

Modeling Premature Ejaculation Disorder Based on Body Image with the Mediating Role of Attachment and Narcissism

Hamideh. Zahmati¹, Nader. Monirpoor^{*2}, Mohammad Ali. Besharat¹, Hamidreza. Hassanabadi⁴

¹ Department of Psychology, Qo.C., Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran

² Associate Professor of Health Psychology, Department of Psychology, Qo.C., Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran

³ Professor, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

⁴ Associate Professor of Educational Psychology, Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

* Corresponding author email address: Monirpoor@qom-ac.ir

Editor

Şennur Tutarel Kışlak

Department of Psychology/Faculty of Language, History and Geography, University of Ankara, Ankara, Turkey
kislak@ankara.edu.tr

Reviewers

Reviewer 1: Farhad Namjoo

Department of Psychology and Counseling, KMAN Research Institute, Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada. Email: farhadnamjoo@kmanresce.ca

Reviewer 2: Manijeh Daneshpour

Department of Couple and Family therapy, Alliant International University, California, United States of America. mdaneshpour@alliant.edu

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The definition of body image as a “cognitive, affective, and behavioral appraisal” should be operationalized more explicitly by linking each domain to measurable constructs used later in the study.

The rationale for selecting an effect size of 0.19 should be briefly explained in relation to existing empirical work.

The clinical meaning of the cut-off scores (8, 9–10, ≥11) should be clarified to enhance interpretability.

In addition to Cronbach’s alpha, reporting composite reliability or factorial validity would strengthen the psychometric rigor within the SEM framework.

The kurtosis value for narcissism suggests potential deviation from normality. The decision to proceed with SEM under these conditions should be briefly justified.

The positive correlation between body image and premature ejaculation is theoretically counterintuitive and requires clearer interpretation in the text.

The manuscript states the initial model was saturated, yet later evaluates a modified model with degrees of freedom. This procedural sequence should be explained more clearly.

The claim that body image intensifies avoidant attachment tendencies should be linked more clearly to developmental and relational mechanisms.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

1.2. *Reviewer 2*

Reviewer:

The explanation of “spectatoring” is conceptually strong, but the manuscript should clarify how this phenomenon is indirectly captured within the current measurement framework.

The transition from attachment theory to ejaculatory disorders is logically developed; however, the underlying psychophysiological mechanisms connecting attachment insecurity to arousal dysregulation should be more explicitly articulated.

The manuscript discusses both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, yet later employs a unidimensional measure of narcissism. This theoretical–measurement inconsistency should be addressed.

The use of convenience sampling should be accompanied by a more explicit discussion of sampling bias and limitations to generalizability.

The extremely high model fit indices (e.g., RMSEA ≈ 0.001) raise the possibility of overfitting and should be critically discussed.

The figure would be more informative if the R^2 values for premature ejaculation and mediators were reported.

The path from body image to avoidant attachment shows a small standardized effect with a large critical ratio. This discrepancy merits brief explanation.

The negative indirect effect despite positive direct paths suggests potential suppression effects and should be theoretically interpreted.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

2. **Revised**

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.