



從醫學看性教育



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主導性教育的機構

美國性知識與性教育委員會（SIECUS）

青年促進會（AFY）

家庭計劃協會（Planned Parenthood）

你們在教導我孩子甚麼？第一章

意識形態 v.s. 科學臨床發現

性別平等

性別定義

性權利

身體的主權

安全的性行為

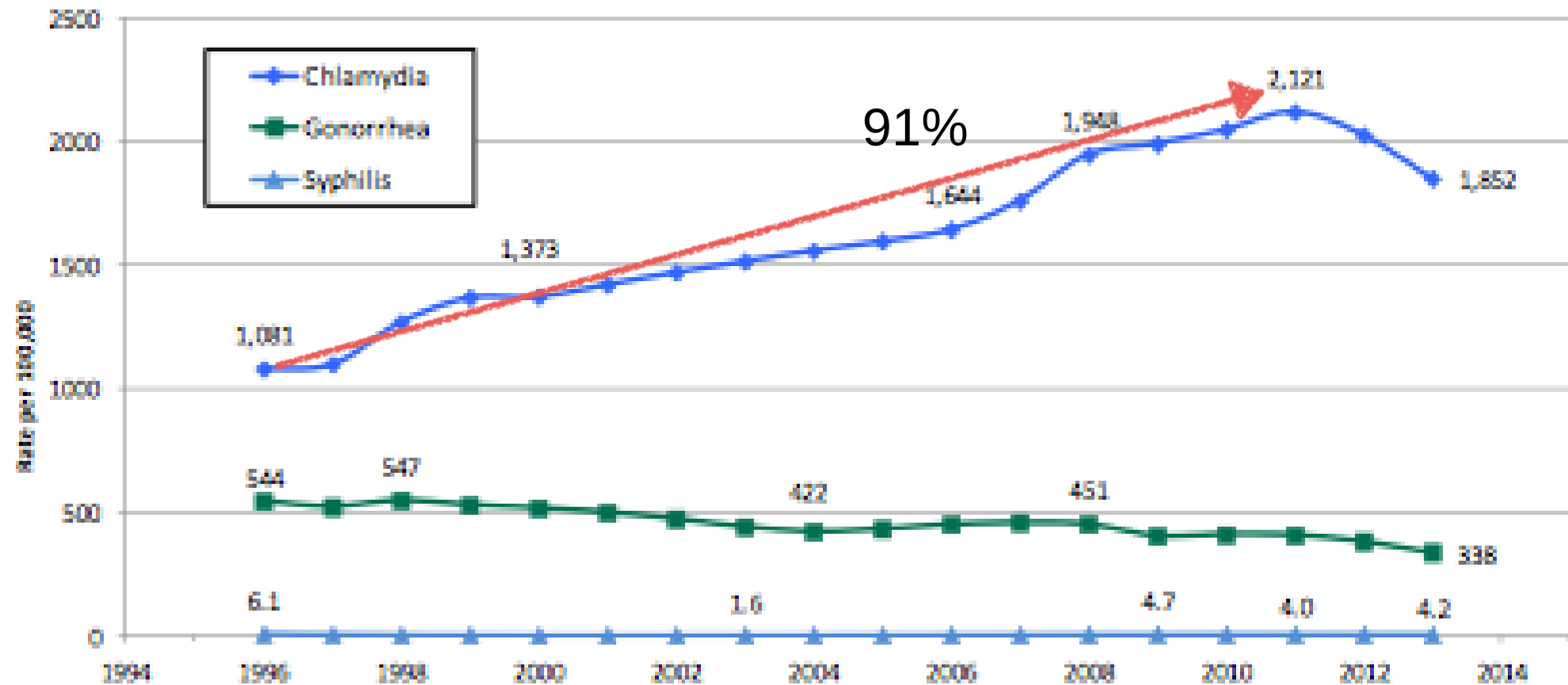
研究生理發展與身體特質

疾病的防治

生殖科技

Figure 1

Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Rates (per 100,000), Ages 15 to 19, 1996-2013

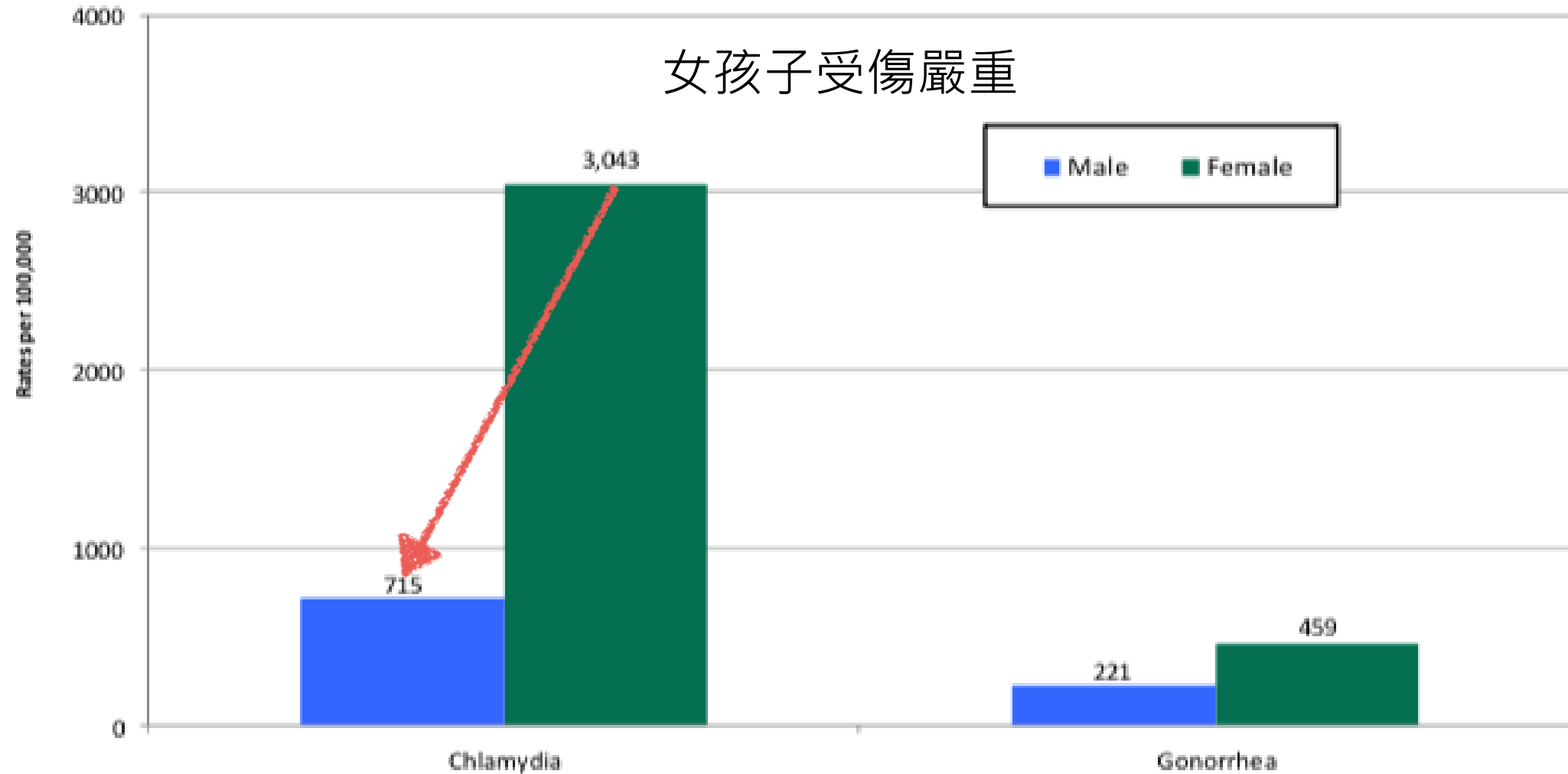


Sources: Data for 1996–2000: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 2001. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats00/default.htm>. Data for 2001–2005: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Trends in Reportable Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the United States, Atlanta, GA: Department of Health and Human Services, November 2007. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/toc2006.htm>. Data for 2006–2009: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 2010. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats10/toc.htm>.

