
Supplementary Materials

Zhang, W. et al.: Global research status and trends of compulsive sexual behavior disorder: a comprehensive bibliometric analysis

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Table S1. Search strategy for compulsive sexual behavior disorder research.

Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) database: 3,040 publications
TS = (“hypersex*” OR “hypersexual behavior” OR “hypersexual disorder” OR “sex addict*” OR “sexual addict*” OR “cybersex addict*” OR “porn addict*” OR “pornography addict*” OR “addictive porn*” OR “addictive cybersex*” OR “addictive sex*” OR “compulsive sexual behavior” OR “compulsive sexual behavior disorder” OR “compulsive sex*” OR “compulsive porn*” OR “compulsive cybersex*” OR “sexual compul*” OR “problematic pornography use” OR “problematic porn*” OR “problematic sex*” OR “problematic cybersex*” OR “excessive pornography use” OR “impulsive sex*” OR “impulsive porn*” OR “impulsive cybersex*” OR “sexual impuls*” OR “obsessive sex*” OR “obsessive porn*” OR “obsessive cybersex*” OR “sexual obsess*” OR “excessive sex*” OR “excessive porn*” OR “excessive cybersex*” OR “sexual excess*” OR “sexual preoccupation” OR “sexual hyperactivity” OR “out of control sexual” OR “paraphilia related” OR “non-paraphilic”)

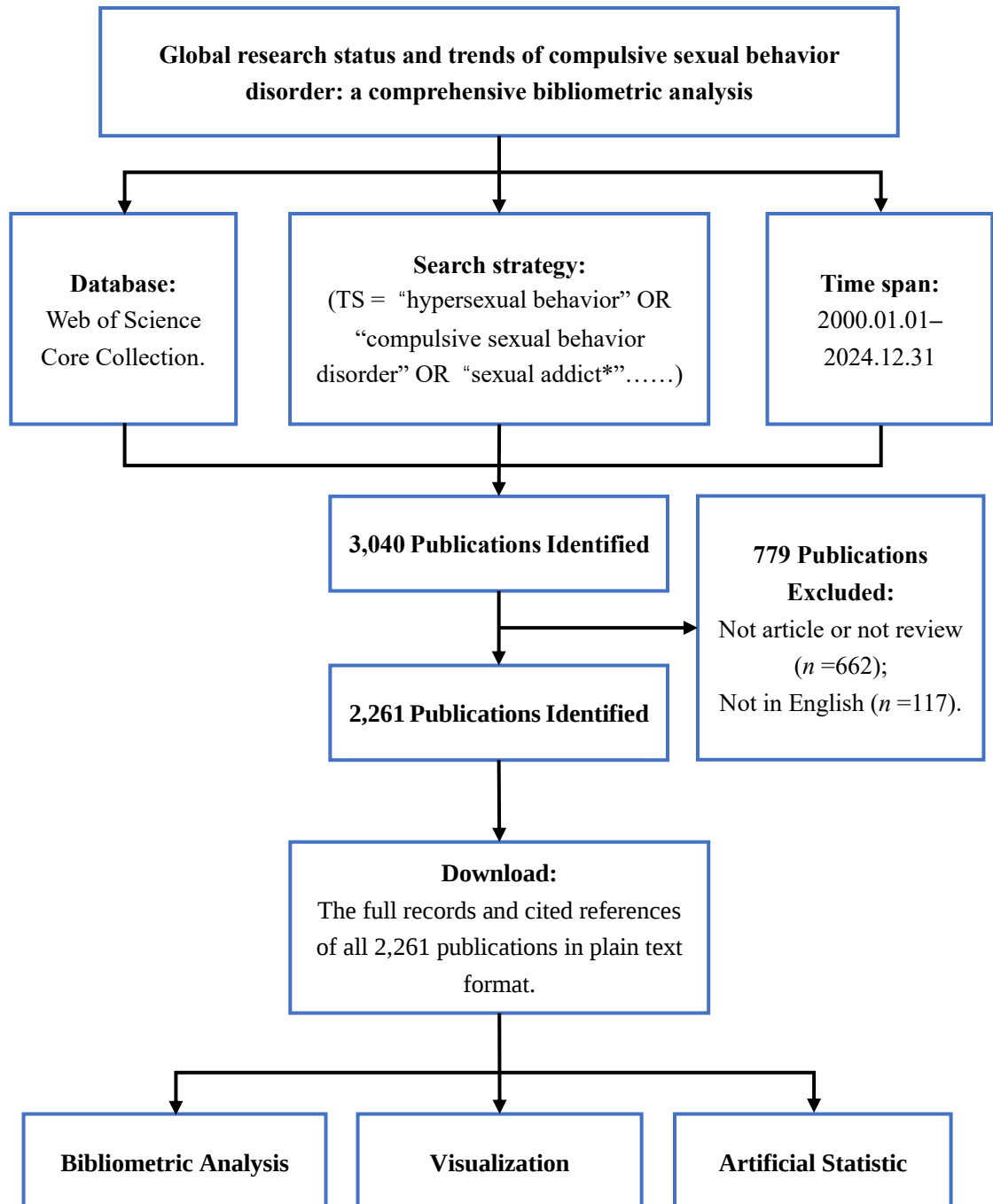


Figure S1. The workflow of the bibliometric analysis on compulsive sexual behavior disorder research.

Text S1. Results of analyses of institutions and authors

Analysis of institutions.

