Reaching MSM

Nikos Dedes, Positive Voice
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Rate of newly reported HIV diagnoses
EU/EEA vs. non-EU/EEA countries, 2004–2013

Rate per 100,000 population

Year of diagnosis

HIV infections diagnosed, EU/EEA 2004-2013, transmission mode and origin

Source: ECDC/WHO. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, 2014. Data from Estonia and Poland excluded due to incomplete reporting on transmission mode during the period; cases from Italy and Spain excluded due to increasing national coverage over the period.
Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, 2008–2012—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

- Male-to-male sexual contact
- Heterosexual contact
- Injection drug use (IDU)
- Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU
- Other

Year:
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012

Diagnoses, %
- 0
- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 70

Other is for persons with HIV infection whose transmission category is not reported or not identified.
Global HIV prevalence among MSM, 2007-2011

Global HIV prevalence of HIV in MSM compared with regional adult prevalence in 2011

Risks for Infection among MSM

- **Individual level risks**
  - Biological and behavioral risks are well described and necessary but insufficient to explain epidemics of HIV among MSM

- **Network level risks**
  - Increased size and lower density networks are associated with HIV in China, Australia, and among racial minority MSM in USA, UK
  - Sex role versatility with sex between men

- **Structural risks**
  - Emerging data of relationship with HIV for criminalization, stigma, enacted discrimination in health care settings and society
Combination prevention
*Multiple disciplines and approaches*

- Biomedical Interventions
- Structural Interventions
- HIV testing and linkage to care and ART
- Individual and small group Behavioral interventions
- Community Interventions

Adapted from T Coates
Time Since Most Recent HIV Test among HIV-Infected MSM Unaware of Their Infection

- Tested ≤3 mos ago (18%)
- Tested 4-6 mos ago (11%)
- Tested 7-12 mos ago (16%)
- Tested 13-24 mos ago (16%)
- Tested >24 mos ago (22%)
- NeverTested (16%)

-National HIV Behavioral Surveillance
MMWR June 2011
## Efficacy of HIV Prevention Strategies From Randomized Clinical Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Effect Size, % (95% CI)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ART for prevention; HPTN 052, Africa, Asia, Americas</td>
<td>96 (73-99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrEP for discordant couples; Partners PrEP, Uganda, Kenya</td>
<td>73 (49-85)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PrEP for heterosexual men and women; TDF2, Botswana</td>
<td>63 (21-84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical male circumcision; Orange Farm, Rakai, Kisumu</td>
<td>54 (38-66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrEP for MSMs; iPrEX, Americas, Thailand, South Africa</td>
<td>44 (15-63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted diseases treatment; Mwanza, Tanzania</td>
<td>42 (21-58)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microbicide; CAPRISA 004, South Africa</td>
<td>39 (6-60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV vaccine; RV144, Thailand</td>
<td>31 (1-51)</td>
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</tbody>
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Necessary Steps

- 2nd Generation Surveillance
- Change budget allocation for MSM of National AIDS Plans
- Community Based and Driven Services (Testing, Couple Counselling)
- Normative Guidelines (Testing, Prevention in Key populations)
- Change of legislative framework
- Battle stigma of HIV/STIs inside the LGBT community
- Treatment as Prevention
- PrEP (It is a Historic Day....!!)
- Operational Research