Index

A
Accessory arteries, to penis, 35
Acetyl carnitine, 91
Acupuncture, 61, 164
Adenosine, 110
Adipose tissue-derived stem cells (ADSCs), 99
Adjunctive testing, ED
  biothesiometry, 47
  NPT monitoring, 46–47
Adventitia, 202
Adverse events (AEs), 240
Aerobic exercise, 19
Alcohol
  absolute effect of, 20
  environmental impact, 20
Alpha-blockers, 149
American Urological Association (AUA) guidelines, 193
Amino acids, 209–210
Amitriptyline, 294
Androderm®, 236
Anejaculation
  central/autonomic nervous systems, abnormalities, 141
  orgasm failure, 141
  retrograde ejaculation, 141–142
  somatic innervation, 141
  treatment, 148–149, 162
Angiogenic factors, 111
Animal models, 123
Anorgasmia
  drug therapy, 163
  SOP, treatment, 162, 265
Antidepressant, 226
Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), 338
Antipsychotics, 173
Antral follicle count (AFC), 339
Anxiety disorders, 182, 183
Apomorphine, 57
Arizona Sexual Experience Scale (ASEX), 127
Arousal stage, sexual response, 33
Arterial insufficiency, 111
Artificial reproductive technology (ART), 338
Autonomic nervous system
  excitatory pathways and processes, 210
  gonadal steroids, 210
  neurotransmitters, 210
Avanafil, 56

B
Bartholin’s glands, 200
Baseline erectile function, 73
Behavioral therapy, 145
Biological agents, in Peyronie’s disease, 92
Biopsychosocial-behavioral model, 1–6
Biothesiometry, erectile dysfunction, 47
Body mass index (BMI), 17–18
Bremelanotide (BMT), 57, 240, 253, 255
Built environment, on sexual health, 21
Bulbourethral artery, of penis, 35
Bupropion, 173, 240, 254

C
Cabergoline, 148, 163, 254
Cancer
  anal carcinoma, 321
  breast, 319
  cervical, 320
  colorectal, 321
  dyspareunia and VVA, 317
  endometrial, 320
  fatigue, 316
  fertility, 316
  medical sex therapy, 318–319
  menopausal symptoms, 317
  ovarian, 321
  pain, 316
  patient history, 315–316
  psychological and relationship issues, 317
  survivorship programs, 322
  vulvar, 321–322
Cardiovascular disease (CVD), 44, 65–66
Cavernous artery, of penis, 35
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 21
Central nervous system, 226–227
Chronic stress, 182–183
Clinical sexuality
  first principle of, 10
  second principle of, 12
  therapeutic interventions, 12
Clinician’s audition, sexual history, 14
Clitoral bulbs, 201
Clitoral hood, 200
Clitoris, 200
  clitoral body, 201
  clitoral hood, 200
  glans clitoris, 201
  vestibular/clitoral bulbs, 201
Clostridium histolyticum, 92
Cocaine, 20–21
Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), 176, 309–311
Colchicine, 91
Collagenase clostridium histolyticum (CCH)
  clinical trials, 91
  in chronic stable Peyronie’s disease, 92
Come Close® device, 320
Congenital penile curvature, 89
Coronary artery disease (CAD), 65
Corpora cavernosa, 34
Corpus cavernosum, 35
Couple sex therapy, 333
  biopsychosocial model, 366, 369
  couple feedback session, 366–368
  couple sexual style, 369
  feature, 367
  information form, 368
  initial session, 366
  open-ended questions, 368
  penile prosthesis, 367
  psychological/relational/sexual history, 368
  sexuality, 367
  therapeutic intervention, 366
  vulnerabilities, 368
Cultural minority patients, 28
Cultural sensitivity
  assessment, 26–27
  case example, 27–28
  clinical practice guidelines, 28
  impact, 26
  treatment, 27
Custom-compounded testosterone pellets, 237
Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), 37
Desire/interest and central arousal disorders, 331–332
Detumescence, 37
Diabetes Control and Complications Trial, 68
Diabetes mellitus, 68–69
Diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM-IV), 5
  female sexual dysfunction, 216–217
  FOD, 217
  FSIAD, 217–218
  GPPPD, 218
  substance/medication-induced sexual dysfunction, 218
  GPPPD, 274
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), 214, 251
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR), 262
Diet, 18–19
Diminished ejaculation disorders, 127–129
Directed masturbation (DM) training, 265
Distress, 14
Dopamine, 57, 172
Dorsal artery of penis, 35
Drug therapy
  anorgasmia, 163
  on-demand use, 135
  serotonin reuptake inhibitor-induced sexual dysfunction, 163
Drug-induced ED, 45
Dual Control System, 208
Dual steering principle, 2
Dual-control model, 2, 3
Dupuytren’s contractures, 89–92
Dynamic infusion cavernosometry and cavernosography (DICC), 48–49
Dyspareunia
  deep and/superficial, 292–293
  diagnosis
    histology, 292
    imaging and procedures, 292
    patient’s medical history, 288–289
    physical examination, 289–292
    serum testing, 292
    symptoms, 288
DSM-IV, 287
FDA, 317
hypertonic pelvic floor muscle dysfunction, 295–296
PM, 332
vaginal infections, 293
vulvodynia, 287 (see Vulvodynia)
vulvovaginal atrophy, 293
WHO, definition of, 287