A total of 2,420 institutions published relevant publications in the compulsive sexual behavior disorder (CSBD) research field. The top 10 productive institutions ranked by publication volume are shown in **Table S2**. Yale University was the most productive, followed by the University of Montreal, the University of California San Diego, and the University of Minnesota. Notably, among the 10 institutions, except for the Connecticut Mental Health Center and the Polish Academy of Sciences, which are research institutions, the remaining eight are universities. Specifically, there are seven institutions in the United States (US), one in Canada, one in Poland, and one in Germany, all situated in North America and Europe, which are prominent among the major publishing institutions. The sensitivity analysis results indicate that when authors with multiple institutional affiliations retain only their primary institution, the University of California San Diego, the Connecticut Mental Health Center, and the City University of New York are excluded from the list of the top 10 productive institutions. They are replaced by Nottingham Trent University, the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, and the City University of New York, Hunter College (**Table S3**).

Furthermore, a network visualization graph in **Figure S2A** was used to depict collaborative relationships between institutions. The threshold for the number of institutional publications was set fifteen and 54 core institutions were identified. VOSviewer was employed for co-authorship analysis of these institutions, which were divided into five clusters represented by different colors. The generated institutional network map identifies the nodes and link lines that represent the institutions and their collaborative relationships. Although the red cluster (16 institutions) is larger, the purple cluster, which includes eight institutions centered around Yale University, the University of Montreal, and Nottingham Trent University, is the core cluster. The overlay visualization map of productive institutions is shown in **Figure S2B**. The color of the nodes represents the average publication year of the institutions, with darker colors indicating earlier average publication years. The recent active institutions

included the University of Montreal, the University of Nevada, the Connecticut Mental Health Center, and Eötvös Loránd University.

Analysis of authors.

In this specific research field, a total of 6,473 authors have made contributions. This study evaluated the distribution uniformity of authorship based on Price's law and identifies influential core authors (Jia, Li, Rong, Jiang, Liang, & Li, 2024). Using formula (1), the minimum publication count N necessary to classify an author as a core contributor was determined. In this study, the calculated value of $N = 5.99$ indicates that authors with six or more publications are considered core authors. The results from VOSviewer indicate that a total of 150 core authors have produced 1,742 publications, representing 77.05% of the total output. This demonstrates the significant contributions made by core authors to the overall output. **Table S4** lists the 10 core authors. A sensitivity analysis was performed to examine changes in core authors across three different stages. The results indicate that the composition of core authors varies at each stage (**Table S5**).

$$N = 0.749 \times \eta^{1/2} \max \quad (1)$$

($\eta_{\max}$: the publication counts of the most productive author)

Figure S3A presents the collaborative network map of authors with ten or more publications, featuring 51 authors grouped into six clusters. However, a total of 59 authors have published ten or more works, and this discrepancy may arise due to some authors lacking collaborative ties. Various colors represent unique clusters, indicating strong collaborative relationships among authors within the same cluster, thereby forming stable collaborative groups. Except for the baby blue cluster, there is close interaction between other clusters, suggesting a strong collaborative environment among CSBD research teams. Furthermore, this study examined co-cited authors to gain a deeper understanding of their influence within the specific research field. In the co-cited author analysis, a total of 43,698 authors were identified, of whom 83 met the minimum co-citation threshold of 100. The co-citation network diagram is depicted in **Figure S3B**. Reid R. C. is identified as the most frequently co-cited author, with a cumulative co-citation count of 1,233, followed by Kafka M. P. (1,019 citations), Grubbs J. B. (948 citations), Bõthe B. (737 citations), and Kraus S. W. (691 citations).

The network diagram shows their central placement in the co-citation network, demonstrating the widespread influence of their academic contributions in CSBD research.

Table S2. Top 10 core institutions of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024.

Rank	Institution	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
1	Yale University	United States	78	3.45%	7,535	97	206
2	University of Montreal	Canada	57	2.52%	1,403	25	107
3	University of California San Diego	United States	55	2.43%	2,432	44	111
4	University of Minnesota	United States	53	2.34%	2,524	48	45
5	University of Nevada	United States	47	2.08%	1,628	35	141
6	Connecticut Mental Health Center	United States	46	2.03%	3,407	74	183
7	University of Duisburg-Essen	Germany	43	1.90%	3,541	82	85
8	Polish Academy of Sciences	Poland	42	1.86%	1,507	36	113
9	City University of New York	United States	41	1.81%	1,788	44	45
10	University of California-Los Angeles	United States	41	1.81%	2,448	60	47

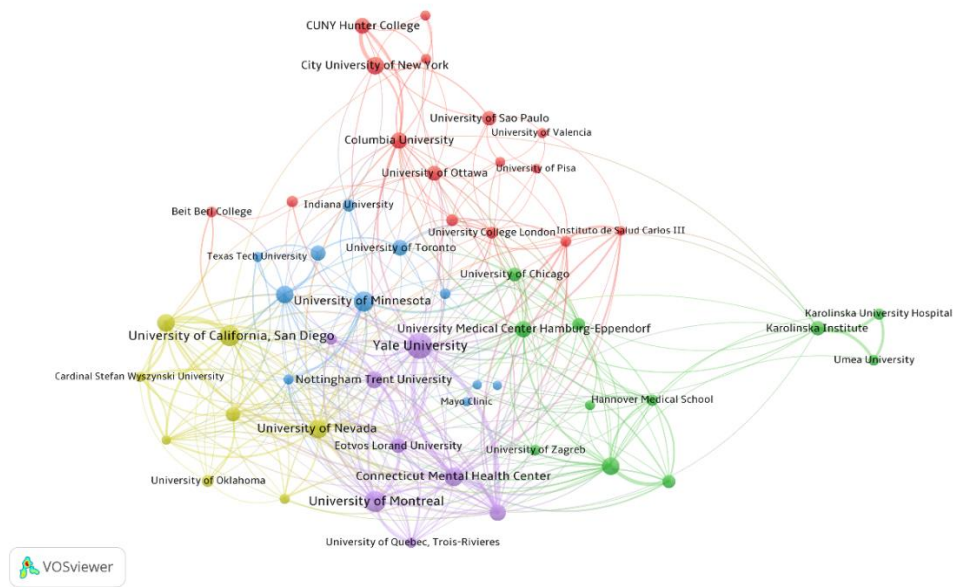
Note: TLS, total link strength; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each institution.

