

Self-reported vaccine uptake across six infectious diseases among gay, bisexual, transgender, and non-binary individuals in Australia: findings from a 2024 national survey



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1. INTRODUCTION

- GBMSM and TGD people are disproportionately affected by several vaccine-preventable diseases.
- National data comparing uptake across multiple vaccines are lacking.
- Uptake may differ between selective vaccines (hepatitis A, meningococcal, HPV, mpox) and universal ones (COVID-19, influenza).

2. AIMS

- To estimate uptake across six vaccines among GBMSM and TGD people in Australia.
- To identify gaps in uptake that could guide targeted vaccination strategies.

3. STUDY DESIGN & METHODS

- Setting:** National online survey, July to November 2024; 19 clinical sites plus social media, dating apps, community organisations
- Eligibility:** Aged ≥18 years; man (cis/trans), trans woman, or non-binary person who has sex with men; living in Australia; Year 10 English
- Outcome:** Self-reported receipt of COVID-19, influenza, hepatitis A/B, HPV, meningococcal and mpox vaccines.
- Analyses:** Uptake stratified by age, HIV status and PrEP use, gender, education, Medicare status, region of birth and jurisdiction.

5. CONCLUSIONS

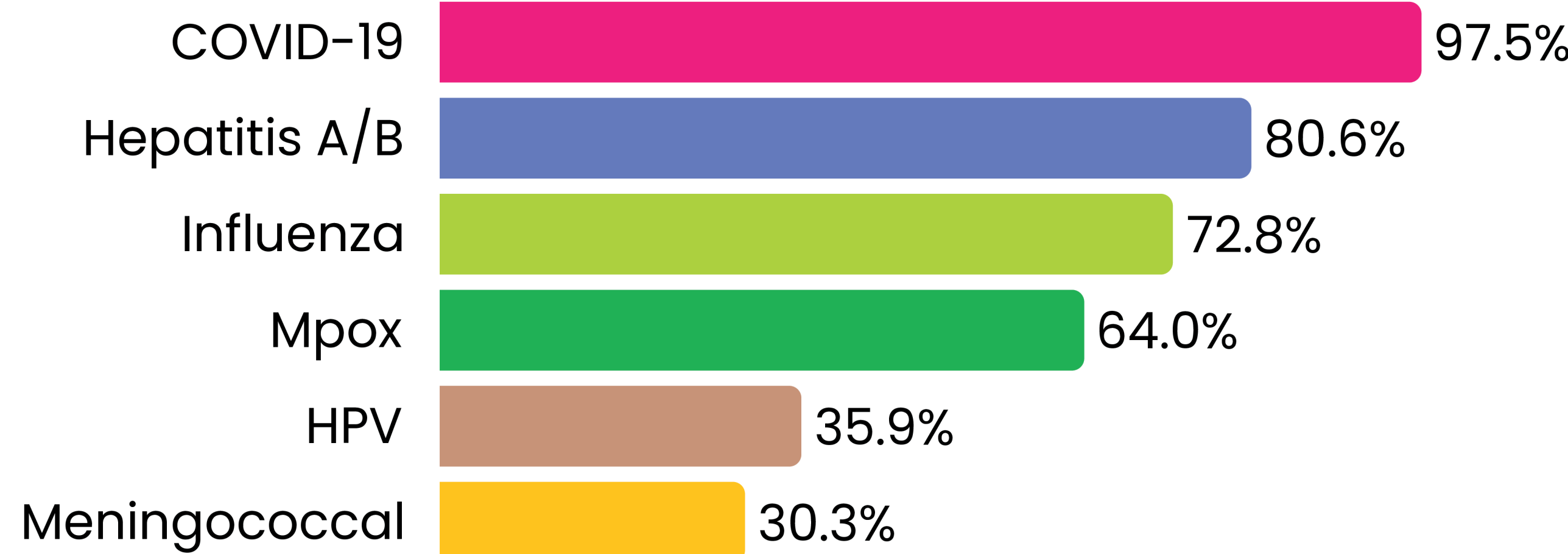
- Universal, free programs achieved high and even uptake. Selectively targeted vaccines varied widely between groups.
- Regular clinical contact through HIV care or PrEP was strongly linked to higher uptake.
- Cost alone did not predict uptake. Medicare eligibility, education and age mattered more.
- Removing cost barriers is not enough. Targeted outreach, routine vaccination checks and better system navigation are needed.

