

CHAPTER 1- Sexuality in Perspective

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Sex & Gender

- “any behavior that increases the union of an egg and a sperm” –biological definition of sexual behavior
- emphasizes reproductive function of sex
- birth control, other contraceptives separated reproduction from sex

“sex is a behavior that leads to orgasm”-Alfred Kinsey, sex researcher
sexual behavior: behavior that produces arousal and increases chance of orgasm

History of Understanding Sexuality: Religion and Science

- Greek’s acknowledged both homos and heteros and trans in society, presented in mythology
- 15th century Christians believed wet dreams resulted from intercourse with tiny spiritual creatures called incubi and succubi
- wet dreams, sexual dysfunction and lust were said to be causes of witchcraft
- Muslims regarded sex as a primary source of pleasure, secondary source of reproduction

Anton Van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723)

- sperm swimming in human semen

Oscar Hertwig (1849-1922)

- first observed the actual fertilization of the egg by the sperm in sea urchins (19th century)
- Ovum in humans wasn’t observed until 20th century

Dr Clelia Mosher (physician that conducted sex survey in Victorian era)

- results provide alternative description of female sexuality during this period, it was said woman felt no sexual desire although 80% did, 72% experienced orgasm

Henry Havlock Ellis:

- underrated physician who compiled vast amount of info on sexuality-like medical and anthropological findings
- Theories published in Studies in the Psychology of Sex, 1896.
- Believed women like men are sexual creatures
- A sexual reformer, he believed that sexual deviations from the norm are often harmless and urged society to accept them

German Magnus Hirschfield:

- founded the first sex research institute and administered the first large-scale sex survey
- most info destroyed by Nazi's
- established first journal devoted to study of sexuality

The Media

- in a week, 35% of all programs showed sexual behaviors
- communication theorists believe media has 3 types of influence:
 - cultivation: view that exposure to the mass media makes people think what they see there represents the mainstream of what really occurs
 - agenda setting: the idea that the media define what is important and what is not by which stories they cover
 - social learning: the idea that the media provide role models whom we imitate

Cross- Cultural Perspectives on Sexuality

culture: traditional ideas and values passed down from generation to generation within a group and transmitted to members of the group by symbols (languages)

ethnocentrism: tendency to regard ones own ethnic group and culture to be superior than the others

- 2005: 80% of Canadians compared to 64% Americans approved pre-marital sex and same sex marriage
- societies regulate sexual behavior in some way, through exact regulations vary greatly from one culture to the next

Variations in Sexual Techniques

Kissing- among the Kwakiutl of BC and Trobriand Islanders, kissing consisted of sucking the lips and tongue of the partners to permit saliva to flow from one mouth to another

Oral: In Ponape, the man places a fish in the woman's vulva and gradually licks it out prior to intercourse

*frequency of intercourse varies on one culture to another, lowest frequency among Irish

Sex With Same-Sex Partners

Three rules of homosexuality:

- no matter how a particular society views homosexuality, the behavior always occurs in at least some individuals
- males more likely to engage in same sex activity than females
- same sex activity is never the predominant form of sexual behavior for adults in any society

Social Class and Sex

- Those of a lower class are more likely to engage in a wider variety of sexual activity starting from a younger age
- study found that both Asian male and female university students are less experienced than non-Asians
- half as many Asian students as non-Asian students had engaged in sexual intercourse

The Significance of Cross Cultural Studies

- they give us a notion of the enormous variation that exists in human sexual behavior and help put our own standards and behaviors in perspective
- these studies provide impressive evidence concerning the importance of culture and learning in the shaping of our sexual behavior: show us that human sexual behavior is not completely determined by biology or drives or instincts

In What Ways Are Humans Unique

- sexual behavior for smaller species such as fish controlled hormonally while through the brain with bigger species such as mammals
- environmental experiences are crucial in shaping the sexual behavior
- the sexual behavior of a female human is much under hormonal control than that of another female species

Sexual Health Perspective

- all individuals are sexual beings throughout their lives
- individual autonomy and responsibility should guide all aspects of decision making
- greatest benefits will be achieved by emphasizing promotion of sexual and reproductive health and prevention problems

C2: Theoretical Perspectives on Sexuality

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Freud: creator of psychoanalytic theory

