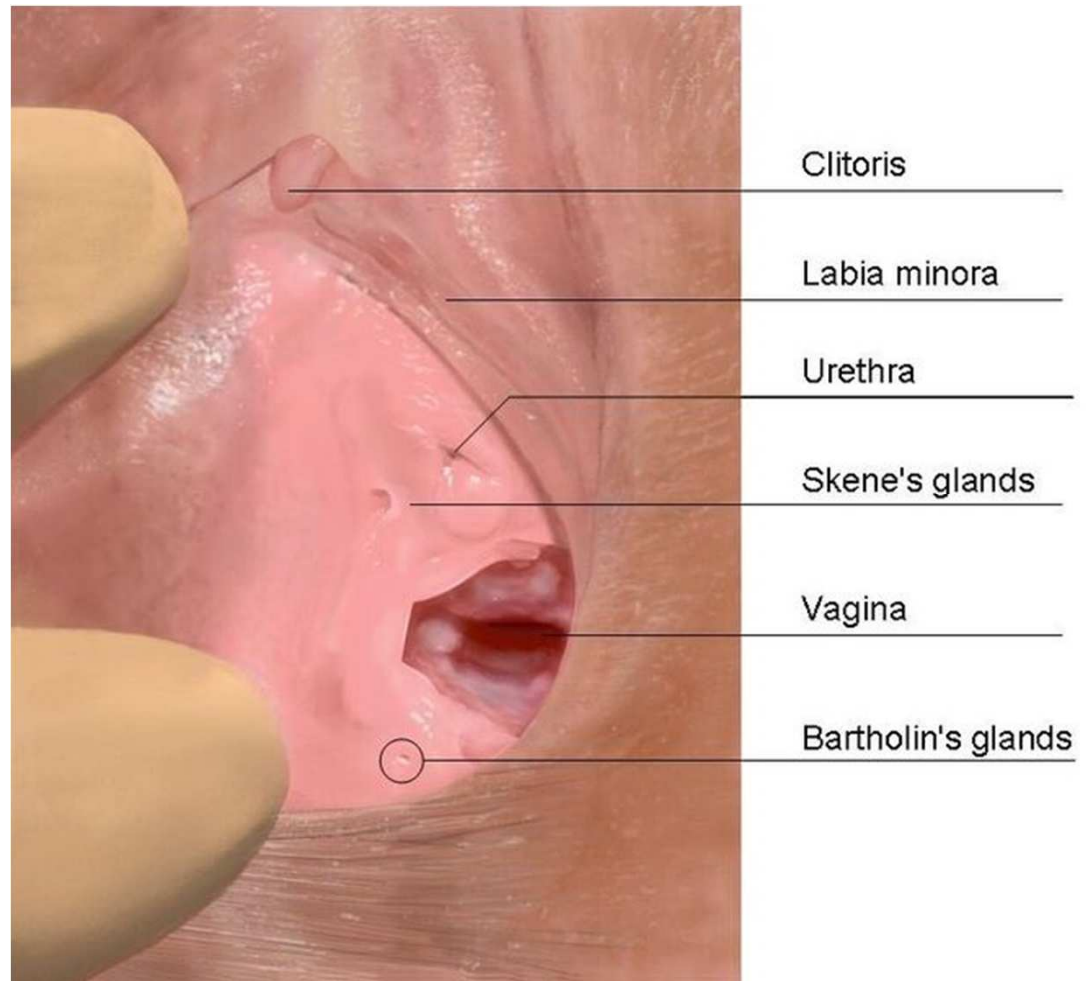
1672 – Reigner De Graaf.

Χρησιμοποίησε πρώτος τον όρο Γυναικείος Προστάτης Αδένας



1880 – Alexander Skene.

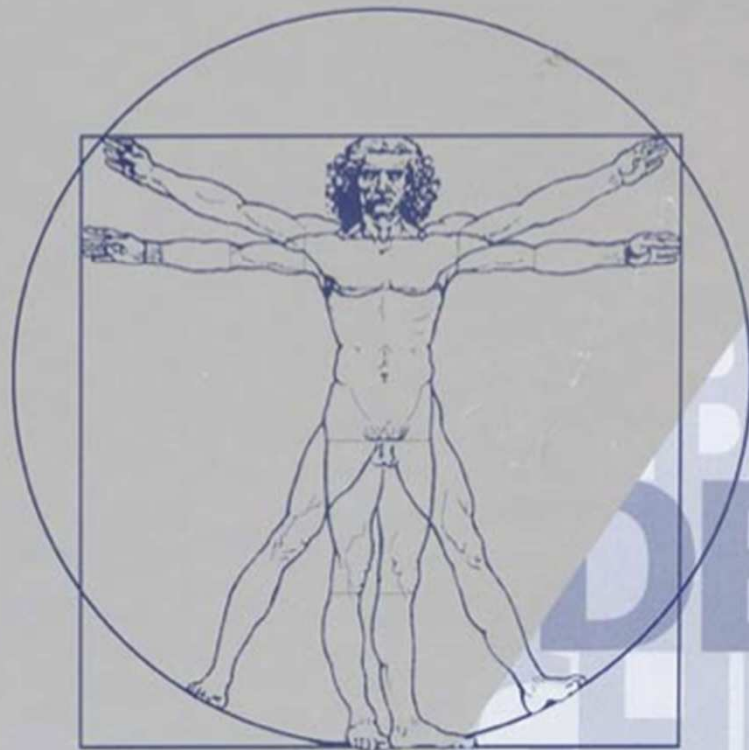
Παρατήρησε και περιέγραψε τους παραουρηθραίους αδένες.




