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REVIEW



Treatments and interventions for compulsive sexual behavior disorder with a focus on problematic pornography use: A preregistered systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Background and aims: Compulsive sexual behavior disorder (CSBD) which includes problematic pornography use (PPU) is a clinically relevant syndrome that has been included in the ICD-11 as impulse control disorder. The number of studies on treatments in CSBD and PPU increased in the last years. The current preregistered systematic review aimed for identifying treatment studies on CSBD and PPU as well as treatment effects on symptom severity and behavior enactment. **Methods:** The study was preregistered at Prospero International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (CRD42021252329). The literature search done in February 2022 at PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and PsycInfo, included original research published in peer-reviewed journals between 2000 to end 2021. The risk of bias was assessed with the CONSORT criteria. A quantitative synthesis based on effect sizes was done. **Results:** Overall 24 studies were identified. Four of these studies were randomized controlled trials. Treatment approaches included settings with cognitive behavior therapy components, psychotherapy methods, and psychopharmacological therapy. Receiving treatment seems to improve symptoms of CSBD and PPU. Especially, evidence for the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy is present. **Discussion and conclusions:** There is first evidence for the effectiveness of treatment approaches such as cognitive behavior therapy. However, strong conclusions on the specificity of treatments should be drawn with caution. More rigorous and systematic methodological approaches are needed for future studies. Results may be informative for future research and the development of specific treatment programs for CSBD and PPU.

KEYWORDS

problematic pornography use, hypersexual behavior, internet-use disorders, therapy, CONSORT, PRISMA

INTRODUCTION

Originally, the term “out-of-control sexual behavior” has been used by Bancroft (2008) to describe the loss of control over sexual behaviors such as using telephone hotlines, visiting

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strip clubs, prostitute visits, excessive sexual intercourses with consenting partners, masturbation, and watching pornography. A mandatory prerequisite to consider out-of-control sexual behavior as a clinically relevant disorder is that despite being confronted with substantial negative consequences the affected person is not able to stop the critical behavior (Brand et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 2020). Although this syndrome has been known for over a century (Krafft-Ebing, 1893), it was not until the popular scientific writings of Carnes in the 1980s that there was a greater interest on this phenomenon (Carnes, 1983) and scientific activity increased. There were different conceptualizations of out-of-control sexual behavior: as a compulsion (Coleman, 1991), as a paraphilia-related disorder (Kafka & Hennen, 1999), as an impulse control disorder (Barth & Kinder, 1987), as hypersexuality (Kafka, 2010), or as behavioral addiction (e.g. Antons & Brand, 2021; Kraus, Voon, & Potenza, 2016). While different conceptualizations of the behavior were discussed over the decades, also the sexual behaviors themselves changed with the increased distribution of pornography via the Internet in the early 2000s (Cooper, 1998; Döring, 2009; Lewczuk, Wójcik, & Gola, 2022), which probably contributed to the fact, that nowadays pornography use is the behavior most often develop into a problematic and pathological manner (Reid et al., 2012).

The clinical relevance of this syndrome suggested an entry in the classification systems. The attempt to integrate out-of-control sexual behavior as hypersexuality disorder into the DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) failed. However, in 2019 the responsible subgroup of the World Health Organization committee decided to add a new diagnosis in the impulse control disorder chapter (World Health Organization, 2020): “Compulsive sexual behavior disorder” (CSBD, ICD-11 Code: 6C72) which is characterized by a persistent pattern of failure to control intense, repetitive sexual impulses or urges resulting in repetitive sexual behavior. The sexual activity increasingly becomes the central focus in one person’s life and other important areas of life are neglected. Furthermore, obligatory for the diagnosis are unsuccessful attempts to reduce or stop the sexual activity despite adverse consequences or deriving little or no satisfaction from it. The problem must exist at least 6 months and cause marked distress or impairment in important areas of functioning. Distress that is entirely related to moral judgments and disapproval about sexual impulses, urges, or behaviors is not sufficient to meet this requirement (World Health Organization, 2020).

Within the current ICD-11 classification, pornography use is mentioned as one behavior besides others (e.g. sexual behavior with others, masturbation, cybersex, and telephone sex) that can become pathologic in CSBD (World Health Organization, 2020). It is discussed whether the similarity of mechanisms involved in the development and maintenance of the pathological use of pornography (most often referred to as problematic pornography use, PPU) and offline sexual activities is comprehensive enough to justify a common classification under the umbrella term CSBD

(Antons & Brand, 2021). Especially, specificities with regard to using motives, use expectancies, and reinforcement mechanisms can be assumed (Antons & Brand, 2021). This heterogeneity between behaviors subsumed under the term CSBD and the fact that pornography use is the behavior most often shown by individuals with CSBD (Reid et al., 2012), may have been the reason why two streams of research have developed: one addressing CSBD in general focusing on individuals who pathologically engage in various sexual behaviors of which pornography use is the behavior engaged in most frequently and the other research area focusing on a more homogenous group of individuals presenting PPU without additional problems related to other sexual activities.

Since the diagnostic instruments used varied remarkably in the past (from single items to elaborated questionnaires), prevalence estimates of CSBD and PPU also cover a broader range. Studies reported prevalence rates for CSBD of 4.2–7% in men and 0–5.5% in women (Böthe et al., 2020b; Briken et al., 2022; Fuss, Briken, Stein, & Lochner, 2019) and similarly for PPU of 3–10% in men and from 1 to 7% in women (Böthe, Potenza, et al., 2020; Grubbs, Kraus, & Perry, 2019; Lewczuk, Glica, Nowakowska, Gola, & Grubbs, 2020).

One systematic review on interventions for PPU has been published seven years ago (Dhuffar & Griffiths, 2015). Nine relevant studies were identified (including 3 case reports). The interventions ranged from pharmacological treatment studies to acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT), and cognitive behavior therapy (CBT). Due to the low compliance with CONSORT reporting guidelines and the small evidence for the positive effect of some psychological and pharmacological treatments, the authors conclude that further research is warranted to establish the efficacy of treatments. The number of treatment studies for CSBD and PPU substantially increased within the last decade (Grubbs et al., 2020), and even more so after the inclusion of CSBD in the ICD-11. To the best of our knowledge there is no current systematic review about treatment and intervention studies on CSBD and PPU, but only narrative reviews showing that research has increased since 2015 (von Franqué, Klein, & Briken, 2015; Grubbs et al., 2020; Hook, Reid, Penberthy, Davis, & Jennings, 2014; Sniewski, Farvid, & Carter, 2018). Accordingly, the current empirical evidence of the efficacy of the used treatments has not been summarized so far. Against this background, we decided to carry out a systematic review of treatments and interventions for CSBD and PPU after preregistration.

Within the systematic review, we aimed for identifying all treatment and intervention studies on CSBD and PPU conducted from January 2000 until end of December 2021. Primary outcomes included measures of symptoms (symptom severity, behavior enactment) and measures of core processes that are assumed to be involved in the development of the disorder, such as cue-reactivity/craving, reward processing inhibitory control, decision making, cognitive bias, and stress response (Brand et al., 2019). The quality of the studies has been assessed with the revised CONSORT 2010 criteria (Moher et al., 2012).



METHODS

This systematic review was conducted following the Prisma guidelines for systematic reviews (see Prisma checklist in supplementary material, S1 and S2). The review's protocol was registered in the Prospero International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews with number CRD42021252329 and can be retrieved under <https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/>. The main methodological considerations and deviations from the protocol are listed below.

Study selection criteria

Studies were eligible for inclusion in this review according to seven criteria. First, the studies needed to investigate individuals with CSBD or PPU receiving any type of intervention or treatment (e.g. psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy, psychoeducation) to systematically reduce symptom severity, behavioral engagement, or core processes (cue-reactivity/craving; reward processing; inhibitory control; decision making; cognitive bias; stress response). Second, studies were included if CSBD/PPU was identified by screening questionnaires or clinical interviews, as well as when participants self-identified of having CSBD/PPU or were willing to participate in a treatment for CSBD/PPU. Third, studies were excluded if CSBD/PPU was a comorbidity of neurological diseases like frontal lobe syndrome, Parkinson's Disease, restless legs syndrome, or as result of dopaminergic or other medication or drugs. Fourth, studies should at least have a case-control, pre-post interventive or case series design. In addition, correlational designs with measures of change (e.g. in symptom severity) were included. Fifth, only original research published in scholarly peer-reviewed journals were included. Sixth, studies needed to be published between January 2000 (time when the Internet started to dominate the telecommunication and sexuality changed due to the new opportunities; Döring, 2009) and end of December 2021. Seventh, studies needed to be published in English or German language.

Some changes to the protocol were made after the pre-registration. Due to delays in the screening procedure the timeframe for the search was enlarged from May 2021 to December 2021. The primary goal of the work was to review literature on treatments for PPU. Since studies have shown that pornography use is one of the behaviors most often shown by individuals with CSBD (Reid et al., 2012), we decided to include studies focusing on CSBD. Due to the small number of relevant studies, we decided to include studies with individuals who were in treatment, self-identified of having CSBD/PPU or willing to participate in a treatment for CSBD/PPU in addition to studies including participants with diagnosed CSBD/PPU. For the same reason we also decided after the preregistration to include studies with correlational designs. When reporting the results, the type of problematic sexual behavior (CSBD or PPU), the screening procedure (clinical interview, questionnaire, self-identified, willing in participating in a treatment study) as well as the type of study design will be reported.

Information sources and search strategy

The literature search was carried out using four online databases: *PubMed*, *Scopus*, *Web of Science*, *PsycInfo*. The databases were last consulted on February 10th, 2022 searching for studies published between January 2000 and end of December 2021. We used a combination of strings describing CSBD/PPU and treatment approaches. The search string should be present in titles or abstracts (see supplementary material S3 for full search strategy of all databases). An example of the search string for the PubMed database can be found in Table 1.

