

HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy among MSM in Japan: Epidemiology and gay NGO response

Seiichi Ichikawa PhD.

Nagoya City University Graduate School of Nursing
Department of Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Control

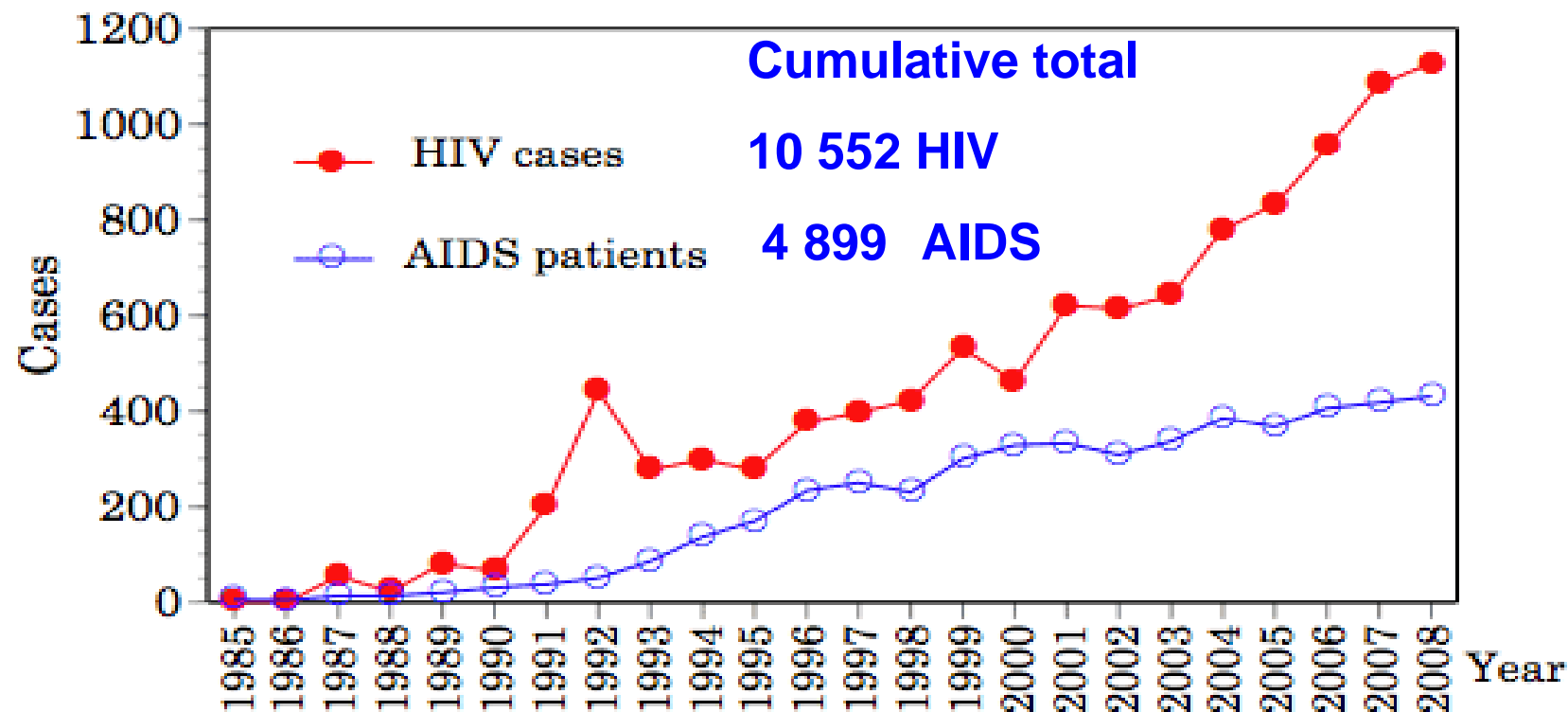
Head Researcher: Study Group on the Development of Community based HIV
prevention interventions for MSM (Men who have sex with Men)



National Surveillance Data 2008

Annual HIV/AIDS reports

Figure 1. HIV cases and AIDS patients, 1985-2008, Japan



(The 2008 Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, the National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

In addition, 1,438 people with HIV/AIDS infected through HIV infected blood products (2008 National AIDS Surveillance Committee)

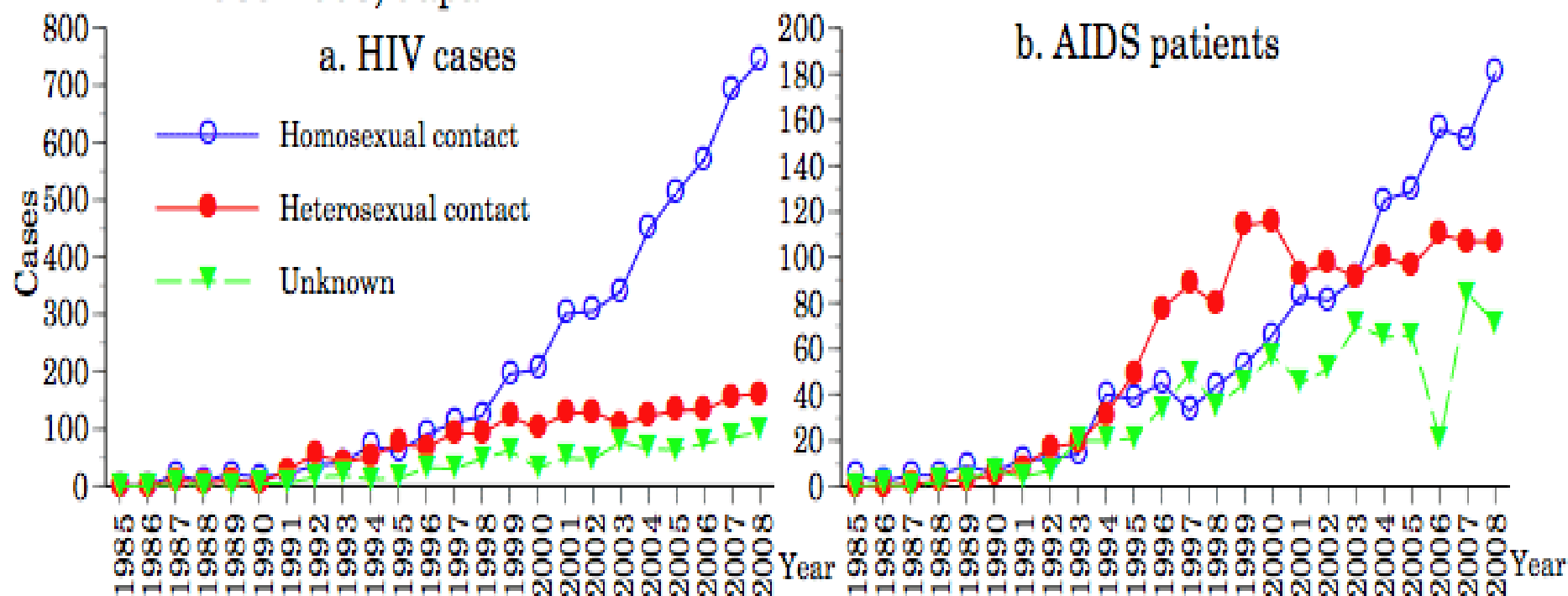
IASR

Infectious Agents Surveillance Report

National Surveillance Data 2008

Mode of transmission by yearly HIV/AIDS reports

Figure 3. Mode of infection of Japanese male HIV cases and AIDS patients, 1985-2008, Japan



(The 2008 Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, the National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

