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Status of HIV infection and its influencing factors in the MSM population of Haikou city, China, in 2018

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Objective: To understand the current status of AIDS epidemic among men who had sex with men (MSM) in Haikou, and to analyze the influencing factors to assess the risk of HIV/AIDS infection in MSM group, and then provide a theoretical basis for MSM population to prevent HIV transmission.

Methods: Snowball sampling method was used to find men who had homosexual intercourse in oral sex or anal sex in the past year and conducted a questionnaire survey of them. Blood samples were collected to detect three antibodies against: HIV, syphilis and hepatitis C (HCV). Excel 2007 and SPSS22.0 software were used for statistical description, χ^2 test and logistic regression analysis.

Results: A total of 408 MSMs were investigated in this study, 27 HIV infections were detected, with a positive rate of 6.6%. Univariate analysis showing there were statistically significant differences in the prevalence of AIDS in ethnic minorities, local residence time, condom use for same-sex anal sex in the past 6 months, people with sexually transmitted diseases in recent one year, syphilis, and gonorrhea ($P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that minority nationality and HIV infection sexually transmitted disease in the past year were risk factors for HIV infection, and condom use for same-sex anal sex in the past 6 months, the opposite sex occurred in the last 6 months and high education level are protective factors for HIV infection.

Conclusion: The HIV infection rate of the MSM population in Haikou is high. It is necessary to increase the use of condoms in the MSM population. For low-education MSM, it is necessary to strengthen the dissemination and education of AIDS-related knowledge, so as to reduce the spread of AIDS in the MSM population.

Keywords: Men who had sex with men; HIV; Status; Influencing factor

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