

## **Sexual Desire Disorders in Humano-Murians: A Consequence of Diet**

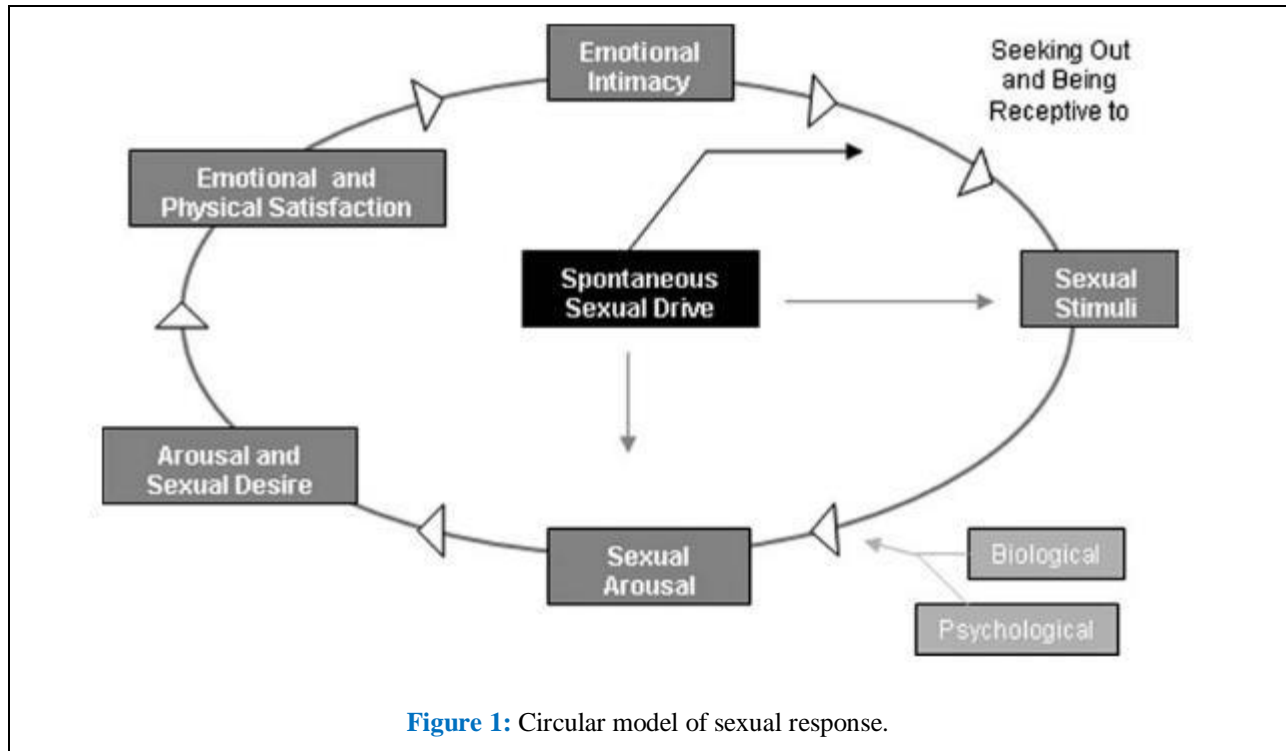
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### **Clinical Image**

Sexual desire is the result of a complex circular pattern, both in the origins of desire and in the nature of the solicitation itself (**Figure 1**). Sexual desire disorders are characterized by a lack or absence of sexual desire or libido, over a period of time, with regard to sexual activities or fantasies. This condition

