Paraphilic Disorders in ICD-11

Forensic Mental Health Association of California
40th Anniversary
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Disclosures
1. Employed as an expert on individuals who commit sexual crimes by the New York State Office of Mental Health
2. Have been member of the Working Group on the Classification of Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health (SDSH) convened to review diagnoses in ICD-10 and make recommendations for ICD-11
3. Was on the Paraphilias Subworkgroup for DSM-5
4. The opinions expressed are wholly my own; the WHO has not officially adopted any of the proposed criteria, which are still under review
5. Beta version is readily available on WHO website

Outline
1. Review the ICD and the revision process
2. Present proposed revisions in the Paraphilic disorders section and the section on Excessive sexual drive
3. Contrast these with DSM-5
4. Discuss implications
5. Invite everyone to participate in the WHO-ICD-11 internet field trials
World Health Organization

- Specialized agency of UN established in 1948
- Mission of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health
- WHO defines health broadly, includes mental and social well-being
- Health classifications are core constitutional responsibility of WHO, ratified by treaty with 194 member countries

Purposes of ICD

By international treaty after WW II 194 WHO Member States agree to use ICD as standard for collection and reporting of health information

Why?

- To monitor epidemics/threats to public health/disease burden
- To identify vulnerable/at risk populations
- To define obligations of WHO Member States to provide free or subsidized health care to their populations
- To facilitate access to appropriate health care services
- As a basis for guidelines for care and standards of practice
- To facilitate research into more effective treatments

Mental and Behavioral Disorders in the ICD

- Editions of ICD prior to ICD-6, which was published in 1948, contained only classifications of mortality (the first version was called “The International List of Causes of Death”)
- ICD-6 was the first ICD to contain classifications of morbidity and mental disorders
- ICD-6 was the first ICD to contain the category of “Sexual Deviation” and included subcategories of exhibitionism, fetishism, homosexuality, pathologic sexuality, sadism, and sexual deviation
Mental and Behavioral Disorders in the ICD
- ICD-7, ICD-8, ICD-9, and ICD-9CM all contained categories referring to unspecified sexual deviations
- No definitions of the disorders were included, just the name
- ICD-10 was the first ICD to contain extended descriptions of the various disorders
- Descriptions to be extended to other physical disorders for ICD-11

ICD-10
- Approved in 1990
- Adopted by most of the rest of the world about that time
- Great resistance in the U.S
- ICD-9 adopted in 1975
- ICD-9-CM adopted by the United States in 1989
- ICD-10 was supposed to be implemented in U.S. October 1st, 2014
- After publication of ICD-9, it was decided that every 10 years was too frequent a schedule for publishing revisions
- Current target for ICD-11 is 2017

ICD Revision Orienting Principles
- Highest goal is to help WHO member countries reduce disease burden
- Focus on clinical utility: facilitate identification and treatment options
- Multidisciplinary, global, multilingual development
- Must be undertaken in collaboration with stakeholders
- Integrity of system depends on independence from pharmaceutical and other commercial influence
- Financial and intellectual disclosures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICD</th>
<th>DSM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Produced by global health agency of UN</td>
<td>Produced by single national professional association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free and open resource to advance public good</td>
<td>Provides large proportion of APA revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For: 1) countries; and 2) front-line service providers</td>
<td>For psychiatrists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main criterion for change: improve health</td>
<td>Main criterion for change: scientific support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved by World Health Assembly</td>
<td>Approved by APA Board of Trustees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covers all health conditions</td>
<td>Covers only mental disorders</td>
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### Importance of ICD and DSM-5

1. DSM used widely in the United States and Canada
2. ICD used by the majority of countries
3. Use of ICD is mandated by treaty, including the United States, for collection of epidemiological information
4. Use of ICD alpha-numeric codes is also mandated
Classification Most Used by Country

Classification System Used by Global Psychiatrists
(4887 psychiatrists in 44 countries)

International Advisory Group

Steven E. Hyman (US), Chair
Jose Luis Ayuso-Mateos (Spain)
Wolfgang Gaebel (Germany)
Oye Gureje (Nigeria)
Assen Jablensky (Australia)
Brigitte Khoury (Lebanon)

Anne Lovell (France)
Maria Elena Medina-Mora (Mexico)
Afarin Rahimi (Iran)
Pratap Sharan (India)
Pichet Udomratn (Thailand)
Xiao Zeping (China)
### ICD-11 Mental Disorders Working and Consultation Groups

