

HIV Infection, Prevention, and Health Behaviors Among Sexually Active Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) in San Diego, CA

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS), 2017



NHBS is a project that performs HIV-testing and interviews about health behaviors among groups of people who are especially vulnerable to getting HIV: gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), people who inject drugs, and low-income heterosexual people living in cities with high levels of HIV.

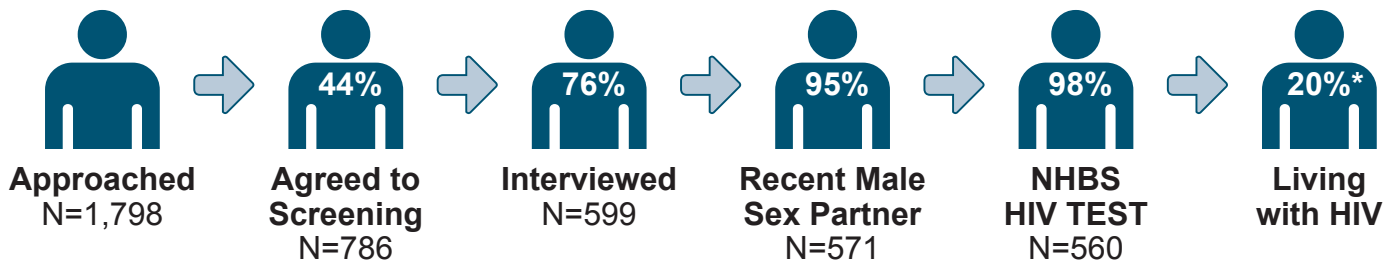
In 2017, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) funded NHBS among MSM and the California Department of Public Health Office of AIDS carried out the project in San Diego with assistance from The Chicano Federation. Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties also conduct NHBS projects.

For the 2017 survey data presented in this fact sheet, adult MSM were recruited from 28 different venues in San Diego where more than 50% of attendees were likely to be MSM, including restaurants, bars, social organizations, and other community-based locations.

Study staff approached 1,798 venue attendees and 44% of them agreed to be screened for eligibility (Figure 1). Nearly 600 MSM were interviewed, 95% of them reported having a male sex partner in the past year, and 560 of them received an HIV test after the interview.

Figure 1: Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men Recruitment, Interview and HIV Testing Flow Chart

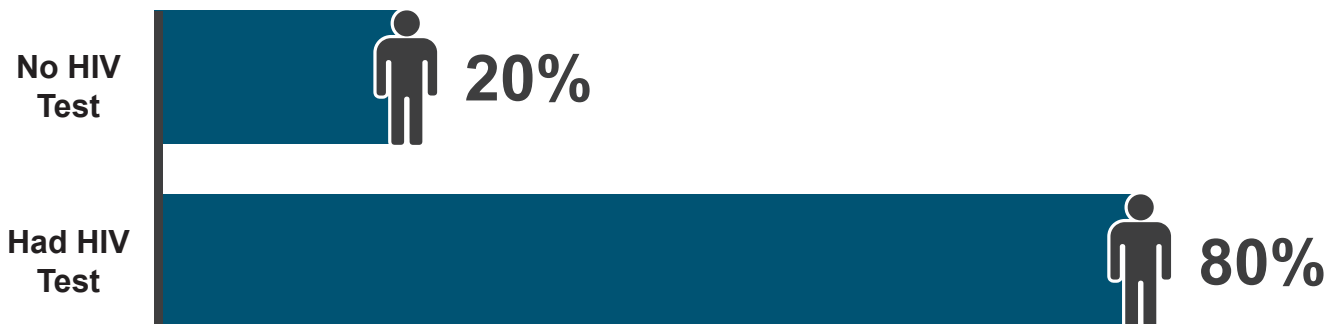
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2017.



*Percentage is weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

Figure 2: HIV Testing in the Past Year Among Sexually Active, HIV-Negative or Unaware^a Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men*

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2017.

