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Do not start or stop any medication until speaking to your provider

Medication-induced sexual dysfunction occurs when there is a problem related to sexual activity or performance.

Symptoms of sexual dysfunction for **males** may include:

- Loss of sexual interest or desire
- Not being able to obtain or maintain an erection
- Painful, long-lasting erection (rare)
- Trouble having an orgasm

Symptoms of sexual dysfunction for **females** may include:

- Loss of sexual interest or desire
- Painful sex
- Trouble having an orgasm

Common Causes

Medication¹⁻³

- Antidepressants (e.g., escitalopram, sertraline, fluoxetine, venlafaxine)
- Antipsychotics (e.g., aripiprazole, risperidone, paliperidone, haloperidol)
- Benzodiazepines (e.g., lorazepam, clonazepam, diazepam)
- Statins and fibrates, or medications used for high cholesterol (e.g., fenofibrate, atorvastatin, simvastatin)
- Blood pressure medications (e.g., metoprolol, propranolol, chlorthalidone, clonidine)
- Substances of abuse (e.g., marijuana, alcohol, tobacco)

What Can Be Done?

Prevention^{4,5}

To prevent sexual dysfunction from occurring, you can:

- Lose weight if you are overweight
- Cut back on drinking alcohol
- Stop using tobacco, marijuana, and/or other illicit substances
- Increase exercise
- Reduce stress or anxiety (e.g., deep breathing, meditating, yoga)

Possible Medication-Related Options^{4,5}

Medication-induced sexual side effects are not permanent. There are many different options for treating this, however DO NOT STOP your medication without working with your primary care provider. Some possible treatment options that your provider may consider are:

- Giving your body time to adjust to the new medication or dose
- Lowering the medication dose
- Switching medications to one that has less risks of causing sexual side effects
- Starting a new medication to help fix the sexual side effects



Go online to find information on medication-induced sexual dysfunction, and to view the references for this toolkit.

aapp.org/373518

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