Terminologia Anatomica

International Anatomical Terminology

FCAT
Federative Committee on Anatomical Terminology



 Thieme

2001

Skene → female prostate

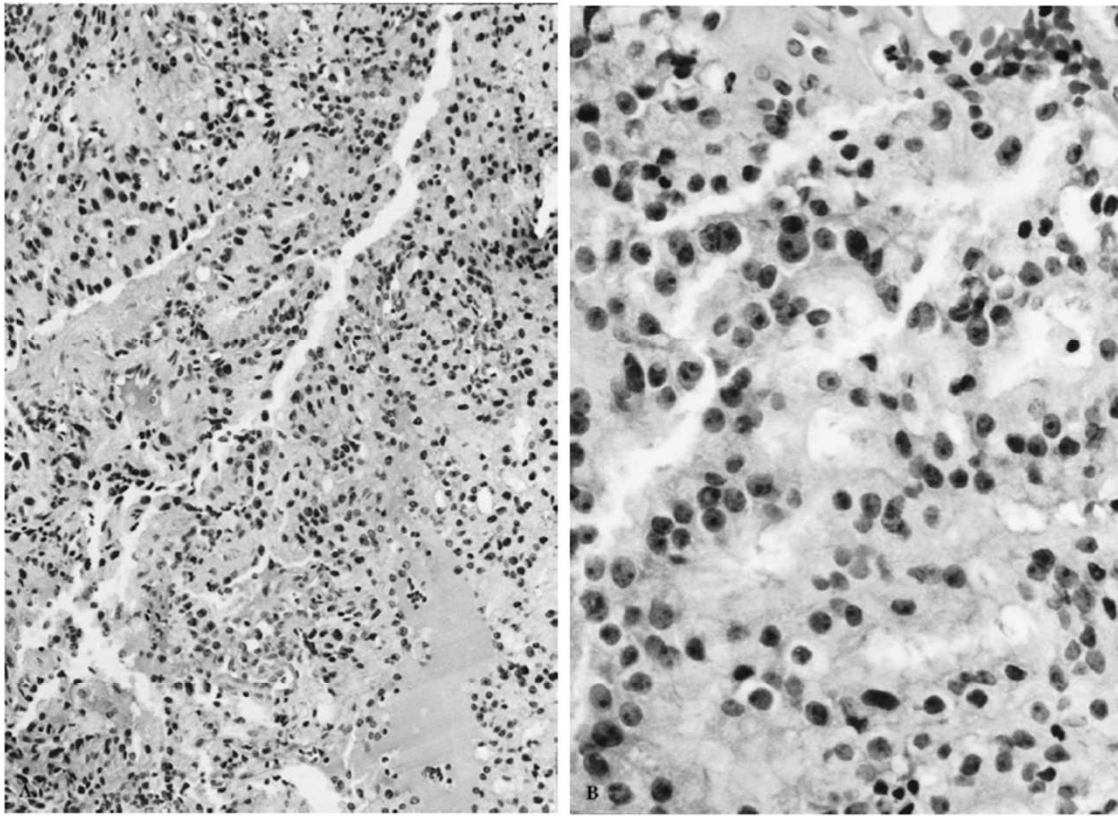


FIG. 1. Well differentiated adenocarcinoma forming small glandular structures with uniform nuclei and prominent nucleoli at low power (A) and high power (B).

