

Knowledge Is Pleasure: The Relationship between Awareness of "Undetectable=Untransmittable" and Sexual Satisfaction among Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex with Men in Lima, Perú,

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Outline

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- 1. Positionality
- 2. Background
- 3. Methods
- 4. Results
- 5. Conclusions
- 6. Next Steps

Positionality



U.S. citizen

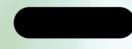


Queer/LGBTQIA+



Jewish









Medical Student

*with additional training in sexuality education and counseling



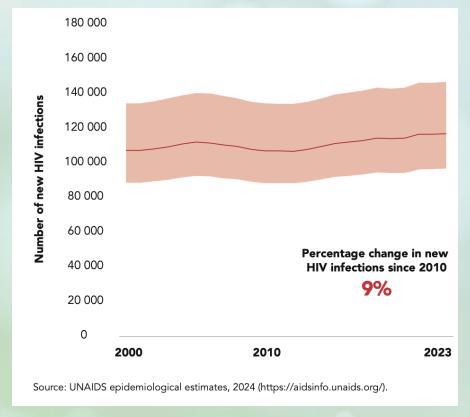
New HIV diagnoses in Latin America are trending up





New HIV diagnoses in Latin America are trending up

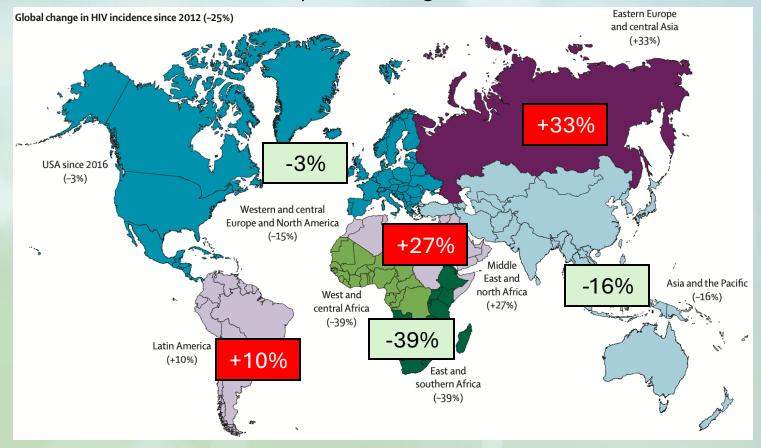
Numbers of new HIV infections, Latin America, 2000-2023





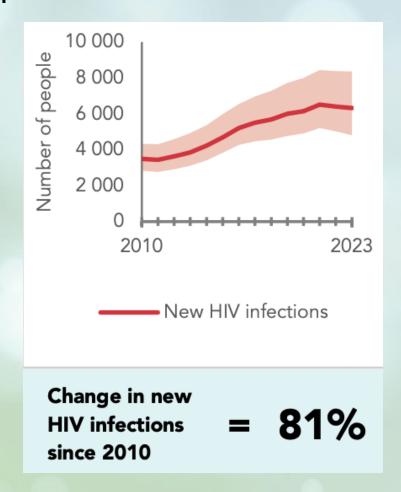
...while much of the rest of the world is trending down

UNAIDS 2022 estimates of percent change in HIV incidence since 2012





The same upwards trend is reflected within Perú





In Perú, HIV is largely concentrated among

GBMSM

10%

Transgender People

30.9%

Sex Workers

1.3%

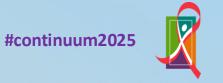
Incarcerated People

0.5%



But are PLWH being connected to care?

Only 47% of newly diagnosed GBMSM linked to care within 90 days



Of those in care...

82.2% of GBMSM had achieved viral suppression (VL<200)



Of those in care...

73.2% of GBMSM had achieved viral suppression (VL<50)



Why does this matter?





