

What are Sexual Disorders?



Sexual Disorders
Chapter 7



CLASS OBJECTIVES



- ☞ What is Abnormal Sexual Behavior?
- ☞ What are Paraphilias?
- ☞ What are Sexual Dysfunctions?
- ☞ What is Gender Identity Disorder?

When evaluating the normality of a given sexual behavior, the context is extremely important



- Many attitudes and behaviors about sex have changed in recent decades.
- This emerging sub-field of sexual medicine has substantially revised its thinking which is evident in the DSM V

What is "Normal" Sexuality?



Sexuality is a normal part of the human experience. However, the types of sexual behavior that are considered



Paraphilias



_____ -Deviation involving the object of a _____



Paraphilias are sometimes referred to as sexual deviations or "perversions."





- Nonhuman objects
- Children or other non-consenting persons
- The suffering or humiliation of self or partner

Paraphilias

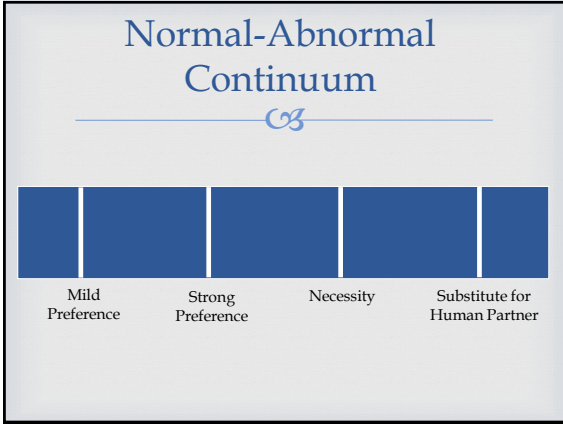


The essential feature is that people with one of these disorders are so psychologically dependent on the target

the absence of the desired stimulus

- Lasts at least for six months





Paraphilic disorders cause

— *Ω* —

There attraction can become so strong that they lose sight of any other goals other than achieving sexual fulfillment.

- These disorders tend to begin in adolescence and are chronic, diminishing in late adulthood (60+)

Exhibitionistic disorder

— *Ω* —

☞ A person has intense sexual urges and

- Exhibitionistic disorder begins early in adulthood and persists throughout life.

☞

along with the reluctance of people with the disorder to come forward.



Present numerous challenges both for developing an understanding of the causes of the disorder and for planning its treatment.



Since many people with this disorder lie about the extent of their behavior, the DSM 5 _____

Voyeuristic disorder



According to recent studies, voyeurism, which is the most frequent paraphilia, is related to exhibitionism, and people with either of these disorders are likely to engage in sado-masochistic behaviors and cross-dressing.



Frotteuristic disorder



Men with frotteuristic disorder seek out crowded places in which they can safely rub up against their unsuspecting victims.



Sadism & Masochism



- GR *Sexual Masochism* is sexual arousal that is often gained from being hurt or humiliated.
 - Seeking pleasure from pain, i.e. being beaten, bound, or otherwise made to suffer
- GR Sexual arousal is gained from inflicting harm or suffering on another person with *Sexual Sadism*.
- GR People with this disorder require a partner to enact fantasies and may alternate sadistic and masochistic roles.
- GR People with these disorders tend not to seek treatment because they feel no need to change.



Fetishistic disorder



- GR _____
- It must be recurrent, intense and last at least 6 months
- GR There is a wide-range of objects and a number of different body parts that people with this disorder can develop.
 - _____
- GR _____ The person is interested solely in sexual gratification from a specific body part, such as feet.



Pedophilia



- GR _____
- Adults 18 years and older and at least 5 years older than the children for whom they are attracted.
- _____
- GR Their sexual preference and behavior vary significantly.

Pedophilia



☞ The prevalence of child sexual abuse is alarmingly high.

- _____

☞ Among children under 12, 4-year-olds are the most common victims. 14-year-olds are the most commonly abused over the age of 12.

- _____

I'm LOVING the child-
not hurting them!





☞ These individuals commonly explain their activities with excuses that the activities have _____

- Most people with this disorder have experience sexual abuse as children.

☞ In the DSM 5 this disorder will be renamed as *pedohebephilic disorder*. This change acknowledges the fact that erotic preference for pre-pubescents is similar to the erotic preference for pubescents (*Hebephilia*)

- _____

Treatment



☞ Persons with Pedophilia can be "treated" but never cured, because their sexual preference has always been, and always will be, children. Their urges will always be present.

- The course of the disorder usually is chronic and lifelong in most patients, which is the reason that most treatment programs emphasize a _____.

DSM 5 Changes



☞ Clinician's do not consider paraphilias disorders unless they involve significant distress or impairment.

- This change recognizes the continuum along which sexual behavior falls and helps remove the stigma attached to sexual behaviors that do not cause stress, impairment or harm to others.

Gender Identity Disorder



Are you a man or woman?

Does Anatomy Determine Gender Identity?

☞ _____

- Research indicates that gender identity is _____

☞ This disorder will be renamed *Gender Dysphoria* in the DSM 5 which will remove _____



Gender Identity Disorder



☞ This disorder (previously "transsexualism") is present when a person's physical gender is not consistent with the person's sense of identity.

- _____



Damon

Damon was a 17-year-old male. For as long as he could remember, he had thought of himself as a girl. He began dressing himself in girl's clothes at the age of 5 and continued cross-dressing into junior high school. Damon developed interests in cooking, knitting, and embroidering. His older brother often ridiculed him for not liking typical, "masculine" activities. He mostly associated with girls during this period and he remembered being strongly attracted to a boy in the first grade. His extremely effeminate behaviors made him the object of ridicule when he entered high school. Damon ran away and attempted suicide. When he meet with his therapist for the first time he stated, "I am a woman trapped in a man's body and I would like to have surgery to become a woman."

Is Damon a Transvestite? Or Homosexual?

☞

- ☞ The primary goal is not sexual arousal, but to live their life openly as the opposite gender.
- ☞ Gender reassignment surgery is an option for some.

☞

- ☞ Example: A male-to-female transsexual may be sexually attracted to females, which technically makes the attraction homosexual.

Causes of GID are not well understood, but it is believed that biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors seem important.



It is possible that this is the result of a biological or hormonal contribution during the prenatal period

Gender Dysphoria and Treatment



- ☞ Sex reassignment surgery is a lengthy and expensive option for those who decide to alter their anatomy to be physically consistent with the identity.
 - Gender reassignment surgery is very controversial
- ☞ Each person seeking this must qualify by demonstrating stability:
 - Psychologically
 - Socially
 - Financially
- ☞ Even though transgenderism will be "depathologized" if DSM-5 makes the proposed changes clients continue to face *transphobia*

Next class



More Sexual Disorders!