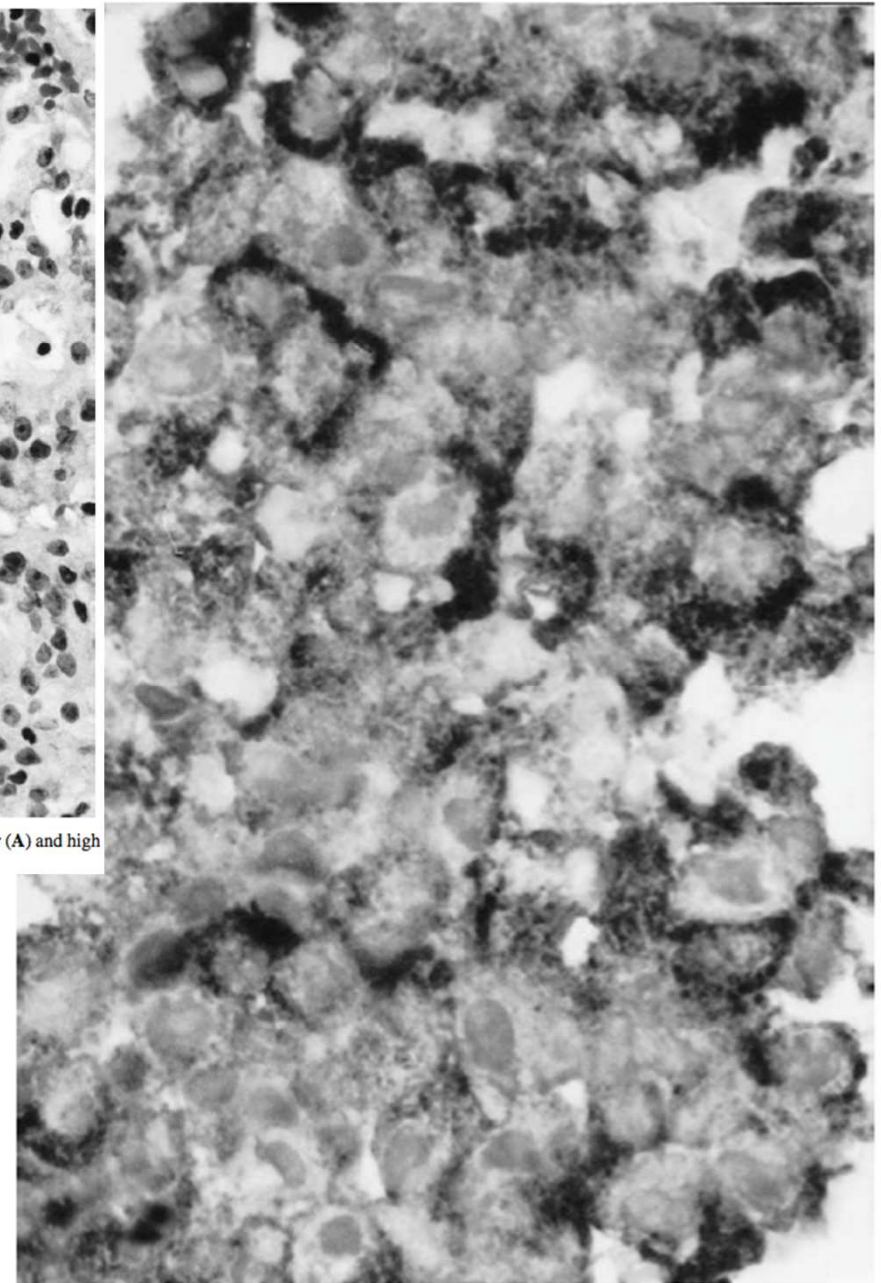


FIG. 2. Strong expression for prostate-specific antigen in the tumor cells.

J Gynecol Pathol. 2004 Jan;23(1):71-4.

Skene's gland adenocarcinoma resembling prostatic adenocarcinoma.

Pongtippan A1, Malpica A, Levenback C, Deavers MT, Silva EG.

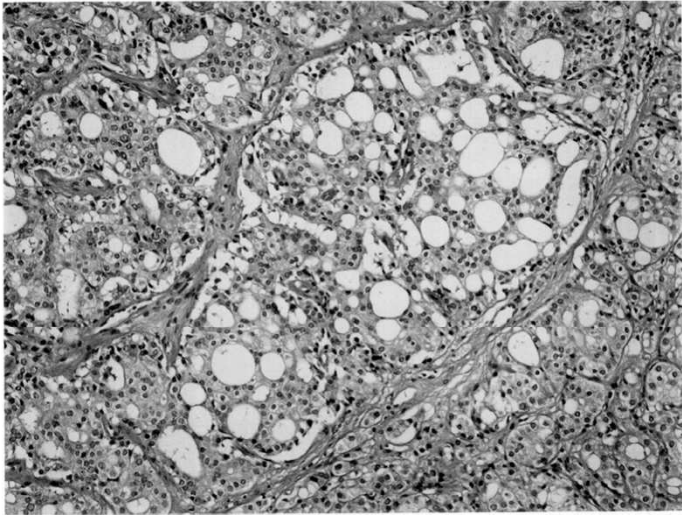


FIG. 1. Urethral adenocarcinoma containing uniform low columnar cells with granular eosinophilic cytoplasm.