Data for 2009–2013: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014) Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 2013. Atlanta, GA: Department of Health and Human Services. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats13/default.htm>.

Figure 2

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000), Ages 15 to 19, By Gender, 2013



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014) *Sexually transmitted disease surveillance, 2013*. Atlanta, GA. Department of Health and Human Services. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats13/default.htm>.

安全性行為 五項條件

雙方同意

非剝削利用

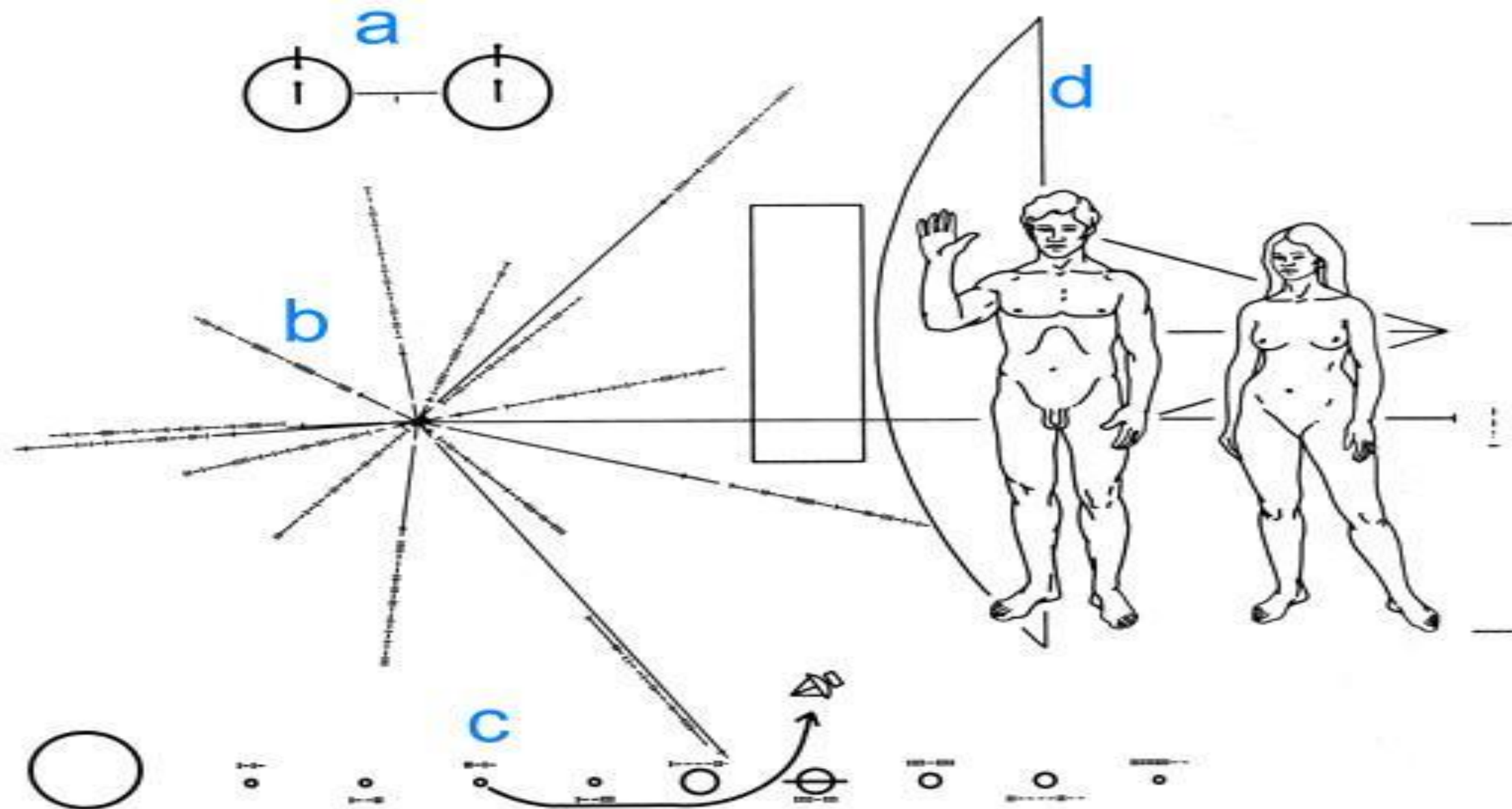
誠實

愉悅

保護措施

性教育的目的，就是要保護我們的孩子！

**多元性別？
性別天生**



性別是社會化的結果？

女性主義學者西蒙波娃

- 女人不是生成的，是後天成為女人。
- A person is not born a woman, but become one.



