



A Case Report of Zoophilia in Aceh Where Lack of Education and Family Supervision can be a Trigger

Sri Agusti, Mustafa M. Amin* 

Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract

Edited by: Branislav Filipović

Citation: Agusti S, Amin MM. A Case Report of Zoophilia in Aceh Where Lack of Education and Family Supervision can be a Trigger. Open Access Maced J Med Sci. 2022 Mar 17; 10(T7):1-3. <https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2022.9196>

Keywords: Paraphilia; Zoophilia; Sexual compulsion; Sexual deviation

*Correspondence: Mustafa M. Amin, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia.

E-mail: mustafa.mahmud@usu.ac.id

Received: 31-Jan-2022

Revised: 10-Mar-2022

Accepted: 14-Mar-2022

Copyright: © 2022 Sri Agusti, Mustafa M. Amin

Funding: This research did not receive any financial support

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist

Open Access: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

BACKGROUND: Paraphilia or deviance is sexual stimulation or action that deviates from normal sexual behavior, but is necessary for some people to experience arousal and orgasm. People with paraphilia have unusual sexual interests, including inanimate objects, places, or individuals (children and corpses), and animals. Another paraphilic disorder involving a disapproving individual is characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, compulsions, or behavior in which the focus of the arousal pattern involves the other person being unwilling or unable to consent. However, it is not specifically described in any of the other so-called Paraphilic Disorder categories (e.g., arousal patterns involving corpses or animals).

CASE REPORT: Here, we report a case of a male patient aged 37 years, unmarried status, his last education graduated from elementary school, the patient complained that he had frequent contact with cows, he had been experiencing it for 2 years, he felt lonely and had no close friends. As a child, he was often scolded and beaten by his father. He is also often teased by his friends.

CONCLUSION: Zoophilia is another paraphilic disorder involving disapproving individuals characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, drives, or behaviors in which the focus of the arousal pattern involves the animal. This case is rarely reported because sufferers think their actions are not harmful, lack of parental attention and supervision may be one of the causes of this disorder.

Introduction

Humans who fall in love with animals have sexual fantasies about them where before their initial sexual relationship with animals and they claim to be sexually attracted to animals. The purpose of this case report is to find out what can be a triggering factor for paraphilia disorders (zoophilia). Where they assume this is their sexual fantasy. Where sexual orientation consists of three aspects: Affection orientation, sexual fantasy orientation, and erotic orientation [1], [2]. Sexual interest can range from pretending to be an animal during sex, to exclusive relationships with animals, and avoiding human partners [3]. Zoophilia describes a sexual interest in non-human animals. These individuals are characterized by a sexual interest in animals, while others prefer to cohabit with animals [4]. They will not allow anyone else to have sex with the animal. Paraphilia or deviance is sexual stimulation or action that deviates from normal sexual behavior, but is necessary for some people to experience arousal and orgasm. People with paraphilia have unusual sexual interests, including inanimate objects, places, or individuals (children and corpses), and animals. Another paraphilic disorder involving a disapproving individual is characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal

manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, compulsions, or behavior in which the focus of the arousal pattern involves the other person being unwilling or unable to consent. However, it is not specifically described in any of the other so-called Paraphilic Disorder categories (e.g., arousal patterns involving corpses or animals). The individual must act on these thoughts, fantasies, or urges or be very distressed by them [5], [6], [7]. Paraphilia is dominated by male sexuality disorders. Except for sadism and masochism, paraphilias are almost never diagnosed in women, although some cases have been reported. The frequency of paraphilic behavior is unknown. The majority of epidemiological data relating to paraphilia come from the clinical population. It is difficult to obtain the frequency of paraphilic behavior in a nonclinical population, because individuals are reluctant to report sexual fantasies and behaviors. In one study of the general population, 61.7% of men reported fantasies about initiating a young girl into sexuality; 33.0% described adult female rape fantasies; 11.7% described masochistic fantasies; and 5.3% described fantasies of having sex with animals [3], [6]. The term paraphilia denotes an intense and persistent sexual interest in addition to sexual interest in genital stimulation or preparation for fondling with a normal, physically mature, and agreeable human partner. It includes sexual interest in children, corpses, or amputees, interest in animals