Study selection

The search and initial screening of studies (title & abstract) was performed by three trained students with Bachelor's degree. The search was independently done at two sites by one team of two students (supervised by SA) and one single student (supervised by RS). Potential inconsistencies/doubts about the eligibility of studies were resolved by discussions involving SA as third instance. Additional screenings of reference lists of the identified studies as well as of the three reviews on the topic (Dhuffar & Griffiths, 2015; Grubbs et al., 2020; Sniewski et al., 2018) were performed by SA. The final selection of studies based on full-texts was done in a consensus meeting between RS and SA, and afterwards approved by all authors. Reasons for exclusions were: if studies were case studies, did not report quantitative data/were no empirical studies, did not include any evaluation of treatment for CSBD/PPU, or were no original research (e.g. the data presented is a re-analysis of data published within another study) (see supplementary material S4 for full list). See Fig. 1 for a full overview on the screening procedure.

Data extraction and analysis

Symptom severity was defined in accordance with the ICD-11 criteria for CSBD that widely overlap with those for disorders due to addictive behaviors (e.g. gaming disorder). Measures of symptom severity should assess the persistent pattern of failure to control intense, repetitive sexual impulses or urges resulting in repetitive sexual behavior especially in pornography use and the marked distress resulting from the behavior (see supplementary material S5). Behavior enactment measures should assess the amount, frequency, or duration of behavior enactment either retrospectively or as a daily measure. Only one study reported results on craving as a core process. Therefore, this result is reported but subsumed under secondary outcomes. Further findings for example on comorbid mental disorders, quality of life, and treatment satisfaction are also reported as secondary outcomes. In addition, study characteristics are reported. Results are grouped by psychotherapy with focus on CBT, other psychotherapy approaches, and pharmacological treatment.

For the narrative and quantitative synthesis, the data was extracted by SA and then checked by JE. For the quantitative synthesis, if available means and standard deviations were extracted and Cohen's *d* and its confidence intervals were estimated for the contrasts baseline vs. post treatment



Table 1. Search string used for the systematic search at Pubmed database

	Search string
CSBD/PPU	((("porn addict*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("pornography addict*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("addictive porn*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("cybersex addict*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("addictive cybersex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("sexual addict*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("addictive sex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("problematic porn*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("problematic sex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("problematic cybersex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("hypersex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("compulsive sex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("compulsive porn*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("compulsive cybersex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("sexual compul*" [Title/Abstract])) OR ("impulsive sex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("impulsive porn*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("impulsive cybersex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("sexual impuls*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("obsessive sex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("obsessive porn*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("obsessive cybersex*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("sexual obsess*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("sexual preoccupation" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("sexual hyperactivity" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("out of control sexual" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("paraphilia related" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("non-paraphilic" [Title/Abstract])) AND
Treatment	((("treat*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("therap*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("psychotherap*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("medic*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("train*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("counsel*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("intervent*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("educ*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("psychoeduc*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("drug*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("pharma*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("psychopharma*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("clinical trial" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("12 step*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("twelve step*" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("self-help" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("anonymous" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("case study" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("case series" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("program" [Title/Abstract]) OR ("manual" [Title/Abstract])) AND
Date	((("2000/01/01" [Date - Publication]: "2021/12/31" [Date - Publication]))

Note. Equivalent search strings were used for the searches in other databases. See supplementary material S3 for full search strategy of all databases.

assessment, and baseline vs. follow-up measure (if available for both the treatment and control group). Standard errors were transformed to standard deviations, if no standard deviations were reported. Results are reported in tabular form. Studies were highly heterogenous with regard to types and components of treatments as well as study design (see Table 3). Accordingly, no meta-analysis was done.

Risk of bias assessment

The risk of bias assessment followed the approach used in the systematic review by Dhuffar and Griffiths (2015) and King et al. (2017). Similarly to these two systematic reviews, all studies, including non-randomized controlled trials, were assessed for compliance with the CONSORT 2010 guidelines for randomized trials (Moher et al., 2012). Overall the 37 CONSORT items (assigned to 25 sections) were rated. A two-point grading system was used as scoring: '0' the item was not present at all, '1' the item was partially present, '2' the item was present and clear. The score of '0' was also given in cases in which the item was probably not applicable, e.g. due to the study design. Thus, each study could reach a score between 0 and 74. Higher scores indicate a higher compliance with reporting guidelines and thereby a higher compliance with the methodological gold standard for intervention studies (randomized controlled trials). The evaluation of each study with the CONSORT criteria was done by SA.

RESULTS

Behavior and diagnosis

A total of 24 studies could be identified (see flow-diagram in Fig. 1). Characteristics and main results (primary and

secondary outcomes) of these studies are summarized in Table 2. Eight studies explicitly focused on interventions for PPU (Böthe, Baumgartner, Schaub, Demetrovics, & Orosz, 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Gola & Potenza, 2016; Holas, Draps, Kowalewska, Lewczuk, & Gola, 2020; Levin, Heninger, Pierce, & Twohig, 2017; Orzack, Voluse, Wolf, & Hennen, 2006; Sniewski, Krägeloh, Farvid, & Carter, 2020; Twohig & Crosby, 2010). Internet-related sexual behaviors as investigated by Orzack et al. (2006) are subsumed under this category. Five further studies focused on treatments for CSBD with reporting that PPU is the main problem or one of the main problems (Hallberg et al., 2017; Hardy, Ruchty, Hull, & Hyde, 2010; Kjellgren, 2018; Raymond et al., 2010; Savard et al., 2020). The majority of studies ($n = 12$) investigated CSBD without further information on the extent of pornography use (Coleman, Gratzer, Nesvacil, & Raymond, 2000; Efrati & Gola, 2018; Hallberg et al., 2019, 2020; Hall, Dix, & Cartin, 2020; Hartman, Ho, Arbour, Hambley, & Lawson, 2012; Kafka & Hennen, 2000; Klontz, Garos, & Klontz, 2005; Wainberg et al., 2006; Wan, Finlayson, & Rowles, 2000; Wilson & Fischer, 2018).

Some studies used clinical interviews for diagnoses (Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Holas et al., 2020; Orzack et al., 2006; Twohig & Crosby, 2010), others used screening instruments (Hall et al., 2020; Hallberg et al., 2020; Hartman et al., 2012; Kjellgren, 2018; Wan et al., 2000; Wainberg et al., 2006). However, it is often unclear which concrete criteria have been applied (Hall et al., 2020; Hartman et al., 2012; Kjellgren, 2018; Klontz et al., 2005; Orzack et al., 2006; Raymond, Grant, & Coleman, 2010; Wainberg et al., 2006; Wan et al., 2000; Wilson & Fischer, 2018). Studies reporting concrete criteria reference to the Kafka-criteria (Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Holas et al., 2020; Kafka & Hennen, 2000; Savard et al., 2020),



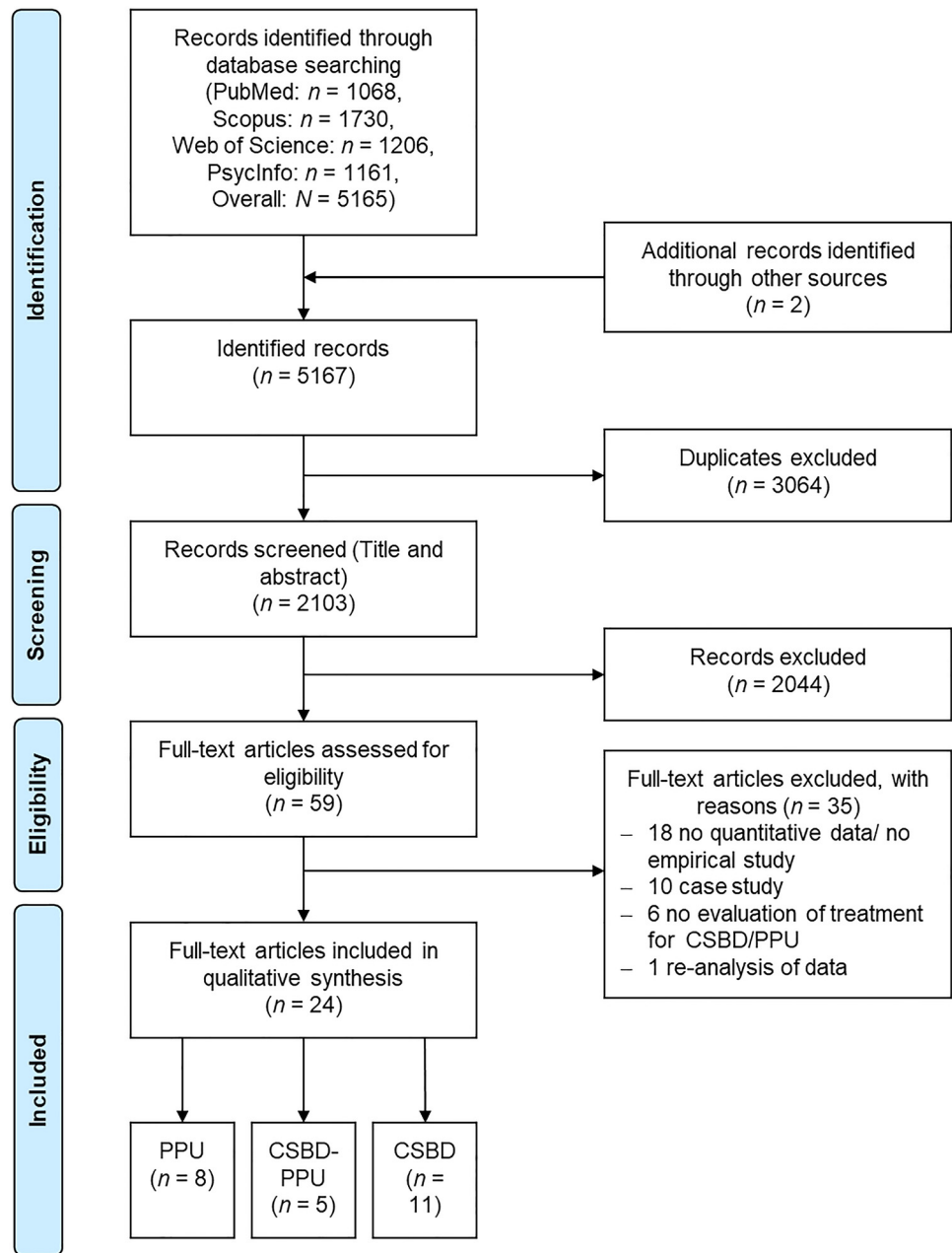


Fig. 1. Flow diagram showing the inclusion and exclusion process during the systematic literature search

ICD-11 CSBD criteria (Savard et al., 2020), or self-defined criteria (Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Gola & Potenza, 2016; Twohig & Crosby, 2010). Some studies included individuals with self-identified CSBD/PPU, individuals seeking treatment because of CSBD/PPU, or individuals willing to participate in a study that incorporates a treatment on CSBD/PPU (Bóthe et al., 2021; Efrati & Gola, 2018; Hardy et al., 2010; Levin et al., 2017; Sniewski et al., 2020).

