
FROTTEURISM

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Abstract

Frotteurism / frotteuristic disorder seems to be a quite rare paraphylic disorder. This comes from a relatively low prevalence (variation in the literature on this matter) and especially by the lack of data on it in the literature. Interestingly, DSM-III did not include Frotteurism in the 8 paraphilies listed with criteria for a diagnosis. Frotteurism first appeared in DSM-III-R. The frotteuristic disorder is included in DSM-5. The use and meaning of the word frotteurism in sexual terms comes from a French psychiatrist Valentin Magnan in 1890. He described men doing something that he called rubbing - rubbing their penis by women's back without them noticing. The word comes from "frotter" a French word, that means rubbing or putting pressure on someone, and has no sexual connotation. Lussier P., et al. (2008).

Keywords: Frotteurism, Paraphilia, Sexology.

INTRODUCTION

A frotteuristic act nowadays, means getting intense sexual arousal from touching or rubbing, usually, the genitals (penis) or the pelvic area of another person without their consent. The diagnostic criteria are quite vague as to what exactly it means to touch and rub. Over the years, there has been some disagreement about the fact that frotteurism must really include rubbing the organs of another person.

The paraphylic side of frotteurism involves the touching and rubbing of a person who does not consent. The behavior usually occurs in crowded places, therefore the individual can easily escape the arrest (eg on crowded sidewalks or in public transport vehicles). He rubs his genitals with the victim's thighs or the individual is rubbing his erect penis against that person, generally from behind. While doing this, he usually imagines an exclusive, affectionate relationship with the victim. However,

he acknowledges that in order to avoid possible prosecution, he must escape detection after reaching his victim. Paraphilia usually starts in adolescence. Most rubbing acts occur when the person is between 15-25 years old, after which a gradual decline in frequency occurs according to DSM-V (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

THEORETICAL APPROACH

Frotteurism is not frequently reported by victims. Some of the reasons why victims do not report frotteurism may be that they may not be fully aware of the fact, for example in a crowded place it is difficult to be aware of what is happening or recognize the perpetrator (the meeting may not be face to face and it may happen without an exchange of replicas). Also, the perpetrator may claim that it was an accidental situation blaming the crowded place. (Ballon, R. (Ed.). (2016)).

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Diagnostic criteria

A. Over a period of at least 6 months, recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behaviors involving touching and rubbing against a non-consenting person.

B. The person has acted on these urges, or the sexual urges or fantasies cause marked distress or interpersonal difficulty.

Frotteurist acts by touching or rubbing another person can occur in 30% of the adult men in the general population. Approximately 10-14% of men consulted in an ambulatory setting for paraphylic disorders and hypersexuality, meet the criteria for frotteurism disorder. According to DSM V the prevalence of this disorder among the population is unknown.

At the same time, a study carried out by Abel et al (1987) on 561 non-charged sex offenders found that the prevalence of frotteuristic behavior is 25% (Eusei D., & Delcea C., 2019).

Beginning and evolution

There is no specific age at which this disorder begins, according to DSM V (American Psychiatric Association), the evolution of the frotteurism disorder is likely to change with age, the men diagnosed with this disorder declare that they have become aware of the sexual interest for rubbing other people in their late adolescence or early adulthood (Delcea C., 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

Frotteurism disorder is characterized by the rubbing of the genital organs of another person in order to produce sexual arousal, without the other person consenting to this activity. Because of the way this disorder is seen, it is difficult to determine whether the person has been rubbed by another person in order to produce pleasure. It is difficult to determine the prevalence of this disorder.

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