

A comparative study of the psychological aspects of sexual problems among married men dependent to drug use and normal married men in Tehran City

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Abstract: With a realistic look at the problem of drug addiction and drug abuse can easily realize that substance abuse has existed for centuries and now almost no country is spared from the expansion of consumption of such materials. This study psychological aspects substance-related sexual problems between married men and married men was normal in Tehran City 2015-2016. Research project description of causal - comparative. The study population includes all married men linked to drug addiction treatment centers in Tehran who had been admitted to one of the men married non-addicted and normal in Tehran. The sampling method (voluntary) 150 (75 women and 75 men, married men with substance dependency normal married) referred to counseling centers were selected as statistical sample. Participants completed a questionnaire about sexual multifaceted and independent T-test was used to test the research hypotheses. T test results showed that the psychological aspects of sexual problems, there is a significant difference between the two groups. Posts psychological aspects of male sexual problems related to drugs is more than ordinary men.

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1. Introduction

Family stability during different historical periods implications on the functioning of these units. Experts believe that healthy communities and healthy families composed of family health conditions, healthy relationships and proper functioning of this institution. But in recent centuries incidence and spread of many individual problems, social and other damages and deviations caused by the dysfunction of the family know and one of them today most communities' addiction. (Rostami, 2014). The problem of drug addiction, global problem and a health dilemma, therapeutic communities are different and less country in the world can be protected from damage (Tavakoli, 2005). The importance of the issue of addiction in Iran due to the prevalence and spread it among members of society. The World Health Organization's annual report for 2005 shows that in the world there are about 200 million are addicted to opiates types which unfortunately has the highest prevalence of addiction in Iran with 2.8 percent in the 0.2 percent of the population of 15-60 years, are directly or indirectly involved in the production (Kessler, 2005).

In modern societies, families with difficulties encountered when one of the main causes of lack of sexual satisfaction and sexual problems (Beigi, 2011). There are always problems in this regard can be overt or hidden anger or hatred in couples make. These

factors underlying sense of trust in people has been weakened, undermine sexual motivation and depression, anxiety or sexual dissatisfaction and marital followed and thus it is possible to find out the natural sexual responses and a common problem in the field of prevention and sought to remove it creates more trouble. According to Helmiz comment awareness of natural sexual function and its disorders have a great effect on quality of life (Helmiz, 2008).

Sexual natural reactions typically divided into 4 stages of this process include:

1. Willingness
2. Stimulation
3. orgasm
4. relaxed and disorder generally occurs in one or more stages (Baldwin, 2003).

Sexual dysfunction, a major limitation in tomorrow's quality of life and may have negative effects on all areas of life of people with exercise. These disorders are divided into two categories: lack of libido or sexual hatred. Lack of libido disorders, deficiency or absence of sexual fantasies and hatred, disgust and avoidance of genital sexual contact is seen (Kaplan and Sadock, 2007). The most common sexual dysfunction in men, decreased libido, erectile dysfunction and ejaculation disorders are included. Studies have shown that the prevalence of erectile dysfunction in men worldwide is about 20 to 22 percent of the show sexual problems is thought to be

much higher than what is on the public health impact. Sexual relationship is a relationship between the physical and the psychological level as a result, Sexual dysfunction can occur at both levels (Crow, 2004).

Sexual dysfunction, caused by continuous use of opiates has always been one of the serious problems that substance abusers, are facing. Sexual dysfunction can be caused by drug abuse at all stages of sexual stimulation erection, sexual arousal and orgasm phase exist (Babakhanyan, 2010).

Also, the effect of physical, emotional and behavior related to drug use various methods such as delayed ejaculation, lack of sexual interest, sexual violence and physical and verbal abuse emerged and gradually increase the couple's disputes and insecurity is the family system (Ghorbani, 2012). Most people marry in order to intimacy Many of those who use and abuse drugs often have difficulty in intimate relationships (Kaplan and Sadock, 2007) and it seems that these figures are related to substance abuse.

