

Receiving HIV Serostatus Disclosure from Partners Before Sex: Results from an Online Survey of Chinese Men Who Have Sex with Men

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Introduction

- HIV serostatus disclosure before sex can facilitate serosorting, condom use and potentially decrease the risk of HIV acquisition
- This study aimed to evaluate the rate and correlates of receiving HIV serostatus disclosure from regular male partners before sex among men who have sex with men (MSM) in China

		Frequency	Percent (%)
Age group (years)	<20	259	12.3
	20-29	1355	64.4
	30-39	397	18.9
	≥40	94	4.5
Marital Status	Never married	1809	85.9
	Currently married	187	8.9
	Divorced or widowed	109	5.2
Educational level attained	High school or below	746	35.4
	Some College	583	27.7
	College or above	776	36.9
Annual income (USD)	2,500 or below	391	18.6
	2,501-8,500	1115	53.0
	8,501-14,000	384	18.2
	>14,000	215	10.2
Ever had regular male partner	No	427	20.3
	Yes	1678	79.7
Ever had casual male partner	No	497	23.6
	Yes	1608	76.4
Ever had regular female partner	No	1722	81.8
	Yes	383	18.2
Ever had casual female partner	No	1819	86.4
	Yes	286	13.6

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the men who have sex with men (MSM) in China, 2016 (N=2105)

Methods

- An online cross-sectional study was conducted among MSM in eight Chinese cities in July 2016
- Collected sociodemographic information, sexual behaviors, HIV testing history, HIV status, and post-testing violence
- Whether received HIV serostatus disclosure from different kinds of most recent partners before sex

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Results

- Among 2015 men completed the survey, 85.9% were never married, and 35.4% had high school or less education.
- A minority (20.6%, 346/1678) of men who had a regular sex partner received disclosure from their most recent regular male partners, while 42.0% (704/1678) provided disclosure to their regular partners
- Participants who ever self-tested for HIV were also more likely to receive disclosure from regular male partners (aOR=1.92, 95% CI: 1.50-2.44), compared to never self-tested participants
- Participants who never tested for HIV or whose HIV status was unknown were less likely to receive disclosure from their most recent regular partners, with an adjusted OR of 0.43 (95% CI: 0.33-0.56)



Conclusion

- HIV serostatus disclosure from partners was uncommon among Chinese MSM
- Intervention and further implementation research to facilitate safe disclosure are urgently needed for MSM

		Crude OR [€]	95% CLs		Adjusted OR [€]	95% CLs	
Used condom with last male partner in the last month [¶]	Yes	Ref			Ref		
	No	0.83	0.60	1.16	0.83	0.59	1.16
Partner type of last male partner	Casual partner	Ref			Ref		
	Regular partner	2.54	2.01	3.21	2.59	2.05	3.29
Coercion of HIV testing	No	Ref			Ref		
	Yes	1.26	0.65	2.44	1.33	0.68	2.60
HIV testing related violence	No	Ref			Ref		
	Yes	4.68	1.42	15.44	5.18	1.53	17.58
Ever self-tested	No	Ref			Ref		
	Yes	1.93	1.52	2.45	1.92	1.50	2.44
HIVST as first time HIV testing	No	Ref			Ref		
	Yes	1.72	1.30	2.28	1.73	1.30	2.30
HIV testing social efficacy		1.75	1.36	2.25	1.77	1.37	2.29
HIV testing social norm		1.19	0.87	1.64	1.25	0.90	1.74

Table 2 Factors associated with men who received HIV serostatus disclosure from their most recent regular male partner (N=1678)