such as horses or dogs, or in inanimate objects, such as shoes or rubber goods. Paraphilic disorder is a paraphilic currently causing suffering or damage to an individual or a paraphilia whose satisfaction has caused personal harm, or a risk of harm, to another. Paraphilia is a necessary but not sufficient condition for having a paraphilic disorder, and paraphilia by itself does not always justify or require clinical intervention [6]. In the diagnostic criteria established for each of the listed paraphilic disorders, Criterion A determines the qualitative nature of the paraphilia (e.g., an erotic focus in children or exposing the genitals to strangers), and Criterion B determines the negative consequences of paraphilia (i.e., distress, disturbance, or danger to others). In accordance with the distinction between paraphilic and paraphilic disorders, a diagnostic term should be reserved for individuals who meet Criteria A and B (i.e., individuals who have paraphilic disorders). If a person meets Criterion A but not Criterion B for a particular paraphilia — a condition that may arise when benign paraphilias are discovered during the clinical examination of some other condition — the individual is said to have that paraphilia but not a paraphilic disorder [6]. According to the DSM-5 Zoophilia is included in other specified paraphilic disorders where for diagnostic criteria this category applies to presentations where the typical symptoms of a paraphilic disorder cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. Predominates but do not meet the full criteria for any of the disorders in the diagnostic class of paraphilic disorders. Certain other categories of paraphilic disorders are used in situations where the clinician chooses to communicate the specific reason that the presentation does not meet the criteria for a particular paraphilic disorder. This is done by recording "other specified paraphilic disorders" followed by a specific reason (e.g., "zoophilia"). Examples of presentations that may be specified using the "other specified" designation include, but are not limited to, repeated and intense sexual arousal involving telephone scatologia (obscene phone calls), necrophilia (corpse), zoophilia (animal), coprophilia (poo), chismaphilia (enema), or urophilia (urine) that has been present for at least 6 months and causes marked distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important functions. Certain other paraphilic disorders can be defined as in remission and/or as occurring in a controlled environment. Coprophilia (stool), chismaphilia (enema), or urophilia (urine) that has been present for at least 6 months and causes marked distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. Certain other paraphilic disorders can be defined as in remission and/or as occurring in a controlled environment. Coprophilia (stool), klismafilia (enema), or urophilia (urine) that has been present for at least 6 months and causes marked distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning. Certain other paraphilic disorders can be defined as in remission and/or as occurring in a controlled environment [6], [7], [8].

Case Report

Here, we report a case of a male patient aged 37 years, unmarried status, his last education was an elementary school graduate who came for treatment accompanied by his brother with complaints of frequent sexual intercourse with cows, he felt lonely because he did not have a girlfriend and close friends, while having sex. Sexually, he is happy and his sense of loneliness disappears, as a child the patient was often scolded and beaten by his father. He is also often teased by his friends. Relationships with cows have been done many times. He worked as a farmer. He did not want to go to the doctor because he felt this act did not bother anyone and he was happy to do it.

The beginning of this desire arises when he is herding his own cow in the garden, namely, a female cow and it is done vaginally. He feels sad when he likes a woman but he is afraid to say it and is afraid that she does not like him, and then he takes out his sadness on the cow, sometimes it occurs to him that what he is doing is wrong, but he cannot help it and he does it anyway. Before the patient's illness, a quiet man did not like to socialize, liked to be alone and did not have a girlfriend or close friends. He lives alone with only one brother but is married and lives in a different house. His father died when he was 15 years old and his mother died when he was 16 years old. His relationship with his father was not very close because his father often scolded and beat him. While his mother is a loving figure and often defends him when he is being scolded by his father. Since his parents died he lives alone with his brother. However, when he was 25 his brother married and separated from him. He has a good relationship with his brother but rarely communicates due to their busy lives. His education only graduated from elementary school where his father forbade him to attend school. His father often said he was an ignorant child and troubled his parents when he asked him to go to school. From a young age, he often helped his parents to work and earn a living for their lives. He never told anyone about his sadness he kept to himself the sadness he felt. This man admits that when he is sad, this desire will appear again. After the doctor conducted an examination and diagnosed the man, the doctor gave him an SSRI (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor) and psychoeducation.