- Primary Care
- Children and Adolescents
- Intellectual Developmental Disorders
- Psychotic Disorders
- Mood and Anxiety Disorders
- Stress-Related Disorders
- Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders
- Somatic Distress and Dissociative Disorders
- Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders
- Neurocognitive Disorders
- Personality Disorders
- Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health
- Feeding and Eating Disorders
- Older Adults

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### MSD and RHR

- WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse (MSD) responsible for revision of ICD-10 Mental and Behavioural Disorders
- Has collaborated with Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR) to develop recommendations for revision of ICD-10 categories related to sexual disorders, sexual functioning, and gender identity currently in Mental and Behavioural Disorders
- Related to RHR’s broader perspective on sexual health and human rights
- Working Group on Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health jointly appointed by both Departments
- To report jointly to ICD-11 Advisory Groups for Mental Health and Genito-urinary and Reproductive Medicine

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### ICD Revision Political Structure for Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health

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World Health Assembly
    ↓
Revision Steering Group
    ↓
Mental Health Advisory Group (Chapter F, Z)
    ↓
Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health Working Group
    ↓
Endocrinology Working Group

G-U & Rep Med Advisory Group (Chapter N)
    ↓
Internal Medicine Advisory Group (Chapter E)
    ↓

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*Chapters designated above refer to ICD-10 chapters that may be especially relevant, which is not to say that other chapters are not also relevant. The chapter designations above refer to primary but not exclusive areas of responsibility for the different Advisory Groups. These are not firmly mandatory designations of these groups, and other Advisory Groups may also contribute to development and adaptation in these areas.*
Working Group on Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health

- Elham Atalla (Bahrain)
- Rosemary Coates (Australia)
- Susan Cochran (USA)
- Peggy Cohen-Kettenis (Netherlands)
- Jane Cottingham, Chair (Switzerland)
- Jack Drescher (USA)
- Sudhakar Krishnamurti (India)
- Richard Krueger (USA)
- Adele Marais (South Africa)
- Elisabeth Meloni Vieira (Brazil)
- Sam Winter (PR China)
- Michael First (Consultant)
- WHO Legal and Other Staff (Supportive)

Scope of Working Group
Responsibility: Current ICD-10 Categories

- F52: Male and female sexual dysfunctions not caused by organic disorder or disease (included F52.7 Excessive sexual drive)
- F64: Gender identity disorders
- F65: Disorders of sexual preference (paraphilias)
- F66: Psychological and behavioural disorders associated with sexual development and orientation

Tasks of Working Group

1. To review available scientific evidence, clinical and policy information on use, clinical utility, and experience within various health care settings throughout the world, including primary care and specialist settings
2. To review proposals for DSM-5 and consider how these may or may not be suited for global applications
3. To assemble and prepare specific proposals, including the placement and organization of relevant categories
4. To provide drafts of the content (e.g., definitions, descriptions, diagnostic guidelines)
External Proposals Related to SDSH

- Proposals for revisions to ICD-10 could be submitted by any organization or individual, beginning in 2008
- Proposals related to F64, F65, and F66 received from:
  - Agnodice Foundation (Switzerland)
  - AktionTranssexualität und Menschenrecht (Germany)
  - American Psychological Association (USA)
  - LGBT Denmark
  - Revise F65 (Norway)
  - Société Française d'Etudes et de prise en Charge du Transsexualisme
  - World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH)
- Meeting of trans* advocates convened by Global Action for Trans+ Equality (GATE), November 2011, The Hague
- European Parliament 2011 Resolution

Development of ICD-11 Proposals

- WGSDSH developed draft proposals and rationale documents
- WHO appointed Peer Review group of 11 global experts, reviewed all proposals
- Strong support from reviewers for major changes proposed; proposals revised in response to reviewer comments
- Field study protocol development meeting held April 2013 with a different set of global experts to develop plans for country-level field testing of proposals, including additional discussion of sexual dysfunctions proposals with additional global experts
- Solicitation of feedback from WPATH and WAS
- Group discussions with sexual health experts in Mexico and South Africa, particularly focusing on sexual dysfunctions

Question

Where should categories related to sexual dysfunctions and transgender phenomena be placed in the classification?

