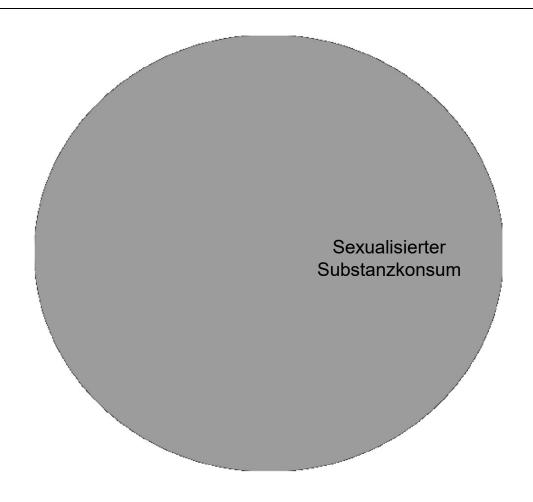


Begrifflichkeiten



Stuard, 2016



Sexualisierter Substanzgebrauch und Adoleszenz (Beispiel (USA)

TABLE 3—Adjusted Odds Ratios (ORs)^a and Confidence Intervals (CIs) for Sexual Risk Behaviors, by Lifetime Pattern of Substance Use: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1990

Lifetime Demon	Ever Had Sexual Intercourse		Inter	nd Sexual course with 4 Partners	Did Not Use Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse ^b	
Lifetime Pattern of Substance Use	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
No substance use ^c Alcohol/cigarettes ^d Marijuana ^e Cocaine/other ^f	1.0 4.0 17.4 31.4	Referent 3.0, 5.4 12.9, 23.5 22.3, 44.2	1.0 2.7 9.2 26.8	Referent 1.7, 4.2 5.7, 14.9 17.3, 41.4	1.0 1.2 1.7 2.3	Referent 0.8, 1.8 1.1, 2.5 1.5, 3.7

^{*}Adjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

Lowry et al., 1994



^bAmong students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse.

^cReported never using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, or other illicit drugs.

^eReported ever using alcohol or cigarettes, but never using marijuana, cocaine, or other illicit drugs.

Reported ever using marijuana, but never using cocaine or other illicit drugs.

^{&#}x27;Reported ever using cocaine or other illicit drugs such as LSD, PCP, MDMA, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, or heroin.

Sexualisierter Substanzgebrauch und Adoleszenz (Beispiel Brasilien)

ILLICIT DRUGS AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR

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Table 2. Sexual-Risk-Behavior of Students Aged 14 to 21 Years in a Public School in Brazil, Users and Non-users of Illegal Drugs According to Drug Type

	Users	Non-users
Marijuana	Users ($N = 317$)	Non-users ($N=363$)
Age ⁺⁺	$18.0 (\pm 1.5)$	17.6*** (±1.5)
Gender: male	50.5%	44.9%
History of complete sexual intercourse	85.5%	55.9%***
Age at first sexual intercourse++	$15.2 (\pm 1.8)$	$15.6**(\pm 1.8)$
Use of condoms	56.5%	64.5%*
Sex intercourse with sex workers	29.9%	18.7%*
Prostitution	3.32%	1.7%
Inhalants	Users $(N=190)$	Non-users ($N=485$)
Age ⁺⁺	$18.0 (\pm 1.5)$	$17.6**(\pm 1.6)$
Gender: male	55.3%	44.7%*
History of complete sexual intercourse	83.1%	64.5%**
Age at first sexual intercourse++	$15.1 (\pm 1.6)$	15.5*** (±1.9)
Use of condoms	54.4%	62.3%+
Sex intercourse with sex workers	32.9%	21.4%**
Prostitution	3.8%	2.5%*