Sample characteristics

Overall within the identified studies, 1058 individuals received treatment for CSBD/PPU, 977 participants received a form of psychotherapy (757 received CBT focused

therapy), and 81 received pharmacological treatment. A total of 223 participants have been in a waitlist or placebo control group. Of these participants 67 received the treatment subsequently. Most participants were male (94.83%) and were heterosexual (84.08%), with mean ages ranged between 27 and 45 years. However only 46% of studies reported sexual orientation. Most (90.17%) participants of studies reporting information about ethnicity were Caucasian/white.

In some studies participants were excluded before treatment if they took any psychoactive medication (Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2019, 2020; Holas et al., 2020; Savard et al., 2020; Wainberg et al., 2006), were in an ongoing psychotherapy (Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Savard et al., 2020), or had





Table 2. Characteristics of included studies and main results

Study/study site	Sexual behavior/ diagnostic procedure	Sample/study design	Main results	Treatment
<i>Psychotherapy with focus on cognitive behavioral therapy</i>				
Bóthe et al. (2021); Switzerland, Hungary	PPU; self-identified/willing in participating in an online treatment for PPU	TG: $n = 123$, dropout: 89%, $M_{age} = 33 \pm 11.5$, 95.9% male, 74.8% heterosexual, 5.7% homosexual, 13.8% bisexual; CG: Waitlist, $n = 141$, dropout: 44.7%, $M_{age} = 33 \pm 9.9$, 96.5% male, 72.3% heterosexual, 4.3% homosexual, 21.3% bisexual; RCT; Within-between subject design; Measurements: BL, post	↓ symptom severity [PPCS] (post-BL: TG < CG); ↓ behavior engagement [freq] (post-BL: TG < CG); ↔ behavior engagement [dur] (post-BL: TG = CG); ↓ craving (post-BL: TG < CG) ↔ moral incongruency (post-BL: TG = CG); ↑ pornography-related self-efficacy (post-BL: TG > CG)	Web-based self-help tool including six core modules developed to reduce PPU based on motivational interviewing, CBT, mindfulness, and wise social-psychological intervention techniques; individual therapy; 6 weeks; 6 modules + booster module after 1 month; 45–60 min per module; digital therapy.
Crosby and Twohig (2016); United States	PPU; clinical interview, criteria: (a) engaged in problematic Internet pornography use for more than 6 months, (b) viewing frequency of at least two sessions per week, on average, for the month previous to enrolling in the study, (c) experiencing significant distress and/or functional impairment in his life; and (d) at least one unsuccessful attempt at stopping	Overall (TG and CG): $M_{age} = 29 \pm 11.4$, 100% male, sexual orientation: n/a; TG: $n = 14$; CG: Waitlist with subsequent therapy, $n = 13$ RCT; Within-between subject design; Measurements: BL, post, 3FU	↓ symptom severity [SCS] (TG: BL > post, CG: BL = post, overall: BL > post/3FU); ↓ behavior enactment [am] (TG: BL > post; CG: BL = post); ↓ negative outcomes of sex. behavior (TG: BL > post, CG: BL = post, overall: BL > post/3FU); ↔ quality of life (TG: BL = post, CG: BL < post, BL < post)	Modified ACT manual for PPU aiming to help the client determine effective strategies for responding to urges, to practice using these strategies outside of session, to gradually decrease pornography use and to increase occurrence of high quality-of-life activities; individual- therapy, 12 sessions à 1 h.
Hall et al. (2020); United Kingdom	CSBD; current clients, SASAT [no-cut-off criteria]	TG: $N = 119$, age: n/a, gender: n/a, sexual orientation: n/a; Within subject design, descriptive; Measurements: BL, post, 3FU, 6FU	<i>Only descriptive results</i> behavior enactment (BL vs. 3FU vs. 6FU: 82%/4%/11% answered most of the time/often); obsessive sexual thoughts (76%/80% report having fantasies/intrusive thoughts most of the time/often at BL, 7.5%/17% at 4FU, 13/19 at 6FU); psychological distress (change from BL to 3FU of 58% improvement, from BL to 6FU 60% improvement)	Psycho-educational program following the precept of ‘growth through knowledge’ and the philosophy of the CHOICE Recovery Model which incorporates principles from CBT, ACT, psychodynamic and relational psychotherapy theory and positive psychology. The program aims at giving clients greater insight into the root causes of their compulsive behavior, practical skills for preventing relapse, positive goals for the future and motivation to change, along with a long-term support network; group-therapy; 6 days.

(continued)

Table 2. Continued

Study/study site	Sexual behavior/ diagnostic procedure	Sample/study design	Main results	Treatment
Hallberg et al. (2017); Sweden	CSBD predominantly PPU (90% of participants); Kafka-criteria ^a , validated through clinical interview	TG: Final $n = 10$, $M_{age} = 39 \pm 8.1$, 100% males, drop out: $n = 5$, sexual orientation: n/a; Within subject design; Measurements: BL, mid, post, 3FU, 6FU	<i>Non-parametrical tests</i> ↓ symptom severity [HD:CAS] (BL > mid/post/3FU/6FU); ↓ symptom severity [HDSI] (BL > mid/post/3FU); treatment satisfaction (70% high level of satisfaction)	CBT program targeting different criteria of CSBD. The seven models include viewing CSBD from cognitive, behavioral, and functional perspectives, stress and time-management techniques, cognitive restructuring and diffusion techniques addressing negative thoughts and beliefs, identification of values, and relapse prevention; group-therapy, 7 weeks, 7 or 10 sessions à 2.5 h.
Hallberg et al. (2019); Sweden	CSBD; HDSI, Kafka-criteria ^a validated in clinical interview	TG: BL: $n = 58$, $M_{age} = 40 \pm 12$, 100% males, sexual orientation: n/a, mid: $n = 52$, post: $n = 47$, 3FU: $n = 21$, 6FU: $n = 14$; CG: <u>During waitlist period</u> BL: $n = 54$, $M_{age} = 40 \pm 11$, 100% males, sexual orientation: n/a, mid: $n = 52$, post: $n = 50$; <u>Waitlist sample during treatment</u> BL: $n = 48$, mid: $n = 40$, post: $n = 35$, 3FU: $n = 22$, 6FU: $n = 11$; RCT; Within-between subject design; Measurements: BL, mid, post, 3FU, 6FU	↓ symptom severity [HD:CAS] (TG: BL > mid/post; post: TG < CG); ↓ symptom severity [SCS] (mid/post: TG < CG; BL > mid/post < 3FU/6FU); ↓ psychological distress (TG: BL > mid/post/3FU/6FU; mid/post: TG < CG); ↓ depression (TG: BL > mid > post > 3FU/6FU; mid/post: TG < CG); ↔ treatment satisfaction (TG = CG)	CBT program as described in Hallberg et al. (2017); group-therapy; 7 weeks; 7 sessions à 2.5 h.
Hallberg et al. (2020); Sweden	CSBD with/without paraphilia; HDSI cut-off, clinical interview	TG: $N = 36$, $M_{age} = 39 \pm 8.5$, 100% males, sexual orientation: n/a; Within subject design; Measurements: BL, mid, post, 3FU	↓ symptom severity [HBI-19] (BL > mid/post/3FU); ↓ symptom severity [HD:CAS] (BL > post); ↓ symptom severity [SCS] (BL > mid/post/3FU); ↓ psychological distress (BL > mid/post/3FU); ↓ depression (BL > mid/post/3FU); ↔ paraphilic disorders (BL = mid = post = 3FU); Treatment satisfaction (88% high level of satisfaction)	Internet-based CBT that is based on the CBT program by Hallberg et al. (2017), individual-therapy, 12 weeks, 10 modules, internet-based.

(continued)





Table 2. Continued

Study/study site	Sexual behavior/ diagnostic procedure	Sample/study design	Main results	Treatment
Hardy et al. (2010); United States	CSBD with emphasis on PPU and masturbation; self-identified/willing in participating in an online treatment for CSBD/PPU	TG: $N = 138$, $M_{age} = 38 \pm 12.4$, 97% males, 91% heterosexual cross-sectional, retrospective evaluation	<i>Retrospective pre-post comparison</i> ↓ behavior engagement ; ↑ perceived recovery; ↓ obsessive sex. thoughts	CBT program aiming to reduce causes of distress by self-paced, psychoeducation modules, delivered online through text, graphics, video, audio, and interactive exercises; individual self-help; 10 modules; online program.
Holas et al. (2020); Poland	PPU; clinical interview, fulfilling 4 of 5 Kafka criteria ^a	TG: $N = 13$, $M_{age} = 33 \pm 5.74$, 100% male, sexual orientation: n/a; Within subject design; Measurements: BL, post	↔ symptom severity [BPS] (BL = post); ↓ behavior enactment (pornography use: BL > post); ↓ depression (BL > post); ↔ anxiety (BL = post); ↔ obsessive compulsive disorders (BL = post)	Mindfulness-based intervention aimed at, among other things, reducing craving and negative affect —i.e. processes that are implicated in the maintenance of problematic sexual behaviors; group-therapy; 8 weeks; 8 sessions à 2 h.
Levin et al. (2017); United States	PPU; self-identified, treatment seeking; phone screening	TG: $N = 19$, $M_{age} = 23 \pm 4.5$, 90% male, sexual orientation: n/a, post: $n = 11$; Within subject design; Measurements: BL, post, 2FU	↓ symptom severity [CPUI] (BL > post); ↓ behavior enactment [am] (BL > post); ↓ negative outcomes of sex. behavior (BL > post); ↔ quality of life (BL = post = 2FU); ↔ psychological flexibility (BL = post = 2FU)	ACT self-help program for PPU in which clients work through a self-help book that emphasizes core ACT components and related skills including acceptance, cognitive defusion, mindfulness of the present, self-as-context, values, and committed action; 8 weeks; 15 chapters of self-help book.
Orzack et al. (2006); United States	PPU; Internet-related sexual behaviors, diagnosis with paraphilia not otherwise specified, impulse control disorder not otherwise specified	TG: $N = 35$, $M_{age} = 45 \pm 5.74$, 100% male, sexual orientation: n/a Within subject design; Measurements: BL, mid, post	↔ problematic use of computers (BL = Post); ↑ quality of life (BL < post); ↓ depression (BL > post)	Treatment combined Readiness to Change, CBT, and Motivational Interviewing interventions within a group-therapy setting; 16 weeks; 16 sessions.