Table S3. Top 10 core institutions of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024 (sensitive analysis).

Rank	Institution	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
1	Yale University	United States	68	3.01%	6,493	95	87
2	University of Montreal	Canada	56	2.48%	1,322	24	62
3	University of Minnesota	United States	53	2.34%	2,524	48	39
4	University of Nevada	United States	46	2.03%	1,472	32	93
5	University of Duisburg-Essen	Germany	42	1.86%	3,713	88	40
6	Polish Academy of Sciences	Poland	40	1.77%	1,480	37	54
7	Nottingham Trent University	United Kingdom	39	1.72%	1,692	43	29
8	University of California-Los Angeles	United States	36	1.59%	2,245	62	36
9	University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf	Germany	36	1.59%	1,066	30	35
10	City University of New York, Hunter College	United States	33	1.46%	1,742	53	12

Note: TLS, total link strength; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each institution.

(A)



(B)

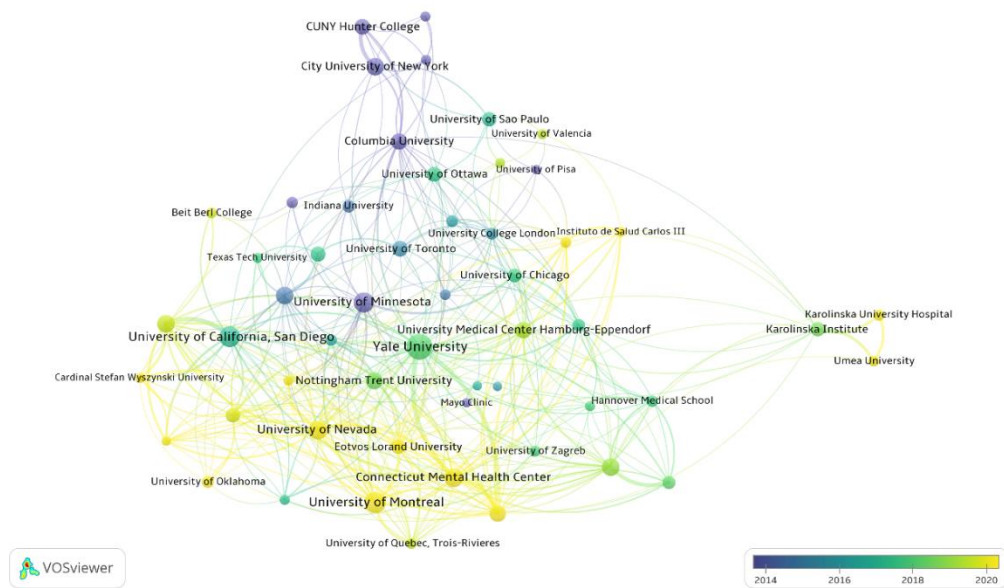


Figure S2. The visualization of institutions on compulsive sexual behavior disorder research. (A) The co-authorship network visualization map of productive institutions; (B) The overlay visualization map of productive institutions.

Table S4. Top 10 core authors of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024.

Rank	Author	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
1	Potenza M. N.	United States	64	2.83%	6,437	101	156
2	Kraus S. W.	United States	56	2.48%	1,763	31	142
3	Böthe B.	Canada	46	2.03%	1,536	33	148
4	Parsons J. T.	United States	39	1.72%	2,228	57	91
5	Gola M.	Poland	37	1.64%	1,401	38	80
6	Briken P.	Germany	34	1.50%	1,079	32	59
7	Demetrovics Z.	Australia	30	1.33%	1,556	52	117
8	Brand M.	Germany	29	1.28%	3,549	122	49
9	Grubbs J. B.	United States	28	1.24%	1,647	59	57
10	Reid R.C.	United States	28	1.24%	2,123	76	50

Note: TLS, total link strength; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each author.

