SEXUAL DIFFICULTIES AFTER TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND WAYS TO DEAL WITH IT
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Dedicated with love
to
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This book is the culmination of a number of personal and professional experiences of the two authors.

Dr Ronit Aloni the first, whose interest in sexuality and disability was the result of her studies in Human Sexuality at New York University (NYU). At the beginning of one of the courses entitled, “Sexuality and Disability,” the lecturer made the statement that “we are all temporarily able-bodied.” These words had a profound impact on Dr. Aloni’s professional plans and goals, and took her back on a long journey that started with growing up with a grandfather who had a hand amputation, a father who incurred traumatic brain injury (TBI), and a sister with cystic fibrosis.

After completing her graduate studies at NYU with a focus on the sexuality of persons with disabilities, Dr. Aloni returned to Israel and developed a sexual rehabilitation program at Loewenstein Rehabilitation Hospital, geared for persons after CVA and TBI. The purpose of this project was to develop a previously unavailable, early intervention program in the field of sexuality, to be implemented soon after occurrence of the injury. At the same time, Dr. Aloni initiated and set up, in conjunction with the rehabilitation center of the kibbutz movement in Israel, a sexual treatment program with the use of surrogates for persons with disabilities. The need for more knowledge and expertise in the field prompted Dr. Aloni to initiate applied research in the field, which culminated in a doctoral dissertation entitled Designing an early sexual intervention program for the first stage of the rehabilitation of persons with TBI. This book is based on the dissertation, in addition to Dr. Aloni’s professional experience as a sex therapist for persons with disabilities. The information and the suggested methods in the book are the result of the experience gained from working with
survivors, their families, and staff in different rehabilitation facilities in Israel.

The second author, Professor Shlomo Katz, is a Professor of Rehabilitation Psychology in the Department of Psychology at Bar-Ilan University in Israel. The program trains rehabilitation psychologists at the master’s and doctoral level. As part of his professional and research interests, Professor Katz has been the project director of a rehabilitation center for veterans after TBI in Israel. This center is a cooperative venture of the Department of Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Defense and the Rehabilitation Psychology Program in the Department of Psychology at Bar-Ilan University. The purpose of the rehabilitation center is to improve the quality of life of these veterans and their families. As part of this goal, the sexuality of these survivors, who in many cases were injured during the prime sexual period, became an important issue that needed to be addressed. This led to Professor Katz’s interest in the area and the professional relationship with Dr. Aloni, first as one of the supervisors of Dr. Aloni’s doctoral dissertation, and second in the writing of this book. Professor Katz recognized the importance and the potential for an intervention program in sexuality as part of the rehabilitation process for these persons.

The book is geared for professionals in the field of rehabilitation and provides a suggested framework for dealing with the sexuality of persons after TBI. The book should provide professionals with an understanding of the issue of sexuality after TBI, and how to plan an intervention program at various stages of the rehabilitation process. Although the book is geared mainly for working with survivors after TBI, there are elements in the program that can also be applied to other disability groups, such as persons with mental retardation and persons with a psychiatric disability.

We would like to thank Dr. Grosswasser, the head of the TBI Rehabilitation Unit, Dr. Cohen, and other members of the staff at the Loewenstein Hospital for their support and help in initiating the sexual intervention program. Dr. Mario Cohen also kindly consented to write the chapter on the physical and medical aspects of sexuality after TBI and we give special thanks to him. Special thanks also to Rhoda Linton, PhD, and Eva Einat, PhD, for their input during the writing of the dissertation.

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Finally, we would like to express our thanks to the survivors and their families for sharing their personal experiences with us. This book is dedicated to all these persons in the hope that the professionals making use of the information will be able to contribute to the quality of life of survivors of TBI and their families.

S.K.
R.A.
CONTENTS

Preface ................................................................. v

Chapter

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO SEXUALITY AFTER TBI

1: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY, DISABILITY, AND SEXUALITY ........................................... 5
   Introduction ......................................................... 5
   Sexuality and disability ..................................... 9
   Traumatic brain damage and sexuality ................. 14

2: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE, AND PROFESSIONAL AND SURVIVOR PERCEPTIONS OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND SEXUALITY ........................................... 20
   A review of the professional literature and research related to TBI and sexuality ........... 21
   Cognitive sequelae of TBI ................................... 21
   Emotional and behavioral sequelae of TBI .......... 23
   The effect of TBI on intimate relationships ......... 25
   The effect of TBI on social relationships .......... 26
   Sexual dysfunction of persons after TBI: Perceptions of professionals ...................... 27
   Identifying major problems .......................... 29
   Single survivors after TBI ......................... 30
   Married survivors after TBI ......................... 31
   Partners of survivors ................................. 33
   Impact of questionnaires on professionals ......... 34
   Summary ......................................................... 34
Identifying problems from survivors and their partners . . . . 35
Conclusions ......................................................... 40

