



Hypersexuality and Homoeopathy

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Contents

Definition.....	2
Etymology.....	2
Origin of word.....	2
Synonyms and related words	2
Etiology.....	2
Pathophysiology.....	3
Neurobiological model	3
Dementia.....	3
Temporal lobe epilepsy	3
Tourette's Syndrome	3
Brain injury.....	3
Substance abuse	3
Bipolar disorder	3
Compulsivity model.....	3
Impulsivity model.....	3
Addiction model.....	3
Types	3
Clinical presentation	4
Masturbation	4
Pornography	4
Sexual Behavior with Consenting Adults	4
Cybersex	5
Telephone Sex.....	5
Strip Clubs	5
Diagnosis	6
Treatment.....	6
Homoeopathic treatment.....	6
Common remedies for Hypersexuality	6
Short repertory of Hypersexuality	6
Bibliography	8

Definition

Exhibiting unusual or excessive concern with or indulgence in sexual activity is called hypersexuality (Psora). It is defined as a dysfunctional preoccupation with sexual fantasy, often in combination with the obsessive pursuit of casual or non-intimate sex, pornography, compulsive masturbation, romantic intensity and objectified partner sex for a period of at least six months (Psora). Hypersexuality includes excess of sexual activities, the obsession toward sex and its consequences.

Etymology

Origin of word

- Hyper- excessive (Psora)
- Sexuality- indulgence in sex (Psora)

Synonyms and related words

- Hyperphilia (Psora)
- Hypersexual disorder (Psora)
- Paraphilia-related disorder (Psora)
- Compulsive sexual behavior (Psora)
- Sexual addiction (Psora)
- Impulsive– compulsive sexual behavior (Psora)
- Out-of-control sexual behavior (Psora)

Hypersexuality in males is called satyriasis and nymphomania in females.

Etiology

Sexuality is reliant on many factors, including individual and bond variables, societal values, cultural values, and ethnic as well as religious principles (Causa occasionalis). Sex has been melodramatically controlled by these norms. The individuals engaged in frequent sexual behavior are often considered and pathologized because their behaviors do not follow the norms of their society (Psora/ Sycosis).



Pathophysiology

Hypersexual subjects try to antagonize their depressive states and death anxiety with the life instinct through sexual activities, although in a deregulated way (Psora). Hence, hypersexual behaviors can be considered to be a defensive behavior against death anxiety (Psora). Some theoretical models are developed based on different aspects leading to hypersexual disorder- the compulsive sexual behavior, the sexual impulsivity, and sexual addiction.

Neurobiological model

Medical conditions associated with hypersexuality include-

Dementia

Here frontal or cortical damage is associated with disinhibition (Psora/ Syphilis).

Temporal lobe epilepsy

Temporal lobe damage is associated with hypersexuality (Psora/ Syphilis).

Tourette's Syndrome

It has been associated with hypersexuality, with the suggestion that this condition was due to inhibition of the limbic system (Psora).

Brain injury

Stroke and frontal lobotomy have been associated with hypersexuality. Frontal lesions are associated with disinhibition (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis/Causa occasionalis).

Substance abuse

Methamphetamine, dopaminergic drugs and cocaine are main drugs to induce hypersexuality (Causa occasionalis).

Bipolar disorder

Hypersexual behavior associated with bipolar disorder is also well-known. Mood disorders are often associated with dysregulation of biologically mediated drive states or appetitive behaviors (Psora).

Compulsivity model

It states that thoughts and images constitute the obsession, while the acting constitutes the compulsion (Psora/ Sycosis).

Impulsivity model

It states that the hypersexual behavior is due to the failure to resist to sexual drive, and to the inability to delay the sexual gratification (Psora).

Addiction model

This is simply due to an addiction, so called sexual addiction, as in alcoholism etc. (Psora/ Syphilis)

Types

Hypersexuality may be a nonparaphilic hypersexual behavior or paraphilia-related disorder. When an atypical sexual interest causes distress or impairment to the individual or harm to others, it is called paraphilia (Psora/ Sycosis).