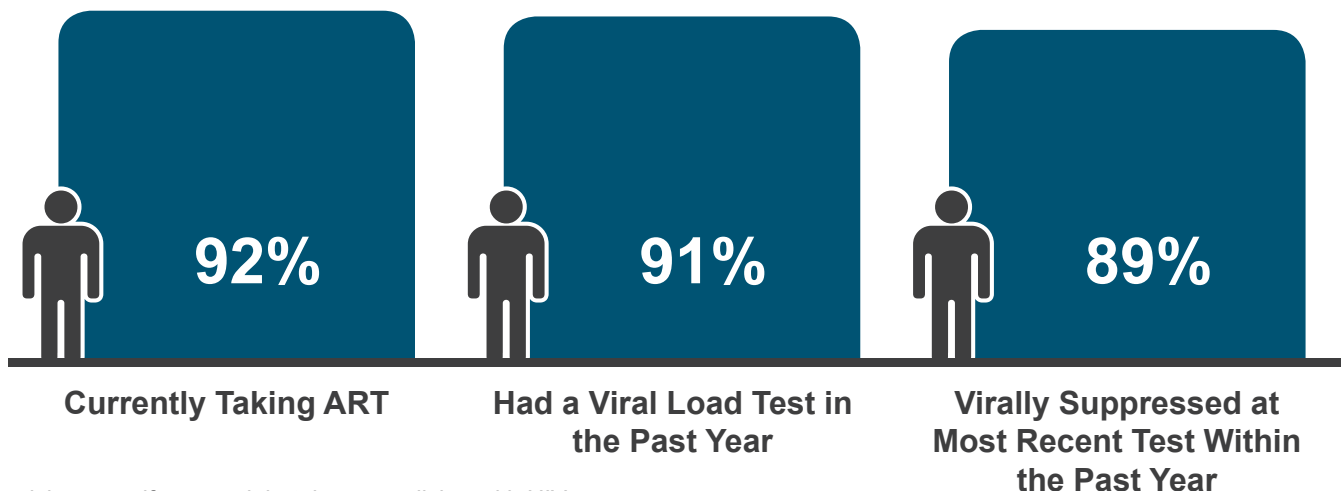


^aParticipants self-reported that they were HIV-negative or did not know their HIV status.

*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

Figure 3: Past Year Anti-retroviral Medication (ART), Viral Load Testing, and Viral Suppression Among Sexually Active, Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men Who Are Living with HIV^{a*}

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2017.



^aParticipants self-reported that they were living with HIV.

*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

Figure 4: Sexually Active, HIV-Negative or Unaware^a Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men Reporting Past Year Unprotected^b Anal Sex, by Age Group^{*}, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2017.

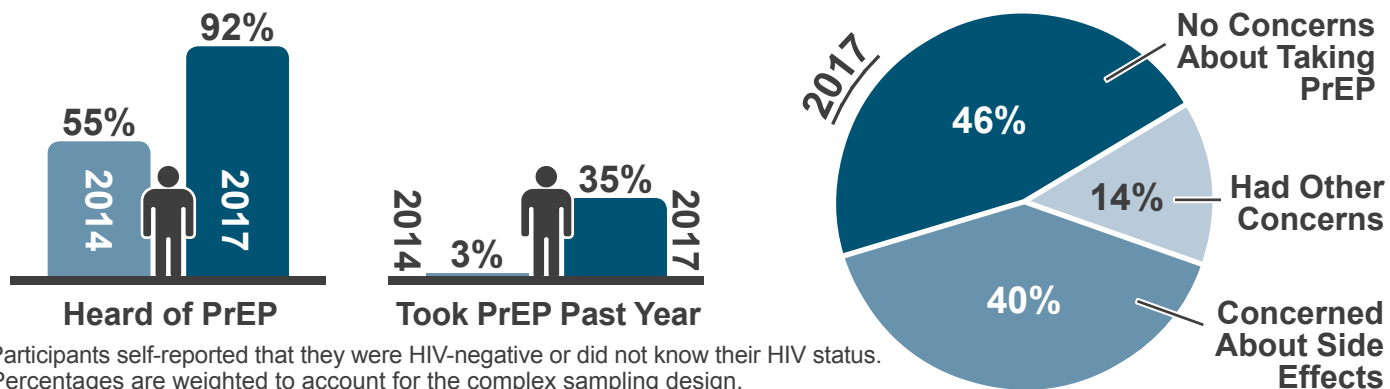


^aParticipants self-reported that they were HIV-negative or did not know their HIV status.

^bAnal sex was defined as unprotected if the participant 1) did not use a condom and 2) did not report taking pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in the past year.

*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

Figure 5: Awareness, Use of, and Concerns About Taking Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Among HIV-Negative or Unaware^a Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men^{*}, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2017.



^aParticipants self-reported that they were HIV-negative or did not know their HIV status.

*Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.

Figure 6: Past-Year Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Testing^a and Diagnosis Among Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men, by HIV Status^b and Past-year PrEP Use^{*}, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance, San Diego, CA, 2017.



			Among Those Who Had STD Test			
	No STD Test	Yes STD Test	Had Anal/Rectal Test	Diagnosed With Syphilis	Diagnosed With Gonorrhea	Diagnosed With Chlamydia
Person Living With HIV	21%	79%	66%	18%	15% ^c	16%
HIV Negative With PrEP	12%	88%	82%	19%	33%	26%
HIV Negative Without PrEP	51%	49%	58%	8% ^c	19%	13%

^aParticipants were asked, “In the past 12 months, were you tested by a doctor or other health care provider for a sexually transmitted disease like gonorrhea, chlamydia, or syphilis? Do not include tests for HIV or hepatitis.”

^bHIV status based on participants’ self-report during the interview.

^cEstimate should be interpreted with caution due to relative confidence interval width of greater than 130%.

^{*}Percentages are weighted to account for the complex sampling design.