Chapter 7

Sexual Disorders
1. When a sexual behavior is abnormal this due to?

A. Custom
B. Morality
C. Disease
D. Sexual behavior is never abnormal
Sexual Behavior is Abnormal when it causes

- Harm to other people
- Persistent or recurrent distress to actor
- Impairment in important areas of functioning
Outline

• Paraphilias
• Gender Identity Disorders
• Sexual Dysfunctions

http://www.filmfestivals.com/filmweb/confusion_des_genres/la_confusion_des_genres.jpg
Gender Identity

- Awareness of being male or female.
- Self perception
Sexual Orientation

• The group of people toward whom one is sexually attracted.
Sexual Interest

• The specific types of persons,
• Parts of the body, and
• Situations that are the objects of sexual fantasies, arousal, and sexual preferences.
Gender Role

- The public expression of sexual identity,
- What an individual says or does to indicate that he is a man or she is a woman.
Sexual Performance

• The ability to have orgasm in a setting the individual finds desirable
Terms

- Gender identity
- Sexual orientation
- Sexual interest

- Gender role
- Sexual performance

- Self-perception
- Group Attraction
- Specific persons, activities and situations
- Self-representation
- Ability to have orgasm when desired
2. What would be an example of an object that for you initiates sexual interest

A. Alcohol
B. Chocolate
C. Underwear
D. No objects initiate sexual interest
E. Other: ________________________
Paraphilias:

• Disorders in which a person has recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors involving
  – nonhuman objects,
  – children or other nonconsenting persons, or
  – the suffering or humiliation of self or partner.

• Inability to experience sexual gratification in the absence of the desired stimulus.

• *Lasting at least six months.*
Paraphilias

- Recurrent obsessions and compulsions about desired target
  - shoes,
  - phone sex,
  - sex in front of others,
  - sex with animals,
  - sex with children
Psychodynamic Explanation Of The Causes Of Paraphilias

• The cathexis refers to the charging of a neutral object with psychical energy, either positive or negative.

• In "positive cathexis" the libido, or the sexual drive, attaches to the object, and it becomes loved.

• In "negative cathexis", the object becomes feared.
Behavioral Account Of Paraphilias

- Conditioned stimulus is paired with an
- Unconditioned stimulus and followed by
- Unconditioned response of sexual pleasure.
- Multiple pairings
- Produce learned responsiveness
## Appropriate Sexual Attention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Issue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sadomasochism</td>
<td>Pleasurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetishism</td>
<td>Human object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitionism</td>
<td>Consenting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedophilia</td>
<td>Equally Powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voyeurism</td>
<td>Privacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://e-reve.com/images/couple.gif
Pedophilia

• A paraphilia in which an adult's sexual urges are directed toward children
• Pedophilia involves sexual relations with children below the age at which we consider it reasonable for them to give mature consent.
• Pedophiles, sometimes called child molesters, prefer sexual activity with prepubertal children and acts out this preference repeatedly.
THEORIES

• EARLY LIFE EXPERIENCE
  – Sexually and emotionally abused as children.
  – Victim-to-Abuser cycle.

• PERSONALITY TRAITS
  – Antisocial personality traits.
  – Inadequacy, introversion, cognitive rigidity.
Treatment: Biological Approach

• **IN DIAGNOSIS**
  – Penile plethysmograph.

• **IN TREATMENT**
  – Treat by lowering level of testosterone.
  – Surgical castration (rare).
  – Hypothalamotomy.

• Limitation of biological treatments - they don’t eliminate sexual arousal or inhibit performance.

• Must be used with psychotherapy.
TREATMENT

• BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT
  – Aversive therapy.
  – Ridicule.

• COGNITIVE
  – Relapse prevention.

• GROUP THERAPY
  – Confront denial and rationalizations.
  – Supportive context to discuss desires and conflicts.
Exhibitionism

• A paraphilia in which a person has intense sexual urges and arousing fantasies involving the exposure of genitals to a stranger.
Fetishism:
A paraphilia in which the individual is preoccupied with an object and depends on this object rather than sexual intimacy with a partner for achieving sexual gratification.
Partialism:

A paraphilia in which the person is interested solely in sexual gratification from a specific body part, such as feet.
Strength of preference for fetish object

Mild preference | Strong preference | Necessity | Substitute for human partner

Abnormal

Continuum for Normal-Abnormal Behavior
# Fetishes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOST COMMON FETISHES ($N = 48$)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts of the body</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes of soft materials</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparedness, Paraphilias & Phobias

• There seem to be a limited set of objects for which humans are prepared to see as fetishes
Phobias Vs. Fetishes

- Phobias the individual seeks to avoid
- Fetishes the individual seeks out and masturbates to.
Phobia vs. Fetish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stimulus: Bored, High

Reaction: Strong, Medium, Low

Fear: Low, Medium, High

Attraction: Strong, Medium, Low

Phobia: Low

Fetish: Medium
Frotteurism:
A paraphilia in which the individual has intense sexual urges and sexually arousing fantasies of rubbing against or fondling an unsuspecting stranger.
Sexual Masochism

Attraction to achieving sexual gratification by having painful stimulation applied to one's own body, either alone or with a partner.
Sexual Sadism

Deriving sexual gratification from activities that harm, or from urges to harm, another person.