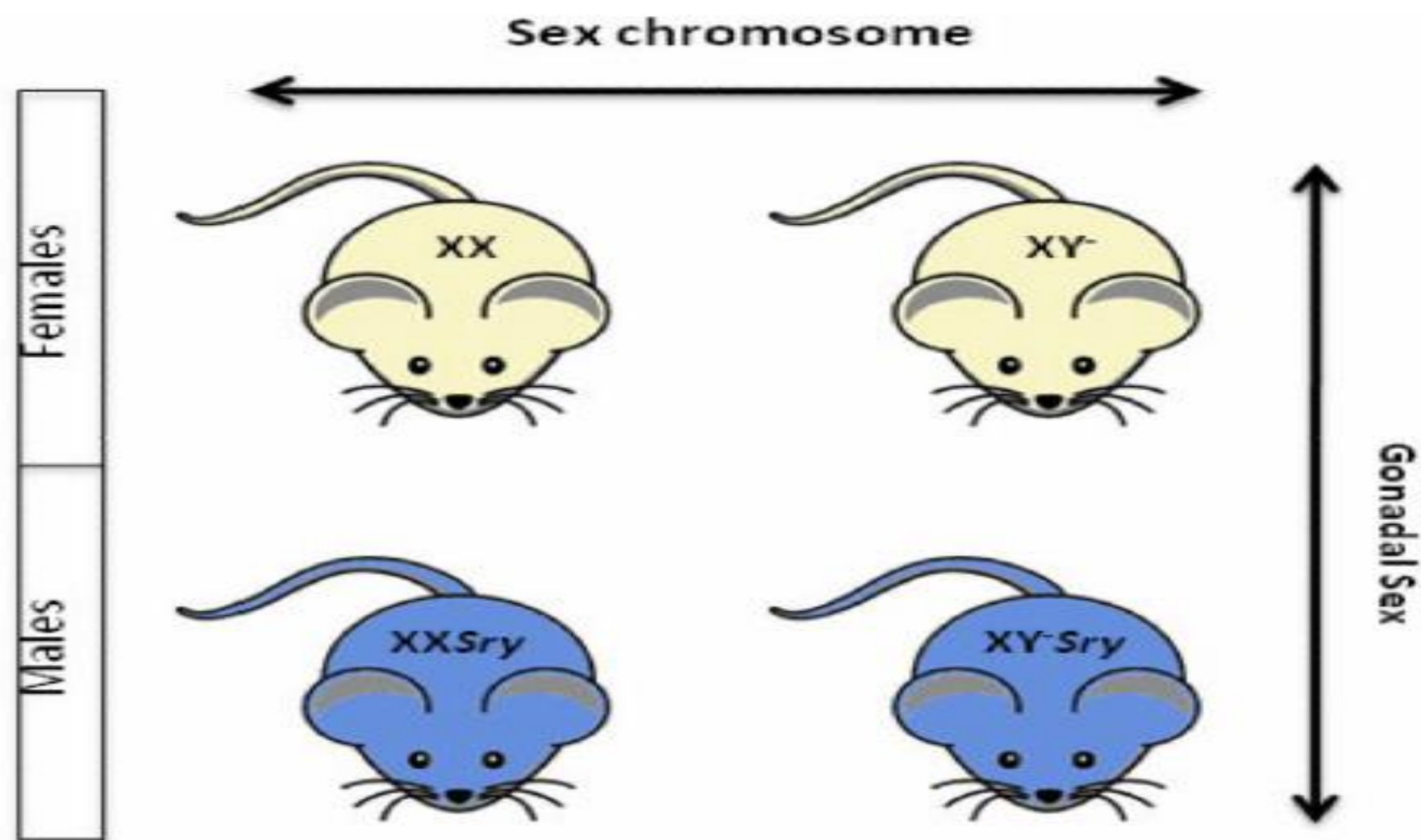
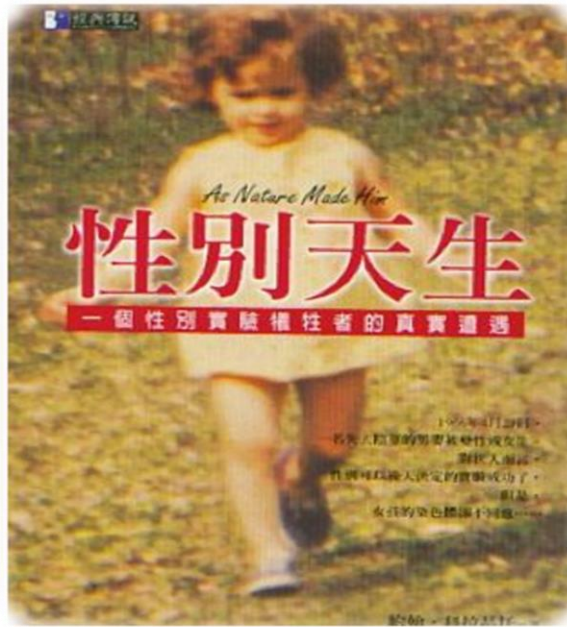


Figure 3.

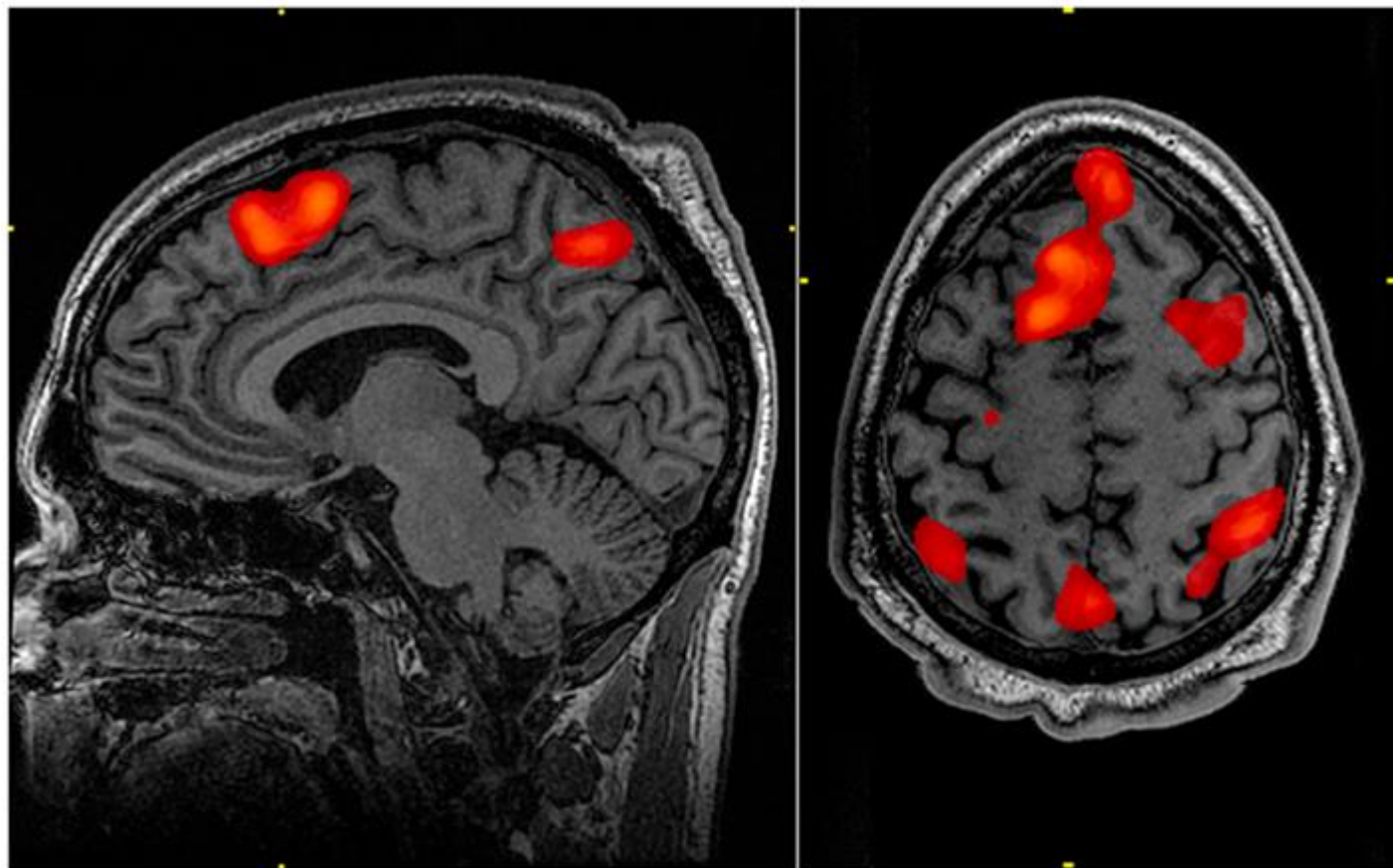
2x2 comparison in the four core genotypes model. In this comparison, the factors are gonadal sex and sex chromosome complement.

