

The background of the slide is a complex network diagram consisting of numerous small grey circular nodes connected by thin, light grey lines. The nodes are scattered across the entire frame, with a higher density in the lower right quadrant. The overall effect is that of a digital or social network.

Sexualität und Substanzkonsum im Laufe der Zeit

Dr. med. Marcus Gertzen

Evangelisches St. Anna Forum, Augsburg

16.05.2023

Interessenskonflikte Dr. Marcus Gertzen

Gehalt durch Bezirkskliniken Schwaben

Gründungsmitglied der Initiative "Junge Suchtmedizin"

Vorstandsvorsitzender des BISS e.V.

Forschungsförderung durch die Medizinische Fakultät der Universität Augsburg

Vorträge für Firma Gilead, sowie diverse Drogenhilfen und Aidshilfen im bundesdeutschen und österreichischen Gebiet

Fachärztlicher Berater des Bezirks Schwaben für Suchtfragen

Sex und Substanzkonsum – ein bekanntes Thema

Dionysos (Bacchus) und die Bacchanalien

Sex und Substanzkonsum – ein bekanntes Thema

Peter Paul Rubens – Venus, Amor, Bacchus und Ceres

Sex und Substanzkonsum – ein bekanntes Thema

Shiva und Parvati

Sex und Substanzkonsum – ein bekanntes Thema

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616)

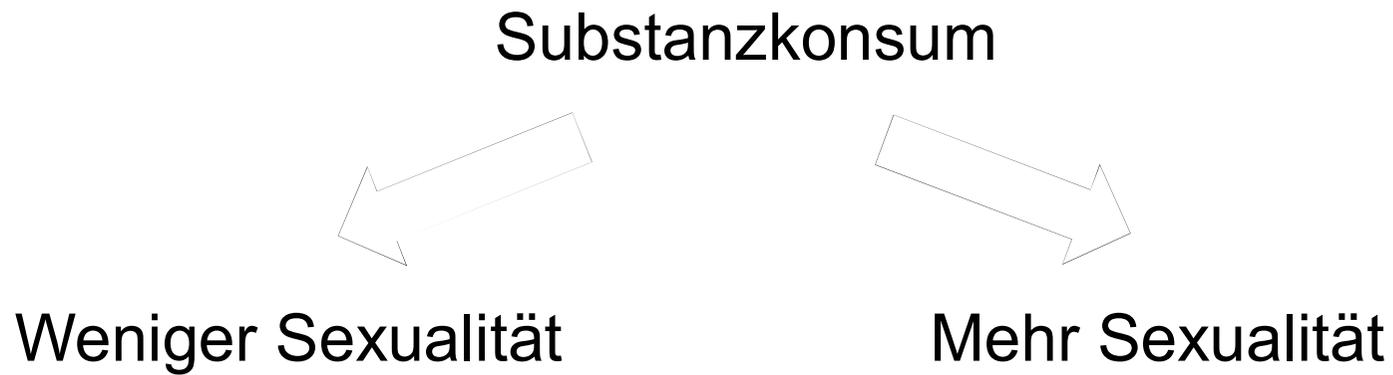
„...it (alcohol) provokes and unprovokes: it provokes the
desire, but it takes away from the performance...“

(Macbeth, Akt II, Szene 2)

Abel EL, 1979

Sex und Substanzkonsum

Mehr, oder weniger?