(continued)

Table 2. Continued

Study/study site	Sexual behavior/ diagnostic procedure	Sample/study design	Main results	Treatment
Sniewski et al. (2020); New Zealand	PPU; self-identified/willing in participating in a self-help treatment for PPU	TG: $N = 12$; Drop-out: $n = 1$; $M_{age} = 32 \pm 8.9$; 100% male; 100% heterosexual Within subject design; Measurements: BL, weekly assessment until post	<i>Only single case analyses</i> 7 of 11 participants showed significant improvement in symptom severity [PPCS]; 2 of 11 participants showed significant improvement in behavior enactment [dur]	Intervention included guided and unguided meditation sessions that were applied via an online platform; individual self-help intervention; overall 12 weeks; baseline between 2 and 5 weeks; intervention between 10 and 7 weeks; online meditation audio-tapes.
Twohig and Crosby (2010); United States	PPU; clinical interview, criteria: (a) viewing pornography more than three times a week on some weeks and (b) the viewing causes difficulty in general life functioning	TG: $N = 6$, $M_{age} = 27 \pm 6.1$, 100% male, 83% heterosexual, 16% unsure Case series; Within design; Measurements: BL, post, 3FU	<i>Only descriptive results</i> 5 of 6 showed reduced behavior enactment [freq] (BL vs. post); increase in quality of life (from BL to post 8%, from BL to 3FU 16.4%); decrease in obsessive compulsive disorder (from BL to post 51%, from BL to 3FU 68%)	Modified ACT manual for PPU including core components of ACT such as acceptance, values, committed action, defusion, and self as a context; individual-therapy; 8 sessions.
Wan et al. (2000); Canada	CSBD (SAST, criteria unclear)	TG: $N = 59$, $M_{age} = 43$, 70% male; sexual orientation: n/a Within subject design; Measurements: post 0.8–43 months	<i>Only descriptive results</i> behavior enactment : 29% stayed abstinent/64% relapse	Sexual dependency program consisting of core addiction treatment components and specialized sexual dependency components. The approach included a 12-steps approach development of knowledge and skills for recovery; group and individual therapy; $M_{duration} = 32$ days, 2–12 h therapy/psychoeducation and 12-steps approach.
Wilson and Fischer (2018); United States	CSBD; criteria for hypersexual behavior [unclear which concrete criteria], individuals in treatment	<u>CBT subgroup</u> : $n = 27$; <u>Art therapy subgroup</u> : $n = 27$; overall: $M_{age} = 43 \pm 10.8$; 93% male; sexual orientation: n/a Within-between subject design; Measurements: BL, post, 3FU	↓ symptom severity [HBI-19] (CBT: BL > post/3FU; art therapy: BL > post/3FU; post/3FU: art therapy = CBT); ↓ shame (CBT: BL > post/3FU; art therapy: BL > post/3FU; post/3FU: art therapy = CBT)	CBT or art-therapy aiming at reducing shame and CSBD symptoms. Both interventions addressed the same topics including denial, the nature of sex addiction and surrender to the process; group-therapy; 6 weeks.

(continued)





Table 2. Continued

Study/study site	Sexual behavior/ diagnostic procedure	Sample/study design	Main results	Treatment
<i>Other psychotherapy approaches</i>				
Efrati and Gola (2018); Israel	CSBD; self-identified, participants of Sexoholics Anonymous	TG: $N = 97$, $M_{\text{age}} = 30 \pm 7.3$, 100% male, sexual orientation: n/a Cross-sectional design	Number of steps is correlated with (-) symptom severity [I-CSB]; (+) self-regulation; (-) psychological distress	12-step program of Sexaholics Anonymous, group-therapy.
Hartman et al. (2012); Canada	CSBD with/without SUD; in treatment, SAST-R [no cut-off criteria]	TG: <u>Subgroup without SUD</u> $n = 21$, <u>subgroup with SUD</u> $n = 36$; Overall: $M_{\text{age}} = 39 \pm 8.81$, 91.2% males, sexual orientation: n/a Within subject design; Measurements: BL, post, 6FU	↓ symptom severity [CSBI] (with and without SUD: BL > 6FU); ↑ quality of life (with and without SUD: BL < 6FU); ↓ substance use (with SUD: BL < 6FU)	Inpatient treatment program that includes 12-steps approach, physical health education and training, psychosocial education, recovery planning; group- and individual therapy.
Kjellgren (2018); Sweden	CSBD; SAST [cut-off: core score ≥ 6]; 27% report main problem with pornography use	TG: $N = 28$, $M_{\text{age}} = 40 \pm 11.5$, 96% male, 96% heterosexual Within subject design; Measurements: BL, post, 10FU	↓ symptom severity [SAST] (BL > post); ↓ psychological distress (BL < 10FU); treatment satisfaction (100% positive/very positive)	Treatment provided by specialized social welfare units without any standardized manual; methods applied were psychodynamic, cognitive-behavioral, or system-based approaches, individual therapy, about 25.6 sessions à 45–60 min.
Klontz et al. (2005); United States	CSBD; diagnosis, in treatment	TG: $N = 38$, $M_{\text{age}} = 44 \pm 8.9$, 73% male, 79% heterosexual Within subject design; Measurements: BL, post, 6FU	↓ symptom severity [GSBI] (sexual obsession: BL > post/6FU; discordance: BL/post > 6FU); ↓ psychological distress (BL > post > 6FU); ↓ anxiety (BL/post < 6FU); ↓ depression (BL > post); ↓ obsessive-compulsive disorder (BL > post)	Brief residential, multimodal experiential group therapy treatment program including psychodrama (32 h), psychoeducation (12 h), mindfulness-based technique/meditation (16 h); group-therapy; attending at five 8-day-retreats within 12 months.
<i>Pharmacological treatment</i>				
Coleman et al. (2000); United States	CSBD; DSM-IV criteria for sexual disorder not otherwise specified, in treatment	TG: $N = 14$, $M_{\text{age}} = 45$, 100% males, sexual orientation: n/a Retrospective design; Measurements: retrospective evaluation through therapists	<i>Only descriptive results</i> self-regulation (55% report good control over obsessive thoughts; 45% report remission of obsessive thoughts)	Nefazodone ($M_{\text{dose}} = 200$ mg/day, min-max dose: 50–400 mg/day), treatment duration about 13.4 months, parallel individual and group-CBT.
Gola and Potenza (2016); Poland	PPU; treatment seeking with preoccupations/urges, numerous failed quit attempts, and	TG: $N = 3$, $M_{\text{age}} = 30 \pm 4.64$, 100% male, 100% heterosexual	<i>Only descriptive results</i> behavior enactment [am]: short-term reduction; new compulsive	SSRI (paroxetine; dose = 20 mg/day), in addition to CBT.

(continued)

Table 2. Continued

Study/study site	Sexual behavior/ diagnostic procedure	Sample/study design	Main results	Treatment
	significant distress related to PPU and masturbation	Case study design; Measurements: weekly assessment, 3FU	sexual behaviors after 3 months; anxiety: significant reductions after ten weeks	
Kafka and Hennen (2000); United States	Paraphilias: DSM-IV criteria, clinical interview; CSBD: Kafka-criteria, clinical interview	TG: $N = 26$, Paraphilia: $n = 14$, CSBD: $n = 12$, age: n/a, 100% males, 73.1% heterosexual Within subject design; Measurements: BL, post-SSRI, post-SSRI + psychostimulant	<i>Combined analysis for individuals with paraphilias and CSBD</i> ↓ behavior enactment [am] (BL > post-SSRI > post-SSRI + psychostimulant)	8 weeks; SSRI (fluoxetine 49 mg/day: $n = 19$, sertraline 110mg/day: $n = 3$, paroxetine 35 mg/day: $n = 2$, fluvoxamine 100 mg/day: $n = 2$) and psychostimulant (methylphenidate SR 40 mg/day: $n = 25$, dextroamphetamine: $n = 1$).
Raymond et al. (2010); United States	Paraphilic and non-paraphilic CSBD, 58% CSBD, 31% PPU; individuals with diagnosis in treatment, criteria unclear	TG: $N = 19$, $M_{age} = 44.1 \pm 9.4$, 100% males, 73.3% heterosexual Measurements: Investigation during treatment	<i>Only descriptive results</i> 89% report reduction in symptom severity [S-SAS]	Individual or group therapy and medical treatment with naltrexone (first 25–50 mg/day, after 1–2 weeks 100 mg/day). 79% also took SSRI or SNRI (venlafaxin). Treatment duration 2 months–2.3 years.
Savard et al. (2020); Sweden	CSBD, 85% with PPU; ICD-11 criteria and 3 of 5 A-criteria and 1 of 2 B-criteria DSM-5 conceptualization for hypersexual disorder	TG: $N = 20$, $M_{age} = 38.8 \pm 10.3$, 100% males, 70% heterosexual Within subject design; Measurements: BL, mid, post, 1FU	↓ symptom severity [HD:CAS] (BL > mid/post/1FU); ↓ symptom severity [HBI-19] (BL > mid/post/1FU); ↓ symptom severity [SCS] (BL > mid/post/1FU)	4 weeks, naltrexone (25–50 mg/day).
Wainberg et al. (2006); United States	CSBD; YBOCS-CSB [no cut-off criteria], CSBD [no cut-off criteria]	TG: $n = 13$; CG: placebo, $n = 15$ Overall: $M_{age} = 36 \pm 8.2$, 100% males, 100% homo-/bisexual RCT; Within-between design; Measurements: BL, post	↔ symptom severity [YBOCS-CSB] (post: TG = CG); ↔ symptom severity [CSBI] (post: TG = CG); ↓ behavior enactment [am] (pornography, masturbation) (post: TG < CG); ↓ sexual desire (post: TG < CG)	12 weeks, citalopram.