疾病	
阿茲海默症	年老的女性發生率比較高
怕金氏症	男性比較高發生率 病理上的徵狀是因性別而有不同
自閉症	男比女高
上癮	男性比較高 女性上癮比較容易發展、復發率高
憂鬱	在生育年紀，女性憂鬱是男性的兩倍
焦慮失衡	女性高
精神分裂	男比女多，症狀不同

大衛利馬的故事



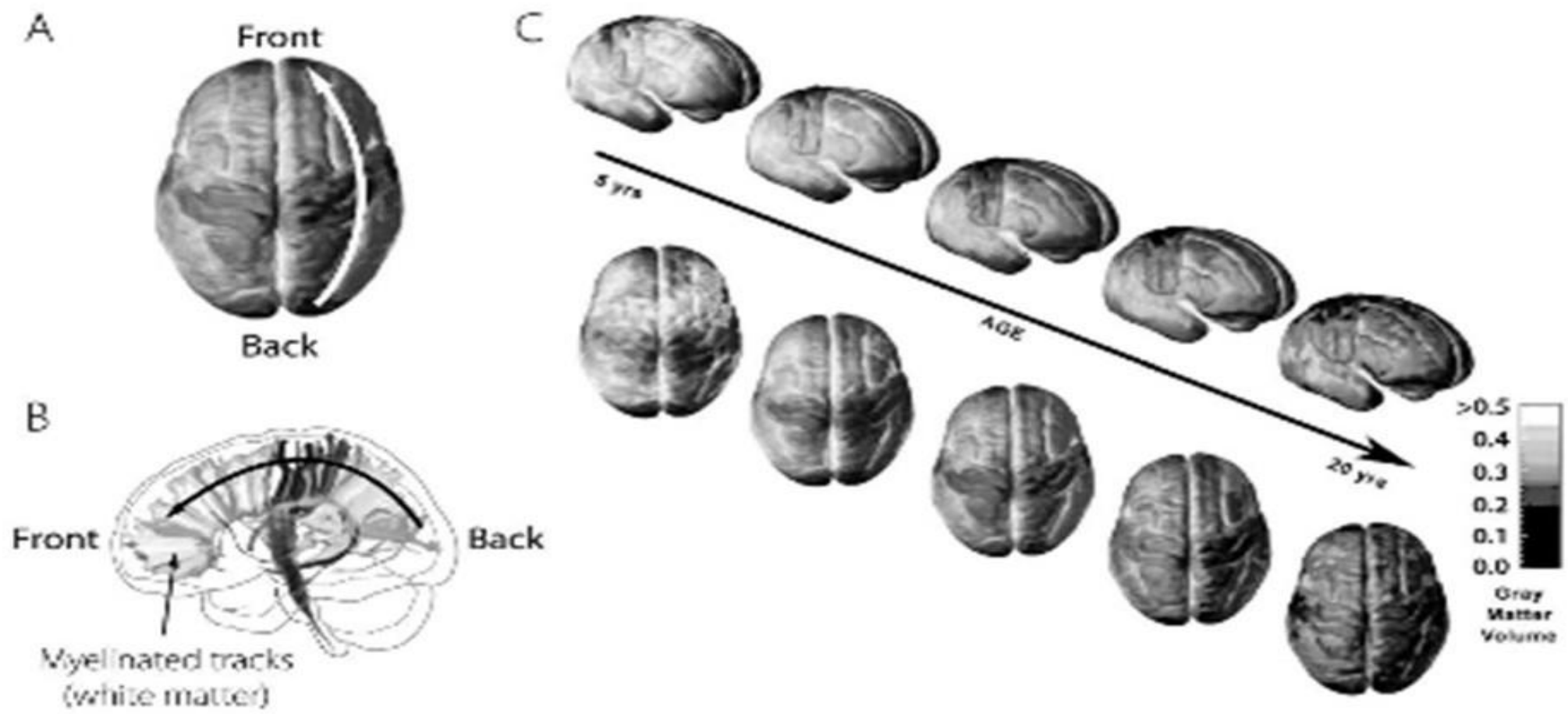
John Money



MRI: 核磁共振

fMRI: 功能性核磁共振

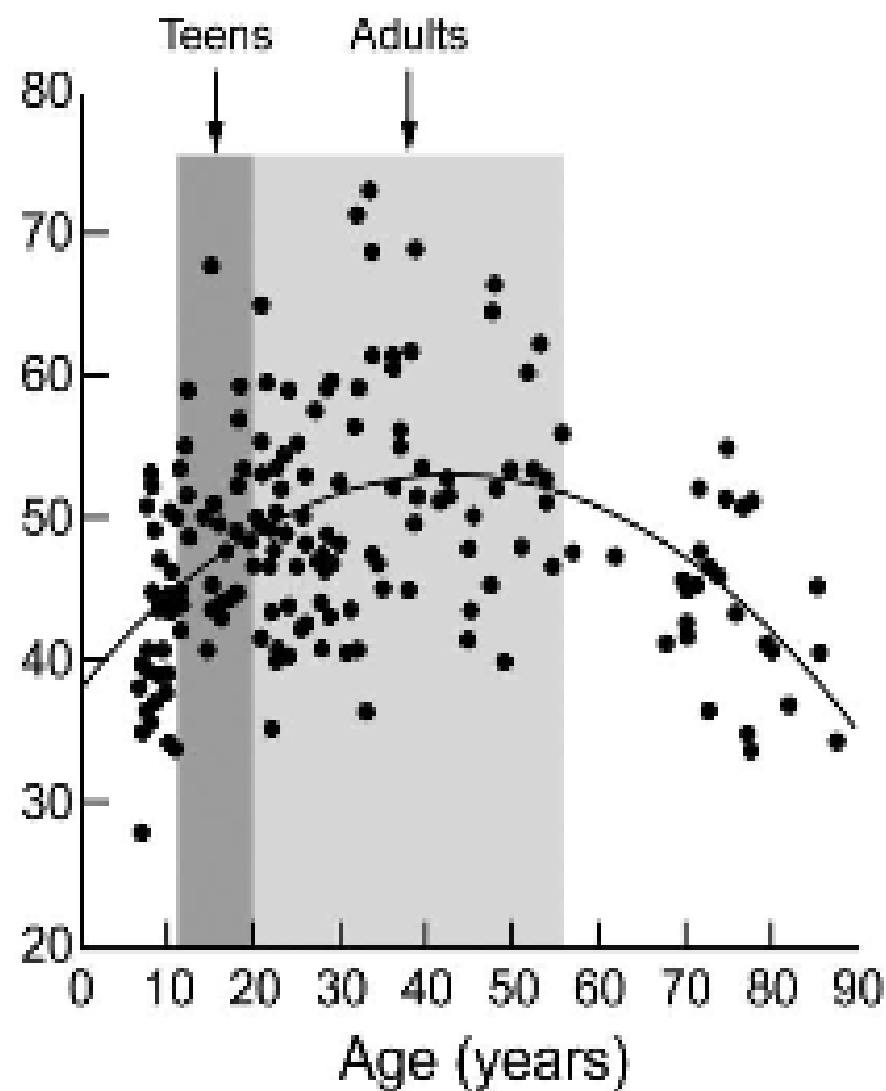
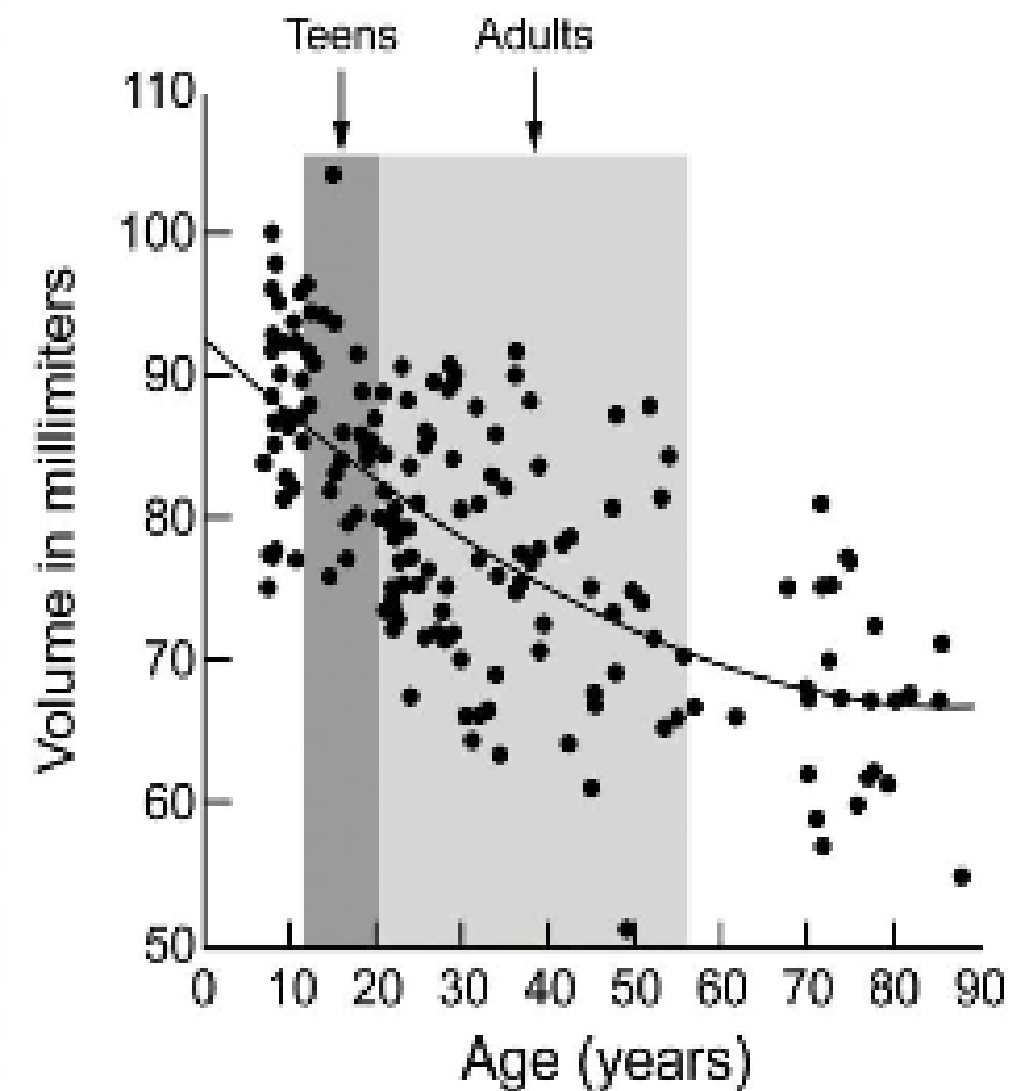
PET: 正电子发射性电子计算机断层显像



