**BACKGROUND**

- HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men (MSM) continues to rise in Nigeria with national prevalence of 13% in 2007 and 17% in 2010.
- Yet there are only a few HIV prevention programs targeted at them.
- The Population Council’s Men Health Network, Nigeria (MHNN) is one of the pioneer service delivery platforms that provide comprehensive HIV combination interventions for MSM in Nigeria.

**OBJECTIVE**

- Estimate the prevalence and correlates of HIV and risky sexual behaviors among MSM in Kaduna metropolis, Nigeria.

**METHODS**

- Monitoring data on sexual risk behaviors and HIV sero-status were collected using structured HIV counseling and testing client (HCT) intake form between October and December 2012 and analyzed.
- Chi-square test was used to compare differences between categorical variables and multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify factors associated with HIV.

**RESULTS**

- A total of 763 MSM accessed the MHNN HCT services.
- The mean age of the clients was 24.6 (SD 4.3) years.
- Many (68%) had at least secondary education.
- About two-thirds (63%) were employed and majority (96%) were single.
- More than half (58%) had unprotected vaginal sex with a regular partner and more than three-quarters (77%) had unprotected anal sex with a male partner in the last 3 months (Figure 1).
- Furthermore, 62% had more than one sexual partner, 10% had paid for sex and 4% had received payment for sex in the last six months (Figure 1).
- About 30% reported having STI symptoms including genital sores while 47% had received prior HIV test (Figure 2).
- HIV prevalence was 8% (Figure 2).
- Factors associated with being HIV positive were having unprotected anal sex with a male partner [AOR 2.29; 95%CI 1.02—5.16] and having genital sores [AOR 7.21; 95%CI 1.66—31.29] (Table 1).

**CONCLUSION**

- Prevalence of HIV among MSM in Kaduna metropolis exceeds that of the general population of 5.1% in Kaduna and high prevalence of risky sexual behavior with both male and female partners persists.
- Indicates that MSM will remain a potent bridging population between their networks and the general population if targeted evidence-based MSM friendly combination prevention interventions are not scaled up to further reduce HIV prevalence among MSM.

**TABLE 1** Bivariate and multivariate odds ratio of HIV infection among MSM in Kaduna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Crude OR (95%CI)</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95%CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Having genital sores</td>
<td>7.64 (1.78-32.80)</td>
<td>7.21 (1.66-31.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected vaginal sex with a regular partner</td>
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**FUNDING AND CONTACT INFORMATION**

Funding for MHNN was provided by President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The poster contents are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of CDC or the United States Government.

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Prevalence and Correlates of HIV among Men who have Sex with Men in Kaduna State

Ibrahim Suleiman, Otibho Obianwu, Ayodeji Oginni, Jean Njab, Sylvia Adebajo, George Eluwa, and Babatunde Ahonsi

Population Council, Nigeria

MSM will remain a potent bridging population between their networks and the general population if targeted evidence-based MSM friendly combination prevention interventions are not scaled up to further reduce HIV prevalence among MSM.

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FIGURE 1  Sexual risk behaviours
• About 30% reported having STI symptoms including genital sores while 47% had received prior HIV test (Figure 2).

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![FIGURE 2 Uptake of HTC, HIV infection and STI symptoms](image)

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**CONCLUSION**

• Prevalence of HIV among MSM in Kaduna metropolis exceeds that of the general population of 5.1% in Kaduna and high prevalence of risky sexual behavior with both male and female partners persists.

• This indicates that MSM will remain a potent bridging population between their networks and the general population if targeted evidence-based MSM friendly combination prevention interventions such as the MHNN project are not urgently scaled up to further reduce HIV prevalence among MSM in Kaduna State and Nigeria.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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