

upstream of the TSS of the CRH gene—was significantly hypomethylated in hypersexual patients after corrections were made for multiple testing using the FDR-method. Methylation levels of cg23409074 were positively correlated with gene expression of the CRH gene in an independent cohort of 11 healthy male subjects. CRH is an important integrator of neuroendocrine stress responses in the brain, modulating behavior and the autonomic nervous system; our results show epigenetic changes in CRH gene related to hypersexual disorder in men.

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Female sexuality in the context of dual control model

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Introduction Dual Control Model (DCM) is one of the contemporary concepts of mechanisms rooted in the central nervous system that control human sexual behaviors. The DCM holds promise for application both in scientific settings and, although at the moment limited, clinical practice. A number of psychometric tools, i.e. the SIS/SES, SES II-W and SES II-W/M questionnaires based on the DCM theoretical assumptions have been developed.

Methods A total of 309 women aged 18–45 were eligible for the study. Inclusion criteria were met by 214 individuals who were included in the further analysis. Sexual excitation/sexual inhibition inventory for women (SESII-W) was used to evaluate sexual inhibition and sexual excitation. Semi-structure interview was used to evaluate sexual function in investigated individuals. Correlation between risky sexual behaviors, FSD and SE/SE was measured.

Results Among the women, 28.5% were diagnosed with FSD, with orgasmic dysfunction being the most common, 11.2%. Engaging in risky sexual behavior (having multiple sexual partners and one-night-stand sexual relationships, sexual intercourse with persons known to be HIV-positive, drug users or prostitutes, unprotected vaginal, oral and anal sex, sex for money or drugs and sexual activity while using alcohol and/or psychoactive substances) was associated with higher sexual excitation scores and lower sexual excitation scores of SESII-W. In contrast, the presence of FSD were negatively correlated with SE and positively with SI.

Conclusions Dual control model might be a good model describing different sexual behaviors in the population of women.

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Sexual excitation, sexual inhibition and a prevalence of sexual disorders among msm and heterosexual men

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Introduction Dual control model of the sexual response (DCM) indicates, that there are two separate, but cooperating systems of sexual excitation and inhibition. Previous studies using DCM concept have shown, that MSM (men having sex with men) had higher excitation (SES) and one of the types of inhibition (SIS1) levels, in comparison to the exclusively heterosexual men. MSM also reported more frequent occurrence of sexual disorders (erectile disorders, premature ejaculation and decreased sexual desire).

Objectives Comparison of the MSM and heterosexual men groups in order to verify erenow observed differences in sexual excitation/inhibition propensity and prevalence of sexual problems.

Methods The sample consisted of two groups: 47 heterosexual men and 60 MSM. The participants have anonymously filled up questionnaires (Polish version of the Sexual Inhibition/Sexual Excitation Scales SIS/SES and the author's survey) via internet. Then statistical analysis was executed.

Results Our findings have shown, that both groups were similar in their propensities for sexual excitation (SES) and inhibition due to the risks of failure in sexual performance (SIS1), while MSM scored higher on the inhibition scale, related to the threat of negative consequences of sexual response (SIS2). Heterosexual men more frequently suffered from premature ejaculation and less commonly reported decreased desire. There were no differences in the erectile disorders report between MSM and heterosexual men.

Conclusions Our findings are mostly in conflict with previous DCM studies results. Several issues, just like method of sexual orientation assessment or cultural differences may had its impact on such results. More detailed studies on these issues are required.

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The under-diagnosed green-eyed monster: Otello syndrome and how to manage it

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Otello syndrome derives its name from Shakespeare's drama (character) and, clinically, describes a person with delusions of the partner's infidelity. A variety of other psychopathology may present: obsessive-compulsive features, alcohol dependency, voyeurism, sadism, possessiveness and domineering, hypersexuality, paranoid attitude, abuse of different nature, violent behaviour, including, occasionally, homicide. Yet, in the author's opinion, the syndrome, unless it presents itself as obviously absurd, is frequently missed.

Management is rather difficult and does not always result in recovery but, if not treated with neuroleptics, it would render any other means of treatment useless. The condition could pose a diagnostic challenge. Moreover, it also poses an ethical dilemma whether to warn the spouse of the psychotic condition of the partner, the poor prognosis and possible implications of its existence. Moreover, the long-term partners of such patients frequently present with the symptoms of dependency, submissiveness or even masochism. The paper discusses the abovementioned issues, including the likely psychodynamics, biological background, historical and social elements and possible effective management.

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