大腦成熟發育的趨勢

Gray matter volume

White matter volume



大腦灰質與白質的變化

身體的發育

- 懷孕八周，睪酮素就開始塑造
- 睪酮素、血管加壓素、副中腎管抑制激素
- 女性腦受雌性激素、黃體素、催產素的作用塑造
女性腦
- 男性費洛蒙

男孩與女孩關注的焦點不同



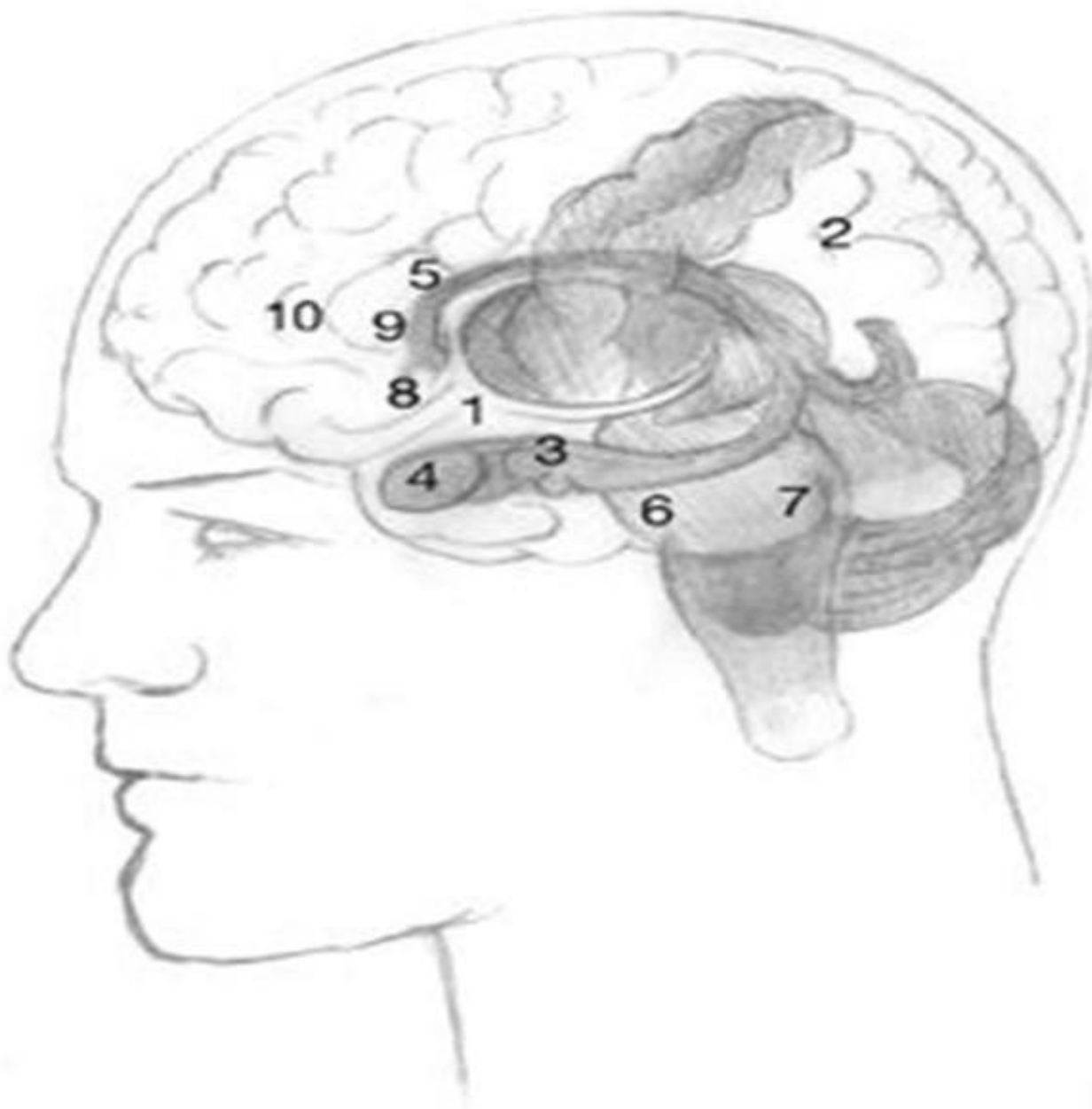
- 男嬰注意會動的物體
- 女嬰注意人的臉部表情

