

**Conclusions:** We have identified through this study different beliefs about sexuality during pregnancy, sometimes aberrant and which can affect the sexuality of couples. Attention of health professionals should be attracted to this issue and sexuality should definitely be integrated into prenatal care and counselling.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1065

### Clinical characteristics of chemsex users attended in a ngo in madrid

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**Introduction:** The intentional use of drugs before or during sexual intercourse (chemsex) is a phenomenon of special importance in the MSM (men who have sex with men) population due to its impact on mental, physical and sexual health.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study was to describe the socio-demographic and medical characteristics, psychoactive substances use of a sample of users with sexualized drug use (chemsex) attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You".

**Methods:** A cross-sectional descriptive analysis of a sample of users attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" was performed.

**Results:** 230 participants were included. Most common drugs used during sexual intercourse were: mephedrone, cocaine, poppers, GHB and methamphetamine. The frequencies of substances consumed during sex were: mephedrone (95%), methamphetamine (80%), GHB (92.2%), ketamine (52%), poppers (alkyl nitrites) (95%), cocaine (89.7%), speed (amphetamine sulfate) (49.6%) and drugs for erectile dysfunction (86%). 61.3% reported having practiced slamsex intravenous substance use at some time in their life, being a habitual practice at the time of collecting information for 50.7%. The most frequent genitally transmitted infections were: syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhoea. Users reported having been diagnosed with the following genitally transmitted infections: hepatitis B virus (7.4%), hepatitis A virus (18.6%), syphilis (69.6%), human papillomavirus (16%), herpes (9.4%), chlamydia (43%), gonorrhoea (60.5%) and candidiasis (9.7%).

**Conclusions:** Slamsex and STIs are usually reported in our sample. Interventions for chemsex users must include a collaborative model which includes professionals from different areas, including internists and emergency physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers and sexologists.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1066

### Chemsex behaviours, sexual response and sexual health

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**Introduction:** The intentional use of drugs before or during sexual intercourse (chemsex) is a phenomenon of special importance in the MSM (men who have sex with men) population due to its impact on mental, physical and sexual health. Sexual health issues related to chemsex practice have been described such as difficulties in achieving sober sex, erectile dysfunction or problems with sexual desire.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study was to understand the impact of chemsex on sexual health and sexual response by the participants of a sexual health program for chemsex users in two Substance Use Disorder Clinics in Madrid.

**Methods:** Qualitative research approach. We analyze an anonymous survey with chemsex users with open answer questions about the impact of chemsex practice on sexual response and sexual health. Data analysis was based on thematic analysis of content.

**Results:** Several differences were identified between chemsex and sober sex. In sober sex it can take longer to feel aroused, sexual desire is more context-dependent and more easily controlled. They connect easily with other people needs when they had sober sex. They described difficulties with consent with some sexual practices when they were on drugs. Shame and guilt was associated with chemsex. They describe more arousal, more independent of the erotic context, longer sexual intercourse and delayed ejaculation when they had sex under the influence of drugs.

**Conclusions:** Chemsex is a phenomenon that needs a multidisciplinary approach and mental and sexual health must be taken into account including sexological perspective. Interventions that provide sexual counselling and sexual therapy for chemsex users must be developed.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP1067

### Features of sexual behavior of senior university female students

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**Introduction:** Changes in the attitude of modern society to the intimate sphere - the increasing emancipation of women, their desire for equality with men, including in sexual life, significantly changes the nature of the sexual behavior of young women, which is becoming less dependent on the presence of common myths and stereotypes