



6. PATHOGENESIS OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

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Introduction. This text discusses the prevalence and impact of sexual dysfunction, including issues like erectile dysfunction, orgasmic disorders, delayed ejaculation, premature ejaculation, and sexual pain disorders.

Aim of study. The findings highlight the widespread nature of these problems, emphasizing their impact on mood, interpersonal relationships, and overall quality of life in both men and women.

Methods and materials. This comprehensive literature review explores the global prevalence of erectile dysfunction (ED) and various sexual dysfunctions, providing insights into their epidemiology, impact on quality of life, and physiological aspects. The references cited cover a wide range of studies and sources, contributing to a thorough understanding of the addressed problems in male and female sexual health.

Results. This text provides insights into the diverse causes of sexual dysfunctions, emphasizing factors such as alcohol intake, neurogenic disorders, psychological issues, relationship problems, medications, stress, and cocaine use. It delves into the classifications of erectile dysfunction, including neurogenic origins, and explores the influence of hormones like testosterone on sexual function. Additionally, it discusses hypogonadism, hyperprolactinemia, and vascular factors as contributors to sexual dysfunction. The complexity of veno-occlusive dysfunction and its role in vasculogenic impotence is also outlined.

Conclusion. 1. Female sexual disorders are classified into: hypoactive sexual desire disorder, sexual aversion disorder, sexual arousal disorder, orgasmic disorders, sexual pain disorders. 2. Male sexual dysfunction (MSD) is associated with a wide range of physical and psychological conditions. 3. Erectile dysfunction is the most common studied aspect of MSD. 4. Multiple regulatory systems are involved in normal erectile function. 5. Disruption of psychological, neurological, hormonal, vascular, and cavernosal factors, individually, or in combination, can induce erectile dysfunction (ED). 6. The neurogenic, vascular, and cavernosal factors was reviewed, while psychological and hormonal factors contributing to ED