男生與女生玩玩具的目的與方式不同

- 競爭或是合作？**
- 刀、槍或是娃娃？**
- 獨佔或是輪流？**

男生與女生學習方式不同

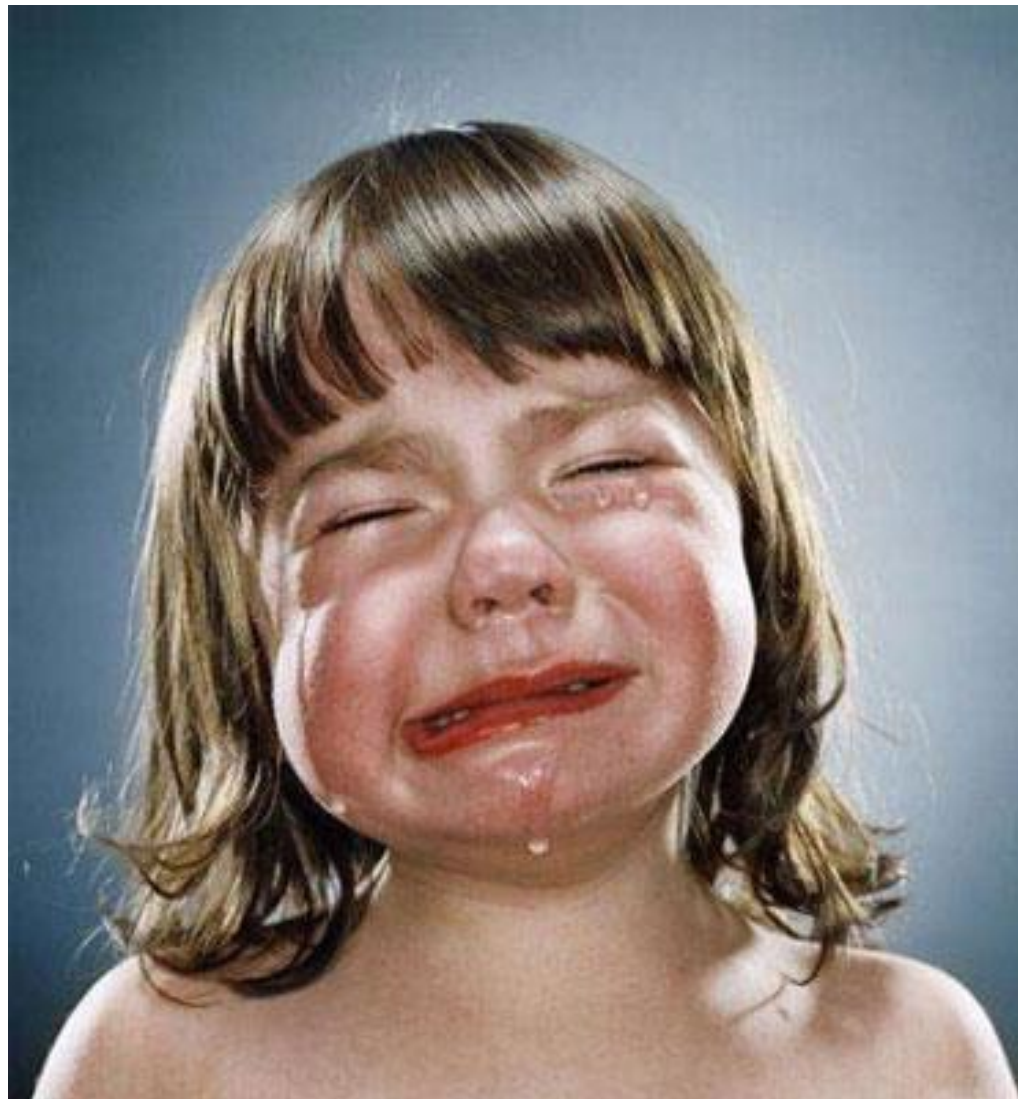
- **殊途同歸的解題方式**
- **會扭的男生學得好？**



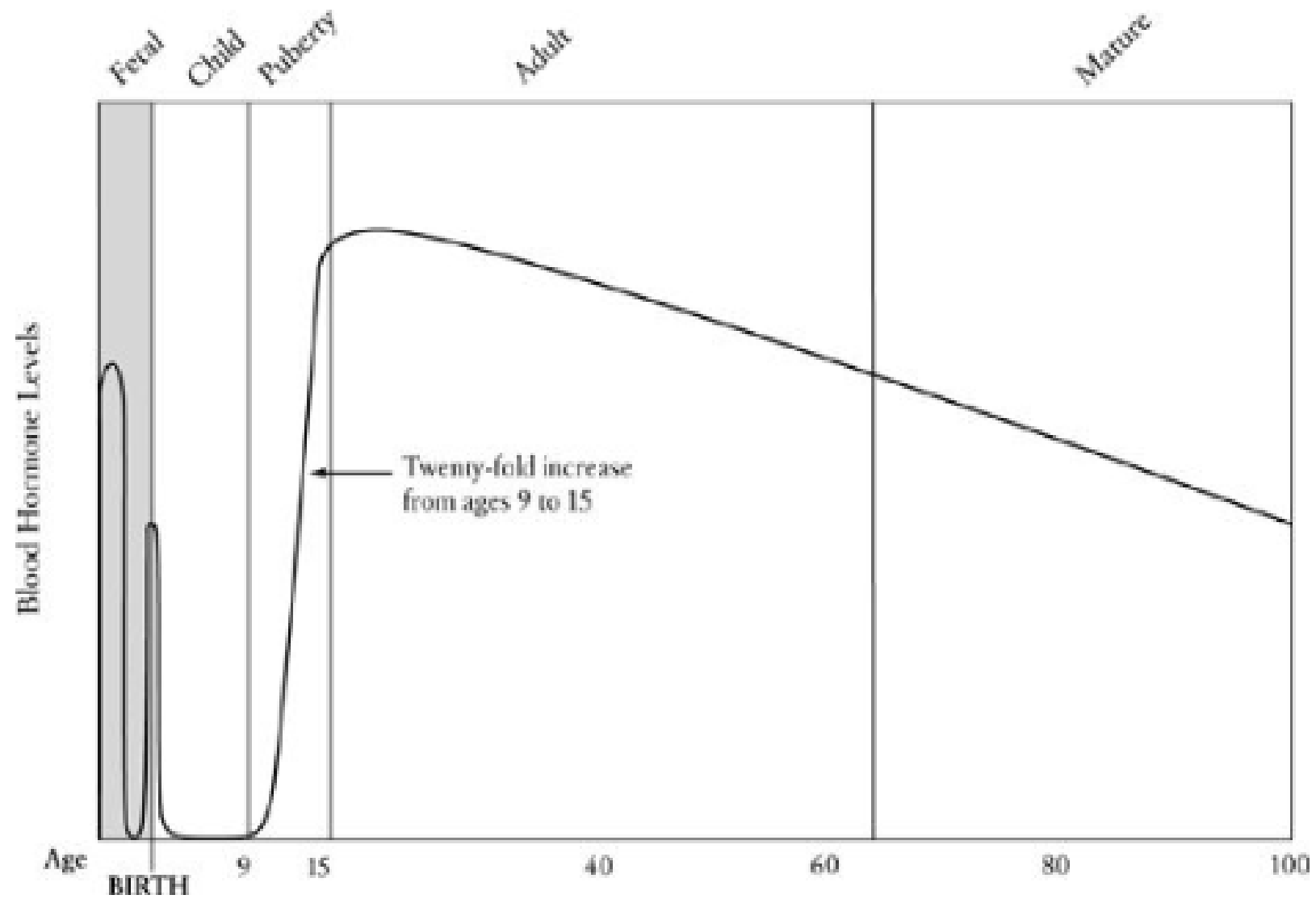
男和女處理情緒的腦部流程不同

8. 鏡像神經元 (MNS)

2. 頂交界區 (TPJ):

