

# HIV Prevention and MSM of Color

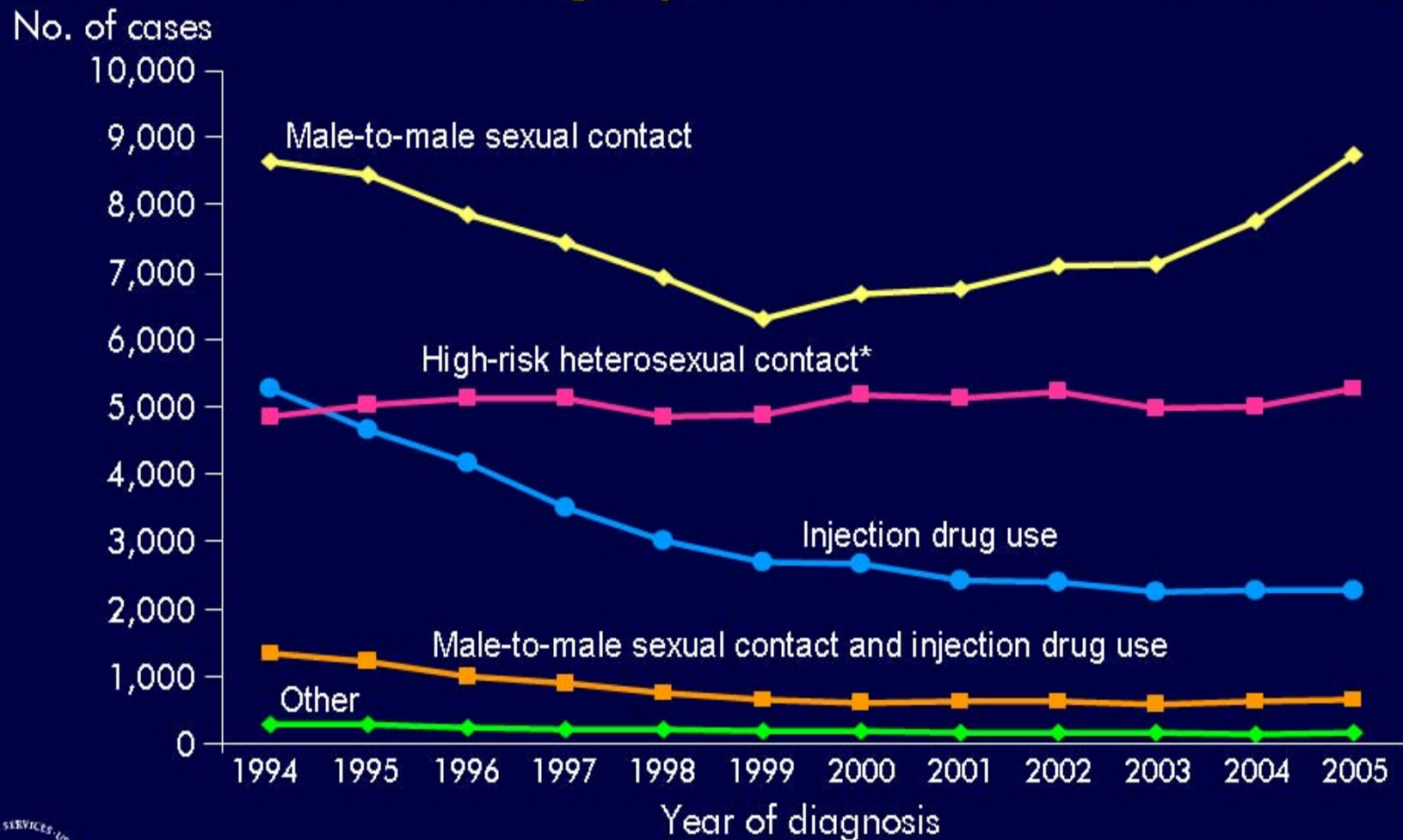
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*The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*