Background







Overall/HIV-related Health

Mental Health/Wellbeing

Sexual Health/Pleasure

Objectives

- 1. Assess knowledge, beliefs, and experiences related to U=U
- 2. Evaluate the relationship between knowledge of U=U, viral load, and sexual behavior
- 3. Describe the relationship between knowledge of U=U, sexual behavior, and sexual pleasure

Methods

Study Design

Design



Cross-Sectional Online Survey

Setting



Lima, Perú Urban

Population



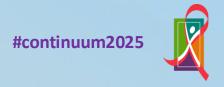
GBMSM **LWH**

Time



Oct. 2024 – Jan. 2025

Methods



Measures – Exposure Variable

Awareness of U=U

Included having previously heard of the **term** "I=I" **or** the **concept** that a person with an undetectable viral load cannot transmit HIV to a sexual partner.

Methods

Measures – Outcome Variables

Demographics

Methods

Measures – Outcome Variables

Demographics

HIV history and linkage to care

Time since diagnosis Location of treatment ART adherence Viral load

Methods

Measures - Outcome Variables

Demographics

HIV history and linkage to care

Sexual Behavior (last 3 months)

Partner type(s)
Number of partners
Transactional sex
Group sex
Location(s) of sex
SDU
etc...

Methods

Measures – Outcome Variables

Demographics

HIV history and linkage to care

Sexual Behavior

Sexual Satisfaction

Methods

Measures

New Sexual Satisfaction Scale (NSSS)

20-item Likert scale (1 = not at all satisfied, 2 = a little..., 3 = moderately..., 4 = very..., 5 = extremely...)

Scores range from 20-100 (partnered)

Higher scores = Higher sexual satisfaction

Validated in Spanish and in people of various sexual orientations

Sexual Satisfaction

Methods

Analysis

Descriptive statistics of variables

Bivariate analysis: sociodemographic correlates of U=U awareness

Poisson regression: association of U=U awareness with sexual behaviors

T-tests: differences in NSSS scores based on sexual behaviors and U=U awareness

Overall Sample



N=310 participants

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Overall Sample Characteristics

33 years old (IQR 28-40)



76% Mestizo

90% Peruvian

93% Cisgender Men

84% Gay











53% diagnosed >5 years ago



64% w/ income

55% living w/ family

70% single









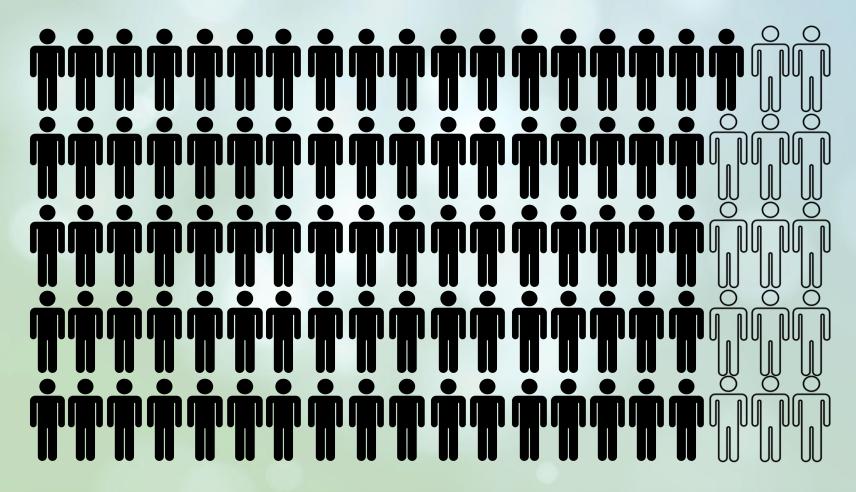


U=U Awareness



Prior Awareness of U=U

85.8% (266/310)



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U=U Awareness

Most common initial source of information



Healthcare Provider 39.1% (104/310)



NGO/Community Center 18.8% (50/310)



Online 18.4% (49/310)