Hypersexual behaviors include excess of compulsive masturbation, pornography, sexual behavior with consenting adults, cybersex or telephone sex use and strip club's attendance (Psora/ Syphilitis).

Clinical presentation

The affected person may show at minimum 5 from below symptoms, continuing for at least for six months-

- Recurrent and intense sexual fantasies, sexual urges, or sexual behaviors (Psora)
- Sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors consistently interfering with other important activities and obligations (Psora)
- Sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors in response to dysphoric mood states like anxiety, depression, boredom, irritability or stressful life events (Psora/ Syphilitis)
- Consistent but unsuccessful efforts to control or reduce their sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors (Psora)
- Sexual behaviors while disregarding the potential for physical or emotional harm to self or others (Psora)
- significant personal distress or impairment due to the frequency or intensity of sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors (Psora/ Syphilitis)

Other hallmarks of hypersexuality are-

Masturbation

Masturbation is the sexual stimulation of one's own genitals for sexual arousal or other sexual pleasure, usually to the point of orgasm. The stimulation may involve hands, fingers, everyday objects, sex toys such as vibrators, or combinations of these. (Psora)

Pornography

Pornography or pornography dependence is the representation of sexual behavior in books, pictures, statues, motion pictures, and other media that is intended to cause sexual arousal and pleasure. (Psora)

Sexual Behavior with Consenting Adults

This is a protracted heterosexual or homosexual promiscuity. (Psora)



Cybersex

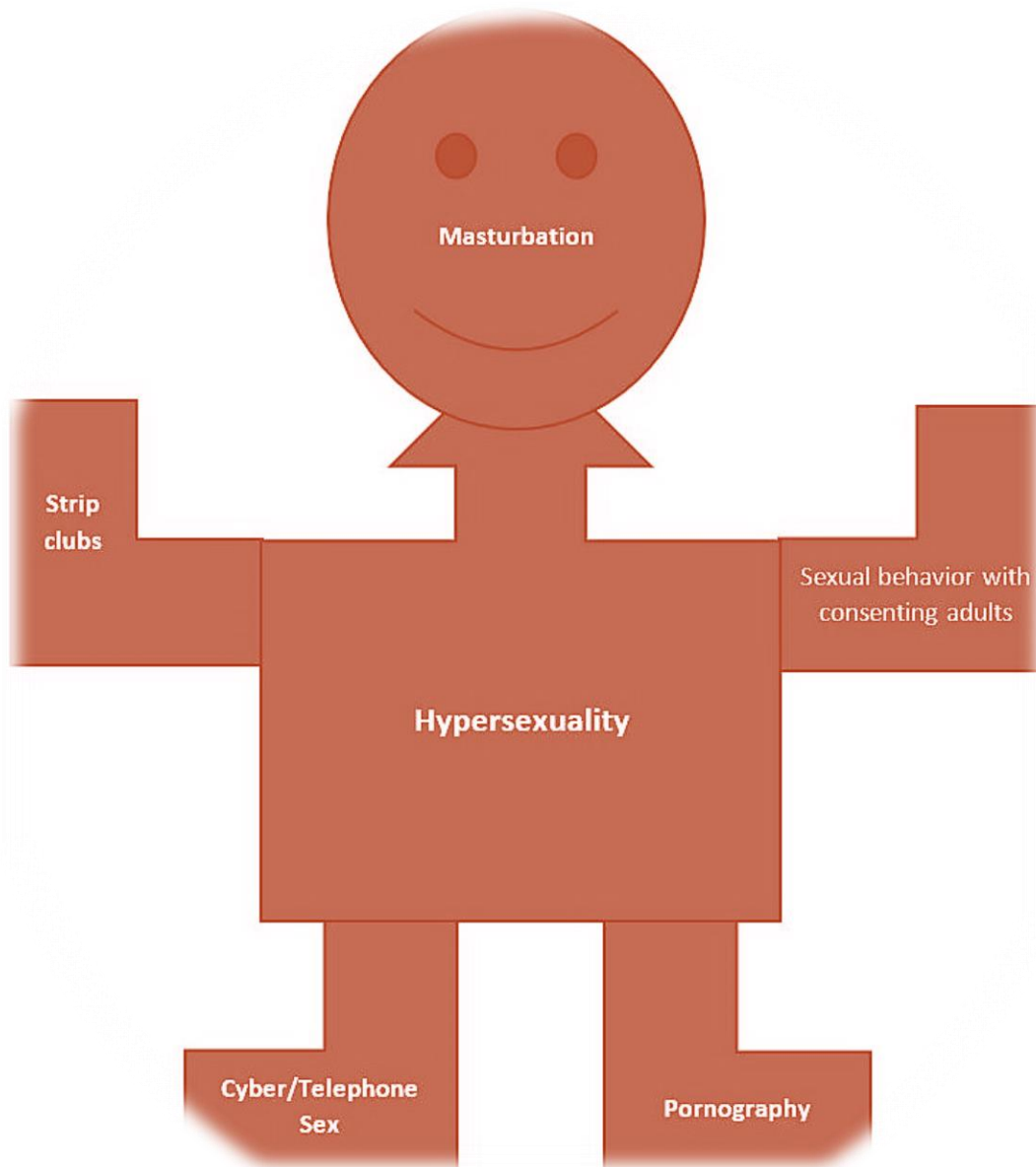
Cybersex has been defined as online sexual talk for purposes of sexual pleasure (Psora).

