



# Prevalence and Correlates of HIV Infection Among Men Who Have Sex with Men in Congo, 2017

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**Abstract:** *Background:* The risk of contracting HIV is very high in Men who have sex with men (MSM) compared to the general population. This study aimed to estimate HIV prevalence among MSM in 2017 in Congo and identify associated factors. *Methods:* Cross-sectional study using the respondent-driven sampling method was conducted. Blood samples were collected and tested for HIV. Chi-square or Fisher test was used for proportion comparisons and logistic regression was carried out to assess predictors of HIV infection in MSM using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. *Results:* HIV prevalence among 182 MSM was 41.2%. Average age was 25±5 years. Current age between 25-29 years (ORa=18.9 [1.9 – 25.0]; p=0.01), current age between 30-34 years (ORa=47 [40.0 – 59.0]; p=0.003), not use condoms for passive penetration (ORa=5.2 [1.1 – 24.1]; p=0.03), and non-use of the condom due to faithfulness to one's partner (ORa=6.9 [1.9 - 25.1]; p=0.003) were found associated with HIV infection among MSM. Conversely, being more than 20 years old at first anal sex was found to be associated with reduced risk of acquiring HIV (ORa=0.2; IC=1.1 – 11.4; p=0.03). *Conclusion:* Among MSM in Congo, HIV prevalence is high as a result of high-risk sexual behavior. Programs aimed at reducing risk should be enhanced in MSM including, as a priority, preventive advice, condom supplies, HIV and STI testing and communication.

**Keywords:** HIV, Prevalence, Men Who Have Sex with Men, Risk Factors, Congo

## 1. Introduction

The HIV epidemic has affected people around the world. By 2019, 38 million people worldwide were living with HIV, 1.7 million people were newly infected and 690,000 died from AIDS-related diseases. Africa continues to be the region of the world with the most cases, new infections and deaths [1]. According to the Common United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), men who have sex with men (MSM), sex workers, transsexuals, injecting drug users and prisoners and other incarcerated persons are the top five groups of people particularly vulnerable to HIV and accounted with their partners for 80% of new HIV infections worldwide

(outside sub-Saharan Africa) in 2016 [2]. Sex between men has long been considered non-existent in Africa. Currently, the subject remains taboo and sex between men is criminalized by law in many countries [3, 4]. Indeed, factors such as government denial, stigmatization and ignorance or lack of adequate information often lead to neglect of this MSM population [3, 5]. All these factors impact on behaviour change as it limits the possibility of using certain safer HIV prevention practices such as condom use, testing for HIV and access to healthcare services [6], which contributes to developing and maintaining the HIV epidemic. Subsequently, HIV surveys of MSM in Africa revealed high HIV prevalence, estimated in many countries between 12% and 43% [7, 8] and

key factors associated with HIV-positive status in MSM included low levels of education, unprotected anal sex, rape, verbal and physical abuse, and versatility [9, 10].

In Congo, the HIV epidemic is both generalized and concentrated, with global prevalence of 3.2%, based on the results of the Seroprevalence and AIDS Indicators Survey 2009 [11] and 26.1% among MSM from behavioural and serological survey on HIV conducted in 2012 [12]. Despite the high prevalence of HIV, to our knowledge, the factors associated with HIV among MSM in Congo are not documented. This study aimed to estimate HIV prevalence among MSM in Congo in 2018 and identify associated factors.

## 2. Patients and Methods

### 2.1. Study Design

The data used for this study are from the integrated bio-behavioural monitoring survey (IBBS) conducted in Congo in 2018. Briefly, IBBS is a cross-sectional national survey carried out among most hard-to-reach populations including 700 sex workers, 223 MSM and 206 Prisoners.

A sample of 182 MSM was selected using respondent-led sampling (RDS). A full description of this sampling method for difficult-to-reach populations is provided elsewhere [13, 14]. Data was collected using android tablets previously configured, exported from CSEntry databases to Excel and SPSS for storage. IBBS database contains information on MSM including socio-demographic characteristics (i.e., age, marital status, place of residence, religion, level of education, relationship with peer recruiter, socio-cultural origin and nationality), sexual knowledge (behaviors or practices, opinions and attitudes towards STIs and HIV/AIDS) and on sexual life (type and number of sexual partners, sexual practices). Interviews were conducted by MSM peers and were conducted in a secure environment to ensure the confidentiality. After receiving comprehensive information in understandable terms and according to the study objectives, each MSM participant signed a consent form to confirm participation in the study. The study protocol was approved by the National Ethics Committee and the Institutional Task Force of the Ministry of Health.

