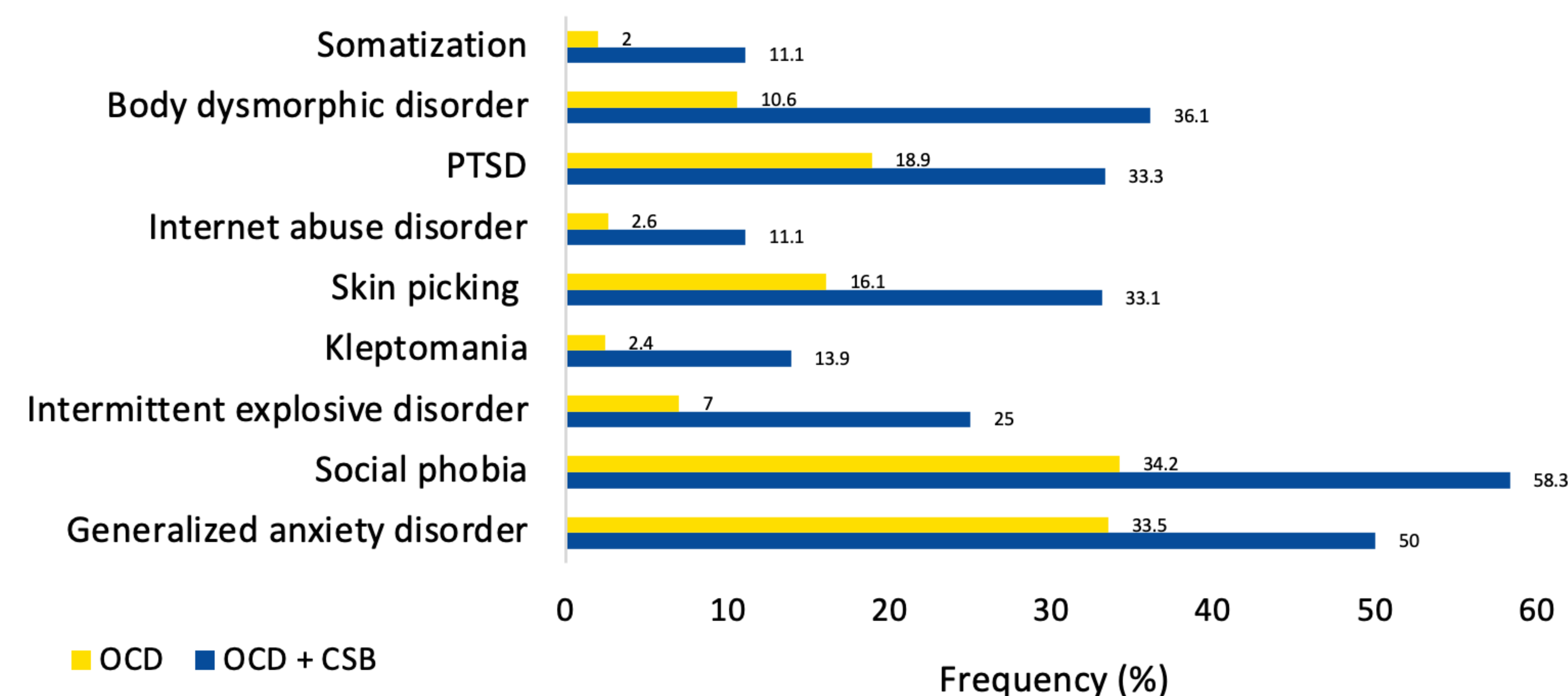


## INTRODUCTION

- Compulsive sexual behaviour (CSB) is defined by patterns of “out of control” sexual behaviors that negatively impact one’s life and can cause significant distress or impairment to the affected individual (World Health Organization, 2019).
- CSB commonly co-occurs with other psychiatric conditions (Kraus et al., 2015; Raymond et al., 2003).
- Yet, there is a paucity of literature on the factors associated with co-occurring OCD and CSB.
- The goals of the present study were to 1) determine the rates of CSB in a sample seeking treatment for OCD, 2) to identify demographic and clinical correlates of CSB, and 3) to assess rates of psychiatric comorbidity in individuals with CSB.

## FIGURE 1

Figure 1. Rates of psychiatric comorbidity between participants with OCD vs. OCD and CSB



## RESULTS

- 36 (3.8%) of participants met the criteria for CSB.
- Males (75%) were more likely to be diagnosed with CSB.
- CSB was significantly ( $p < .05$ ) associated with higher rates of co-occurrence with various psychiatric disorders, particularly impulse control disorders (See Figure 1).
- The OCD + CSB group scored higher on aggression dimensions of OCD ( $M = 7.08, SD = 5.16$ ) compared to the OCD group ( $M = 5.34, SD = 5.00; U = 19,606.0, p = .045$ ) and higher on sex/religion dimensions of OCD ( $M = 8.03, SD = 4.90$ ) compared to the OCD group ( $M = 4.21, SD = 4.88; U = 23,293.5, p < .001$ ).
- A binary logistic regression revealed several significant predictors of co-occurring OCD and CSB (See Figure 2).