The term sadomasochist refers to someone who derives pleasure from both inflicting and receiving pain.
Sadomasochistic Activities

- Spanking
- Master-slave
- Bondage
- Humiliation
- Restraint
- Pain infliction
- Whipping
- Verbal abuse
- Toilet-related activities

- Cutting
- Shocking
- Asphyxiation
Transvestic fetishism:
A paraphilia in which a man has an uncontrollable craving to dress in women's clothing in order to derive sexual gratification.
Regulation Of Sexual Behavior

• Deuteronomy 22:5  A woman must not wear men's clothing, nor a man wear women's clothing, for the LORD your God detests anyone who does this.
3. Gross vs. Wrong

A. What is an example of some sexual activity you find gross

B. What is an example of some sexual activity you believe is wrong

http://www.edsgonesouth.com/blog/archives/Gross%20out.JPG
Voyeurism

• A paraphilia in which the individual has a compulsion to derive sexual gratification from observing the nudity or sexual activity of others.
4. Which activity bothers you more and why?

A. Exhibitionism
B. Voyeurism
Telephone Scatologia

• Recurrent and intense sexual urges to make obscene phone calls to a non-consenting individual
Is Rape A Paraphilias?

• Tendency to excuse the act and lighten burden of responsibility
• Not the exclusive or vastly preferred mode of sexual release
Evil Vs. Insane

• To call an evil person crazy or an evil act insane is sloppy use of language
• It blackens the character of all the good, crazy people in the world
• Central to our ability to occasionally excuse people for bad actions when they are not responsible by reason of insanity.
Rape Victim’s View

• Rape can be a horrible crime of violence.
• Rape can be the ultimate sexual abuse.
• Rape contrasts the ultimate trust and intimacy with ultimate violation and objectification
• Testifying can be traumatic
• Rape can result in PTSD
• Very difficult to remediate resulting damage.
• Prevention best approach.
Transsexualism vs. Tranvestism

• Transvestite is aroused by cross-dressing
• Transsexual feels normal,
• Transvestite would be horrified to think of a sex change operation
• Transsexual seeks one.
## OTHER PARAPHILIAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paraphilia</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone scatologia</td>
<td>Making obscene phone calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrophilia</td>
<td>Corpses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoophilia</td>
<td>Animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coprophilia</td>
<td>Feces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klismaphilia</td>
<td>Enemas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urophilia</td>
<td>Urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnophilia</td>
<td>Sleeping people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stigmatophilia</td>
<td>Skin piercing or tattoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonepiophilia</td>
<td>Wearing diapers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FEATURES OF PARAPHILIAS

• Vary by paraphilia.
• Generally, ingrained behaviors.
• Biopsychosocial factors.
• Conditioning appears to be main cause.
• Difficult to treat.
• Rarely present for treatment unless legally bound.
• Treatment depends on the nature of the paraphilia.
Gender identity:
The individual's self-perception as a male or female.

Gender identity disorder:
A condition in which there is a discrepancy between an individual's assigned sex and gender identity, involving a strong and persistent identification with the other gender.
GENDER IDENTITY DISORDER

- Strong and persistent belief that they are the wrong sex, evident before the age of 4.
- Refusal to engage in culturally “gender-appropriate” behaviors.
- Recurrent fantasies and cross-dressing.
Sexual Dysfunctions

- Abnormality in individual sexual responsiveness
- Individually defined
- Usually related to other problems - relationship, past experiences, depression, physical illness, substance abuse
- Lifelong or acquired
- Generalized or situational
5. How often should adult married persons desire sexual activity?

• _______ X’s per ________________
Sexual Dysfunctions

- Hypoactive sexual desire disorder
- Sexual aversion disorder
- Female sexual arousal disorder
- Male erectile disorder
- Female orgasmic disorder
- Male orgasmic disorder
- Premature ejaculation
- Sexual pain disorders
Stages Of The Sexual Response Cycle
Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder

A sexual dysfunction in which the individual has an abnormally low level of interest in sexual activity.

Possible Causes:

• Psychological difficulties.
• Poor body image or self-esteem.
• Interpersonal hostility.
• Relationship power struggles.
Sexual Aversion Disorder

A sexual dysfunction characterized by an active dislike and avoidance of genital contact with a sexual partner.