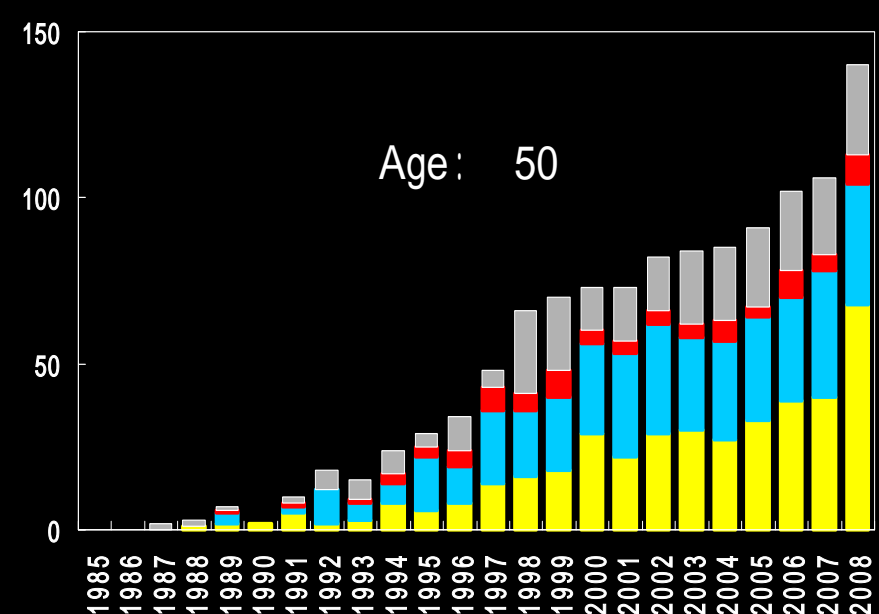
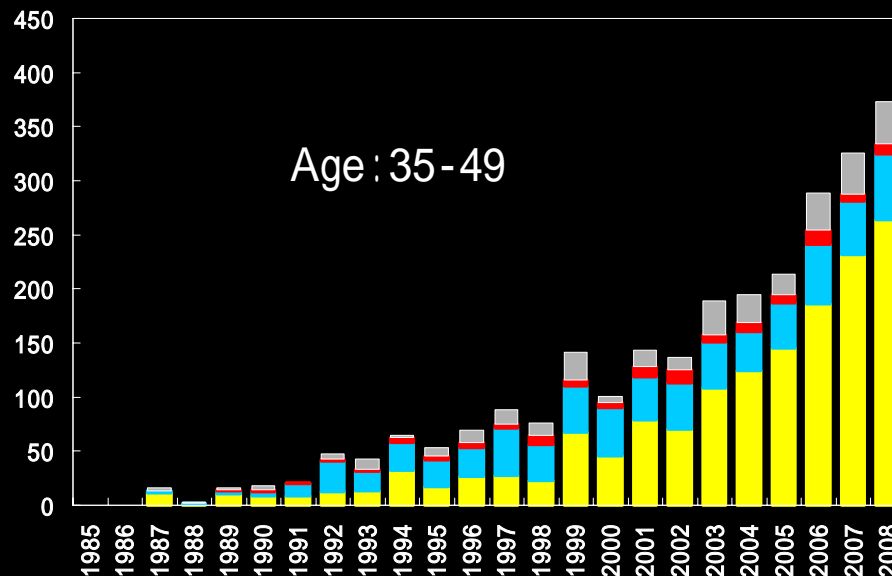
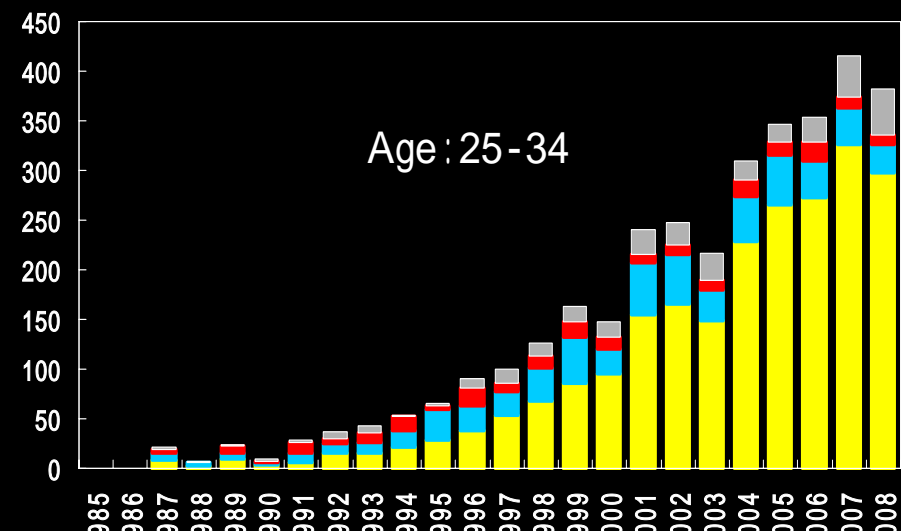
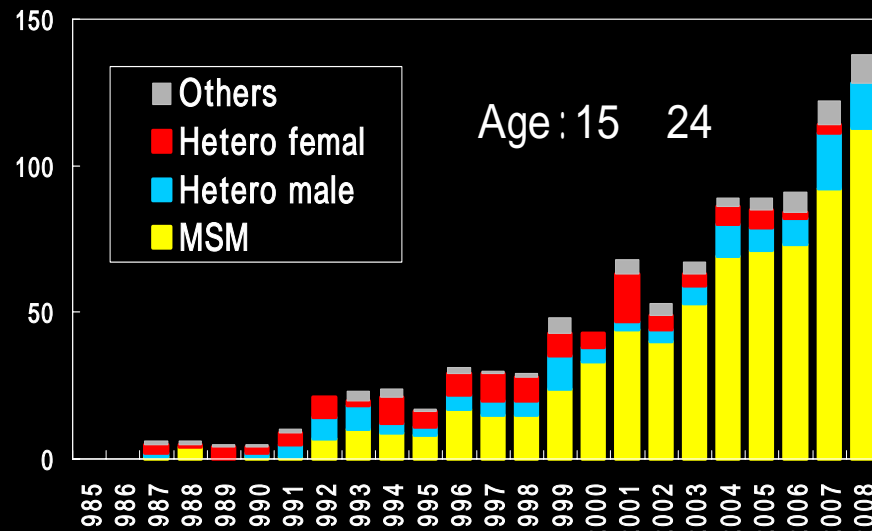
| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | HIV | AIDS | | HIV | AIDS |
| IDU | 0.5% | 0.8% | MTC | 0.3% | 0.3% |

IASR

Infectious Agents Surveillance Report

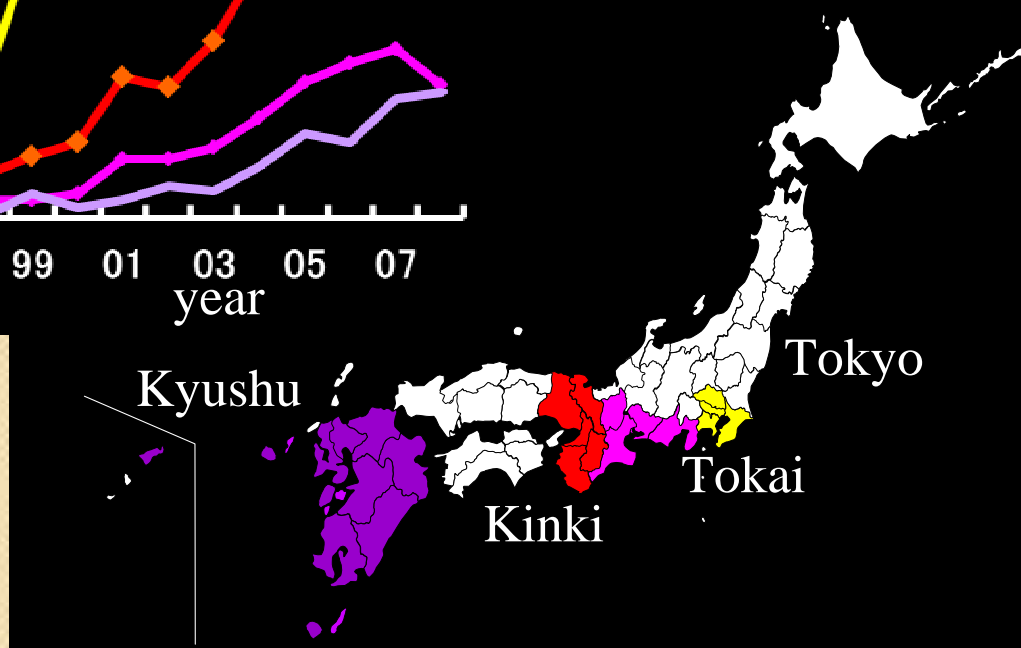
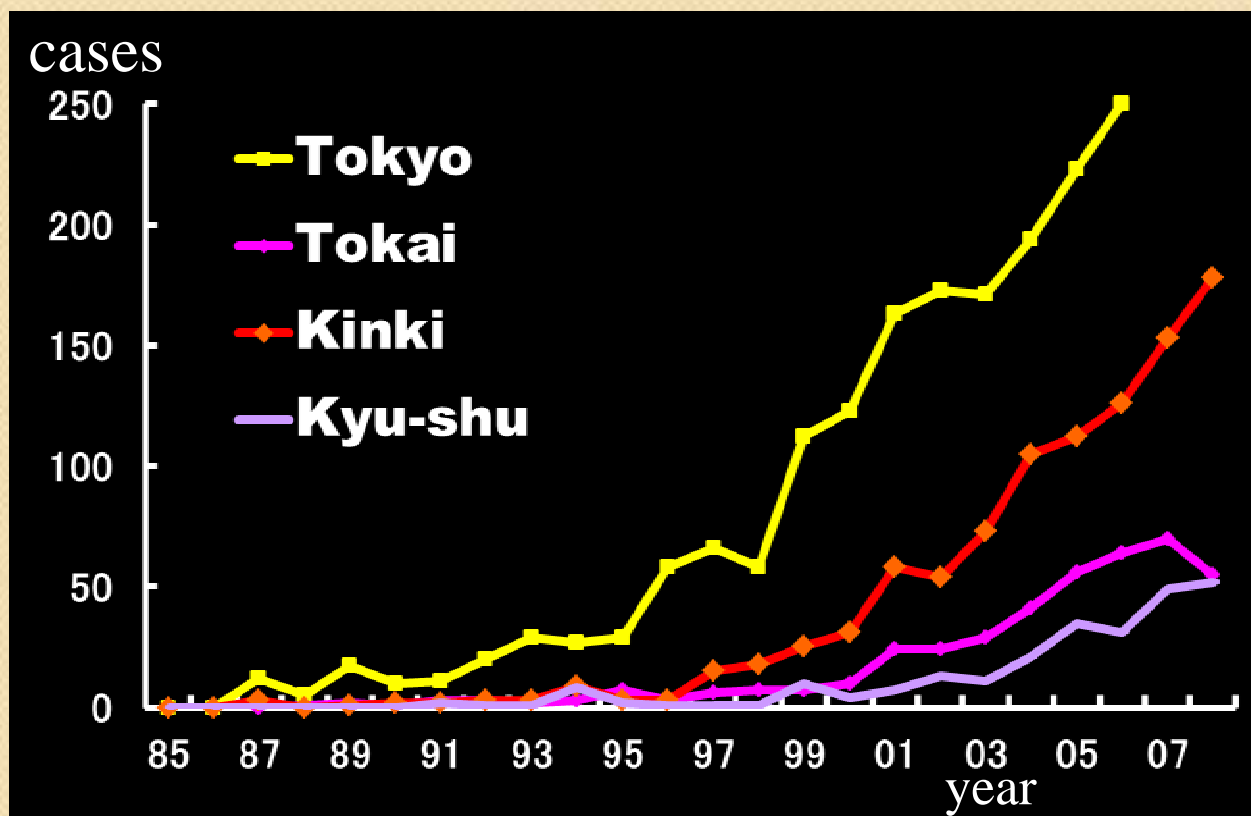
Japanese HIV infection by age, exposure categories and year