4. RESULTS

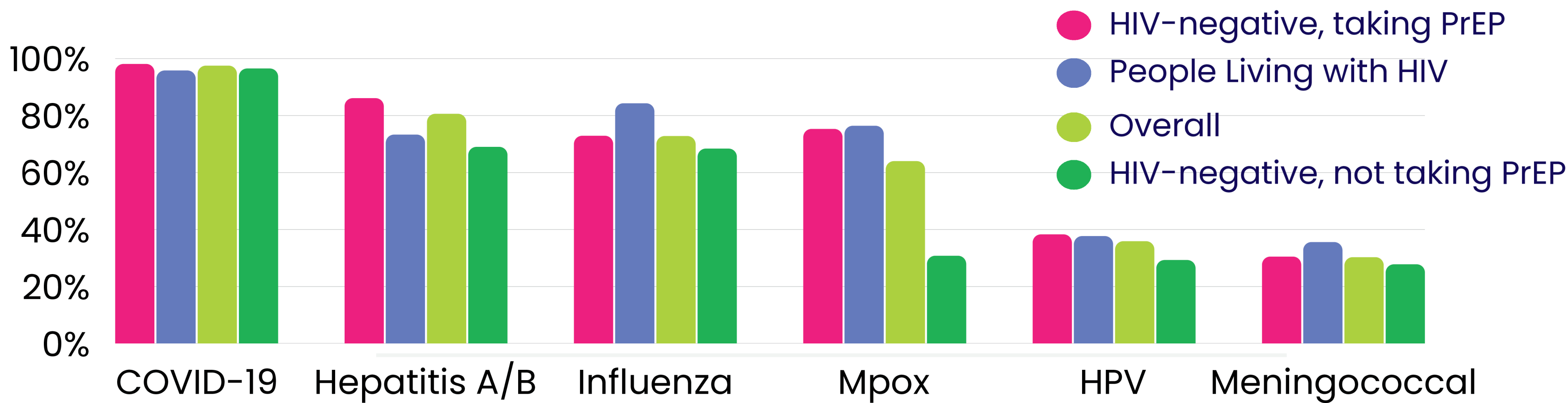
4.1 Demographics

2095 valid responses Median = 39 94.7% cis men 65.1% completed university
IQR 31-50