Drug use, sexual dysfunction and other marital problems can be caused. However, opioids cause and effect relationship with the occurrence of these problems is not a one-way relationship. In many cases, these problems are caused or exacerbated by substance abuse as well as the risk factors of each resonator effects are (Shayesteh, 1996). Drug, long-term sexual desire and sexual ability are in conflict (Jahromy et al., 2009).

In the study of the relationship between substance abuse, and sexual dysfunction is considered (Benjamin et al., 2008). As a result of decaying leaves and the contrast becomes an addiction that lead to the disintegration of the family (Momtazi, 2003). Studies have also shown that many heroin users due to the consumption of this substance have turned Treatment of sexual dysfunction (Lapra et al., 2003). Relatively little research on the psychological health of people with sexual dysfunction have been conducted; however, the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in the general population varies from 17 to 48 percent (Besharat, 2009).

At present, the major emphasis diagnoses the dysfunction of medical and physiological point of view rather than the role of psychological factors in explaining the issues (rather than biological factors) has been paid (Movahed and Azizi, 2011). This is especially inside the country due to specific cultural issues, lack of necessary equipment, special problems of sampling and most importantly the lack of specialists in the field, more to be seen. However, Congress in recent years and the implementation of family and sexual health, highly effective steps have been taken, but also due to the above-mentioned problems, studies have been conducted in this regard.

So do research in order to identify such problems due to the impact of addiction on the family and the community in his body, it is necessary for individual and community health.

The aim of this study was that the researchers did not answer the question is the psychological aspects of sexual problems in men, married men with substance abuse is different or not normal?

Research Hypothesis:

General hypothesis:

Psychological aspects of sexual problems related to drug use between married men with normal married men there is a significant difference.

1. Married men between the control substance-related internal sex with married men normally there is a significant difference.

2. Motivation substance-related sex with married men and married men normally there is a significant difference.

3. Fear of sex between married men and married men normally associated with substance abuse and there is a significant difference.

4. sexual intimacy between married men and married men normally associated with substance abuse and there is a significant difference.

research method:

For the purpose of this study is applied research. A description of the causal comparative research design.

The population, sample and sampling

The study sample included all married men linked to drug abuse counseling centers in areas of Tehran, one of 23 children in Tehran all non-addicted and normal in Tehran married men who live in a district 23 in Tehran.

Sample and sampling method:

Sampling method for sampling study (voluntary) and given the nature of the study sample was 150 people (75 women and 75 men, married men with substance dependency normal married). Normal samples and the consumer products were matched for age and duration of marriage together.

Research Tools

Polyhedral sexuality questionnaire (MSQ)

Multidimensional Inventory of sex, by Snell, Fisher and Walters in 1993 to evaluate various aspects of sexual knowledge and attitude is prepared and used. This 60-item questionnaire designed multifaceted sexual problems by Snell and colleagues. Spectral response to this article is set in a range of 4 ° C. This questionnaire is a self-assessment tool to measure 12 scale of human sexuality was designed. To get the score of each subscale, scores on each subscale been gathered. So the higher the score the more of it tend match.

Grading Methods: A questionnaire with 60 multiple sex that participants with the knowledge and attitudes they need to determine how much each statement fits. Each subscale scores are then added together and therefore the higher the score the more of it tend match. Each subscale score can vary from 0 to 20.

Reliability and Validity

Subscales internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated multiple sexual issues. Snell and colleagues (1993) found that among men and women in MSQ scores not only with their sexual attitudes and approaches of their exchange and circulation was related to sex. But their scores were

MSQ other tools that are conceptually similar to the relationship. The sexual behavior of men and women predictably with them in terms of MSQ scores were related. (Fisher et al., 1995).

Findings:

Descriptive indicators:

The following table outlines the mean, median, standard deviation psychological aspects of sexual problems are hypotheses. If you calculated the average of fear of sex with an average of 2.72, the highest average compared to other factors. And the internal sexual control agent with an average of 2.39 has the lowest average relative to other factors and then calculated the mean value is also given to agents.