National HIV/AIDS Surveillance 2008



HIV infection cases through homosexual contact by reported area and year

National HIV/AIDS Surveillance 2008



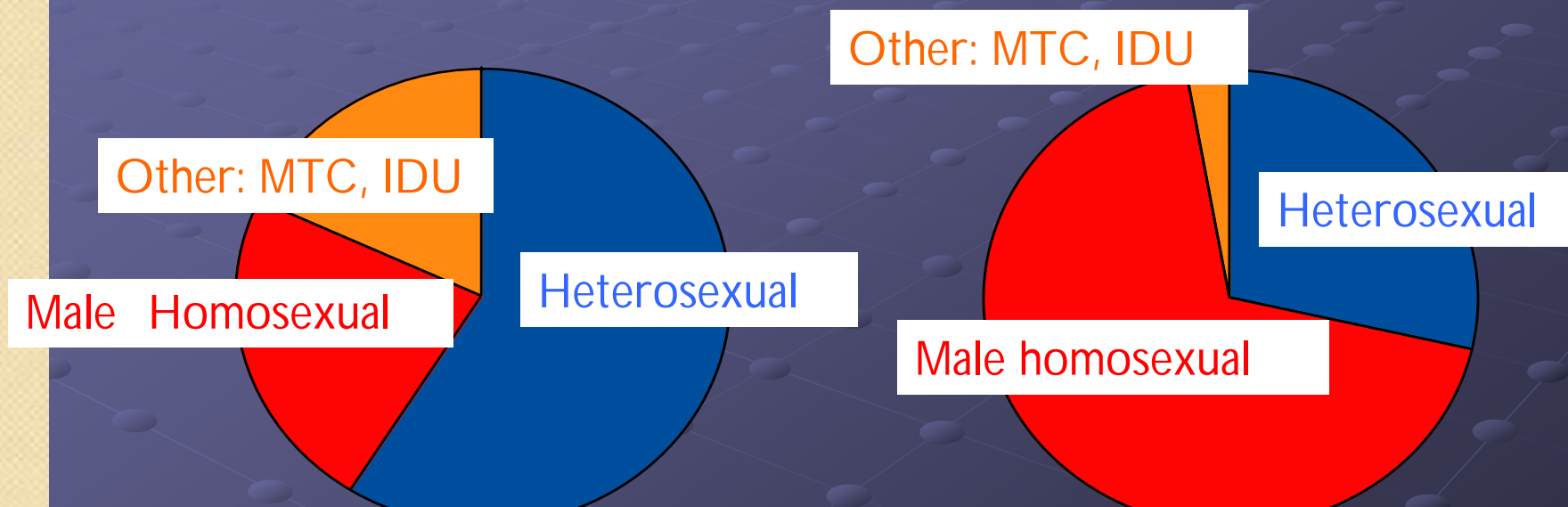
MSM reports in Annual Surveillance compared to Hospital Survey: Okinawa

(Tateyama 2007)

Infection route

National Surveillance:
Okinawa (N=95)

Ryukyu University:
Okinawa (N=85)



Ratio of MSM in National HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports is much lower than ratio of MSM reports in a hospital based survey

Estimation of MSM population in Japan (2009)

3,700
Adult males
20 - 59 years old
Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai
Kinki, Kyushu

Response rate
45%
N=1659

Homosexual
Attraction 3.7%
Sex experience
2.0%

Sample

2 stratified sample of men aged 20 to 59 in a Master sample of Census respondents in 5 regional blocks (79% of Japanese population)

Male population (20-59 years old)

34,140,037

Non- MSM

33,457,236

MSM

682,801

HIV reported cases

(20-59 years old up to 2008)

Non-MSM 2,416

MSM

4,731

HIV prevalence (20-59 years old)

