

Physical and Sexual Abuse Among Gay and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men. HIV Risk Factors We Fail to Speak of.

Claudia MacIsaac², Sahar Razmjou², Paul MacPherson^{1,2}

¹ Division of Infectious Diseases, The Ottawa Hospital, Ottawa, ON, Canada

²The Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada



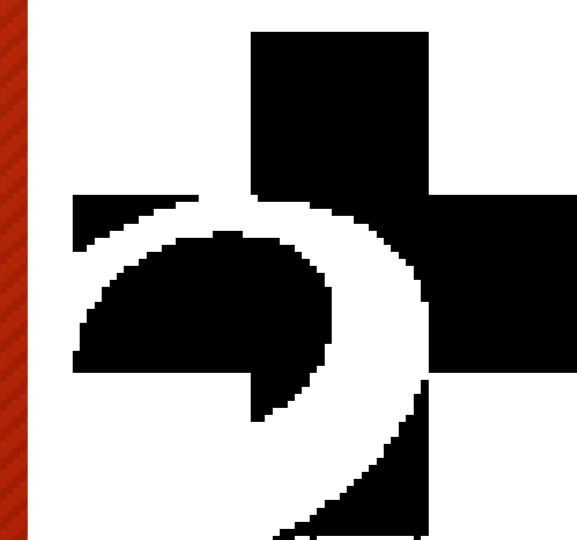
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BACKGROUND

Several studies have demonstrated a clear link between childhood sexual abuse and HIV risk among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM).

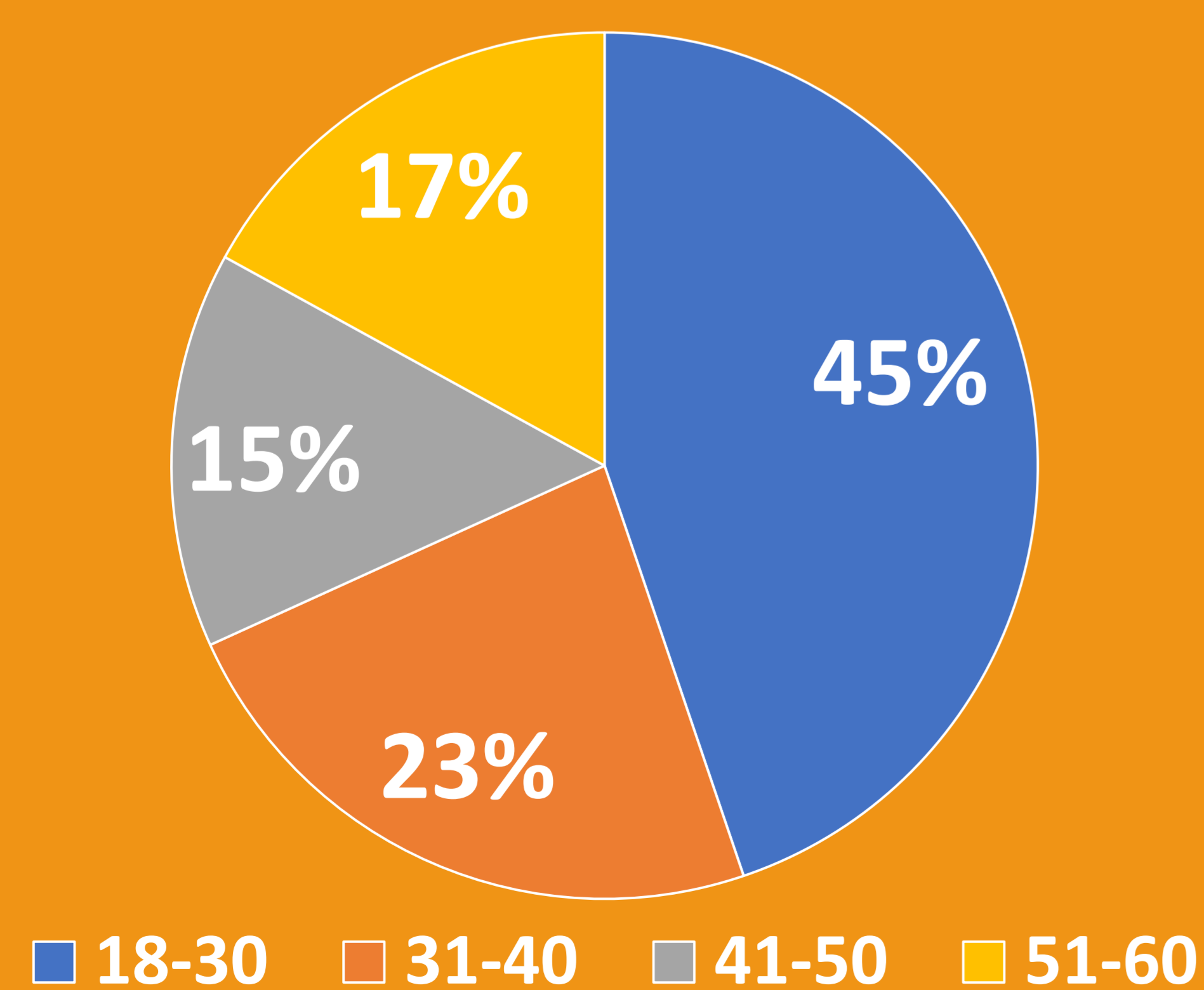
Much less is know about other forms of abuse including adult sexual abuse and family/intimate partner physical violence.

METHOD

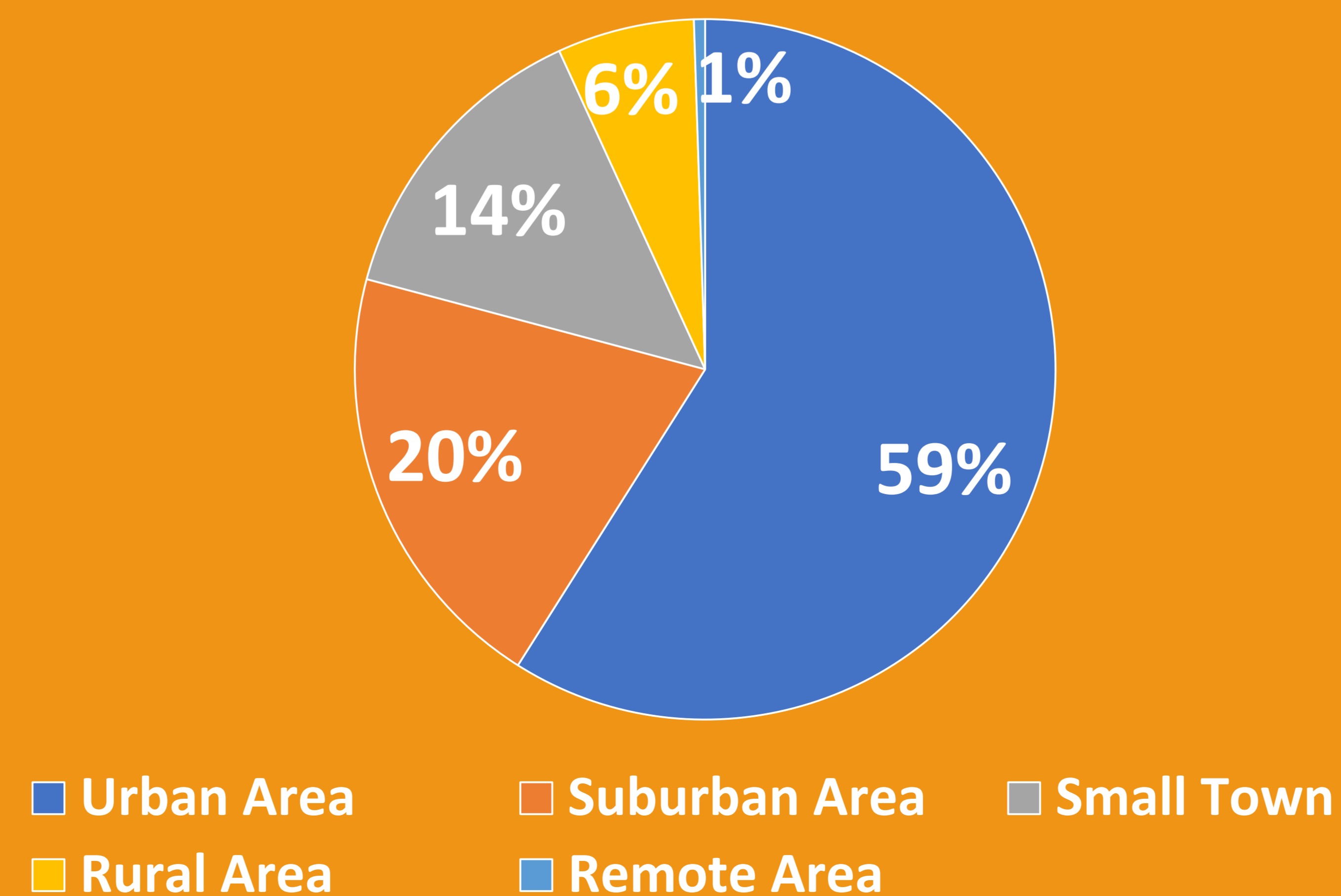
Data were collected from an anonymous online survey of GBMSM in Ontario conducted from June 2018 to March 2019. 1755 respondents are included.