Dapoxetine, 147
Decreased sexual desire screener (DSDS), 229
Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), 176, 235–237
Delayed ejaculation, 141
  medications, 143
  treatment, 148–149
Depression, 20, 182–183
Derogatis interview for sexual functioning (DSIF), 220
Desire stage, sexual response, 33

E
ED. See Erectile dysfunction (ED)
Ejaculation, 139
  anatomy and physiology of, 38
decreased volume, 140
disorders, 123, 139
neural pathways, 36
neurotransmitters role, 38
pathways in, 124
physiology of, 33
Ejaculatory dysfunction, 140
clinical approach, 143–144
neurological causes, 142–143
psychological causes, 142, 145
treatment, 145
Ejaculatory latency, 127
Ejaculatory reflex, 38
Emission, 139
Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS), 76
Endothelial reactivity testing, erectile dysfunction, 49
Epilogue
medicalization and pharmaceuticalization, 381
modern media and marketing, 382–384
molecular imaging and genetic analysis, 384
noninvasive techniques, 379
premature ejaculation, 379
psychological problem, 382
sex therapy, 382
sexual health formulary, women, 380
sexual medicine, 381
psychosocial factors, 381
sildenafil clinical trials, 379
STP model, 385
transdisciplinary approach, 381, 385
Erectile dysfunction (ED), 19
age-adjusted odds ratios of, 44
alternative therapies, 61
apomorphine, 57
bremelanotide, 57
and cardiovascular disease, 44
classifications, 44–45
clinical treatment of, 54
coronary artery disease and, 65, 66
and CVD, 65–66
dopamine, 57
epidemiology, 43
gene therapy, 101
glycemic control on, 68
IC testing, 47
intracavernosal injections, 58–59
intraurethral alprostadil, 57–58
lifestyle modification, 53–54
diabetes mellitus, 68–69
hypertension, 69
obesity, 66–68
physical activity, 66–68
psychosocial factors, 70
smoking, 69–70
male clinical evaluation
biothesiometry, 47
DICC, 48–49
endothelial reactivity testing, 49
historical testing, 47
history, 45–46
internal pudendal arteriography, 49
laboratory testing, 46
NPT monitoring, 46–47
PDU, 47–48
physical examination, 45–46
melatonin, 102
nanoparticles, 98–99
oral PDE5i, 55–57
pathogenic factors, 65, 66
penile duplex ultrasound, 48
prevalence, 43
prostate cancer, 73
baseline erectile function, 73
penile prosthesis, 76
posttreatment recovery, 75–76
psychosexual counseling, 77
radiation issues, 74–75
setting realistic expectations, 74
surgical issues, 74
testosterone supplementation, 76–77
psychotherapy, 61
radical prostatectomy, 74
rho kinase inhibitors and valproic acid, 102
risk factors for, 45, 66–67
smoking and, 20
stem cells, 99
temporary, 43
testosterone supplementation, 54–55
tissue engineering, 100–101
treatments, 53
internal pudendal artery stenting, 111–112
mechanical implants, 113
pharmacotherapy, 109–111
shockwave therapy, 112–113
surgical treatments, 59–60
vibratory stimulation, 112
vacuum erection device, 59
Erectile function
baseline, 73
posttreatment recovery, 75–76
preservation of, 78
Erection of penis
functional anatomy of, 34–35
urological anatomy, 35–36
physiology, 36–37
Estratest®, 236
Estrogens, 209
Excitatory pathway, 210
Excitement phase, 203
Exercise
aerobic, 19
Massachusetts Male Aging Study, 19
population-based case-control study, 19
sex therapy, 27, 28
Expulsion phase, 139
External beam radiotherapy (EBRT), 74
F
Female external genitalia, 199–200
Female orgasmic disorder (FOD)
assessment, 263
definitions, 262
diagnosis, 264
Female orgasmic disorder (FOD) (cont.)
epidemiologic data, 262
etiology, 262
laboratory testing, 264
orgasm, 262
physical examination, 264
treatment, 263
cognitive and behavioral techniques, 265
hormone supplementation, 265
nonhormonal supplementation, 266
Female partner’s sexual arousal/interest/desire (FSAID), 351
Female pelvic floor, 190
Female sexual arousal disorder (FSAD)
