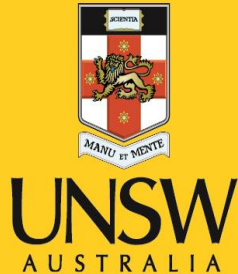


NCHIV 2016 - abstract O05



Risk compensation among pre-exposure prophylaxis users:

Evidence of decreasing condom use over 12 months follow-up among men who have sex with men participating in the VicPrEP study, Melbourne.

Never Stand Still

Arts & Social Sciences

Centre for Social Research in Health



John de Wit, Dean Murphy, Evelyn Lee, Luxshimi Lal, Jen Audsley, Norm Roth, Richard Moore, BK Tee, Timothy Read, Edwina Wright, on behalf of the VicPrEP Study Team

Disclosure of Interest Statement

Funding for the VicPrEP Study

- Department of Health, Victoria
- Gilead Sciences (in-kind)

John de Wit

- Gilead (research funding, in-kind support)
- BMS (lecture fees)

Norm Roth

- ViiV, MSD, Gilead, Bristol Myers Squibb (honoraria for Advisory Boards and/or educational events)

Richard Moore

- Gilead, Viiv, Merck (support for education)

Timothy Read

- Gilead (support for education)

Edwina Wright

- Gilead (research funding, research support, educational resources)
- MSD (research funding, educational resources)
- Abbott (research funding, consultancy fees)
- Janssen Cilag, Boehringer Ingelheim (research funding)
- Viiv (research support, lecture fees, educational resources)
- Merck (research support)

Dean Murphy, Evelyn Lee, Luxi Lal, Jen Audsley, BK Tee

- No interests to disclose

Ample evidence of PrEP efficacy

- But: concern about risk compensation in MSM
 - Increased risk-taking when using risk-reducing technology
 - Could offset benefits of ARV-based HIV prevention
- However: no increased sexual risk in efficacy trials
 - US CDC safety study – Liu et al. (2013)
 - iPrEX trial – Marcus et al. (2013)
 - PROUD trial – McCormack et al. (2015)
- Increased risk and failure in real-life settings?
 - PrEP recipients in primary care (Volk et al., 2015)
 - HIV in MSM on non-prescribed PrEP (Buttram & Kurtz, 2016)
 - HIV acquisition in cases treated for HBV (Fox et al., 2016)
 - Trends in condom use and STI (Alaei et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2016)

VicPrEP demonstration project

- Multi-site, open-label PrEP demonstration project
 - Maximum 115 HIV negative people at risk of HIV infection
 - Three high caseload HIV General Practices & one STI clinic
- Eligibility criteria
 - MSM: any high-risk sexual practices with casual and/or seropositive partners in the past 3 months
 - Serodiscordant couples wishing to conceive: high-risk sexual practices that will occur in the next 12 months
- Two rounds of recruitment
 - 19 June – 31 December 2014: 99 MSM commenced PrEP
 - 10 July – 28 August 2015: 15 MSM commenced PrEP
- Three monthly online self-report questionnaire