Table 1. explanatory variable psychological aspects of sexual problems

Psychological aspects of sexual problems	Average	Middle	SD
Internal sexual control	2.39	2.50	0.89
Sexual motivation	2.70	2.75	0.57
Fear of Sex	2.72	2.75	0.46
Sexual Satisfaction	2.62	2.80	0.6
Psychological and sexual problems	2.65	2.70	0.39

Analytical indicators

The main hypothesis: the psychological aspects of sexual problems related to drug married men with normal married men there are significant differences. To check to see if the psychological problems related to substance abuse and sex married men and married men there is difference between them. Given that the data are normal psychological sexual problems Student t test was used for comparison.

The psychological sexual problems between the two groups are compared. So must the following statistical assumptions be evaluated at 95 percent.

The null hypothesis: psychological problems related to substance abuse and sex married men and married men alike are normal.

Alternative hypothesis: psychological sexual problems related to drug married men with married men is not the same as normal.

Table 2: mean difference test psychological sexual problems related to drug use by married men and Normal married men

	Frequency	Average	SD	T value	significance level
Married men linked to drug use	75	2.89	0.74	1.704	0.000
Normal married men	75	2.41	0.4		

The above table mean difference test psychological sexual problems related to drug use by married men and married men normally shown. The results based on T test with significance level equal to (sig = 0.000) and value (T = 1.704) hypothesis is confirmed. So significant difference between the mean psychological sexual problems related to drug married men with married men is normal and according to the average calculated can be concluded psychological and sexual problems of ordinary married men than married men are less dependent on the drug.

Sub Hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: control of internal sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal there are significant differences.

To check to see if the control internal sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal there are significant differences given that the data is normal inner sexual control of student t test was used for comparison. The internal sexual control between the two groups are compared. So must the following statistical assumptions be evaluated at 95 percent.

Table 3. mean difference test control internal sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal

	Frequency	Average	SD	T value	significance level
Married men linked to drug use	75	2.12	0.65	1.598	0.000
Normal married men	75	2.67	0.45		

The above table mean difference test control internal sex with married men and married men linked to drug use ordinary shown. The results based on T test with significance level equal to (sig = 0.000) and value (T = 1.598) hypothesis is confirmed. So significant difference between the mean internal sexual control substance-related married men with married men is normal and calculated according to the average sexual control can be concluded within the normal married men than married men are more dependent on the drug.

Hypothesis 2: Sexual motivation between married men and married men normally associated with substance abuse and there is a significant difference.

To check to see if the substance-related Sexual motivation married men with normal married men there are significant differences. Given that the data is normal sexual motivation Student t test was used for comparison. Sexual motivation we compare between the two groups. So must the following statistical assumptions be evaluated at 95 percent.

The null hypothesis: substance-related Sexual motivation married men with married men is the same normal.

Alternative hypothesis: substance-related Sexual motivation married men with married men is not the same as normal.

Table 4. motivation mean difference test substance-related sex with married men and married men Normal

	Frequency	Average	SD	T value	significance level
Married men linked to drug use	75	2.51	0.55	1.967	0.000
Normal married men	75	2.89	0.69		

The above table mean difference test substance-related Sexual motivation married men with married men normally shown. The results based on T test with significance level equal to (sig = 0.000) and value (T = 1.967) hypothesis is confirmed. Thus, the difference between sexual motivation mean ordinary married men and married men linked to drug abuse there and according to the average calculated can be concluded that sexual motivation in ordinary married men than married men are more dependent on the drug.

Hypothesis 3: the fear of sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal there are significant differences.

To check to see if the fear of sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal there are significant differences. Given that the data is normal fear of sex Student t test was used for comparison. Fear of sexual intercourse between the two groups are compared. So must the following statistical assumptions be evaluated at 95 percent.