Discussion

Sexual relations between humans and animals are basically approached as pathology in the fields of health sciences and biomedical sciences [9], [10], [11], [12]. Having sex with animals can cause harm to both humans and animals can

cause greater physical injury to animals than human partners [4] cases of males diagnosed with zoophilia, and who had sexual contact with animals resulting in injury [13]. This is due to several reasons. First, the animal is not able to predict the intentions of the mate. Second, depending on the size of the animal, the mate can cause injury and damage to the body and internal organs of the animal. Not surprisingly, people question the acceptance of sex between animals and humans [4]. Where today animals are no longer seen as mere objects, subject to human design, and have gained a far greater advantage in their own right. This process is evident at a social level, in the rise of the animal rights movement, and in the evolving legal, cultural, and ethical debates. Where the criminal law on zoophilia and the legal status of animals is examined in 15 European countries [10].

Conclusion

Zoophilia is another paraphilic disorder involving disapproving individuals characterized by a persistent and intense pattern of atypical sexual arousal manifested by sexual thoughts, fantasies, drives, or behaviors in which the focus of the arousal pattern involves the animal. Maybe this case is rarely reported because sufferers think their actions are not harmful, lack of knowledge that underlies the sufferer in thinking so, lack of parental attention and supervision may also be one of the factors that play a role in this incident, an unhappy childhood.

References

1. Miletski H. Zoophilia: Another sexual orientation? *Arch Sex Behav.* 2016;46(1):39-42. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-016-0891-3>
2. Sendler DJ, Lew-Starowicz M. Digital ethnography of zoophilia

- a multinational mixed-methods study. *J Sex Marital Ther.* 2019;45:1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0092623x.2018.147440> PMID:29746216
3. Chandradasa M, Champika L. Zoophilia in an adolescent with high-functioning autism from Sri Lanka. *Aust Psychiatry.* 2017;25(5):486-8. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1039856217715997> PMID:28714321
4. Sendler DJ. Contemporary understanding of zoophilia a multinational survey study. *J Forensic Legal Med.* 2019;62:44-51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jflm.2018.12.010> PMID:30639855
5. Solla P, Bortolato M, Cannas A, Heartburn CS, Marrosu F. Paraphilias and paraphilic disorders in Parkinson's disease: A systematic review of the literature. *Mov Disord.* 2015;30(5):604-13. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mds.26157> PMID:25759330
6. Sadock BJ, Sadock VA, Pedro R, Kaplan and Sadock's *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry.* 10th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2017. p. 5151-75.
7. World Health Organization. ICD-11 Version: 2018. World Health Organization; 2018. p. 177-80.
8. Black DW, Grant JE. *The Essential Companion to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5TM Guidebook.* 5th ed. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing; 2013. p. 730-50.
9. Sadock BJ, Sadock VA, Pedro R. *Synopsis of Psychiatry Behavioral Science/Clinical Psychiatry.* 11th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Garoly S. Pataki and Norman Sussman; 2015. p. 1278-92.
10. Vetter S, Boros A, Zsvári L. Penal sanctioning of zoophilia in light of the legal status of animals a comparative analysis of fifteen European countries. *Animals.* 2020;10(6):1024. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani10061024>
11. Ali AA, Muhammad NA, Jamil TR, Ahmad S, Abd Aziz NA. Internet pornography exposures amongst young people in Malaysia: A cross-sectional study looking into the role of gender and perceived realism versus the actual sexual activities. *Add Behav Rep.* 2021;14:100350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.abrep.2021.100350> PMID:34041356
12. Valcuende del Río JM, Cáceres-Feria R. Social scientific analysis of human-animal sexual interactions. *Animals.* 2020;10(10):1780. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani10101780> PMID:33019564
13. Sendler DJ. Similar mechanisms of traumatic rectal injuries in patients who had anal sex with animals to those who were butt-fisted by human sexual partner. *J Forensic Legal Med.* 2017;51:69-73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jflm.2017.07.014> PMID:28763709