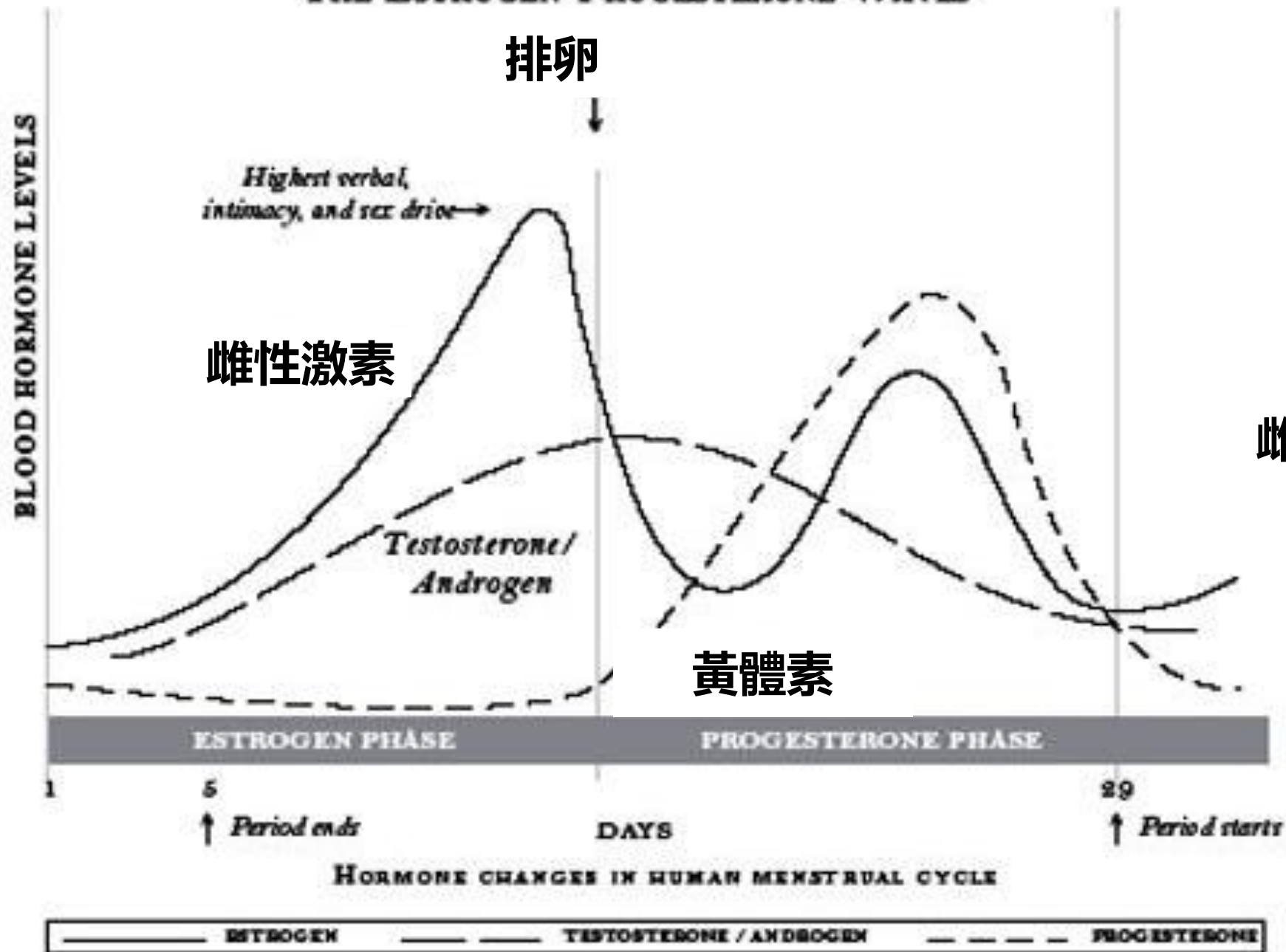


妳不要哭了，我會痛



男性睪酮素的變化

THE ESTROGEN-PROGESTERONE WAVES



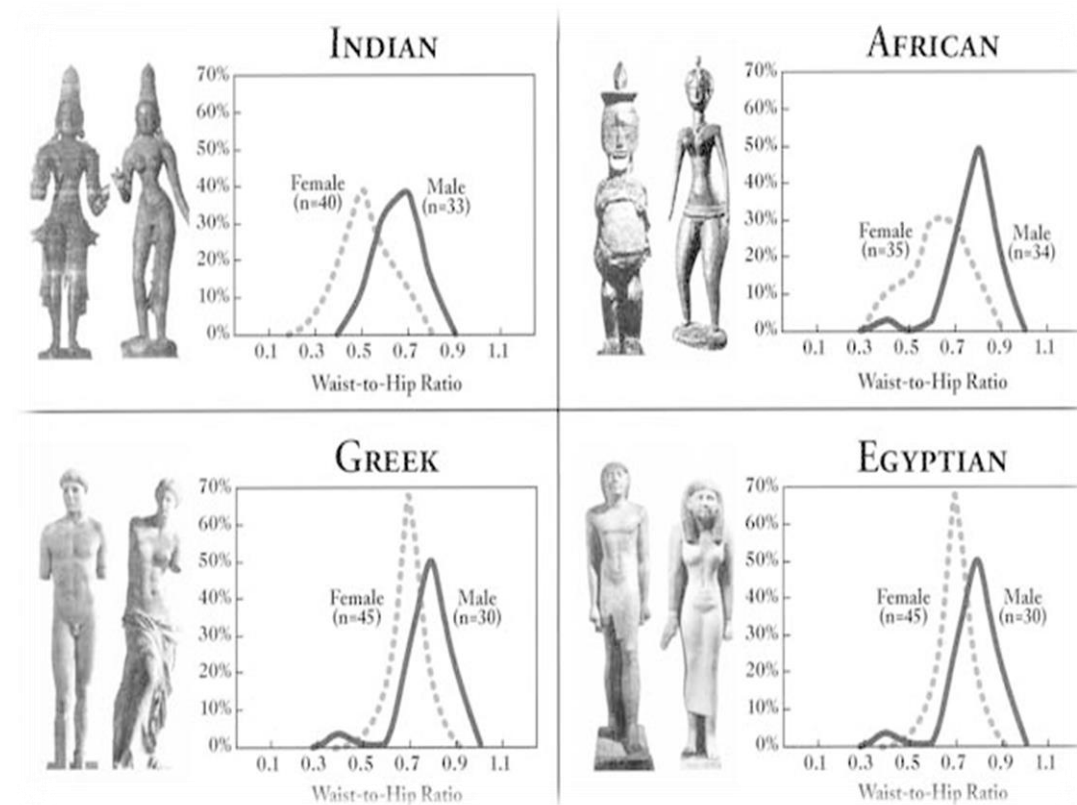
促產素的奧秘

- **不要讓男生擁抱你，除非你預計要信任他**
- **Oxytocin 催產素**
- **20秒**

對性的興趣

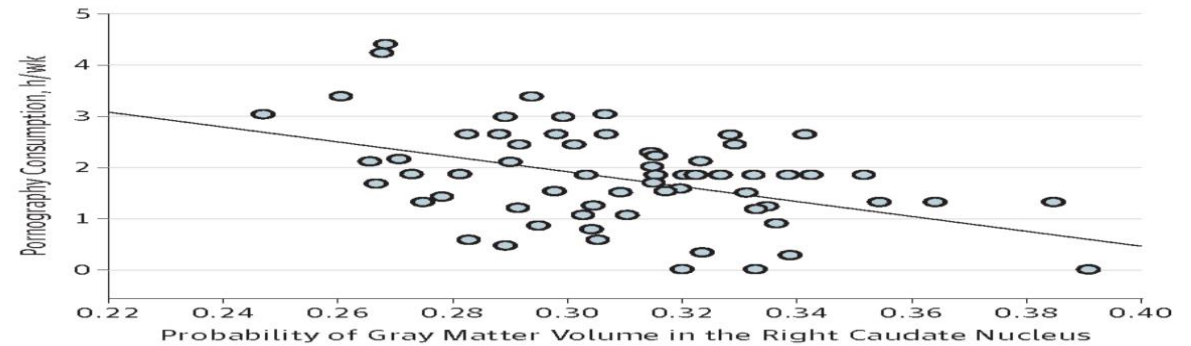
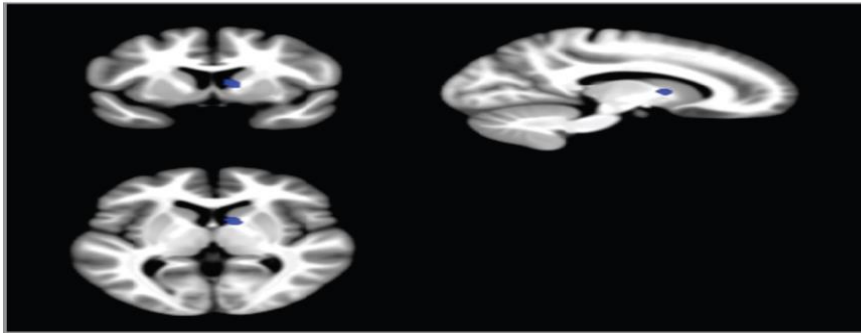
- 11-12 性想像
- 10.75 勃起
- 12.66 春夢
- 13.02 夢遺
- 手淫
 - ✓ 90% 十六歲的男性青少年會進行手淫
 - ✓ 等待機會

男性的目光焦點

