



Gendermedizin in Forschung, Lehre und Klinik – Wo stehen wir heute?

***Medicina di genere nella ricerca,
nell'insegnamento e nel lavoro clinico –
a che punto ci troviamo oggi?***



Univ.-Prof. Dr.
Margarethe Hochleitner



Gender Medicine

GENDER MEDICINE



Gender Medicine = geschlechtsspezifische Medizin

- D.h., alle „Wahrheiten“ der Medizinforschung werden auf ihre Richtigkeit für beide Geschlechter geprüft und ihre Auswirkung auf vorhandene Geschlechtsunterschiede dargestellt.



Univ.-Prof. Dr. Margarethe Hochleitner

GENDER MEDIZIN an der Medizinischen Universität Innsbruck



Univ.-Prof. Dr.
Margarethe Hochleitner



Lehre:
wir starteten mit Lehre

Ziel:
**Gender Medizin wird eine
Selbstverständlichkeit von
Studienbeginn an,
wie Dermatologie oder Chirurgie**

The image contains three separate panels, each featuring a medical or scientific illustration and text for a lecture series.

- The top-left panel shows a cluster of neurons with text: "RINGVORLESUNG GENDERMEDIZIN GENDER & NEUROSCIENCE".
- The bottom-left panel shows red blood cells with text: "RINGVORLESUNG GENDERMEDIZIN GENETIK UND GENOMIK".
- The bottom-right panel shows blue viruses with text: "RINGVORLESUNG GENDERMEDIZIN INFEKTILOGIE IMMUNOLOGIE TRANSPLANTATION".

RINGVORLESUNG



Lehre:

**Gender Medizin im Curriculum
Humanmedizin, Zahnmedizin,
Molekularmedizin als Pflichtfach,
sowie klinischer PhD**

Forschung



Gender Mainstreaming

MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT INNSBRUCK

FRAUEN GESUNDHEITS ZENTRUM

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Margarethe Hochleitner

...integriert in alle Aktivitäten und Maßnahmen eine geschlechtssensible Perspektive.

Dies bedeutet, dass unterschiedliche Situationen und Bedürfnisse von Frauen und Männern berücksichtigt, und alle Vorhaben auf ihre geschlechtsspezifischen Wirkungen hin überprüft werden.

Alle Maßnahmen werden so gestaltet, dass sie die Chancengleichheit von Frauen und Männern fördern.

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Women's Health 2013: The 21st Annual Congress

March 22-24, 2013 Washington, DC

Presented by JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HEALTH

VCU Women's Health

ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR GESCHLECHTERSPECIFISCHE MEDIZIN

GENDER MED für LÄRSEN

6. Jahrestagung der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für geschlechterspezifische Medizin

16. April 2013

19. April 2013

26. April 2013

SSD ORGANIZATION FOR THE STUDY OF SEX DIFFERENCES

2013 Annual Meeting

Planning is currently underway for the 2013 Annual Meeting, April 25-27, at the Sheraton Lincoln Harbor Hotel, Weehawken, New Jersey, just a short ferry ride from Manhattan.

Important Links:

- Meeting Program
- Meeting Registration
- Hotel reservations (direct link for OSSD group rate)
- Call for Abstracts
- Apply for Travel Awards and New Investigator Symposium Award
- Download Flyers
- Past Meetings

Contact President Geert de Vries for more information, devries@gsu.edu.

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Klinischer PhD
Abschlussarbeit:
1 akzeptiertes Gender Medizin Poster oder Artikel

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Background
Emotional intelligence (EI) is a core of social competence in other areas of human functioning. In the field of mental health, EI has been shown to be associated with better patient outcomes and more effective treatment which emphasizes upon the emotional component. It can also be used as a tool for self-care and self-management. The aim of this study was to examine the 'gender' differences in emotional intelligence in patients with serious mental illness (SMI). This study included 100 patients with SMI (50 women and 50 men) who were attending the outpatient clinic of the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Innsbruck. The gender differences in emotional intelligence were examined by using the Multidimensional Inventory of Emotional Intelligence (MIEI).

Methods
The Multidimensional Inventory of Emotional Intelligence (MIEI) was used to measure emotional intelligence. The MIEI consists of 100 items grouped into four dimensions: Self-awareness, Self-management, Social awareness, and Relationship management. The MIEI is a self-report questionnaire with a Likert scale ranging from 1 (never true) to 5 (always true). The total score ranges from 100 to 500, with higher scores indicating higher levels of emotional intelligence. The MIEI has been found to have good internal consistency and construct validity.

Results
The results showed significant gender differences in the 'emotional intelligence' domain of the MIEI. Women scored significantly higher than men in the 'emotional intelligence' domain of the MIEI and showed a higher level of 'social' (social) domain level as well as in the 'relationship management' domain. There was no significant difference between men and women in the 'self-awareness' and 'self-management' domains.