- Mental and behavioural disorders?
- Separate chapter?
- Sexuality-related conditions and sexual health?
- Factors influencing health status and contact with health services?
- Endocrine disorders, genitourinary disorders or other ‘medical’ chapter?
Placement of Sexual Dysfunctions and Gender Incongruence

- Within ICD revision political structure, receptivity to chapter on chapter (Conditions related to sexual health)
- Includes
  - Sexual dysfunctions
  - Gender incongruence
  - 6A60 Adrenogenital disorders
  - Changes in female anatomy
  - 6A85 Changes in male anatomy
  - 6A8Y Other specified conditions related to sexual health
  - 7 Paraphilic disorders-No
  - 7 Sexual transmissible infections
  - 7 PB99.7 Assault: Pivation, neglect or maltreatment; Sexual maltreatment
  - 7 QA71 Contraceptive management
F65 – Disorders of Sexual Preference (Paraphilias)

ICD-10 (1990)
Disorders of Sexual Preference

- Disorders of sexual preference
  - F65.0 Fetishism
  - F65.1 Fetishistic transvestism
  - F65.2 Exhibitionism
  - F65.3 Voyeurism
  - F65.4 Paedophilia
  - F65.5 Sadomasochism
  - F65.6 Multiple disorders of sexual preference
  - F65.8 Other disorders of sexual preference
  - F65.9 Disorder of sexual preference, unspecified

Paraphilias: DSM and ICD

1. DSM-IV-TR for all paraphilic disorders differentiates between “A” criteria (which define an atypical pattern of sexual arousal) and the “B” criteria, which involves distress or dysfunction. For those with a victim the “B” criteria additionally contain the specification of acting involving a non-consenting person.

2. The ICD does not; if an individual has a paraphilia as a preferential pattern, regardless of whether they have distress, dysfunction, or have acted on it, they receive the diagnosis.

3. Thus, ICD-10 diagnosed vastly more individuals with paraphilias than did DSM-IV or DSM-IV-TR
Considerations for Paraphilias in ICD

1. Considered outright deletion
2. Public health utility
   - Sexual assault is identified as public health problem
   - 1 in 3 women in Europe victim of physical or sexual violence
   - Large portion of sexual offenders have paraphilic disorders
3. Forensic usage in many countries
4. Need to develop treatment
5. Analogous to treatment of alcoholics and drug abusers in first part of 20th century when behavior was criminalized before being categorized as disease

Working Group Recommendations

I

- Rename section to Paraphilic Disorders
- Better represents content of section, which involves atypical sexual interests
- ‘Disorders’ added to clarify that atypical sexual interests have to be pathological, i.e., result in action against a non-consenting individual or cause severe distress or significant risk of injury or death

II

- Delete diagnostic categories which consist of consensual or solitary sexual behaviour
  - F 65.0 Fetishism
  - F 65.1 Fetishistic Transvestism
  - F 65.5 Sadomasochism
- Reasons:
  - No public health importance
  - No association with distress/functional impairment
  - Inclusion results in stigmatization of these behaviours and individuals practicing them, no discernible health benefit
Paraphilic Disorders: Proposed Definition for ICD-11

Paraphilic disorders are characterized by persistent and intense patterns of atypical sexual arousal, manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviors, the focus of which involves others whose age or status renders them unwilling or unable to consent and on which the person has acted or by which he or she is markedly distressed. Paraphilic disorders may include arousal patterns involving solitary behaviours or consenting individual only when these are associated with marked distress that is not simply a result of rejection or feared rejection of the arousal pattern by others or with significant risk of injury or death.

Specific Paraphilic Disorders (Proposed for ICD-11)

Resulted in five specifically named Paraphilic Disorders:
- Exhibitionistic Disorder
- Voyeuristic Disorder
- Pedophilic Disorder
- Coercive Sexual Sadism Disorder
- Frotteuristic Disorder

And
- Other paraphilic disorder involving non-consenting individuals
- Paraphilic disorder involving solitary behavior or consenting individuals
Paraphilic disorders:
Exhibitionistic disorder

- Exhibitionistic disorder is characterized by a sustained, focused and intense pattern of sexual arousal—manifested by persistent sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviors—that involves exposing one’s genitals to an unsuspecting individual in public places, without inviting or intending closer contact. In addition, in order for Exhibitionistic disorder to be diagnosed, the individual must have acted on these thoughts, fantasies, or urges or been markedly distressed by them. Exhibitionistic disorder specifically excludes consensual exhibitionistic behaviours that occur with the consent of the person or persons involved as well as socially sanctioned forms of exhibitionism.

