

HIV Disclosure and Sexual Transmission Risk Behaviors among HIV-Positive African American MSM

HPTN 061

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Introduction

- HIV prevention among HIV+ patients (emphasis on TasP)
- Serostatus disclosure to sex partners is associated with reduced sexual risk behaviors³.
- 30%-42% of HIV+ MSM did not disclose their HIV status^{1,2}
- MSM with nondisclosed sex are less likely to be virally suppressed²
- African American MSM are less likely to disclose than white MSM⁴

¹Ciccarone et al. J Behav Med (2003), ²Kalichman et al. AIDS Patient Care STDS (2016);

³Bird et al Am J Public Health (2013); Bird et al AIDS Care (2011)

Objectives

- To examine factors associated with HIV serostatus disclosure to sex partners among HIV+ African American MSM
- To determine the relationship between HIV serostatus disclosure to sex partners and sexual risk behaviors among HIV+ African American MSM

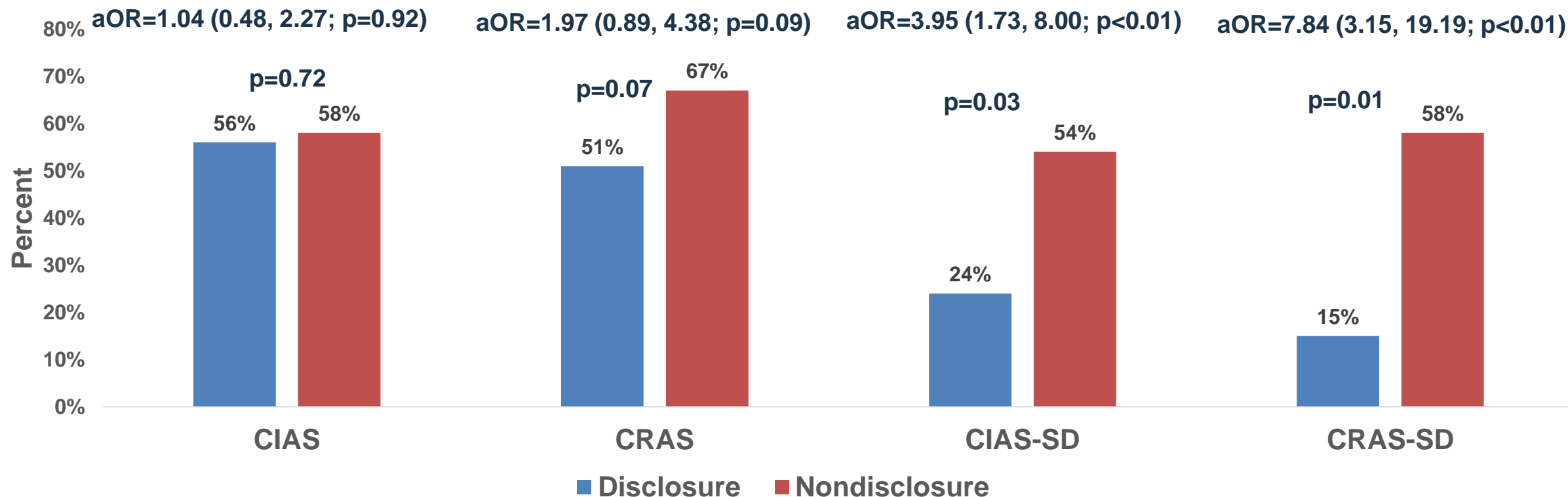
Methods

- We used baseline data from 150 HIV+ African American MSM in the HPTN 061 study
- HIV status disclosure to last anal sex partner (yes/no)
- Sexual transmission risk behaviors:
 - Condomless insertive anal sex (CIAS)
 - Condomless receptive anal sex (CRAS)
 - CIAS with serodiscordant partner (CIAS-SD)
 - CRAS with serodiscordant partner (CRAS-SD)

Results (Table 1: Sample characteristics N=150)

Variable	%
Age (years), mean (SD)	42.2 (9.2)
Had a primary male sex partner	32.1
ART use (last month)	57.3
Viral suppression (≤ 200 copies/mL)	51.8
Nondisclosure of HIV status †	40.1
CIAS †	57.4
CRAS †	57.7
CIAS-SD†	37.1
CRAS-SD†	32.2
Nondisclosed CIAS-SD †	22.0
Nondisclosed CRAS-SD †	23.2
† Last sex partner	

Figure 1: Univariable and Multivariable Associations between HIV disclosure Status by Sexual Risk Behavior (N150)



aOR=adjusted odds ratio;

Multivariable models were adjusted for age, income, had a primary male partner, history of incarceration and viral load suppression

Concluding remarks

- 40% nondisclosure is consistent with prior published work
- Nondisclosure was positively associated with sexual risk behaviors that could transmit HIV (condomless anal sex with serodiscordant partner)
- Viral load suppression was not associated with disclosure status or with any sexual risk behavior (including undisclosed CIAS-SD/CRAS-SD).
- Additional studies to identify modifiable factors for nondisclosure that can guide interventions to promote disclosure are needed.

Limitations

- The disclosure variable did not take into account when disclosure happened or which partner type (primary or casual).
- Reporting biases (disclosure status and sexual behavior)
- Cross-sectional (findings are correlational)

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