Ein Skandal

Pubmed Recherche am 14.05.2023

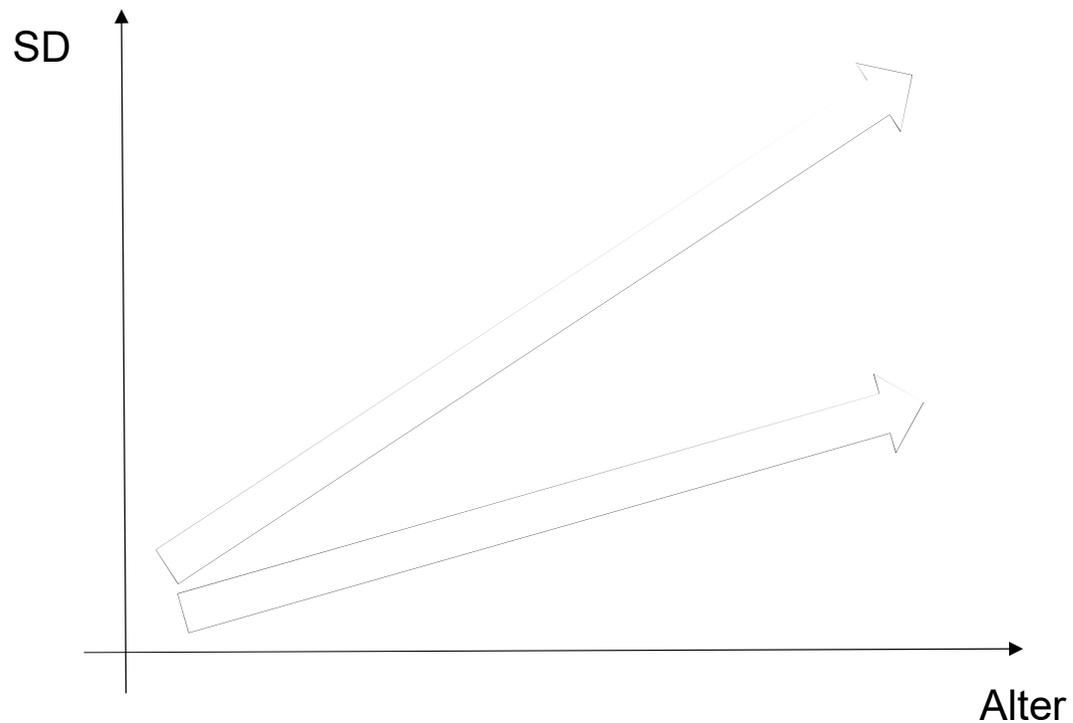
Male sexual dysfunction, substance use:

766

Female sexual dysfunction, substance use

493

Sexuelle Dysfunktion und Substanzkonsum im allgemeinen



Besondere Bedeutung bei:

- Tabak
- Alkohol
- Opioide (einschl. Substitution)
- Stimulanzen

 Normalverlauf

 Mit Substanzkonsum

Gosh et al., 2022, Kumsar NA et al., 2016

Sexuelle Dysfunktion und Substanzkonsum im allgemeinen

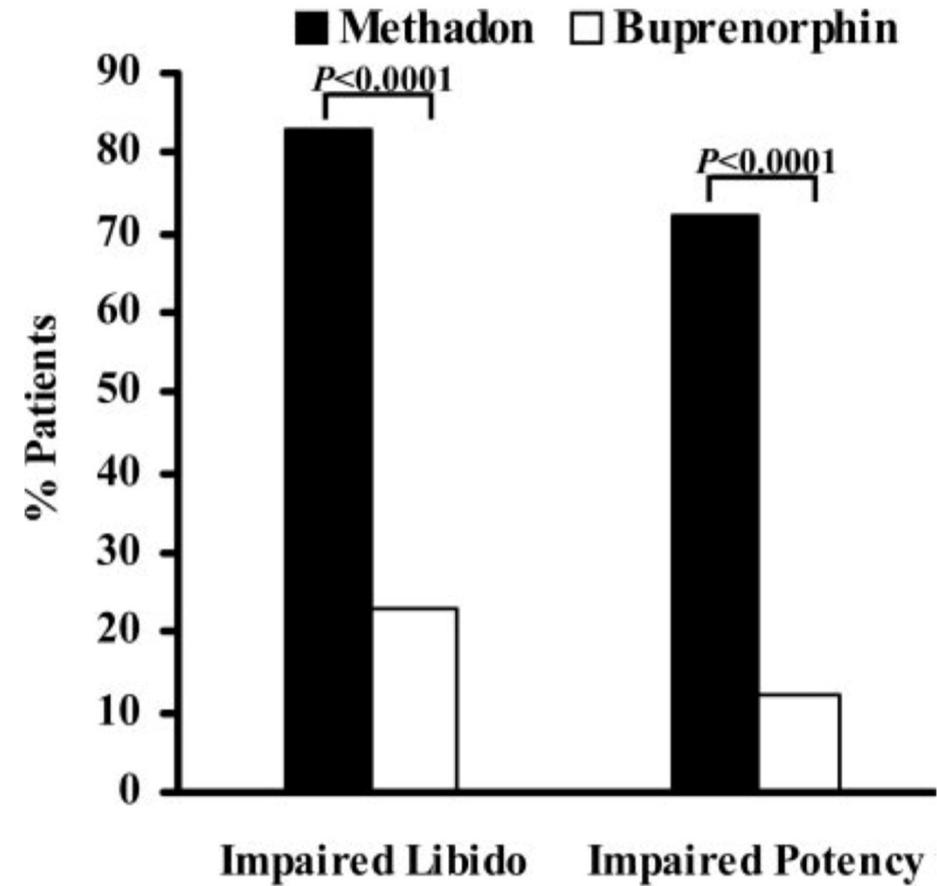
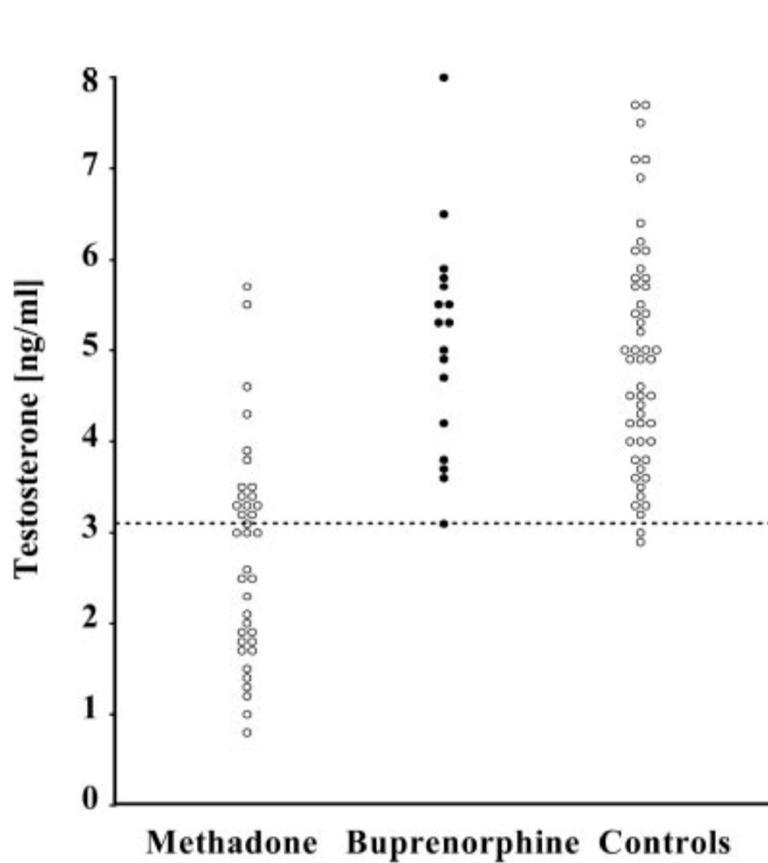
Table 4 International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) total and subscale average scores of alcohol-substance and control groups

	IIEF total score	Erectile function score	Sexual satisfaction score	Orgasmic function score	Sexual desire score	General satisfaction score
Alcohol (<i>n</i> = 37)	46.7 ± 3.3	18.9 ± 1.5	7.9 ± 0.8	6.8 ± 0.5	6.5 ± 0.3	6.2 ± 0.4 ^Ω
Opioid (<i>n</i> = 27)	23.7 ± 3.3*	9.0 ± 1.3*	3.5 ± 0.7*	3.4 ± 0.6*	3.9 ± 0.4*	3.8 ± 0.4*
Cannabis (<i>n</i> = 20)	43.5 ± 4.2	16.7 ± 2.0	7.1 ± 1.0	6.3 ± 0.8	5.6 ± 0.3	7.2 ± 0.2
MDMA (<i>n</i> = 17)	34.1 ± 5.3 ^Ω	11.5 ± 2.0*	6.4 ± 1.3	5.5 ± 0.9	5.2 ± 0.6 ^Ω	5.2 ± 0.7*
Control (<i>n</i> = 43)	55.3 ± 1.6	21.1 ± 0.8	10.7 ± 0.5	7.1 ± 0.3	7.5 ± 0.2	8.2 ± 0.2

Statistical comparison of total IIEF and subscale scores of alcohol and substance users with control group with Kruskal–Wallis test, **P* < 0.001, ^Ω*P* < 0.005.