Note. Primary outcomes are highlighted in bold. ^a Kafka criteria as defined in Kafka (2010). 1FU/2FU/3FU/6FU/10FU = 1/2/3/6/10 months follow-up assessment, 6wFU = six-week follow-up assessment, ACT = acceptance and commitment therapy, am = amount of time spent on sexual behaviors, BL = baseline assessment, BPS = Brief Pornography Screener (Kraus et al., 2020), CBT = cognitive behavior therapy, CG = control group, CPUI = Cyber-Pornography Use Inventory (Grubbs, Sessoms, Wheeler, & Volk, 2010), CSBD = compulsive sexual behavior disorder, CSBI = Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (Coleman, Miner, Ohlerking, & Raymond, 2001), dur = duration of behavior enactment, freq = frequency of behavior enactments, GSBI = Garos Sexual Behavior Inventory (Garos & Stock, 1998), HBI-19 = Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (Reid, Garos, & Carpenter, 2011), HD:CAS = Hypersexual Disorder: Current Assessment Scale (American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 workgroup on sexual and gender identity disorders), HDSI = Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory (Kafka, 2013), I-CSB = Individual-based CSB (Efrati & Mikulincer, 2018), mid = assessment in the middle of treatment, post = post treatment assessment, PPU = problematic pornography use, PPCS = Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale (Bóthe et al., 2018), RCT = randomized controlled trial, TG = treatment group, SAST = Sexual Addiction Screening Test (Carnes, Green, & Carnes, 2010), SCS = Sexual Compulsivity Scale (Kalichman & Rompa, 1995), S-SAS = Sexual symptom assessment scale (Raymond, Lloyd, Miner, & Kim, 2007), YBOCS-CSB = Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale – Compulsive sexual behavior (Wainberg et al., 2006). ↓ statistically significant decrease in outcome, ↑ statistically significant increase in outcome, ↔ no statistically significant change in outcome.



comorbid disorders such as paraphilias (e.g., voyeurism, exhibitionism, frotteurism, sadism) (Coleman et al., 2000; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019), pedophilia (Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020), severe mood disorders (anxiety, depression) (Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Holas et al., 2020; Savard et al., 2020; Sniewski et al., 2020; Wainberg et al., 2006), substance abuse/dependence (Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Holas et al., 2020; Savard et al., 2020; Wainberg et al., 2006), obsessive-compulsive disorders (Holas et al., 2020), psychotic disorders (Holas et al., 2020; Savard et al., 2020), personality disorders (Hall et al., 2020), intellectual or developmental disability (Crosby & Twohig, 2016), or suicidality (Wainberg et al., 2006). Individuals were also excluded in some studies if they had committed sexual offenses, such as sexual coercion or used illegal pornographic material (Hallberg et al., 2019; Hall et al., 2020; Savard et al., 2020; Sniewski et al., 2020).

Most studies reported relationship status/civil status (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Efrati & Gola, 2018; Gola & Potenza, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Hardy et al., 2010; Hartman et al., 2012; Kafka & Hennen, 2000; Kjellgren, 2018; Klontz et al., 2005; Levin et al., 2017; Savard et al., 2020; Twohig & Crosby, 2010; Wan et al., 2000; Wilson & Fischer, 2018), ethnicity/race/country of origin (Böthe et al., 2021; Coleman et al., 2000; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Efrati & Gola, 2018; Gola & Potenza, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2020; Hardy et al., 2010; Holas et al., 2020; Kafka & Hennen, 2000; Klontz et al., 2005; Levin et al., 2017; Savard et al., 2020; Sniewski et al., 2020; Twohig & Crosby, 2010; Wilson & Fischer, 2018), education (Böthe et al., 2021; Efrati & Gola, 2018; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Hardy et al., 2010; Hartman et al., 2012; Klontz et al., 2005; Savard et al., 2020; Sniewski et al., 2020; Twohig & Crosby, 2010; Wainberg et al., 2006; Wan et al., 2000; Wilson & Fischer, 2018), and occupation (Efrati & Gola, 2018; Gola & Potenza, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Hartman et al., 2012; Kjellgren, 2018; Savard et al., 2020; Sniewski et al., 2020; Wan et al., 2000; Wainberg et al., 2006). Three studies reported religious affiliation (Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hardy et al., 2010; Levin et al., 2017).

Study context

The majority of studies were conducted in the United States (Coleman et al., 2000; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hardy et al., 2010; Kafka & Hennen, 2000; Klontz et al., 2005; Levin et al., 2017; Orzack et al., 2006; Raymond et al., 2010; Twohig & Crosby, 2010; Wainberg et al., 2006; Wilson & Fischer, 2018). Further studies were conducted in Sweden (Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019, 2020; Kjellgren, 2018; Savard et al., 2020), Poland (Gola & Potenza, 2016; Holas et al., 2020), Canada (Hartman et al., 2012; Wan et al., 2000), New Zealand (Sniewski et al., 2020), Switzerland/Hungary (Böthe et al., 2021) and the UK (Hall et al., 2020). Overall, 14 studies were conducted in public or private in- and outpatient clinics or (university) hospitals (Coleman et al., 2000; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Gola & Potenza, 2016; Hall et al., 2020; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019; Hartman et al.,

2012; Kafka & Hennen, 2000; Orzack et al., 2006; Raymond et al., 2010; Savard et al., 2020; Twohig & Crosby, 2010; Wainberg et al., 2006; Wilson & Fischer, 2018). One study was conducted in social welfare centers (Kjellgren, 2018) and one study was conducted in a private meditation center (Holas et al., 2020). Four studies used digital/online interventions (Böthe et al., 2021; Hallberg et al., 2020; Hardy et al., 2010; Sniewski et al., 2020) and one intervention was a self-help intervention including working through a therapeutic manual (Levin et al., 2017).

Intervention types

An overview on treatment approaches can be found in Table 3. Most studies used psychotherapy interventions ($n = 18$) integrating classical and new-wave CBT components such as psychoeducation, motivation, behavioral activation, cognitive restructuring, cue exposure/urge management, mindfulness, and identification of values or commitment. Further approaches were art therapy ($n = 1$), experiential therapy ($n = 1$), and a 12-steps approach ($n = 3$). In six studies participants were treated with psychopharmacological therapy. In three studies psychopharmacological therapy was conducted simultaneously to psychotherapy. Most psychotherapy intervention were conducted in groups (Hall et al., 2020; Hallberg et al., 2017, 2019; Holas et al., 2020; Klontz et al., 2005; Orzack et al., 2006; Wilson & Fischer, 2018), but some were individual interventions (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2020; Hardy et al., 2010; Kjellgren, 2018; Levin et al., 2017; Sniewski et al., 2020; Twohig & Crosby, 2010). Two studies had both group- and individual therapy components (Hartman et al., 2012; Wan et al., 2000). It was not always clear whether full abstinence or a controlled use/behavior execution was the treatment aim. Abstinence was the explicit aim of three studies (Efrati & Gola, 2018; Hartman et al., 2012; Wan et al., 2000), although abstinence was defined differently, and in one study it was even defined individually for each participant (e.g. aiming at no solitary or dyadic sexual activity outside of formal marriage). Within the study by Twohig and Crosby (2010) the decision if participants aimed for full abstinence or controlled use, was made by the participants themselves.

Primary outcomes

The measures used to assess changes in symptom severity are very heterogenous. Overall, 14 different scales have been used (Table 4). These measures assessed ICD-11 related criteria for CSBD at least in some parts (Table S4), however, they also assessed further facets of problematic sexual behavior that are not subsumed under the diagnostic criteria for CSBD. Orzack et al. (2006) used a more general scale on problematic use of computers. Since this scale assesses a more general problematic use of computers, this scale was not categorized as primary outcome for the current review.

Psychotherapy with focus on CBT

The data of six studies on psychotherapy with focus on CBT (Table 5) could be integrated within the quantitative

Table 3. Description of interventions

Intervention	Description of intervention	Studies
<i>Psychotherapy with focus on cognitive behavioral therapy</i>		
Psychoeducation		Hall et al. (2020), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Hardy et al. (2010), Holas et al. (2020), Wan et al. (2000), Wilson and Fischer (2018)
Self-regulation/urge management		Böthe et al. (2021), Hardy et al. (2010), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020)
Mindfulness/meditation		Hallberg et al. (2017, 2020), Holas et al. (2020), Levin et al. (2017), Sniewski et al. (2020)
Awareness of thoughts, emotions, beliefs		Hallberg et al., (2020)
Behavioral activation		Böthe et al. (2021), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020)
Exposure		Hallberg et al., (2017)
Identification of risk situations		
Practice		Orzack et al., (2006)
Readiness to change		Orzack et al., (2006)
Skill training: Development of problem-solving skills/conflict management skills/time management/development of coping strategies		Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Orzack et al. (2006), Wan et al. (2000)
Stimulation of motivation/Motivation for change/motivational interviewing		Böthe et al., (2021), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Orzack et al. (2006)
Cognitive restructuring		Böthe et al., (2021), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Hardy et al. (2010), Orzack et al. (2006)
Cognitive defusion		Levin et al., (2017)
Acceptance		Crosby and Twohig (2016), Levin et al. (2017), Twohig and Crosby (2010)
Identification of values		Crosby and Twohig (2016), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Levin et al. (2017), Twohig and Crosby (2010)
Self-as-context		Levin et al., (2017)
Commitment		Crosby and Twohig (2016), Levin et al. (2017), Twohig and Crosby (2010)
Identification of goals		Hallberg et al. (2019, 2020)
Relapse prevention/maintenance program		Böthe et al., (2021), Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Orzack et al. (2006), Twohig and Crosby (2010), Wan et al. (2000), Wilson and Fischer (2018)
<i>Other psychotherapy approaches</i>		
Art therapy:		Wilson and Fischer (2018)
humanistic, insight-oriented, reflective approach that highlighted personal experience and expression of emotions; drawing tasks address consequences of behavior, public and private self, family dynamics, fantasy and reality of addiction, recovery		
Experiential therapy:		Klontz et al., (2005)
based on the theory and techniques of psychodrama, roleplaying, with philosophical and theoretical underpinnings in existential humanistic psychology, developmental theory, and models of systemic therapy; includes psychodrama therapy, music therapy, family sculpting and Gestalt techniques		
12-steps approach:		Efrati and Gola (2018), Hartman et al. (2012), Wan et al. (2000)
Learning how to deal with the feeling of helplessness and take responsibility for own recovery, undertake value-related goals that bring about a feeling of satisfaction		
<i>Pharmacological treatment</i>		
Opioid-antagonist:		Raymond et al. (2010), Savard et al. (2020)
Naltrexone		
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI):		Gola and Potenza (2016), Kafka and Hennen (2000), Wainberg et al. (2006), Raymond et al. (2010)
Citalopram, fluoxetine, sertraline, paroxetine, fluvoxamine		Coleman et al., (2000)
Serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitor (SARI):		
Nefazodone		
Psychostimulants:		Kafka and Hennen (2000)
Methylphenidate, dextroamphetamine		



