

ELIHO S

Homo-bisexuality and risk-taking during last reported sexual intercourse with a man or a woman in Senegal

J. Larmarange¹, C. Enel¹, A. S. Wade², A. Desgrées du Loû¹
for the study group ELIHoS, ANRS 12139

[1] IRD – CEPED UMR 196 Paris Descartes INED IRD, Paris

[2] Division SIDA/IST, Institut d'Hygiène Sociale, Dakar

Contact: joseph.larmarange@ceped.org

Method

- 501 MSM recruited through the snowball sampling method – recruitment by MSM leaders:
 - 306 in Dakar
 - 95 in Saint-Louis
 - 100 in Thiès/Mbour
- Standardized questionnaire:
 - Socio-demographic characteristics
 - Sexual behaviors
 - Detailed questions about the last sexual intercourse with a man and the last sexual intercourse with a woman
- Bisexuality is frequent: 87% of MSM ever had sex with a woman in their life.

Analyzing risks during the last sexual intercourse

- Allows to show relations between risk-taking and:
 - socio-demographic characteristics of *ego*
 - information level about HIV and STI, built on:
 - ◆ Knowledge of a place to be tested
 - ◆ Participation in a MSM specific prevention action
 - ◆ Membership of a MSM NGO

Analyzing risks during the last sexual intercourse

- Allows to show relations between risk-taking and:
 - socio-demographic characteristics of *ego*
 - information level about HIV and STI
 - type of homo-bisexuality:
 - ◆ Homo (regular ♂, no sexual partner ♀)
 - ◆ Homo, Hetero occ. (regular ♂, occasional ♀)
 - ◆ Bi (regular partners ♂ and ♀)
 - ◆ Hetero, Homo occ. (regular ♀, occasional ♂)
 - ◆ Homo/Bi occ. (no regular partner)

Analyzing risks during the last sexual intercourse

- Allows to show relations between risk-taking and:
 - socio-demographic characteristics of *ego*
 - information level about HIV and STI
 - type of homo-bisexuality
 - sex of the partner (male or female)
 - location of the sexual intercourse
 - type of relationship:
 - ◆ first time, not in love with an occasional partner
 - ◆ middle not in love
 - ◆ middle in love
 - ◆ >1 year, in love with a regular partner

Analyzing risks during the last sexual intercourse

- Allows to show relations between risk-taking and:
 - socio-demographic characteristics of *ego*
 - information level about HIV and STI
 - type of homo-bisexuality
 - sex of the partner (male or female)
 - location of the sexual intercourse
 - type of relationship
 - age of the partner

Last sexual intercourse with an man

- Main factor: location of the sexual intercourse
 - 65% of penetrations are unprotected if sex outside (beaches, public gardens, public toilettes...)
 - ◆ N=31 → no other significant factor.
 - 22% of penetrations are unprotected if sex inside (at home or hotels)
- Sex outside is an important risk factor whatever the type of relationship, age of ego, age of the partner, awareness of HIV/AIDS, ...

Risk-factors with a man (sex inside)

- Main factor: awareness to HIV ($p < 0,001$)
 - Doesn't know where to be tested: 38% of unprotected sex
 - Knows where to be tested (A): 34%
 - (A) + Has participated in a MSM prevention (B): 16%
 - (A) + (B) + Is a member of a MSM NGO (C): 9%
- Other significant factors:
 - Age of *ego* ($p = 0.081$):
 - ◆ more unprotected sex among 18-19 (32%) and 35+ (35%)
 - Age of partner ($p = 0.058$):
 - ◆ 62% of risk if partner is 19 or less
 - Activity ($p = 0.007$):
 - ◆ no activity: 39% / students: 25% / other professions: 22%
frequent professions among MSM: 9%

Risk-factors with a man (sex inside)

- No statistically significant (logistic regression):
 - Site
 - Living with his family
 - Type of homo-bisexuality
 - Type of relationship
 - ◆ In love or not
 - ◆ Regular or occasional partner
 - ◆ Duration of the relation

Last sexual intercourse with a woman

- Main factor: marital status of the partner
 - 97% of unprotected vaginal sex if the partner is the spouse
 - ◆ N=30
 - ◆ Child desire → not possible to use a condom
 - 36% of unprotected vaginal sex if the partner is not the spouse
- Similar results have been described in anthropological interviews.

Risk-factor with a woman (spouses excluded)


- Main factor: **age of the partner** ($p=0.004$)
 - 15 years or less: 75% of unprotected sex
 - 16-19 years old: 36%
 - 20-24 years old: 29%
 - 25 years or more: 19%
- Second factor: **awareness to HIV** ($p=0.038$)
 - Doesn't know where to be tested: 48% of unprotected sex
 - Knows where to be tested (A): 41%
 - (A) + *Has participated in a MSM prevention* (B): 25%
 - (A) + (B) + Is a member of a MSM NGO (C): 31%

Risk-factor with a woman (spouses excluded)

- No statistically significant (logistic regression):
 - Age of *ego*
 - ◆ But same profile than sex with a man (more risks among the youngest and the oldest)
 - Instruction level
 - ◆ But risks decrease (from 49 to 29%) when instruction increases
 - Activity
 - ◆ But same profile than sex with a man
 - Type of homo-bisexuality
 - Type of relationship
 - ◆ But risks decrease when the relation is longer

Conclusion

- The two main factors are not characteristics of *ego*:
 - Sex with a man: location of intercourse (context)
 - Sex with a woman: type of the relation : spouse or not
 - it's necessary to take these dimensions into account.
- Specific prevention actions are effective to reduce HIV risks, with men but also with women.
- Bisexual practices are frequent and risk factors are not the same → these issues should be integrated in future prevention programs.

E L I H  S

Thank you
for your attention



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