Kumsar NA et al., 2016

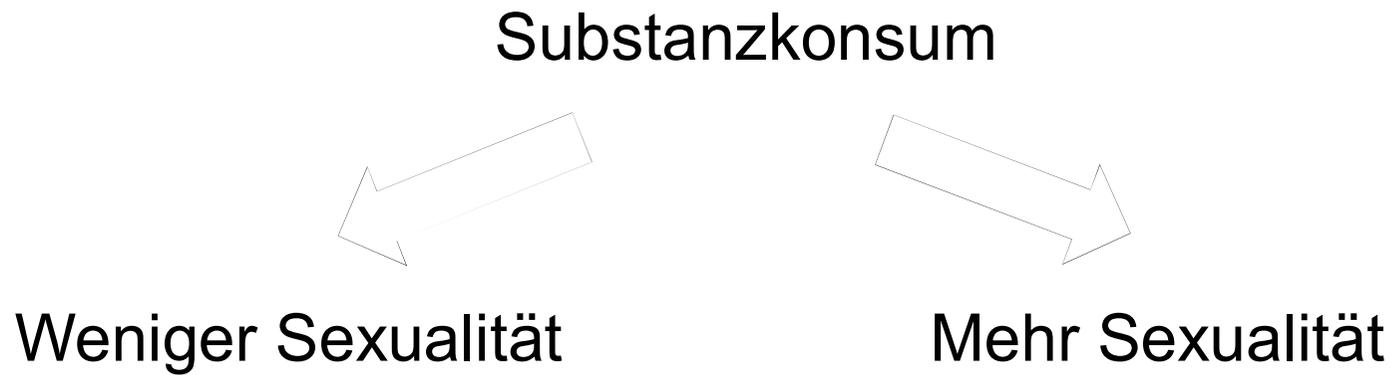
Buprenorphin bei sexueller Dysfunktion von Männern



Bliesener N et al., 2005

Sex und Substanzkonsum

Mehr, oder weniger?



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

^aAdjusted for age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

^bAmong students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse.

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

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

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

^fReported ever using cocaine or other illicit drugs such as LSD, PCP, MDMA, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, or heroin.

Lowry et al., 1994

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 (±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 (±1.8)	15.6** (±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 (±1.5)	17.6** (±1.6)
Gender: male	55.3%	44.7%*
History of complete sexual intercourse	83.1%	64.5%**
Age at first sexual intercourse ⁺⁺	15.1 (±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%*

	Users (N=118)	Non-users (N=561)
Hallucinogens	Users (N=118)	Non-users (N=561)
Age ⁺⁺	18.2 (±1.4)	17.7*** (±1.6)
Gender: male	66.1%	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)
Age ⁺⁺	18.1 (±1.5)	17.7** (±1.5)
Gender: male	65.3%	44.1%***
History of complete sexual intercourse	88.8%	66.4%***
Age at first sexual intercourse ⁺⁺	14.8 (±1.8)	15.5*** (±1.8)
Use of condoms	48.3%	62.7%**
Sex intercourse with sex workers	32.2%	23.4%
Prostitution	1.2%	3.7%

⁺p < .10; *p < .05; **p < .01; ***p < .001; ⁺⁺mean (years ± standard deviation).

