

The prevailing sexual activities in substance use culture in Egypt using focus group technique

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The aim of this work was to discover opinions, beliefs and attitudes about sexual practices prevailing among substance users in Egypt.

A volunteer sample of 14 male substance users inpatients, aged from 21 to 45 years, all are unemployed for at least one year; at the time of the study. Five of them are married, two are divorced and seven are singles. The researchers use a qualitative design, namely "focus group technique" to understand attitudes and beliefs that are

developed within a social context (Ramirez and Shepperd, 1988).

After a preparatory phase, they sit with the patients 3 times for preparation over a period of 2 weeks length before conducting the group. They hold two sessions on 2 successive days for 90 minutes each and detailed notes are taken by two trained note takers.

Results: Substance users mention that drugs are used in order to do good sex. Also, they used that no one of substance users wears the condom on practicing sex and no one of substance users cares about regular screen for the possible infection of one of sexually transmitted diseases.

Conclusion: The findings highlight the urgent need for health education for the substance users as well as their need to be enrolled in a health surveillance system for early detection and proper management of any emerged infection among these patients and/or their relatives.