Table 4. Outcome Measures

	Outcome Measure	Studies
<i>Primary outcomes: Symptoms and behavioral engagement</i>		
Symptom severity	Brief Pornography Screener (BPS) (Kraus et al., 2020)	Holas et al., (2020)
	Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (CSBI) (Coleman et al., 2001)	Hartman et al. (2012), Wainberg et al. (2006)
	Cyber-Pornography Use Inventory (CPUI) (Grubbs et al., 2010)	Levin et al., (2017)
	Garos Sexual Behavior Inventory (GSBI) (Garos & Stock, 1998)	Klontz et al., (2005)
	Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (HBI-19) (Reid et al., 2011)	Hallberg et al. (2020), Savard et al. (2020), Wilson and Fischer (2018)
	Hypersexual Disorder: Current Assessment Scale (HD-CAS, developed by American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 workgroup on sexual and gender identity disorders)	Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020), Savard et al. (2020)
	Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory (HDSI) (Kafka, 2013)	Hallberg et al., (2017)
	Individual-based CSB (I-CSB) (Efrati & Mikulincer, 2018)	Efrati and Gola (2018)
	Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale (PPCS) (Böthe et al., 2018)	Böthe et al. (2021), Sniewski et al. (2020)
	Sexual Addiction Screening Test (SAST) (Carnes et al., 2010)	Kjellgren (2018)
	Sexual Symptom Assessment Scale (S-SAS) (Raymond et al., 2007)	Raymond et al., (2010)
	Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale – Compulsive sexual behavior (YBOCS-CSB) (Wainberg et al., 2006)	Wainberg et al., (2006)
	Sexual Compulsivity Scale (SCS) (Kalichman & Rompa, 1995)	Crosby and Twohig (2016), Hallberg et al. (2020), Savard et al. (2020)
	Retrospective evaluation of amount, frequency, or duration engaged sexual behaviors (e.g. sexual activities, pornography use, masturbation), fantasies, thoughts before and after the treatment (different timeframes were used in different studies)	Böthe et al. (2021), Hall et al. (2020), Hardy et al. (2010), Holas et al. (2020), Levin et al., (2017)
	Daily/weekly self-monitoring of frequency of masturbation	Gola and Potenza (2016), Twohig and Crosby (2010), Sniewski et al. (2020)
	Daily Pornography Viewing Questionnaire (DPVQ) (Crosby & Twohig, 2016)	Crosby and Twohig (2016)
	Sexual outlet inventory (Kafka & Prentky, 1992)	Kafka and Hennen (2000)
	Timeline follow back (Weinhardt et al., 1998)	Wainberg et al., (2006)
	Self-reported, post-treatment relapse/abstinence	Wan et al., (2000)
<i>Secondary outcomes</i>		
Sexual desire	Arizona sexual experience scale (McGahuey et al., 2000)	Wainberg et al., (2006)
	Pornography Craving Questionnaire (Kraus & Rosenberg, 2014)	Böthe et al., (2021)
Craving	10 items; e.g., "I feel out of control of my sexual thoughts"	Hardy et al., (2010)
	Fantasies about acting out behavior, intrusive thoughts about behavior	Hall et al., (2020)
Obsessive sexual thoughts	Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes of Sexual Behavior Scale (CBOSB) (McBride, Reece, & Sanders, 2008)	Crosby and Twohig (2016), Levin et al., (2017)
Negative outcomes of sexual behavior	Pornography-Use Avoidance Self-Efficacy Scale (Kraus, Rosenberg, Martino, Nich, & Potenza, 2017)	Böthe et al., (2021)
Pornography-related self-efficacy	Control of obsessive thoughts	Coleman et al., (2000)
Self-regulation	Brief Self-Control Scale (Tangney, Baumeister, & Boone, 2004)	Efrati and Gola (2018)
Psychological distress	Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation Outcome Measure (CORE-OM) (Evans et al., 2002)	Hall et al., (2020), Hallberg et al. (2019, 2020)
	Symptom checklist-90 (L. R. Derogatis & Fitzpatrick, 2004)	Kjellgren (2018)
	Mental Health Index (Ware, 1993); lower scores mean higher psychological distress	Efrati and Gola (2018)
	Brief symptom inventory (L. Derogatis & Spencer, 1993)	Klontz et al., (2005)
Treatment satisfaction	Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8) (Attkisson & Zwick, 1982)	Hallberg et al. (2017, 2019, 2020)
	Treatment satisfaction scale-2 (Clinton, Björck, Sohlberg, & Norring, 2004)	Kjellgren (2018)
	Retrospective self-report ratings of percent recovered prior to starting the intervention to the ratings of percent recovered to date	Hardy et al., (2010)

(continued)



Table 4. Continued

	Outcome Measure	Studies
Quality of life	Behavioral and Symptom Identification Scale (BASIS-32) (Eisen & Cahill, 2000) Quality of Life Scale (Burckhardt, Woods, Schultz, & Ziebarth, 1989)	Hartman et al. (2012), Orzack et al. (2006) Crosby and Twohig (2016), Levin et al. (2017), Twohig and Crosby (2010)
Paraphilic disorders	Severity Self-Rating Measures for Paraphilic Disorders	Hallberg et al., (2020)
Problematic use of computers	Orzack Time Intensity Survey (OTIS) (Orzack et al., 2006)	Orzack et al., (2006)
Obsessive compulsive disorder	Obsessive-compulsive inventory (first or revised version) (OCI) (Foa, Kozak, Salkovskis, Coles, & Amir, 1998; Foa et al., 2002) Brief symptom inventory (L. Derogatis & Spencer, 1993), obsessive-compulsive subscale	Holas et al. (2020), Twohig and Crosby (2010) Klontz et al., (2005)
Depression	Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS-S) (Svanborg & Åsberg, 2001) Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), Depression subscale (Zigmond & Snaith, 1983) Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) (Beck, Guth, Steer, & Ball, 1997) Brief Symptom Inventory (L. Derogatis & Spencer, 1993), depression subscale	Hallberg et al. (2019, 2020) Holas et al., (2020) Orzack et al., (2006) Klontz et al., (2005)
Anxiety	Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), Anxiety subscale (Zigmond & Snaith, 1983) Weekly self-monitoring of subjective anxiety level Brief Symptom Inventory (L. Derogatis & Spencer, 1993), anxiety subscale	Holas et al., (2020) Gola and Potenza (2016) Klontz et al., (2005)
Substance use	Timeline follow back (Sobell & Sobell, 1992)	Hartman et al., (2012)
Psychological flexibility	Acceptance and Action Questionnaire (Hayes et al., 2004; Bond et al., 2011)	Levin et al., (2017), Twohig and Crosby (2010)
Moral incongruency	Perceived addiction and moral incongruence regarding pornography use (Grubbs et al., 2019)	Bóthe et al., (2021)
Shame	Internalized shame scale (Cook & Coccimiglio, 2001)	Wilson and Fischer (2018)

Table 5. Quantitative synthesis of studies on psychotherapy with focus on cognitive behavioral therapy sorted by risk of bias (RoB) assessment

Reference	RoB	Scale	BL vs. post		BL vs. 3FU TG	BL vs. 6FU TG
			TG	CG		
<i>Symptom severity</i>						
Bóthe et al. (2021) ^a	61	PPCS	1.19 [0.36, 2.03]	-0.02 [-0.35, 0.30]		
Hallberg et al. (2019) ^b	46	HD:CAS	0.82 [0.53, 1.11]	0.06 [-0.30, 0.44]	0.78 [0.42, 1.15]	0.64 [0.20, 1.08]
Hallberg et al. (2019) ^b	46	SCS	0.60 [0.30, 0.89]	0.00 [-0.38, 0.39]	0.89 [0.52, 1.26]	0.93 [0.48, 1.38]
Wilson and Fischer (2018)	36	HBI-19	2.60 [1.88, 3.33]		2.00 [1.35, 2.66]	
Crosby and Twohig (2016)	35	SCS	1.25 [0.44, 2.06]	0.15 [-0.62, 0.92]		
Hallberg et al. (2020)	34	HBI-19	1.53 [0.99, 2.06]		1.43 [0.86, 2.00]	
Hallberg et al. (2020)	34	HD:CAS	4.89 [3.95, 5.82]		5.12 [4.08, 6.16]	
Hallberg et al. (2020)	34	SCS	6.02 [4.92, 7.12]		6.66 [5.37, 7.95]	
Holas et al. (2020)	25	BPS	0.51 [-0.40, 1.40]			
<i>Behavior enactment</i>						
Bóthe et al. (2021) ^a	61	freq	1.45 [0.59, 2.32]	-0.07 [-0.40, 0.25]		
Bóthe et al. (2021) ^a	61	dur	0.03 [-0.73, 0.80]	0.05 [-0.28, 0.37]		
Crosby and Twohig (2016)	35	am	1.72 [0.85, 2.58]	0.29 [-0.49, 1.06]		
Holas et al. (2020)	25	am ^c	0.89 [-3.30, 2.07]			