assessments, 252–253
cause of, 252
DSM-IV, 251
etiology, 252
genital arousal, 251
hormone supplementation, 253–254
nonhormonal supplementation, 254–255
treatment, 253
voluntary inhibition, 252
Female sexual distress scale (FSDS), 220
Female sexual dysfunction (FSD), 315
aging, 346–347
cancer (see Cancer)
diagnosis, 213, 214
DSM-5 (see Diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM-5)), 215
establishing, 219–221
etiology, 307–308
factors contributing, 218–219
FSIAD, 216
GPPPD, 214
ICD and DSM, 214
infertility (see Infertility)
internet-based treatments, 311
medical treatments, 311–312
mindfulness, 309–311
overlapping factors, 325
parenthood, 344–346
PM (see Premature menopause (PM))
pregnancy, 343–344
prevalence, 189
psychiatric illness, phases, 213
psychosexual management, 333
and relationships, 308–309
sexual difficulties, 309
Viagra™, 309
woman’s emotional experience, 309
Female sexual function index (FSFI), 18, 230, 239
Female sexual interest/arousal disorder (FSIAD)
diagnosis, 215–216
gender-specific DSM-5, 212–213
partners of women, 354
patient input, 380
treatment, 233
Female sexual response, 199
amino acids, neuropeptides, and tissue activators, 209–210
autonomic nervous system, 210–211
clitoris, 200–202
endocrine and neurobiological regulation
Dual Control System, 208
peripheral response regulation, 208
inhibitory pathways and processes, 211
models, sexual function, regulatory factors affecting, 209, 222
vagina (see Vagina)
First-line therapy, 339
Flibanserin, 239–240, 255, 319
Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), 338, 339
Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 56
Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 124
G
Gabapentin, 294
Gene therapy, 101
Genital arousal disorders, 332
Genito-pelvic pain/penetration disorder (GPPPD), 214, 218, 273–274
Genitourinary syndrome of menopause (GSM), 317
Genomic analysis, 127
Genomic techniques, 124
Gepirone, 176
Glans clitoris, 201
Glutamatergic pathway, 127
Glycemic control, on ED, 68
Glycosylated hemoglobin, 46
Gonadal steroids, 210
Good-enough sex (GES) approach, 365, 368
Grafenberg spot (G-spot), 202
H
Halban’s fascia, 203
Hormonal control, 159–160
Hormonal influences, 228
Hypoactive sexual desire disorder, 185
etiology
causes, 172–173
DSM V, 174
hypothyroidism, 173
natural aging, 173
partner interaction, 173
psychiatric medications, 173
initial workup, 174
physiology, 172
treatment, 174–176
Hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD), 171, 319, 380
androgens, 235
causes, 233
contributing factors, management of, 234–235
definition, 224
diagnosis, 229
DSM-IV-TR vs. DSM-5, 223
factors associated with distressing low desire antidepressant, 226
menopause, general health and psychiatric disorders, 226
partners and life situation, 225
female sexual response, 224
FSIAD, 233
hormone replacement, 176
Intrinsa®, 233
non-testosterone drugs
bremelanotide, 240
bupropion with trazodone, 240
flibanserin, 239–240
PRESIDE study and HSDD registry, 225
psychophysiological models, 226
central nervous system and, 226–225
hormonal influences, 228
intra- and interpersonal psychosocial and cultural influences, 227
sexual interest and response, 226
psychosocial considerations, 234
quality of life, low desire impact, 225
sexual desire, 234
symptom, 223
testosterone therapy
intranasal testosterone (TBS-2), 237
intravaginal dehydroepiandrosterone, 237
matrix patches, 236
oral testosterone, 236
phase 1 and 2 clinical trials, 236
safety of, 239
T+5-HT1A, 237–239
T+PDE5i, 237–239
testosterone implants and injectable formulations, 237
transdermal testosterone preparations, 236–237
Hypogonadism, 37
Hypospadias, 87–89
Hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG), 37
Hypoxia theory, 75
Hysterosalpingogram (HSG), 338