## METHODS

### Participants (N = 950)

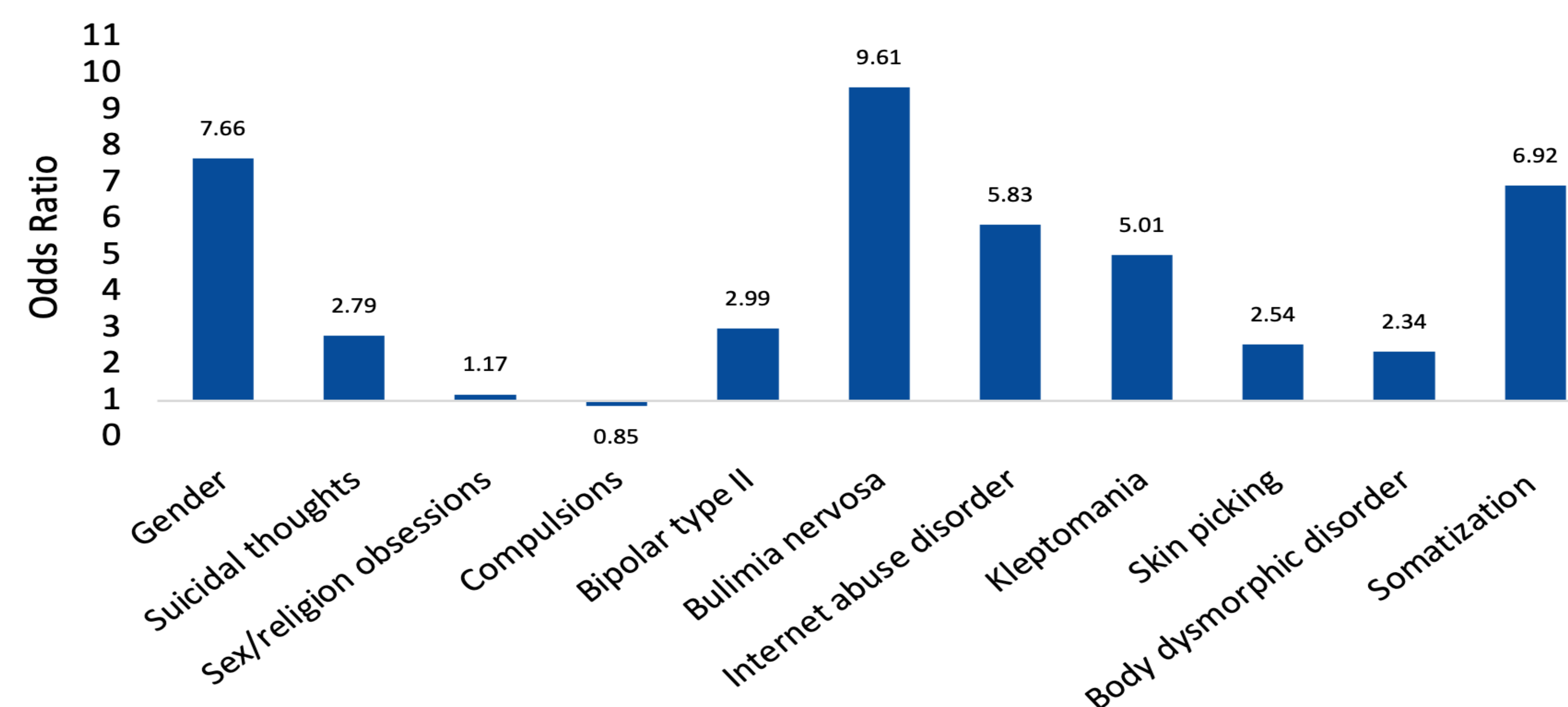
- Treatment- seeking individuals at large multi-site centre for OCD.

### Measures

- CSB was assessed using Goodman’s Criteria (Goodman, 2001; Goodman, 2005)
- Psychiatric correlates were assessed using standardized self-report measures (Brazilian Portuguese adapted)
  - Anxiety (BAI; Andrade & Gorenstein, 1998)
  - Depression (BDI; Gorenstein & Andrade, 1996)
  - OCD
    - Y-BOCS (Miguel et al., 2008)
    - DY-BOCS (Rosario-Campos et al., 2006)
- Semi-structured interviews assessed comorbidity
  - SCID (First et al., 1997)

## FIGURE 2

Figure 2. Final regression model with all significant ( $p < .05$ ) predictors of co-occurring OCD and CSB



## DISCUSSION

- Though overall rates of OCD symptoms were similar between groups, findings suggest that individuals with CSB experienced higher scores on specific subsets of symptoms, specifically on sex/religion.
- The presence of sex/religion related symptoms in individuals with co-occurring OCD and CSB may make it more difficult to differentiate between sexual cognitions related to the CSB versus the OCD.
- The high rates of comorbidity between CSB and impulse control disorders supports the current ICD-11 classification of CSB.
- The results of the present study underscore the importance of screening for CSB in individuals with OCD and identifying associated risk factors.