### 2.2. HIV Testing Procedures

Samples were collected at the survey sites by trained health workers previously upgraded. Blood samples taken by venous route (elbow fold) were collected in the appropriate tubes and quality control was subsequently carried out at the national laboratory of public health (LNSP) in Brazzaville. For all respondents, pre-test counselling was provided prior to blood collection. The rapid on-site screening was carried out in accordance with WHO/UNAIDS Strategy II by the use of sensitive first-line testing [15]: Determines HIV1&2®, then samples positive tests were subjected to the second discriminatory test, Bioline HIV1&2®. Confirmation of HIV test results and quality control were done at National Public

Health Laboratory (NPSL), for all samples, in accordance with the HIV screening algorithm used in the country. To this end, the following tests were performed on each blood sample: 1st test (ELISA GENSCREEN ULTRA HIV AG-AC); 2nd test (MULTIPOINT HIV1/2); PCR test for the quantification of HIV viral RNA in case of discrepancy between test.

### 2.3. Variables Analyzed

HIV infection was the dependent variable used in analysis and was classified as dichotomic (Yes/No). The independent variables used in this analysis were: Age, Education level, Marital status, employment status, Age at first sex with another man, Number of active anal intercourse with men, unprotected anal sex between men and condom use.

### 2.4. Analysis

Proportions were calculated for each variable. Proportion of HIV+ MSM was compared between the different modalities of explicative variables, using Chi-square or Fischer test. Logistic regression was carried out to assess predictors of HIV infection in MSM using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 17.0. We performed in first bivariate analyses in which each explanatory variable was crossed with the response variable and odds ratios (OR) with their 95% confidence intervals were calculated to estimate the association strength of each of the explanatory variables with the response variable. In second time, multivariate analysis was performed but only variables that had a  $p \leq 0.20$  at the time of the bivariate analysis were eligible. The top-down step-by-step method was used. To do this, only the variables that were in the final model are presented in the results. The procedure to eliminate non-significant variables ( $P > 0.05$ ) from the model was based on the maximum likelihood ratio with a first-order alpha error risk of 5%.

## 3. Results

A total of four seeds were selected from MSM in both cities selected for the study, namely Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. The social network sizes of MSM seeds ranged from 6 (Brazzaville) to 98 (Pointe-Noire). Age of MSM seeds varies from 24 to 39 years old. All seeds reported a single marital status. Three of the seeds were bisexuals. Of the four seeds in the study, only seed one from Brazzaville has a higher education level; the other three had secondary education. The total number of recruits per seed varies from 48 to 64. In general, all seeds reached at least the fourth round of recruitment. The synoptic view of the recruitment chains from the four seeds is shown in Figure 1. Of a total of 223 MSM recruited in which 52.9% in Brazzaville and 47.1% in Pointe Noire, 41 declined screening for HIV and 182 accepted testing for HIV. Participants' mean age was  $25 \pm 5$  years, 62% had level education do not exceed the grammar school, 41% were unemployed and 72% reported a single marital status (Table 1). Sixty percent (60%) self-identified as bisexual and 40% reported gay or homosexual identity. Regarding sexual



	Effective		Test VIH Positive		Test VIH Negative		P
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Unemployed	75	41.2	23	30.7	52	48.6	0.113
Formal sector	18	9.9	7	9.3	11	10.3	
Informal sector	50	27.5	21	28.0	29	27.1	
Unspecified	39	21.4	24	32.0	15	14.0	
Department							
Brazzaville	88	48.4	31	35.2	57	64.8	
Pointe-Noire	94	51.6	44	46.8	50	53.2	

During this period, funding from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, the main funder of HIV program in Congo, focused on patients in active queue regardless of communication and screening interventions. It is important to know that AIDS programs in Congo are highly dependent on external funding, as in most sub-Saharan Africa countries. Accordingly, the funding stop causes the cessation of activities. Our results suggest that the sources of funding for the national AIDS programme should be diversified in order to intensify and sustain HIV interventions, with a view to achieving the UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets [22].

The results of our research also showed that the earlier homosexual beginnings i.e., the early age of the first sex with another man was independently associated with HIV infection in the study population, with nearly four times the likelihood of HIV infection than the reference group. This may be explained at a young age by the vulnerability to

sexual health problems due to the adoption of high-risk sexual behavior and lack of access or low usage of condoms. Likewise, repeated exposures to risk over the course of a lifetime may explain the association between HIV infection and later current age [23]. This pattern of adolescent sexual-risk behaviour has been several times reported in studies on sexual and reproductive behaviour in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa. For example, it has been shown that a teenager who had an early pregnancy or history of abortion were more likely to have at maturity to have unplanned and unintended pregnancies, compared to women without history of abortion when teenager [24, 25].

Unsurprisingly, the findings of our study show that the non-systematic condom during receptive anal sex with other men is a factor that significantly increases the risk of contracting HIV, in line with the results of earlier studies assessing HIV risk factors among MSM in African countries [26] and elsewhere [27, 28].