I
Illicit drugs, 20–21
Individual behavioral therapy, 333
Infertility
age factor, 337
coping strategies, 340
definition, 337, 358
diagnosis, 339
evaluation, 337–339
fertility treatment, 340
male sexual disorders, 358
medical treatment, 341
in men
medical perspective, 358–359
psychosocial implications, 359–360
ovulation induction, 339
partner-related psychosexual issues, 341
referral, consultation, and collaboration, 362
sex therapists, 341
sexual activity, 358
sexual behavior, 358
sexual desire and satisfaction, 341
sexual intimacy, 341
sexuality, 340
in women
medical perspective, 360–361
psychosocial implications, 361
Infertiltysocial responsibility, 340
Inflatable penile prosthesis, 61
Inhibitory pathway
brain structures, 211
hormones, 211
neurotransmitters, 211
Integrative biopsychosocial approach, 366
Interferon-α (IFN-α), 92
Internal mucosal layer, 202
Internal pudendal artery stenting, 111–112
International classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD), 214
International Consensus of Sexual Medicine (ICSM), 75
International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF), 45, 53, 67
International Society for Sexual Medicine (ISSM), 251
International Society for the Study of Women’s Sexual Health (ISSWSH), 251
Interstitial cystitis, 293
Intracavernosal injection, 59
Intracavernosal injection (ICI), 27, 47, 58–59, 353
Intramuscular testosterone injection, 237
Intraurethral alprostadil, 57–58
Intravaginal ejaculation latency time (IELT), 127
Intrinsa®, 233, 236
M
Male gonads and temperature, 21
Male orgasm
  anatomy and physiology of, 38–39
  positron emission tomography, 39
Male pelvic floor, 192, 193
Male sexual disorders (MSD), 333
Male sexual dysfunction, 123
  prevalence of
Male sexual function, 37–38
MAM domain-containing glycosylphosphatidylinositol anchor 2 (MDGA2), 127
Marijuana, 20–21
Massachusetts Male Aging Study (MMAS), 19, 43, 65
Maternal age, 21
Medical sex therapy, 318–319
Medical therapy, 91–92
Melatonin, 102
Metabolic syndrome, 68
Methyltestosterone, 236
Micromedix®, 161
Micronized testosterone, 236
Molecular imaging techniques, 125
Mondor’s syndrome, 90
Mons pubis, 199
Muscularis, 202

N
Nanoparticles, 99–101
National Institutes of Health (NIH), 73
National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP), 43
National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (NATSAL), 171
Neural pathways, in ejaculation, 36
Neuroanatomical modeling, 124
Neurogenic erectile dysfunction, 45, 58
Neuromuscular stimulation (NMES), 194
Neuropeptides, 123, 209
Neuropraxia, 74
Neurotransmitters, 123, 210, 211
Neurotransmitters role, ejaculation, 38
New drug application (NDA), 380
Nickel–titanium (Ni–Ti) alloys, 113
Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), 69
Nitric oxide (NO)
  discovery of, 65
  nanoparticles, 98
Nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT) monitoring, 46–47
Non-inflatable devices, 60
Norepinephrine, 37

