

**Abstract**

TUPE348 - Poster Exhibition

**Trends and patterns of HIV prevalence and risk behaviours among MSM captured in three consecutive community-based surveys in Hong Kong**

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**Background:** Regular and systematic analysis of prevalence and related risk behaviours is a major component of second generation HIV/AIDS surveillance. In Hong Kong, homosexual contact between men has remained the major mode of HIV transmission in the past decade. A cross-sectional survey, PRiSM (HIV Prevalence and Risk behavioural Survey of Men who have sex with men in Hong Kong), was introduced in 2006 to monitor the situation in local men having sex with men (MSM). The survey was then repeated every 2 or 3 years.

**Methods:** As part of the surveillance system, 3 waves of the community-based PRiSM surveys were conducted, capturing a representative sample of MSM from social venues (2006, 2008, 2011) and with the supplement of the internet (2011). The questionnaires contained similar questions to assess participants' risk behavioural profiles. Urine samples were collected for testing of HIV.

**Results:** About 900 MSM were recruited at each of the 3 surveys (2006: 859; 2008: 843; 2011: 996). Nearly 90% were local Chinese. The mean age of the respondents was around 32 for each wave. The adjusted HIV prevalence was 4.1%, 4.3% and 4.1% respectively. The supplemental internet survey (2011) revealed a prevalence of 3.3%. The number of ever-HIV-testers has increased from 43.4% (2006) to 56.5% (2008) and 66.1% (2011), and the proportion having the test within the past 1 year has increased from 24.0%, to 35.5% and 40.1% across the 3 waves. Consistent condom use among regular partner was reported in 41.7%, 44.5% and 49.8%; while that for non-regular partner was 74.0%, 74.6% and 76.1% in the respective year. The rate of substance use before sex has decreased from around 40% (2006, 2008) to 29.5% (2011).

**Conclusion:** Our results suggested that the HIV epidemic among MSM has remained largely stable over the years. More people have had HIV test since 2006. While the condom use rate with regular partners has gradually increased, no prominent change has been observed on the pattern of condom use with non-regular partners. We conclude that regular community-based HIV surveillance is feasible and is a sustainable practice.

Website: <http://pag.ias2013.org/Abstracts.aspx?AID=1235>