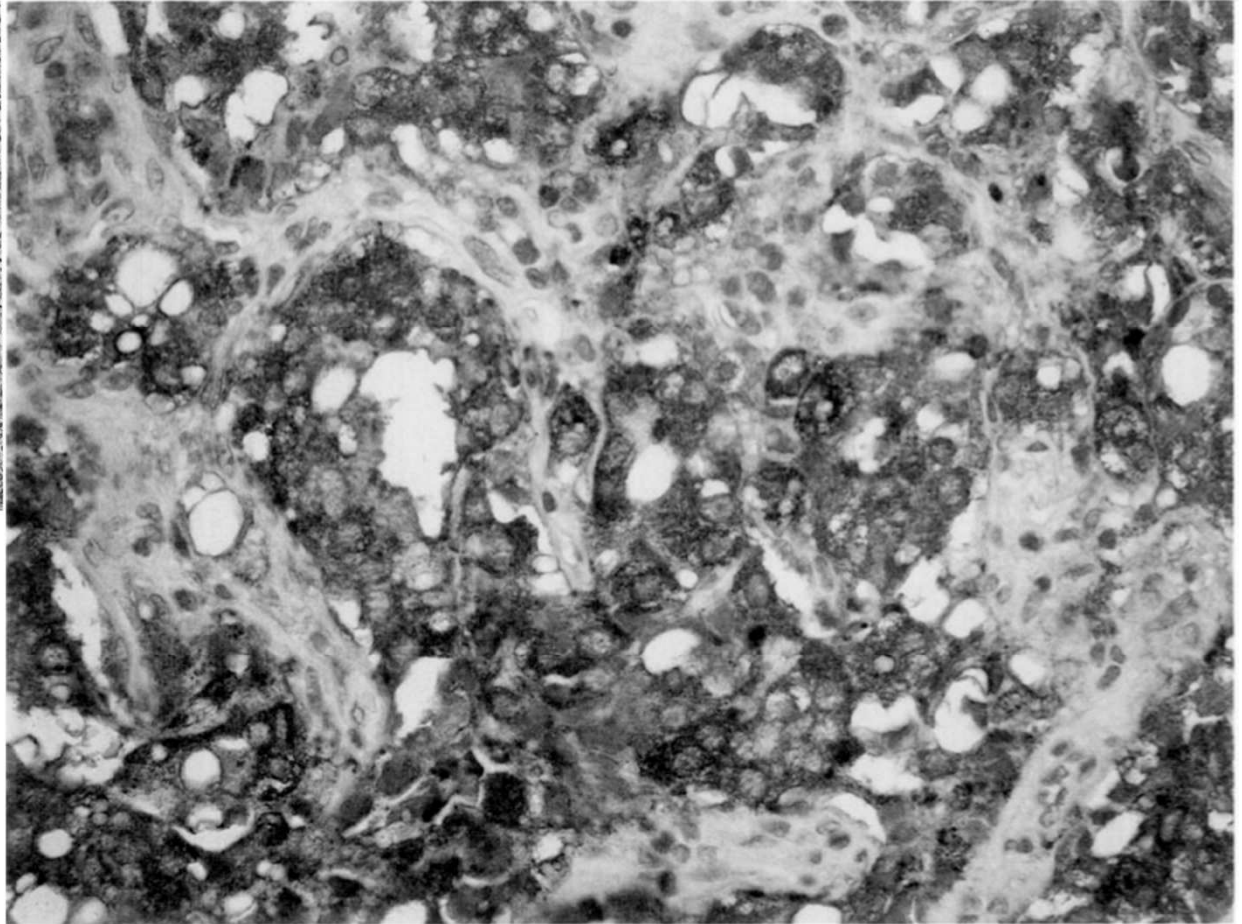
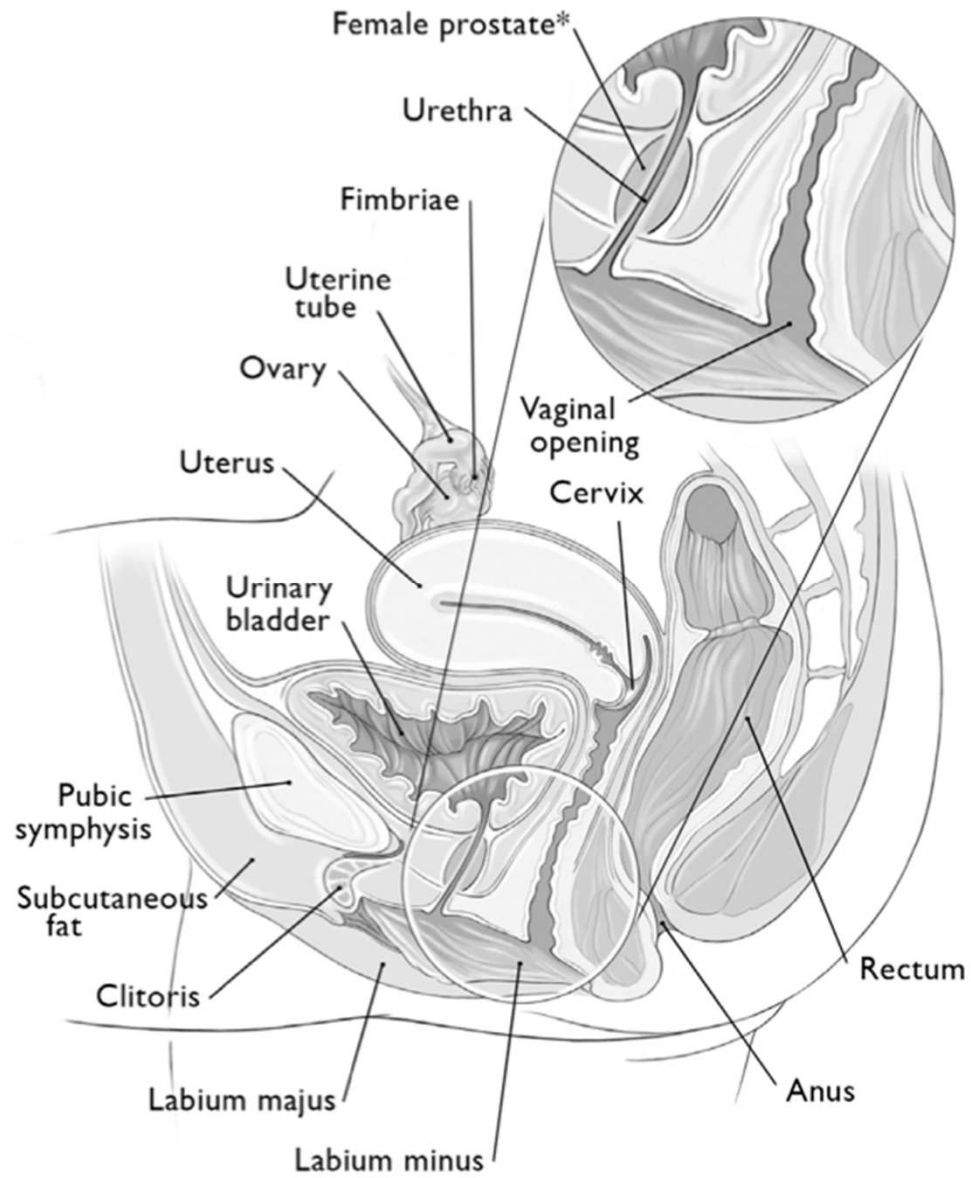


FIG. 2. Tumor cells are strongly positive for prostate-specific antigen.