Hallucinogens	Users $(N = 118)$	Non-users $(N=561)$
Age ⁺⁺ Gender: male	18.2 (±1.4) 66.1%	17.7*** (±1.6) 43.7%***
History of complete sexual intercourse	89.8%	65.2%***
Age at first sexual intercourse ⁺⁺	14.9 (±1.9)	15.5** (±1.7)
Use of condoms	57.6%	60.1%
Sex intercourse with sex workers	36.8%	22.1%**
Prostitution	4.7%	3.0%+
Cocaine	Users $(N=98)$	Non-users ($N = 574$)
Cocaine Age ⁺⁺	Users $(N=98)$ 18.1 (± 1.5)	Non-users (N = 574) 17.7** (±1.5)
Age ⁺⁺	18.1 (±1.5)	17.7** (±1.5)
Age ⁺⁺ Gender: male History of complete sexual	18.1 (±1.5) 65.3%	17.7** (±1.5) 44.1%***
Age ⁺⁺ Gender: male History of complete sexual intercourse	18.1 (±1.5) 65.3% 88.8%	17.7** (±1.5) 44.1%*** 66.4%***
Age ⁺⁺ Gender: male History of complete sexual intercourse Age at first sexual intercourse ⁺⁺	18.1 (±1.5) 65.3% 88.8% 14.8 (±1.8)	17.7** (±1.5) 44.1%*** 66.4%*** 15.5*** (±1.8)

 $^{^+}p$ < .10; *p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001; $^{++}$ mean (years \pm standard deviation).

Scivoletto et al., 2002



Sexualisierter Substanzkonsum und sexuelles Risikoverhalten (Beispiel Russland)

Characteristic	All participants ($N = 202$)		Inject dru	Inject drugs ($N = 143$)		Do not inject drugs $(N = 59)$		
Demographics								
Age (min 18 max 46) [median years (IQR)]	26	22-31	26	22-30	25	22-29		
Post-secondary education	111/202	55%	68/143	48%	43/59	73%		
Unemployed	72/200	36%	61/141	43%	11/59	19%		
Substance use								
Heavy sporadic drinking*	48/190	25%	35/137	26%	13/53	25%		
At-risk drinking per AUDIT-C	124/192	65%	81/137	59%	43/55	78%		
Women's sexual behaviour history and reproductive	characteristic	s						
Age at first sex (min 11 max 23) [median (IQR)]	16	14–17	15	14-17	16	15-18		
First sex perceived as involuntary	27/202	13%	18/143	13%	9/59	15%		
First sex <age 16="" and="" involuntary<="" td=""><td>19/201</td><td>9%</td><td>13/143</td><td>9%</td><td>6/59</td><td>10%</td></age>	19/201	9%	13/143	9%	6/59	10%		
Had >1 sex partner in last 6 months	91/202	45%	58/143	41%	33/59	56%		
Had a sex trade partner in last 6 months	19/189	10%	17/134	13%	2/55	4%		
Reported a positive HIV status	37/201	18%	31/142	22%	6/59	10%		
Sexual partner at last sex was HIV-positive	32/189	17%	27/134	20%	5/55	9%		
Had UPSI at last sexual act	125/188	67%	85/131	65%	40/57	70%		
Number of children for which participant is primary of	care taker							
0	123/191	64%	86/136	63%	37/55	67%		
1	51/191	27%	37/136	27%	14/55	26%		
2	15/191	8%	11/136	8%	4/55	7%		
3	2/191	1%	2/136	2%	0/55	0%		
Number of times pregnant								
0	52/199	26%	29/140	21%	23/59	39%		
1	48/199	24%	39/140	28%	9/59	15%		
2	40/199	20%	28/140	20%	12/59	20%		
3	36/199	18%	29/140	21%	7/59	12%		
	23/199	12%	15/140	11%	8/59	14%		

Abdala et al., 2013



Sexueller Missbrauch unter dem Einfluss von Substanzen (Beispiel Deutschland)

Häufigste Substanzen in Deutschland:

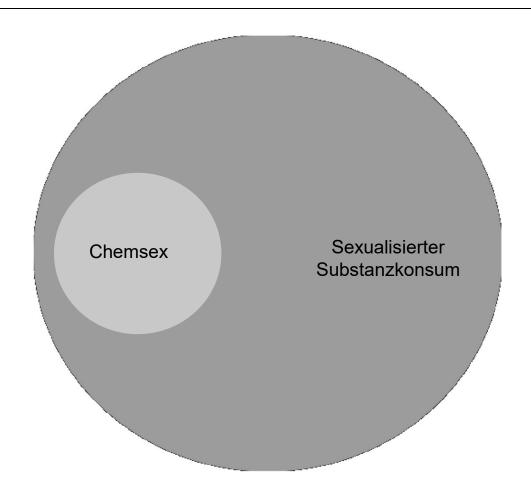
- Benzodiazepine
- Z-Substanzen
- GHB
- Antihistaminika (Diphenhydramin)
- Sedierende Antidepressiva

Zahlen für Deutschland:

- Zwischen 1997 und 2006 10-facher Anstieg der Strafvervolgungsverfahren
- Aktuell ca. 40 bis 50 Fälle pro Jahr



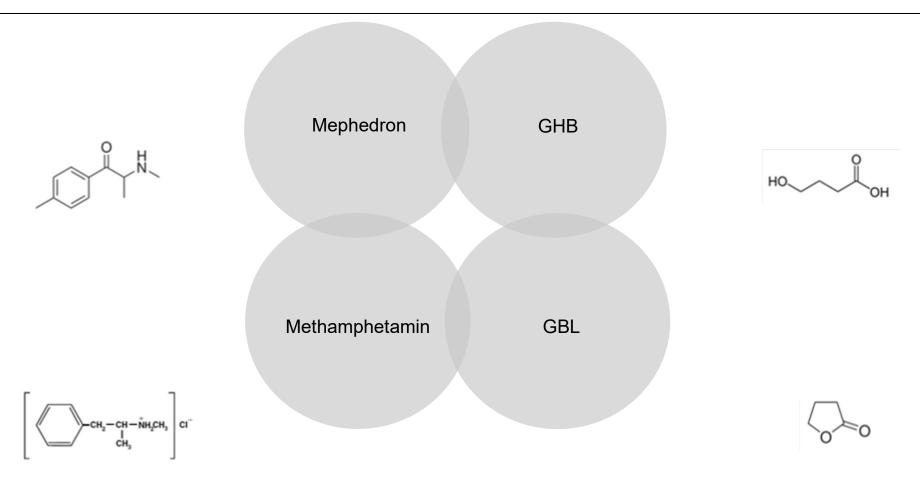
Begrifflichkeiten



Stuard, 2016



Etwas Chemie...



Giorgetti et al., 2017



MSM und Chemsex

1188 Frauen, 961 MSW, 673 MSM

Substanzkonsum im Rahmen von Sexualität innerhalb der letzten 6 Monate:

- 1. 16,0 % Frauen
- 2. 22.6 % MSW
- 3. 51,6 % MSM

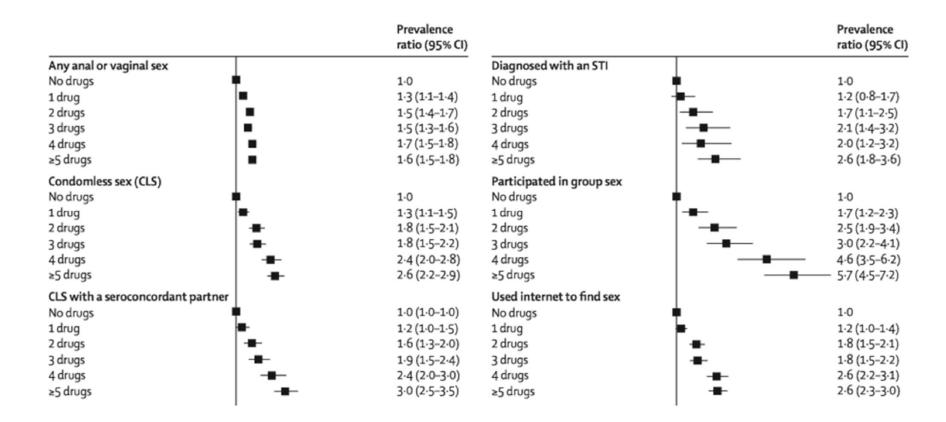


Korrelation von STIs bei Frauen und MSM

Heiligenberg et al., 2012



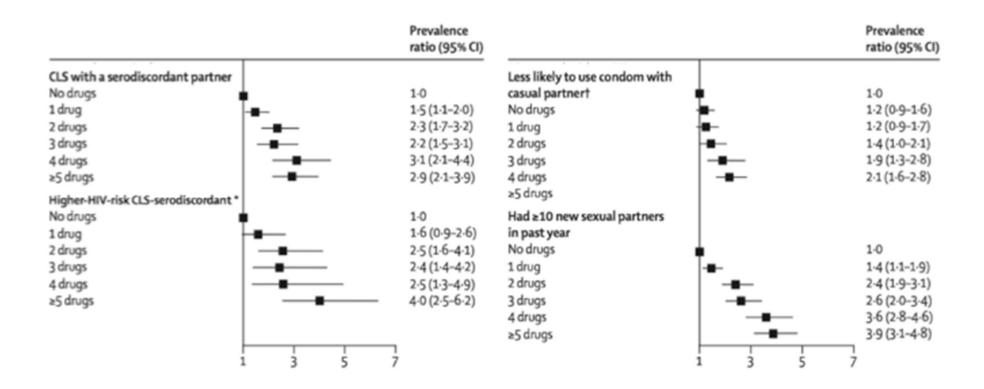
Sexuelles Risikoverhalten



Daskalopoulou et al., 2014



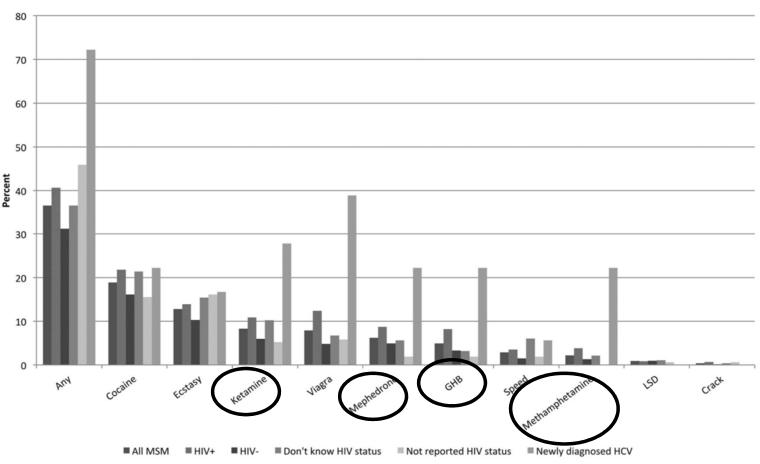
Sexuelles Risikoverhalten







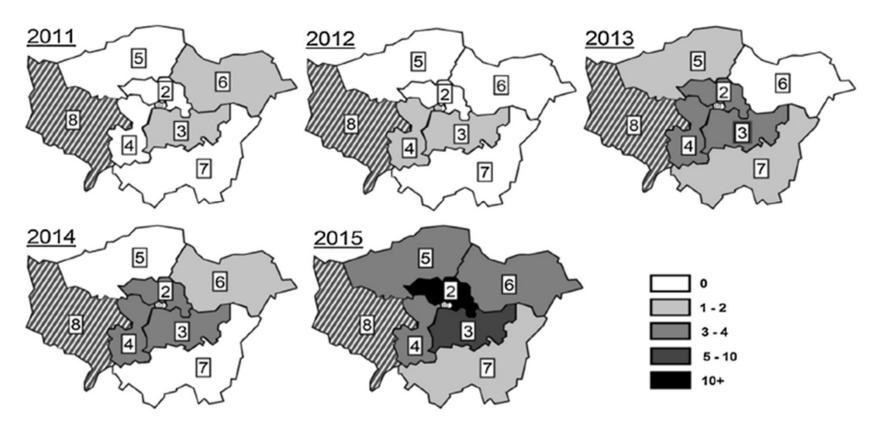
Chemsex und Hepatitis C



Ireland G et al, 2017



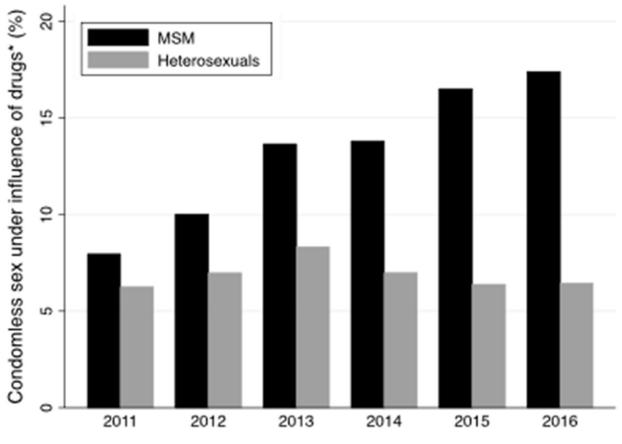
Chemsex nimmt zu



Hockenhull et al., 2017



Chemsex nimmt zu

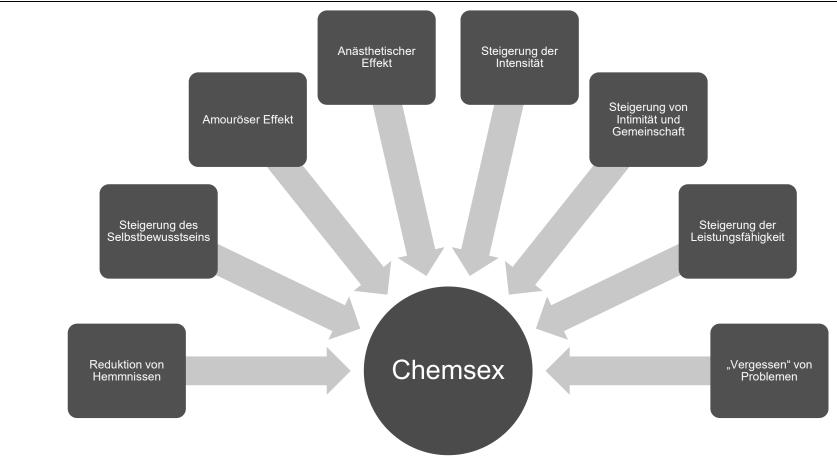


Kenyon et al., 2018

*Ecstasy/cocaine/amphetamines/GHB



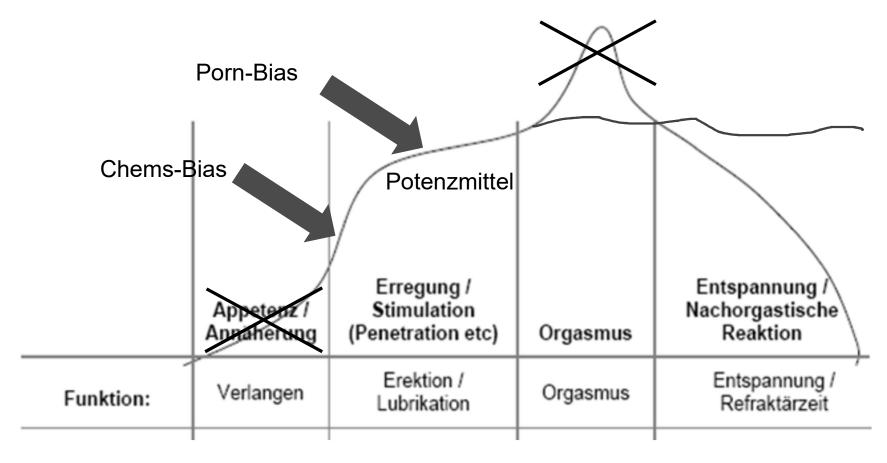
