



Timothy Broady<sup>1</sup>, Evelyn Lee<sup>1</sup>, Limin Mao<sup>1</sup>, Ben Bavinton<sup>2</sup>,  
Tim Duck<sup>3</sup>, Craig Cooper<sup>4</sup>, Brent Mackie<sup>5</sup>, Garrett  
Prestage<sup>2</sup>, Martin Holt<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW; <sup>2</sup> Kirby Institute, UNSW;  
<sup>3</sup> NSW Health; <sup>4</sup> Positive Life NSW; <sup>5</sup> ACON

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## Acknowledgements



- **Research Participants**
- **Co-authors:** Evelyn Lee, Limin Mao, Ben Bavinton, Tim Duck, Craig Cooper, Brent Mackie, Garrett Prestage, Martin Holt
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## Background

- Increased PrEP usage (Holt et al., 2018)
- Increased ART / undetectable viral loads (De Le Mata et al., 2015; Holt et al., 2017)
- Minority of GBM rarely use any strategies
  - Who are they?



## Methods

- 2017 Sydney Gay Community Periodic Survey
  - Face-to-face and online
  - Male
  - 18+ years old (face-to-face) / 16+ years old (online)
  - Live in Australia
  - Have had sex with a man in the past 5 years
  - Identify as gay or bisexual

(Holt et al., 2017; Zablotska et al., 2011)



## Analysis

- Infrequent risk reduction strategy users (n=116)
  - HIV negative or unknown/untested
  - Had anal sex without a condom with casual male partner(s) in the last 6 months
  - Never / Occasionally
    - Condoms
    - Serosorting
    - Strategic positioning
    - Withdrawal
    - PrEP
    - Undetectable viral load
  
- Regular condom users (n=661)

## Demographics

	Infrequent risk reduction (n=116)	Regular condoms (n=661)	p value
<b>Age (SD)</b>	<b>35.7 (13.5)</b>	<b>33.0 (10.9)</b>	<b>.02</b>
Born overseas	32.5%	40.3%	.11
Employed fulltime	67.2%	62.5%	.33
<b>University education</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>.03</b>
<b>HIV-negative</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>

## Results



		Infrequent risk reduction (n=116)	Regular condoms (n=661)	p value
Number of sex partners	0-1	9.6%	6.1%	.27
	2-5	32.2%	33.7%	
	6-10	24.4%	25.2%	
	11-20	13.0%	19.0%	
	>20	20.9%	16.1%	
Meet partners via	<b>Mobile apps</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>.004</b>
	Venues	44.0%	41.6%	.63



## Results



		Infrequent risk reduction (n=116)	Regular condoms (n=661)	p value
Agreement about sex with casual partners	<b>No agreement</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>.01</b>
	No sex	3.2%	7.3%	.24
	<b>Anal with condom</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
	<b>Anal without condom</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>



## Results



		Infrequent risk reduction (n=116)	Regular condoms (n=661)	p value
<b>Ever tested for HIV</b>		<b>84.1%</b>	<b>95.0%</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
<b>Time since last test</b>	< 1 month	39.8%	34.4%	.30
	<b>1-6 months</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>.002</b>
	7-12 months	15.3%	13.3%	.59
	<b>&gt; 1 year</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>.004</b>



## Results



	Infrequent risk reduction (n=116)	Regular condoms (n=661)	p value
Amyl	61.7%	58.4%	.53
Marijuana	42.1%	38.2%	.45
<b>Viagra</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>&lt;.001</b>
Ecstasy	34.6%	29.8%	.32
Speed	11.3%	10.5%	.80
<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>.01</b>
<b>Crystal</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>.05</b>
GHB	18.7%	14.4%	.26
Ketamine	8.5%	7.5%	.72
<b>Total (M)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>.01</b>





## Results

- Infrequent risk reduction strategy users
  - Less likely to have **university education** (OR=.58)
  - More likely to have **no agreement** with regular partners about casual sex (OR=2.51)
  - More likely to have agreement with regular partners **permitting casual condomless anal sex** (OR=4.40)
  - Less likely to have been **tested for HIV** recently (OR=.79)
  - More likely to have used **Viagra** (OR=2.84)
  - More likely to have used **cocaine** (OR=1.73)



## Conclusion

- Infrequent high risk sex practices
- Need to recognise potential risk for HIV transmission
- Need to increase frequency of HIV testing
- Need to implement effective HIV prevention strategies
  - E.g. event-based PrEP





## References

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