RESULTS

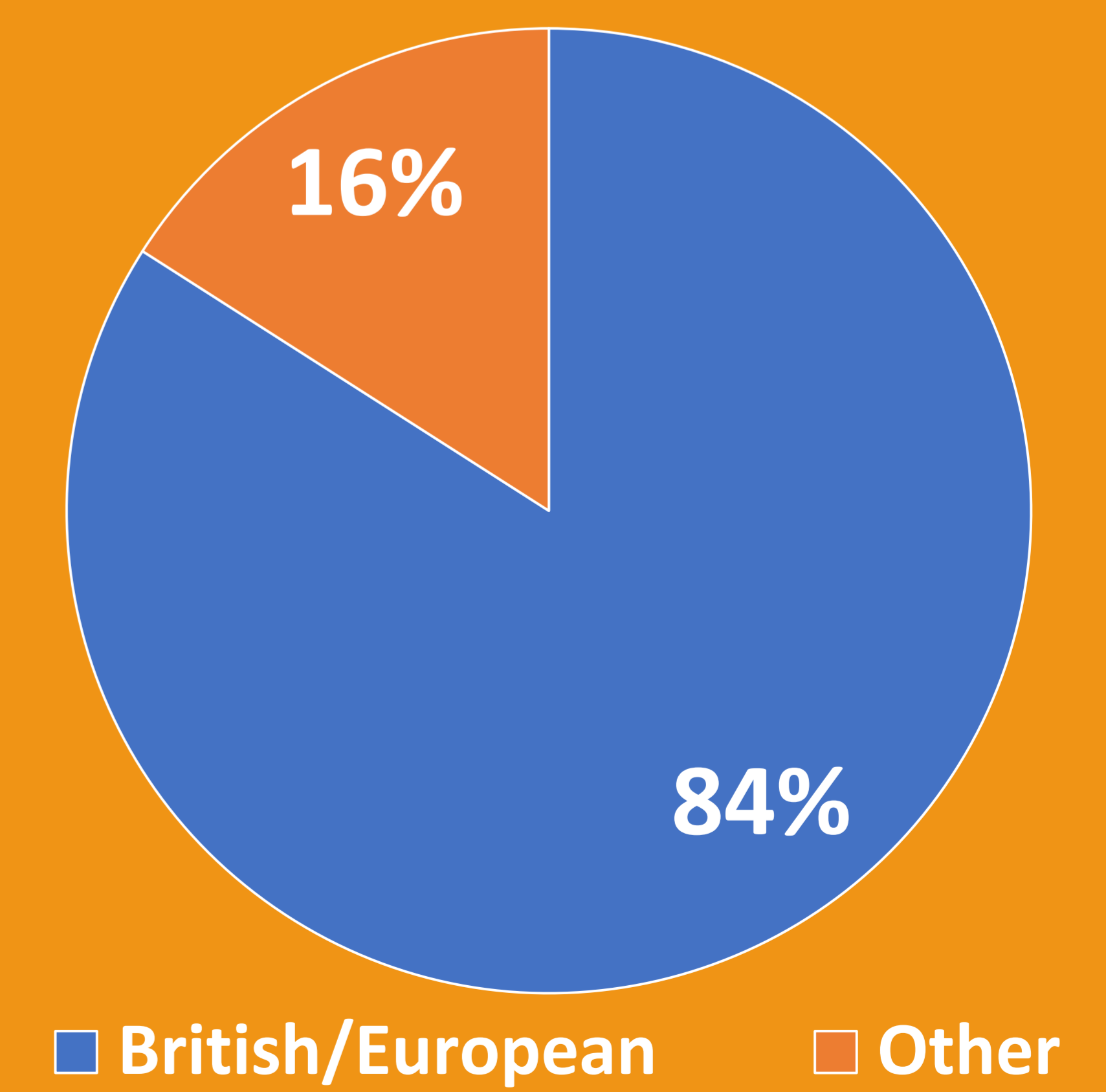
Age
(Mean Age 38.1)