# HIV/AIDS Cases among Adults and Adolescents, by Transmission Category, 1994–2005—25 States

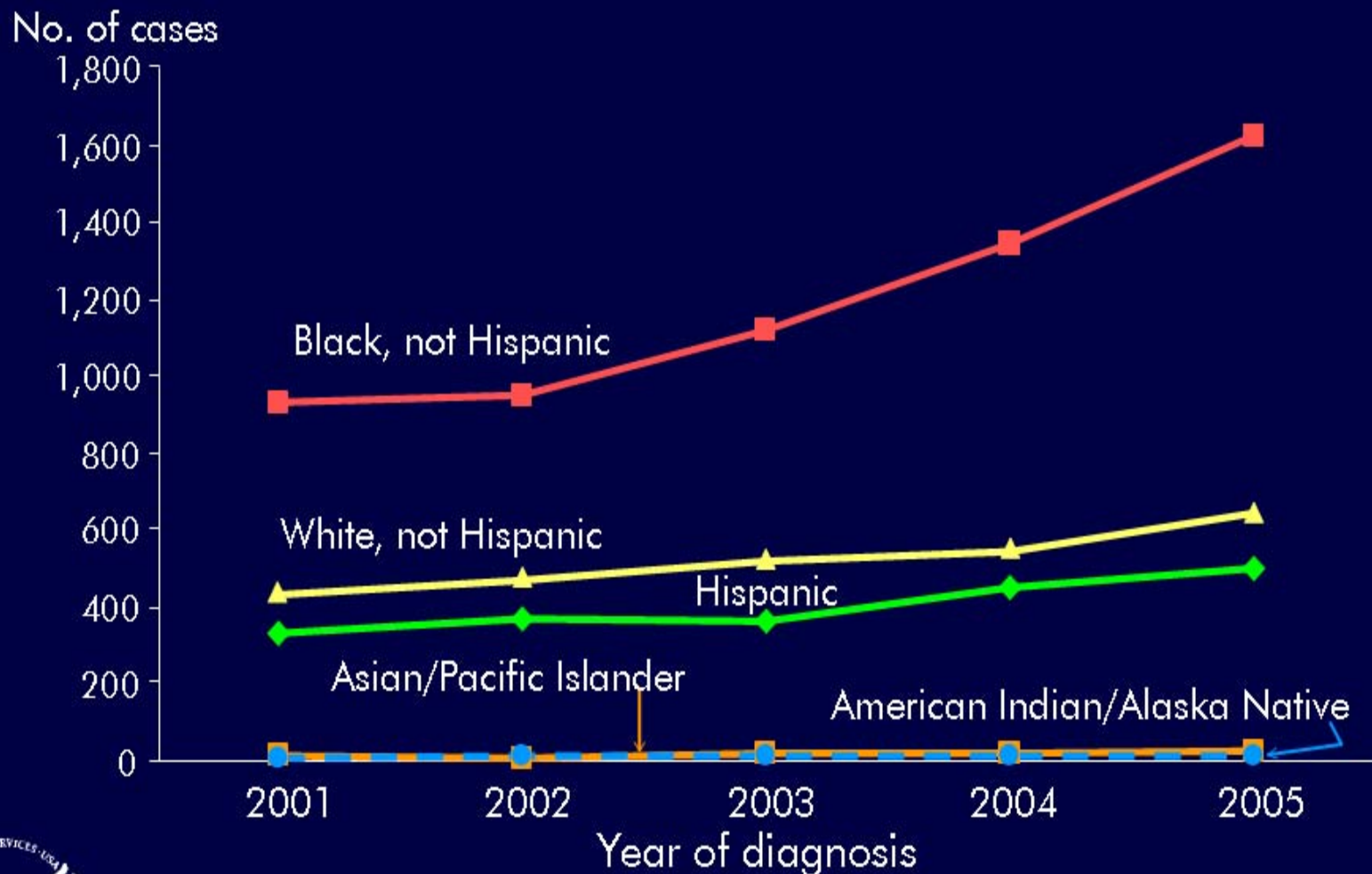


Note. Data statistically adjusted for reporting delays and redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk.