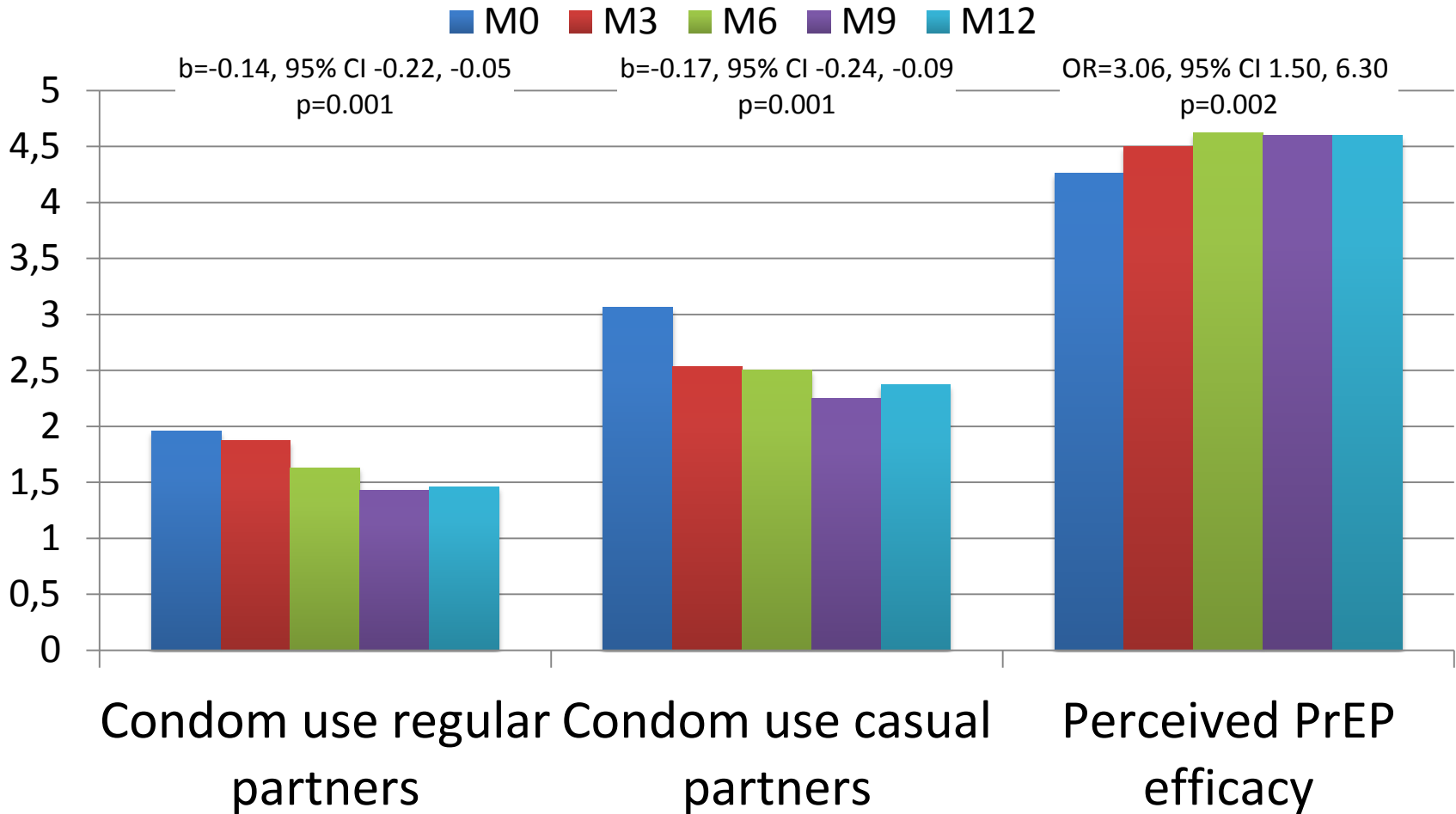
Participant characteristics

- N=106 participants in baseline behaviour survey
- 105 biological men, 1 trans man
- Gay (90.6%), bisexual (4.7%), other (4.7%)
- 24.5% ≤ 30 y.o.; 40.6% 31-40 y.o.; 34.9 % > 40 y.o.
- 75.5% born in Australia; none Indigenous
- 65.1% held at least undergraduate degree
- 96.2% lived in Melbourne
- **Complete follow-up: 89 (M3), 82 (M6), 86 (M9), 90 (M12)**

Sexual partners and frequency of sex

	Baseline	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
Regular partners					
Any sex with regular partners, last 3 months	50.9% (n=54)	55.1% (n=49)	48.8% (n=40)	53.5% (n=46)	53.3% (n=48)
Number of times anal sex with regular partners, last 3 months	Mean=21.7 (SD=21.0)	Mean=16.9 (SD=13.1)	Mean=26.7 (SD=32.2)	Mean=19.3 (SD=17.8)	Mean=18.8 (SD=16.3)
Casual partners					
Any sex with casual partners, last 3 months	91.5% (n=97)	88.8% (n=79)	87.8% (n=72)	90.7% (n=78)	86.7% (n=78)
Number of times intercourse with casual partners, last 3 months	Mean=19.2 (SD=18.8)	Mean=16.4 (SD=14.7)	Mean=20.2 (SD=14.8)	Mean=16.4 (SD=14.7)	Mean=20.2 (SD=21.1)

Condom use and perceived PrEP efficacy



Conclusion and discussion

- Decreased condom use among MSM in VicPrEP study
 - Associated with increasing perceived PrEP efficacy
 - High and increase in rates of sexually transmitted infections
- Not necessarily increased risk of HIV infection
 - High PrEP adherence (self-report, pill count, drug level)
 - Stable over 12 month follow-up (high motivation to take PrEP)
- Limitations regarding sample and assessment
 - Small, convenience sample and possible reporting bias
 - Target group, meaningful differences, adherence indicators
- Managing expectations of impact of PrEP
 - Include in comprehensive prevention package
 - Regular STI screening, reinforcing condoms/risk reduction

VicPrEP Study Team

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