
COPROPHILIA

VLAD-IOAN CHIRILĂ

Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Abstract

Coprophilia can be found in DSM IV and it is classified under 302.9 as a "Paraphilia without other specification". This category is included to encode paraphilia that do not meet the criteria for any of the specific categories.

Keywords: Coprophilia, Paraphilia, Sexology.

INTRODUCTION

Coprophilia can be defined as the pleasure of a person towards the use of his or her own feces during sexual intercourse to produce sexual arousal. Depending on the person's preference to either smell or ingest their feces, they are divided as the following:

- Olfactory - Coprolagnia - The thought, sight or smell of excrements causes a pleasant sexual arousal.
- Tactile - Copro- / urolagnia – Sexual arousal occurs when the partner urinates or defecates
- Taste - Coprourophagy - Sexual arousal results from the consumption of feces and / or urine (Di Lorenzo et al., 2018).

Morrison, J. (2014) defines coprophilia as masturbation with one's own feces; and also stating that it is very rare.

THEORETICAL APPROACH

There are very few studies that have investigated coprophilia, which is why it is very difficult to determine the prevalence of this disorder as well as its causes and evolution.

The evidence for estimating the prevalence, etiology and risk caused by "other paraphilic disorders" is poor. This is demonstrated by the small number of scientific publications. In MEDLINE (December 2015) the number of publications regarding these non-specific disorders was as follows: telephone scatology (n = 6), necrophilia (n = 44), zoophilia (n = 26), coprophilia (n = 6), klismaphilia (n = 6), and urophilia (n = 2).

Today, it is much easier to live with a particular sexual interest such as coprophilia or urolagnia because of easier access to specific pornography and the possibility of arranging sexual contacts or partners with similar inclinations through digital media. The existing pornography market suggests at the same time that there is a significant number of people interested in this kind of material (Balon, R., 2016, Delcea, C., et al, 2017, 2018).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, coprophilia is a sexual fetish people feel when they come into contact with feces. Coprophilia can be said to be liking the smell, taste, or feel of feces in a sexual way.

* Corresponding author: Mihail Kogălniceanu Street, no. 1, 400084, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; Tel: +40 264 4053; e-mail: vlad.i.chirila@gmail.com

The feeling can be either through touching the skin or through rubbing the penis head against feces. Enjoyment can also be made from the feeling of feces passing through the anus. Eating feces is also known as coprophagia. This is bad for one's body. A person who eats feces is at risk of getting sick through hepatitis, infection, and AIDS.

Those with a weak immune system should not eat feces. There are also social problems with eating feces. It causes bad breath and is a taboo. There are people who make movies involving coprophilia. This is called scatology.

Funding Sources: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

RESOURCES

1. American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders. 5th ed. Arlington: American Psychiatric Association; 2013.
2. Balon, R. (Ed.). (2016). Practical guide to paraphilia and paraphilic disorders. Springer International Publishing.
3. Delcea C, Enache A, Siserman C. (2018). The Reasoning Involved in the Decision Making Process of Individuals Who have Committed Murder. *Int J Ment Health Psychiatry*. 2018; 4:2. 60.
4. Delcea C, Enache A, Stanciu C. (2017) Assessing maladaptive cognitive schemas as predictors of murder. *Int J Ment Health Psychiatry*. 2017; 3:1.
5. Delcea C, Enache A. (2017). Individual Differences in Personality and Reasoning Traits between Individuals Accused of Murder and those who have not Committed Murder. *Int J Ment Health Psychiatry* 3:1. 2017.
6. Di Lorenzo, G., Gorea, F., Longo, L., & Ribolsi, M. (2018). Paraphilia and paraphilic disorders. In *Sexual Dysfunctions in Mentally Ill Patients* (pp. 193-213). Springer, Cham.
7. Morrison, J. (2014). *DSM-5 made easy: The clinician's guide to diagnosis*. Guilford Publications.