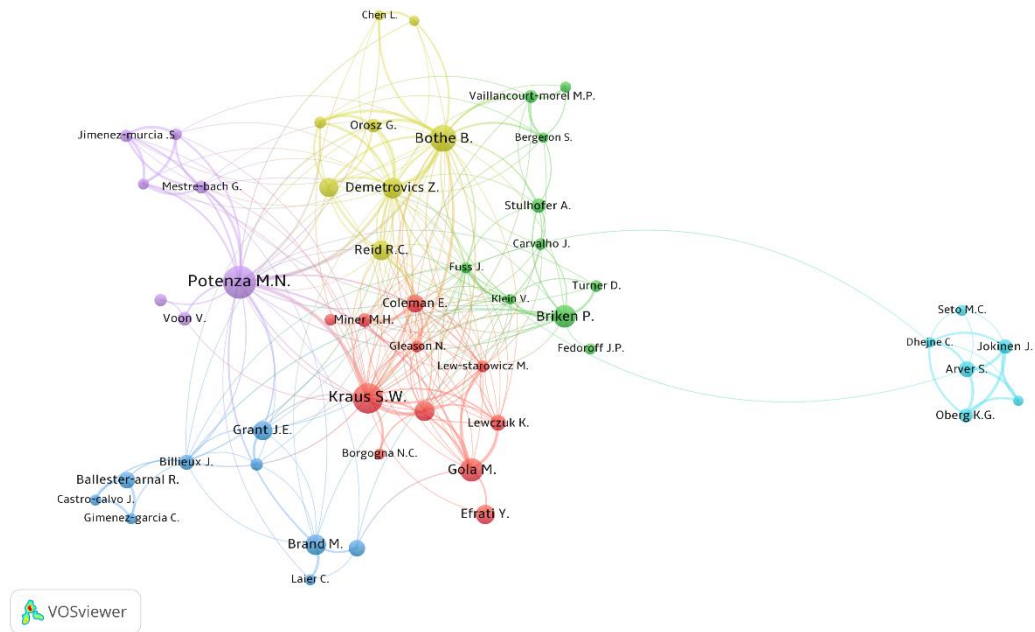
Table S5. Top 10 core authors of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research in three research stages (sensitive analysis).

Rank	Author	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
The first stage (2000–2009): 351 publications							
1	Parsons J. T.	United States	10	2.85%	532	53	7
2	Bimbi D. S.	United States	7	1.99%	366	52	7
3	Grant J. E.	United States	6	1.71%	656	109	4
3	Miner M. H.	United States	6	1.71%	620	103	9
5	Coleman E.	United States	5	1.42%	566	113	9
5	Geller B.	United States	5	1.42%	778	156	0
5	Kafka M. P.	United States	5	1.42%	181	36	0
5	Potenza M. N.	United States	5	1.42%	1,135	227	2
5	Raymond N.	United States	5	1.42%	568	114	8
5	Rosser B. R. S.	United States	5	1.42%	284	57	4
The second stage (2010–2017): 751 publications							
1	Parsons J. T.	United States	25	3.33%	1,799	72	61
2	Potenza M. N.	United States	20	2.66%	3,587	179	23
3	Reid R. C.	United States	19	2.53%	1,271	67	18
4	Grov C.	United States	18	2.40%	1,158	64	49
5	Rendina H. J.	United States	17	2.26%	1,241	73	52
6	Briken P.	Germany	14	1.86%	476	34	14
7	Brand M.	Germany	13	1.73%	2,054	158	11
8	Ventuneac A.	United States	13	1.73%	721	55	42
9	Grant J. E.	United States	12	1.60%	638	53	13
10	Laier C.	Germany	10	1.33%	1,877	188	11
The third stage (2018–2024): 1159 publications							
1	Kraus S. W.	United States	50	4.31%	1,426	29	105
2	Böthe B.	Canada	46	3.97%	1,619	35	131
3	Potenza M. N.	United States	39	3.36%	2,254	54	111

Rank	Author	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
4	Gola M.	Poland	31	2.67%	1,005	32	64
5	Demetrovics Z.	Australia	30	2.59%	1,624	54	99
6	Efrati Y.	Israel	27	2.33%	650	24	5
7	Grubbs J. B.	United States	24	2.07%	1,194	50	42
8	Griffiths M. D.	United Kingdom	19	1.64%	1,069	56	30
9	Briken P.	Germany	18	1.55%	547	30	22
9	Stark R.	Germany	18	1.55%	1,511	84	15

Note: TLS, total link strength; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each author

(A)



(B)

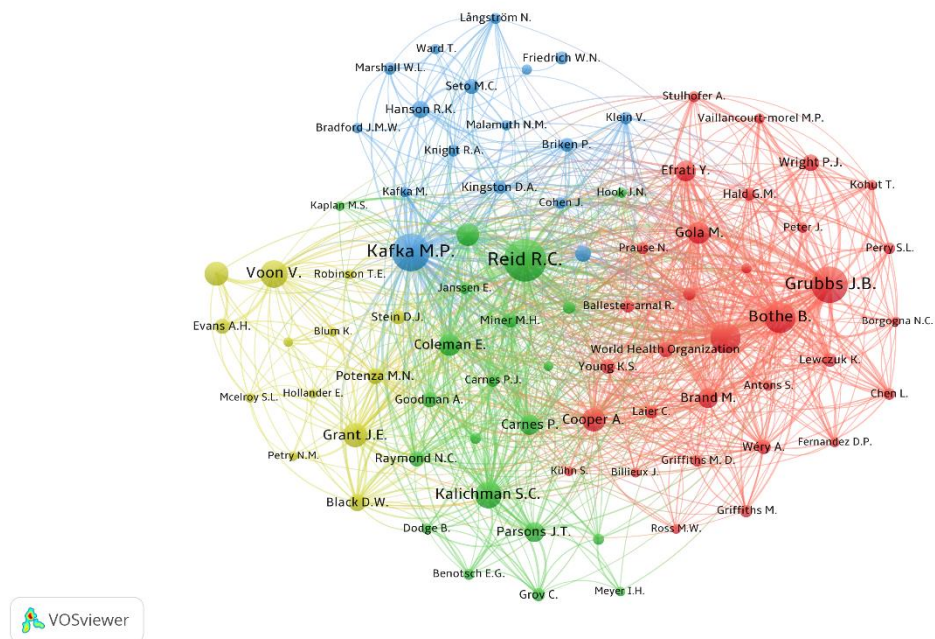


Figure S3. The visualization of core authors on compulsive sexual behavior disorder research. (A) The co-authorship network visualization map of productive authors; (B) The co-citation network visualization map of authors.

