

Sexual partnering of HIV positive gay and bisexual men

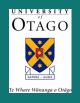
Peter Saxton, Tony Hughes, Adrian Ludlam, Nigel Dickson

- ¹ Dept Social and Community Health, University of Auckland
- ² AIDS Epidemiology Group, University of Otago
- ³ New Zealand AIDS Foundation

HIV Treatments Update 16 Nov 2016, Auckland City Hospital



MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES







Prevention today

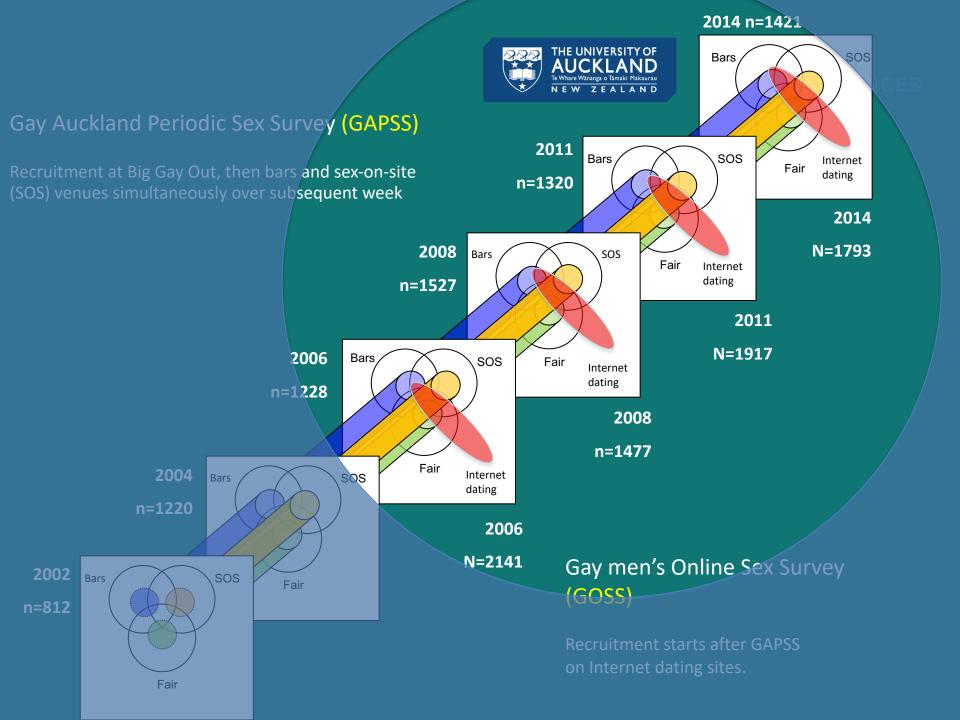
- Prevention is in flux
- T&T, PrEP "game-changers"
- Other factors haven't changed (anal intercourse efficiency, networks, stigma, STIs)
- Understand responses of HIV positive and HIV negative GBM





Aims

- Describe HIV positive GBM in repeat behavioural surveys
- Examine sexual partnerships and HIV concordancy
- Explore associations with potential HIV and STI exposure



Measures

- Casual partners <6 months; Current regular partner
- Condomless anal intercourse (CAI) <6 months
- HIV seroconcordancy (+/-) (+/?) (+/+)
- ART status
- STI diagnosis <12 months



HIV positive GBM

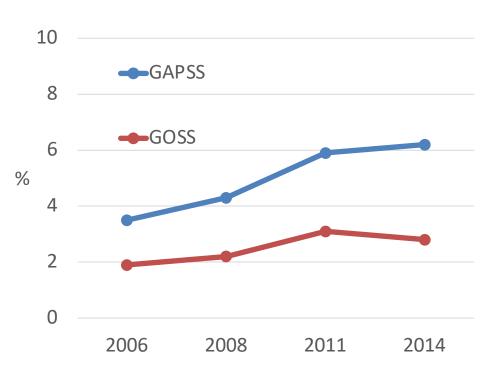
- Total sample 2006-2014 n=12,809
- Diagnosed HIV positive n=458
- 3.7%





Proportion diagnosed HIV positive

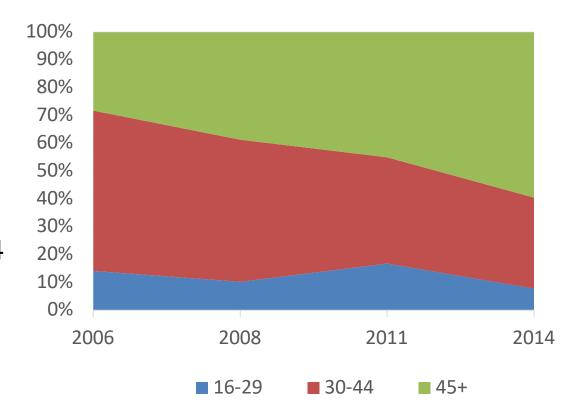
- Rising over time
- Higher in GAPSS (Auckland)
- Consistent with ongoing diagnoses





Age profile

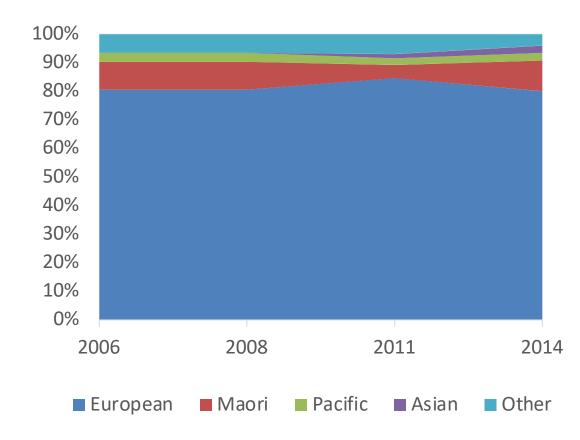
- Ageing population
- By 2014:
 - 60% aged 45+
 - 33% aged 30-44
 - 8% under 30





Ethnicity profile

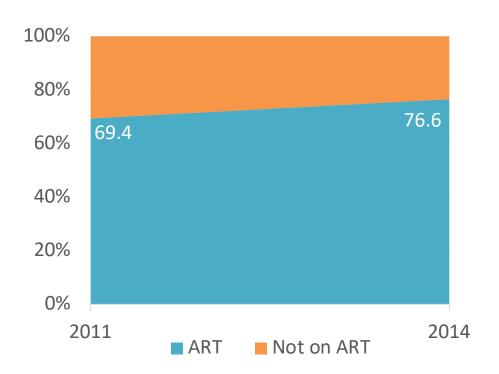
- Majority European
- By 2014:
 - 11% Maori
 - 5% Asian
 - 3% Pacific



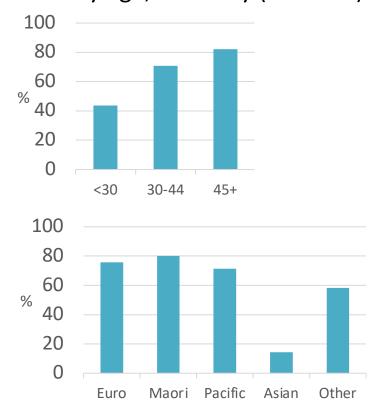


Anti-retroviral therapy (ART)

73.3% overall



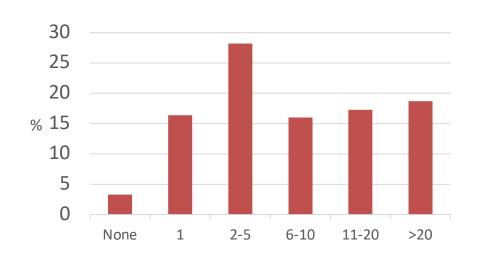
ART by age, ethnicity (2011-14)





Number of male partners <6 months

• 18.7% (almost 1 in 5) >20 partners



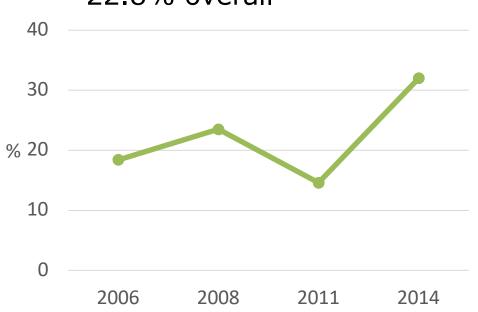




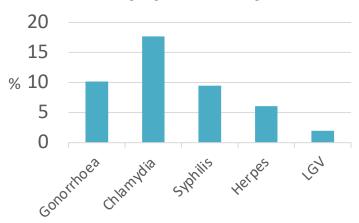
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

STI <12 months





STIs <12m in 2014

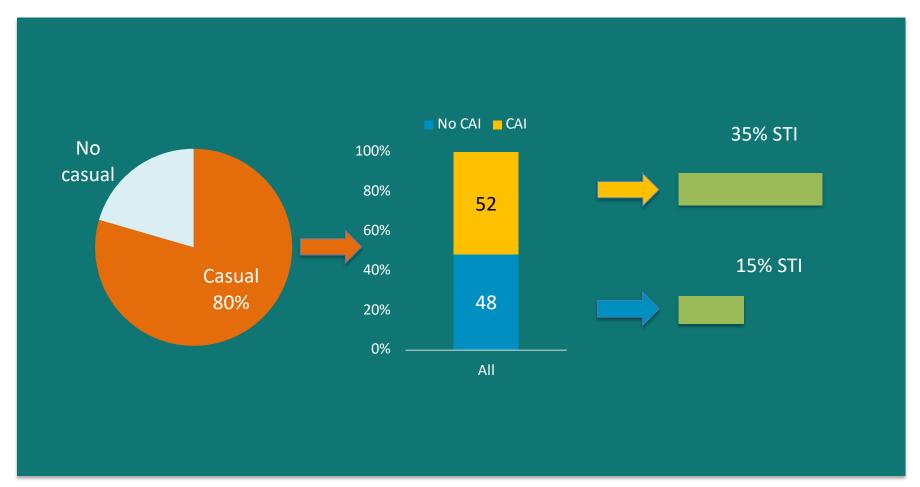






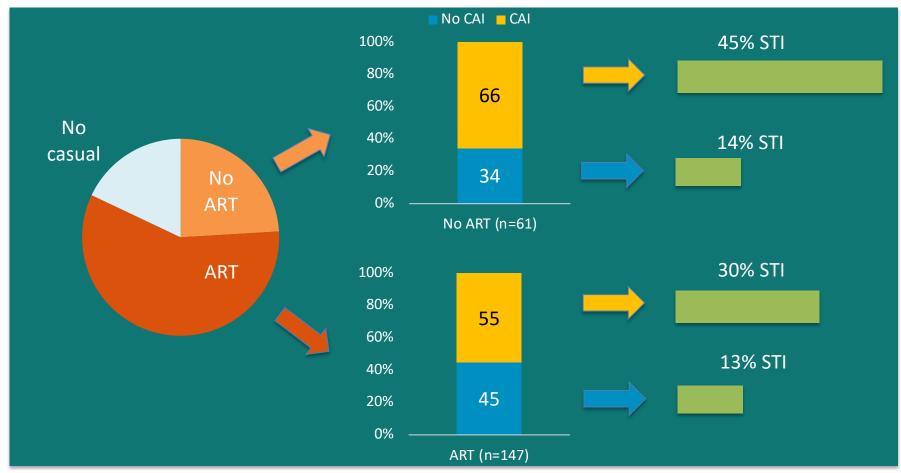


Casual partnering



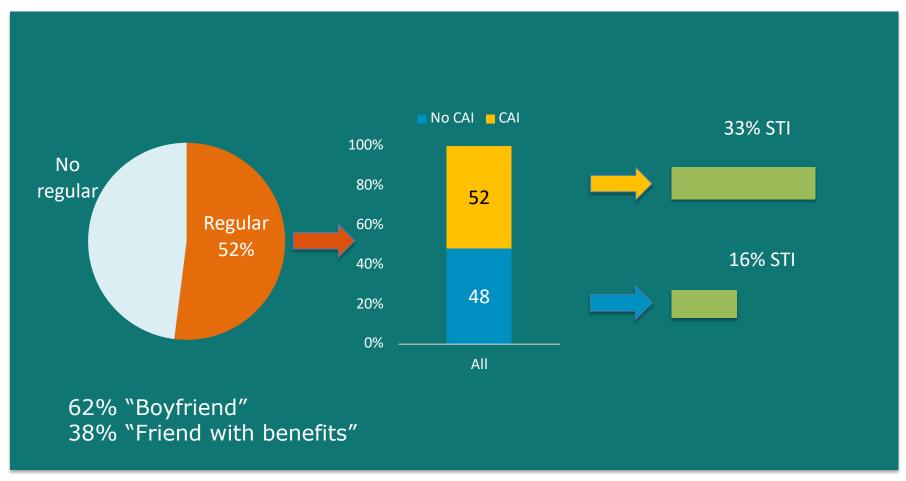


Casual partnering by ART status



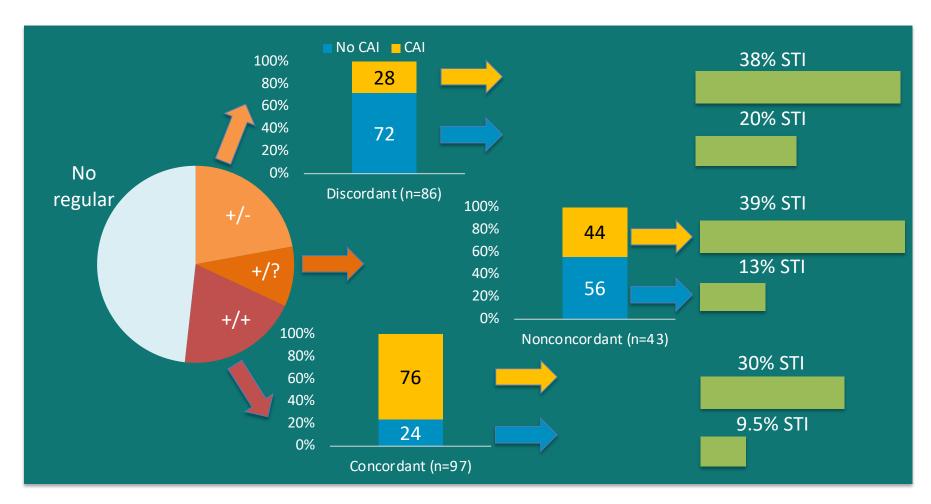


Current regular partner





Regular partner by seroconcordancy





Comparisons: CAI with casual

New Zealand 2014*

Australia 2015**

Positive

	casual	anal
No anal	10.7	
Condom	33.9	38.0
CAI	55.4	62.0

	casual	anal
No anal	11.6	
Condom	17.0	19.2
CAI	71.4	80.8

Negative/ unknown

	casual	anal
No anal	22.5	
Condom	47.1	60.7
CAI	30.4	39.3

^{*} From GAPSS 2014

	casual	anal
No anal	19.9	
Condom	44.8	55.9
CAI	35.3	44.1

^{**} From Holt et al. 2016 Sexual Health



Strengths and limitations

Strengths

- Large non-clinic sample of NZ HIV positive GBM
- Sexual behaviour and risk reduction data
- Monitor changes over time

Limitations

- Not generaliseable to all HIV positive GBM
- Limited data on strategic positioning, serosorting with casual partner, further statistical analysis



Conclusion

- Increasing proportion of GBM HIV positive
- Many are reducing risks (condoms, ART, sorting)
- Condomless anal intercourse common, more so than among HIV negative GBM
- STIs epidemic, enabled by low condom use
- ART potent tool to remove HIV stigma; does STI burden among HIV positive GBM risk undoing this?



Acknowledgements

HIV positive participants and venues

Team

Tony Hughes, Nigel Dickson, Adrian Ludlam

Funding

- Ministry of Health
- NZAF Fellowship

HIV Treatments Update organisers and sponsors