Scivoletto et al., 2002

Sexualisierter Substanzkonsum und sexuelles Risikoverhalten (Beispiel Russland)

Characteristic	All participants (N = 202)		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 characteristics						
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	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 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%
4+	23/199	12%	15/140	11%	8/59	14%
Detected urogenital pathogens and infections						

Abdala et al., 2013

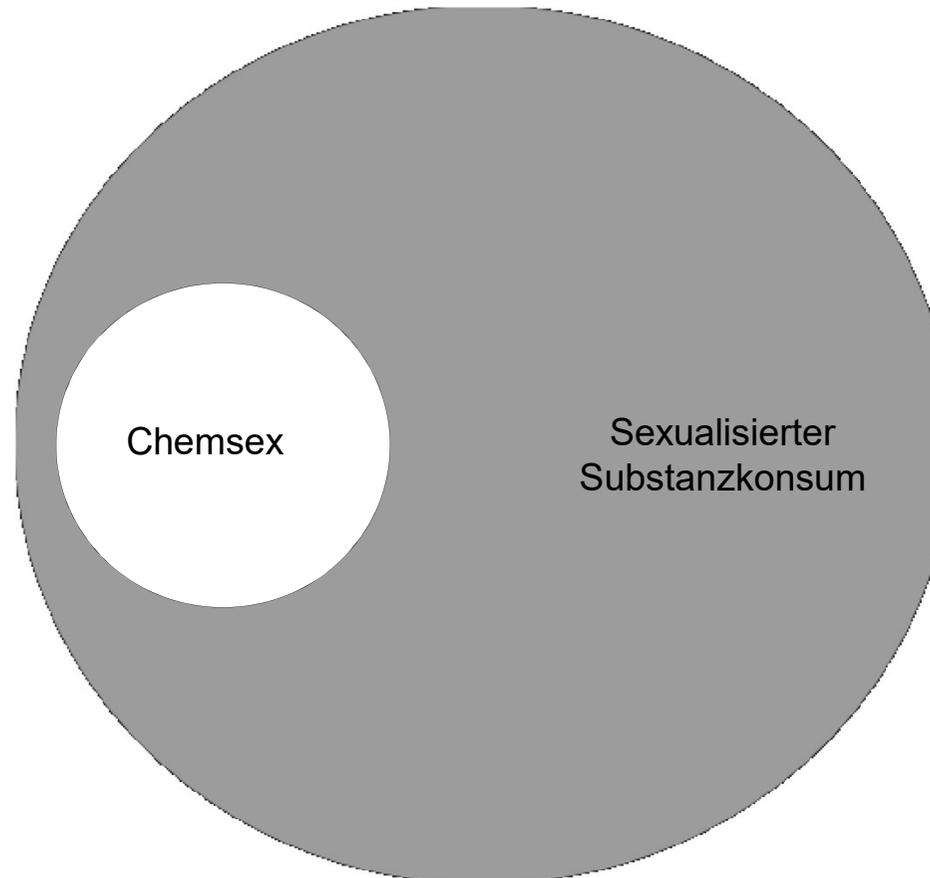
Sexualisierter Substanzkonsum und adoleszente Minoritäten (Europa)

Table 3. Crude and adjusted odds for the four types of substance use, overall and by gender.