Living

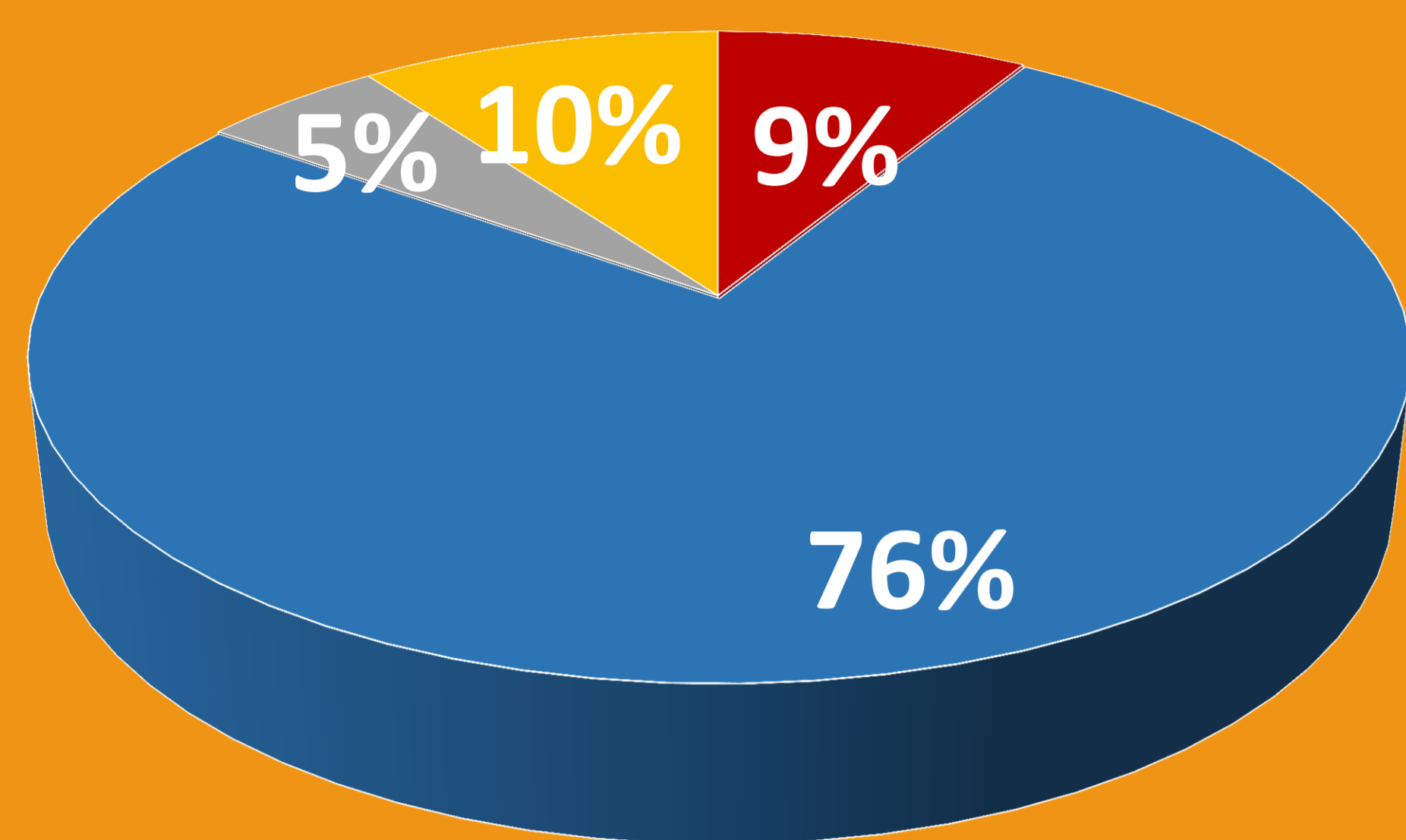


Race



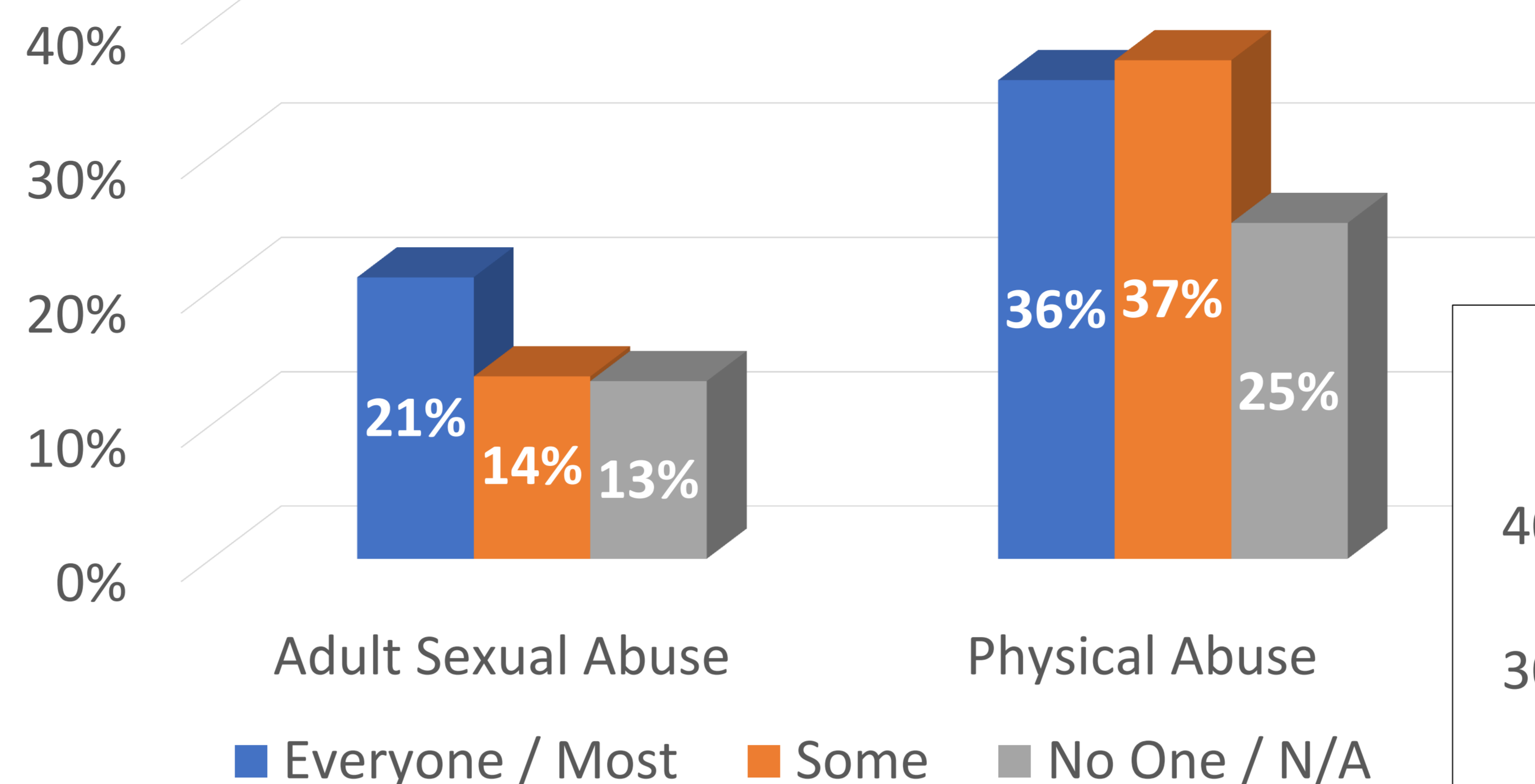
RESULTS

HIV Status



- Positive
- Negative
- I don't know
- I have never been tested

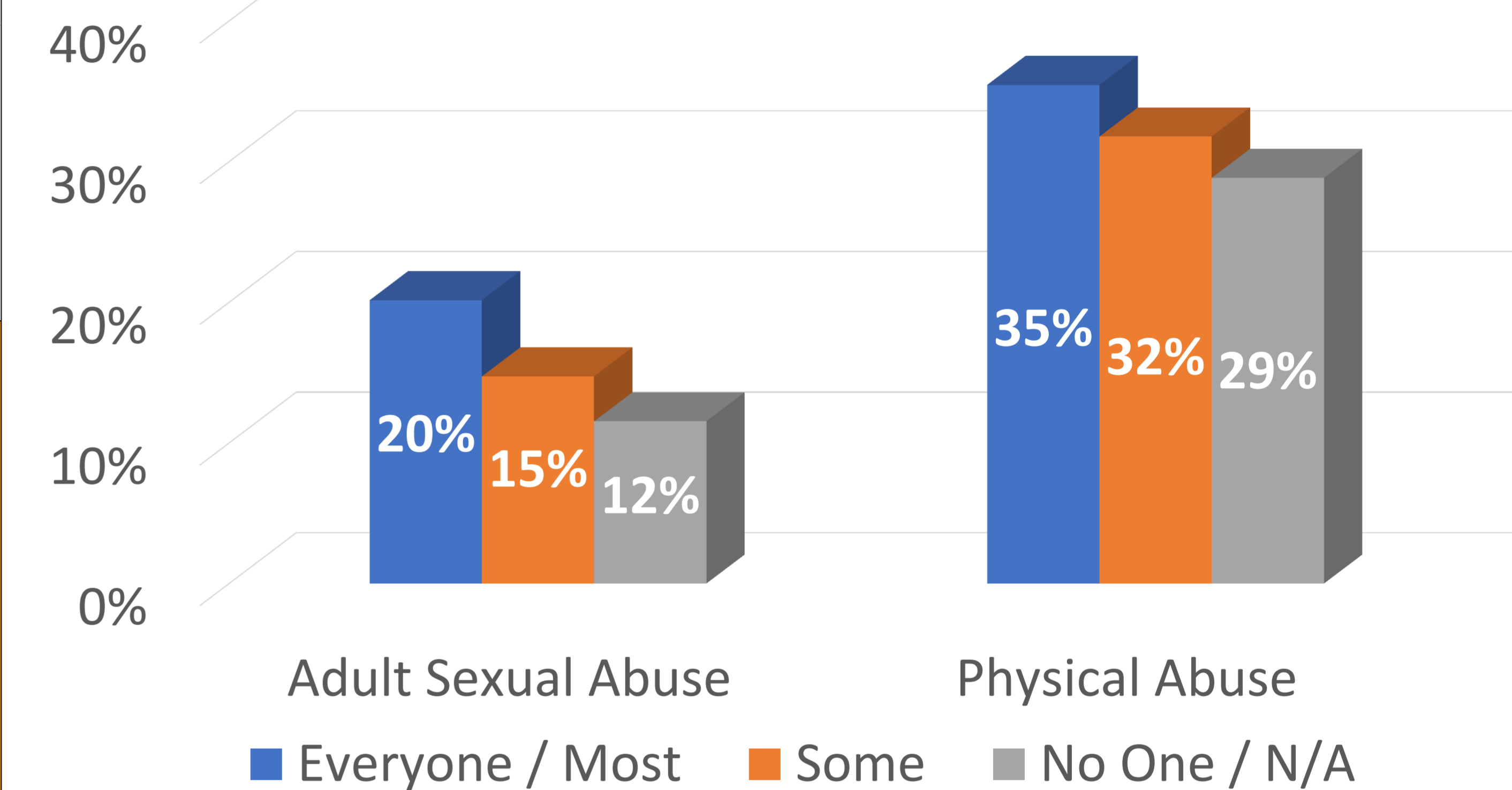
Abuse based on 'Out' Status with Family