Motivationen für Chemsex



Deimel et al., 2016



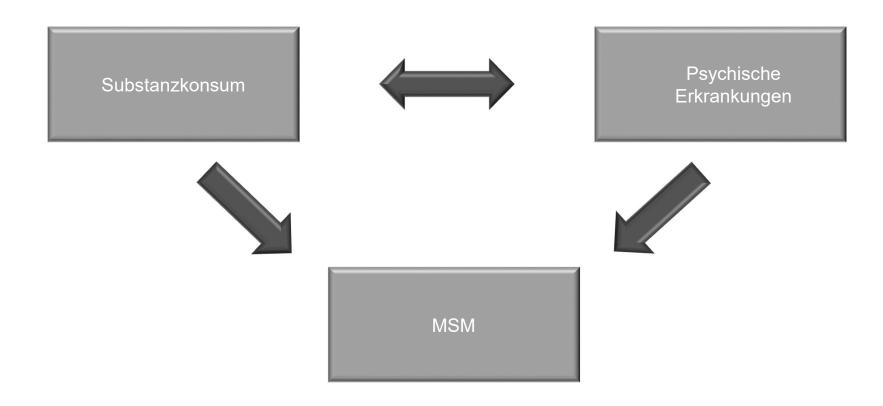
Der sexuelle Reaktionszyklus nach Masters und Johnson



Basson et al., 2002



Ein Risiko für die psychische Gesundheit



Fletcher et al, 2017

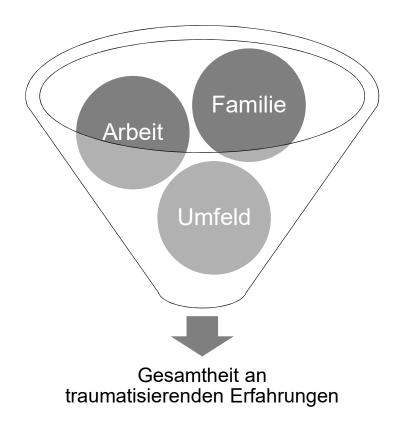


Das Minority-stress-Modell

Meyer et al., 1995



Das Minority-stress-Modell



Meyer et al., 1995



Kasuistik

- 54-jähriger Informatiker
- Stellt sich akut vor aufgrund einer stark depressiven Symptomatik
- Führt mit langjährigem Partner eine offene Fernbeziehung
- 1-2 maliger Konsum von Crystal meth pro Woche (auch slamming)
- Zunahme des Konsums von Crystal meth seit circa einem Jahr durch Besuch von privaten Sexparties (ungeschützter rezeptiver Analverkehr)
- Zuletzt zunehmend banale Infekte (letzter HIV-Test vor 3 Jahren)



Kasuistik

- Partner möchte sich nun trennen
- Abmahnungen wegen unentschuldigtem Fehlen am Arbeitsplatz
- Seit 6 Monaten nach i.v. Crystal Konsum zunehmend paranoides Erleben





Die Herausforderungen

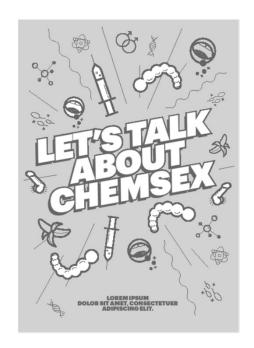




Fehlendes Informationsangebot

Online Umfrage vom 02.03. - 31.05.2019: 1047 Datensätze 429 komplett ausgefüllte Datensätze 123 Chemsex User

- 58% der Chemsex User kannten keine Anlaufstelle zum Thema
- 3% hatten bereits Kontakt zu einer Beratungsstelle