Note. Cohen's *d* and 95% confidence intervals are reported. References are sorted from lowest to highest risk of bias with higher sum scores indicating lower risk of bias. Risk of bias evaluation is based on CONSORT criteria. ^asample consisting of individuals who self-identified as having PPU/were willing to participate in an online treatment for PPU, ^bpooled sample (treatment group and post waitlist treatment group), ^camount of time spent using pornography. 3/6FU = 3/6 months follow-up assessment, am = amount of behavior enactment, BL = baseline assessment, BPS = Brief Pornography Screener (Kraus et al., 2020), CG = control group, dur = duration of session when enacting in behavior, freq = frequency of behavior enactment, HBI-19 = Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (Reid et al., 2011), HD:CAS = Hypersexual Disorder: Current Assessment Scale (American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 workgroup on sexual and gender identity disorders), HDSI = Hypersexual Disorder Screening Inventory (Kafka, 2013), post = post treatment assessment, PPCS = Problematic Pornography Consumption Scale (Bóthe et al., 2018), RoB = risk of bias assessment, SCS = Sexual Compulsivity Scale (Kalichman & Rompa, 1995), TG = treatment group.



synthesis. All but one studies report significant effects of treatment on symptom severity in the treatment group (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2019; Wilson & Fischer, 2018, 2020). These effects remained stable all studies with a three months follow-up assessment (Hallberg et al., 2019, 2020; Wilson & Fischer, 2018) and in the study with a six months follow-up assessment (Hallberg et al., 2019). Three studies included a waitlist control group that showed only minor effects (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2019). Group by time interactions were identified in these studies with more pronounced changes in symptom severity in the treatment group compared to the control group. In three studies treatment effects on behavior enactment was reported (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016; Holas et al., 2020). Effects were less stable than those for symptom severity. Effects could be identified for frequency and amount of behavior enactment within the treatment group in two studies (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016). Holas et al. (2020) did not find significant effects for amount of time spend with pornography and Böthe et al.

(2021) did not find effects on duration of use. The waitlist control groups did not show any changes in behavior enactment (Böthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twohig, 2016).

Other psychotherapy approaches

Data of four studies on other psychotherapy approaches could be integrated within the quantitative synthesis (Table 6). In two studies significant effects on symptom severity in the treatment group could be identified at post-treatment but only for men, not for women (Klontz et al., 2005; Wilson & Fischer, 2018). After three or six months, all treatment studies showed significant effects on symptom severity in treatment groups in both men and women.

Pharmacological treatment

Data of two studies on pharmacological treatment approaches could be integrated within the quantitative synthesis (Table 7). Both studies show significant effects on symptom severity in the treatment group. However, Wainberg et al. (2006)

Table 6. Quantitative synthesis of studies on other psychotherapy approaches sorted by risk of bias (RoB) assessment

Reference	RoB	Scale	BL vs. post TG	BL vs. 3FU TG	BL vs. 6FU TG
<i>Symptom severity</i>					
Wilson and Fischer (2018)	36	HBI-19	2.59 [1.87, 3.31]	2.79 [2.04, 3.54]	
Hartman et al. (2012) ^a	29	CSBI			1.57 [0.88, 2.26]
Hartman et al. (2012) ^b	29	CSBI			1.19 [0.69, 1.69]
Kjellgren (2018)	27	SAST	0.42 [-0.11, 0.95]		
Klontz et al. (2005) ^c	20	GSBI	0.58 [0.05, 1.12]		0.61 [0.07, 1.14]
Klontz et al. (2005) ^d	20	GSBI	0.51 [-0.55, 1.58]		1.85 [0.60, 3.10]

Note. Cohen's *d* and 95% confidence intervals are reported. References are sorted from lowest to highest risk of bias with higher sum scores indicating lower risk of bias. Risk of bias evaluation is based on CONSORT criteria. ^aindividuals without substance use disorder; ^bindividuals with substance use disorder; ^cresults for males; ^dresults for females. 3/6FU = 3/6 months follow-up assessment, BL = baseline assessment, CSBI = Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (Coleman et al., 2001), GSBI = Garos Sexual Behavior Inventory (Garos & Stock, 1998), HBI-19 = Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (Reid et al., 2011), post = post treatment assessment, RoB = risk of bias assessment, SAST = Sexual Addiction Screening Test (Carnes et al., 2010), TG = treatment group.

Table 7. Quantitative synthesis of studies on pharmacological treatment sorted by risk of bias (RoB) assessment

Reference	RoB	Scale	BL vs. post		BL vs. 1FU TG
			TG	CG	
<i>Symptom severity</i>					
Wainberg et al. (2006)	48	YBOCS-CSB	1.73 [0.83, 2.63]	1.32 [0.53, 2.11]	
Wainberg et al. (2006)	48	CSBI	1.30 [0.45, 2.14]	1.15 [0.37, 1.92]	
Savard et al. (2020)	36	HD:CAS	1.32 [0.64, 2.01]		0.56 [-0.08, 1.19]
Savard et al. (2020)	36	HBI-19	1.98 [1.22, 2.74]		1.36 [0.67, 2.05]
Savard et al. (2020)	36	SCS	1.83 [1.09, 2.56]		0.98 [0.32, 1.64]
<i>Behavior enactment</i>					
Wainberg et al. (2006)	36	am ^a	0.72 [-0.7, 1.51]	0.07 [-0.64, 0.79]	

Note. Cohen's *d* and 95% confidence intervals are reported. References are sorted from lowest to highest risk of bias with higher sum scores indicating lower risk of bias. Risk of bias evaluation is based on CONSORT criteria. ^aamount of pornography use. 1FU = one month follow-up assessment, am = amount of behavior enactment, BL = baseline assessment, CG = control group, CSBI = Compulsive Sexual Behavior Inventory (Coleman et al., 2001), HBI-19 = Hypersexual Behavior Inventory (Reid et al., 2011), HD:CAS = Hypersexual Disorder: Current Assessment Scale (American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 workgroup on sexual and gender identity disorders), post = post treatment assessment, RoB = risk of bias assessment, SCS = Sexual Compulsivity Scale (Kalichman & Rompa, 1995), TG = treatment group, YBOCS-CSB = Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale – Compulsive sexual behavior (Wainberg et al., 2006).



also found effects on symptom severity in the placebo control group, no group differences between treatment and control group, and no effects on behavior enactment.

Risk of bias assessment

Four studies could be identified as randomized-controlled trials (Bóthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twhig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2019; Wainberg et al., 2006) with a waitlist or placebo control group. One further randomized study compared CBT with art therapy (Wilson & Fischer, 2018). The quality of most studies was low or very low. Detailed results of risk of bias assessment are presented in Table 8. Only four studies could reach a score higher than 50 percent of all possible points. However, even in these studies some risks of bias need to be mentioned. Although the design of the study is reasonable, the feasibility study by Bóthe et al. (2021) only included individuals interested in participating in a treatment study for PPU and report high drop-out rates. The study by Wainberg et al. (2006) focused on gay and bisexual men and the cut-off score as inclusion criteria is unclear. Finally, Sniewski et al. (2020) used a reasonable research design, but the sample size was very small. Only one study was pre-registered (see pre-registration: Bóthe et al., 2021; Bóthe, Baumgartner, Schaub, Demetrovics, & Orosz, 2020).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This systematic review of studies on treatments for CSBD and PPU shows that individuals treated in general experience positive effects from treatment such as reductions in symptom severity of CSBD/PPU. However, the high variance in assessment tools for symptom severity and criteria for diagnoses as well as the high heterogeneity in treatments make it difficult to attribute significant treatment effects to specific treatment approaches. In addition, the quality of studies with regard to risk of bias leaves room for improvement for future studies. Accordingly, strong conclusions should be drawn cautiously.

Since the systematic review by Dhuffar and Griffiths (2015) the literature base of case-control, pre-post interventional, and case series designs, as well as correlational designs with measures of change has been increased from six to 24 studies. Four randomized controlled studies could be identified. Treatment approaches differed considerably from various widely used CBT components (e.g. psychoeducation, training on self-regulation, cognitive restructuring), over newer approaches from the third wave of CBT (e.g. mindfulness, ACT), to alternative therapy approaches (art therapy, experiential therapy, 12 steps program), and pharmacological treatments (selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitors, psychostimulants). Overall, receiving treatment seems to improve symptoms of PPU and CSBD, indicated by studies in which the treatment group showed reductions in symptom severity that were not shown by individuals in the waitlist-control group (Bóthe et al., 2021; Crosby & Twhig, 2016; Hallberg et al., 2019)

and the overall trend of significant improvements in symptom severity and behavior enactment from baseline to post treatment measures. Six of eight studies (all of which were psychotherapy studies) reported improvements in level of depression or quality of life. Two studies did not find any changes in quality of life. These results indicate that the treatments also have positive effects on general well-being and comorbid disorders. There is considerable evidence for the efficacy of approaches that include CBT. However, the study by Wainberg et al. (2006) in which individuals in the placebo control group showed similar reductions in symptom severity as compared to the group treated with a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, indicates that the effect of taking part in a clinical trial may be higher than the specific effect of the treatment itself.

Observed studies focused on changes in symptom severity, behavior enactment as well as more broader measures of quality of life, and psychological distress including symptoms of other mental disorders. Less focus was put on core processes involved in the development and maintenance of CSBD and PPU such as cue-reactivity and craving. Only one study reported significant reductions in craving experienced by individuals in the treatment group as compared to the control group (Bóthe et al., 2021). Evidence on how single interventions effect specific core processes of CSBD and PPU may be informative for the development of specific treatments and prevention strategies. In this context the heterogeneity of individuals presenting symptoms of CSBD should be considered. While some mechanisms may be similar across behaviors, it can also be assumed that there are specificities in mechanisms, although detailed evidence is warranted (Antons & Brand, 2021).