O
Obesity
  environmental impact on sexual health, 17–18
  erectile dysfunction and, 66–68
  global incidence of, 18
  in men vs. women, 17–18
  testosterone levels, 18
One-way psychological intimacy, 10
Oral PDE5-inhibitor, 56
Oral phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors, 55–57
Oral phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors (PDE5i’s), 53
Orgasm phase, sexual response, 33, 203
Orgasmic disorder, 123, 332
Orgasmic dysfunction (OD)
  classification, 160–161
  evaluation, 161–162
  physiologic control, 159
  treatment, 162
    acupuncture, 164
    anorgasmia, drug therapy, 163
    cabergoline, 163
    orgasmic headache, 164
    oxytocin, 163
    serotonin reuptake inhibitor-induced sexual dysfunction, drug therapy, 163
Orgasmic headache, 164
Ovodonation, 333
Ovulation induction, 339
Oxytocin, 39, 149, 160, 163

P
Painful ejaculation, 142, 149
Partner sexual behavior, 10
PD. See Peyronie’s disease (PD)
Pelvic floor physical therapy, 191, 277
  sexual dysfunction
  evaluation, 192, 195
  symptoms, 192
  treatment, 193–194
Penile anatomy, 87
  disorders of, 87
    Peyronie’s disease (see Peyronie’s disease)
Penile Doppler ultrasound (PDU), 47–48
Penile duplex ultrasound, 48
Penile endothelial dysfunction, 66
Penile erection, 33
Penile phlebothromboses, 90
Penile plethysmography, 69
Penile prosthesis
  ED in prostate cancer, 76
  complications, 60
  surgery, 59
Penile rehabilitation programs, 75
Penis
  artery, 35
  cavernosography, 49
  erection of
    functional anatomy of, 34–35
    neurovascular anatomy, 35–36
    physiology, 36–37
    sensory pathways, 35
    veno-occlusive mechanism, 35
Penoxifylline, 92
Peripheral response, 209
Peyronie’s disease (PD)
  biological agents, 92
  case study, 96–97
  clinical management of, 90
  commentary, 95
  diagnosis, 89–90
  genetic patterns, 87–88
  medications, 91–92
  natural history, 88–89
  Nesbit plication, 93
  objective findings in, 89
  presentation/clinical findings, 89
  prevalence, 87–88
  surgical management, 92–94
  traction therapy, 92
  treatment, 90–91
  Peyronie’s Disease Questionnaire (PDQ), 90
  Pharmacotherapy, 109–111, 277
Phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors (PDE5-Is)
  amphetamines, 266
  bupropion, 266
  cabergoline, 266
  ED in prostate cancer, 75–76
  erectile dysfunction, 55–57
  FSAD, 254
  oxytocin lozenges, 266
  pharmacokinetics, 57
  randomized controlled study, 266
  vasodilation, 238
Physical activity, 66–68
Plaque calcification, 90
Plateau phase, 205
Pleasures of sex, 11–12
Pluronic lecithin organogel (PLO), 237
Polycaprolactone fumarate (PCLF), 100
Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), 19, 360
Positron emission tomography (PET), 39, 124
Potassium para-aminobenzoate (POTABA), 91
Premature ejaculation (PE)
  classifications, 145
  clinical approach, 144–145
  components, 141
  delayed ejaculation, 128
  definitions, 141
  in Eastern cultures, 25
  emotional process, 354
  female partners, 354
  stand-alone medication intervention, 365
  treatment
    behavioral therapy, 145–146
    invasive management, 148
    oral pharmacological treatment, 147
    topical treatments, 146–147
  in Western cultures, 25
Premature menopause (PM)
  clinical features, 330
couple issues, 333
  desire/interest and central arousal disorders, 331–332
  diagnosis, 328, 330
  dyspareunia, 332
  etiology, 326
  genital arousal disorders, 332
  hormones and the pathophysiology, 329–330
  medical management, FSD, 330–331
  orgasmic disorder, 332
  prevalence of, 326–327
  sexual function, 327, 328
  sexual identity, 327, 328
  sexual relationship, 327, 328
  sexuality, 328–329
  treatment, 332–333
Premature ovarian failure (POF), 325
Premature ovarian insufficiency (POI), 325
Prevalence of Female Sexual Problems Associated with Distress and Determinants of Treatment Seeking (PRESIDE) study, 225
Prilocaine, 147
Princeton consensus, erectile dysfunction, 46
Progesterone, 209
Pro-inflammatory cytokines, 68
Prolactin, 172
Promescent®, 147
Prostate cancer (PCa)
  erectile dysfunction
    baseline erectile function, 73
    penile prosthesis, 76
    posttreatment recovery, 75–76
    psychosexual counseling, 77
    radiation issues, 74–75
    setting realistic expectations, 74
    surgical issues, 74
    testosterone supplementation, 76–77
    preservation of erectile function, 78
    radiotherapy, 75
Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study, 73
Provoked vestibulodynia, 287, 293–295
Psychiatric illness, 213
Psychogenic erectile dysfunction, 44
Psychological intimacy
  conversion, 10–11
  moments of, 11
  one-way, 10
  sexual behavior, 11
  shared intense experiences, 11
  two-way, 10
Psychosocial factors, 70
Psychotherapy, 277
  anatomical structures review, 280
  counterpressure technique, 282
  erectile dysfunction, 61
  feedback, 282
  global stretching exercises, 280
  PM, 333
Psychotherapy (cont.)
posttreatment, 282
psychoeducation, 280
psychosocial history intake, 280
Pudendal arteriography, 49
Pudendal nerve stimulation, 36
Pursuing Pleasure (PP) program, 310

