

### Comparing behavioural and demographic characteristics of gay and bisexual men in Australia with undiagnosed HIV infection with those recently diagnosed

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### Comparing undiagnosed with recently diagnosed

1. COUNT Men with previously undiagnosed HIV-infection



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3. SCS Gay men in the HIV Seroconversion Study who reported being diagnosed with HIV in the years 2010-2014

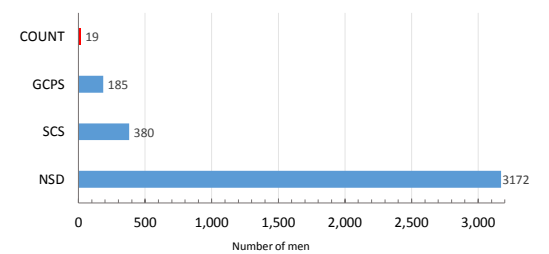


### Comparing undiagnosed with recently diagnosed

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2. GCPS Men participating in the 2014 Gay Community Periodic Surveys who reported being diagnosed with HIV in the years 2010-2014
3. SCS Gay men in the HIV Seroconversion Study who reported being diagnosed with HIV in the years 2010-2014
4. NSD Men in National Surveillance Data who acquired their infection through homosexual contact, diagnosed in the years 2010-2013



### Number of men in each group



Year of diagnosis

	COUNT N=19		GCPS N=185		SCS N=380		NSD N=3172	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
2010	34	18.4	94	24.7	679	21.4		
2011	31	16.8	89	23.4	806	25.4		
2012	44	23.8	91	23.9	867	27.3		
2013	56	30.3	63	16.6	820	25.9		
2014	20	10.8	43	11.3	N/A	N/A		



Jurisdiction

	COUNT* N=19		GCPS* N=185		SCS** N=380		NSD** N=3172	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
NSW	7	36.8	57	30.8	129	33.9	1217	38.4
VIC	5	26.3	50	27.0	88	23.2	959	30.2
QLD	2	10.5	54	29.2	71	18.7	607	19.1
WA	4	21.1	9	4.9	31	8.2	189	6.0
SA	1	5.3	13	7.0	11	2.9	103	3.2
ACT	-	-	2	1.1	7	1.8	43	1.4
TAS	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	32	1.0
NT	-	-	-	-	5	1.3	22	0.7
Overseas	-	-	-	-	25	6.6	-	-

\*Where participated  
\*\*Where diagnosed



Age

	COUNT* N=19	GCPS* N=185	SCS** N=380	NSD** N=3172
Mean (SD)	32.6 (8.13)	37.9 (11.46)	35.1 (9.39)	36.9 (11.39)
Median	31	36	34	35

\*At time of survey  
\*\*At time of diagnosis

P=0.005



Country of birth

	COUNT N=19		GCPS N=185		SCS N=380		NSD N=3172	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Australia	14	73.7	121	65.4	254	66.8	1972	62.2
Elsewhere	5	26.3	34	34.6	124	32.6	1133	35.7
N/A	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	67	2.1

P<0.001



Social engagement with other gay men

	COUNT N=19		GCPS N=185		SCS N=380	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Spends a lot of free time with gay men	3	15.8	75	40.5	129	33.9
Most or all their friends are gay men	9	47.4	78	42.2	130	34.2



Drug use

	COUNT N=19		GCPS N=185		SCS N=285	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Amyl	12	63.2	109	58.9	178	62.5
Ecstasy	7	36.8	39	21.1	55	19.3
Crystal	5	26.3	58	31.4	72	25.3
Viagra	5	26.3	59	31.9	82	28.8
GHB	5	26.3	33	17.8	40	14.0



## Sexual behaviour

	COUNT N=19		GCPs N=185		SCS N=380	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
More than 10 partners	4	21.1	68	36.8	115	30.3
Any CLAI with casual partners	9	47.4	82	50.0	170	44.7
Any insertive CLAIC	9	47.4	66	40.2	93	24.5*
Any receptive CLAIC	8	42.1	89	48.1	167	43.9
Any receptive CLAIC with ejaculation	7	36.8	60	36.6	140	36.8

\*P&lt;0.05



## Sexual risk behaviour

	COUNT N=19		HIV-negative men in COUNT N=2486	
	n	%	n	%
More than 10 partners	4	21.1	487	19.6
Any CLAI with casual partners	9	47.4	547	22.0*
Any insertive CLAIC	9	47.4	439	17.7**
Any receptive CLAIC	8	42.1	358	14.4**
Any receptive CLAIC with ejaculation	7	36.8	211	8.5**

\*P&lt;0.05

\*\*P&lt;0.001



## Conclusions

Demographically, little difference was found between undiagnosed and recently diagnosed men

- Undiagnosed men were somewhat younger.

Their risk behaviour prior to infection was also similar

Need to consider the contexts of their behaviour in as much detail as we can

Increased HIV testing frequency is needed among men who engage in the highest-risk behaviours with little or no evidence of any form of risk reduction.



## Thanks &amp; acknowledgements

## COUNT Team

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## Gay Community Periodic Survey Team

- Evelyn Lee, Peter Hull, Toby Lea, Limin Mao, Garrett Prestage, Iryna Zablotska, John de Wit

## Seroconversion Study Team

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## National Surveillance Data

- Skye McGregor, Rebecca Guy