	Univariate Model			Multivariate Model (Overall)			Multivariate Model Stratified for Gender						
	COR ¹	p	(95% CI)	AOR ²	p	(95% CI)	AOR	p	(95% CI)	AOR	p	(95% CI)	
Cigarettes in the last 30 days		(n = 13,504)			(n = 13,504)			Boys (n = 6693)			Girls (n = 6811)		
Opposite-gender love	1			1			1			1			
Same-gender love	2.00	<0.001	(1.48–2.69)	1.85	<0.001	(1.34–2.55)	2.36	<0.001	(1.46–3.82)	1.57	<0.001	(1.02–2.41)	
Both-gender love	2.28	<0.001	(1.74–2.99)	2.31	<0.001	(1.71–3.13)	2.80	<0.001	(1.65–4.75)	2.10	<0.001	(1.44–3.04)	
Not in love	0.47	<0.001	(0.40–0.56)	0.44	<0.001	(0.37–0.52)	0.53	<0.001	(0.41–0.70)	0.38	<0.001	(0.30–0.48)	
Not responding	1.08	0.599	(0.81–1.43)	0.89	0.450	(0.67–1.20)	1.12	0.584	(0.75–1.65)	0.68	0.093	(0.44–1.07)	
Alcohol in the last 30 days		(n = 13,440)			(n = 13,440)			Boys (n = 6693)			Girls (n = 6811)		
Opposite-gender love	1			1			1			1			
Same-gender love	1.27	0.093	(0.96–1.66)	1.20	0.230	(0.89–1.63)	1.66	0.036	(1.03–2.66)	0.97	0.880	(0.64–1.46)	
Both-gender love	1.67	<0.001	(1.29–2.15)	1.80	<0.001	(1.33–2.43)	1.08	0.784	(0.64–1.81)	2.15	<0.001	(1.50–3.08)	
Not in love	0.67	<0.001	(0.60–0.75)	0.52	<0.001	(0.46–0.59)	0.56	<0.001	(0.47–0.67)	0.49	<0.001	(0.42–0.58)	
Not responding	0.66	0.001	(0.52–0.84)	0.48	<0.001	(0.38–0.62)	0.57	0.001	(0.41–0.79)	0.37	<0.001	(0.26–0.56)	
Drunkenness in the last 30 days		(n = 13,471)			(n = 13,471)			Boys (n = 6693)			Girls (n = 6811)		
Opposite-gender love	1			1			1			1			
Same-gender love	1.92	<0.001	(1.39–2.67)	1.81	0.001	(1.28–2.55)	2.42	<0.001	(1.48–3.96)	1.38	0.204	(0.84–2.28)	
Both-gender love	2.20	<0.001	(1.63–2.96)	2.19	<0.001	(1.59–3.02)	1.93	0.016	(1.13–3.31)	2.25	<0.001	(1.51–3.34)	
Not in love	0.65	<0.001	(0.55–0.77)	0.51	<0.001	(0.43–0.61)	0.55	<0.001	(0.42–0.72)	0.47	<0.001	(0.37–0.60)	
Not responding	0.98	.879	(0.70–1.36)	0.68	0.021	(0.48–0.94)	0.71	0.120	(0.46–1.09)	0.63	.090	(0.37–1.07)	
Cannabis in the last 30 days		(n = 12,109)			(n = 12,109)			Boys (n = 5999)			Girls (n = 6110)		
Opposite-gender love	1			1			1			1			
Same-gender love	2.21	<0.001	(1.48–3.31)	2.16	0.001	(1.39–3.36)	2.90	0.001	(1.57–5.38)	1.62	0.142	(0.85–3.09)	
Both-gender love	3.19	<0.001	(2.30–4.44)	3.57	<0.001	(2.48–5.13)	4.12	<0.001	(2.33–7.30)	3.20	<0.001	(1.99–5.15)	
Not in love	0.68	0.001	(0.54–0.85)	0.62	<0.001	(0.48–0.79)	0.71	0.048	(0.51–1.00)	0.53	0.001	(0.36–0.77)	
Not responding	1.18	0.581	(0.66–2.10)	1.05	0.979	(0.57–1.93)	1.10	0.821	(0.50–2.40)	1.01	0.990	(0.38–2.65)	

¹ COR: Crude odds ratios. ² AOR: Odds ratios adjusted for region, gender, and relative family affluence. Boldface indicates statistically significant differences in ($p < 0.05$) odds for the given substance use in the given group, as compared to the reference group.