The null hypothesis: fear of sex with married men and married men linked to drug use is the same normal.

Suppose the opposite: fear of sex with married men and married men linked to drug use is not the same as normal.

Table 5. mean difference test substance-related fear of sex with married men and married men Normal

	Frequency	Average	SD	T value	significance level
Married men linked to drug use	75	2.90	0.37	-1.982	0.000
Normal married men	75	2.50	0.70		

The above table mean difference test substance-related sex with married men and married men normally shown. The results based on T test with significance level equal to (sig = 0.000) and value (T = -1.982) hypothesis is confirmed. So significant difference between the mean sex with married men and married men linked to drug use is common and

according to the average calculated can be concluded substance-related sex in married men is more than an ordinary married.

Hypothesis 4: Sexual Satisfaction between married men and married men normally associated with substance abuse and there is a significant difference.

To check to see if Sexual Satisfaction between married men and married men normally associated with substance abuse and there are significant differences. Given that the data is normal Sexual Satisfaction Student t test was used for comparison. Sexual Satisfaction between the two groups are compared. So must the following statistical assumptions be evaluated at 95 percent.

The null hypothesis: substance-related Sexual Satisfaction married men with married men is the same normal.

Alternative hypothesis: substance-related Sexual Satisfaction married men with married men is not the same as normal.

Table 6. Average difference test substance-related Sexual Satisfaction married men with normal married men

	Frequency	Average	SD	T value	significance level
Married men linked to drug use	75	2.36	0.59	1.519	0.000
Normal married men	75	2.88	0.28		

The above table mean difference test substance-related Sexual Satisfaction married men with married men normally shown. The results based on T test with significance level equal to (sig = 0.000) and value (T = 1.519) hypothesis is confirmed. So the difference between the average Sexual Satisfaction with married men, married men linked to drug use is common and it can be concluded according to the average of the calculated normal Sexual Satisfaction in married men than married men are more dependent on the drug.

Discussion and conclusion:

The main hypothesis: the psychological aspects of sexual problems related to drug married men with normal married men there are significant differences.

According to the findings of a significant difference between the mean psychological problems Table 2, sex with married men and married men linked to drug use is common and according to the average calculated can be concluded psychological and sexual problems of ordinary married men than married men are less dependent on the drug.

As the findings of this study indicate that sexual dysfunction in patients with substance use disorders was significantly higher than the control group. It seems that drugs cause sexual dysfunction and symptoms such as anxiety and depression can cause sexual and sexual satisfaction. All these factors lead to decreased levels of marital satisfaction, especially in the sexual domain. In this finding suggests that these disorders can lead to frustration in person and substance use disorders and for the kind of treatment to reduce the frustration caused by itself. But in most cases, these are your short-term treatment with daily consumption, disorder relapse after some time again, and this time the problem (additional) substance would be like. Although at the beginning of consumption of opioid use to reduce anxiety and improve mood and enhance sexual performance, but long-term consumption causes low libido or sex drive is interrupted (Jahromy et al., 2009).

Sub Hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: the control of internal sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal there are significant differences.

Based on the results of Table 4, T test with significance level equal to (sig = 0.000) and value (T = 1.598) hypothesis is confirmed. So significant difference between the mean internal sexual control substance-related married men with married men is normal and calculated according to the average sexual control can be concluded within the normal married men than married men are more dependent on the drug.

Among those who are unable to control their anxiety and define their environment and feel the power to change their position and overcome stressors (J. Lettieri, Sears and Pearson, 2005). Unfortunately, in our country there is a false belief and that drug to increase sexual ability and willingness to treat premature ejaculation is very good. Some people think the pain can reduce the consumption of opium, while taking these drugs for any reason will have an adverse impact on their sexual issues. What happens is that drugs like opium sedative properties, so the individual consumer sensitivity decreases and when this happens, the low sensitivity in the genital area, and if the person is suffering from premature ejaculation, and can solve its problems at the beginning of taking these substances to enhance sexual-term relationship.

