

# REACTION PAPER

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The sexually related research study covered in the popular media is the ongoing research on sexual enhancement drugs that would help increase the low sex drive of the population, particularly among women. The article discussed in this essay was published in the CNN Global NewsView and the original study is presented in the article “Prognosis: More Pharnasex” by Leonore Tiefer. It is worth acknowledging that information about low sexual desire among women and the research on drugs to increase it has been reported differently in the media and the original research.

This essay presents my personal reaction to what has been stated both in the media publication and in the article that entails original research on the issue.

## REACTION TO WHAT IS STATED IN THE MEDIA

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The CNN Global NewsView states that the United States is yet to approve a leading drug to increase low sexual desire among women. The claim could be true because no drug has given reliable results relating to the solution of low sexual desire among women, hence pointing out the need for more research. The media article “FDA: Female Sex Drug Needs More Research” affirms that some companies such as Sprout Pharmaceuticals have continued to engage in research on the development of a reliable drug to cure low libido among women. Landau (2014) asserts that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is yet to give a nod to the drug that has been developed by Sprout. In my opinion, it is encouraging news because it gives hope to sexually active individuals that the development of a reliable drug to enhance sexual desire among women is progressing. The information indicates the efforts of stakeholders in the pharmaceutical industry and their dedication to ensuring everyone can enjoy sexual pleasure without problems related to low libido. In addition, the article illustrates the commitment of FDA to the regulation of the quality of developed drugs for the use by human beings.



Moreover, the news article states that there could be other options to increase low sex drive among women. It gives option such as Lybrido and Lybridos medicines developed by Emotional Brain. I think that this statement informs individuals to seek alternatives as they try to address the problem of low sexual drive. Carroll (2012) agrees that FDA approved as expected the available alternatives, which deemed effective using randomized studies. The statement that low sexual drive is more common among women compared to men is a sensible issue, as it is based on the problems women encounter in their first pregnancies. Therefore, the media article makes vital statements that could help the public notice the progress in relation to sexual drive drugs.

Findings in this news article have been disseminated across different years with the reference to the original sources. For instance, the article has presented the findings by Sprout Pharmaceuticals in 2011, there are also results for a 2002 study, and the outcomes of research by the Journal of Sexual Medicine in 2013. The perspective of disseminating results is effective because it appreciates the relevant source, from which the results were derived and the year in which the study was conducted. The approach is relevant in the establishment of the consistency of the findings on sexual enhancers.

## REACTION TO WHAT IS STATED IN THE ORIGINAL SOURCE

As noted earlier, the original research was presented in the article “Prognosis: More Pharmasex” by Leonore Tiefer. Tiefer (2008) opines that the history of sexual enhancement using chemistry has been in existence since time immemorial. Personally, I feel that this statement is true given the fact that human beings encountered this problem over a long time. The persistence of the problem at any given period calls for intervention. Thus, people started seeking solutions to this problem a long time ago. The claim attributes particularly to the fact that human beings have been ingesting a variety of beverages, foods, and medicines, to address low sexual drive.



The article states that contemporary research on drugs to increase low sexual desire has been dedicated mainly to historical curiosities. I believe that this is a critical statement aimed at pointing out the deficiencies in modern research relating to aphrodisiacs and their continued use among individuals. The article's strategy is to ensure that current research addresses the emerging needs instead of continuously drawing inspiration from past findings in encyclopedias. The manual is critical of the fact that contemporary studies have failed to come up with a reliable theory to solve sexual problems witnessed by modern individuals. Moreover, the article states that most studies have failed to focus on the socio-psychophysical effects of pharماسex because of the ignorance of the drug cultures and drug experiences representatives. In my opinion, this statement highlights the view that low sexual drive would be a key motivator of drug use in the society. Porst and Buvat (2008) assert that most individuals would decide to use sexual enhancers to increase low sexual drive they experience.

The article also tends to draw its explanations based on the cultural aspects of individuals. It states that cultural factors may determine the drug use for sexual enhancement. The statement is crucial because it helps in the understanding of the fact that drug use for sexual purposes differs across cultures. Moreover, people have different attitudes toward the entire practice of using drugs for sexual enhancement.

The findings of this original study are widely disseminated in line with the primary information found in research. Landa and Hopkins (2012) are of the view that the results are used to reflect a wider perspective on sexual enhancers and the factors affecting their continued use by individuals within the society. I believe that this form of disseminating findings makes it easier for the study to reach a wider population and other stakeholders in order to inform them on the significance of understanding the use of sexual enhancers.



## References

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