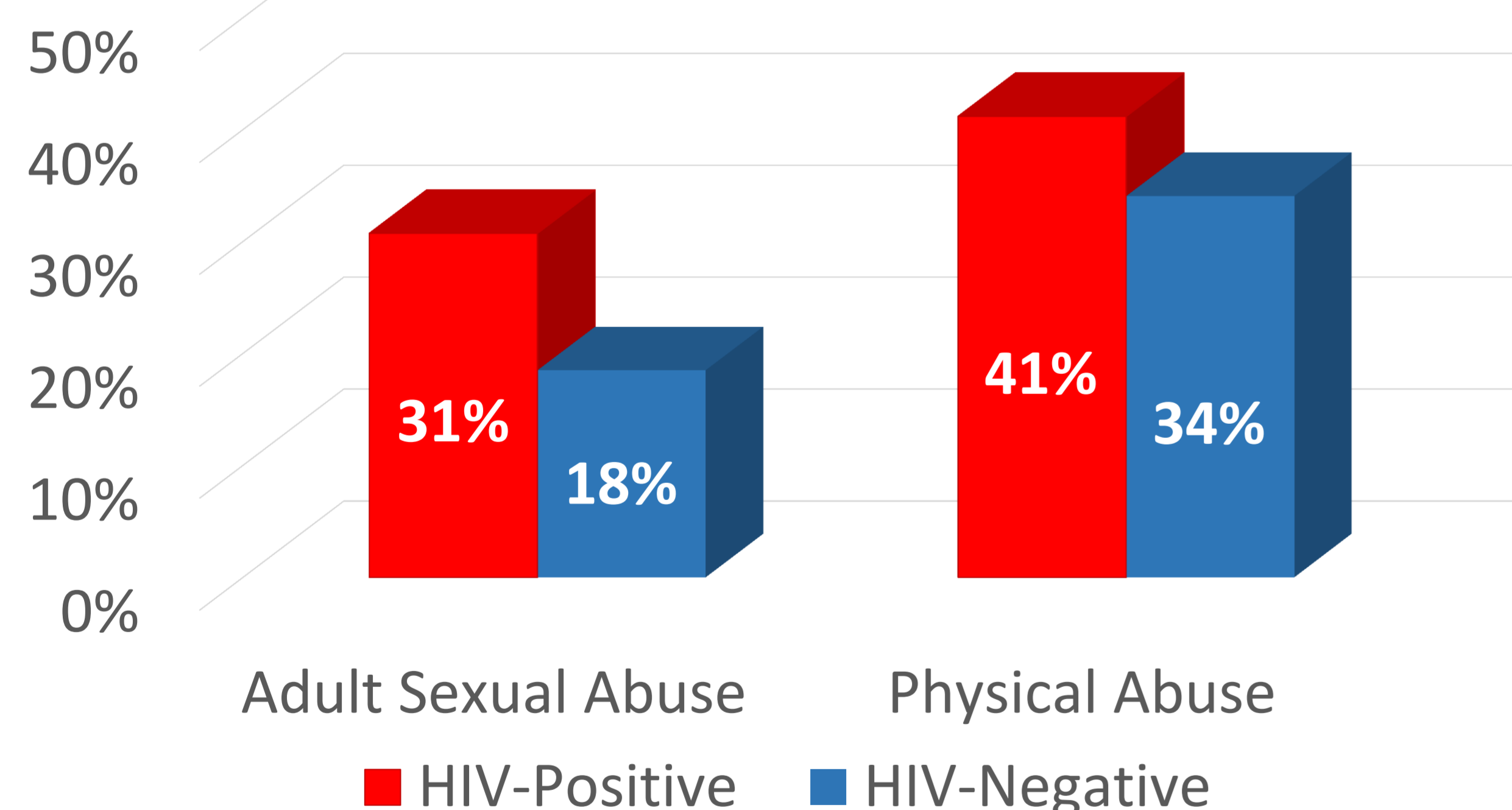
GBMSM who are out may become targets for both sexual and physical abuse.

Those who are out to family or friends experience 67% more sexual abuse than those who are not out, and a moderate increase in physical abuse.

