

# P 093- Current patterns of unprotected sex, drug use, and prevalence of STIs among MSM on HIV care or taking PrEP in the region of Madrid

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## BACKGROUND

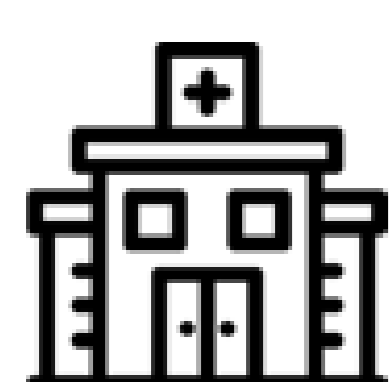
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a global health problem with an increasing incidence in recent years.
- Several factors are associated with the likelihood of acquiring an STI, such as unprotected sex or the use of chemsex.
- It is a controversial issue whether the prevalence of STIs among men who have sex with men (MSM) is similar in those who take PrEP or in those with HIV, as various factors such as indication bias or the number of scheduled check-ups at the hospital may influence this.

## AIMS and METHODS

**Purpose:** To assess risky sexual behavior, drug use, and prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among men having sex with men (MSM) with and without HIV.

**Method:** This is a cross-sectional description of participants enrolled between 2022 and 2023 in the ATHENS study. Demographic information, sexual practices, and drug use were assessed using standardized questionnaires. Prevalent STIs were assessed by serology and nucleic acid testing, irrespective of symptoms.

**ATHENS Cohort:** Prospective cohort study designed to investigate the incidence of acute hepatitis C (AHC) and other STIs among MSM in Madrid



2022-2023  
Multicenter (N=13)

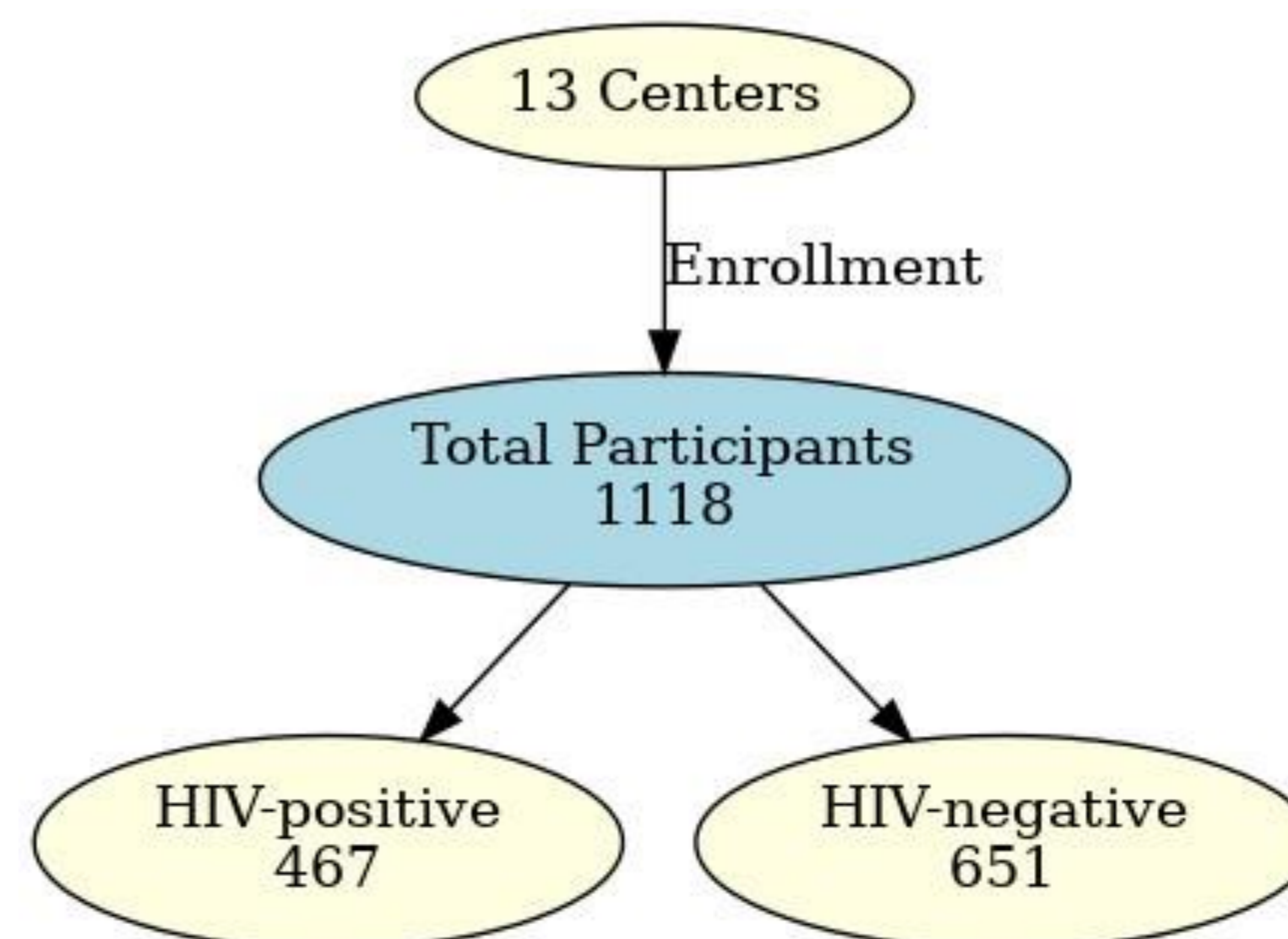


Incidence AHC & STIs  
12 months

## CONCLUSIONS

**Conclusions.** Our study suggests that risky sexual behavior and drug use are highly prevalent among HIV-positive and HIV-negative MSM in Madrid. The prevalence of STIs is also common in both populations. These findings underscore the need for interventions to reduce sexual risk and substance use and for screening STIs among MSM on HIV care or enrolled in PrEP programs

## RESULTS



In Brief, UAI in the previous 2 months was reported in 65% and 97% of HIV+ and HIV-negative MSM, with 33% and 41% reporting engagement in chemsex. At least one STI was detected in 9% and 30% of HIV-positive and HIV negative MSM, respectively, most frequently chlamydia and gonorrhea

	MSM	
	HIV- positive N = 467	HIV-negative N = 651
<b>Age, Median (p25 – p75)</b>	41 (33 - 49)	36 (32 - 43)
<b>Non-native Spaniards, N (%)</b>	171 (37)	273 (42)
<b>Unprotected anal intercourse, N (%)</b>	302 (64.7)	634 (97.4)
<b>Drug use, N (%)</b>		
<b>Any drug use</b>	205 (43.9)	472 (72.5)
<b>Chemsex</b>	155 (33.2)	270 (41.3)
<b>Active STIs, N (%)</b>		
<b>Any STI</b>	44 (9.4)	193 (29.6)
<b>Chlamydia</b>	12 (2.6)	88 (13.5)
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	16 (3.4)	82 (12.6)
<b>Syphilis</b>	23 (4.9)	68 (10.5)

## Bibliografía

WHO. Global Progress Report on HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2021. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240027077>. Vuylsteke B, et al. J Int AIDS Soc 2019; 22:e25407. Hoorenborg E, et al. Lancet HIV 2019; 6:e447–e455. Traeger MW, et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2022; 22:1231–1241. Traeger MW, et al. JAMA 2019; 321:1380–1390. Jongen VW, et al. AIDS 2023; 37:2059–2068