SEROADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS INFLUENCED BY PARTNER-LEVEL AND ENVIRONMENTAL-LEVEL FACTORS AMONG IPREX PARTICIPANTS

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Background Seroadaptive behaviors to decrease risk of HIV acquisition and transmission is based on the knowledge of one’s own serostatus and that of one’s sexual partners. Partner-level and environmental-level attributes may affect seroadaptation practices. We characterized seroadaptive behaviors among IPREX participants.

Methods Men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW) were recruited from eleven study sites in the US, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Thailand and South Africa. Partnership-level data were collected at the screening visit for the demonstration project was a collaboration between a city health department, an academic evaluation provider to screen PrEP-users more frequently for STIs and promote safer sexual practices.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

Results During the study period, 290 MSM initiated PrEP, of whom 46.9%(136) were Black/African-American, and 51.4%(149) aged 25–34 years. At PrEP initiation, 79.2%(230) and 56.1%(165) were screened for syphilis and rectal GC/CT, respectively; the proportion screened at 6- and 12-month PrEP-care visits was slightly lower. Overall, including PrEP initiation and care visits, 11.6%(30/258) were ever syphilis positive, 17.9%(35/196) ever rectal GC positive, and 22.5%(44/196) ever rectal CT positive. Specifically, at PrEP initiation, 7.8%(18/230) were syphilis positive; 11.1%(18/162) rectal GC positive, and 11.7% (19/162) rectal CT positive. Positivity at 6- and 12-month PrEP-care visits was similar to positivity at PrEP initiation.

Conclusion Despite CDC recommendations for biannual STI screening among PrEP-users, the proportion of MSM PrEP-users screened was suboptimal. The overall and ongoing positivity of syphilis and rectal GC/CT suggest that a substantial proportion of MSM PrEP-users may be engaging in ongoing sexual risk behaviors. Strategies are needed to encourage providers to screen PrEP-users more frequently for STIs and promote safer sexual practices.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

Background Seroadaptive behaviors are influenced by the level of commitment to and emotional intimacy with partners.

Methods We characterized seroadaptive behaviors since most engage in receptive sexual positioning. Our findings suggest that seroadaptive practices are influenced by the level of commitment to and emotional intimacy with partners.

Disclosure No significant relationships.