

Wat is er mis met de parafilieën?

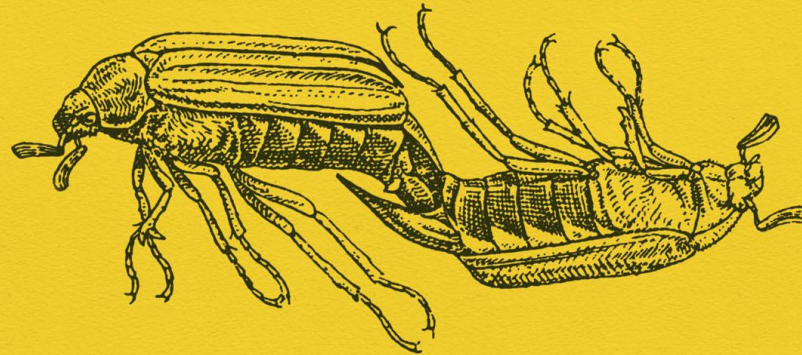
Pieter R. Adriaens | Hoger Instituut voor Wijsbegeerte, KU Leuven

Permanente Vorming Psychiatrie, UPC Kortenberg

8 February 2024

Of Maybugs & Men

*A History and Philosophy of the
Sciences of Homosexuality*



PIETER R. ADRIAENS & ANDREAS DE BLOCK

Drie negatieve attitudes

1. Criminaliseren

2. Moraliseren

3. Medicaliseren

...het pathologiseren van...



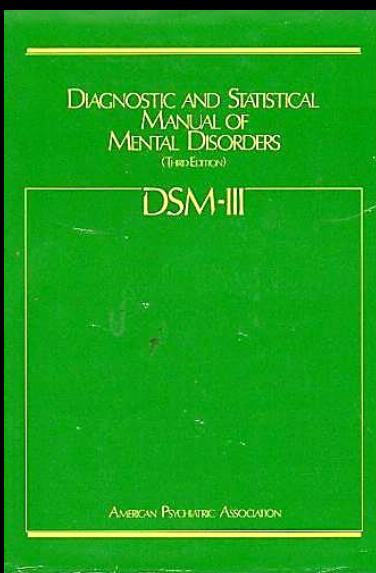
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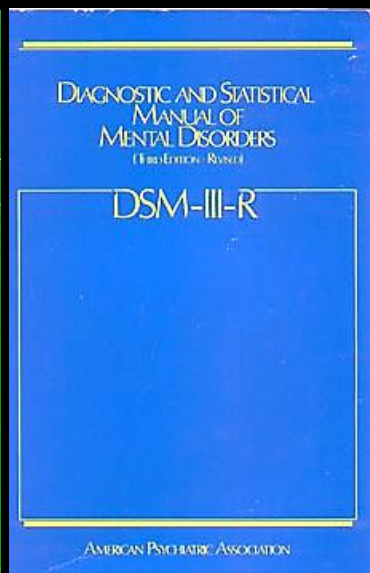
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'A Paraphilic Disorder is a paraphilia that is currently causing distress or impairment to the individual *or* a paraphilia whose satisfaction has entailed personal harm (...) to others in the past.'

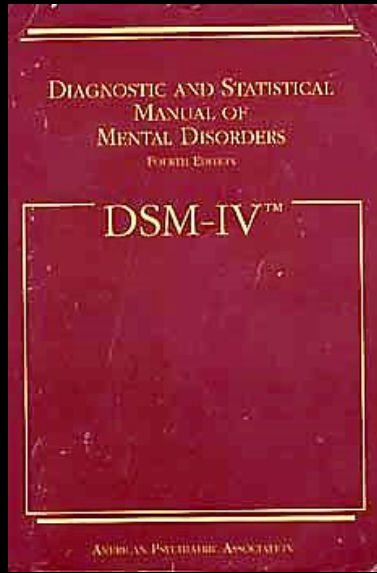
(APA, 2013, p. 685-6)



