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Changes in chemsex and sexual behaviour over time, among a cohort of MSM in London and Brighton: Findings from the AURAH2 study

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Background

- MSM attending sexual health clinics who disclosed participating in chemsex had a higher likelihood of being newly diagnosed with HIV-infection¹
- Chemsex has increased among MSM attending sexual health clinics in large UK cities²
- Lack of longitudinal data which would help contextualise cross-sectional prevalence data

¹Pakianathan et al., HIV Medicine, 2018 ²Sewell et al., Int Journal of Drug Policy, 2018

Study Procedures

- AURAH2: prospective cohort study of HIV negative or undiagnosed MSM from sexual health clinics in London & Brighton
- Baseline paper questionnaire in clinic (11/2014-04/2016)
- Online questionnaires (03/2015-03/2018) –max 9 over 3 years

4 monthly questionnaires (3 month recall period):

 HIV status, HIV testing history, recent sexual behaviour, health and lifestyle factors including recreational drug use and chemsex, STI diagnoses

Annual questionnaires (3 month recall period):

• Same information as 4 monthly plus PEP and PrEP use (past year), relationship status, mental health and alcohol consumption

Study Procedures

4 monthly/annual questionnaire:

"...have you used drugs before or during sex (chemsex) in the last 3 months?" Yes

🗆 No

If yes \rightarrow

"have you used (please select any that you have used)"

- Mephedrone
- GHB/GBL
- Crystal methamphetamine
- Other (please insert)

"Approximately how often did you have chemsex in the last 3 months?" **Once**

- MonthlyWeekly

Study Procedures

- Seven measures of sexual risk behaviour ascertained from 4 monthly and annual questionnaire:
 - i. Any anal sex
 - ii. Condomless anal intercourse (CLAI) with >=1partners
 - iii. CLAI with >=2 partners
 - iv. CLAI with partners of unknown HIV status
 - v. Diagnosis with a bacterial STI (GC/CT/ST/LGV)
 - vi. Group sex
 - vii. Recent HIV test
 - Recall period for all measures last 3 months

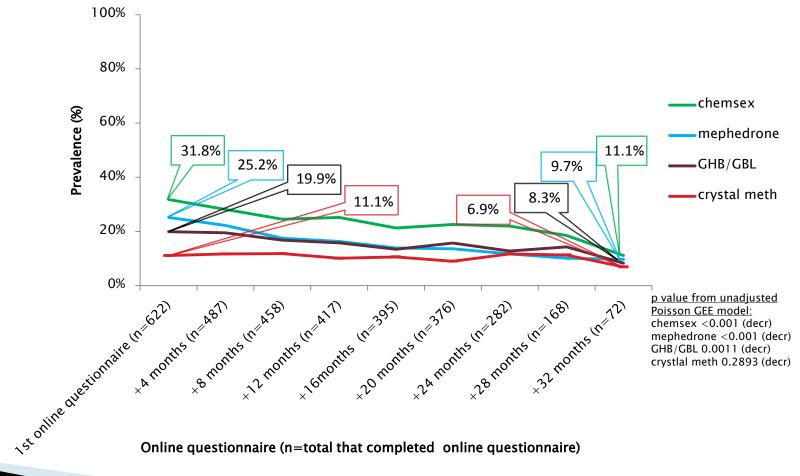
- 1167 completed AURAH2 baseline questionnaire in clinic
 - 622 (53.2%) completed at least one online follow-up questionnaire

 400 (64.3%) remained engaged with study (answered online questionnaire in last 6/12 of study)

- Total 1423 Person Years of F/Up
- Median age: 34
- 579 (94.5%) identified as gay
- 511 (83.8%) white ethnicity
- 472 (76.7%) educated to university level