U=U Awareness

Among participants WITH prior U=U awareness



Level of Trust in U=U





Among participants WITH prior U=U awareness

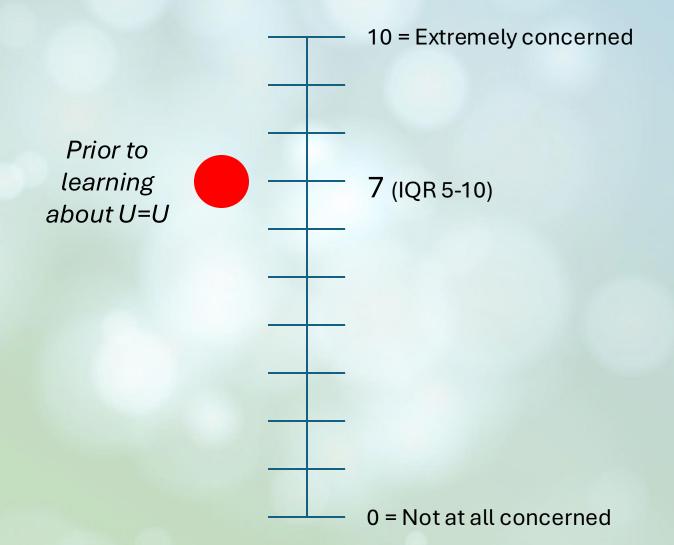


U=U Awareness

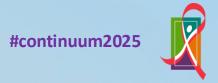
Level of Concern re: Onward Transmission

Survey Question:

...how worried were
you about the
possibility of
transmitting HIV to your
sexual partners during
the period prior to
learning about U=U?



Among participants WITH prior U=U awareness



U=U Awareness

Level of Concern re: Onward Transmission

Survey Question:

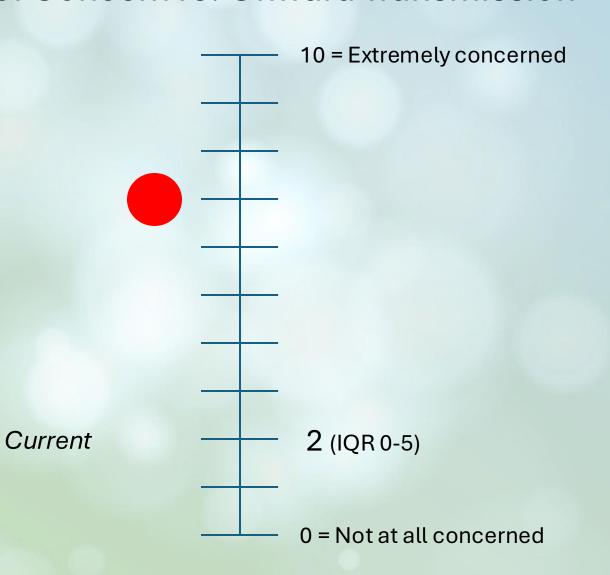
...how worried are you

currently about the

possibility of

transmitting HIV to your

sexual partners?





Among participants **WITHOUT** prior U=U awareness



U=U Awareness

Level of Concern re: Onward Transmission

Survey Question:

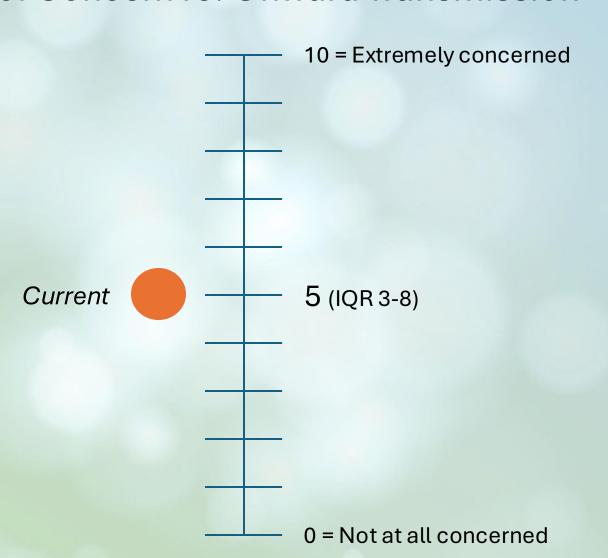
...how worried are you

currently about the

possibility of

transmitting HIV to your

sexual partners?