Biological sex drive: libido

Evolutionary Perspectives

Sociobiology: the application of evolutionary biology to understanding the social behavior of animals including humans

Evolution: a theory that all living things have acquired their present forms through gradual changes in their genetic endowment over successive generations

- Sociobiologists suggest many of the characteristics we evaluate in judging attractiveness are indicative of the health and vigor of the individual; related to persons reproductive potential
- Sociobiologists explain why nuclear families (man, woman, their children) is found in every society because when two people mate, there are several obstacles to reproductive success, two being infant vulnerability and maternal death
- Infant vulnerability is reduced if mother provides continuing physical care and father provides physical care and support, i.e. protection

Sexual selection: selection that results from differences in traits affecting access to mates. Consists of two processes

- Competition among members of one gender for mating access with members of other gender
- Preferential choice by members of one gender for certain members of other genders

Natural selection: a process in nature resulting in greater rates of survival of those plants and animals that are adapted to their environment

*Sociobiologists believe certain function of sex is reproduction, which is naïve

Evolutionary Psychology

Evolutionary psychology: study of psychological mechanisms that have been shaped by natural selection

- One line of research has concentrated on sexual strategies
- According to this theory, females and males face different adaptive problems in short term and long term mating and reproduction

Psychological Theories

Psychoanalytical theory: theory, which contains a basic assumption that part of human personality is unconscious

ID: part of the personality that contains the sex drive

EGO: part of personality that helps the person have realistic rational interactions

Superego: part of personality containing the conscience (develops last, morals)

Erogenous zones: areas of the body that are particularly sensitive to sexual stimulation

Stages of Psychosexual Development (Freud)

First stage: oral stage: lasting from birth to one year of age where a child's chief pleasure is derived from sucking and stimulating its lips

Second stage: anal stage: child's interest focused on elimination

Third stage: 3-6 year olds: phallic stage: boys and girls focused on genitals (puberty)

Oedipus complex: according to Freud, the sexual attraction of a little boy is for his mother

Following the resolution of the Oedipus phase, people pass on to the latency phase, lasts until adolescence, and sexually impulses are repressed until puberty

Learning Theory

Classical conditioning: the learning process in which a previously neutral stimulus is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus that reflexively elicits an unconditioned response. IVAN PAVLOV

> Classical conditioning of sexual arousal has been demonstrated in an experiment using male students at Queens. PG 34

Operant conditioning: the process of changing the frequency of a behavior by following it with positive reinforcement or punishment

Psychoanalytic theorists believe that the determinants of human sexual behavior occur in early childhood, particularly during the Oedipal complex period

Behavior modifications: a set of operant conditioning techniques used to modify human behavior

Social learning theory is based on principles of operant conditioning but also recognizes imitation and identification.

Self-efficacy: a sense of competence at performing an activity

Social Exchange Theory:

Social exchange theory: a theory that assumes people will choose actions that maximize rewards and minimize costs

- Has emerged out of social learning theory and uses the concept of reinforcement to explain satisfaction, stability, and change in relationships among people.
- Assumes we have freedom of choice and often face choices among alternative actions; every action provides some rewards and has a cost
- States that we are hedonistic; we try to maximize rewards, minimize costs
- Views social relationships primarily as exchanges of goods and services among people
- Level of expected outcomes is called the comparison level
- People are more likely to stay in a relationship if its high in reward, costs are low and comparison level for alternates are low
- Predicts the conditions under which people try to change their relationships; equity or equality
- Equity exists when participants in a relationship believe that the rewards they receive from it are proportional to the costs they bear

- Equality exists when both partners experience the same balance of rewards to costs (profit)

Cognitive Theory

*Cognitive psychologists believe it's important to study the way people perceive and think

*To cognitive psychologists, how we perceive and evaluate sexual events makes us all diff.