Telephone Sex

Telephone sex or telephone sex dependence or telephone scatologia is a paraphilia in which erotism depends on verbalizing sexually overt, usually uninvited, conversation with the listener (Psora).

Strip Clubs

The contact between dancers and patrons is called counterfeit intimacy. This may be the misimpression of sexual desire or attraction toward the customer given by the stripper in order to get him to spend money (Psora).



Model of Hypersexuality

Diagnosis

The following criteria for hypersexual disorder was proposed as an addition to the DSM-5. For a period of at least six months-

- An individual experiences recurrent and intense sexual fantasies, sexual urges, or sexual behaviors
- The time spent engaging in sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors consistently interferes with other important activities and obligations
- Sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors occur in response to dysphoric mood states (anxiety, depression, boredom, irritability) or stressful life events
- An individual engages in consistent but unsuccessful efforts to control or reduce their sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors
- An individual engages in sexual behaviors while disregarding the potential for physical or emotional harm to self or others
- The frequency or intensity of sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors cause significant personal distress or impairment

Treatment

Treatment for hypersexuality typically involves psychotherapy and medications. The primary goal of treatment is to manage impulses and reduce excessive sexual behaviors while continuing healthy sexual activities.

Homoeopathic treatment

The Homoeopathic medicines work on the constitution and not on specific diseases, therefore Homoeopathic medicines cure these disorders more swiftly than any other system of treatment.

Common remedies for Hypersexuality

acon. Agar. agn. **ALUM.** am-c. ambr. anan. ant-c. apis arn. ars. asaf. aster. **Aur.** aven. **Bar-m.** borx. bov. calad. calc-p. calc. **CAMPH.** canth. **CARB-V.** caust. **CHIN.** **COCC.** coff. con. **Croc.** dig. ferr. fl-ac. gamb. **GRAPH.** **Grat.** ham. **Hell.** **HYOS.** **Ign.** iod. **Kali-br.** kali-c. kali-n. kreos. **LACH.** laur. lil-t. lyc. mang. med. meny. **MERC.** **MOSCH.** **Murx.** nabal. **NAT-C.** **NAT-M.** nit-ac. nux-m. **NUX-V.** onos. **OP.** orig. par. **Ph-ac.** **PHOS.** **Pic-ac.** plat-m. **Plat.** **Plb.** puls. raph. **Rhus-t.** **SABIN.** sars. **Sel.** seneg. sep. **SIL.** spong. **Stann.** **STAPH.** **STRAM.** sul-ac. **Sulph.** **TARENT.** tell. teucr. thuj. upa. **Verat.** zinc.