Abuse based on 'Out' Status with Friends



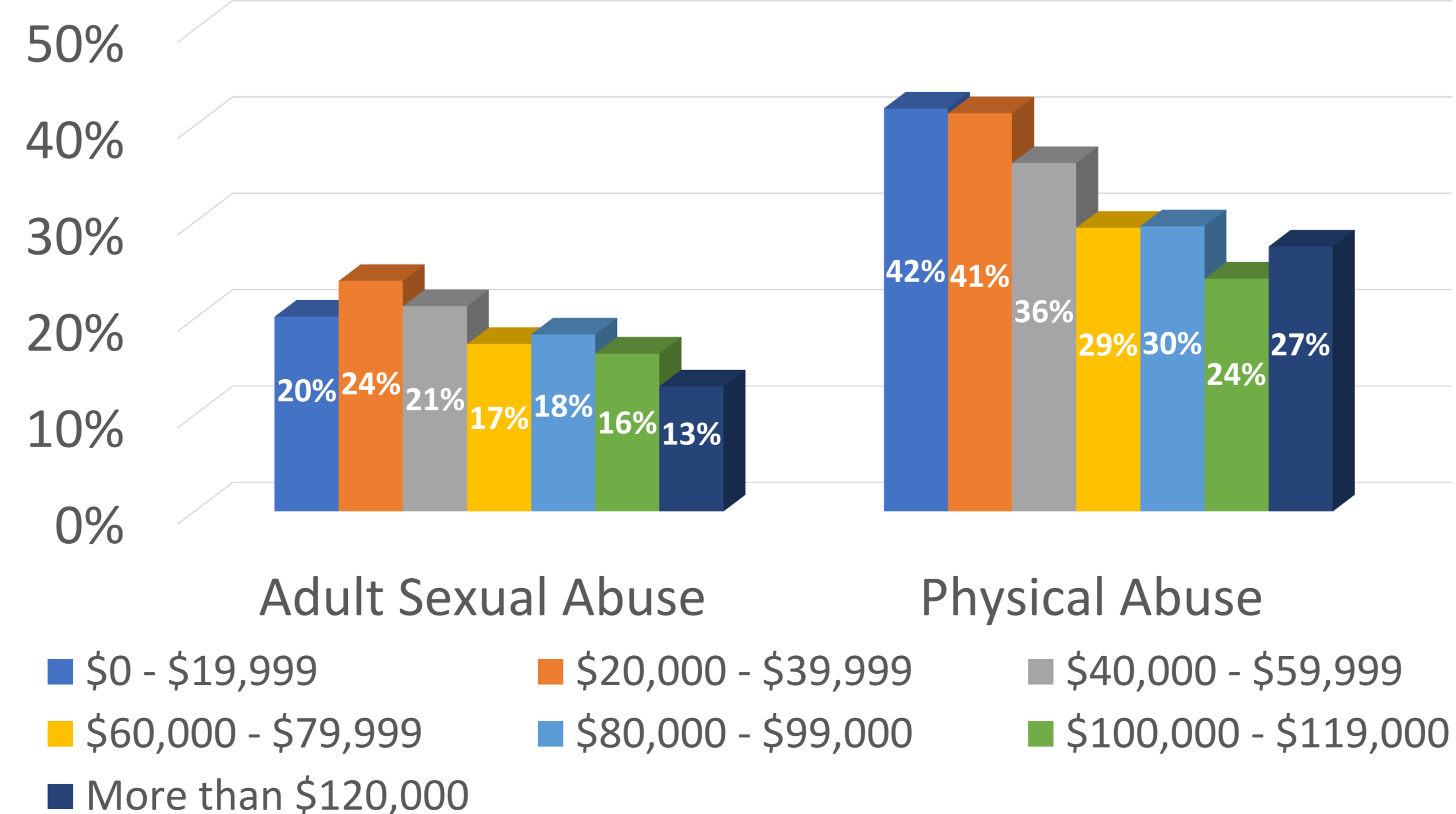
Abuse by HIV Status



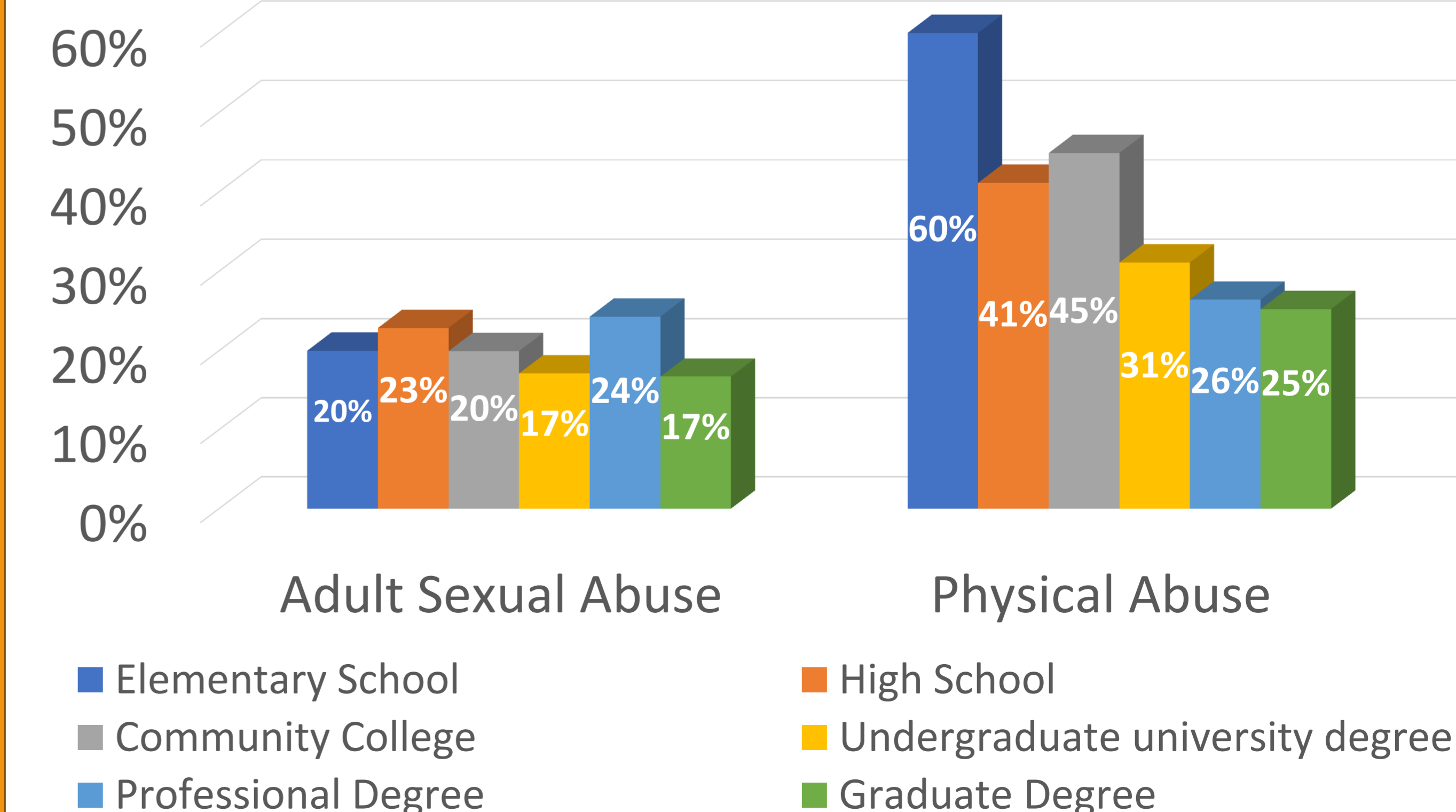
HIV positive GBMSM are nearly twice as likely to experience sexual abuse and report moderately more physical abuse than those who are HIV negative.

Physical Abuse decreases as income increases and higher education is achieved
Adult sexual abuse generally decreases based in income level, though level of education does not seem to correlate.