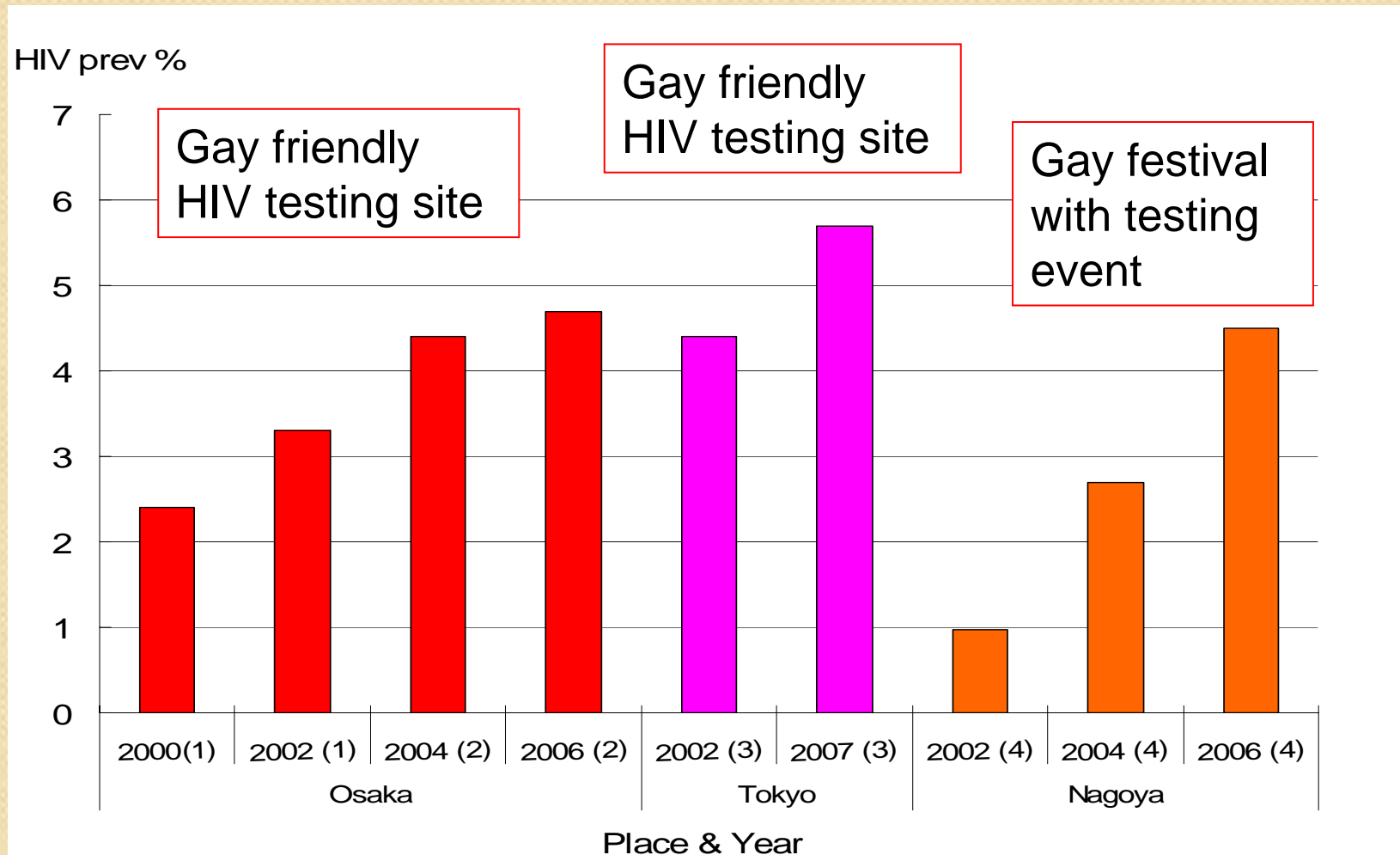
Non-MSM 7.2 /100,000

MSM

692.9 /100,000

Sero- prevalence among MSM samples

Osaka, Tokyo and Nagoya



(1) Onitsuka & Ichikawa 2002, (2) Takenaka & Ichikawa 2006, (3) Kojima 2009, (4) Utsumi 2006

Why the increase in HIV among MSM in Japan?

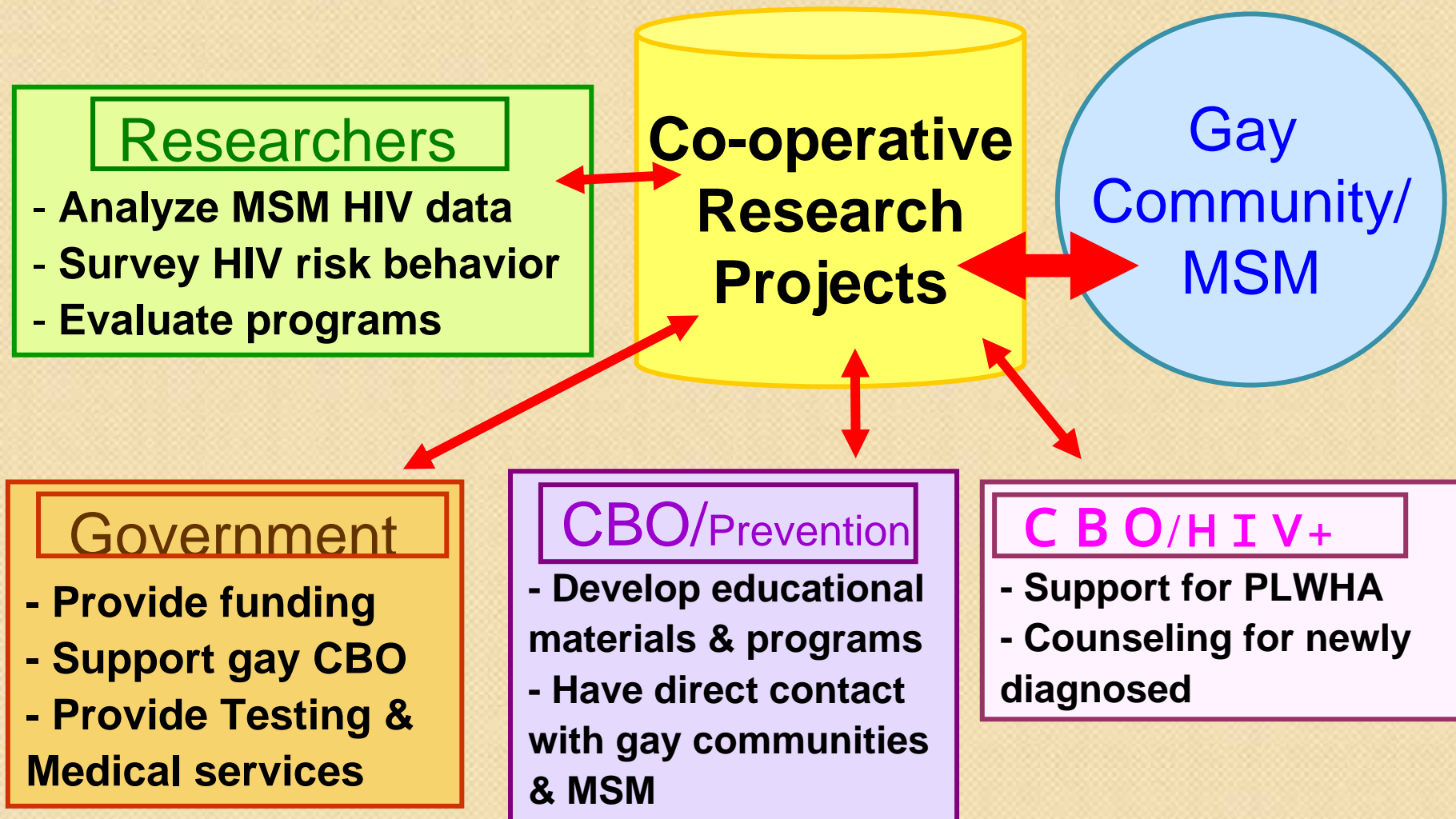
HIV/AIDS reports among MSM increasing since 1996. In 1980's, HIV/AIDS was spreading among MSM in Europe and America.

Prevention education and support to MSM was delayed. Earlier prevention among MSM would have resulted in fewer HIV positive cases.

WHY THE DELAY?

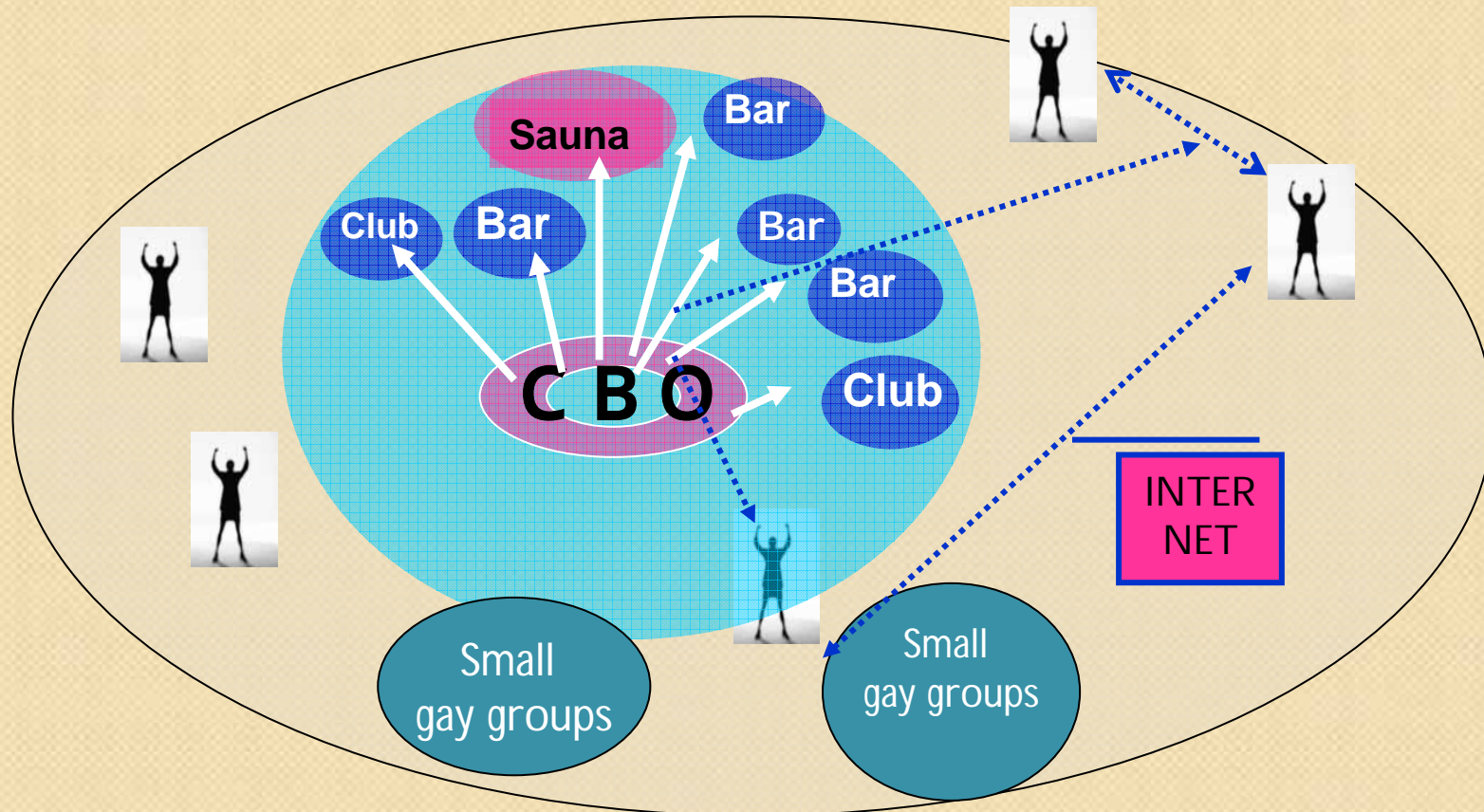
Strong stigma and discrimination against MSM from Japanese society led to weak support and funding from national and Local Governments.

