

Socio-demographical & behavioural characteristics of MSM attending a VCT Centre in Brussels:

Evolution over a five-year period (2008-2012).







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# INTRODUCTION

Belgium has one of the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Western Europe, with a continuous increase of MSM among new cases representing 23,5% in 2002 and 44,2% in 2012.



# **OBJECTIVES**

To analyse the evolution between 2008 and 2012 of:

- HIV/STI prevalence,
- Socio-epidemiological characteristics,
- Behavioural characteristics,

of Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) attending

ELISA Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) Centre.



## **METHODS**

- Data collection through a home-made venue-based questionnaire completed by each person attending the VCT centre.
- Selection of MSM based on the question:
   "To date, have you ever had sex with: men and/or women?"
   MSM answered "men" or "men and women".
- Calculation of prevalence and analyses done with SAS 9.2 and Epi Info7



# RESULTS OVER a 5-YEAR PERIOD

(2008-2012)

14.652 persons tested and completed a questionnaire



3226 MSM

23% of all persons tested 34.5% of all men tested



105 HIV+ MSM

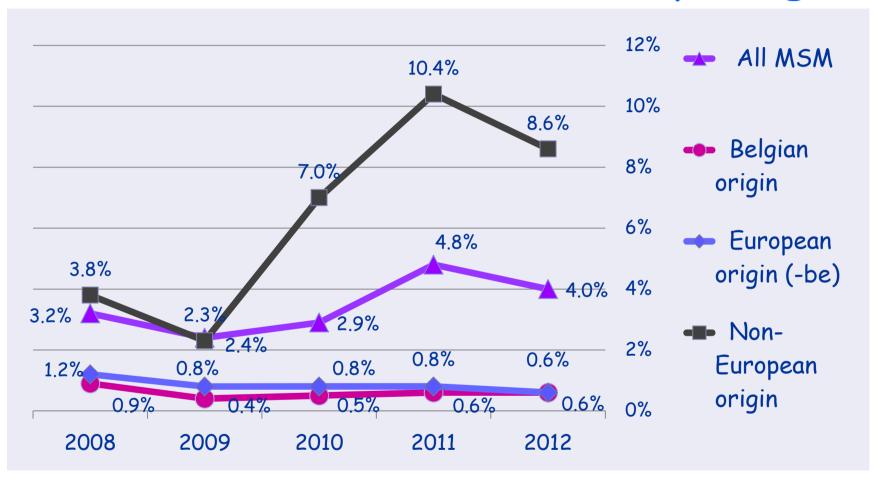
Prevalence 3,5%

65% Non-Belgian origin

6 HIV primary infections



# HIV PREVALENCE in MSM by Origin



STI prevalences (stable):

8% for Syphilis, 4,8% for Chlamydia, 2,8% for Gonorrhea, 0,8% for Hepatitis C.

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# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Stable characteristics:

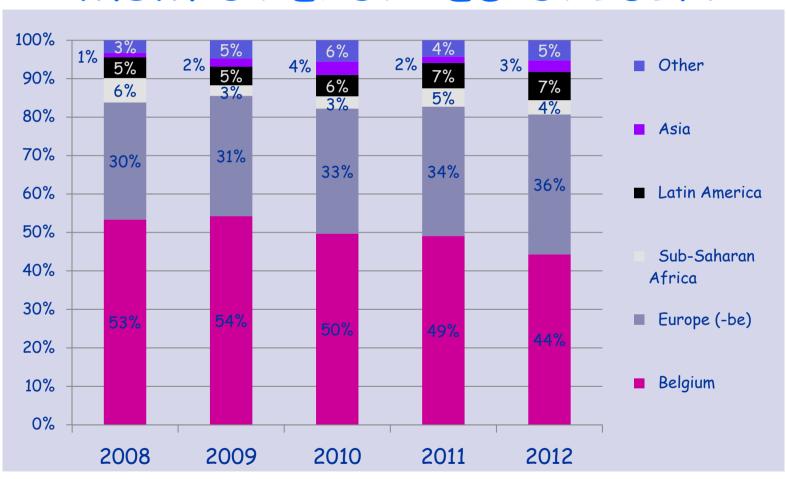
- 32% bisexuals, 68% homosexuals,
- Median age 30, 75% age group: 20 39,
- 68% high education
   4% low education,
- 37% unemployed of whom:
  - 59% students,
  - 8% undocumented.

