AUSTRALIAN SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTION AND HIV TESTING GUIDELINES FOR ASYMPTOMATIC MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (STIGMA GUIDELINE) 2019: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

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Background: The Sexually Transmissible Infections in Gay Men Action Group (STIGMA) produces HIV/STI testing guidelines for men who have sex with men (MSM), which were last updated in 2014. We systematically reviewed the literature to update these guidelines.

Methods: We conducted literature searches from May 2013 to November 2018 on PubMed and Medline for the following topics: HIV, syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), hepatitis A/B/C, herpes simplex virus (HSV), human papilloma virus (HPV), *Mycoplasma genitalium* (Mgen), and Trichomonas. Retrieved papers were included if they addressed any of the following topics: (1) prevalence of STI in MSM, or trans and gender diverse people, (2) effect of PrEP on STI prevalence/incidence; (3) effect of STI on HIV incidence; or (4) effect of screening on STI incidence/prevalence.

Results: 284 published papers were included. Key findings included (1) high undiagnosed proportion of HIV infections among MSM; (2) increasing rates of syphilis, particularly among MSM with HIV; (3) syphilis predicts HIV seroconversion in MSM not on PrEP; (4) high and increasing rates of gonorrhoea, particularly oropharyngeal and anorectal, including without reported anal sex; (5) lack of evidence for screening for MGen; (6) prevalence of asymptomatic LGV likely low; (7) prevalence of high-risk HPV is high among HIV-positive MSM, but its natural history has not been clearly established;

Conclusion: The review recommended for asymptomatic MSM: (1) quarterly screening for gonorrhoea and chlamydia (at all three sites) and HIV and syphilis for all MSM except those at low risk, (2) HCV screening for HIV-positive MSM and HIV-negative MSM eligible for PrEP; (3) consider annual digital rectal examination for older HIV-positive MSM to detect anal cancer. Screening for for Mycoplasma genitalium, HPV, HSV, trichomonas, or LGV (other than chlamydia testing) is not recommended.

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