

21 February 2008

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The G-Spot Debate Settled: Not all Women Have it!

This is shown by ultrasounds

This new research could revolutionize the life in your bedroom. The British weekly New Scientist has made a report on a new research published in the Journal of Sexual Medicine, showing that the German gynecologist Ernst Graefenberg, in whose honor the G spot is named, might have been right six decades ago. He was the first to describe a highly sensitive vaginal area that triggered powerful orgasms when stimulated. But this was followed by a vivid debate, as studies made by various researchers found nothing. In the new research, the author Emmanuele Jannini, of the University of L'Aquila, Italy, points that the G spot really exists, but not all the women possess it, explaining the contradictory results brought by various researches. Jannini scanned with ultrasounds a vaginal area said to comprise the G spot in 9 women experiencing vaginal orgasms and 11 who stated they didn't. This tissue, described by all studies claiming the existence of a G spot, is found on the frontal vaginal wall right behind the urethra. In subjects that stated they had vaginal orgasms, this tissue was significantly thicker than in the case of those who did not experience vaginal orgasms. "Women without any visible evidence of a G spot cannot have a vaginal orgasm. For the first time, it is possible to determine by a simple, rapid and inexpensive method if a woman has a G spot or not," Jannini told New Scientist. Still, some researchers doubt these results, pointing that what Jannini describes the G spot could be just a structure or the internal portion of the clitoris, which can greatly vary in size. Others think that G spot could be possessed by all women, only that its sensitivity level can vary a lot. No matter the truth, there is still some hope. "(Women missing vaginal orgasms) can still have a normal orgasm through stimulation of the clitoris," said Jannini.