Gender Schema Theory

Schema: a general knowledge framework that a person has about a particular topic, it helps us remember but sometimes distorts our memory

- Psychologist Sandra Bem proposed gender role development and the impact of gender on peoples daily lives and thinking
- Bem states that all of us possess a gender schema; cognitive structure comprised of the set of attributes (personality, appearance) that we associate with males and females
- Our gender schema predisposes us info on the basis of gender

Sociological Perspectives

Sociologists approach the study of sexuality with three basic assumptions:

- Every society regulates the sexuality of its members
- Basic institutions of society
- The appropriateness or inappropriateness of a sexual behavior depends on the culture in which it occurs

Social Institutions

Religion

Economy- economic conditions led to increased number of prostitutes or increasing globalization of the economy where people travel around the world such as Thailand for sexual tourism, i.e. sex slaves

Medicalization of sexuality: process by which certain sexual behaviors or conditions are defined in terms of health and illness, and problematic experiences or practices are given medical treatment

The Law

- Only the federal gov't has the right to pass criminal laws, and all sexual offences are contained in the Criminal Code of Canada
- In 1969 Pierre Elliot Trudeau removed the law that made consensual sexual behaviors between adults done in private illegal, such as use of contraception, oral or anal
- Laws are the basis for the mechanisms of social control, may be specified punishments for certain acts and thus encourage people from engaging in them
- The law reflects the interests of the powerful, dominant groups in society
- It can be argued that a principle source of sex laws is sexism, which is deeply rooted in western culture, men have historically held more power and made laws

Symbolic Interaction Theory

- A theory that proposed human nature and the social order are products of communication among people
- Theory views people as proactive and goal-seeking
- Central to social interactions is the process of role-taking, where individual imagines how he or she looks from another persons view point
- This often lets us anticipate what behavior will enable u to reach our goal

Sexual Scripts

According to Ira Reiss (sociologist) sexuality is linked to the structures of any society in three areas: kinship system, the power structure, and the ideology of society

- A cultures ideologies define what's right or wrong sexually

Chapter 3: Sex Research

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Goals of sex research:

Creating basic understanding and knowledge

Enhancing our understanding in order to influence sexual behavior

Research can be geared towards public policy

- research can inform laws & regulations on a variety of issues, including access to emergency contraception, new productive technologies, porn, etc.

Different types of sex research, but techniques vary in terms of:

Whether they rely on people's self-reports of their sexual behavior or whether scientists observe sexual behavior directly

Whether large numbers of people are studied (surveys) or whether a small number or just a single individual is studied (ex. In a lab)

Whether the studies are conducted in the lab or in the field

Whether sexual behavior is studied simply as it occurs naturally or whether some attempt is made to manipulate it experimentally

ISSUES IN SEX RESEARCH

-one of the first steps in conducting research is to identify appropriate population; a group of people researchers want to study

sample: a part of a population

probability sampling: method of sampling in research in which each member of the population has a known probability of being included in the sample

random sampling: excellent method of sampling in research in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample

stratified random sampling: method of sampling in which the population is divided into groups and then random sampling occurs in each group

problem of refusal: the problem that some people will refuse to participate in a sex survey thus making it difficult to have a random sample

Volunteer bias: a bias in results of sex surveys that arises when some people refuse to participate so that those who are in the sample are volunteers who may in some ways differ from those who refuse to participate

Purposful Distortion

Purposely giving false information in a survey

May be in two directions: people may exaggerate or minimize their sexual activity or hide the fact that they've done certain things

Social desirability: tendency to distort answers to a survey in direction perceived more acceptable

-distortion is a problem using self reports

minimize distortion, participants must be impressed with the fact that because the study will be used for scientific purposes their reports must be as accurate as possible

three factors that can cause distortion: memory, difficulties with estimates and interpreting the question wrong

- another way to asses reliability is to get independent reports from two different people who share sexual activity, i.e. a husband and a wife

test-retest reliability: method of testing to see whether self reports are accurate or reliable

WEB BASED SURVEYS

- have advantages for studying sexual populations defined by their sexual behavior, particularly if the behavior is a taboo

-they can locate stigmatized sexual minorities such as those involved in sadomasochism, bondage, and discipline by recruiting participants through viral communities and websites specialized for particular sexual group

- have ability to eliminate extraneous influences on responding

INTERVIEWS VS. QUESTIONNAIRES

Three methods of collecting data are used: in person, on the phone, or written questionnaire

Advantage of interview method: interviewer can establish rapport with the respondent and try to convince that person of the research's worth

Interviews can be administered to those who can't read or write

Computer assisted self interview method: method of data collection in which the respondent fills out questionnaires on a computer