Short repertory of Hypersexuality

ABDOMEN - INFLAMMATION - Colon - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased **gamb.** **Grat.** lyc. nabal.

ABDOMEN - INFLAMMATION - Gastroenteritis - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased **Grat.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - EXCITABILITY of genitals - Clitoris; erection of - urination agg.; after - sexual desire, with **calc-p.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - FETUS - motions - urinate; cutting pain with pain in bladder and desire to **thuj.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - LEUKORRHEA - constant, chronic - sexual desire; with increased **Ign.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - LOCHIA - sexual desire; with increased **Verat.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - pale - sexual desire; with loss of **Lach.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - protracted - sexual desire increased, with **kali-br.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - MENSES - scanty - sexual desire lost **Lach.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - METRORRHAGIA - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased **ambr. coff. plat. Sabin.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - PAIN - Ovaries - sexual desire, during **Kali-br.**

FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - increased - excitement of - sexual parts; with extreme excitement of **Stram.**

GENERALS - FOOD and DRINKS - delicacies - desire - sexual desire; with **chin.**

HEAD - PAIN - accompanied by - sexual desire **Pic-ac. sep.**

HEAD - PAIN - sexual desire **apis chin. nux-v. onos. Ph-ac. plat-m. Sil.**

HEAD - SEXUAL DESIRE - suppression of sexual desire **agg. con. puls.**

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - POLLUTIONS - coition - desire for coition, during **ham. sars.**

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - diminished - sexual excesses; after **agn. aven. STAPH. Sulph. upa.**

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - increased - coition - desire for; without **borx.**

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE increased - indifference, followed by sexual **tell.**

MALE GENITALIA/SEX - SEXUAL DESIRE - violent - sexual mania, in **apis PHOS. Tarent.**

MIND - ABSORBED - sexual desire; in the fulfillment of his **fl-ac.**

MIND - ANXIETY - sexual desire; from suppressed **con. STAPH.**

MIND - BED - remain in bed; desire to - sexual excitement, from **verat.**

MIND - BUSY - must keep - sexual desire; to repress **lil-t.**

MIND - COMPANY- aversion to- desire for solitude- indulge her fancy; to- sexual fancies **staph.**

MIND - DELUSIONS - despised; is - sexual desire; with violent **orig.**

MIND - DELUSIONS - devil - after her; is - sexual desire; with violent **orig.**

MIND - DELUSIONS - hell - chains of; in - sexual desire; with violent **orig.**

MIND - DELUSIONS - lost; she is - salvation; for - sexual desire; with violent **orig.**

MIND - DISCOMFORT - sexual desire, with **ant-c.**

MIND - MANIA - sexual mania - increased sexual desire; from **apis Bar-m.**

MIND - MANIA, madness - sexual desire, from **apis BAR-M. PHOS. TARENT.**

MIND - MEMORY - active - sexual desire; from suppressed **lach.**

MIND - MOROSE - sexual desire; with violent orig.

MIND - RAGE - sexual desire; from suppressed lil-t.

MIND - SADNESS - alternating with - sexual desire lil-t.

MIND - SADNESS - sexual desire - suppressed sexual desire; sadness after con.

MIND - SUICIDAL disposition - sexual desire; with violent orig.

MIND - WILD feeling in head - sexual desire; from suppression of lil-t. med.

RESPIRATION - ASTHMATIC - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased nat-c.

SEXUAL IMPULSE - Increased desire - mental desire, without LACH. sulph.