Our Approach: Collaboration between gay NGOs and researchers



Gay community

'Gay community' means commercial venues (bars, dance parties, saunas), small gay sports and hobby groups and Internet users although these groups tend to be disconnected from each other.



Gay NGO Activities

Make educational materials appropriate for MSM

Programs to encourage Behavioral change

Provision of condoms

Counseling for HIV+ MSM

Community level

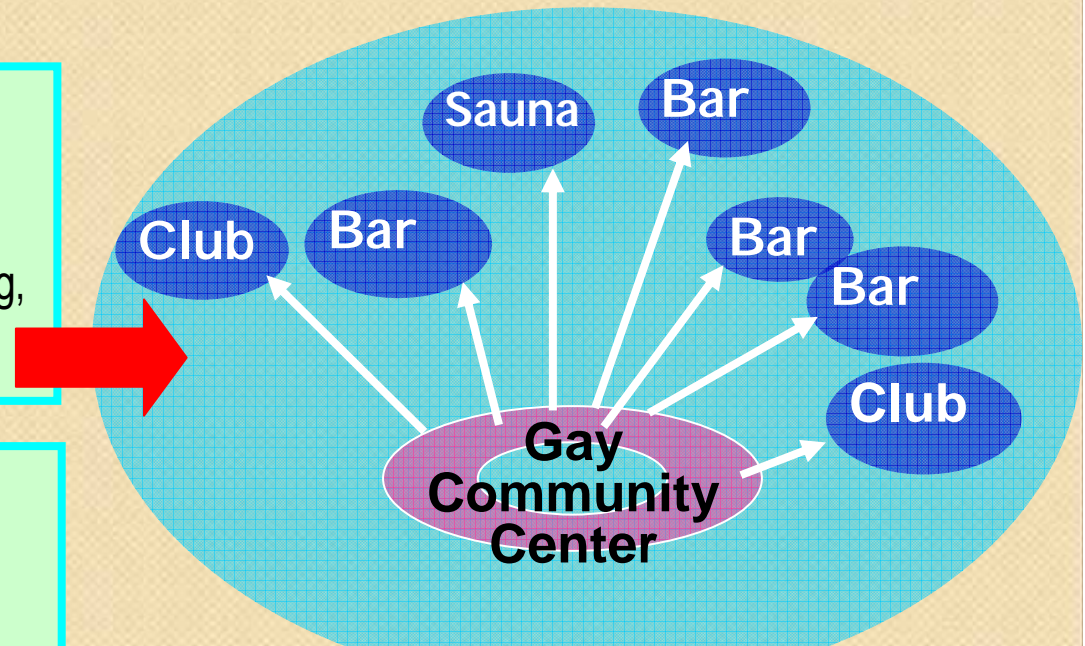
- Network with gay community
- Distribute information & condoms
- Provide Information re: HIV testing, counseling and treatment services
- Research and evaluation

Group level

- Workshops on STI/HIV, safer sex with clients & bar owners

Individual level

- Provide HIV testing and counseling
- Prevention counseling
- Support for HIV+ MSM



For MSM who do not go to gay bars and clubs

Outreach via Internet & other gay sports and cultural groups

An example of Gay NGO activities in Osaka: MASH Osaka



MASH Osaka was established in 1999 as a partnership between gay individuals, epidemiological researchers and Osaka city health officials.

Before the Baseline survey in 1999 there were many questions...

- How much is known about HIV/AIDS?
- What kind of activities and materials are needed to provide information about HIV/AIDS?
- What percentage of MSM are getting HIV testing?
- What is the condom usage rate among MSM?



After baseline survey... NEXT STEPS

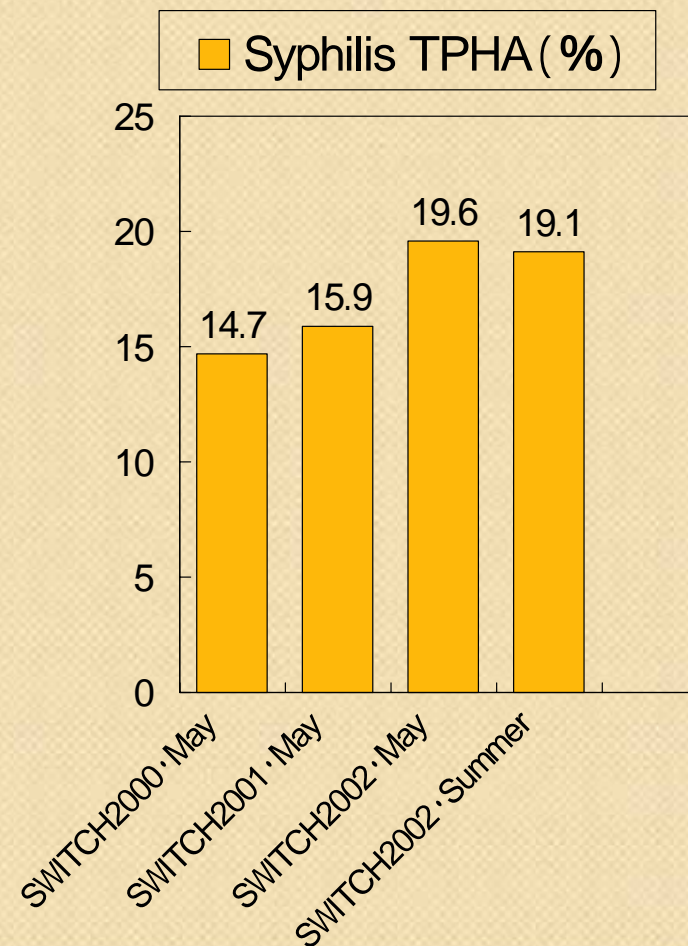
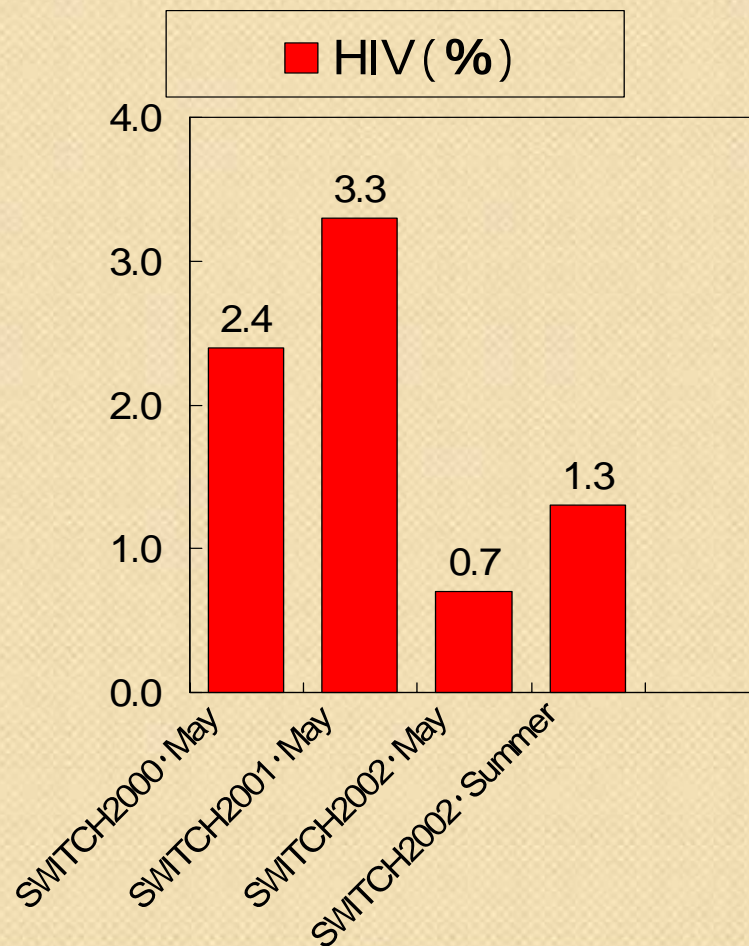
- **Improve access to HIV Testing**
- **Increase visibility of condoms**
- **Community paper**