ETHICAL ISSUES

The cardinal ethical principle is respect for human dignity

Free and informed consent: people have the right to be informed before participating of what will be asked to do in the research

CORRELATION

- a number that measures the relationship between two variables
- positive correlation is a positive relationship between two variables
- negative correlation " " negative " " " " " " " " " "

MAJOR SEX SURVEYS: KINSEY PAGE 62-64

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE US

- researchers conducted a sex survey using face to face interviews following a brief questionnaire
- the NHSL is the best sex survey of the general population of the US

- ironic results compared to Kinsey when it came to homosexuality; Kinsey's case the numbers were too high, with the NHLS they were too low

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE CANADA

-team of French researchers conducted major French sex survey (ACSF investigators)

- 13% of French men compared to 6 percent of French women had multiple sex partners in the past six months

EXOTIC DANCERS

Eleanor Maticka Tyndale conducted a study of strippers working at strip clubs in southern Ontario to determine whether the dancers activities both inside and outside the club put them at risk for STD's

Qualitative research: research usually involving interviews in which researchers try to make sense of the meanings people give to their experiences

-it is difficult to recruit a representative sample of sex workers so researchers use a procedure called non-probability purposive sampling to maximize the diversity in the small sample

-participants were identified by key informants, by researchers who worked as dancers themselves and by dancers who participated in the study; snow ball effect

MEDIA CONTENT ANALYSIS

content analysis: a set of procedures used to make valid references about text

Intercoder or interrater reliability: in content analysis the correlation or percentage of agreement between two coders independently rating

-content analysis is powerful tools that allows one to know how the media portrays sexuality

*critical discourse analysis analyzes when texts for their underlying meaning

participant observer technique: a research method where the scientist becomes part of the community to be studied and makes observations from the inside of the community

correlation study: a study which the researcher does not manipulate variables but rather studies naturally occurring relationships among variables

Sexual Anatomy

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genital self-image- our attributes and feelings towards our genitals

FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS

Vulva- collective term for external genitals of the female

- Includes the clitoris, mons pubis, the inner lips, the outer lips, vaginal opening

CLITORIS

- small highly sensitive sexual organ in the female found in front of the vaginal entrance
- consists of the tip, a knob of tissue situated externally in front of the vaginal opening and the urethral opening
- *female and male sex organs develop from similar tissue before birth, they are homologous
- clitoris homologous to males penis, both develop from embryonic tissue
- clitoris has no reproductive function

MONS

- rounded fatty pad of tissue covered with pubic hair at the front of the body

LABIA

- Outer lips- rounded pads of fatty tissue lying on either side of the vaginal entrance
- Inner lips- thin folds of skin lying on either side of the vaginal entrance
- Bartholin glands- two tiny glands located on either side of the vaginal entrance

- Function unknown can be infected

Perineum- skin between vaginal entrance and anus

Introitus- another word for vaginal entrance

THE VASCULAR VESTIBULE

Vestibule- area of the vulva enclosed by the inner lips

HYMEN

Hymen-thin membrane that may cover vaginal entrance (cherry)

Internal organs- vagina, vestibular bulbs, skene's glands, uterus, ovaries, fallopian tube

VAGINA

-tube shaped organ in the female

walls of vagina have three layers: inner layer, vaginal mucosa, mucous membrane

- Middle layer is muscular & outer layer forms a covering

-nerve supply of the vagina is mostly to the lower 1/3, near the vaginal opening

pubococcygeus muscle: a muscle around vaginal entrance

THE VESTIBULAR BULBS

-erectile tissue running under the inner lips and skene's gland

SKENE'S GLAND(FEMALE PROSTATE)

-dubbed the G-spot, which is responsible for female ejaculation

UTERUS

Organ in female where fetus develops

Has three layers: inner layer (endometrium), middle layer (myometrium) and outer layer(perimetrium)

FALLOPIAN TUBES

-tubes extending from the uterus to ovaries, has cilia

-pathway for sperm and egg to travel

-fertilization of the egg usually occurs in infundibulum

OVARIES

-two organs in the female that produce eggs and sex hormones

-they produce eggs and manufacture estrogen and progesterone

-all ovaries contain follicles that is a capsule that surrounds the egg

BOOBIES!