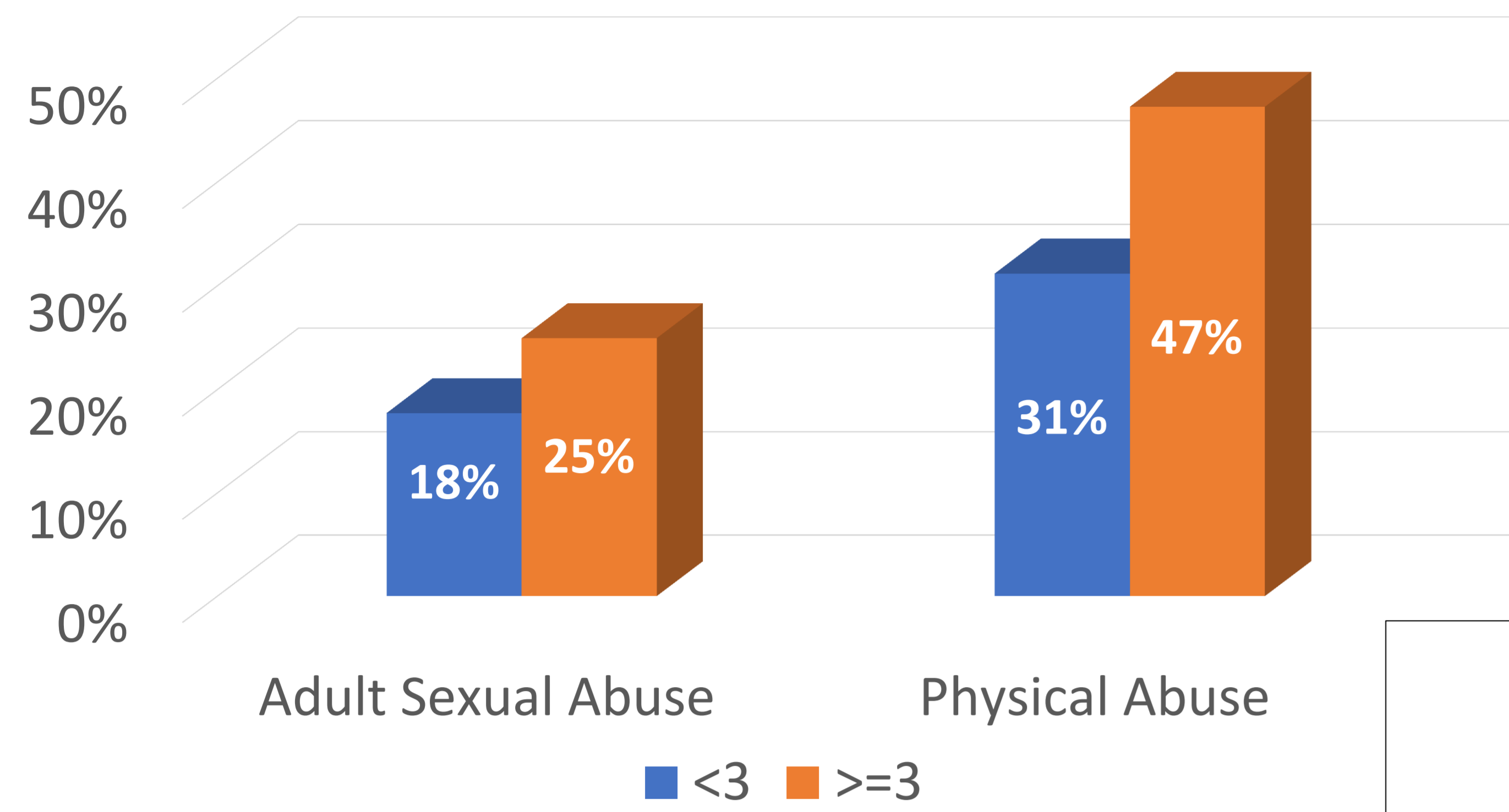
Abuse Based on Income



Abuse Based on Education

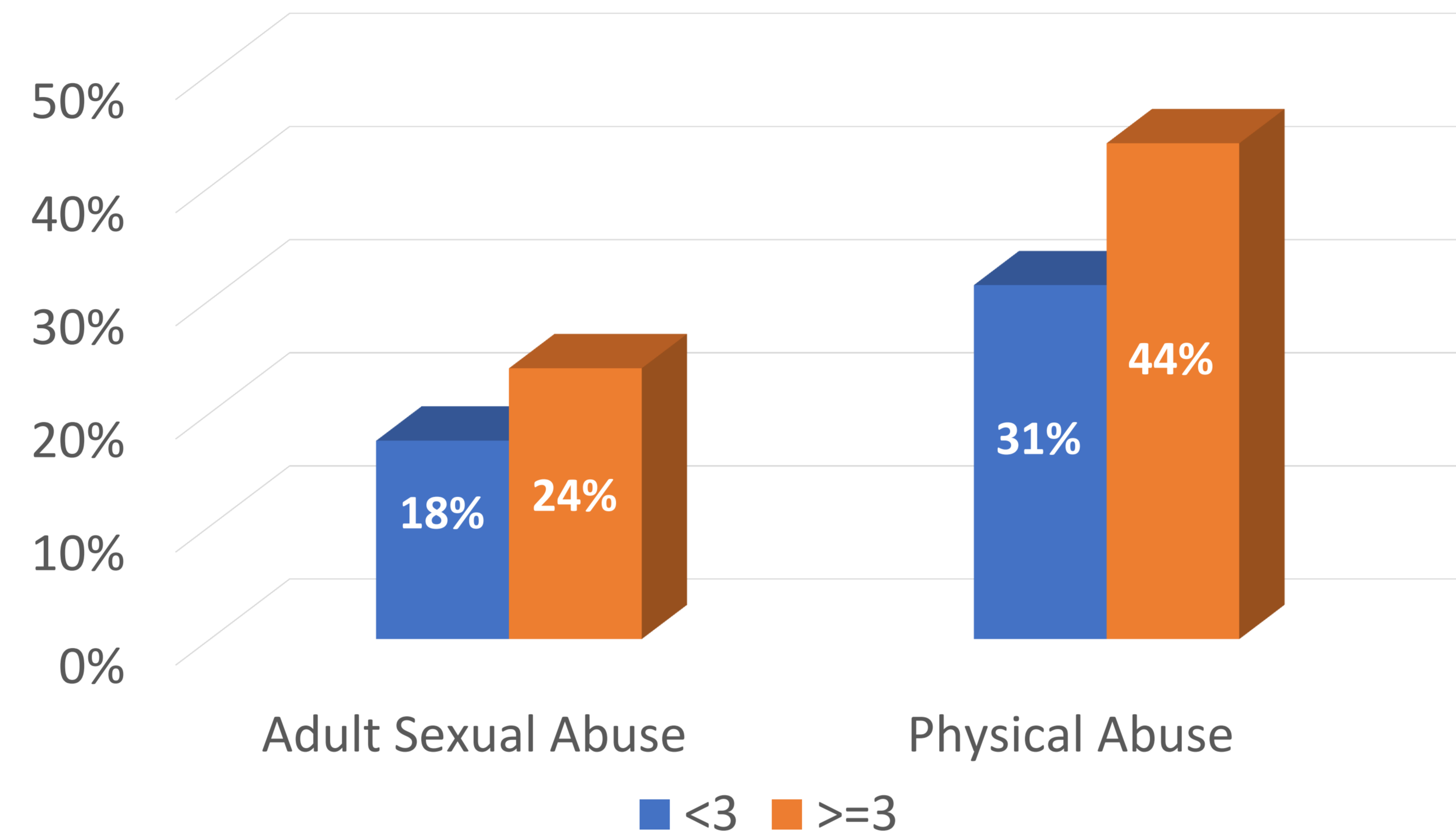


Abuse and Depression



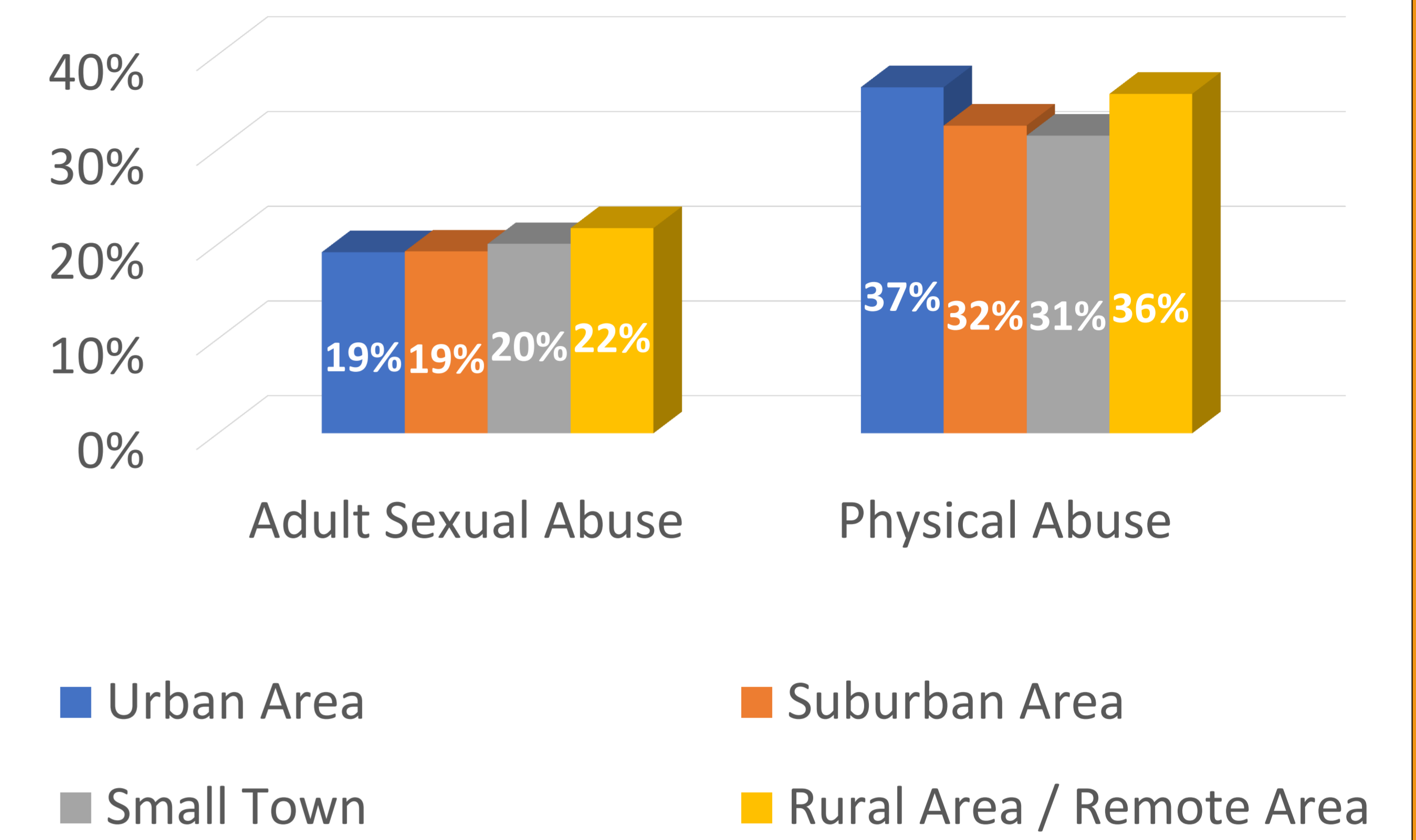
GBMSM who have experienced sexual abuse are 33% more likely to have depression; those who report physical abused are 50% more likely to suffer from depression.

Abuse and Anxiety