\*Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.



# HIV/AIDS Cases among Men Who Have Sex with Men Aged 13–24, by Race/Ethnicity, 2001–2005—33 States



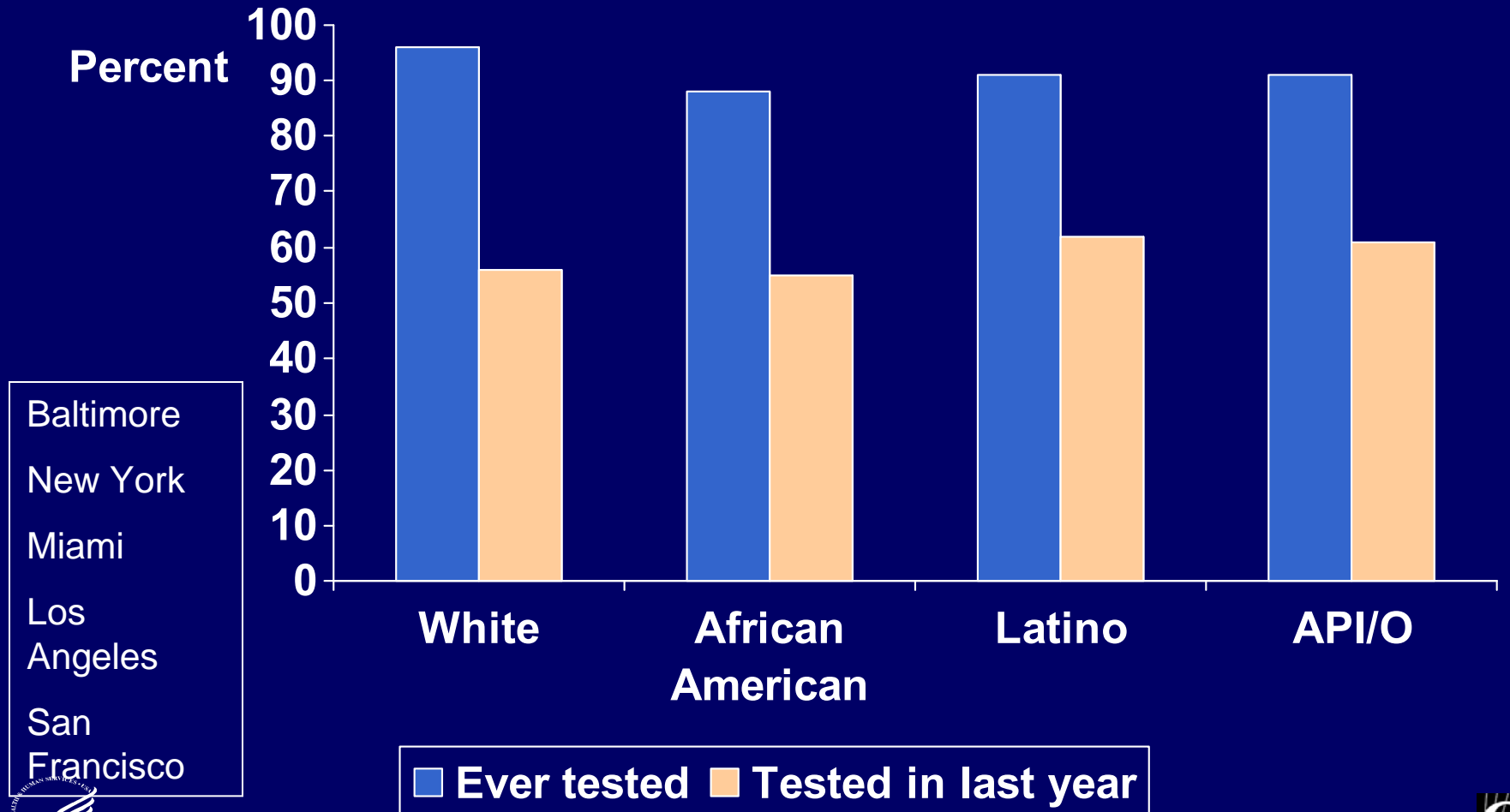
Note. Data statistically adjusted for reporting delays and redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk.