Table S6. Top 10 productive countries/regions of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024.

Rank	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
1	United States	946	41.84%	43,009	45	470
2	Canada	240	10.61%	11,097	46	269
3	United Kingdom	227	10.04%	11,937	53	275
4	Germany	178	7.87%	7,974	45	171
5	Italy	134	5.93%	4,398	33	148
6	Australia	103	4.56%	3,495	34	133
7	China	102	4.51%	1,534	15	42
8	Spain	100	4.42%	2,379	24	149
9	France	87	3.85%	3,134	36	102
10	Israel	80	3.54%	2,753	34	74

Note: TLS, total link strength; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each country/region.

Table S7. Top 10 productive countries/regions of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024 (sensitive analysis).

Rank	Country	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	TLS
1	United States	917	40.56%	40,895	45	380
2	Canada	228	10.01%	7,341	32	225
3	United Kingdom	215	9.51%	8,957	42	233
4	Germany	172	7.61%	7,702	45	151
5	Italy	128	5.66%	4,129	32	126
6	China	98	4.33%	1,259	13	29
7	Spain	97	4.29%	2,303	24	133
8	Australia	94	4.16%	3,264	35	105
9	France	80	3.54%	2,700	34	73
10	Israel	76	3.36%	2,318	31	55

Note: TLS, total link strength; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each country/region.

Table S8. Top 10 cited publications of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024.

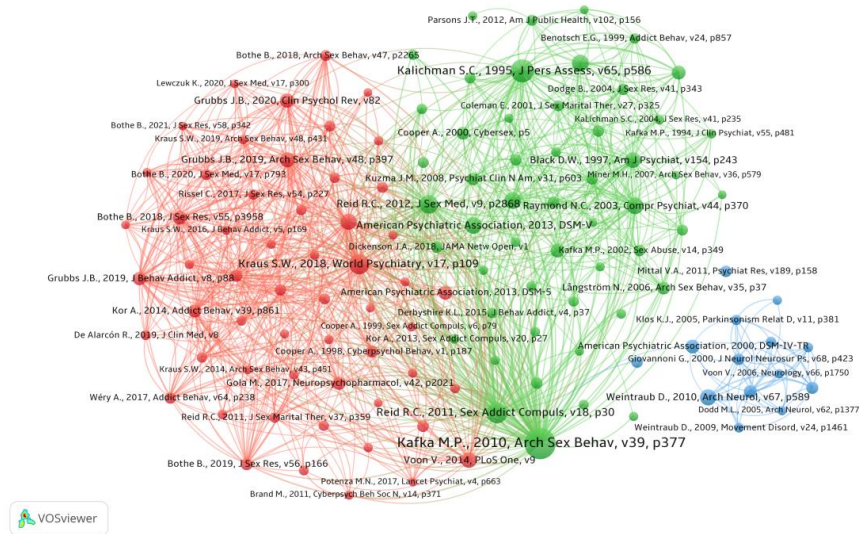
Rank	Title	First author	Journal	Count	Year
1	Integrating psychological and neurobiological considerations regarding the development and maintenance of specific Internet-use disorders: An Interaction of Person-Affect-Cognition-Execution (I-PACE) model	Brand M.	<i>Neuroscience and biobehavioral reviews</i>	1,061	2016
2	Impulse control disorders in Parkinson disease: a cross-sectional study of 3090 patients	Weintraub D.	<i>Archives of neurology</i>	1,020	2010
3	The Interaction of Person-Affect-Cognition-Execution (I-PACE) model for addictive behaviors: Update, generalization to addictive behaviors beyond internet-use disorders, and specification of the process character of addictive behaviors	Brand M.	<i>Neuroscience and biobehavioral reviews</i>	853	2019
4	Hypersexual disorder: a proposed diagnosis for DSM-V	Kafka M. P.	<i>Archives of sexual behavior</i>	690	2010
5	Association of dopamine agonist use with impulse control disorders in Parkinson disease	Weintraub D.	<i>Archives of neurology</i>	501	2006
6	Hedonistic homeostatic dysregulation in patients with Parkinson's disease on dopamine replacement therapies	Giovannoni G.	<i>Journal of neurology neurosurgery and psychiatry</i>	455	2000
7	LGB-affirmative cognitive-behavioral therapy for young adult gay and bisexual men: a randomized controlled trial of a transdiagnostic minority stress approach	Pachankis J. E.	<i>Journal of consulting and clinical psychology</i>	414	2015
8	Prevalence of repetitive and reward-seeking behaviors in Parkinson disease	Voon V.	<i>Neurology</i>	336	2006
9	Individual differences in nucleus accumbens activity to	Demos K. E.	<i>Journal of</i>	312	2012

Rank	Title	First author	Journal	Count	Year
	food and sexual images predict weight gain and sexual behavior		<i>neuroscience</i>		
10	Sexual addiction, sexual compulsivity, sexual impulsivity, or what? Toward a theoretical model	Bancroft J.	<i>Journal of sex research</i>	297	2004

Table S9. Top 10 co-cited references of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024.