### Evolutions between 2008 and 2012:

### Increase of:

- MSM with no health insurance ≥ 7% to 12%,
- MSM living outside the Brussels area ≥ 19% to 24%,
- Non-Belgian MSM ≥ 47% to 56% (graph).

# DISTRIBUTION of MSM's REPORTED ORIGIN



67% of Non-Belgians living in Belgium < 5 years (7% just passing through) 33% > 5 years

# 100

# BEHAVIOURAL CHARATERISTICS(1)

### Stable characteristics:

- Concurrent sexual partners: 35%,
- Never had sex without a condom: 21%,
- Unprotected sexual penetration in the last 3 months: 38%,
- Previous STI: 34%,
- Practiced transactional sex: 3,5%,
- Clients of prostitutes: 8%.

### In the last 12 months before testing:

- → > 10 partners : 32%, → > 20 partners : 15%,
- Consistent use of condom for oral sex: 3%,
- Consistent use of condom for penetrations: 33%,
- Used IV drugs : <1%.</li>



# BEHAVIOURAL CHARATERISTICS(2)

### Evolution between 2008 and 2012:

- Never used a condom for oral sex ≥ 75% to 66%.
- Main reported reasons for not using condoms are:
  - "I trust my partner": 60%,
  - "I'm in a steady relationship": 57%,
  - "It reduces sensations": 37%.
- Unprotected sex because of alcohol and/or drugs consumption in the last 12 months before testing 

  ≥ 24% to 69%.

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# BEHAVIOURAL CHARATERISTICS(3)

### Evolutions between 2011 and 2012:

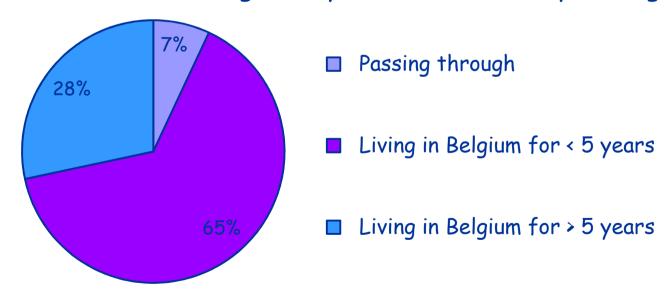
- Increase of all reported daily life consumptions:
  - Alcohol > 68 to 72%,
  - Cannabis → 22 to 29%,
  - Cocaine > 12 to 15%,
  - Ecstasy > 8% to 12%,
  - Used more than 2 illegal drugs > 12% to 16%.
- Decrease of MSM who always used condoms for sex :
  - in Sex Clubs > 37% to 28%,
  - in Bars > 38% to 29%,
  - in Public places, like parks and car parks from > 31 to 26%,
  - on the Internet > 37% to 35%.



# BEHAVIOURAL CHARATERISTICS(4)

### Having never been tested before:

- 15% of all MSM tested (stable over the 5 years)
- Median age > 40 to 25 years
- MSM of Belgian origin > 61% to 46%.
- Distribution of non-Belgians by time of their stay in Belgium





# OTHER FINDINGS

### Between 2011 and 2012:

- 61% had a General Practitioner (GP),
   but 66% never mentioned their sexual orientation.
- 16% chose ELISA VCT to avoid being tested by their GP.
- 66% were aware of post exposure prophylaxis,
   69% among Europeans and 53% among Non-Europeans.

### Main Reasons for testing:

- 43% because of unprotected sexual intercourse (2008-2010),
- 43% because of unprotected oral sex (2011-2012).

4,5% because they had sex with an HIV positive partner (2008-2012). (steady or occasional)



# CONCLUSION (1)

### Over the five-year period (2008-2012):

- MSM HIV prevalence increased from 3,2% to 4%.
- Socio-demographical characteristics :
  - Most proportions remained stable including: age, level of education, sexual orientation, ...
  - Increase in: non-Belgians and social vulnerability.



# CONCLUSION (2)

- Behavioural characteristics:
- Few proportions remained stable such as: previous STI, number of partners, transactional sex, ...
- Increase of unprotected sex because of alcohol and/or drugs consumption,
- Scarce use of condoms in all sexual practices and all meeting places.
- Other findings:
  - Missed opportunities to disclose sexual orientation to GP.

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