Rosenberger & Gertzen et al, 2021

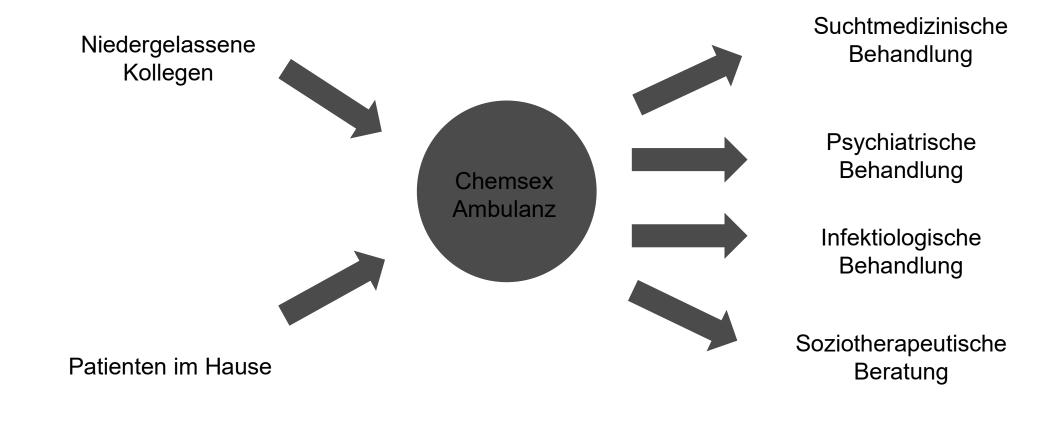


Unser Angebot...

0821 4803 4400 Marcus.Gertzen@bkh-augsburg.de



Die Chemsex Ambulanz Augsburg und München





Unser Ansatz





Das Therapiemanual getting off...

Getting Off

Eine verhaltenstherapeutische Intervention für schwule und bisexuelle männliche Methamphetaminkonsumenten



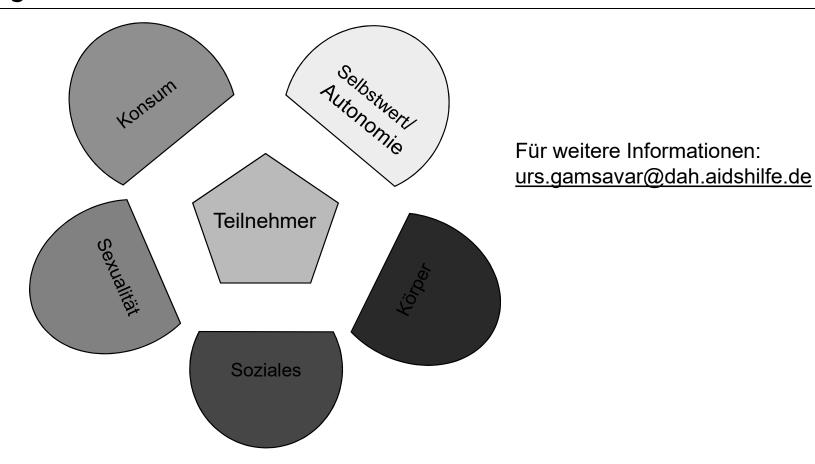


Sensate focus

- Etabliert von Masters und Johnson
- Übertragbar auf MSM
- 5-Stufiges Modell
- Praktische Übungen zwischen den Stunden



