

Monitoring test uptake and risk behaviour in community based HIV/STI testing sites in Germany, 2015/2016.

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Monitoring test uptake and risk behaviour at „Checkpoints“ — community-based HIV/STI testing sites

Checkpoints

- offer anonymous HIV and STI testing
- as NGO established in larger German cities
- focus on populations at increased risk of HIV infection
- address HIV/STI testing needs not met in physicians' offices, hospitals or by local Public Health Offices

Monitoring

- anonymous self-administered 2-page pre-counselling questionnaire
 - socio-behavioural data
 - testing history
 - risks and protective behaviours
- 10 sites from across Germany
- from January 2015 through October 2016
- scanned into database at National PH Institute

Methods

- descriptive analysis of sample
- bivariate and multivariate logistic regression (MLR) analysis of factors associated with reactive HIV screening tests after stratification by self-declared sexual orientation
- Teleform™, Stata® 14.2

Key findings

Overall

- 16.375 consultations

Sexual Orientation

- 51% gay
- 12% bisexual
- 36% heterosexual

Migrant status

- 29% born abroad
- 9% parent(s) born abroad
- 62% born in Germany

HIV Prevalence

(reactive or positive test result)

- 1.5% gay or bisexual men
- 0.4% heterosexual men

Risk self assessment and substance use among MSM

Clients' self assessed risk level and HIV reactive test result

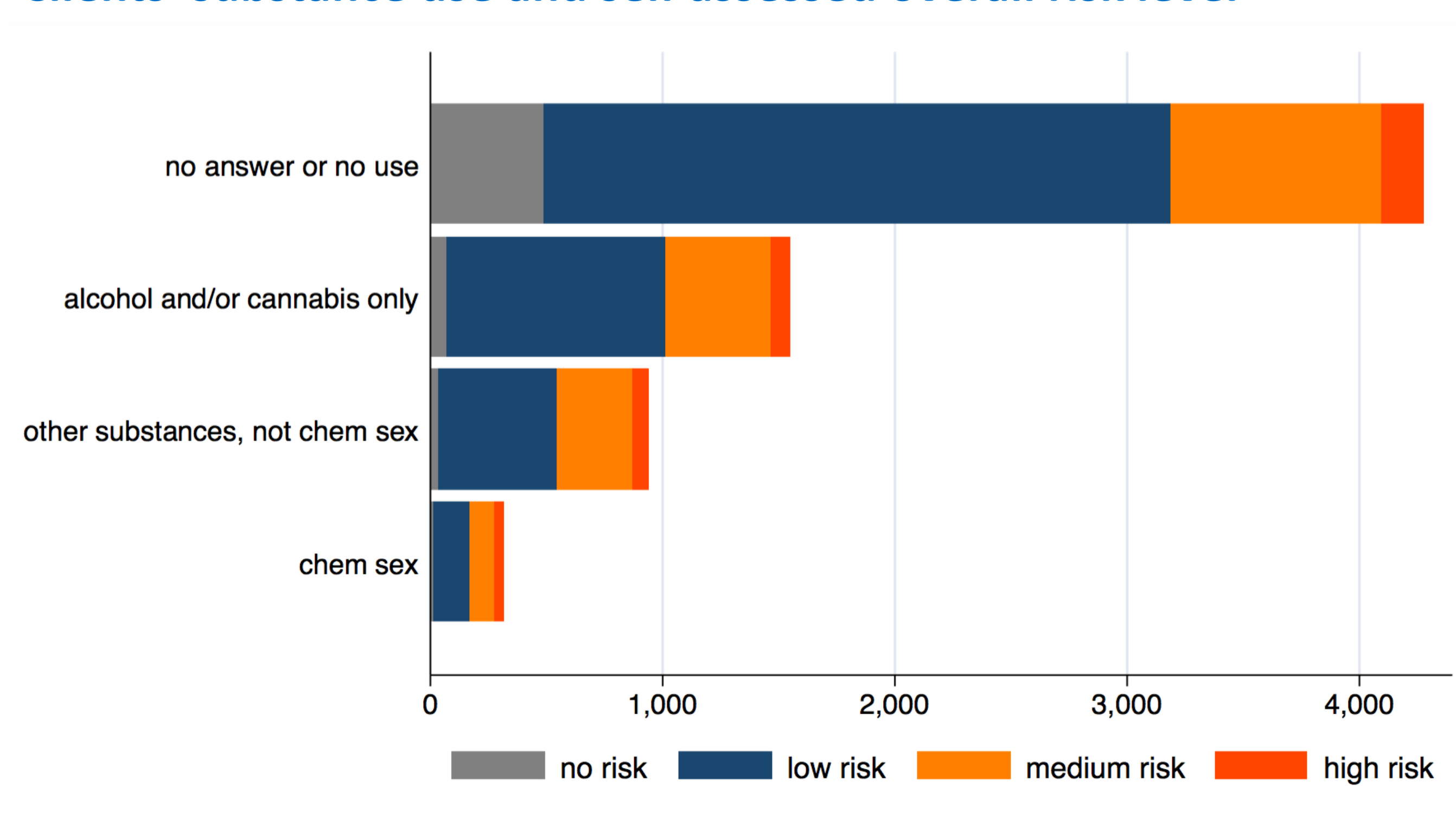
Risk level	p-value	OR	95% CI
low	ref.		
no	0.05	2.19	0.99 – 4.84
medium	0.00	3.59	2.19 – 5.86
high	0.00	11.0	6.27 – 19.2