-Consists of about 15 to 20 clusters of mammary glands

-the darker area around the nipple is called areola

MALE SEXUAL ORGANS

External organs:

PENIS

-the male external sexual organ

-the corona and the rest of the glans are the most sexually excitable regions of the male anatomy

corpora cavernosa- spongy bodies running the length of the top of the penis

corpus spongiosum- spongy body running the length of the underside of the penis

-the penis contains no muscle

foreskin-layer of skin covering the glans or tip of the penis

circumcision- surgical removal of foreskin from the penis

- Growing evidence that uncircumcised men have a higher risk of infections with HIV/AIDS

Supercision- a form of male genital cutting in which a slit is made the length of the foreskin on top

Subincision- a form of male genital cutting in which a slit is made on the lower side of the penis, along the length

SCROTUM

Pouch of skin that contains the testes in the male

Internal organs:

TESTES

Pair of glands in the scrotum that manufacture sperm and sex hormones

- Two major functions: manufacture sperm and testosterone

Seminiferous tubules- tubes in the testes that manufacture sperm
Interstitial cells-cells in the testes that manufacture testosterone
*the male germ cells go through many stages of maturation- earliest stage, spermatogonium, then it becomes a spermatid, and finally sperm

epididymis- highly coiled tube located on the edge of the testis where sperm mature

vas deferens- tube which sperm pass on their way from the testes and epididymis out of the scrotum and to the urethra

seminal vesicles- saclike structures that lie above the prostate which produce about 70% of the seminal fluid

prostate- the gland in the male located below the bladder that secretes some of the fluid in semen

- It secretes milky white alkaline fluid, part of ejaculate
- Composed of both muscle and glandular tissue

Cowper's glands: glands that secrete a clear alkaline fluid into the male's urethra

CANCER OF THE SEX ORGANS

BREAST CANCER

Causes: genetic factors, virus, or diet

Three types of breast lumps: cyst, fibroadenomas and malignant tumors

Radical mastectomy- surgical treatment for breast cancer where the entire breast as well as underlying muscles and lymph nodes is removed
Lumpectomy- a surgical treatment for breasts in which only the lump and a small bit of surrounding tissue are removed

CANCER OF CERVIX, ENDOMETRIUM, AND OVARIES

caused by HPV, human papilloma virus

symptoms- vaginal bleeding

hysterectomy- surgical removal of uterus

CANCER OF THE PROSTATE

Symptoms- frequent urination, and difficult urination

Research indicated men with a greater number of sex partners have higher risk of prostate cancer

CANCER OF THE TESTES

Cancer of the testes tends to be a disease of cancer in young men

INDIGINOUS THEORY

Sex Hormones and Menstruation

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SEX HORMONES

Hormones-chemical substances secreted by the endocrine glands into the bloodstream

Testosterone- a hormone secreted by the testes in the male

Androgens- the group of male sex hormones one of which is testosterone

Estrogen- group of female hormones

Progesterone- female sex hormone secreted by the ovaries

Pituitary gland- small endocrine gland located on the lower side of the brain below the hypothalamus; regulates sex hormones

Hypothalamus- small region of the brain that is important in regulating many body functions including the functioning of the sex hormones

*the hypothalamus, pituitary, and gonads function together

SEX HORMONE SYSTEMS IN THE MALE

Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)- hormone secreted by the pituitary; stimulates follicle development in females and sperm production in males

Luteinizing hormone (LH)- a hormone secreted by the pituitary; it stimulates follicle development in females and sperm production in males

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)- A hormone secreted by the hypothalamus that regulates the pituitary's secretion of gonad stimulating hormones

HPG axis- hypothalamus pituitary gonad axis, the negative feedback loop that regulates sex hormone production

- It is a negative feedback loop because increases in temperature turn off the furnace, and decreases in temperature turn on the furnace.
- The hypothalamus, pituitary, and testes work together in a similar negative feedback loop, ensuring that testosterone is maintained at a fairly constant level, just as temperature of a room is kept fairly constant
- When testosterone levels get high, the hypothalamus reduces its production of GnRH, the pituitary's production level of LH is reduced, and production of testosterone by the testes decreases

Inhibin-a substance secreted by the testes and ovaries that regulates FSH levels

- Regulates FSH levels in a negative feedback loop just as testosterone does with LH