SWITCH HIV testing Results 2000-2002

2000 n= 251, 2001 n= 402, 2002 Spring n= 150

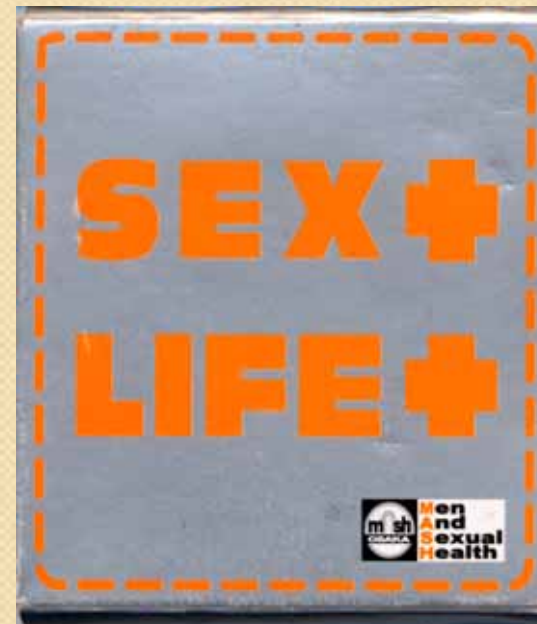
2002 Summer n=152

Age: 20's 55%, 30's 43%



MASH Osaka Outreach 2002-2004: Condom promotion

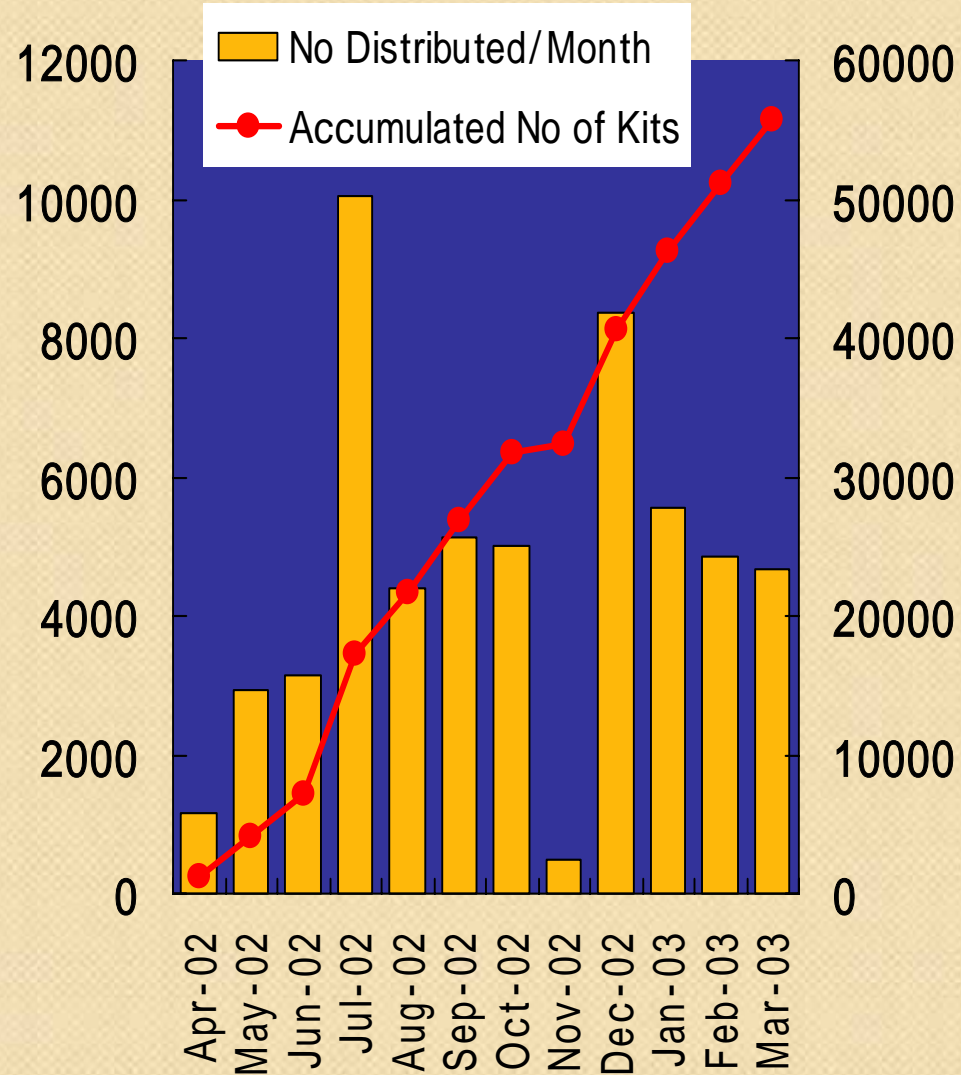
To increase condom visibility



Condom
Package
(2002)

50,000 distributed
per year
60% of Gay bars covered

MASH Osaka Condom Outreach 2002-2004 : Results



2002

Condoms distributed: Average
3,258 per month
No of bars: 83
(coverage rate 55%)
No. of volunteers: 75

2003

Condoms distributed: Average
4,720 per month
No of bars: 141
(coverage rate 61%)
No. of volunteers: 134

2004

Condoms distributed: Average
4,867 per month
No of bars: 135
(coverage rate 59%)
No of volunteers: 62

MASH Osaka Outreach 2003 start...

Community paper Sal+ (Sex & Life positive)

SEX and DRUG

"SEX DRUG"、ひと昔前の言葉で言うところの"媚薬"でしょうか？その媚薬のなかで最も一般的なものが、いわゆる"ラッシュ"なのではないでしょうか？ほかにも最近よく聞くようになったのが「ゴメオ」とか「ディプト」。「5-MeO-DIPT」っていう薬品の略称なのですが、これって一体何なんでしょう？成分的には？法律で規制されていない(注:現時点では)けれど、じゃあ安全性とかってどうなんでしょうか？だってラッシュが違法な国もあるし、日本では違法なものが合法的な国だってあるし。合法だからといって安全とは言い切れないし、合法って言うってても「規制前」ってこともあるし。マジックマッシュルームがある日を境に違法になったのは記憶に新しいところでしょう。ラッシュ、ゴメオの他にも規制されていないものは色々あるけど、何をどういう基準で選ぶのか、選ばないのかは自分で決めるしかないんじゃないかな？今月1



* ラッシュが皮膚に接触するとまた人によっては頭痛やめまいという研究報告もあります。なります。バイアグラとの同時判断力が低下するので、吸引を閉じ、冷蔵庫か冷凍庫に保管し

次回は"5-MeO-DIPT"の情報を

文:busyboo 協力:mie takenaka 参

体験レポート!!

HIV検査って、どうよ?

「(財)大阪予防医学協会 夜間検査 編」
今回、僕が選んだのは仕事帰り(途中)にサクッと行ける木曜の夜間検査。予約が要らないので、ネットで場所を確認して、いざ出発。

まずは受付

正面の階段を上ると、右手にHIV検査受付が。(ちよと分かりづらい)受付で検査を受けたいと告げると「感染の可能性のある行為から3ヶ月経っていませんか?」と聞かれる。「はい」って答えると(本日は3ヶ月以内にも可能性はあるんだけど)、用紙を渡される。

次に用紙記入

狭い通路の先に長机とマイブイスがあり、そこに座って記入。
1.名前 この欄はカタカナで名前(もちろん仮名でもOK)を書くか、4桁の数字を書けばいい。
2.検査を受けに来る日付と性別
3.確認項目3ヶ月経っているか?という確認項目
4.検査を受けに来た理由(二者択一)
「感染の可能性のある行為があったため検査を受けて確かめたい」「特にそういう行為はないけど、感染してないといえないから検査を受けたい」日本習って微妙。
※感染の可能性のある行為が何かとや、ゲイか、というような質問は一切ない。

そして採血

用紙を渡して採血へ。記入した内容が尋ねられることは一切ない。採血後、控えの用紙を渡されて、来週の木曜日に結果を取りに来るように電話。

再度確認

「来週の木曜日に結果が出ますので、控えを持って今日と同じ時間帯に来てください。もし来週来れないようなら、必ず電話をしてください。ここは本曜日のこの時間帯しか開設していませんから」と受付で再度確認があって、終了。

所要時間 約5分!

