

Consumption of recreational drugs and their sexualized use in gay men, bisexual and other MSM from Latin America: Preliminary results of the Latin American MSM Internet Survey (LAMIS)



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Introduction

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- Sexualised drug use (SDU) among gay, bisexual and other menwho-have-sex-with-men (GBMSM) is causing concern in many high-income countries, because of the multiple risks for their psycho-social-sexual health.
- Sesión/colocón (Spain), ChemSex (UK) or Party and Play (USA, Australia) is a SDU which it is defined as the intentional use of drugs to sustain sex for a long period of time (from several hours to days). The more time, greater exposure to diverse physical-psychosocial-sexual health risks or harms (Fernández-Dávila, 2016).
- In Latin America there is no published study that allows us to estimate the magnitude of SDU among GBHSH.

Objetives:

- To describe the pattern of recreational drug use and its sexualized use; and,
- To characterize users among Latin American GBMSM.

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Method

- The Latin America MSM Internet Survey 2018 (LAMIS2018) is the Latin American adapted version of the European MSM Internet Survey 2017 (EMIS2017).
- LAMIS2018 was undertaken by the *Red Iberoamericana de Estudios en Hombres Gay, otros HSH y Personas Trans* (RIGHT) in association with the Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University (The Netherlands), the Robert Koch Institute (Germany), and Sigma Research, LSHTM (UK).
- LAMIS2018 was live between January and May 2018 (110 days).
- Online questionnaire available simultaneously in three languages (Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch), in 18 countries.
- Information collected: sexual behaviours, drug use, psycho-social health (mental health, Internalized homonegativity, social homophobia, social support), HIV/STI knowledge, HIV/STI testing, HIV/STI diagnosis, etc.
- Central and local promotion was carried out to recruit participants.