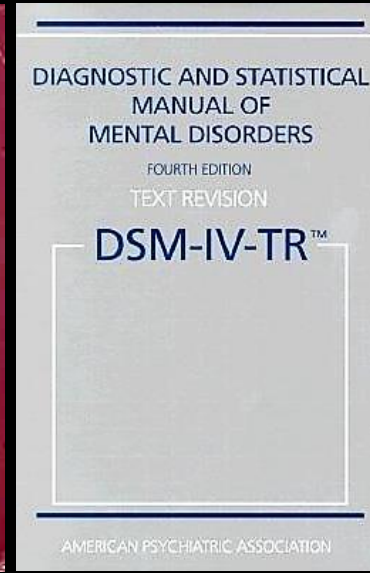
III : 1980



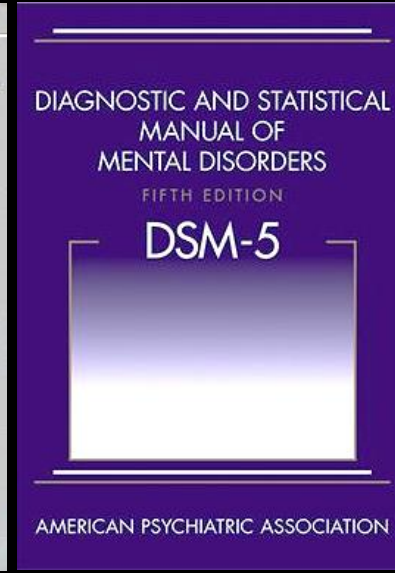
III-R : 1987



IV : 1994



IV-TR : 2000



5 : 2014

'In DSM-III each of the mental disorders is conceptualized as a clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is typically associated with either a painful symptom (*distress*) or impairment in one or more important areas of functioning (*disability*). In addition, there is an inference that there is a behavioral, psychological, or biological *dysfunction*...'

DSM-III definition of disorder (APA, 1980)

- [.2 Reactive confusion]
 - [Acute or subacute confusional state]
- [.3 Acute paranoid reaction]
- [.9 Reactive psychosis, unspecified]
- [299 Unspecified psychosis]
 - [Dementia, insanity or psychosis not otherwise specified]

IV. NEUROSES (300)

300 Neuroses

- .0 Anxiety neurosis
- .1 Hysterical neurosis
 - .13* Hysterical neurosis, conversion type*
 - .14* Hysterical neurosis, dissociative type*
- .2 Phobic neurosis
- .3 Obsessive compulsive neurosis
- .4 Depressive neurosis
- .5 Neurasthenic neurosis ((Neurasthenia))
- .6 Depersonalization neurosis ((Depersonalization syndrome))
- .7 Hypochondriacal neurosis
- .8 Other neurosis
- [.9 Unspecified neurosis]

V. PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND CERTAIN OTHER NON-PSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS (301—304)

301 Personality disorders

- .0 Paranoid personality
- .1 Cyclothymic personality ((Affective personality))
- .2 Schizoid personality
- .3 Explosive personality
- .4 Obsessive compulsive personality ((Anankastic personality))
- .5 Hysterical personality
- .6 Asthenic personality
- .7 Antisocial personality
- .81* Passive-aggressive personality*
- .82* Inadequate personality*

- .89* Other personality disorders of specified types*
- [.9 Unspecified personality disorder]

302 Sexual deviations

- .0 Homosexuality**
- .1 Fetishism
- .2 Pedophilia
- .3 Transvestitism
- .4 Exhibitionism
- .5* Voyeurism*
- .6* Sadism*
- .7* Masochism*
- .8 Other sexual deviation
- [.9 Unspecified sexual deviation]

303 Alcoholism

- .0 Episodic excessive drinking
- .1 Habitual excessive drinking
- .2 Alcohol addiction
- .9 Other [and unspecified] alcoholism

Some disease categories
in DSM-II (APA, 1968)

F: I am beginning to think that there is something about my preference itself that your profession doesn't care for.

P: Well, I think you may have hit on something there. We do believe that optimal sexual functioning involves two human beings (at least), and not exclusively or preferentially inanimate objects.

F: Why do you believe that?

P: I guess we believe that if you are unable to be sexually aroused by another human being, then you are at a disadvantage.

F: Why is it a disadvantage? Shoes are easy to get.

P: I guess that deep in our bones we must believe that sex is more fulfilling when it is between human beings.

(Spitzer, 1981, p. 414)

'A Paraphilic Disorder is a paraphilia that is currently causing distress or impairment to the individual *or* a paraphilia whose satisfaction has entailed personal harm (...) to others in the past.'

(APA, 2013, p. 685-6)

'In DSM-III each of the mental disorders is conceptualized as a clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is typically associated with either a painful symptom (*distress*) or impairment in one or more important areas of functioning (*disability*). In addition, there is an inference that there is a behavioral, psychological, or biological *dysfunction*...'

DSM-III definition of disorder (APA, 1980)

Twée theorieën over ziekte

1. Naturalisme

2. Normativisme

Naturalisme

Een stoornis is niets anders dan een disfunctie

'A disorder is a type of internal state which impairs health, i.e., reduces one or more functional abilities below typical efficiency.'

(Boorse 1977, p. 562)

Normativisme

Een stoornis is niets anders dan een schadelijke toestand

'A disorder is a bad thing to have, that is such that we consider the person to have been unlucky, and that can potentially be medically treated.'

(Cooper 2002, p. 263)

Drie oplossingen

1. Het ziekte-concept elimineren
2. Homoseksualiteit *repathologiseren*
3. Parafilieën normaliseren

‘If there was no objective, independent evidence that a homosexual orientation is in itself abnormal, then what justification was there for including *any* of the other sexual behaviors in DSM? [BUT] We were fighting for our rights as gay people and had no intention to argue for the broadening of the boundaries of acceptable sexual behavior that would have invariably led to increased opposition by conservative professionals, as well as frightening away those who sided with us’.

(Silverstein, 2009, p. 162)

Normaliseren: kosten en baten

1. Behandeling

2. Rechten

3. Stigmatisering

Dank voor uw aandacht
