This presentation will contain pornographic material.

Who are MSM?

Transgender men...

"Men who have sex with men" can include men who identify as gay or bisexual, transgender men who have sex with men, and men who identify as heterosexual.

**WHO POLICY BRIEF**  
Transgender People and HIV, July 2015

"high vulnerability and specific health needs of transgender people necessitates a distinct and independent status in the global HIV response"

"All published studies on HIV prevalence among transgender men are from North America, and while they suggest a lesser burden of disease than among transgender women."

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**CURRENT EVIDENCE BASE (U.S)**

- 63% (n=77) of trans men surveyed reported having condomless receptive non-anal sex with a cis man
- 27% (n=33) reported having condomless receptive anal sex with a cis man
- 31% (n=38) had a history of sex work
- Participants in a San Francisco trans male focus group reported condomless sex (with cis male partners) as part of exploring one's new gender experience and sexual identity

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**CURRENT EVIDENCE BASE (U.S)**

- 43.8% reported condomless sex with a cis male partner of unknown HIV sero status in the past 12 months
- 25.0% had not been tested for HIV in the prior 2 years
- 31.1% had not screened for STIs in the prior 12 months

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**CURRENT EVIDENCE BASE (U.S)**

- A retrospective cohort study at Callen-Lorde Community Health Centre, New York found:
  - Between 2006 and 2010, 11 (6%) of the 183 newly diagnosed HIV cases among trans people were in trans men.
  - 57.2% of the transgender men accessing the service had never tested for HIV
  - 1.7% of all transgender men sampled were HIV positive
  - The men who identified themselves as transgender and also queer, bisexual or gay 3.7% were HIV Positive
  - In a retrospective cohort of people who attended sexual health clinics from 2006 to 2009 in San Francisco, HIV infection rates were similar for trans men (10%) and trans women (11%).

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**CURRENT EVIDENCE BASE (U.S)**

- Radix et al. (2011)

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**AUSTRALIAN CONTEXT**

"Gay men and other men who have sex with men, such as bisexually and homosexually active men who do not identify as being gay, are the population group most affected by HIV in Australia with the highest prevalence and incidence.”

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**SEVENTH NATIONAL HIV STRATEGY: 2014-2017**

"Gay men and other men who have sex with men, such as bisexually and homosexually active men who do not identify as being gay, are the population group most affected by HIV in Australia with the highest prevalence and incidence.”
Gender identity (new question in 2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cisgender male (n=2,773)</th>
<th>Transgender male (n=32, 1.1%)</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age</td>
<td>35 yrs</td>
<td>38 yrs</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian born</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever tested for HIV</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested last year</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV-positive</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condomless anal sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(last 6 mths)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular partners</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual partners</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent injecting</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Sexual identity of trans men in the Private Lives 2 study, 2011 (n=47)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Identity</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gay</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Trans men who have ever been tested for HIV/AIDS in the Private Lives 2 study by sexual identity, 2011 (n=47)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No (%)</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gay</td>
<td>4 (44.4)</td>
<td>5 (55.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>1 (20.0)</td>
<td>4 (80.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>8 (38.1)</td>
<td>13 (61.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5 (41.7)</td>
<td>7 (58.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18 (38.3)</td>
<td>29 (61.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ABORIGINAL BROTHERBOYS

- Challenge of staying connected to culture in transition
- Transition from women's business to men's business
- Intersection of racism and transphobia
RECOMMENDATIONS

• Research and data collection
• Meaningful inclusion and consultation in health promotion
• New online HIV and sexual health promotion resources targeting trans men
• Training for clinical and non-clinical practitioners

CONCLUSION

• TransMSM are not identified as a priority population and are largely overlooked when it comes to sexual health promotion and HIV prevention.
• Global research indicates that testing rates in trans masculine communities is low and condomless sex is higher than other men.
• TransMSM have also been overlooked from all major PrEP clinical and demonstration trials

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• Cyd Nova, Bonus Hole Boys
• VAC & PRONTO!

THANK YOU

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