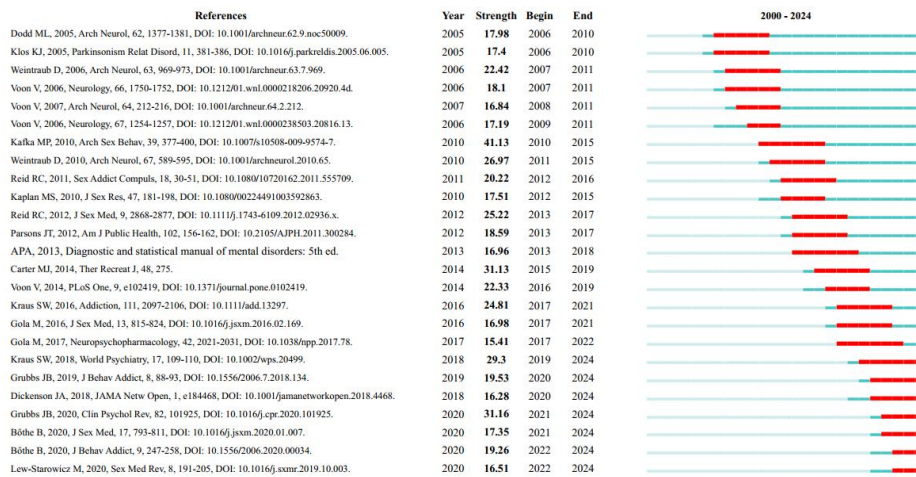
Rank	Title	First author	Journal	Co-citations	Year
1	Hypersexual disorder: a proposed diagnosis for DSM-V	Kafka M. P.	<i>Archives of sexual behavior</i>	395	2010
2	Sexual sensation seeking and Sexual Compulsivity Scales: reliability, validity, and predicting HIV risk behavior	Kalichman S. C.	<i>Journal of personality assessment</i>	241	1995
3	Reliability, validity, and psychometric development of the Hypersexual Behavior Inventory in an outpatient sample of men	Reid R. C.	<i>Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity</i>	202	2011
4	Compulsive sexual behaviour disorder in the ICD-11	Kraus S. W.	<i>World Psychiatry</i>	195	2018
5	Report of findings in a DSM-5 field trial for hypersexual disorder	Reid R. C.	<i>The journal of sex medicine</i>	172	2012
6	Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, 5th Edition	American Psychiatric Association	<i>American Psychiatric Pub</i>	145	2013
7	Sexual addiction, sexual compulsivity, sexual impulsivity, or what? Toward a theoretical model	Bancroft J.	<i>Journal of sex research</i>	141	2004
8	Sexual sensation seeking: scale development and predicting AIDS-risk behavior among homosexually active men	Kalichman S. C.	<i>Journal of personality assessment</i>	141	1994
9	Psychiatric comorbidity and compulsive/impulsive traits in compulsive sexual behavior	Raymond N. C.	<i>Comprehensive Psychiatry</i>	139	2003
10	Impulse control disorders in Parkinson disease: a cross-sectional study of 3090 patients	Weintraub D.	<i>Archives of neurology</i>	135	2010

(A)



(B)

Top 25 References with the Strongest Citation Bursts



Note: A red bar indicates high citations in that year.

Figure S4. The visualization of references on compulsive sexual behavior disorder research. (A) The collaborative visualization network map of co-cited references; (B) Top 25 references with strong citation bursts.

Table S10. Top 10 journals of compulsive sexual behavior disorder research from 2000 to 2024.

Rank	Journal	Counts	Percentage	Citations	AVG-C	JIF	JCR-c
1	<i>Archives of Sexual Behavior</i>	118	5.22%	4,082	35	2.9	Q1
2	<i>Journal of Behavioral Addictions</i>	102	4.51%	2,746	27	6.6	Q1
3	<i>Journal of Sexual Medicine</i>	88	3.89%	3,003	34	3.3	Q1
4	<i>Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy</i>	57	2.52%	2,092	37	2.1	Q2
5	<i>Journal of Sex Research</i>	52	2.30%	2,594	50	2.7	Q1
6	<i>Addictive Behaviors</i>	32	1.42%	1,213	38	3.7	Q1
7	<i>Current Addiction Reports</i>	29	1.28%	418	14	4.1	Q1
8	<i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i>	29	1.28%	429	15	3.2	Q2
9	<i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i>	27	1.19%	448	17	3.4	Q1
10	<i>Parkinsonism & Related Disorders</i>	26	1.15%	1,565	60	3.1	Q2

Note: JIF: Journal impact factor 2023; JCR-c: Journal Citation Reports Category Quartile 2023; AVG-C, Average Citations per paper. The number of citations in this table represents the aggregate number of citations for publications of each journal.

Text S2. Discussion on the results of analyses of institutions, authors, journals and publications

Analyses of institutions and authors

Among the top 10 productive institutions, seven are based in the US, highlighting that American universities and academic institutions are the principal contributors to this field. The remaining three institutions are from Canada, Germany, and Poland. Additionally, most of the core authors are affiliated with these top 10 productive institutions. Yale University has the largest number of publications in the field of CSBD, with its research exhibiting multidimensional and interdisciplinary characteristics (Stefanovics et al., 2024).

