

## **Safer Sex** Last updated: March 21, 2024

Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

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## What is Safer Sex?

## Safer sex (n.): Sex that <u>reduces the chances of</u> <u>passing on or acquiring</u> sexually transmitted diseases or infections (STDs or STIs)

- Involves certain actions (e.g., using a condom) that prevent person-to-person *sharing of bodily fluids* that are able to spread STIs
- Choosing to have safer sex shows that you care about the *pleasure and health of you and* your sexual partner(s)





## Safer Sex: Not Just HIV Prevention

#### Safer sex can:

- Be fun, exciting, very pleasurable
  - Can decrease your worry about getting or passing on STIs and thus make sex more relaxed and satisfying
  - May add variety to your sex life
  - Chance to build trust, intimacy with your partner by talking about each other's desires
- Prevent infection with other STIs, which can weaken immune system in people living with HIV
- Reduce possibility of acquiring another strain of HIV, if all partners are living with HIV



# **Practicing Safer Sex**

Practicing safer sex involves knowing:

- What sexual activities make each person vulnerable
- How you can *lower the chance of transmission* through that activity
- Bodily fluids that can transmit STIs:
  - Blood (including menstrual blood)
  - Vaginal secretions
  - Semen (cum and pre-cum)
  - Anal fluids
- Hepatitis C can also be sexually transmitted

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# Practicing Safer Sex

- Using barriers can help reduce risk of passing on or getting STIs
  - Keeps a partner's fluids from getting into another's body
  - Barriers include:
    - Condoms (male and internal, or female)
    - Dental dams (thin squares of latex)
    - Latex or nitrile gloves
- Today, there are more HIV protection options for people who don't want to use barriers, or whose partners won't use barriers



## Practicing Safer Sex

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*Treatment as prevention (TasP)*: the **use of HIV treatment** to lower likelihood of HIV transmission

- For people living with HIV:
  - Taking HIV drugs can reduce their viral load
  - An undetectable viral load means they cannot transmit HIV through sex
- For people who are HIV-negative:
  - Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP): Taking HIV drugs before being exposed to HIV to prevent yourself from acquiring it
    - Women can use it to prevent acquiring HIV without their partners' knowledge or cooperation – especially if partner won't use condom
  - Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP): Taking HIV drugs for about a month, starting within 3 days of possible exposure to prevent HIV acquisition



Male (External) Condoms

- Mostly made of latex; some made of polyisoprene (type of plastic) or lambskin
  - Only latex and plastic condoms prevent HIV
  - Lambskin condoms *DO NOT prevent HIV*; DO prevent pregnancy
- Variety of shapes, sizes, colors, textures, tastes
- Inexpensive at pharmacies, grocery stores, sex stores
  Free at certain health clinics, AIDS service organizations
- Small, easy to carry with you
  - You can always be prepared to protect yourself!



## Internal (Female) Condoms

- Made of latex or polyurethane
- Can be *put inside vagina or anus before beginning sexual activity*
- Usually cost a bit more than male condoms
- Often available at pharmacies, grocery stores, sex stores
- Available for free at certain health clinics and AIDS service organizations



# Lubricant (Lube)

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- Makes penetrative sex (vaginal-penile, anal-penile, fisting) even safer
  - Can prevent condom from breaking
  - Helps prevent small cuts or tears in vagina, anus, rectum, and/or on penis during penetration
- Makes condoms *feel better* 
  - Some contain substances that "warm" or enhance sensation
- Good for un-lubricated and already-lubricated condoms
  Sometimes lubrication on condoms is not enough
- Several types, brands; variety of different feels, tastes



## Cautions with Condoms and Lube

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- When using latex barriers:
  - Use only water- or silicone-based lube
    - Silicone-based lube will last longer than water-based lube
  - No oil-based lubes (Vaseline, Crisco, shea butter, coconut or baby oil)
    - They can weaken latex condoms, make them more likely to break
- Don't use condoms with spermicide Nonoxynol-9 (N-9)
  - Shorter shelf life
  - Don't prevent pregnancy better than other lubricated condoms
  - May cause irritation of vagina/rectum and increase vulnerability to HIV



## Vaginal-Penile Sex

- Heterosexual intercourse (penis goes into vagina)
  - High-risk activity when barriers or TasP/PrEP/PEP not used
  - Most common way HIV is transmitted worldwide
  - Transmission much more likely from man to woman than reverse
- Effective ways to make vaginal-penile sex safer:
  - Use a condom
  - Consider using lube
  - Consider PrEP
- If not using a condom, avoid getting semen in vagina by having person with penis pull out before **ejaculating**, however:
  - HIV can be in **pre-cum** (fluid from penis before ejaculation)
  - Not a guarantee against pregnancy, HIV or other STIs



## Anal-Penile Sex

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- Penis enters anus (butt-hole)
  - High-risk activity when barriers or TasP/PrEP/PEP not used
  - Receptive partner more vulnerable than insertive partner
  - May still be risky for insertive partner
- Making anal-penile sex safer:
  - Use a condom (male for insertive partner, or female for receptive partner) and lube
  - Consider PrEP
- If not using a condom, avoid getting semen in anus by having partner pull out before ejaculating
  - Not a guarantee against HIV or other STIs





- Contact between mouth and genitals
- Includes giving or receiving licking, sucking, biting of vulva (vagina, clitoris, and labia, or "lips"), penis, or anus
- Number of studies have demonstrated low but definite level of risk associated with both giving and receiving oral-penile sex
- To make oral sex safer:
  - Use a latex condom without lube on it
  - If you perform oral-penile sex without a condom
    - Finish up with your hand, or
    - Spit semen out, rinse with mouthwash, rather than swallowing