R
Radiation issues, 74–75
Radical prostatectomy (RP), 74
Radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation (RF-EMR), 21
Radiotherapy, 75
Randomized controlled trial (RCT), 277, 278, 331
Reactive hyperemia peripheral arterial tonometry (RH-PAT) testing, 49
Resolution phase
limitations, 206–207
Masters and Johnson model, 207
refractory period, 205–206
sexual response, 34
Retrograde ejaculation, 141–142, 149
Revascularization, 60
RF-EMR. See Radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation (RF-EMR)
Rho kinase inhibitors, 102, 110
RhoA inhibitors, 110
Riskscapes, 21

S
Satisfying sexual events (SSEs), 239
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), 129, 234, 251
Seminal emission, 124
Sensuality, 13
Serious adverse events (SAEs), 240
Serotonin modulation, 147
Serotonin reuptake inhibitor-induced sexual dysfunction, 163
Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRIs), 147
Sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG), 235
Sex psychotherapy, 70
Sex therapy
clinical trial, 379
couple therapy, 367
exercises, 27, 28
primary treatment, 382
and sexual medicine, 27
Sexual behavior
in established relationships, 12
psychological intimacy creation, 11
Sexual comfort, 11
Sexual dysfunction (SD), 9, 127
biopsychosocial model and assessment, 352–353
childbearing, 358
commentary, 352
cross-culturally, 25
definition, 25
infertility (see Infertility)
interventions for, 9
pelvic floor physical therapy, 191
anatomy, 192
evaluation, 192, 195
symptoms, 192
treatment, 193–194
population-based studies, 357
sexual equilibrium, 351, 353–354
sildenafil, 365
treatment, 354–355, 361–362
vignette, 351–352
Sexual equilibrium, 12–13
Sexual function
regulatory factors affecting
estrogens, 209
progesterone, 209
testosterone, 209
vagina, receptors, 209
in women, 20
Sexual function questionnaire, 220
Sexual health
built environment on, 21
developmental achievement, 13
environmental impact, 17
alcohol, 20
diet, 18–19
exercise, 19
illicit drugs, 20–21
male gonadal function, 21
maternal age, 21
obesity, 17–18
RF-EMR, 21
riskscapes, 21
smoking, 19–20
potentials, 13
Sexual Health Inventory for Men (SHIM), 45
Sexual history
clinician’s audition, 14
and doctor’s ability, 14–15
goal of, 14
Sexual identity, 9
Sexual interest arousal disorder (SIAD), 233, 365
Sexual performance, 73
Sexual pleasure, 13
Sexual problems, 9
Sexual relationships, 10
Sexual response
cycle, 33–34, 159
four-stage model, 33–34
stages, 33–34
Sexual Tipping Point® (STP) model
diminished response, 4
high inhibitory tone, 180
integrated treatment, 5
sequential key, 3
thresholds, 385
Sexually transmitted infection (STI), 21, 371
bacterial, 372
counseling principles, 375–376

