Title:
A systematic review of associations between substance use and sexual risk behaviour, STIs and unplanned pregnancy in women

Abstract: (Your abstract must use Normal style and must fit into the box. Do not enter author details)

Background/introduction:
Associations between substance use and sexual risk among general populations of women may be helpful in the development of a sexual risk assessment tool for community health settings.

Aim(s)/objectives:
To review the evidence for whether smoking, alcohol and drug use variables are associated with reporting of unprotected sexual intercourse, multiple partnerships, STI diagnoses and unplanned pregnancy in women aged 16-44 years.

Methods:
Seven electronic databases were searched for probability population surveys published between 31/1/1994 and 31/1/2014 that reported on at least one of the outcomes above. Studies were included on women aged 16-44 years in the European Union, Australia, New Zealand, USA or Canada. An independent reviewer screened 10% of title and abstract exclusions and all full-text papers.

Results:
Three papers were identified. Current smoking was associated with unplanned pregnancy in the last year (Wellings 2013) and with current non-use of contraception among women (Xaverius 2009). Reporting ever smoking daily was also associated with reporting larger numbers of lifetime sexual partners (Cavazos-Rehg, 2011). Drug use in the last year (excepting cannabis) was associated with unplanned pregnancy (Wellings 2013). Cavazos-Rehg, 2011 found a dose response between lifetime partner numbers and heaviness of marijuana and alcohol use. Conversely Xaverius, 2009 found alcohol use was lower among those reporting current non-use of contraception.

Discussion/conclusion:
No clear direction emerged for the association with alcohol use, in contrast to drug use and smoking. Further research is needed to establish if alcohol has utility in a women’s sexual risk assessment tool for community use.