## **Oral-Vaginal Sex**

- Rare but documented cases of HIV being transmitted during oralvaginal sex
- To make oral-vaginal sex safer:
  - Use a **dental dam** (latex square) or a condom that has been cut open
  - Put some water- or silicone-based lube on one side of dental dam or cutopen condom
  - Stretch dam or condom over vulva with lubed side facing away from mouth; makes thin barrier between mouth and vulva
  - Some people use plastic food wrap
    - May prevent transmission of herpes infections
    - No proof it can prevent transmission of HIV



## **Oral-Anal Sex**

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- Oral-anal sex has been shown to spread hepatitis A, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C, as well as other infections
- To make oral-anal sex safer:
  - Use a dental dam or a condom that has been cut open
  - Put water- or silicone-based lube on one side of dental dam/condom
  - Stretch dam or condom over anus with lubed side facing away from mouth; makes thin barrier between mouth and anus
  - Consider PrEP
  - If you do not use a barrier during oral sex, avoid getting pre-cum, semen, menstrual blood, or vaginal fluids in your mouth
    - Avoid oral sex on a woman who is menstruating to prevent contact with blood
    - Bleeding gums, ulcers, or gum disease can make STI transmission more likely
    - Do not floss or brush your teeth just before oral sex; use a breath mint instead



# Sex with Sex Toys

- STIs can be passed on by using sex toys (vibrators, etc.)
  - Sex toys need to be kept clean, *whether used alone or with partners*
  - If not cleaned after each use, can grow bacteria, cause infection
    - Sex toys made of different materials must be cleaned in different ways
    - Read package insert instructions on how to clean your toy properly
- To make sex toy play safer:
  - Use toys with fresh latex condoms whenever toy is used by a different person, or in a different location (moves from vagina to anus or vice-versa)
  - Lube with sex toys enhances pleasure, reduces damage to tissues of vagina, mouth, anus, rectum
  - Do not use silicone-based lube with silicone sex toys; will destroy toy
- Sex toys only used by one person reduce chance of passing STIs



## Fisting, Handballing, or Fingering

- Paper cuts and other openings in the skin can make your hands vulnerable to infection
- Wearing latex or nitrile gloves keeps you protected during hand-vagina, hand-penis, or hand-anus sex
- Adding water- or silicone-based lube to the outside of the gloves can increase your partner's pleasure



No-Risk Safer Sex Activities

These activities do not transmit STIs because there is *no physical contact with another person's bodily fluids*:

- Masturbation: touching your own genitals
- Phone sex, cybersex
- Talking dirty, sharing sexual fantasies
- Intimacy without sex: hugging, touching, massage



## **Other Safer Sex Tips**

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- Limit time and frequency of insertive sex
  - Repeated or rough vaginal, anal, and oral sex play can cause damage to linings of these areas
- Try non-insertive sex mutual masturbation (touching each other's genitals)
- Get medical attention for health problems in genital area
- Have a clear head
  - Under influence of drugs or alcohol, more likely to have sex that leaves you vulnerable to acquiring HIV
- Plan ahead: Get condoms, dental dams, gloves, lube, etc., before sexual situation



## Think About It in New Ways

"We slipped once and forgot to use a condom, so it is too late now"

#### • New idea: It is never too late

- Yes, even one time can be dangerous, but it is not as dangerous as many more times!
- If you slipped once, it is time to get back on the wagon
- Post-exposure prophylaxis, or PEP, may also be an option

#### "Safer sex is such a drag. It is no fun"

- New idea: Here is a great chance to spice up your sex life
  - Why not take one of the workshops offered on "Eroticizing Safer Sex?"
  - How about getting a book or watching a video about hot safer sex?

# Think About It in New Ways

"Even though I'm taking HIV drugs and my viral load is undetectable, I am still worried that my partner will get HIV from me"

#### • New idea: Undetectable equals Untransmittable!

- Feel free to let go of the decades of fear-based messages about HIV risk
- While HIV drugs do not prevent other STIs or pregnancy, you and your partner(s) can rest easy and enjoy each other knowing that HIV transmission is not an issue



## Think About It in New Ways

"I cannot feel anything through condoms!"

- New idea: Time to change brands!
  - Free or drug-store condoms may not be the best
  - Try sex supply catalogs or "adult love" stores

"Condoms are the method I want to use, but my partner absolutely refuses to use one."

- New idea: How comfortable are you with someone who is not willing to listen to your needs regarding your health?
  - Serious issue; probably not the only one in your relationship; consider individual/couples counseling
  - Consider PrEP
  - Use internal condom or offer to use your mouth to put on male condom



# Think About It in New Ways

"I'm afraid that my partner will hurt me if I suggest that he use a condom."

- New idea: How comfortable are you being with someone who may hurt you?
  - Serious issue; probably not the only one in your relationship
  - National Domestic Violence hotline in the US at 800-799-SAFE [1-800-799-7233; or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)], or text START to 88788.

"I cannot suggest to my partner that we get an HIV test. They would take it as an insult."

- New idea: How about presenting it as an act of love?
  - I don't want to put you at risk, let's get tested together
  - Taking PrEP also an option if you are HIV-negative



## Learn More!

• To learn more, and for links to articles featuring more details, please read the full fact sheet:

#### – <u>Safer Sex</u>

- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
  - <u>www.thewellproject.org</u>
  - www.facebook.com/thewellproject
  - www.twitter.com/thewellproject
  - www.instagram.com/thewellprojecthiv
  - www.youtube.com/thewellprojecthiv