While the correlation between sexual abuse and depression or anxiety are similar, anxiety appears to have a lower correlation with physical abuse.

Abuse based on Living



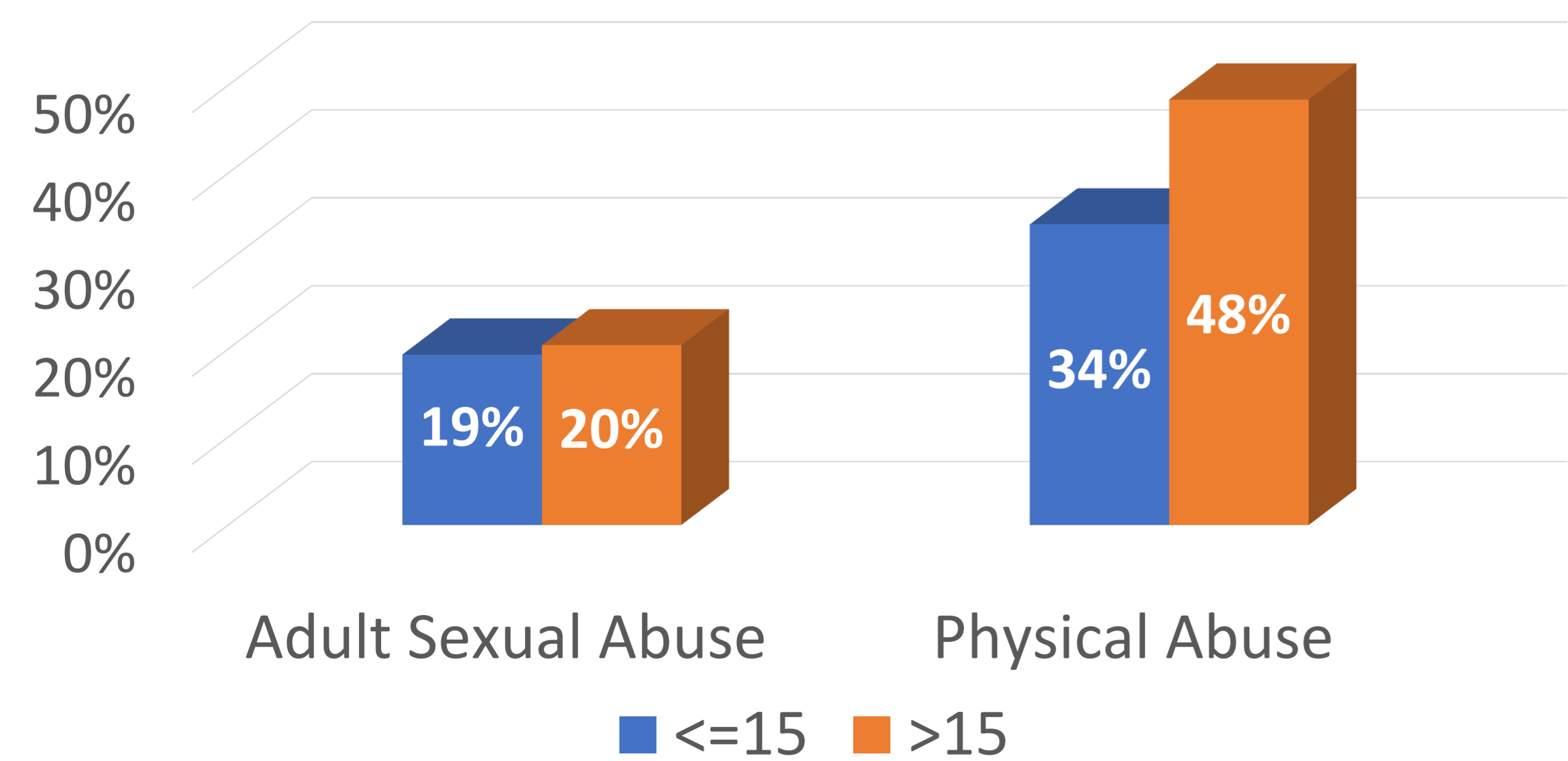
Place of residence does not seem to have an impact on either physical abuse or adult sexual abuse.

Of those GBMSM who see their family physician 4 or > times per year, over 40% report a history of physical abuse.