Conclusions and Outlook
The preliminary results suggest that men patients with SMI have a lower level of emotional intelligence compared to women patients with SMI. This may be due to the fact that women tend to have a higher level of emotional intelligence than men. The results of this study support the need for further research in this area to understand the gender differences in emotional intelligence in patients with SMI.

Posters Klinischer PhD:
ca. 40

Artikel Klinischer PhD:
ca. 10

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Gender Influences Radicular Pain Perception
in Patients with Lumbar Disc Herniation

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Sabrina Neururer,³ Matthias Wildauer,⁴ MD,⁴ and Claudius Thomé,¹ MD¹

Abstract

Background: Previous studies have demonstrated gender differences in pain perception in quantitative sensory testing. Thus, we hypothesized that there are differences in men and women with lumbar disc herniation awaiting lumbar discectomy. To elucidate the differences in pain perception between men and women, we carried out a prospective clinical study using quantitative sensory testing.

Methods: With institutional ethical approval, patients with radiculopathy awaiting lumbar discectomy were examined the day before surgery. Preoperative pain was assessed using quantitative sensory testing and a series of questionnaires including Beck Depression Inventory and a numeric rating scale (NRS) for back and leg pain. Statistical analysis was performed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normal distribution. The unpaired Student's t-test was used to compare continuous variables and the chi-square test to analyze intergroup differences in the clinical and demographic characteristics and in clinical outcome variables.

Results: Fifty patients (20 women and 30 men) were included in the study. The groups did not differ in NRS for back and leg pain. Heat and pressure pain thresholds were found to be lower in women than in men ($p \leq 0.05$). Subgroup analyses revealed decreased wind-up-ratio in male patients with prior periradicular steroid application ($p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusions: Our results clearly indicate that sex differences in pain perception not only exist in healthy subjects, but also in patients with lumbar disc herniation. Therefore, it is essential to provide different treatment modalities to women and men.

**Medizinabschluss in
Österreich:
Diplomarbeit
ca. 350 pro Jahr,
davon ca. 150 angemeldet mit
Gender Medizin Inhalt**

Klinik

**Gender Medizin im Curriculum aller
Gesundheitsberufe:
AZW (Schwesternschule)
FH Gesundheit
Mittelschulen**

↓

Gender Medizin in der Klinik

Klinik



FRAUEN
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**Gender Medizin in der
ÄrztInnenfortbildung:
Gender Medizin RVL als Fortbildung
anerkannt**
**Gender Medizin Kurs bei den
Ärztetagen Grado**
**Gender Medizin Diplom der
Österreichischen Ärztekammer**

Diplomlehrgang

GENDER MEDICINE

der Österreichischen Ärztekammer



OFF WE GO!

→ → Start mit 10./11. Dezember 2016



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GENDER MEDICINE EINE MEDIZIN FÜR FRAUEN UND MÄNNER

Evidenzbasiertes Wissen zur Querschnittsthematik Gender Medicine aus Kardiologie, Pharmakologie, Endokrinologie, Sexualität und Fortpflanzung, Psychiatrie, Notfallmedizin, Gastroenterologie, Nephrologie und Public Health

KOMPAKT IN 10 MODULEN ALS ÖÄK-DIPLOM

Zielgruppe: ÄrztInnen für Allgemeinmedizin,
FachärztInnen aller Fachrichtungen

Zeit: Dezember 2016 bis Sommersemester 2018

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DETAILINFORMATIONEN UND ANMELDUNG UNTER
<http://fgz.i-med.ac.at>
ÖÄK-Diplom Gender Medicine

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Gender Medizin

Ziel	Erkenntnisse der Gender Medicine auf Basis von evidence-basiertem Wissen sollen in alle medizinischen Aspekte miteinbezogen werden, d.h. in Prävention, Diagnose und Therapie.	 MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT INNSBRUCK  FRAUEN GESELLSCHAFTS ZENTRUM Univ.-Prof. Dr. Margarethe Hochleitner
Wesentliche Inhalte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Einführung in die Gender Medizin •Women's Health - Men's Health •Sexualität und Fortpflanzung •Kardiologie •Pharmakologie •Endokrinologie / Stoffwechsel •Diabetes mellitus, Fettstoffwechselstörungen •Osteoporose, Gewicht •Psychiatrie •Sucht - Nikotin / Alkohol / Drogen •Notfallmedizin •Gastroenterologie / Nephrologie •Ärztliches Gespräch / Anamnese, Prävention •Public Health 	 ÖSTERREICHISCHE ÄRZTEKAMMER AUSTRIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION <small>Diploma Order (Legal Basis Section 117b, para. 1, item 21, Austrian Physicians Act)</small>

Adopted by the
Plenary Meeting of the Austrian Medical Association



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„Frauen haben das Recht auf den höchst erreichbaren Standard von physischer, psychischer und sozialer Gesundheit“
Weltfrauenkonferenz Peking 1995



Thank you for your interest