Das quappsss Programm





Chemsex und Prävention

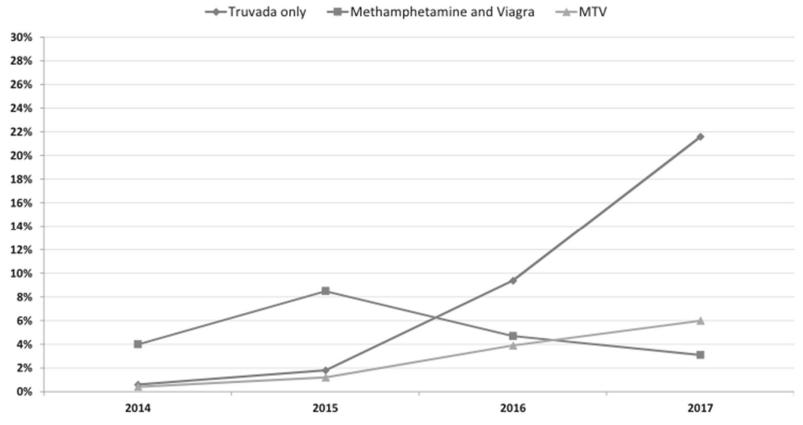
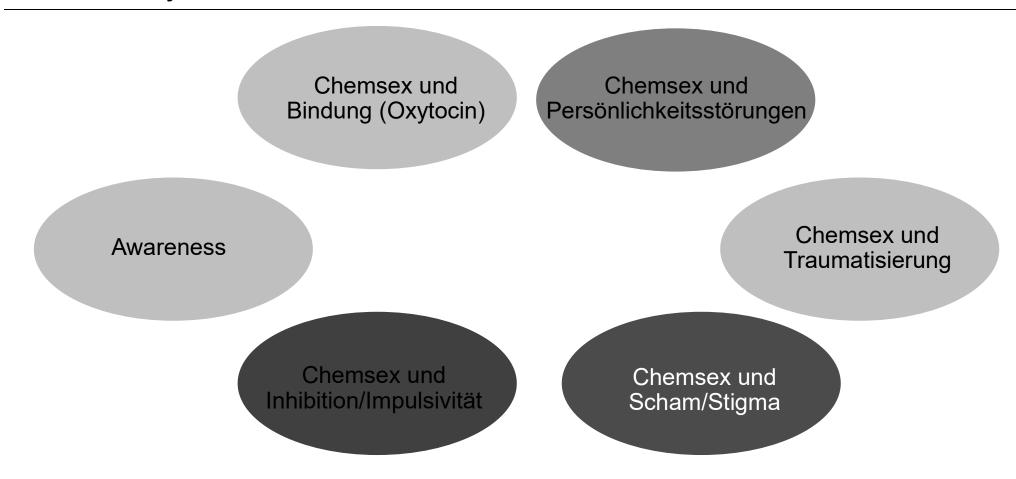


Fig. 1. MTV prevalence over time. Categories are mutually exclusive.

Hammoud et al., 2018

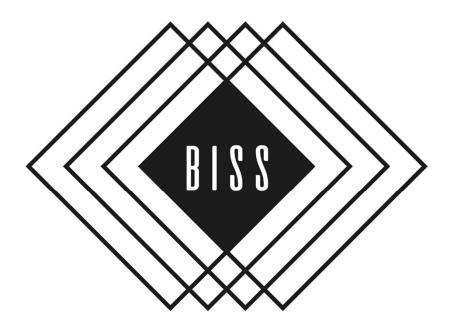


Aktuelle Projekte





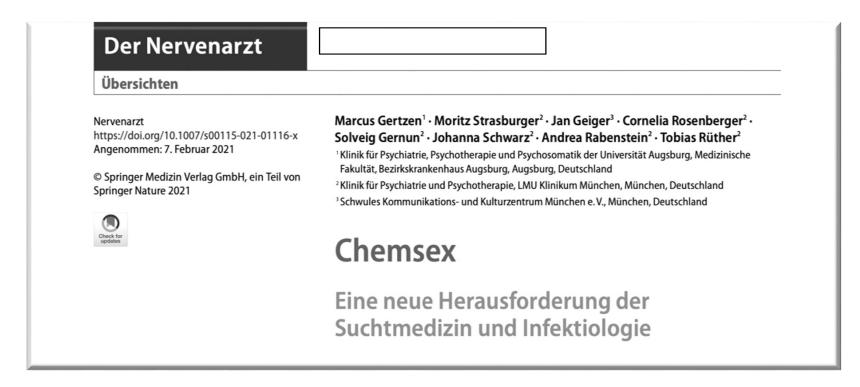
"About to come": Bundesweite Vernetzung



BUNDESINITIATIVE FÜR SEXUALISIERTEN SUBSTANZKONSUM



Für weitere Informationen



Für Patientenanmeldungen: 0821 4803 4400 oder Marcus.Gertzen@bkh-augsburg.de



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Dr. Tobias Rüther

Dr. Andrea Rabenstein

Frau Cornelia Rosenberger

Herr Moritz Strasburger

Frau Solveig Gernun

Frau Johanna Schwarz

Herr Sinan Karcher

Herr Peter Martl



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