

important for people with relatively rare sexual preference such as paraphilia.

Objectives To (1) allow for conceptualization and improved management of zoophilic patients in clinical practice or forensic examinations, (2) analyze how zoophiles network using online discussion forums, and (3) describe main goals of digital networking.

Methods A qualitative observational study of user activity ($n=958$) on discussion forums, combined with brief demographic survey. Data were analyzed according to principles of grounded theory. Next, surveys of own design (demographic, discreet + open ended questions) were answered by 350 participants. Presented data show aggregate conclusions from mixed methods qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Results Zoophiles (or, zoos) use Internet to connect with other zoophiles (26.6% to have casual sex, 17.7% for dating, and 17% to exchange pornography). Connections are easiest to be established in countryside, where zoophilia clusters. In fact, there are village communities of zoos where explicit sharing of animal sexual partner(s) (28%) and/or voyeurism (30%) serve as bonding ritual. Over 40% of zoophiles are reluctant to meet other zoos in person, since they view them as “weird”, pointing to phenomenon of internalized stigmatization due to having non-normative sexuality. Online forums are also used by zoophiles to exchange information about which districts are at risk of becoming a target of social ostracism.

Conclusions People with zoophilia use digital communities to network, meet for sex, find dating partners and for own safety reasons.

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Motivation of sexual relationship with animal—Study of a multinational group of 345 zoophiles

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Introduction We explore relationship-seeking behaviour of zoophiles (zoos), using Francoeur's (1991) definition of sexual orientation (as consisting of affection orientation, sexual fantasy orientation, and erotic orientation).

Objectives This study intends to be the largest in recent decades' comprehensive analysis of self-identified zoophiles, living on all five continents. It describes similarities and differences between normative sexual orientations (hetero- and homo-) and zoophilic sexuality, using Francoeur's (1991) framework.

Method A qualitative observational study of user activity ($n=958$) on discussion forums, combined with brief demographic survey. Data were analyzed according to principles of grounded theory. Next, surveys of own design (demographic, discreet + open ended questions) were received by $n=350$ participants. Presented data show aggregate conclusions from mixed methods qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Results Trend analysis yielded four main discussions among zoophiles – worldview, personal space, sex life, and online space. Within worldview category, zoos overwhelmingly discuss bad press (55%), as well as social (41%) and legal (22%) ostracism. In personal space, the primary concern is coming at easy with own sexuality (>60%) and forming lasting relationship with either human, animal, or both partners simultaneously. In terms of sex life, zoos are concerned with improving sex play (>40%) and figuring out legality of sexual encounters with animals (22%). Concerning online

space, the biggest concern here is networking (40%) and meeting other zoos for dating (15%).

Conclusions Modern zoophiles have a wide array of personal, social, legal, and sex life challenges that can be approximated using qualitative studies.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Sexual and mental health of patients with cardiovascular disease: A review

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More than 4,000,000 people die from cardiovascular diseases in Europe every year. Even though a significant reduction in mortality of patients suffering from heart and blood vessels disorders can be observed across the continent, a number of hospitalizations in this group constantly increase. Large disparities in the assessment of population's health awareness, prevention activities and the availability of specialized treatment between different regions of Europe are still recognized with the highest incidence rates in Central Europe, Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Both researchers and clinicians pay increasingly more attention to the cardiac patients' quality of life. It determines not only the daily physical, mental and social functioning, but also a general response to the further treatment conducted in outpatients clinic. Sexuality is an integral part of the human personality. Disorders appearing in the area make it difficult to fully achieve the comprehensive well-being from the individual, interpersonal and social dimension. Reduction of satisfaction and decrease in sexual activity are commonly observed in cardiac patients and frequently associated with depression and anxiety disorders. Older age, pharmacological treatment, and variety of cardiovascular risk factors (diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, physical inactivity, smoking) also negatively influence sexual functioning. Thus, cardiac rehabilitation programs must be designed in a way to include recommendations regarding clinical management of sexual dysfunction, improving functional capacity, quality of life, morbidity and mortality of the patients with cardiovascular disease across Europe. Psychiatric assessment and general psychological well-being appraisal seem to be inseparable in these regards.

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Evaluation of self-esteem and childhood trauma in patients with sexual disorders

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Introduction Sexual dysfunction (SD) is defined as the deterioration of sexual response cycles caused by anatomic, physiologic or psychological reasons.

Objectives We believe that SD is closely related to self-esteem and childhood trauma (CT).