Begrifflichkeiten



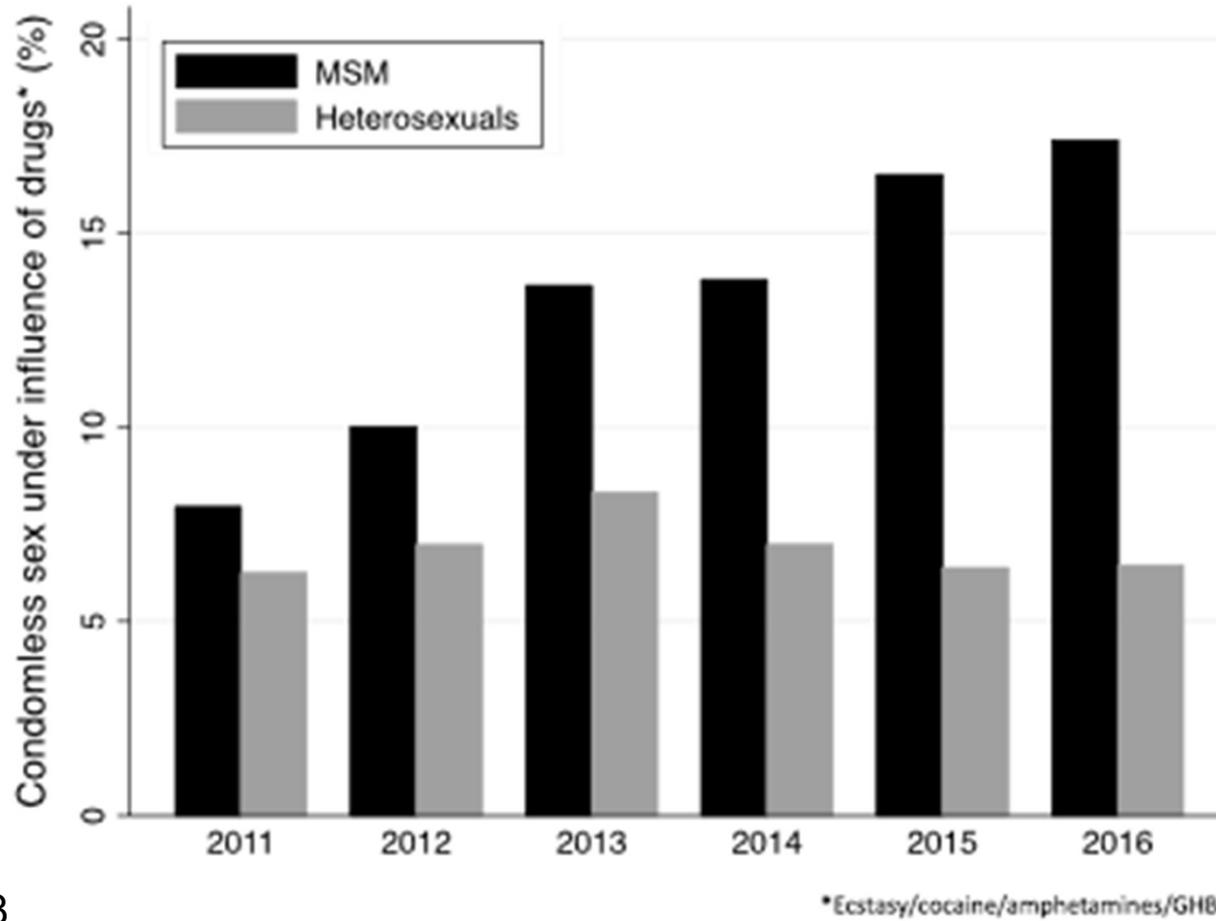
Stuard, 2016

Etwas Chemie...



Giorgetti et al., 2017

Chemsex nimmt zu



Kenyon et al., 2018

Chemsex und Alkohol im dritten Lebensabschnitt

MULTIVARIABLE LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL PREDICTING THE ODDS OF CONDOMLESS ANAL SEX USING DEMENTIA RISK, SUBSTANCE USE, AND DATE OF HIV DIAGNOSIS VARIABLES AMONG HIV-POSITIVE MEN AGED 50 TO 69, NEW YORK CITY, 2010–2011

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Crude odds ratio (95% confidence interval)</i>	<i>Adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval)</i>
Dementia risk ^a	0.5 (0.2–1.2)	0.4 [†] (0.1–1.0)
Alcohol to intoxication use	4.1 ^{**} (1.3–12.6)	4.7 [*] (1.2–17.8)
Marijuana use	2.2 [*] (1.1–4.5)	1.7 (0.8–3.7)
Total 30-day illicit substance use	2.9 ^{**} (1.3–6.4)	2.7 [*] (1.0–6.9)
Lifetime illicit substance use	1.2 (1.0–1.4)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)
Pre-ART date of HIV diagnosis	2.9 [*] (1.1–6.5)	2.8 [*] (1.1–7.2)