4 Primary Causes:

1. Severely negatively parental sex attitudes.
2. History of sexual trauma.
3. Sexual pressuring by partner.
4. Gender identity confusion.
Sexual Arousal Disorders

Female Sexual Arousal Disorder

Male Erectile Disorder
Orgasmic Disorder

Female Orgasmic Disorder

Male Orgasmic Disorder
Premature Ejaculation

In this, the man reaches orgasm long before he wishes to, perhaps even prior to penetration.
Sexual Pain Disorders

• **Dyspareunia:** Involves recurrent or persistent genital pain before, during, or after intercourse.

• **Vaginismus:** Involves recurrent or persistent involuntary spasms of the outer vaginal muscles.
Vicious Cycle of Sexual Dysfunction

Performance Pressure → Fear of Failure

Sexual Dysfunction Actually Experienced → Anxiety that Interferes with Some Phase of Sexual Response
Theories And Treatment

Sexual dysfunctions may arise from physical and/or psychological problems.

- Neurological, cardiovascular disorders.
- Liver or kidney disease.
- Hormonal abnormalities.
- Problems with reproductive system.
- Substance-induced.
- Treatment - Variety of physical, educative, attitudinal, intrapsychic, interpersonal.
TREATMENT

Masters & Johnson recommend **sensate focus**: The partners take turns stimulating each other in nonsexual but affectionate ways at first, then gradually progress over a period of time toward genital stimulation.
Are Sex Roles Taught?

- Children invent sex roles without being taught in most cultures in the world.
- Children raised androgynously display sex roles just as much as those not.
- Boys not only ignore permission to play with dolls they actively resist it.
- Video modeling does not change this.
- May be hormonally induce.
- May change as adults.
Causes Of Sexual Dysfunction

- Physical dysfunctions are very rare;
- Psychological are probably the vast majority;
- Psychoanalytic view thinks of sexual dysfunction as the result of unconscious hostility or a defense against anxiety;
- Behavioral view often think of it as a classically conditioned experience;
- Cognitive view often thinks of it as a performance anxiety.
Sexual Dysfunctions Vs. Relationship Dysfunction

• Sexual problems usually occur in the whole context of a relationship between two human beings.
• When sex goes badly, many other aspects of the relationship may go badly and vice versa.
• Sex often, but not always, mirrors the way two people feel about each other and act toward each other overall.
Ego-dystonic & Ego-systonic Homosexuality

• Ego-dystonic homosexuality is a sustained pattern of homosexuality that is a source of distress that is accompanied by the desire to acquire or increase heterosexuality.

• Ego-systonic homosexuality, in contrast, is not a source of distress and is not marked by a desire to change sexual preference.
Should Ego-dystonic Homosexuality Be Treated?

• If the result of societal disapproval and rejection it is societies problem and not the individuals
• The therapist is an agent of the individual and thus acts upon his request
• It is speculative if the individual is suffering as a result of societal disapproval
• Other kinds of disorders are similar in origin and still treated.
• Effectiveness of the treatment of ego-dystonic homosexuality 60 %
Change In Ego-dystonic Homosexuality

- The absence of homosexual behavior,
- Only occasional homosexual fantasies
- Strong heterosexual fantasy
- Some overt heterosexual behavior one year after treatment
1 Corinthians 7

1 Now for the matters you wrote about: it is good for a man not to marry.

2 but since there is so much immorality, each man should have his own wife, and each woman her own husband.

3 the husband should fulfill his marital duty to his wife, and likewise the wife to her husband.

4 the wife's body does not belong to her alone but also to her husband. In the same way, the husband's body does not belong to him alone but also to his wife.

5 do not deprive each other except by mutual consent and for a time, so that you may devote yourselves to prayer. Then come together again so that satan will not tempt you because of your lack of self-control.
Reasons For Regulating Sexual Behavior ?
Scripture on homosexual behavior.

• ROM 1 God gave them over to shameful lusts. Even their women exchanged natural relations for unnatural ones.

• 27 In the same way the men also abandoned natural relations with women and were inflamed with lust for one another. Men committed indecent acts with other men, and received in themselves the due penalty for their perversion.
Homosexual behavior change

• 1CO 6:9  Do you not know that the wicked will not inherit the kingdom of God? Do not be deceived: Neither the sexually immoral nor idolaters nor adulterers nor male prostitutes nor homosexual offenders
• 10 nor thieves nor the greedy nor drunkards nor slanderers nor swindlers will inherit the kingdom of God.
• 11 And that is what some of you were. But you were washed, you were sanctified, you were justified in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and by the Spirit of our God.