J Gynecol Pathol. 2004 Jan;23(1):71-4.

Skene's gland adenocarcinoma resembling prostatic adenocarcinoma.

[Pongtippan A1, Malpica A, Levenback C, Deavers MT, Silva EG.](#)



Med Hypotheses. 2009 Dec;73(6):1069-71. doi: 10.1016/j.mehy.2009.07.024. Epub 2009 Sep 18.

Does female ejaculation serve an antimicrobial purpose?

[Moalem S1, Reidenberg JS.](#)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Medical Hypotheses

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/mehy



Does female ejaculation serve an antimicrobial purpose?

We propose that antimicrobial compounds, such as zinc that is found in seminal plasma, are similarly present in female ejaculate. The release of such antimicrobial compounds would confer a protective advantage, including a reduction in the incidence of UTIs. This has implications in human evolution, as reduction/prevention of UTIs would increase the likelihood that women would be receptive to sexual intercourse and, as a result, more likely to successfully reproduce. Thus, the maintenance of ejaculatory function in females may turn out to be much more than just a simple sexual oddity or evolutionary vestige; it may be the result of natural selection for a biological mechanism facilitating reproduction while preventing sexually transmitted microbial infections of the urinary tract.

Med Hypotheses. 2009 Dec;73(6):1069-71. doi: 10.1016/j.mehy.2009.07.024. Epub 2009 Sep 18.

Does female ejaculation serve an antimicrobial purpose?

[Moalem S1, Reidenberg JS.](#)

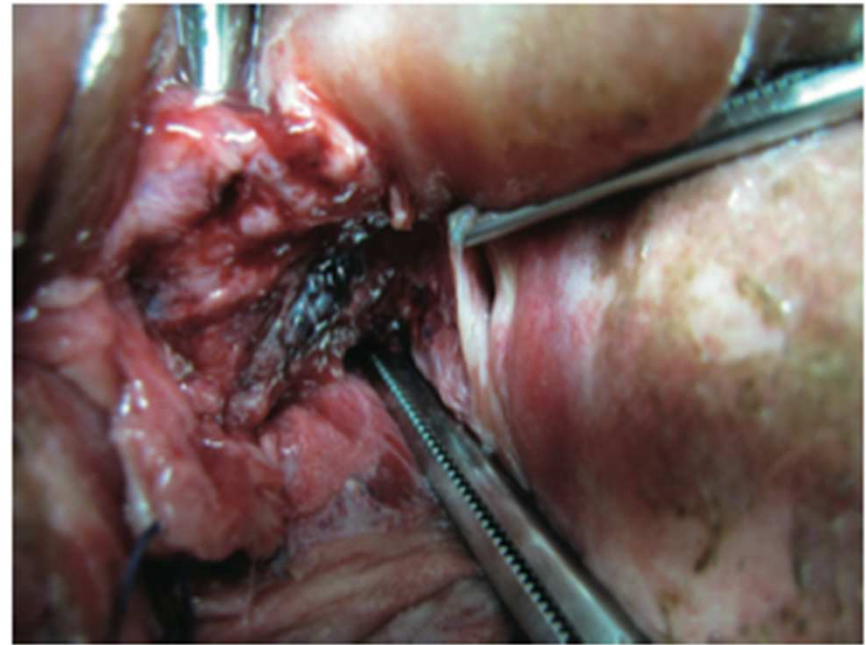
Ηλεκτρομυογραφική – μανομετρική μελέτη του κόλπου έδειξε

- Ύπαρξη ενός κοιλιακού βηματοδότη από τον οποίο ξεκινά το ερέθισμα για την σύσπαση του κοιλιακού τοιχώματος
- Η διάταση του κόλπου προκαλεί ως συνέπεια σύσπασή του και αύξηση της ενδοκοιλιακής πίεσης.

Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2004 May;269(4):282-6. Epub 2003 Dec 18.

The electrovaginogram: study of the vaginal electric activity and its role in the sexual act and disorders.

[Shafik A1, El Sibai O, Shafik AA, Ahmed I, Mostafa RM.](#)



[J Sex Med. 2012 May;9\(5\):1355-9. doi: 10.1111/j.1743-6109.2012.02668.x.](#)
G-spot anatomy: a new discovery.
[Ostrzenski A.](#)

vated structures in combination [1]. To claim, as Dr. Ostrzenski has in his paper, that only the one single entity he found embedded in the vaginal wall is “the” G-spot, betrays the rich complexity of what others have appreciated and characterized as the G-spot—a variable anatomical and functional zone of erotogenic complexity, not a single structural entity. That this sensitive region, felt through the anterior vaginal wall, is not a single structural entity, was stated by Perry and Whipple when they named it the Grafenberg spot, later termed the “G-spot” [6,7].