感想

検査に向かうまでの緊張感から考えると、びっくりするくらい、あっけなく終了。もったいなく思われるくらいのカンジ。まあ、そのぶん、何も聞かれない、匿名性が高いから気楽といえる、すごく気楽。ただ「感染の可能性のある行為から3ヶ月が経過しないと」確かな結果が出ない」ということを知っていると戸惑うかも。あと、採血後に振り返ると、もう次の人が待っていたのが、ちょっと気になったかな。10時半の時点で既に何本か試験管が並んでいたから、検査を受けに来る人は多いみたい。ここは近くにはカフェやレストランも多いから、友達と一緒に検査に来て、ゆっくりして帰るのもいいかも。

Includes gay community information such as bars, events and sexual health information

みんな、HIV抗体検査(エイズ検査)って定期的に行ってる? Sal+にも無料・匿名でHIV検査が受けられる場所が設けてるけど、どんな雰囲気、どんな対応してくれるのか、までは分からない。でも、それが一番気がかりなことやん!ってわけで、実際に検査に行ってみて、見たまま、聞いたままをレポート!



結果受け取り

受付で控えの用紙を見せて番号札をもらい、奥の待合スペースへ。中から「どうぞ」と声が掛かると一人ずつ入室。「○○さんですね。本人ですね」と本人確認のあと、自分の名前(仮名とか数字)が書かれた封筒が目の前に出される。中の用紙を結果が見えるまで引き出して、「確認してください。陰性です。心配でしたらまた受けに来てください」で終了。パンフレットと結果の入った封筒を持って退室。

所要時間1分以内!

感想

結果の受け取りから始まるけど、実は定期的に行っている人とか出会う可

フレンドリー
気楽さ(匿名)
プライバシー
ロケーション

Sal+ # 07
2003/Jul-Aug
HIV testing site
info

MASH Osaka Activities

dista Community Center



Autumn festival Plus+
6,000 participants 60% MSM



dista STI workshop



Activities of Gay NGO in Tokyo: "Rainbow Ring"



Bar & Sauna Outreach: 'Deli-heru (Delivery health)'

Condoms and educational materials are distributed to bars, clubs, & saunas by volunteer staff (called Delivery Boys). These outreach activities aim to increase customers and employees awareness of HIV, STIs & safe sex, and condoms.



Condom dispenser

Outreach Program

‘Deli-heru (delivery health)’ project

100 different types of condom package designs have been created
Many have been created with the help of gay and other artists & designers
The different designs are a talking point in bars and clubs, and through this, knowledge of Community Center akta's activities have become better known.



Living Together Project: A co-operative project with PLACE Tokyo to raise the visibility of People with HIV/AIDS

DJ, live events, & radio programs which use diaries with stories from HIV positive and HIV negative peoples' thoughts on life, love, sex, family, getting tested for HIV, & living with HIV.

This project aims to increase the visibility of People with HIV and AIDS within the gay community



Evaluation of Gay NGO outreach programs

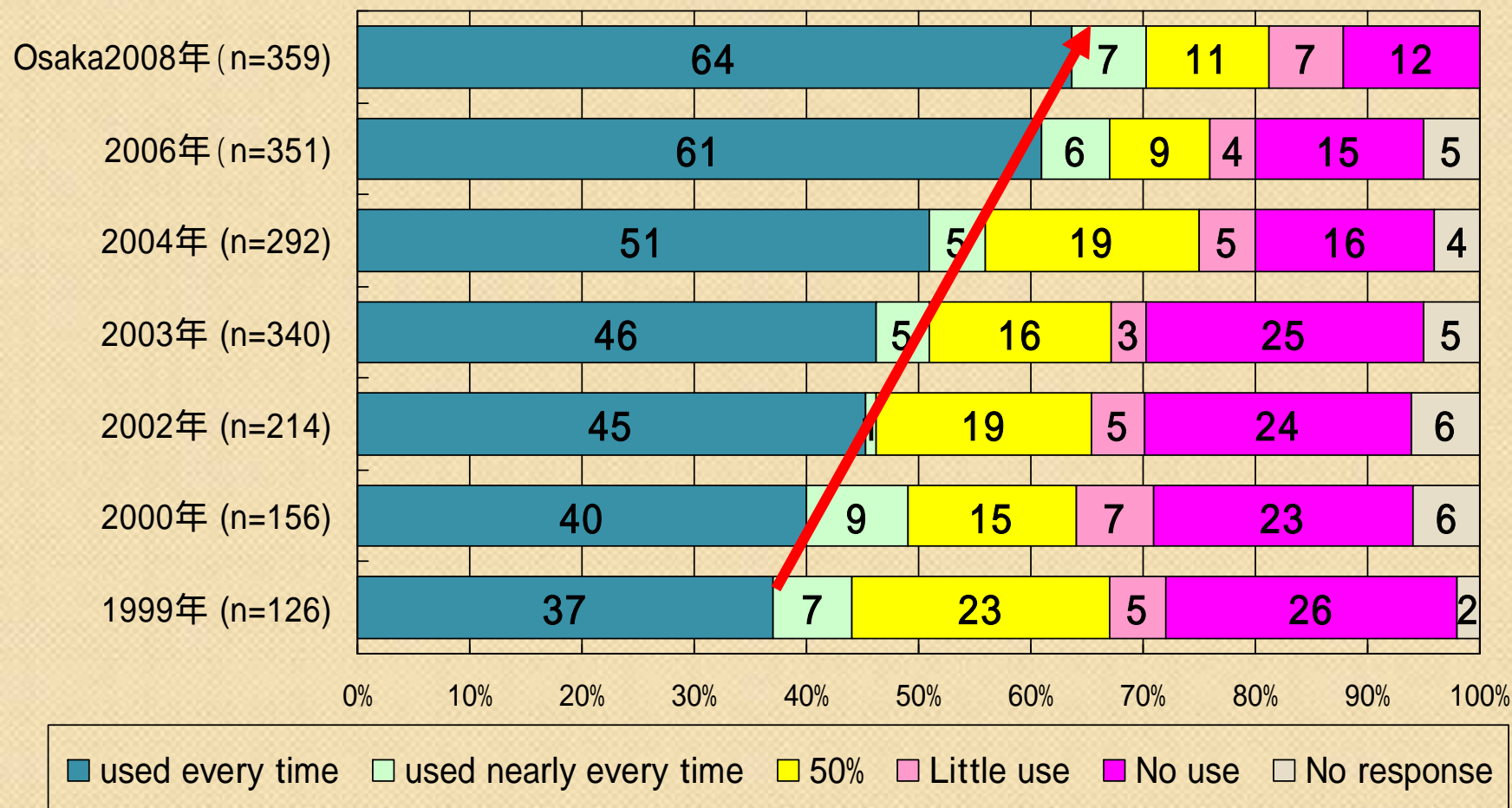
Annual Gay Dance party Questionnaire surveys

Conducted with the co-operation of gay NGO volunteer staff

Respondent Sample size: 600 to 1000 per year

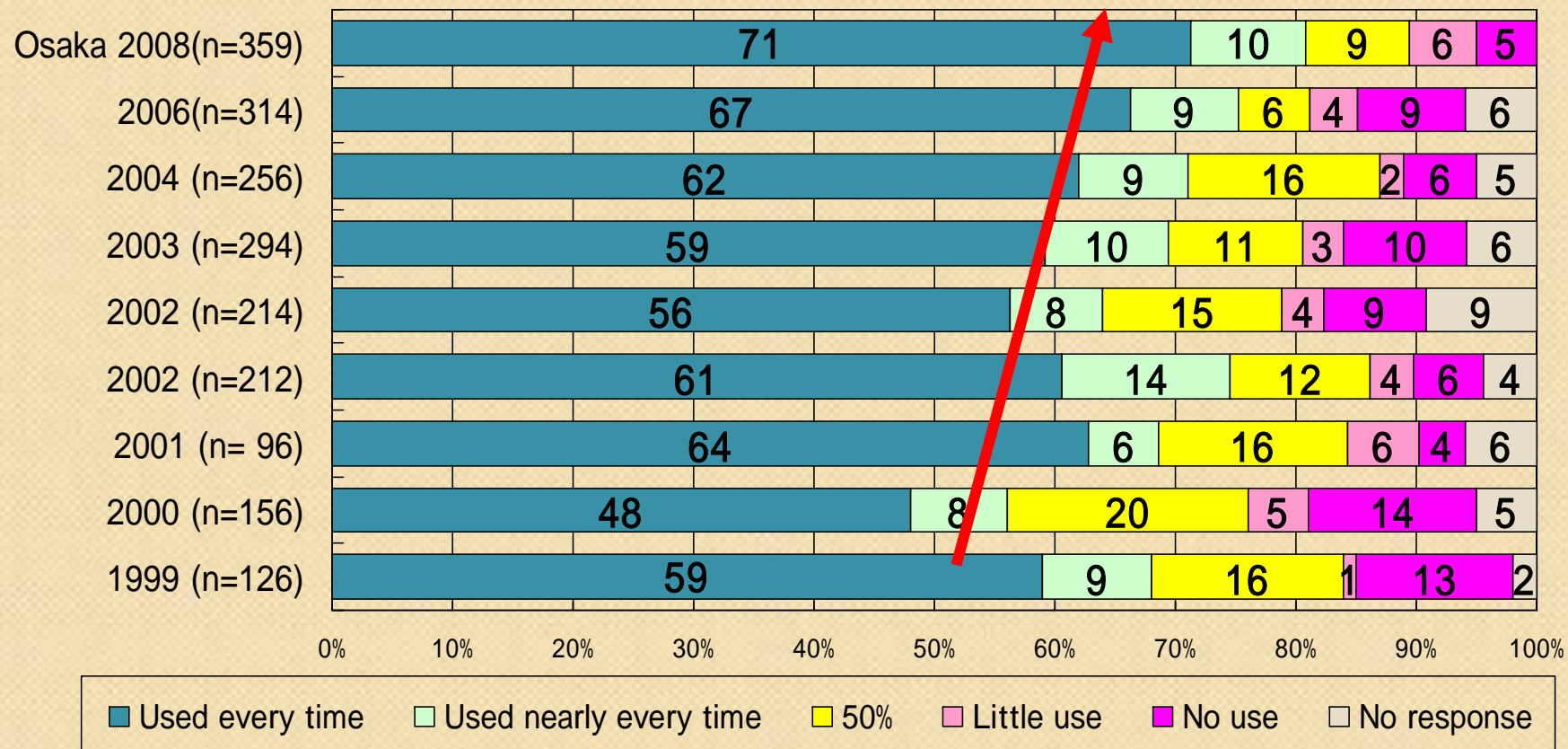
Condom use with regular partner (Insertive anal sex) Osaka Club survey