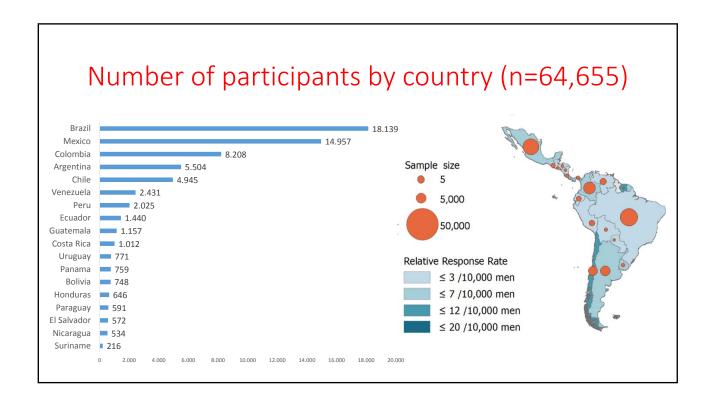


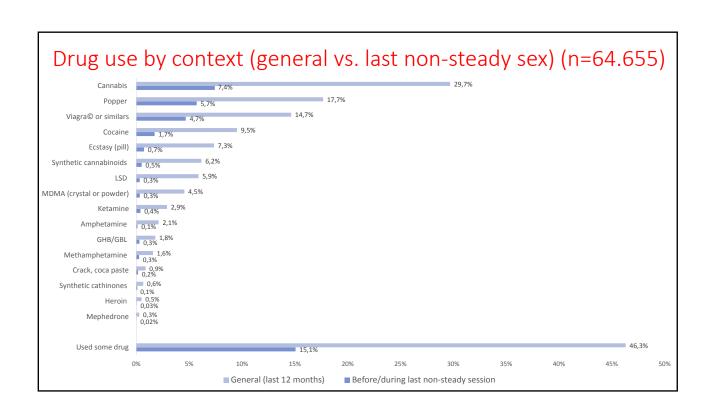


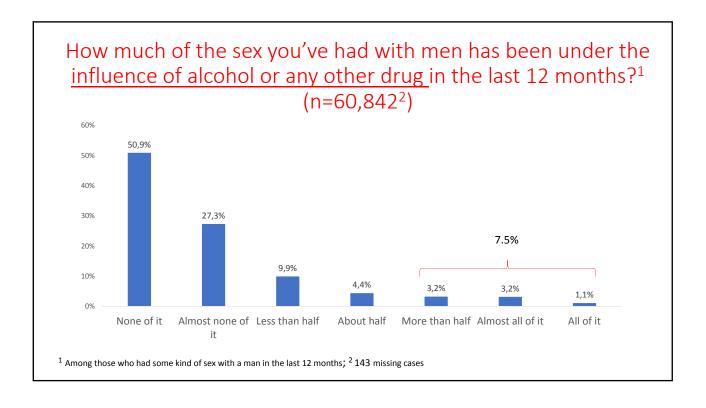
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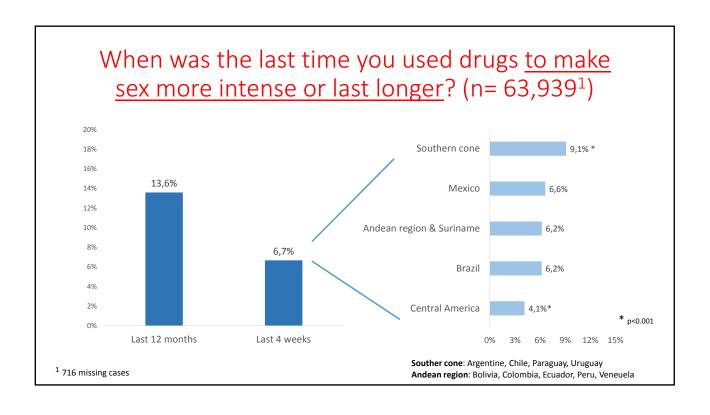
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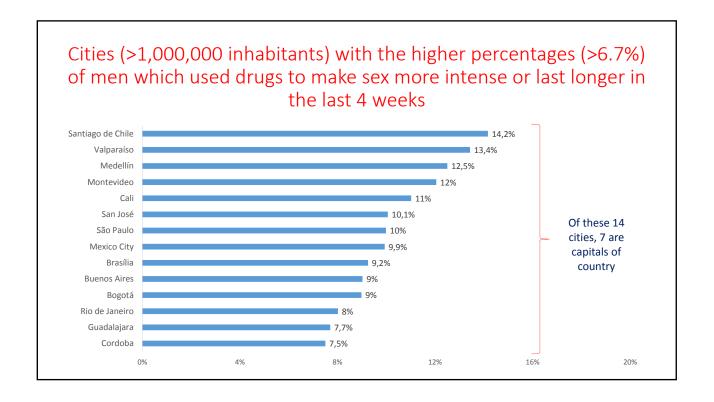
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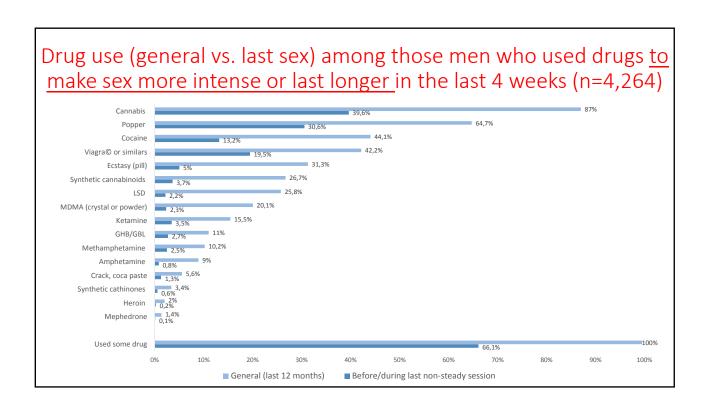


