ANORGASMIA

A type of sexual dysfunction in which a person cannot achieve orgasm despite adequate stimulation.

♀️ Symptom ♂️ Male & Female

About Anorgasmia

Anorgasmia is a type of sexual dysfunction in which a person cannot achieve orgasm, even with adequate stimulation. Human sexuality is a complex process which is coordinated by the neurologic, vascular and endocrine systems. Sexuality does not only include family, societal and religious beliefs, it can also be influenced by aging, health status and personal experience as well as socio-economic status. The condition is sometimes classified as a psychiatric disorder. However, it can also be caused by medical problems such as diabetic neuropathy (a type of nerve damage caused by diabetes), multiple sclerosis, genital mutilation, complications from genital surgery, pelvic trauma and hormonal imbalances.

A common cause of situational anorgasmia, in both men and women, is the use of anti-depressants, particularly selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). Another cause of anorgasmia is opiate addiction, particularly to heroin. A significant contributing factor for the high incidence of anorgasmia is sexual trauma from rape.

Anorgasmia is far more common in females (4.7 %) than in males and is especially rare in younger men. The problem is also greater in women who are post-menopause. In males the condition is often related to delayed ejaculation.

People who complain about the inability to achieve orgasm, are often advised to your body relax.

Anorgasmia is divided into primary, secondary and situational anorgasmia.

- **Primary anorgasmia**
  Primary anorgasmia is a condition where one has never experienced an orgasm. This is significantly more common in women, although it can occur in men who lack the gladiophallic (bulbocavernosus) reflex (a reflex that is useful in testing for spinal shock and gaining information about the state of spinal cord injuries). Women with this condition can sometimes achieve a relatively low level of sexual excitement. Frustration, restlessness, and pelvic pain or a heavy pelvic sensation may occur because of vascular engorgement. On occasion, there may be no obvious reason why orgasm is unattainable. In such cases, women report that they are unable to orgasm even if they have a caring, skilled partner, adequate time and privacy, and an absence of medical issues which would affect sexual satisfaction. The attention and skill of one's partner are not inextricably linked to woman's internal, implicit comfort level. Thus, anorgasmia in a woman whose partner is adequately attentive and skilled should not be regarded as a clinical mystery.

- **Secondary anorgasmia**
  Secondary anorgasmia is the loss of the ability to have orgasms. Or loss of the ability to reach orgasm of past intensity. The cause may be alcoholism, depression, grief, pelvic surgery (such as total hysterectomy) or injuries, certain medications, illness, estrogen deprivation associated with menopause, or rape.

- **Situational anorgasmia**
  A person may have an orgasm from one type of stimulation but not from another, achieve orgasm with one partner but not another, or have an orgasm only under certain conditions or only with a certain type or amount of foreplay. These common variations are within the range of normal sexual expression and should not be considered problematic.
Just as with erectile dysfunction in men, lack of sexual function in women may be treated with hormonal patches or tablets to correct hormonal imbalances, clitoral vacuum pump devices and medication to improve blood flow, sexual sensation and arousal.

**Erectile dysfunction**

Erectile dysfunction (ED) is sexual dysfunction characterized by the inability to develop or maintain an erection of the penis during sexual performance. If a partner’s anorgasmia is due to your erectile dysfunction. Psychological impotence is where erection or penetration fails due to thoughts or feelings (psychological reasons) rather than physical impossibility.

**Ejaculatory disorders**

Male sexual function depends on the complex interaction of multiple dimensions of human sexuality: arousal, sexual desire, orgasm, erectile function, and ejaculation. Sexual dysfunction is often multi-dimensional that occurs as a spectrum of disorders involving any or a combination of these factors.

Arousal, orgasm, and ejaculatory function are highly integrated and coordinated processes, and disorders in these categories often coexist.

Orgasmic and ejaculatory disorders (such as aspermia and anejaculation) affect hundreds of thousands of men worldwide. No validated and reproducible tools are available to assess orgasmic satisfaction. In addition, little is known about the relationships between orgasmic quality and ejaculatory force.

**Vaginismus**

Vaginismus is an involuntary spasm of the muscles of the vaginal wall that interferes with intercourse. It is unclear exactly what causes it, but it is thought that past sexual trauma may play a role.

Vaginismus prevents penetration. Women who suffer from this disorder have a fear of coitus. However, when you try to penetration of the penis into the vagina in women occurs spontaneously downloads muscle in the dike between sex and the anus, vagina will grasp that thus it is poorly permeable.

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**Find more about related issues**

**organs**

**Penis**
External male sex organ that additionally serves as the urinal duct.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/penis](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/penis)

**Testes**
Male gonads which produce both sperm and androgens, such as testosterone, and are active throughout the reproductive lifespan of the male.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/testes](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/testes)

**Diagnoses**

**Erectile dysfunction**
The inability (that lasts more than 6 months) to develop or maintain an erection of the penis during sexual activity.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy.diag/erectile-dysfunction](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy.diag/erectile-dysfunction)

**Anejaculation**
The pathological inability to ejaculate in males, with (orgasmic) or without (anorgasmic) orgasm.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy.diag/anejaculation](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy.diag/anejaculation)
Ejaculatory disorders
A class of sexual disorders defined as the subjective lack of normal ejaculation.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/ejaculatory-disorders

Aspermia
Male diagnosis connected with male infertility characterised by the complete absence of semen.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/aspermia

Sources

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