

Re: Effects of testosterone in humans

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- *From:* vincent@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (pete)
 - *Date:* 30 Jun 2006 23:56:04 GMT
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on 30 Jun 2006 07:14:53 -0700, UC <uraniumcommittee@xxxxxxxx> sez:

` James Michael Howard wrote:

- ` > Neuro Endocrinol Lett. 2006 Jun 29;27(3) [Epub ahead of print]
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- ` > Gender-dependent differences in sensation seeking and social interaction
- ` > are correlated with saliva testosterone titre in adolescents.
- ` >
- ` > Kerschbaum HH, Ruemer M, Weissshuhn S, Klimesch W.
- ` >
- ` > Division of Animal Physiology, Department of Cellular Biology, University
- ` > of Salzburg, Hellbrunnerstr. 34, 5020 Salzburg, Austria.
- ` >
- ` > OBJECTIVES: In the present study, we tested the hypothesis that gender –
- ` > dependent differences in novelty seeking, leadership, and sympathy might
- ` > correlate with testosterone titre. Since several studies report that the
- ` > impact of testosterone on personality traits is more visible under
- ` > emotional challenging situations, we harvested saliva testosterone upon an
- ` > anticipated stressor (academic examination) and under basal conditions.
- ` > SETTING AND DESIGN: 19 female and 23 male adolescents (17 to 19 years of
- ` > age) completed standardized questionnaires on sensation seeking, anxiety,
- ` > and social interaction. Two weeks later, they had to write an anticipated,
- ` > rigorous examination in mathematics in their school. Before and after the
- ` > examination, saliva had been harvested from each subject and testosterone
- ` > titre has been estimated. METHODS: Saliva testosterone was quantified using
- ` > a luminescence immunoassay (LIA). Each subject completed questionnaires on
- ` > sensations seeking according to Zuckerman (SSS – V), anxiety (STAI), and
- ` > social interactions. RESULTS: Both genders showed an increase in their
- ` > testosterone titre shortly after examination or announcement of test
- ` > scores. A Spearman correlation coefficient indicated a significant
- ` > correlation between testosterone titre and sensation seeking subscales in
- ` > female but not in male subjects. Analysis of social interactions revealed
- ` > that peers regarded male subjects, who had high testosterone titres, as
- ` > leaders but not as likeable individuals, whereas they regarded female
- ` > subjects, who had high testosterone titres, not as leaders but as highly
- ` > likeable individuals. CONCLUSION: Theses findings strongly suggest that
- ` > testosterone has gender specific effects on novelty seeking, dominance, and
- ` > sympathy.

Re: Effects of testosterone in humans

- ` You use the word 'gender' incorrectly. You should use the word 'sex'
- ` instead. 'Gender' refers to language only; 'sex' refers to organisms.
- ` Do NOT use 'gender' when referring to animals.

sez hoo?

The term "gender specific" is accepted terminology, and is in the original quoted abstract, anyway, so it has nothing to do with the poster.

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Disclaimer: all I know I learned from reading Usenet.

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