The Gräfenberg spot (G-spot) does not exist—a rebuttal of Dwyer PL: Skene’s gland revisited: function, dysfunction and the G spot

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Dear Editor,

Dr. Peter Dwyer wrote: “The distal urethra and vagina have an intimate relationship with the clitoris, both anatomically and functionally” [1]. In fact, the vagina and the urethra have no intimate relationship either anatomically or functionally with the clitoris; besides, the female urethra is only 3–4 cm long and the author does not clarify the meaning of “distal urethra” [2].

Dr. Dwyer wrote: “The clitoris consists of an exterior glans, a midline densely neural nonerectile structure that is continuous with the erectile tissue of the paired bulbs and crura, which surround the distal urethra and vagina” [1]. The clitoris is a female external genital organ: it is the homologue of the glans and of the two corpora cavernosa of the male penis. The clitoris is in part free formed by the body and glans. The body of the clitoris is formed by two thin cylindrical organs, i.e. corpora cavernosa, with cavernous tissue that becomes turgid with sexual arousal. The corpora cavernosa begin with the roots or crura (i.e. the hidden part of the clitoris), which are situated alongside the ischiopubic ramus; the crura does not surround the distal urethra and vagina [2].

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Dr. Dwyer wrote: “The distal urethra, vagina, and clitoris have a shared vasculature and nerve supply (the dorsal nerve to the clitoris) and form a tissue cluster described by O’Connell et al. [4] as the “locus of female sexual function and orgasm”” [1]. The vasculature and the dorsal nerve of the clitoris are not shared with the distal urethra and vagina; the definition for the “tissue cluster” by O’Connell et al. has no embryological, anatomical, or physiological support. The locus of female sexual function and orgasm is not the distal urethra and vagina, but rather the clitoris and the other female erectile organs [2].

Dr Dwyer wrote: “In 1950, Ernest Gräfenberg described an area a few centimeters up on the anterior vaginal wall that produces an orgasm different from one produced by clitoral stimulation” [1]. “G-spot” is not a term used in human anatomy. In 1950 Gräfenberg did describe some cases of female and male urethral masturbation and the corpus spongiosum of the female urethra. He did write that the intraurethral glands could release a fluid that is not urine during orgasm; however, he did not report an orgasm of the intraurethral glands [2].

The Gräfenberg spot does not exist. Clitoral/vaginal/uterine orgasm and G, A, C, U, or K-spot orgasm are terms that should not be used by urologists, gynecologists, sexologists, the mass media, or women in general [2].

References

1. Dwyer PL (2011) Skene’s gland revisited: function, dysfunction and the G spot. *Int Urogynecol J*. doi:10.1007/s00192-011-1558-1
2. Puppo V (2011) Anatomy of the clitoris: revision and clarifications about the anatomical terms for the clitoris proposed (without scientific bases) by Helen O’Connell, Emmanuele Jannini and Odile Buisson. *ISRN Obstet Gynecol*. Article ID 261464, 5 pages; doi:10.5402/2011/261464