Professor Potenza M. N., a leading researcher in behavioral addiction and impulse control disorders (ICDs) at Yale University and the Connecticut Mental Health Center, has been extensively involved in global CSBD research. He has conducted research on the neurobiological basis, diagnosis, classification, and comorbidities of CSBD, asserting that CSBD shares similar pathological mechanisms with other behavioral addictions. He also explored whether CSBD should be classified as a type of behavioral addiction (Potenza, Gola, Voon, Kor, & Kraus, 2017; Mestre-Bach, & Potenza, 2024a; Mestre-Bach, Granero, Fernández-Aranda, Potenza, & Jiménez-Murcia, 2023; Mestre-Bach, & Potenza, 2024b; Potenza, 2014; Kraus, Voon, & Potenza, 2016a; Blycker, & Potenza, 2018; Leeman, Rowland, Gebru, & Potenza, 2019; Mestre-Bach, Blycker, & Potenza, 2020). He places significant emphasis on interdisciplinary and international cooperation in his research. He collaborates with research institutions, psychologists, and neuroscientists worldwide to promote cross-cultural research on CSBD, significantly advancing global awareness and understanding, particularly at the intersection of neuroscience and behavioral addiction. His contributions have helped establish CSBD as an important branch of mental health research (Böthe, Potenza, & Demetrovics, 2024).

Professor Böthe B., a psychologist at the University of Montreal, has emerged as a prominent figure in CSBD research in recent years. Her research focuses on exploring

the psychological mechanisms of CSBD, particularly its causes, psychological processes, and impact on individuals (Bőthe, Koós, & Demetrovics, 2022; Bőthe et al., 2022; Bőthe, Baumgartner, Schaub, Demetrovics, & Orosz, 2021; Bőthe, Vaillancourt-Morel, & Bergeron, 2021; Bőthe, Vaillancourt-Morel, & Bergeron, 2022; Bőthe, Tóth-Király, Griffiths, Potenza, Orosz, & Demetrovics, 2021; Bőthe, Tóth-Király, Bella, Potenza, Demetrovics, & Orosz, 2021). She has also contributed to the development and cross-cultural comparative studies of multiple CSBD and problematic pornography use (PPU) measurement tools (Bőthe, Koós, Nagy, Kraus, Potenza, & Demetrovics, 2021; Bőthe, Vaillancourt-Morel, Dion, Štulhofer, & Bergeron, 2021; Bőthe, Tóth-Király, Potenza, Orosz, & Demetrovics, 2020; Bőthe, Tóth-Király, Demetrovics, & Orosz, 2021; Bőthe et al., 2019; Bőthe et al., 2018; Bőthe, Tóth-Király, Zsila, Griffiths, Demetrovics, & Orosz, 2018; Bőthe et al., 2024; Bőthe et al., 2023). Her research not only promotes the development of diagnostic and measurement tools for CSBD but also provides substantial empirical support for therapeutic interventions.

Professor Kraus S. W. from the University of Nevada has also made significant contributions to the diagnosis and classification of CSBD. His research focuses on the similarities and differences between CSBD and other mental health conditions, such as ICDs and addictive behaviors, assisting in its diagnosis and classification by exploring its neural, psychological, and social mechanisms (Kraus, Voon, & Potenza, 2016b; Kraus, & Sweeney, 2019; Kraus et al., 2018; Kraus, Rosenberg, Martino, Nich, & Potenza, 2017; Kraus, Potenza, Martino, & Grant, 2015; Kraus et al., 2020).

Researchers at the Polish Academy of Sciences, have made significant contributions to understanding the neural mechanisms of CSBD, thereby indirectly advancing its understanding and development. The lead researcher, Professor Gola M., who also works at the University of California San Diego, investigated the brain activity of individuals with CSBD using brain imaging techniques such as functional magnetic resonance imaging and electroencephalography, focusing on brain regions associated with the reward system (*e.g.*, the dopamine system), impulse control, and decision-making. He found that the activity patterns in certain brain regions, such as the

prefrontal cortex and striatum, resemble those seen in other behavioral addictions, including gambling addiction and substance use disorder, suggesting that CSBD may share similar neural foundations with other addictive behaviors (Gola et al., 2017; Draps et al., 2024; Golec, Draps, Stark, Pluta, & Gola, 2021; Draps, Kowalczyk-Grębska, Marchewka, Shi, & Gola, 2021; Draps et al., 2020; Gola, & Draps, 2018; Draps, Adamus, Wierzbą, & Gola, 2022). His research provides a neuroscientific basis for the independent diagnosis and classification of CSBD, while also contributing significantly to increasing public and clinical awareness of the condition.

Additionally, numerous researchers with extensive experience in fields such as medicine, psychology, neuroscience, public health, and social sciences worldwide are involved in CSBD research (Briken et al., 2024; Seyedzadeh Dalooyi, Aghamohammadian Sharbaaf, Abdekhodaei, & Ghanaei Chamanabad, 2023; Roza, Noronha, Shintani, Massuda, Kessler, & Passos, 2024; Antons, Engel, Briken, Krüger, Brand, & Stark, 2022; Jennings, Lyng, Gleason, Finotelli, & Coleman, 2021; Kowalewska, Gola, Kraus, & Lew-Starowicz, 2020). Their research has had a profound impact on understanding the neural mechanisms, socio-psychological factors, diagnosis, classification, treatment, and interventions of CSBD. It not only helps reveal the essence of CSBD but also provides an important theoretical basis for clinical treatment and policy formulation.

Notably, the results of the sensitivity analysis showed that when authors with multiple institutional affiliations retained only one primary affiliation, the University of California San Diego, the Connecticut Mental Health Center, and the City University of New York were excluded from the top 10 productive institutions list. This change can be attributed to the contributions of Professor Potenza M. N., Gola M. and Parsons J. T. to these institutions. Furthermore, another sensitivity analysis revealed that Potenza M. N. was highly active across all three research stages, while Parsons J. T., Grant J. E., and Reid R. C. were very active in the first two stages but published infrequently in the third stage. Kraus S. W., Bóthe B., and Gola M. have made significant contributions to CSBD research since 2018. Analyzing institutions and

authors provides emerging researchers with insights into the most active contributors, helping them identify potential mentors or collaboration opportunities. Additionally, institutions and funding agencies can leverage this data to foster strategic partnerships and cross-disciplinary collaborations. By understanding which institutions lead in this field, policymakers can allocate resources more effectively to sustain innovation.

