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 behaviors\(^3\).

- 30\%-42\% of HIV+ MSM did not disclose their HIV status\(^1,2\)

- MSM with nondisclosed sex are less likely to be virally suppressed\(^2\)

- African American MSM are less likely to disclose than white MSM\(^4\)

\(^1\)Ciccarone et al. J Behav Med (2003), \(^2\)Kalichman et al. AIDS Patient Care STDS (2016);
\(^3\)Bird 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)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIAS</th>
<th>CRAS</th>
<th>CIAS-SD</th>
<th>CRAS-SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>Nondisclosure</td>
<td>Disclosure</td>
<td>Nondisclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- CIAS: OR = 1.04 (0.48, 2.27; p = 0.92)
- CRAS: OR = 1.97 (0.89, 4.38; p = 0.09)
- CIAS-SD: OR = 3.95 (1.73, 8.00; p < 0.01)
- CRAS-SD: OR = 7.84 (3.15, 19.19; p < 0.01)

- p=0.72
- p=0.07
- p=0.03
- p=0.01

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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