[J Sex Med. 2012 Jul;9\(7\):1954; author reply 1955. doi: 10.1111/j.1743-6109.2012.02836.x.](#)

[Commentary on the PAPER by Dr. A. Ostrzenski: "G-spot anatomy: a new discovery".](#)

[Komisaruk B, Whipple B, Jannini E](#)

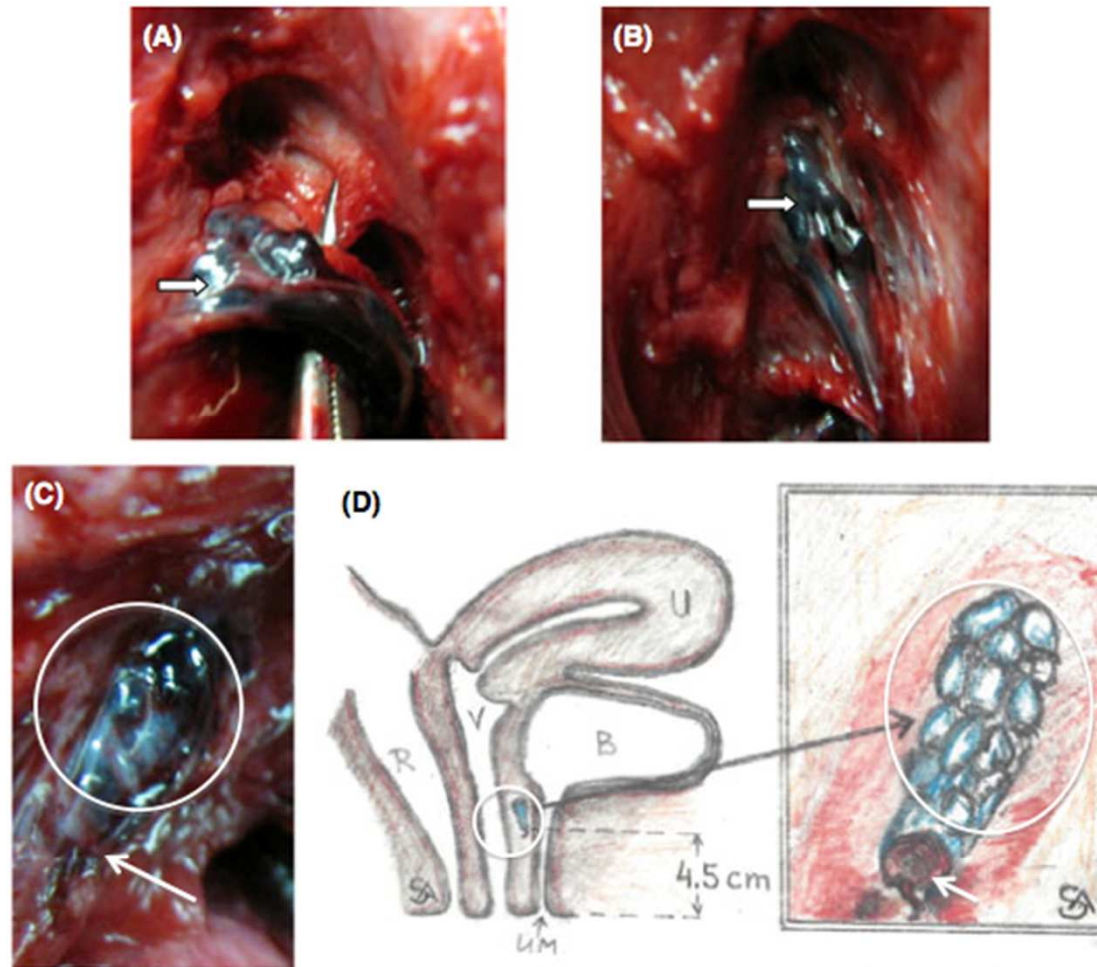
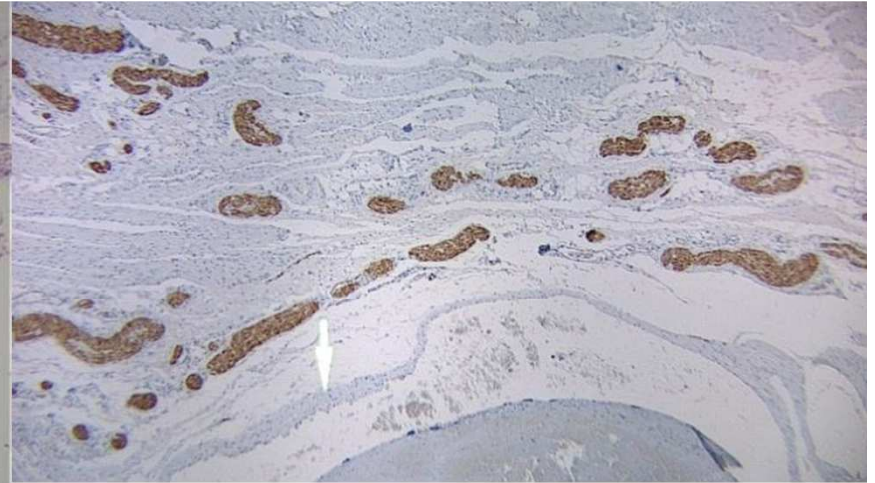
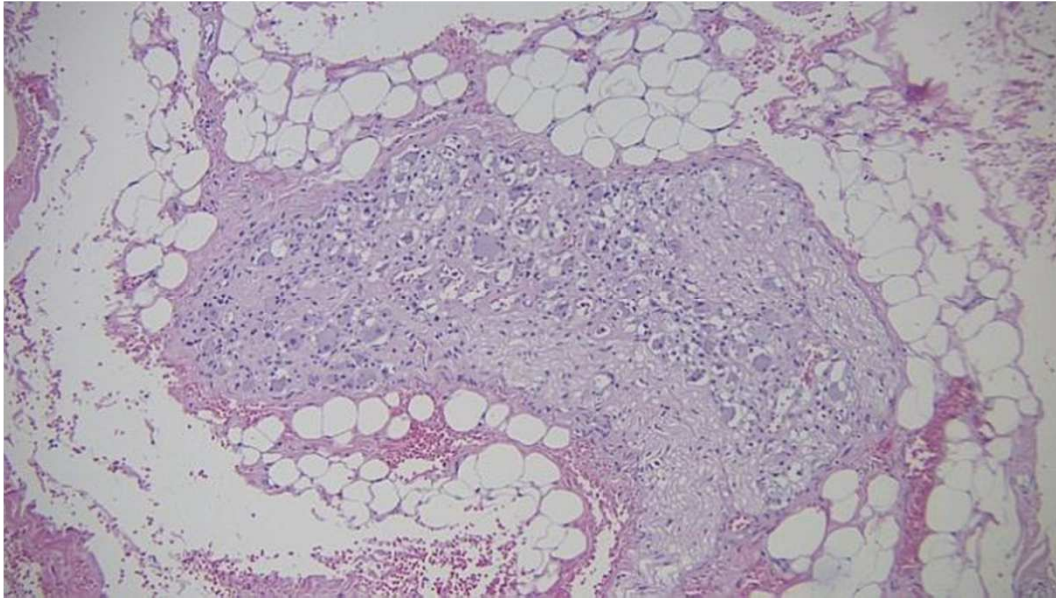