**Table 2.** Distribution of MSM by sexual practices and HIV status, IBBS survey Congo 2018.

	Effective n (%)	VIH positive n (%)	VIH negative n (%)	P
Number of active anal intercourse with men in the last 6 months				0.25
<4	45 (24.7)	15 (2.0)	30 (28.0)	
4-7	23 (12.6)	9 (12.0)	14 (13.1)	
8-30	35 (19.2)	12 (16.0)	23 (21.5)	
>30	79 (43.4)	39 (52.0)	40 (37.4)	
Sexual practices at last anal intercourse with partner				
blowjob with condom				0.01
Yes	123 (67.6)	43 (57.3)	80 (78.4)	
No	59 (32.4)	32 (42.7)	27 (25.2)	
Non-systematic condom during receptive anal sex with others men in the last 6 months				0.77
Yes	11 (6.0)	5 (6.7)	6 (5.6)	
No	171 (94.0)	70 (93.3)	101 (94.4)	
Anulingus with condom use				0.89
Yes	96 (52.7)	40 (53.3)	56 (52.3)	
No	86 (47.3)	35 (46.7)	51 (47.7)	
Age at first sex with another man (Years)				0.03
10-14	51 (2.0)	21 (28.0)	30 (28.0)	
15-19	69 (37.9)	25 (33.3)	44 (41.1)	
≥20	21 (11.5)	4 (5.3)	17 (15.9)	
Unspecified	41 (22.5)	25 (33.3)	16 (15.0)	
Reasons for not using condoms with sexual partners				
Faithfulness				0.67
Yes	29 (15.9)	13 (17.3)	16 (15.0)	
No	153 (84.1)	62 (82.7)	91 (85.0)	
Condom reduces sexual sensations				0.16
Yes	94 (51.6)	10 (13.3)	84 (78.5)	
No	88 (48.4)	65 (86.7)	23 (21.5)	

Previous studies have indicated that MSM are 5 to 18 times more likely to become infected with HIV than

heterosexuals [29]. These result that from a meta-analysis on observational studies of HIV-1 transmission risk among heterosexuals by Boily *et al.* in 2009 are given here for information to clarify the results of our study *et al.* in 2009 are given here for information to clarify the results of our study. We did not explore these comparisons in our study.

**Table 3.** Factors associated with HIV-positive status in men who have sex with men, IBBS survey Congo 2018 (final model of logistic regression, N=182).

	OR <sup>b</sup>	CI (95%)	p	OR <sub>A</sub>	CI (95%)	p
Age (years)						
18-19 (Ref.)	1.0			1.0		
20-24	2.4	0.6-9.1	0.212	5.5	0.7-7.5	0.142
25-29	4.3	1.1-16.8	0.034	18.9	1.9-25.0	0.012
30-34	4.6	1.1-19.8	0.038	47.0	40.0-59.0	0.003
≥35	2.6	0.4-17.5	0.325	14.0	11.0-22.0	0.063
Non-condom in last receptive anal sex with main or casual partner						
No (Ref.)	1.0			1.0		
Yes	1.2	0.4-4.09	0.768	5.2	1.1-24.1	0.037
Age at first sex with another man (Years)						
10-14 (Ref.)	1.0			1.0		
15-19	0.8	0.4-1.71	0.582	0.8	0.4-1.8	0.626
>20	0.3	0.1-1.14	0.081	0.2	0.1-0.8	0.019
Reasons for not using condoms with sexual partners						
Faithfulness						
Yes (Ref.)	1.0			1.0		
No	1.2	0.5-2.65	0.666	6.9	1.9-25.1	0.003

In spite of these results, some limitations of our study should be acknowledged. First, the Respondent-Driven Sampling sample used in this study can induce selection bias by the preferential referral behaviour by the seeds or network members [31]. nevertheless, the seeds have been trained on non-judgmental risk assessment approaches to control selection bias. Nevertheless, the RDS is an appropriate sampling strategy to constitute sample of a hidden population [14, 30, 32]. In addition, the declarative data are likely to lead to a social desirability bias that may over- or underestimate the associations observed in this study. However, the HIV testing was carried out using standard procedures and the statistical associations observed are the same as those reported by several studies previously cited [15].

## 5. Conclusion

Among MSM in Congo, HIV prevalence is high as a result of high-risk sexual behavior. The results suggest that MSM constitute a priority population for AIDS programs in the Congo. Interventions should include preventive advice, condom supplies, HIV and STI testing and communication on the high risk of HIV transmission associated with condomless anal intercourse if a partner carries HIV and has an uncontrolled viral load.

## Author Contributions

NG *et al.* designed the study and performed the statistical analysis. NG wrote a first draft of paper. AJA, RB, BA and JAN contributed to writing of the report. GO contributed to

It is well-known that unprotected anal sex with penetration is an important factor for HIV transmission, especially for the passive partner, because of a high density of lymphoid nodules in the rectal mucosa which increase sensitivity to abrasions compared to the vaginal mucosa [30].

critical revision of the report. All authors contributed to reviewed and approved the final version.

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