But as a result of taking this drug, the patient will be more anxiety and to be able to reach the same state is forced to increase the amount and frequency of drug use, as a result interdependent and ejaculation problems cannot be solved gradually with sexual problems is secondary. All this is the result of the mistaken belief that these people think that external factors cause the desire and improve sexual relations and not internal factors.

The second hypothesis: Sexual motivation between married men and married men normally

associated with substance abuse and there is a significant difference.

Based on the results obtained Table 5, T test with significance level equal to ($\text{sig} = 0.000$) and value ($T = 1.967$) hypothesis is confirmed. Thus, the difference between sexual motivation mean ordinary married men and married men linked to drug abuse. And according to the average calculated can be concluded that sexual motivation in ordinary married men than married men are more dependent on the drug.

Physiological sexual arousal in response to sexual stimuli can be said that sexual desire to be followed. In modern societies, families with difficulties encountered when one of the main causes of lack of sexual satisfaction and sexual problems. There are always problems in this regard can be overt or hidden anger or hatred in couples. These factors underlying sense of trust in people has been weakened, undermine sexual motivation and depression, anxiety or dissatisfaction with marital and sexual consequences.

Hypothesis 3: the fear of sex with married men and married men linked to drug use normal there are significant differences.

According to Table 6, results based on T test with significance level equal to ($\text{sig} = 0.000$) and value ($T = -1.982$) hypothesis is confirmed. So significant difference between the mean fear of sex with married men and married men linked to drug use is common and according to the average calculated can be concluded substance-related fear of sex in married men is more than an ordinary married.

The effects of physical, emotional and behavior related to drug use various methods such as delayed ejaculation, lack of sexual interest, sexual violence and physical and verbal abuse emerged and gradually increase the couple's disputes and insecurity is the family system. Decreased sexual desire and self-seeking drug treatment due to it arises, an important role in reducing mental health and feelings affect your sexual performance.

Following this happens, the individual cases such as sexual anxiety, depression and fear of sex for sex's experience significant psychological and sexual function is disturbed.

Hypothesis 4: Sexual Satisfaction between married men and married men normally associated with substance abuse and there is a significant difference.

According to the results obtained in Table 4, T test with significance level equal to ($\text{sig} = 0.000$) and value ($T = 1.519$) hypothesis is confirmed. So the difference between the average Sexual Satisfaction with married men, married men linked to drug use is common and it can be concluded according to the average of the calculated normal Sexual Satisfaction

in married men than married men are more dependent on the drug.

Marital satisfaction, the willingness of the individual to be free from sexual aspects of his life are largely satisfied and taking drugs cause sexual dysfunction in three stages, including the desire, arousal and orgasm phase. So when a disorder of sexual dimension comes into existence a matter of whether Sexual Satisfaction is also reduced.

In this study the psychological dimensions of sexual problems among substance abusers and normal individuals were compared. The results showed a significant difference between the sexual dimension of psychological problems among addicts and normal people. Go disturbances in sexual relations and drug use leads to poor sexual function.

Family as one of the major institutions of society, is of particular importance. So a family and more importantly ways to maintain stability and strength, the needs of a society comes first. One of the most important functions of marriage through legal and legitimate sexual needs. In married life, quality of life, good and enjoyable sexual relationship is a source of happiness. Unsatisfactory because it leads to deprivation, frustration and insecurity among spouses (Foroutan and Milan, 2008: 32).

Attention to the sexual instinct in humans, effects will be irreversible and often leads to disruption of marital relations. It has been proved that the main reason of mental disorders and marital conflicts, lack of sexual satisfaction, sexual needs and even the needs of a physiological need are spiritual and mystical (Kariman, 2005).

In general, according to the findings of this study can be stated that sexual skills training and the treatment of sexual problems and a change in lifestyle, patients can be an effective step in preventing drug abuse and family problems in the first and interpersonal problems experienced by an individual, is in second grade.

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