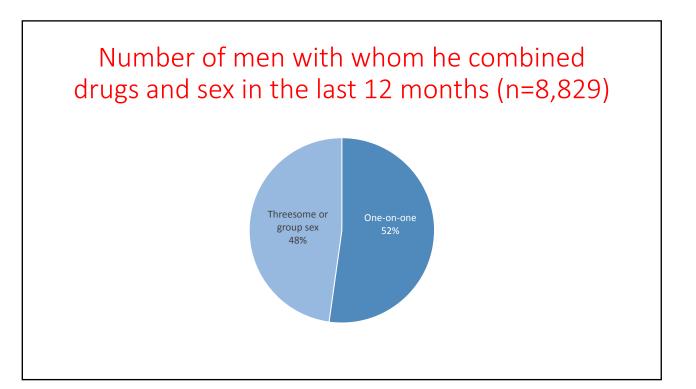


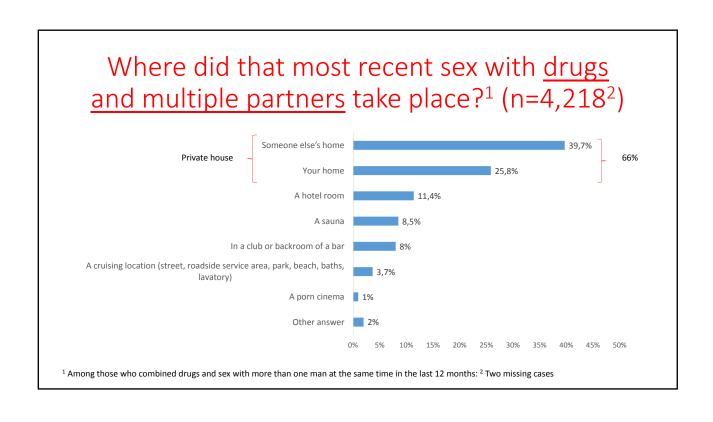


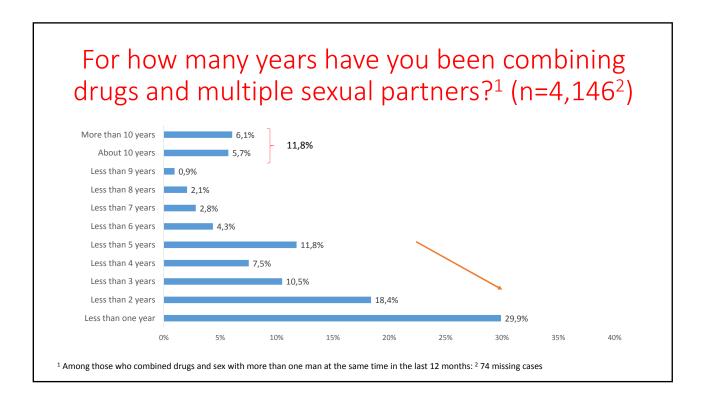


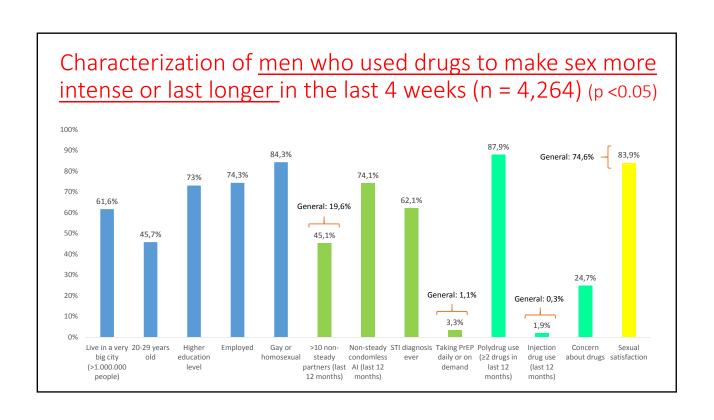


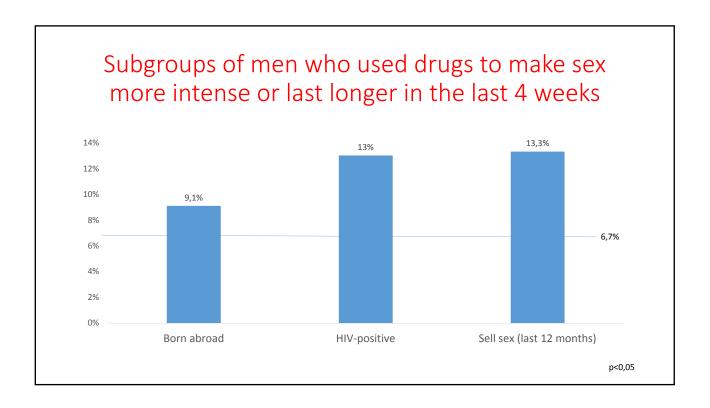












Limitations

- More than 70% of the sample was recruited on web sites/apps aimed at sexual encounters (overestimation of sexual behavior).
- Differences between *online* and *offline* samples (e.g. exclusion of men who could not have data access throught their mobile phone).
- Data were self-reported (recall bias).
- Mostly questions on SDU were not specific to ChemSex.

Conclusions

- SDU among Latin-American GBMSM is noticeable, particularly in big cities and Southern Cone countries.
- SDU has had a growing trend in the last 5 years among the Latin-Americans GBMSM, and, apparently, it will continue so.
- The percentage pattern of drug use before/during the last non-steady sex is closely related to as the ones of general use.
- The profile of the SDU user is that of a polyconsumer, with a high risk of acquiring HIV and other STIs. However, some of them seem to be more likely to engage in protective behavior against HIV infection, like being on PrEP.
- Drugs most used for SDU users are different if we compare with European users (e.g. EMIS2017). Cocaine plays a special role in the SDU in LA.
- SUD is practiced, in a higher proportion, among men with certain vulnerable characteristics (HIV infection, foreigners, transactional sex).

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Recommendations

- In research: it should be taken into account and include (e.g. in the design of questions), understandings at the population level of GBMSM.
- The understanding and approach of the SDU (e.g. ChemSex) must be from a cultural vision ("cultural competence"), comprehensive and holistic health perspective, wellness, multidisciplinary and risk reduction model, which includes the recognition of personal individualities:

It is not appropriate to define ChemSex only from a vision of risks and harms related to dependence/addiction (e.g. consumption of certain drugs), mental health or HIV/STIs.

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Thank you!

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