SEXUAL IMPULSE - Increased desire acon. Agar. AGN. ALUM. am-c. ambr. Ant-c. arn. ars. asaf. aster. Aur. bov. calad. calc-p. CALC. CAMPH. CANTH. CARB-V. caust. CHIN. COCC. coff. con. Croc. dig. ferr. fl-ac. GRAPH. grat. Hell. HYOS. Ign. iod. kali-c. kali-n. kreos. LACH. laur. Lil-t. lyc. mang. meny. MERC. MOSCH. Murx. NAT-C. NAT-M. nit-ac. nux-m. NUX-V. OP. orig. par. PHOS. Plat. Plb. raph. Rhus-t. SABIN. sars. Sel. seneg. SEP. SIL. spong. Stann. staph. STRAM. sul-ac. SULPH. tarent. teucr. thuj. VERAT. zinc.

SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - sexual desire; from anan. calc.

STOMACH - COMPLAINTS of the stomach - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased gamb. Grat. lyc. nux-v.

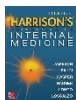
URETHRA - DISCHARGE - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased canth.

URETHRA - DISCHARGE - bloody - accompanied by - sexual desire; increased canth.

Bibliography



Chapter 25. The Limbic Lobes and the Neurology of Emotion > Violent Behavior in Acute or Chronic Neurologic Disease Adams & Victor's Principles of Neurology, 10e... Figure 25-3. A. Localization of lesions that, in humans, can lead to aggressive behavior and placidity. B. Localization of lesions that, in humans, can lead to placidity, release of oral behavior, and hypersexuality. (From Poeck [1969].) One encounters patients...



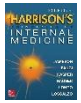
Clinical Problems Associated with the Aging Process > EVALUATION Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 20e... or anal areas or abdomen Newly acquired sexually transmitted diseases, especially in nursing home Urinary tract infection Inquire directly about sexual assault or coercion. For patients with dementia, direct queries to caregivers about hypersexual behavior as part of a larger history regarding...



Encyclopedia Homoeopathica



Mood Disorders > ii. Behavioral features Current Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 3e... Bipolar patients are initially social, outgoing, self-confident, and talkative and can be difficult to interrupt. Their speech is full of puns, jokes, and irrelevancies. Patients are often hypersexual, promiscuous, disinhibited, and seductive; they may present.....



Parkinson's Disease > TREATMENT Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 20e ... behaviors seen in chronic amphetamine users. Hypersexuality and other impulse-control disorders are occasionally encountered with levodopa, although these are more commonly seen with dopamine agonists. **DOPAMINE AGONISTS** Dopamine agonists are a diverse group of drugs that act directly on dopamine...



Psychiatric Disorders > C. Kleine-Levin Syndrome Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment 2019... This syndrome, which occurs mostly in young men, is characterized by hypersomnic attacks three or four times a year lasting up to 2 days, with hyperphagia, hypersexuality, irritability, and confusion on awakening. It has often been associated with antecedent neurologic insults. It usually...



Radar 10



Sexual Dysfunctions and Paraphilic Disorders > Differential Diagnosis (Including Comorbid Conditions) Current Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 3e... Differential diagnosis includes transvestic disorder and other paraphilic disorders. Fetishistic disorder is frequently comorbid with other paraphilic disorders (e.g., sexual masochism disorder) and hypersexuality. ...



Sexual Dysfunctions and Paraphilic Disorders > Differential Diagnosis (Including Comorbid Conditions) Current Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 3e... The differential diagnosis of sexual masochism disorder includes other paraphilic disorders. Sexual masochism frequently coexists with sexual sadism, fetishism, hypersexuality, transvestic fetishism, and substance use disorders. ...



Sexual Dysfunctions and Paraphilic Disorders > INTRODUCTION Current Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 3e... dysfunction). Interestingly, the present classification defines and uses only one end of the sexual functioning spectrum, the "lack" of functioning (e.g., lack of libido), though imprecisely and vaguely. Hypersexuality is not well defined....



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