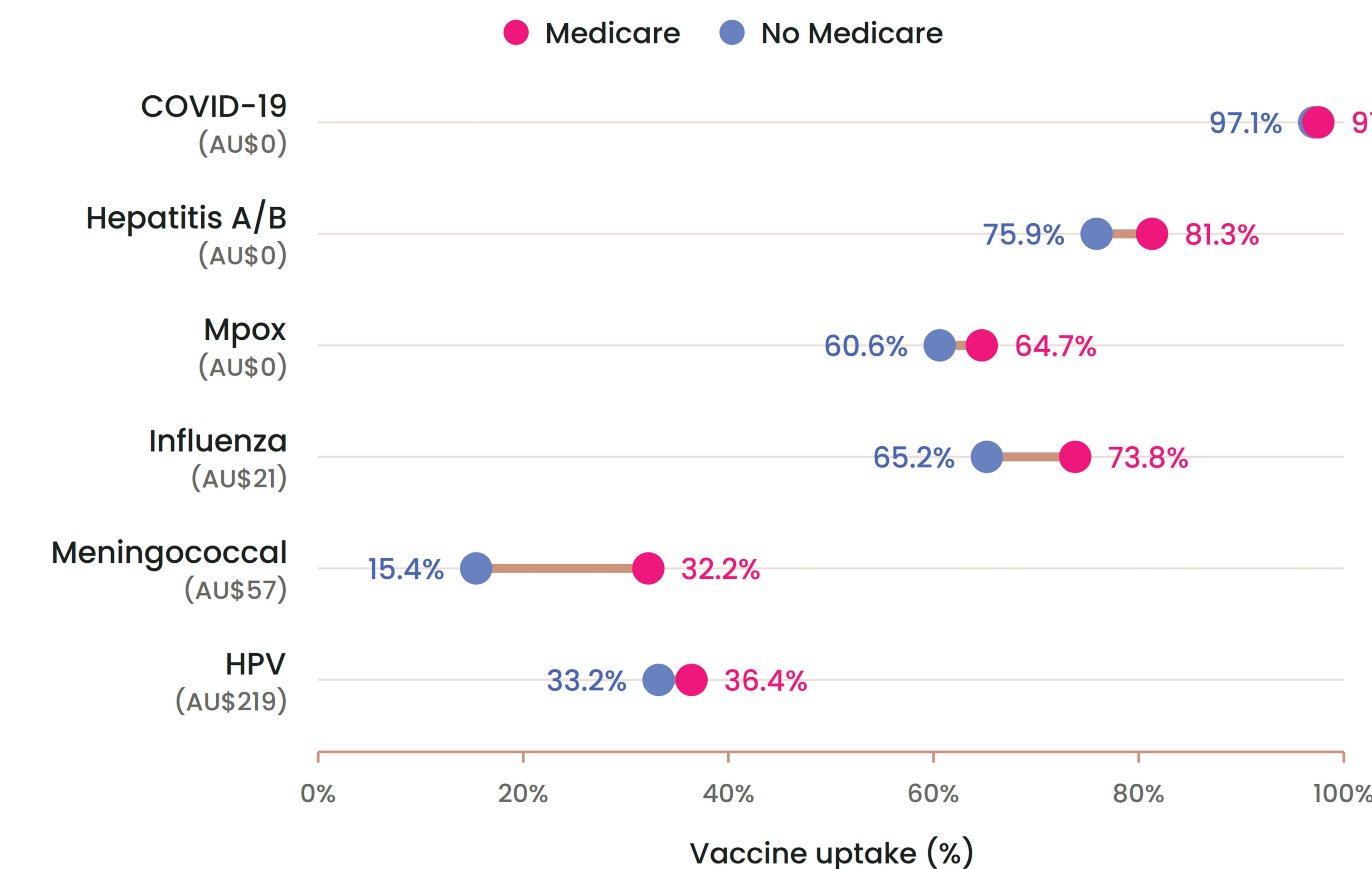
4.2 Overall Uptake



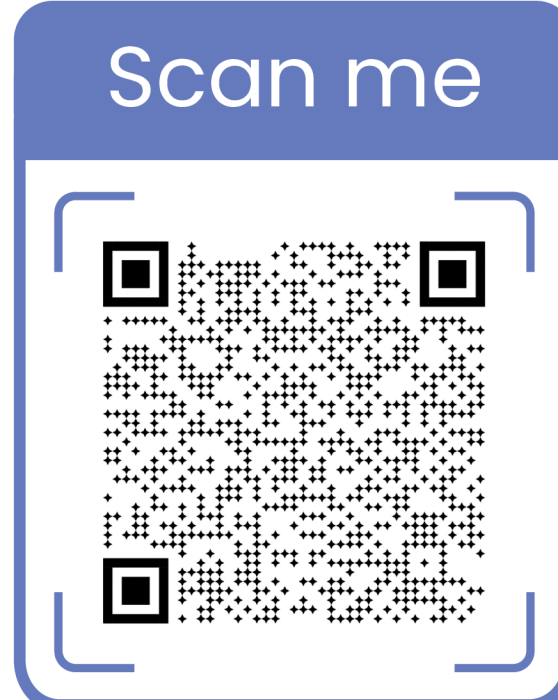
4.3 By HIV status and PrEP use



4.4 Cost and Medicare Status



Mpox vaccine uptake was 30.8% among HIV-negative people not using PrEP, compared with 75.3% among PrEP users and 76.4% among people living with HIV ($P < 0.001$).



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