

Chapter 14 Objectives

PSYC 356

1. Explain why the line between normal sexual functioning and a sexual difficulty or problem is not always clear.
2. Discuss an advantage to using the term “sexual function dissatisfaction.”
3. Summarize the DSM-5 model for understanding sexual disorders, including the criteria for diagnosis and its subtypes.
4. Identify 5 factors that must be considered in the assessment and diagnosis of sexual function problems.
5. Identify the factors that correlate with low sexual function, according to the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyle.
6. Identify factors that correlate with sexual disorders, by gender, according to the National Health and Social Life Survey.
7. Identify the number one reported sexual function problem of American couples.
8. Identify levels of sexual desire by gender and sexual orientation.
9. Summarize the symptoms and origins/causes of female sexual arousal disorder, male hypoactive sexual desire disorder, male erectile disorder, sexual aversion disorder, female orgasmic disorder, male orgasmic disorder, and premature ejaculation.
10. Describe the general symptoms of other sexual disorders including pain disorders, substance/medication induced sexual dysfunctions, Peyronie’s disease, and priapism.
11. Describe the physical and psychological causes of sexual dysfunction by gender.
12. Discuss cognitive behavioral models for treating sexual dysfunction and their effectiveness.
13. Discuss psychosexual therapy and its effectiveness.
14. Describe alternatives to cognitive behavioral therapy, including PLISSIT, self-help, and group therapies.
15. Discuss medical approaches to sexual disorders, including the use of lubricants, hormones, surgery, drugs, and devices.
16. Explain how medications such as Viagra work.
17. Explain how gays, lesbians, and bisexuals sexual health issues may differ from heterosexuals.