

### 3.2.2.3.2.13 Apomorphine for sexual enhancement

When Uprima (apomorphine by generic name) was launched in Europe as the first medical treatment for sexual dysfunction after Viagra, it was suspected that it could repeat the success of Viagra. It did not. Which doesn't mean that it would be an entirely useless drug.

Apomorphine is a dopaminergic drug. It stimulates dopamine receptors. And dopaminergics are a blessing. If you know how to take them, and what to suspect. And if you can purchase dopaminergics at a lower price than the 10 dollars per milligram charged by official Uprima selling sites, or at US pharmacies for other dopaminergics such as Dostinex.

Unlike sildenafil (Viagra), apomorphine and other dopaminergics exert their pro-sexual effect not upon the erectile organ but upon the brain. Apomorphine provokes erections not by interfering with the plumbing of male sexual function (speak: blood supply to the penis), but the wiring necessary for arousal.

That Viagra only affects the plumbing, puts clear limits to its potential as a lifestyle drug. Viagra will do little for men whose plumbing doesn't leak. On the other hand, a good shot of additional desire can be a welcome life enhancement for many people with whom there is nothing wrong physically but who just feel bored with their everyday life. For them, apomorphine can be an enrichment, albeit on a limited scale.

Provided, they can afford it.

I meanwhile have gained experience with apomorphine. I need about 6 mg to have a clear pro-libido effect. Buying official Uprima would cost me 60 US dollars a go.

While apomorphine clearly is a pleasure drug (if taken at dosages below the nausea level), this is about all it has in common with its more famous colleague in name, morphine. Sure, apomorphine can be produced from morphine. But its pharmacological effects are

completely different. Morphine is a sedative agent, while apomorphine is a stimulant.

Apomorphine primarily works as a dopamine agonist. Like most dopamine agonists, apomorphine is useful in the management of Parkinson's Disease (PD), a condition characterized by the loss of dopamine-producing neurons, or a decreased function of such neurons. Either way, a dopamine deficiency is the result, leading to severe motor function disturbance.

Apomorphine is a D1 receptor-specific dopamine agonist that makes it different from mostly ergot-derived dopamine agonists, which usually target D2 dopamine receptors, e.g. pergolide and bromocriptine. D3 and D4 dopamine receptors are less often targeted in the management of Parkinson's Disease.

It has long been documented that Parkinson's Disease medications have sexuality-enhancing side effects. It has to be noted that the sexuality-enhancing side effects hold true for many but not all dopamine-enhancing Parkinson's medications. Whether or not a dopamine agonist enhances sexual functions seems to depend primarily on the dopamine receptor sites it targets.