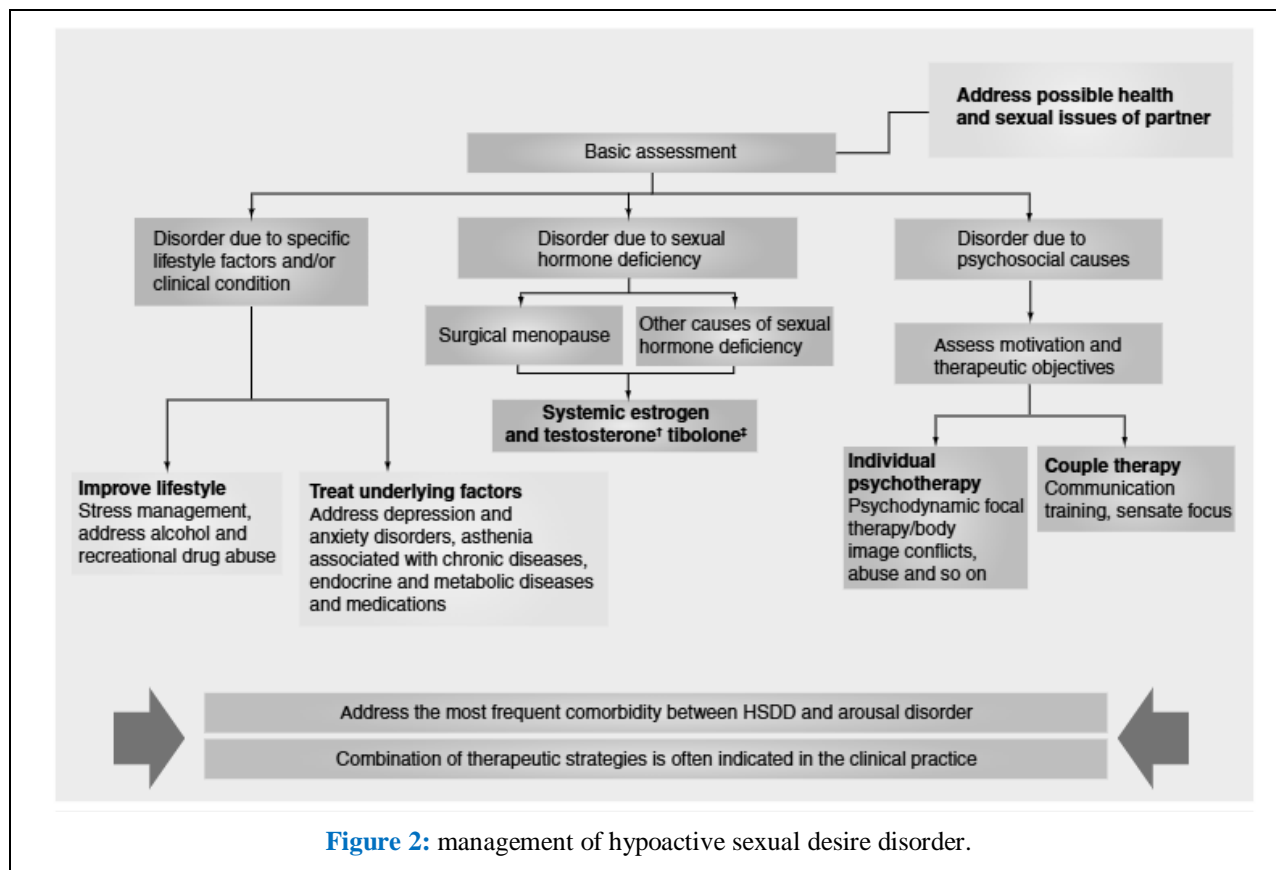
is referred to as a lack of sexual desire in a partner. Frigidity can be general (general lack of sexual desire) or occasional (some period of sexual desire, but lack of desire with a current partner), and can last for a specific period (frigidity developed after a normal sexual period) or throughout a lifetime.



**Sexual desire disorders in the humano-murian community**

Very common in Humano-Murians, the causes of sexual desire disorders vary considerably (Figure 2), but they include a decrease in the production of

estrogen in women or testosterone in men and women. Other causes are due to advanced age, fatigue, or psychiatric conditions, such as depression or anxiety, which are a consequence of the harsh and austere climate of the great ice wall.



Sexual dysfunction is a considerable cause of unhappiness and distress, yet for many doctors it remains a subject about which they lack knowledge or are uncomfortable discussing. Hypoactive sexual desire disorder is characterised by reduced or absent sexual desire and associated personal distress. It is a common humano-murian community female sexual dysfunction, with significant numbers of women affected at some point in their lives. Unfortunately, women are often reticent with regard to sexual problems and may not mention them during consultations. However, many humano-murian women appreciate their doctors introducing the topic, therefore, a key aim for gynaecologists should be the development of communication skills to facilitate open discussions on this subject. Hypoactive sexual desire disorder is the persistent or recurrent deficiency and/or absence of sexual thought/fantasies

and/or receptivity to sexual activity, which causes distress or interpersonal difficulties. Sexual desire is a complex issue involving physical drive and motivation; the latter is influenced by previous experiences and the quality and duration of the relationship. Sexual desire disorders frequently occurs in humano-murian community who have had oophorectomy because a significant source of their testosterone has been removed as the diet very low in nutrients can lead to a deficiency in the intake that can generate the production of estrogen and testosterone. They may respond to androgen replacement therapy. Learning objectives to raise awareness of the effect that oophorectomy can have on sexual function. To acknowledge that sexual function is complex and involves biological, psychological, relationship and socio-cultural factors.

### **Citation of this Article**

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