# Comparisons of MSM of Color & White MSM



# Percent of MSM reporting ever tested, tested in last year, 5 US cities



# HIV Prevalence and Proportion with Undiagnosed HIV Infection in MSM in 5 Cities – NHBS, 2004-2005

Characteristic	Total Tested	HIV Prevalence		Undiagnosed HIV Infection	
		N	(%)	N	(%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>(48)</b>
<b>Age</b>					
18-24	410	57	(14)	45	(79)
25-29	303	53	(17)	37	(70)
30-39	585	171	(29)	83	(49)
40-49	367	137	(37)	41	(30)
≥ 50	102	32	(31)	11	(34)
<b>Race</b>					
White	616	127	(21)	23	(18)
Black	444	206	<b>(46)</b>	139	<b>(67)</b>
Hispanic	466	80	<b>(17)</b>	38	<b>(48)</b>
API	95	7	<b>(7)</b>	2	<b>(29)</b>
NA/AN	<10	<10	(29)	<10	(100)
Multiracial/Other	123	25	(20)	13	(52)

(MMWR, 6/24/05)



# Sexual and HIV Risk Factors by Race

	<b>Unprotected Anal Sex</b>	
<b>Black MSM</b>	Main partner Left home Young @1 <sup>st</sup> sex	
<b>Latino MSM</b>	Older @1 <sup>st</sup> sex Citizenship	
<b>White MSM</b>	Young @1 <sup>st</sup> sex	

# Sexual and HIV Risk Factors by Race

	<b>Unprotected anal sex</b>	<b>HIV+ status</b>
<b>Black MSM</b>	Main partner Left home Young @1 <sup>st</sup> sex	STD hx Not in school
<b>Latino MSM</b>	Older @1 <sup>st</sup> sex Citizenship	Younger age > Sex partners Drug use
<b>White MSM</b>	Young @1 <sup>st</sup> sex	Drug use



# Meta-analysis Results: Black MSM vs. White MSM

<u>Hypothesis</u>	<u>k</u>	<u>Black n</u>	<u>White n</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>(95% CI)</u>
Gay identity	9	2684	4172	0.29*	(0.17–0.48)
Disclosure of homosexuality	7	1888	3624	0.42*	(0.30–0.60)
HIV testing, lifetime	4	2098	5119	0.54	(0.24–1.19)
Sexual risk					
UAI	17	3733	15465	1.05	(0.73–1.50)
no. of sex partners	10	2083	11447	0.64*	(0.45–0.92)
commercial sex	6	1456	2047	1.45	(0.85–2.47)
sex w/ HIV+ partner	4	1288	10260	0.77	(0.34–1.74)
ART use	3	272	902	0.43*	(0.30–0.61)

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HIV testing, lifetime	4	2098	5119	0.54	(0.24–1.19)
Unrecognized infection	2	1293	2545	<b>7.67*</b>	(6.05–9.71)
STD, current or lifetime	11	1537	7552	<b>1.64*</b>	(1.07–2.53)
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# Comparisons of MSM of Color and General Racial/Ethnic Communities



# Drug use patterns by race and sexual orientation

## Drug use: Black MSM vs. White MSM

- Less club drug & poppers among Black MSM
- More crack use and marijuana use among Black MSM