Figure 1. Gross anatomical views of the G-spot and surrounding distended vessels. (A) The G-spot sac is opened and G-spot (the white arrow) with surrounding vessels resembling a blue grape-like cluster structure above the instrument is depicted. (B) The vascular bundle migrates into the distal part of the G-spot. The wall of the G-spot sac is visible under the arrowhead. (C) A sagittal close-up view of the G-spot complex is presented. The tail of the G-spot is depicted (the arrow). The rope-like vascular structure protrudes from the G-spot tail (the arrow). The pink colour of the G-spot (arrow) distinguishes this structure from the surrounding vessels, which appear dark blue and are filled with retained blood (the white circle). (D) The left side of the diagram is an illustration of the location of the G-spot complex, which is embedded within the vaginal wall (the white circle) (U, uterus; V, vagina; B, bladder; UM, urethral meatus; R, rectum). On the right, the G-spot complex is presented. The arrow indicates the tail of the G-spot and the white circle encompasses the fused vessels with the G-spot structure.

BJOG. 2014 Mar 19. doi: 10.1111/1471-0528.12707. [Epub ahead of print]

Verification of the anatomy and newly discovered histology of the G-spot complex.

[Ostrzenski A1, Krajewski P, Ganjei-Azar P, Wasitynski A, Scheinberg M, Tarka S, Fudalej M.](#)