SEX HORMONE SYSTEMS IN THE FEMALE

- ovaries produce progesterone and estrogen
- estrogen brings about the many changes of puberty
- estrogen is also responsible for maintaining mucous membranes of the vagina and stopping the growth of bone and muscle
- pituitary produces two other hormones:
 - prolactin- stimulates production of milk by the mammary glands after a woman has given birth
 - oxytocin- stimulates ejection of milk from nipple
- the ovaries produce inhibin like the testes, which forms a negative feedback loop with FSH production

THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE

All other species of animals have estrous cycles

- for estrous animals ovulation occurs while animal is in heat
- the phases of the menstrual cycle:
- first stage- follicular phase

- beginning just after menstruation, during which an egg matures in preparation for ovulation
- 8 days
- second stage- ovulation
 - release of egg from the ovaries the second phase of the menstrual cycle
 - 1 day
- third stage- luteal phase
 - after releasing an egg, the follicle under stimulation of LH, turns into a glandular mass of cells called corpus luteum
 - progesterone levels rise during the luteal phase
 - 8 days
- fourth phase- menstruation
 - where the endometrium of the uterus is sloughed off in the menstrual cycle, during which the endometrium of the uterus is sloughed off in the menstrual discharge
 - the menstrual fluid is a combination of blood, degenerated cells, and mucus from the cervix and the vagina
- cycle lasts 20-36 days
- toxic shock syndrome- a sometimes fatal bacterial infection associated with tampon use during menstruation
 - symptoms- high temperature, vomiting, diarrhea
- *some women report that they can actually feel themselves ovulate a phenomenon called Mittelschmerz

two other processes that fluctuate with menstrual cycle:

1. cervical mucus cycle- involves glands in the cervix that secrete mucus throughout the menstrual cycle, it helps protect the inside of the cervix keeping bacteria out
2. the basal body temperature cycle

MENSTRUAL PROBLEMS

Dysmenorrhea- painful menstruation

Prostaglandins- chemical secreted by the uterus that cause the uterine muscles to contract, likely to cause painful menstruation

Endometriosis- a condition in which the endometrium grows abnormally outside the uterus the symptom is usually painful period w/ excessive bleeding

Amenorrhea- the absence of menstruation

PRENATAL SEX DIFFERENTIATION

SEX CHROMOSOMES

XX- girl XY-boys

-Y chromosome is smaller it has fewer genes and carries less info than X

- Y has 80 chromosomes unlike 1090 for X

Klinefelter's Syndrome- a genetic male has an extra chromosome (XXY) as a result the testes are abnormal, no sperm are produced and testosterone levels are low

GONADS

-in the seventh week of conception the sex chromosomes direct the gonads to begin differentiation

Sex-determining region, Y chromosome (SRY)- a gene on the Y chromosome that causes testes to differentiate prenatally

PRENATAL HORMONES AND THE GENITALS

-once the ovaries and testes have differentiated they begin to produce different sex hormones which then direct the differentiation of the rest of the internal and external genital system

mullerian ducts- ducts found in both male and female fetuses; in males they degenerate and in females they develop into fallopian tube, the uterus, and the upper part of the vagina

Wolffian ducts- ducts found in both male and female fetuses; in females they degenerate and in males they develop into the epididymis, the vas deferens, and the ejaculatory duct

Cryptorchidism-described testes; the condition in which the testes don't descend to the scrotum as they should during prenatal development

BRAIN DIFFERENTIATION

- the primary sex differentiated structure is the hypothalamus particularly a region of it called the preoptic area
 - male hypothalamic cells are relatively insensitive to estrogen levels whereas female hypothalamic cells are highly sensitive to them.
 - male hypothalamic cells have more androgen receptors
- analogous organs-organs in a male and female that have similar functions

ATYPICAL PRENATAL GENDER DIFFERENTIATION

Intersex- a condition in which an individual has a mixture of male and female reproductive structures so that it is not clear at birth whether it's a male or female

Disorders of sexual development(DSD)- a newer term for intersex conditions
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia(CAH)- a condition in which a genetic female produces abnormal levels of testosterone prenatally and therefore has male appearing genitals at birth

Androgen-insensitivity syndrome(AIS)- a genetic condition in which the body is unresponsive to androgens so that a genetic male may be born with a female-appearing body

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