# Drug use patterns by race and sexual orientation

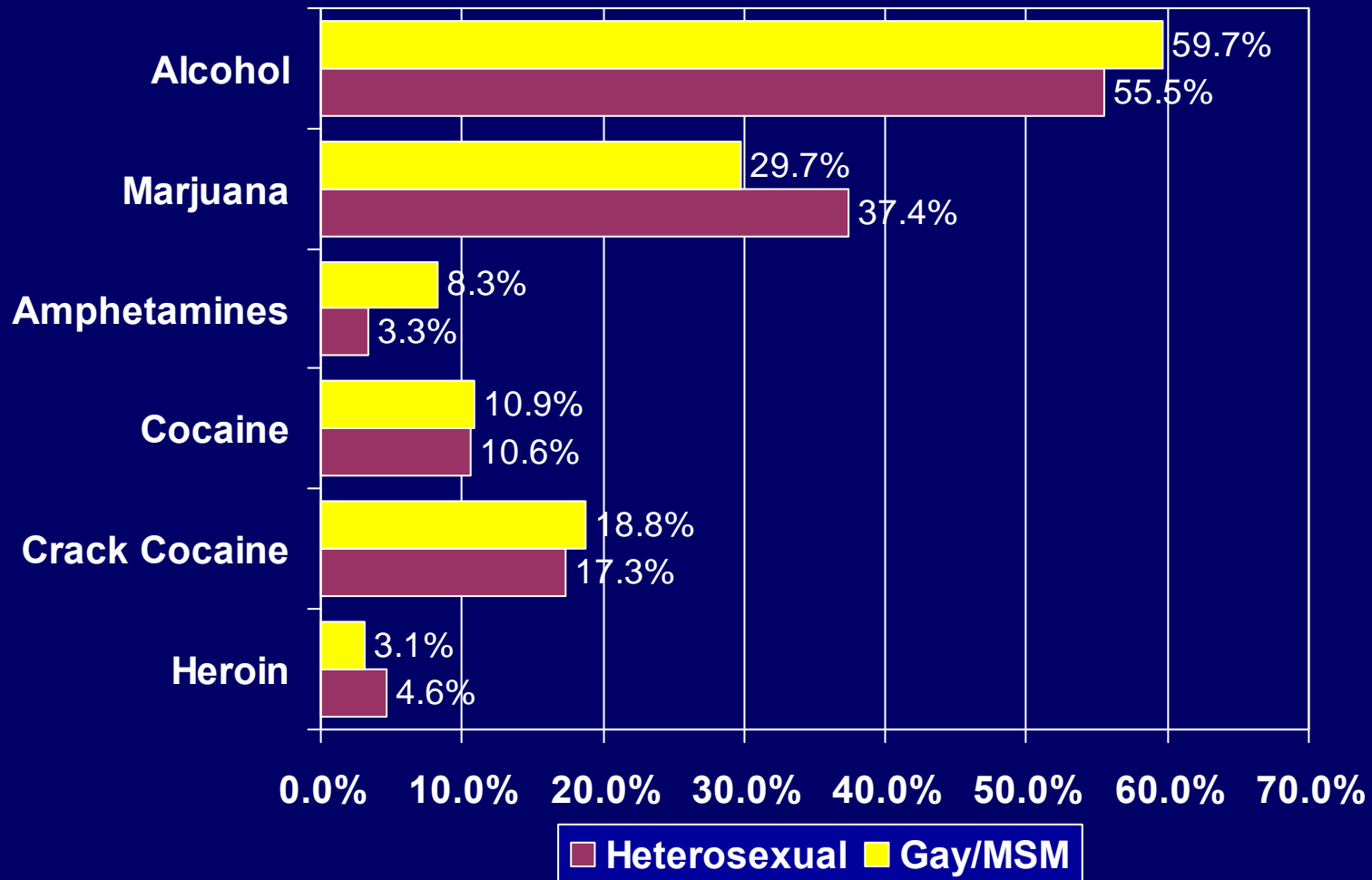
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## Drug use: Blacks vs. Whites generally

- Blacks generally less likely to use club drugs
- Blacks generally more likely to use marijuana and crack

# African American Men: Drug Use by Sexual Behavior in Los Angeles County



Data Source: CA MSM C&T Clients in 2003 and 2004

(Caldwell, 2006)



# Differences among MSM of Color



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- **Black MSM**

- Mixed race (Valleroy, 2000; Harawa, 2004)
- Born in U.S. (Wheeler, 2008)
- Geography (Sullivan, 1998; Mashburn, 2004)