U=U Awareness



Associated with...



Higher Education

28.2% (75) vs 11.4% (5)

p<0.05



Income

68.8% (183) vs 36.4% (16)

p<0.001



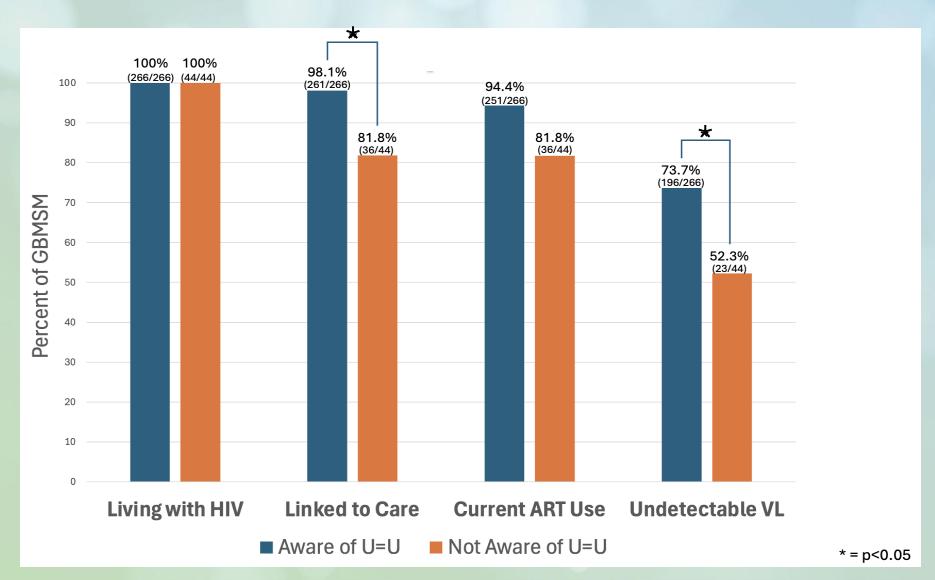
Cisgender

94.36% (251) vs 84.1% (37)

p<0.05

Results

Care Continuum



Sexual Behavior

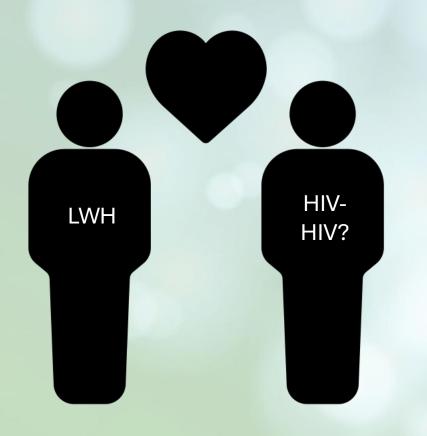


None of the key sexual behaviors examined were associated with U=U awareness or increased pleasure

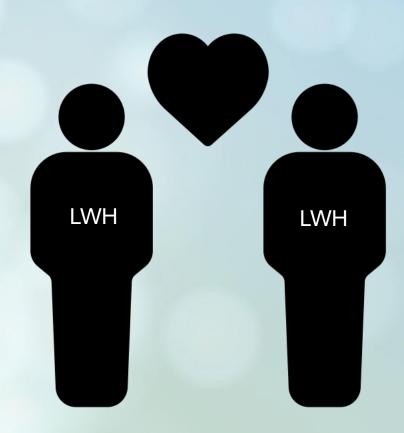
Except...

