**The Impact of Externally Worn Diabetes Technology on Sexual Behaviour and Activity, Body Image, and Anxiety in Type 1 Diabetes**

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Despite the advantages of continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII), the majority ofAustralian adults and children do not optimise the use of CSII. Reasons for this include not wanting something attached to them, a perception that CSII is unwieldy and visible, and that CSII would interfere with physical activity.

Further considerations suggest that the reasons for not adopting external technologies may lie with body image and self-consciousness, however this area is not well explored.

This study aimed to explore the impact of externally worn diabetes technologies on sexual behaviour and activity, body image, and anxiety in adopters and nonadopters of these devices.

It was found that wearable technologies impact upon sexual activity and this influences the decision to adopt the technology. Despite this, technology users are similar in terms of sexual behaviour, anxiety, and body image compared to non-technology users. Where appropriate, these data can be used to identify potential concerns, address strategies to mitigate them, and inform people with diabetes when considering adopting external technologies.