Paraphilic Disorders:
Other specified paraphilic disorder involving non-consenting individuals

- Other paraphilic disorders involving non-consenting individuals is characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal—manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviors—in which the focus of the arousal pattern involves others whose age or status renders them unwilling or unable to consent but which are not specifically described in any of the other named Paraphilic Disorders categories (e.g., arousal patterns involving corpses or animals). The individual must have acted on these thoughts, fantasies or urges or been markedly distressed by them. The disorder specifically excludes sexual behaviours that occur with the consent of the person or persons involved.

Paraphilic Disorders:
7D76 Paraphilic disorder involving solitary behaviour or consenting individuals

- Paraphilic disorder involving solitary behaviour or consenting individuals is characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal—manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviours—that involves consenting adults or solitary behaviours, as long as either: 1) the person is markedly distressed by the nature of the arousal pattern and the distress that is not simply a consequence of rejection or feared rejection of the arousal pattern by others; or 2) the nature of the paraphilic behaviour involves significant risk of injury or death (e.g. asphyxophilia)
Hypersexual Behavior in ICD-10

1. ICD-10 had a Category F52 Sexual dysfunction, not caused by organic disorder or disease
2. F52.7 Excessive sexual drive
   Both men and women may occasionally complain of excessive sexual drive as a problem in its own right, usually during late teenage or early adulthood. . . .
   Includes: nymphomania
   satyriasis

Hypersexual Behavior in ICD-11

1. Considered initially by for the Sexual Health and Disorders Section, but it was decided that this disorder was not appropriate for the paraphilic disorders section, inasmuch as hypersexual behavior focused more on sexual drive that on paraphilic patterns of behavior
2. Referred to the Working Group on the Classification of Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders
3. It recommended inclusion in the Impulse Control Disorders Section and that it be internet and field tested

Impulse Control Disorders in ICD-11

1. Pathological gambling
2. Intermittent explosive disorder
3. Kleptomania
4. Pyromania
5. Compulsive sexual behavior disorder
   “These disorders should be defined by the repeated failure to resist an impulse, drive, or urge to perform an act that is rewarding to the person (at least in the short-term), despite longer-term harm either to the individual or others.”
Compulsive Sexual Behavior Disorder  
Tentative Definition ICD-11

Compulsive sexual behaviour disorder is characterized by the presence of intense, repetitive sexual impulses or urges that are experienced as irresistible or uncontrollable, leading to repetitive sexual behaviour. In addition, in order for compulsive sexual behaviour disorder to be diagnosed, the individual must be markedly distressed by these repetitive sexual impulses or behaviour, or have experienced significant impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning as a result of the sexual impulses or behaviours. Compulsive sexual behaviour disorder cannot be diagnosed based solely on distress and/or impairment in functioning related to real or feared social disapproval of sexual impulses or behaviours.

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DSM-IV-TR  
Sexual and Gender Identity Disorders  
Sexual Dysfunctions  
Paraphilias  
Gender Identity Disorder  
Sexual Disorder Not Otherwise Specified

Provided category to diagnosis Hypersexual Disorder, with example of “Distress about a pattern of repeated sexual relationships involving a succession of lovers who are experienced by the individual only as things to be used.”

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HYPERSEXUAL DISORDER (HD)

A. At least six months, recurrent and intense sexual fantasies, sexual urges, and sexual behavior in association with four or more:
   (1) excessive time-consumed
   Repetitively engaging in sexual behavior in response to:
   (2) dysphoric mood states
   (3) stressful life events.
   (4) Repetitive, unsuccessful efforts to control or significantly reduce sexual behavior.
   (5) Disregarding the risk for physical or emotional harm to self or others.
HYPERSEXUAL DISORDER

- B. Clinically significant personal distress or impairment in important areas of functioning
- C. not due to direct physiological effects of exogenous substances (e.g., drugs of abuse or medications), a co-occurring medical condition or to Manic Episodes.
- D. The person is at least 18 years of age.

F66 - Psychological and Behavioural Disorders Associated with Sexual Development and Orientation

F66: Current ICD-10 Categories (1990)

- F66.0: Sexual maturation disorder
- F66.1: Ego-dystonic sexual orientation
- F66.2: Sexual relationship disorder
- F66.8: Other psychosexual development disorders
- F66.9: Psychosexual development disorder, unspecified
  - x0 Heterosexuality
  - x1 Homosexuality
  - x2 Bisexuality
  - x8 Other, including prepubertal
  - May also be assigned based on gender identity
### F66: Rationale for Changes

- **Sexual maturation disorder:** Distress surrounding developing a different than normative sexual orientation or gender identity is in itself normative and part of a differentiation process.
- **Ego-dystonic homosexuality:** Pathologizes a normal response to social stigmatization.
- **Sexual relationship disorder:** Not a primary diagnosis but a consequence of relationship difficulties—it is overly broad and might include any issue that might affect a sexual relationship.
- **Psychosexual development disorder:** Lacks clinical utility, no scholarly research on the topic, now subsumed into other areas.