3: PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SEXUALITY
AFTER TBI ....................................................... 42
The role of the nervous and endocrine systems on sexual
functions .......................................................... 43
Hypothalamic-pituitary axes .................................... 43
Peripheral nervous system ....................................... 45
Brainstem lesion .................................................. 46
Cortical and diencephalic lesions .............................. 46
Motor disorders after TBI ....................................... 47
Sensory disorders after TBI ..................................... 49
Communication disturbances after TBI ....................... 51
Main cognitive disturbances .................................... 52
Motor program disorders or apraxias ......................... 53
Attention, concentration, and memory disorders after TBI . 53
Drugs .................................................................... 54

4: THE EFFECT OF TBI ON THE HUMAN SEXUAL
RESPONSE .......................................................... 57
Human sexual response model ................................... 65
Arousal stage ....................................................... 69
Orgasm stage ....................................................... 71
Summary and conclusions .......................................... 72

5: A REVIEW OF INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES AND
THE RATIONALE AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE
SEXUAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM (SIP) ................. 74
Identifying appropriate intervention techniques from the
literature ............................................................... 74
Professional’s suggestions for effective intervention
techniques .......................................................... 79
Principles and guidelines for the development of SIP ...... 83
The PLISSIT intervention approach ........................... 86
Permission .......................................................... 88
Limited information ............................................... 90
Specific suggestions ............................................... 91
Intensive therapy .................................................. 93
Contents

SECTION II: INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES
The Sexual Intervention Program (SIP) .................................... 95
Introduction ................................................................. 95
General goals for the sexual intervention program .......... 98

6: SUGGESTED INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR STAFF ..... 100
Introduction ................................................................. 100
Goals and suggested intervention techniques for staff ....... 102
Section one: Sexuality and disability education program .. 103
Section two: Ongoing supervision ................................. 107

7: INTERVENTION WITH PARTNERS AND FAMILY .......... 109
Introduction ................................................................. 109
The intervention program for partners ........................... 109
Suggested group meetings for partners ........................... 114
Individual or couple counseling .................................... 120
Intervention with families—parents ............................... 122
Suggested content of group meetings for families .......... 126
Individual and family therapy ...................................... 131

8: SUGGESTED INTERVENTION PROGRAM WITH SURVIVORS OF TBI .............................. 132
Introduction ................................................................. 132
Goals for the sexual intervention program ..................... 135
List of suggested techniques to be applied with survivors
with TBI ................................................................. 135
Small group therapy program ..................................... 136
Individual and couple counseling for survivors .......... 151

9: THE USE OF SURROGATE THERAPY IN THE INTERVENTION PROGRAM ..................... 153
Definitions of surrogate therapy and the rationale behind
its use ................................................................. 153
The process of surrogate therapy ................................ 158
Training of surrogates ................................................. 170
Case studies ............................................................ 172

Appendix .................................................................
Bibliography .......................................................... 191
Index ................................................................. 203
TABLES

Table 2-1. Frequency of problems of survivors as identified by professionals in the field .............. 30
Table 4-1. Sexual sequelae after TBI—desire stage .............. 66
Table 4-2. Sexual sequelae after TBI—arousal stage .............. 69
Table 4-3. Sexual sequelae after TBI—orgasmic, ejaculation, and other sexual dysfunctions .............. 71
Table 5-1. Goals and services for sexual intervention in the rehabilitation process .............. 79
Table 5-2. Effective therapeutic techniques and services recommended by professionals for dealing with socio-sexual problems .............. 82
SEXUAL DIFFICULTIES AFTER TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND WAYS TO DEAL WITH IT
Section I

IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO SEXUALITY AFTER TBI
Chapter 1

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY, DISABILITY, AND SEXUALITY

INTRODUCTION

Coping with the impact of traumatic brain injury (TBI) is described in the medical and rehabilitation literature as one of the most difficult tasks that can confront survivors, their families, and professionals (Brooks, 1984; Connell & Connell, 1995; Lezak, 1978; Perlesz, Kinsella, & Crowe, 1999). The National Head Injury Foundation (NHIF) in the U.S. defines Traumatic Brain Injury as “an insult to the brain caused by an external force that may produce diminished or altered states of consciousness which results in impaired cognitive abilities or physical functioning” (NHIF, 1989). Between 55 to 60 % of persons who sustain TBI are estimated as having varying degrees of ongoing physical, cognitive, and behavioral deficits and, therefore, require long-term rehabilitation (Jacobs, 1988; Kalsbeek, McLaurin, Harris, & Miller, 1980). Physical disabilities associated with TBI can include impairments in vision, hearing, speech, and language, fine and gross motor skills, and balance (Boak & High, 1996). Difficulty in concentrating, different degrees of short-term memory loss, poor retrieval of existing information, problems in processing abstract information, and the impaired planning and carrying out of everyday activities are among the cognitive disabilities produced by TBI (Ponsford, Sloan, & Snow, 1995; Rachmani, 1988; Varney & Menefee, 1993). The emotional and behavioral problems and difficulties in coping that persons with TBI and their families experience are not surprising (Armstrong, 1991; Kaplan, 1993; Vogenthaler, 1987), given the extensive impairment and disability that are often a consequence of TBI (Abrahamson & Abrahamson, 1997; Antonak, Livneh, & Antonak, 1993).