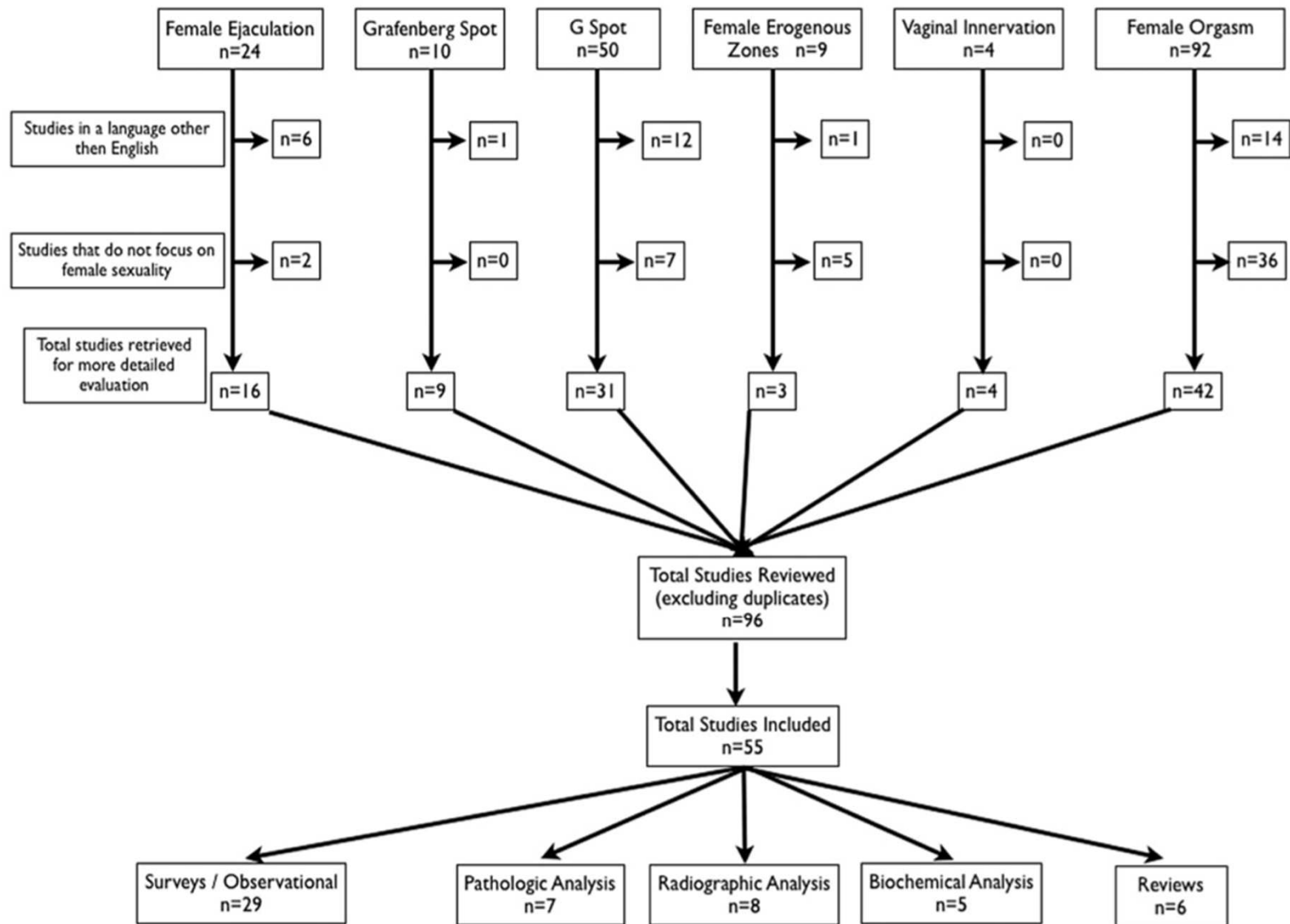
Peripheral nerve bundles are revealed

The G-spot's nerve-ganglion is revealed

[BJOG. 2014 Mar 19. doi: 10.1111/1471-0528.12707. \[Epub ahead of print\]](#)

[Verification of the anatomy and newly discovered histology of the G-spot complex.](#)

[Ostrzenski A1, Krajewski P, Ganjei-Azar P, Wasiutynski A, Scheinberg M, Tarka S, Fudalej M.](#)



J Sex Med. 2012 Mar;9(3):719-26. doi: 10.1111/j.1743-6109.2011.02623.x. Epub 2012 Jan 12.

Is the female G-spot truly a distinct anatomic entity?

[Kilchevsky A1, Vardi Y, Lowenstein L, Gruenwald I.](#)

The ESSM Syllabus of Sexual Medicine 2012

- Αντικειμενικές μέθοδοι ΔΕΝ έχουν δείξει με βεβαιότητα την ύπαρξη του G spot.
- Όμως οι αξιόπιστες αναφορές και οι μη δημοσιευμένες μαρτυρίες για μία έντονα ευαίσθητη ζώνη στο πρόσθιο κοιλικό τοίχωμα δείχνουν ότι το θέμα δεν έχει εξαντληθεί.



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GSA is a patent pending method of amplifying or augmenting the G-Spot with a human engineered hyaluronan. Hyaluronan is a common ingredient found in many health care products and can also be found naturally

throughout the body.

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Number 378 • September 2007

Vaginal "Rejuvenation" and Cosmetic Vaginal Procedures

Committee on Gynecologic Practice

This document reflects emerging clinical and scientific advances as of the date issued and is subject to change. The information should not be construed as dictating an exclusive course of treatment or procedure to be followed.

ABSTRACT: So-called "vaginal rejuvenation," "designer vaginoplasty," "revirgination," and "G-spot amplification" are vaginal surgical procedures being offered by some practitioners. These procedures are not medically indicated, and the safety and effectiveness of these procedures have not been documented. Clinicians who receive requests from patients for such procedures should discuss with the patient the reason for her request and perform an evaluation for any physical signs or symptoms that may indicate the need for surgical intervention. Women should be informed about the lack of data supporting the efficacy of these procedures and their potential complications, including infection, altered sensation, dyspareunia, adhesions, and scarring.

Οδηγίες σχετικά με την αισθητική παρέμβαση στα έξω γεννητικά όργανα

1. Ο γυναικολόγος πρέπει να βοηθά τις γυναίκες να κατανοήσουν την ανατομία των γεννητικών οργάνων τους αλλά και τις φυσιολογικές παραλλαγές
2. Σε γυναίκες που επιθυμούν αισθητική παρέμβαση απαιτείται
 - Ενδελεχής λήψη γυναικολογικού, σεξουαλικού και ιατρικού ιστορικού.
 - Εκτίμηση σεξουαλικής ή ψυχολογικής δυσλειτουργίας.
 - Συμβουλευτική για πιθανές επιπλοκές αλλά και την απουσία στοιχείων σχετικά με την αποτελεσματικότητα των αισθητικών επεμβάσεων στη βελτίωση της σεξουαλικής ζωής ή της εικόνας του εαυτού.
3. Οροι όπως “ενίσχυση του σημείου G”, “κολπική αναζωογόνηση” ή “κλειτοριδική ανάπλαση” δεν πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούνται.

J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2013 Dec;35(12):1108-14.

Female genital cosmetic surgery.

Shaw D1, Lefebvre G2, Bouchard C3, Shapiro J2, Blake J2, Allen L2, Cassell K4; Clinical Practice Gynaecology Committee, Leyland N5, Wolfman W2, Allaire C1, Awadalla A6, Best C2, Dunn S2, Heywood M1, Lemyre M3, Marcoux V7, Menard C8, Potestio F9, Rittenberg D10, Singh S8; Ethics Committee, Shapiro J2, Akhtar S11, Camire B3, Christilaw J1, Corey J12, Nelson E13, Pierce M10, Robertson D2, Simmonds A14; Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada.



Ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας...