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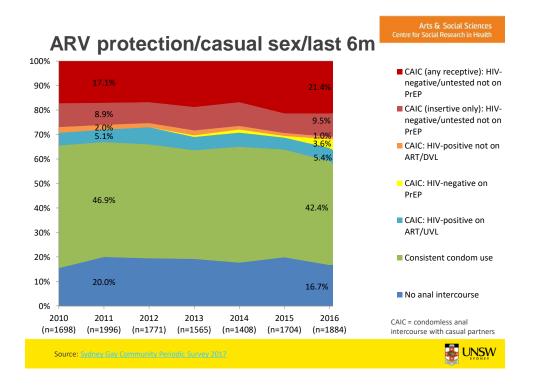


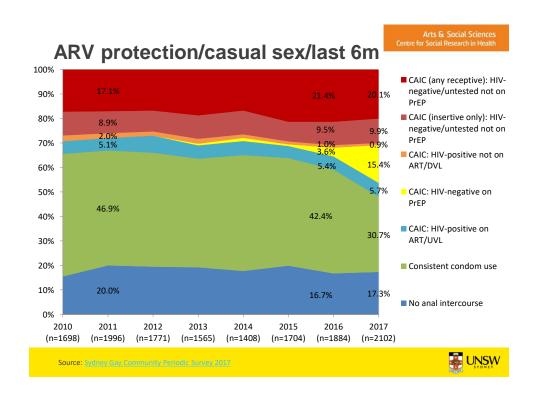
Background

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- Need to adapt behavioural surveillance to monitor community-level impact of PrEP and TasP
- New measures developed in 2016 (Holt et al, 2017)
- Large scale up of PrEP/EPIC during 2016
- Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey in Feb/Mar 2017
- Analysis looks at:
 - uptake and impact of PrEP on gay/bi men's practices with casual sex partners
 - characteristics of gay/bi men (GBM) using PrEP vs. men who are eligible but not using PrEP in 2017







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Comparison of PrEP users & men eligible for PrEP (2017)

- Eligibility assessed using ASHM guidelines (Wright et al, 2017)
- <u>25%</u> of HIV-negative and untested gay men were eligible for but not using PrEP in 2017
- Eligible men were less sexually active than PrEP users but
 - 54% reported receptive CAIC
 - 50% reported a recent STI diagnosis
 - 23% reported recent crystal methamphetamine use
 - 17% reported group sex while using drugs
 - 34% frequently serosorted before CAIC



Comparison of PrEP users & men eligible for PrEP (2017)

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	PrEP users (n=429)	Eligible but not using PrEP (n=779)	OR (95% CI)
Mean age	35.5yrs	33.7yrs	-1.80 (-3.08, -0.52)*
Australian born	64.0%	63.8%	ns
Asian born	9.6%	8.5%	ns
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	4.1%	4.2%	ns
Lives in 'gay Sydney'	41.7%	32.4%	0.66 (0.52-0.85)*
Some gay friends	55.5%	42.9%	0.60 (0.47-0.76)*
Spends time with gay men	51.3%	37.9%	0.58 (0.46-0.73)*

* statistically significant



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Summary

- Over 2016-17, increase in PrEP use (+11.8%) mirrored by decline in consistent condom use (-11.7%)
- Overall level of protection remained at ~70%
- Many GBM in Sydney remain eligible for PrEP (25%), particularly those who:
 - → engage in receptive CAIC & HIV-negative serosorting
 - → get diagnosed with STIs
 - → engage in group sex & drug use (particularly crystal)
 - → are younger
 - → live in greater Sydney metro area
 - → are less socially engaged with other gay men



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