Zusätzlicher Faktor

Kognition:

- HIV
- Neurodegeneration

Kupprat SA et al., 2017

Sexualität und Substanzkonsum

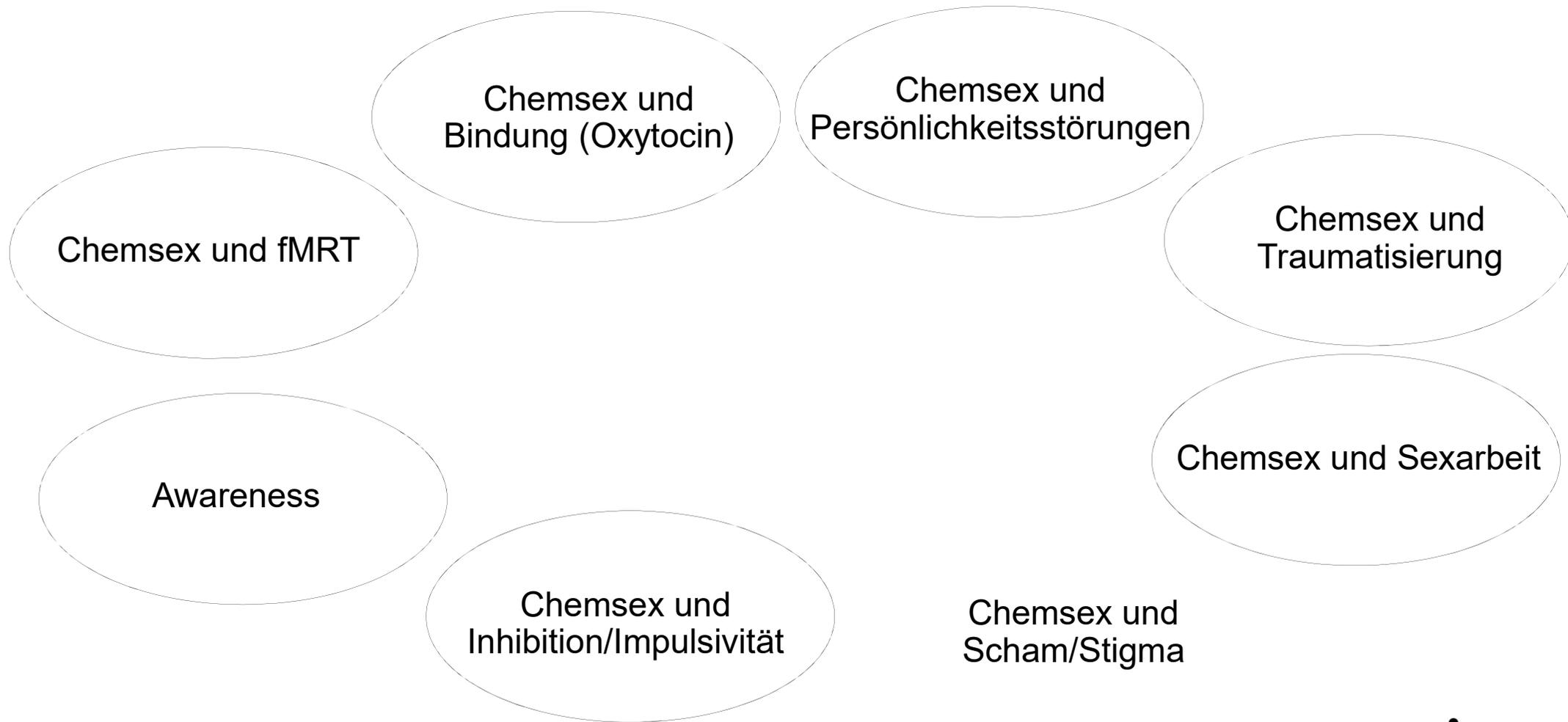
Fragen Sie nach!

Bundesweite Vernetzung



BUNDESINITIATIVE FÜR SEXUALISIERTEN
SUBSTANZKONSUM

Aktuelle Projekte



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

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