Index
HIV, 375
HPV, 373–375
HSV, 373
individuals, 372
population-based research, 372
sexual and relationship implications, 372
Shared intense emotional experiences, psychological intimacy, 11
Shockwave therapy, 112–113
Shor Personal Experience Questionnaire (SPEQ), 220
Sildenafil, 55, 56
Skene’s glands, 200
Smoking
effects on pregnancy men, 20
erectile dysfunction and, 20, 69–70
public knowledge of, 19
Sonic hedgehog (SHH) protein, 100
Spirituality, 26
Stem cells, 99
STP model. See Sexual Tipping Point® (STP) model
Substance/medication-induced sexual dysfunction, 219
Subtunical venous plexus, 34
Supraspinal pathways, penis, 36
Surprisingly menopause (SM), 326
Systemic testosterone, 254

T
Tadalafil, 56
Tamoxifen, 91, 319
Temperature, 21
Testoderm®, 236
Testosterone therapy, 319
ED in prostate cancer, 76–77
erectile dysfunction, 54–55
estrogen action, 209
intranasal testosterone (TBS-2), 237
intravaginal dehydroepiandrosterone, 237
matrix patches, 236
in obesity, 18
oral testosterone, 236
safety of, 239
T+5-HT1,ra, 237–239
T+PDE5i, 237–239
testosterone implants and injectable formulations, 237
transdermal testosterone preparations, 236–237
vaginal blood flow, 209
Therapist-aided exposure treatment
DSM-5 diagnosis, 279
identification, 279
mental status, 279
motivation, 279
past psychiatric/medical history, 279
presenting problem, 279
psychotherapy
anatomical structures review, 280
counterpressure technique, 282
feedback, 282
global stretching exercises, 280
posttreatment, 282
psychoeducation, 280
psychosocial history intake, 280
Thyroid dysfunction, 38
Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), 264
Tissue activators, 209–210
Tissue engineering, 100–101
Trabecular smooth muscle, 37
Traction therapy, in Peyronie’s disease, 92
Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) theory, 164
Tramadol, 147
Transdisciplinary treatment
dual-control models, 2–3
etiological permutations, 3–5
multidimensional models, 2
pathogenetic pathway, 2
physician’s/surgeon’s approach, 1
Sexual Tipping Point® model, 3–4
treatment, 5–6
Transurethral incision of the prostate (TUIP), 142
Trazodone, 240
Tunica albuginea, 34
Two-way psychological intimacy, 10

U
Urogenital system, 188
US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
Peyronie’s disease, 92
oral PDE5i, 55

V
Vacuum erection device (VED), 59
Vacuum erection device (VER), 60
Vacuum tumescence therapy (VTT), 353
Vagina
adventitia, 202
female sexual response cycle, 203, 205–208
Dual Control System, 208
excitement phase, 203
limitations, 206–207
Masters and Johnson model, 207
orgasmic phase, 205
peripheral response regulation, 208
plateau phase, 205
refractory period, 205–206
sexual response, 34
Grafenberg spot, 202
Halban’s fascia, 203
innervation, 203
internal mucosal layer, 202
muscularis, 202
receptors, 209
Vaginismus
assessment and diagnosis
medical screening, 275–276
pelvic floor examination, 276
psychosocial and sexual history, 276–277
sensitivity and patience, 275
Vaginismus (*cont.*)
- definition and nosology, 273–274
- patient profile, 273
- prevalence and etiology, 274–275
- treatment, 278
  - pelvic floor physiotherapy, 277
  - pharmacotherapy, 277
  - procedure, 277
  - psychotherapy, 277
  - RCT, 277
  - sex therapy, 277
  - surgical interventions, 277
  - therapist-aided exposure (see Therapist-aided exposure treatment)

Valproic acid, 102
Vardenafil, 56

Vascular evaluation, erectile dysfunction
- DICC, 48–49
- endothelial reactivity testing, 49
- historical testing, 47
- internal pudendal arteriography, 49
- PDU, 47–48

Vasocongestion, 204
Veno-occlusive mechanism, of maintaining blood, 35
Verapamil, 92
Vestibular bulbs, 201
Vestibulodynia, 289, 290, 294
Viagra™, 309
Viberect, 112
Vibratory stimulation, 112
Vitamin E, 91

Vulvodynia
- non-placebo-controlled study, 293
- oral antidepressant medications, 294
- provoked vestibulodynia, 293–295
- vulvar pain, 293
- vulvar vestibectomoty, 295
- vulvar vestibulitis, 293
- vulvovaginal infection, 294
- Vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA), 237, 293

W
Western diet, 18, 19