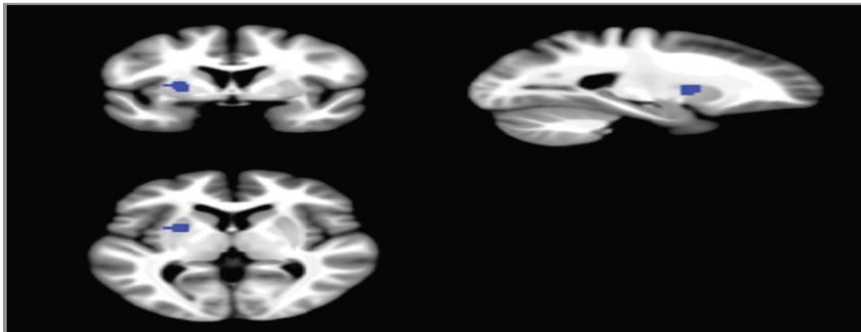


A 片對腦的影響

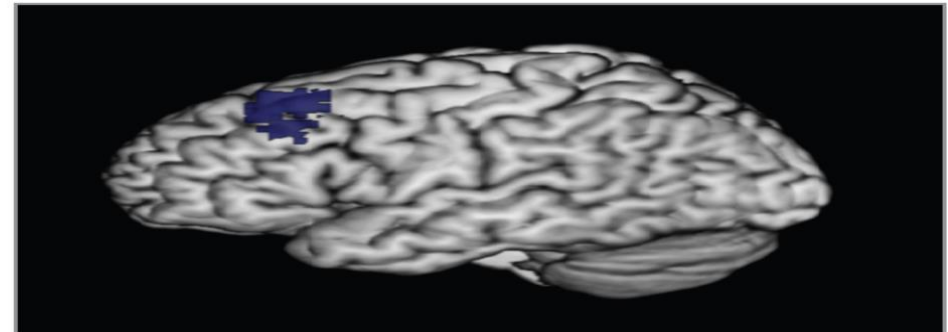
A Gray matter volume correlate of pornography consumption, h/wk



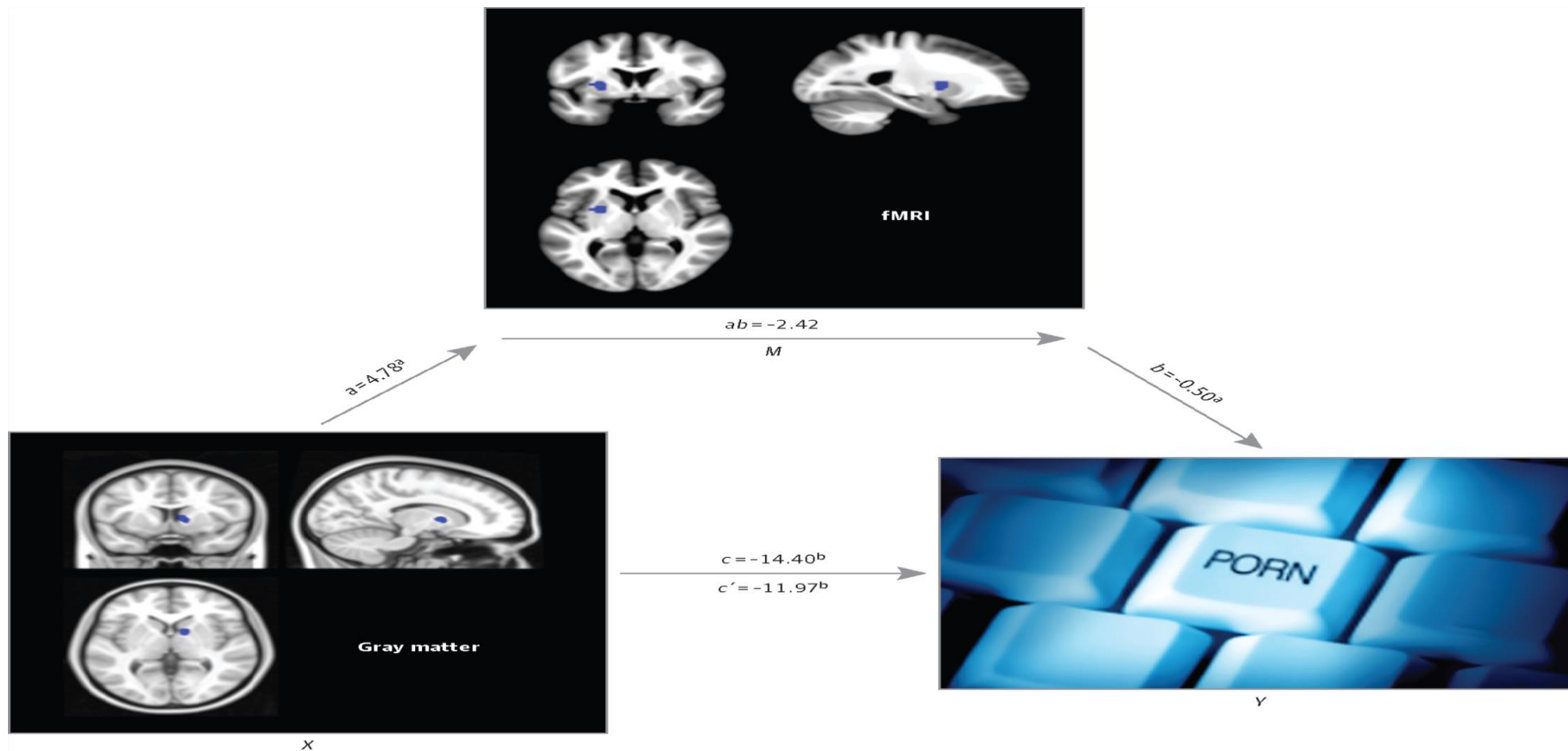
B Blood oxygenation level—dependent correlate of pornography consumption, h/wk during sexual-cue reactivity



C Right caudate functional-connectivity correlate of pornography consumption, h/wk



A 片對腦的影響



腦部的獎賞途徑