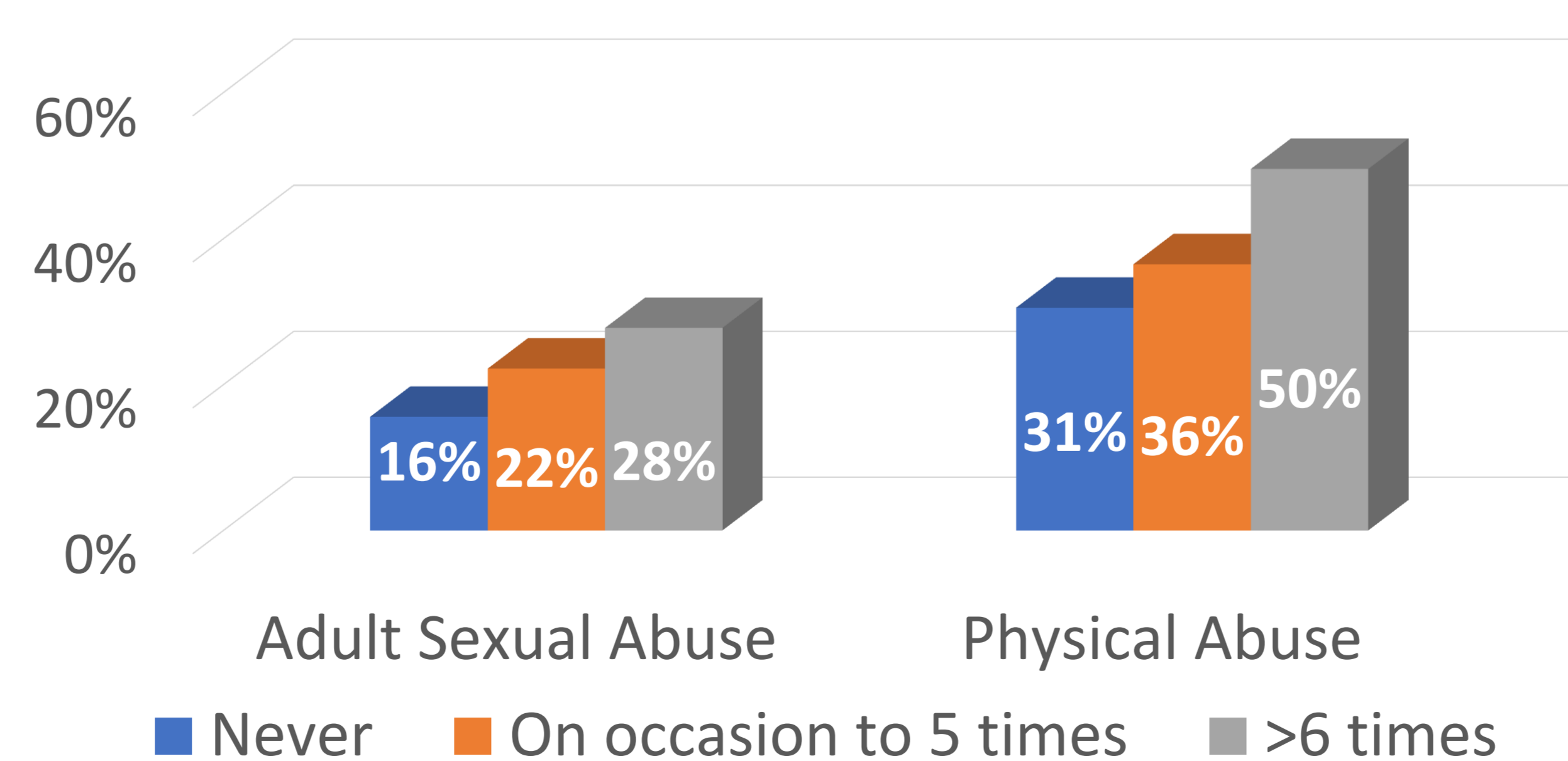
Physical abuse is 40% higher in GBMSM who consume over 15 drinks per week, compared to those who drink less. Adult sexual abuse does not appear to differ based on weekly volume of alcohol consumption.

Both sexual and physical abuse seem to increase as weekly marijuana consumption increases

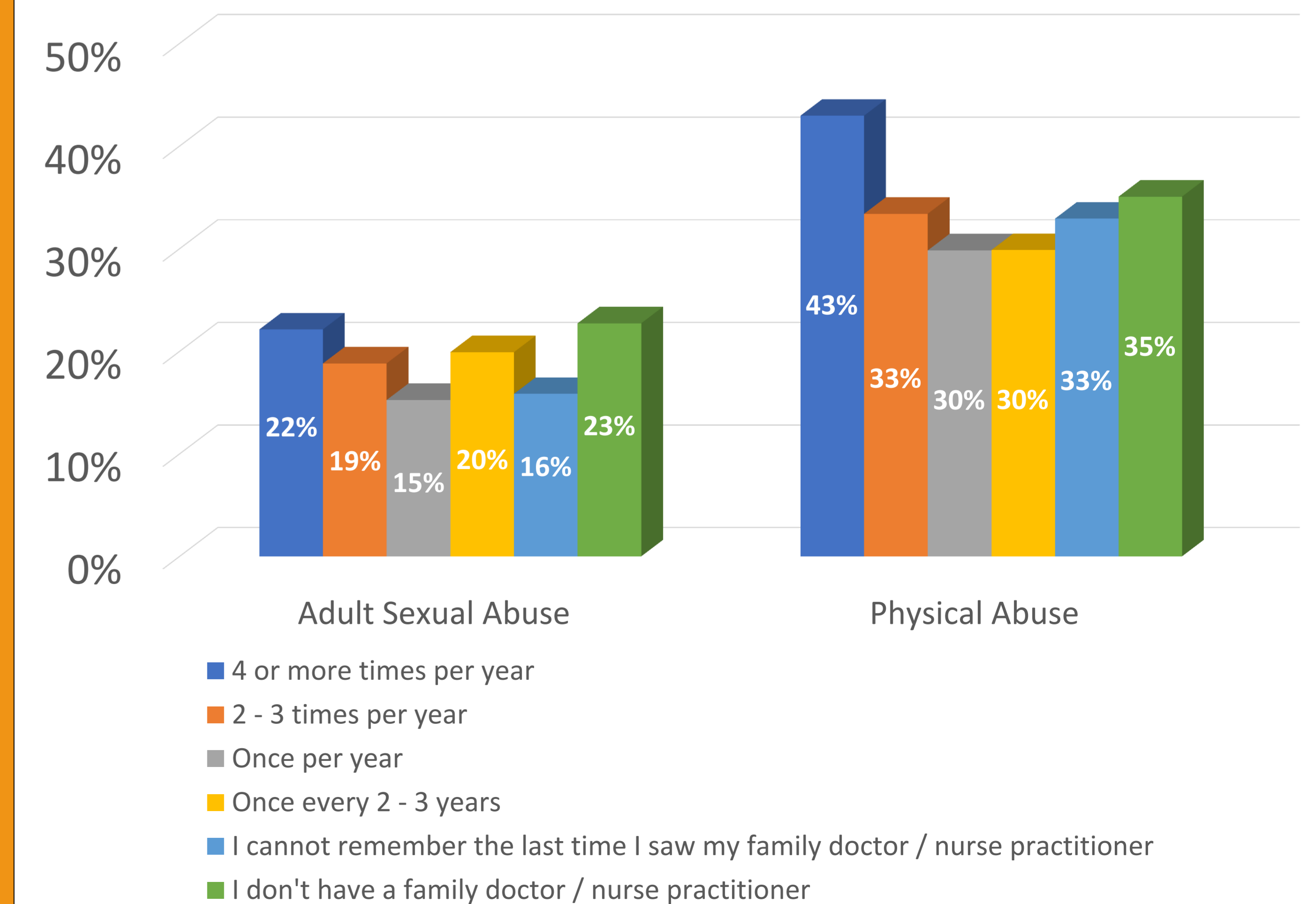
Abuse and Alcohol



Abuse and Marijuana



Abuse based on Doctor Frequency



CONCLUSIONS

- HIV positive GBMSM are more likely to suffer physical violence and are nearly twice as likely to be forced to have sex.
- Being out to everyone or most people is associated with an increase in risk of both sexual and physical abuse.
- Both low levels of education and income correlate with an increase in physical abuse; while only income shows a correlation to increased adult sexual abuse.
- Depression and anxiety are more prevalent in GBMSM who report physical or sexual abuse.
- Alcohol and marijuana use increase the risk of being physically abused; while only marijuana use appears to increase with increased sexual abuse.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of those who report physical abuse see their family doctor 2 times or >/year
- These data indicate an alarming prevalence of abuse among GBMSM