- **API MSM**

- Born in U.S. (Yoshikawa, 2004)
- S Asian vs. E Asian (Yoshikawa, 2004)
- Mixed race vs. E Asian (Yoshikawa, 2004)

- **Latino MSM**

- Born in U.S. (Jarama, 2005)
- Drug use (Dolezal, 2000)

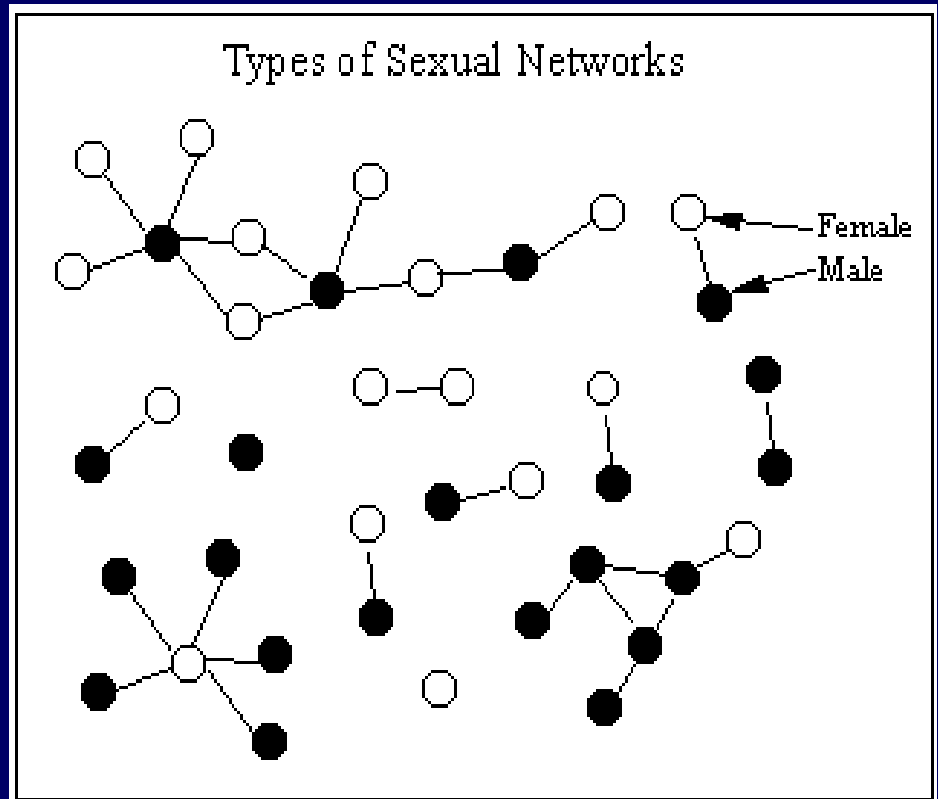


# Context matters



# Unexplored and Underexplored Topics

- Sexual networks
- Serosorting
- Healthcare access for positive men
  - Not HIV prevention services
- Poverty
- Immunogenetics (CCR5, Duffy antigen, etc.)



# Underexplored topics, contd:

## Discrimination

### Latino MSM

- Experience with discrimination associated with greater rates of sexual risk (Jarama, 2005)
- Homophobia, racism, poverty, psychological distress explained 19% of sexual risk (Diaz, 2004)

### Black MSM

- History of discrimination associated with greater sexual risk (Zamboni, 2006)

### API MSM

- Anti-immigrant discrimination experiences associated with UAI
- Conversations with friends or family about discrimination associated with lower rates of UAI (Yoshikawa, 2004)

# Summary

- HIV epidemic is not uniform across MSM by race/ethnicity
  - Risk factors vary by race/ ethnicity
  - Need more research of risk factors for future interventions
  - Research on resiliency
- MSM of color are not homogenous
  - HIV risk factors vary by geography, ethnicity, acculturation, etc
- Context matters
  - individual-, interpersonal- and structural-level factors

