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[High prevalence of drug consumption and sexual risk behaviors in men who have sex with men.]

[Article in Spanish]

Folch C¹, Fernández-Dávila P², Ferrer L³, Soriano R⁴, Díez M⁵, Casabona J⁶.

Author information

Abstract

BASIS AND OBJECTIVE: To describe the pattern of drug use among men who have sex with men (MSM) living in Spain and its association with sexual risk practices.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The European MSM Internet Survey was implemented in 2010 in 38 European countries on websites for MSM and collected data on sociodemographics, sexual behavior, and other sexual health variables. The association between unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) with casual partners and drug consumption was evaluated using multivariate logistic regression models.

RESULTS: Among the 13,111 participants, most consumed drugs were cannabis (30.1%), popper (28.4%) and cocaine (18.7%). The risk of UAI with casual partners was 1.5 among those who had used drugs in relation to the other participants. The proportion of MSM who had injected drugs at least once in life was 2.5%, and 1.4% in the last 12 months. The prevalence of UAI with casual partners (53.4%), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (23%), hepatitis C (8.2%) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) (15.8%) was higher in MSM injectors related to those who had not used injected drugs ($P < .05$).

CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study confirm a high prevalence of drug use in MSM and their relationship to sexual risk behavior. Although the use of injected drugs in MSM is a minority, this group reported a higher level of sexual risk behaviors, self-reported HIV, hepatitis C and other STI.

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KEYWORDS: Conductas de riesgo; Consumo de drogas; Hombres que tienen relaciones sexuales con hombres; Injection; Internet; Inyección; Men who have sex with men; Risk behaviors; Substance use

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