OR: Odds Ratio, 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

Substance use

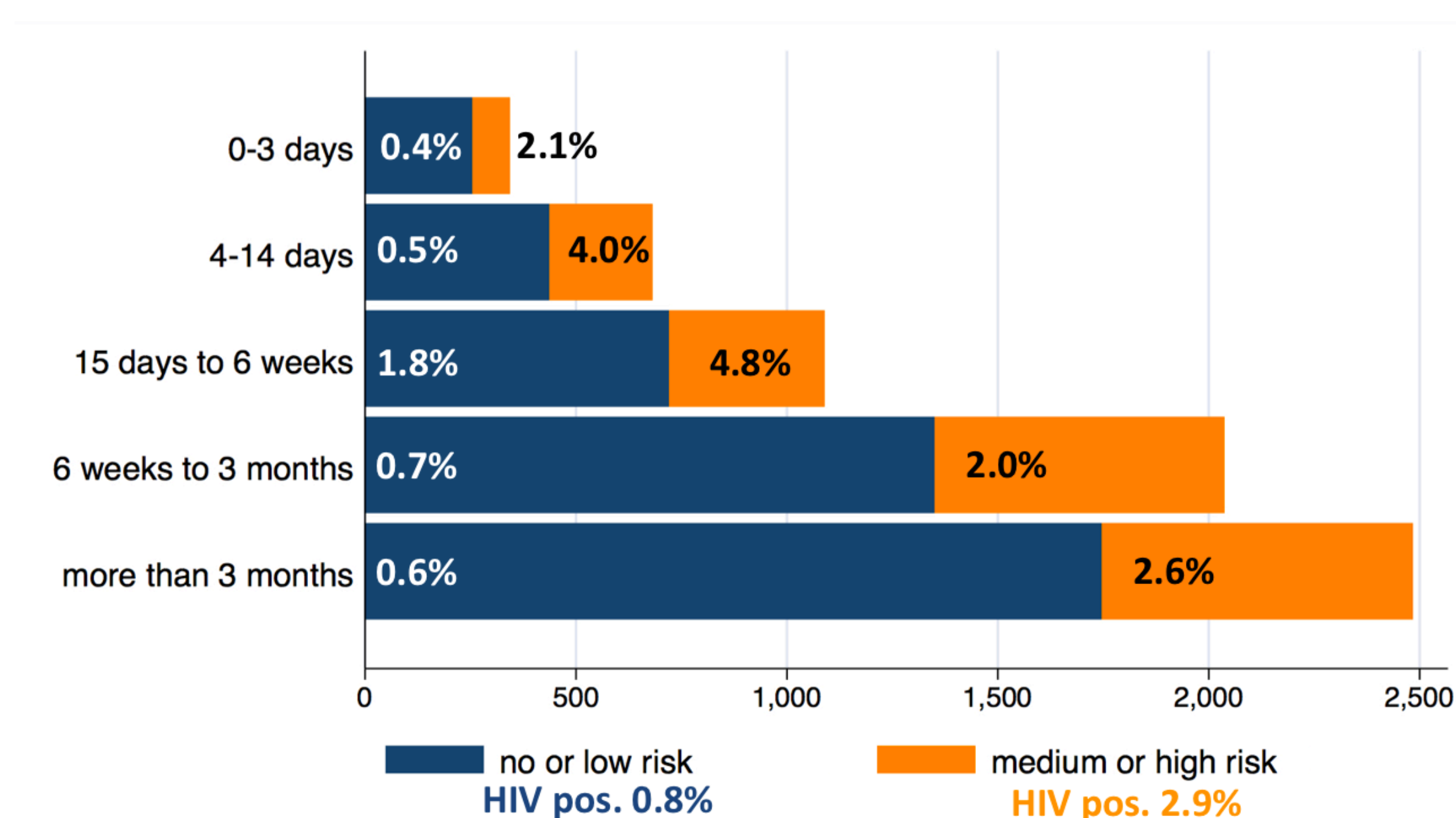
- no answer or no use
- alcohol and/or cannabis only
- other substances but not chem sex
- chem sex (ketamine, mephedrone, methamphetamine, GHB)

Clients' substance use and self assessed overall risk level



Recency of last risk situation among MSM

Recency of last risk situation and risk self assessment, including percentage of positive/reactive HIV test results



MLR: Factors associated with reactive HIV test result

HIV reactive/positive test result	p-value	OR	95% CI
Condomless anal intercourse: no CLAI	ref.		
CLAI with 1 partner	0.38	1.30	0.73 - 2.30
CLAI with 2 partners	0.02	2.14	1.16 - 3.96
CLAI with 3 or more partners	0.01	2.85	1.50 - 5.41
Substance use: none	ref.		
alcohol/cannabis	0.16	0.64	0.35 – 1.19
other substances	0.02	1.74	1.11 – 2.75
Risk recency: > 3 months ago	ref.		
0 – 3 days	0.36	0.57	0.17 – 1.90
4 – 14 days	0.94	1.03	0.51 – 2.10
15 days – 6 weeks	0.02	1.93	1.14 – 3.26
> 6 weeks – 3 months	0.39	0.79	0.45 – 1.37
Cons.	0.00	0.01	0.01 – 0.02

MLR: Multivariate logistic regression
CLAI: condomless anal intercourse
OR: Odds Ratio, 95% CI: 95% Confidence Interval

Limitations, recommendations: reasons, risks and re-testing

Limitations

- Sentinel data based on consultations (not individuals)
- Confirmation of reactive HIV test results not always available

Overall > 92% participation

- clients accept anonymous standardized behavioural questionnaire and data collection
- enables Checkpoints to
 - adjust prevention offers to clients' needs
 - target client groups with high risks

Recommendations

(1) Emphasis during client-centered counselling:

- reasons for not using condoms
- risks associated with substance use

(2) Encourage re-testing:

- individuals with recent, i.e. less than 6 weeks, infection risks
- individuals with non-reactive test result and medium or high risk behaviour

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