Analyses of journals and publications

Analysis of journals indicates that the top 10 journals span the fields of medicine, psychology, and social sciences, with medical journals specifically focusing on areas such as psychiatry, sexual medicine, and neurology. *Archives of Sexual Behavior (ASB)*, the *Journal of Behavioral Addictions (JBA)*, and the *Journal of Sexual Medicine* have published numerous articles on CSBD, with each journal accumulating over 2,500 citations. These journals should be prioritized by potential authors. When conducting new research, authors should prioritize referencing literature from these journals. The most productive journal is the *ASB*, currently regarded as the leading journal in this field. The *JBA*, founded in 2012, is the fastest-growing and most authoritative journal in this field. However, because of the large volume of new CSBD-related publications in recent years, many important articles have not yet reached a citation peak, resulting in slightly lower average citation counts compared to other journals.

Analysis of the most cited publications reveals that most were published earlier and played a significant role in the development of CSBD research. Two of these publications were authored by Weintraub D. *et al.* (2006; 2010) from the University of Pennsylvania, who found that Parkinson's disease patients had an increased risk of developing ICDs, including CSB, after treatment with dopamine agonists. These studies provide valuable references for clinical practice and lay the groundwork for subsequent research on CSBD and ICDs. Brand M. *et al.* from the University of Duisburg-Essen in Germany also have two influential publications. These publications introduce the Interaction of Person Affect Cognition Execution model to explain the occurrence and maintenance mechanisms of behavioral addiction, extending the model to CSBD, detailing the characteristics of addictive behavior, and emphasizing the multi-stage

development of addiction. These studies provide a theoretical foundation for research and clinical practice concerning addictive behaviors (Brand, Young, Laier, Wölfling, & Potenza, 2016; Brand et al., 2019). Another highly cited publication is by Kafka M. P. from McLean Hospital in the US, proposing the inclusion of hypersexual disorder (HD) as an independent diagnostic category in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V), providing a structured framework for diagnosing CSB. Although DSM-V ultimately did not adopt HD as a diagnostic category, the proposal and its diagnostic criteria laid the groundwork for subsequent research and diagnosis, particularly concerning CSBD (Kafka 2010). Additionally, Bancroft J. from Indiana University authored a publication exploring various terms and concepts related to CSB, aiming to propose a unified theoretical model for understanding and classifying this behavior. The publication also analyzes different perspectives on sexual addiction (SA), sexual impulsivity, and sexual compulsivity, aiming to clarify the relationships between these concepts and provide a comprehensive framework for studying CSBD (Bancroft, & Vukadinovic, 2004).

References with citation bursts indicate emerging trends in a research field, as these publications are frequently cited by researchers during a specific timeframe. The publication with the highest citation bursts intensity is the “*Hypersexual Disorder: A Proposed Diagnosis for DSM-V*”, published by the *Archives of Sexual Behavior* in 2010 (Kafka, 2010). Although HD was proposed for inclusion during its development, it was ultimately excluded from the final version (Kafka, 2014). Additionally, the DSM-V brought significant changes to the field of behavioral addiction research. For the first time, gambling disorder was classified as a behavioral addiction, while gaming disorder was described as a potential behavioral addiction warranting further research (Moreira, Azeredo, & Dias, 2023; Petry, Rehbein, Ko, & O'Brien, 2015).

The publications with the highest citation burst intensity since 2018 primarily come from authors such as Kraus S. W., Gola M., Grubbs J. B., and Bőthe B., who frequently collaborate on research. Kraus *et al.* reviewed the evidence for classifying CSBD as a non-substance or behavioral addiction by examining data from multiple

disciplines, and introduced CSBD as included in ICD-11 as an ICD (Kraus, Voon, & Potenza, 2016b; Kraus et al., 2018). Gola *et al.* investigated the neural, psychological, and behavioral mechanisms of PPU, discussing the differences and correlations between HD and CSBD (Gola, Lewczuk, & Skorko, 2016; Gola et al., 2017). Grubbs *et al.* found in a US nationally representative sample of adult internet users that self-reported pornography addiction is a complex phenomenon that can be predicted by both objective behavior and subjective moral evaluations of that behavior (Grubbs, Kraus, & Perry, 2019). In addition, Grubbs *et al.* also systematically reviewed the empirical literature on SA over the past 25 years (Grubbs et al., 2020). Moreover, Bőthe *et al.* examined whether high-frequency pornography use should be classified as PPU and developed and validated the 19-item Compulsive Sexual Behavior Disorder Scale (CSBD-19) across multiple national populations (Bőthe, Tóth-Király, Potenza, Orosz, & Demetrovics, 2020; Bőthe et al., 2020). As high-impact literature, these studies have maintained their citation popularity over the past decade, suggesting that CSBD researchers should focus more on the research directions outlined in these publications. Furthermore, the analysis of references with citation bursts indicates that PPU has been a major research focus since 2015, emphasizing the importance of ongoing and future PPU research. In summary, the publications mentioned provide essential theoretical support for the current paradigm of understanding the mechanisms of CSBD.

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