One important question in treatment for specific online addictive behaviors has been, whether individuals should be aiming at a full abstinence from the behavior or whether a controlled use should be the long-term treatment goal (Fernandez, Kuss, & Griffiths, 2020; King & Delfabbro, 2014). Three studies explicitly reported that the aim of the treatment was abstinence, although abstinence was differently defined (Efrati & Gola, 2018; Hartman et al., 2012; Wan et al., 2000). As pornography use (even high frequent use) is not always problematic but often fulfills important needs with regard to sexual desires and recreation (Antons et al., 2019; Bóthe, Tóth-Király, Potenza, Orosz, & Demetrovics, 2020), a controlled use may be an appropriate treatment aim. In addition, whether full abstinence or a controlled use should be the aim of PPU treatments may be an individual decision of the patient (Sniewski & Farvid, 2019). In this context it also needs to be mentioned that it is unclear whether individuals with self-identified CSBD/PPU in the reviewed studies really showed symptoms of CSBD/PPU justifying the diagnosis or if they predominantly suffered from moral incongruency without excessive sexual behaviors or pornography use. In these cases, treatment should be less about reducing problematic behaviors but more about reducing shame and guilt.

Based on the current evidence, it cannot be said if specific forms of interventions such as individual therapy



Table 8. Risk of Bias (RoB) assessment with CONSORT items

	Randomized controlled trial					Non-randomized controlled trial																		
	Böthe et al. (2021)	Wainberg et al. (2006)	Hallberg et al. (2019)	Crosby and Twohig (2016)	Sniewski et al. (2020)	Wilson and Fischer (2018)	Savard et al. (2020)	Hallberg et al. (2020)	Hallberg et al. (2017)	Raymond et al. (2010)	Hartman et al. (2012)	Twohig and Crosby (2010)	Kjellgren (2018)	Holas et al. (2021)	Levin et al. (2017)	Hardy et al. (2010)	Gola and Potenza (2016)	Coleman et al. (2000)	Kafka and Hennen (2000)	Klontz et al. (2005)	Efrati and Gola (2018)	Orzack et al. (2006)	Hall et al. (2020)	Wan et al. (2000)
CONSORT item																								
Title and abstract	1a	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Background and objectives	2a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
	2b	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
Trial design	3a	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participants	4a	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	4b	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2
Interventions	5	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1
Outcomes	6a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
	6b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sample size	7a	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequence generation	8a	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8b	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implementation	10	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blinding	11a	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11b	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statistical methods	12a	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	12b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participant flow	13a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
	13b	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0		2		0	0	0	0	0
Recruitment	14a	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	14b	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baseline data	15	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Numbers analysed	16	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2
Outcomes and estimation	17a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1
	17b	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ancillary analyses	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harms	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Limitations	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	1
Generalisability	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Interpretation	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Registration	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protocol	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funding	25	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
RoB Sum	61	48	46	35	43	36	36	34	30	30	29	28	27	25	25	24	24	23	23	20	18	18	15	13

Note. Bold references have been included in the quantitative synthesis. We differentiate between randomized controlled trials and non-randomized controlled trials. Within these categories, references are sorted from lowest to highest risk of bias with higher sum scores indicating lower risk of bias. A detailed description of the CONSORT items can be retrieved from [Moher et al. \(2012\)](#). If an item was completely reported, it was rated with a score of '2', if some information was missing, it was rated with '1', if no information was given at all, it was rated with a score of '0'. This was also the case if the item was probably not applicable to the design. By this procedure studies which did not report a certain detail of the study were equally rated as studies which neglected this detail within the study design. 1a = Randomized trial in abstract, 1b = Structured abstract, 2a = Background/rationale, 2b = Objectives/hypotheses, 3a = Description, 3b = Changes, 4a = Eligibility criteria, 4b = Settings/locations data collection, 5 = For each group, 6a = Primary/secondary outcomes, 6b = Changes, 7a = How determined, 7b = Interim analyses/stopping guidelines, 8a = Method, 8b = Type of randomization, 9 = Mechanism, 10 = Who, 11a = Who blinded, 11b = Similarity of interventions, 12a = Statistical methods, 12b = Methods for additional analyses, 13a = Numbers of participants at each stage, 13b = Losses, exclusions, reasons, 14a = Dates defining the periods, 14b = Why the trial ended or was stopped, 15 = Table with characteristics, 16 = Number of participants, 17a = For each primary and secondary outcome, 17b = For binary outcomes, 18 = Results of any other analyses performed, 19 = All important harms or unintended effects, 20 = Trial limitations, 21 = Generalizability, 22 = Consistent with results, balanced, considering other relevant evidence, 23 = Registration number and name of trial registry, 24 = Where accessible, 25 = Sources of funding, role of funders, RoB = risk of bias assessment.

vs. group-therapy, digital vs. non-digital, and guided vs. self-help approaches were more effective. All the different approaches may have their own advantages and may complement each other. [Hall and Larkin \(2020\)](#) reported that, if forced to choose between one therapy form, the majority of participants who participated in both individual and group-therapy would choose the group-therapy because of group cohesion. However, from our experience many patients initially prefer individual therapy out of fear to share personal information and experiences with others as well as concerns that their personal problems may not sufficiently be addressed in groups. Digital interventions, such as apps on mobile phones, might lower barriers of entry and may be easy to use ([Böthe et al., 2021](#); [Hardy et al., 2010](#)). These less expensive forms of therapy may complement traditional therapy during waiting times and may be used as a prevention approach for individuals at risk. However, the non-binding nature of digital interventions may be additionally associated with high drop-out rates, as it has been reported by [Böthe et al. \(2021\)](#). Since moral incongruency, shame, and guilt are often related to CSBD and PPU, these topics should also be considered when developing treatment programs. This could be done by specifically addressing the topic of moral incongruency within therapy as it was done, for example, by [Wilson and Fischer \(2018\)](#) or by offering disclosure meetings with family members ([Wan et al., 2000](#)). The most appropriate manner to address moral incongruency, shame, and guilt in treatments, however, still needs to be evaluated in future studies. Although no analysis of specific treatment components could be done, the overview of contents which mainly include classical components of CBT and new-wave CBT may be an indicator for the efficacy of general psychotherapy approaches that could not only be applied by specialized sexual therapists but also by general psychotherapists.

When evaluating the efficacy of treatments, sampling effects need to be considered. These may result from recruiting in specific communities (e.g. religious affiliations), the specific screening procedure (e.g. clinical interviews vs. self-identified), the way of advertising the study (searching for treatment seeking participants or individuals willing to participate in a study that includes the participation in an online treatment), and the way of treatment delivery (e.g. face-to-face vs. online). For example, some studies, although not always intended, included mainly individuals belonging to a specific religious affiliation in which the use of pornography is viewed as inconsistent with or even contradicting religious beliefs ([Crosby & Twohig, 2016](#); [Hardy et al., 2010](#); [Levin et al., 2017](#)). Other studies included participants who were willing to participate in a study that incorporates the participation in a treatment ([Böthe et al., 2021](#); [Hardy et al., 2010](#); [Sniewski et al., 2020](#)). While this could mean that individuals actually sought treatment, it is unclear whether participants would have sought and participated in treatment if they had not been offered participation in a study. Accordingly, symptom severity and the motivation to change might differ in these samples. Future studies should address this limitation by balancing samples and/or transparently reporting detailed sample

characteristics including gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity/race, religiousness/religious affiliation, status of treatment/treatment seeking, type of behavior considered most problematic and how the recruitment has taken place.

In addition, there are further limitations on the interpretation of data presented in this review due to selection biases. The samples consisted mainly of men from WEIRD (western, educated, industrialized, rich and democratic) societies ([Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010](#)). Thus, literature on treatments in women and sexual minorities is limited. As already noted by [Griffin, Way, and Kraus \(2021\)](#) this bias may entail inappropriate treatment recommendations for understudied populations. In this context, therapist should be aware how their personal beliefs may influence diagnosis and treatment approaches ([Grubbs et al., 2020](#)). For example, a current study showed that homosexual women and men were less often diagnosed as having CSBD as compared to heterosexual women and men regardless of whether individuals fulfilled the criteria or not ([Klein, Briken, Schröder, & Fuss, 2019](#)).

Limitations

Some limitations of the current systematic review have to be addressed. First, many studies reviewed predate the ICD-11 classification of CSBD. Thus, the diagnostic procedures used was heterogenous and the diagnostic status of participants may have been different if the new criteria had been used. Second, in the current review we focused on literature written in English and German language (however no study in German language has been identified) and case studies were excluded but case series were included. Third, given the lack of randomized controlled trials, the CONSORT evaluation may be limited. In addition, CONSORT criteria are used to evaluate whether specific information is reported within a manuscript, this however, may not indicate that certain methods were applied or not.

Implications for future research

The systematic review very clearly indicates that the research field would profit from more rigorous, systematic and high-quality methodological research approaches. Accordingly, future studies should include larger samples with specific diagnoses of CSBD and PPU as defined within the ICD-11. Research designs should be randomized, controlled, and should follow the CONSORT guidelines for randomized controlled trials. Outcome measures should be validated measures of symptom severity and behavior enactment. In addition, the research field would profit from investigating treatment effects on core processes of CSBD and PPU such as cue-reactivity, craving, and inhibitory control. Identifying adequate control conditions has always been a challenge in psychotherapy research. Nevertheless, it is important to investigate the specific effects of single treatment components. Therefore, standardized and manualized treatments should be systematically compared with appropriate control conditions as well as with other treatment approaches. The effects of treatment approaches on heterogenous samples should be focused on and cultural differences with regard to



sexual behavior should be considered. Thereby, the role of the therapists (i.e. biases through personal beliefs) should be considered. Finally, future studies should systematically examine whether abstinence or controlled behavior enactment should be recommended as a long-term treatment goal. Current pre-registrations already make us optimistic that research in the next years will significantly contribute to our insights on specific treatments for CSBD and PPU (Gola, 2016; Savard, Görts Öberg, Dhejne, & Jokinen, 2022).

CONCLUSION

At latest since the inclusion of CSBD as mental disorder within the ICD-11 it should be clear that effective treatment approaches for CSBD and PPU are needed. The current evidence indicates that treatment, especially CBT, could be effective. However, the specificity of treatment effects is questionable. It is important to support more high-quality research on treatments that follow a rigorous and systematic methodological approach. We hope that the current systematic review may be informative for future research and the development of specific treatment approaches for CSBD and PPU.

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Conflict of interest: PB was a consultant to the WHO International Advisory Group for the ICD-11 Working Group on Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health. SA, RS, MB, JE, and TK declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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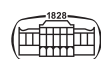
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALCS

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1556/2006.2022.00061>.

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