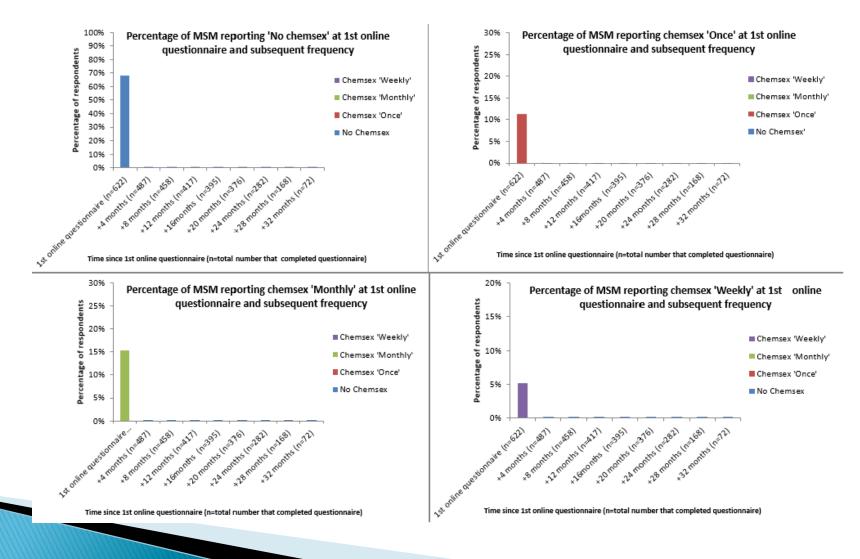
	Any online questionnaire (N=622) YES	Any online questionnaire (N=545) NO
Chemsex	32.3%	29.4%
Mephedrone	28.5%	26.8%
GHB/GBL	20.3%	17.4%
Crystal meth	10.0%	9.4%

Prevalence of chemsex, and individual chemsex drugs over time in the study among MSM in the AURAH2 study (n=3277 questionnaires)*

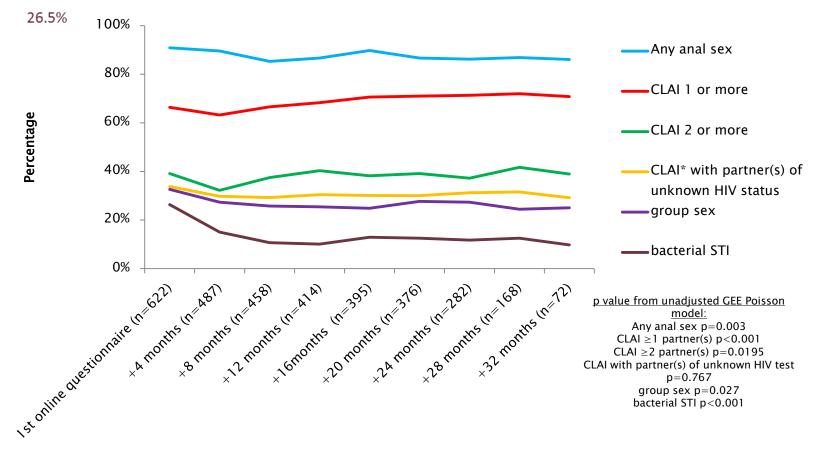


*No missing data for question on chemsex at any online questionnaire among respondents

Within-person changes in frequency of chemsex over time in the study among MSM in the AURAH2 study (n=3277 questionnaires)



Prevalence of measures of sexual behaviour¹ over time in the study among MSM in the AURAH2 study (n=3277 questionnaires)



Time since first online questionnaire (n=number that completed questionnaire)

*CLAI = condomless anal intercourse

¹Missing data were treated as no, the number of missing data was limited

Conclusion

- First longitudinal analysis of chemsex among a cohort of MSM in Europe
- Chemsex significantly declined over time among individuals in the study alongside most measures of sexual behaviour with the exception of CLAI with 1 or more partner(s)
- Health promotion and HIV prevention should be targeted towards MSM that report chemsex, would be highly beneficial and potentially only necessary for a relatively short period of time for individuals



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 - <u>56 Dean Street Clinic, London</u>: Ali Ogilvy
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Any questions?