### F66: Working Group Recommendation

Deletion of all F66 categories from ICD-11

### Country-Based Field Testing: Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health

- **Field studies to be conducted with WHO support** in Mexico, South Africa, India, Lebanon (Arab region), Brazil.
- **Includes legal and policy analyses** for recommendations for Gender Incongruence and Paraphilic Disorders.
- **Additional field studies in high-income countries** will be self-funded.
Analysis In Countries Of Different WHO Regions

Studies of Effects of New Paraphilic Diagnoses

The goal of this assessment is to examine legal and policy considerations relevant to proposals for the categories, definitions, and diagnostic guidelines of Paraphilic Disorders to be included in the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 11th Revision (ICD-11).

Assessment Guide-I

• The legal and policy assessment will ideally be carried out by two national experts.
  – Forensic mental health
  – Other in relevant criminal law
• To prepare a brief assessment of country-specific legal and policy issues relevant to the conceptualization and implementation of Paraphilic Disorders in ICD-11, particularly as these issues related to the forensic implications of the proposed changes.
Assessment Guide II

- Part I: Review of laws related to sexual behaviors
- Part II: Relationship between legal and clinical issues for non-forensic health professionals
- Part III: Implications of mental disorders classification for forensic practice
- Part IV: Other implications of ICD-11 Paraphilic Disorders proposals
- Part V: Contextual issues

Part III: Implications of mental disorders classification for forensic practice

- Compared to ICD-10, how would the categories and definitions in ICD-11 create additional obstacles or offer additional clarity?

Part III: Implications of mental disorders classification for forensic practice

- Is there any evidence of the designation of Paraphilic Disorders as mental disorders or their inclusion in ICD or DSM being used in the determination of legal responsibility/culpability of sex offenders or to support an argument of lack of culpability using an insanity defense?
Part IV: Other implications of ICD-11 Paraphilic Disorders proposals

• Compared to the definitions in ICD-10, would the definitions and diagnostic guidelines proposed for ICD-11 have any impact on other legal, social, and economic consequences of sexual offenses (e.g., sex offender registries, child custody, housing, employment)?

Working Group for Legal and Policy Analysis in Mexico

- Geoffrey Reed PhD OMS
- María Elena Medina M PhD INPRF
- Eszter Kissmű PhD OMS
- Lorena Goslinga PhD Supreme Court of Justice in Mexico
- Luz Helena Orozco y Villa PhD Supreme Court of Justice in Mexico
- Jaime Silva Gaxiola Criminal Judge in Mexico
- Rosa María Álvarez González Master in Law
- Victor Hugo Flores Ramírez, Criminal Attorney in Mexico
- Rebeca Robles García PhD INPRF
- Verónica Delgado MD, Psychiatrist
- Iván Arango MD, MSc. in Psychiatry INPRF
- Enrique Carpizo PhD in Law
- Joaquín Alejandro Soto Chilaca, MD, Forensic Psychiatrist
- Nicolás Martínez López, MD,Forensic Psychiatrist INPRF

Next Steps

- Proposals will be posted on ICD-11 beta platform for public review and comment
- Comments will be reviewed, and modifications to proposals will be considered on that basis
- Proposals will be field tested in 2014 onwards and will be modified based on results of field studies
- Important question: consider implications of removing paraphilias from mental and behavioural disorders and placement into conditions related to sexual health
**Expected Impact**

- Better conceptualization of health conditions
- Improved access to health services
- Formulation of adequate laws, policies and standards of care
- Reduce discrimination and stigma
- Respect and protection of the human rights of affected populations around the world

**WHO Global Clinical Practice Network**

1. WHO has Global Clinical Practice Network
2. Anyone who is licensed practitioner who treats mental illness, including psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, primary care doctors, licensed counselors or therapists can join
3. 10,000 belong, many different countries and languages
4. There is a need for specialists in sexology & forensics
5. To register for WHO Global Clinical Practice Network, Google WHO Global Clinical Practice Network, or go to www.paraphilias.com

www.globalclinicalpractice.net