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Sexual Satisfaction & Partner Seroconcordance



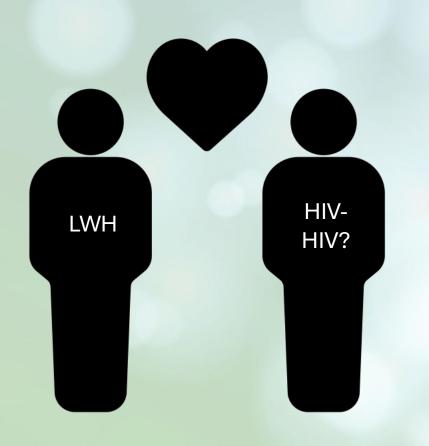
VS



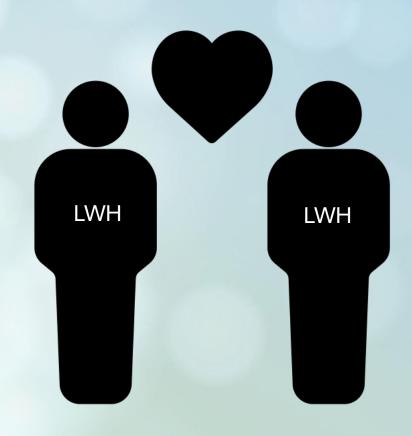
65.8/100 (SD 17.0)

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Sexual Satisfaction & Partner Seroconcordance



VS



65.8/100 (SD 17.0) 71.6/100 (SD 15.4)

Sexual Satisfaction

No Prior U=U Awareness



61.3/100 (SD 20.3)



Prior U=U Awareness



VS

Sexual Satisfaction

No Prior U=U Awareness



61.3/100 (SD 20.3)



Prior U=U Awareness



68.1/100 (SD 16.1)

VS

Among participants **WITH** prior U=U awareness

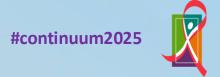


Sexual Satisfaction



27.1% enjoy sex more

Among participants **WITH** prior U=U awareness

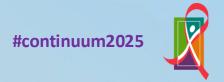


Sexual Satisfaction



23.3% enjoy sex less

Among participants **WITHOUT** prior U=U awareness



Sexual Satisfaction



18.2% enjoy sex more

Among participants **WITHOUT** prior U=U awareness



Sexual Satisfaction



45.5% enjoy sex less

Sexual Satisfaction



Why?



22.7% (10/44) of those WITHOUT prior U=U awareness

endorsed feelings of embarrassment/shame related to their HIV diagnosis

Sexual Satisfaction



Why?



22.7% (10/44) of those WITHOUT prior U=U awareness vs 7.1% (19/310) of those with prior awareness (p = 0.001) endorsed feelings of embarrassment/shame related to their HIV diagnosis

Conclusions

Demographic differences in U=U awareness

U=U awareness is associated with improved linkage to HIV care and viral suppression

U=U awareness is not associated with increased likelihood of particular sexual behaviors

U=U awareness is associated with increased sexual satisfaction

Limitations

Self-reported outcomes (e.g. viral load)

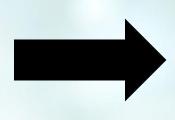
Social acceptability bias

Selection bias

Next Steps









30 phone interviews (Nested Sample)

Qualitative Analysis

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- Alex Lankowski
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Epicentro

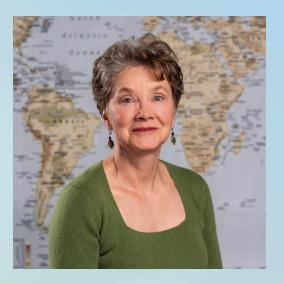
NPGH

The Noun Project

Participants











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Additional Slides





U=U Awareness

Level of Accuracy re: U=U

Table. U=U Knowledge and Concern			
	Total (N=310)	Prior Awareness of U=U (N=266)	No Prior Awareness (N=44)
Perceived Probability of HIV Transmission with Undetectable VL ***			
0%	48.7% (151/310)	53.0% (141/266)	22.7% (10/44)
≤1%	29.0% (90/310)	29.7% (79/266)	25.0% (11/44)
≤10%	10.6% (33/310)	9.8% (26/266)	15.9% (7/44)
=50%	6.1% (19/310)	3.8% (10/266)	20.5% (9/44)
>50%	5.5% (17/310)	3.8% (10/266)	15.9% (7/44)