27% Increase in condom use every time by MSM (insertive anal sex w/ regular partners)

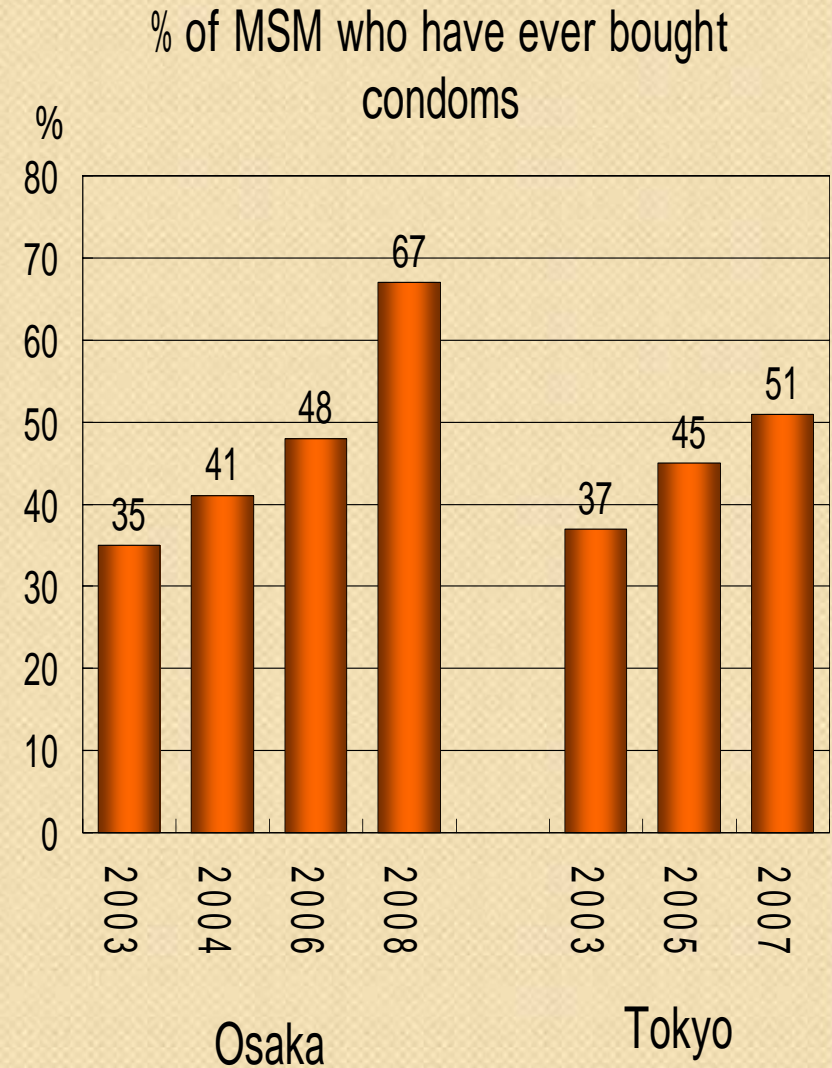
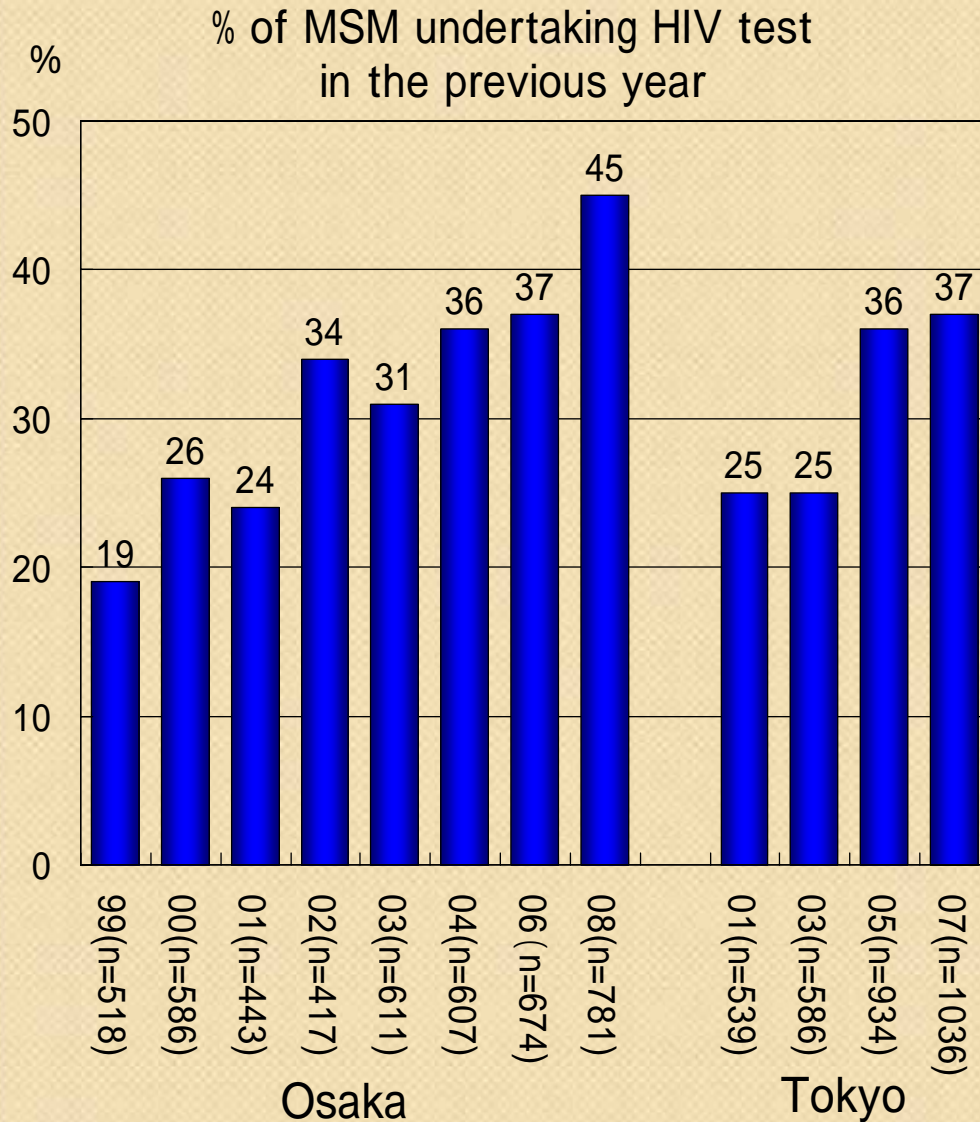


Condom use with Casual partner Club Survey (Osaka 1999-2008)

12% Increase in condom use every time by MSM (insertive anal sex with casual partners)



Increasing HIV testing and condom purchasing among MSM in Osaka & Tokyo (Club survey)



Gay Community Centers: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sendai and Okinawa

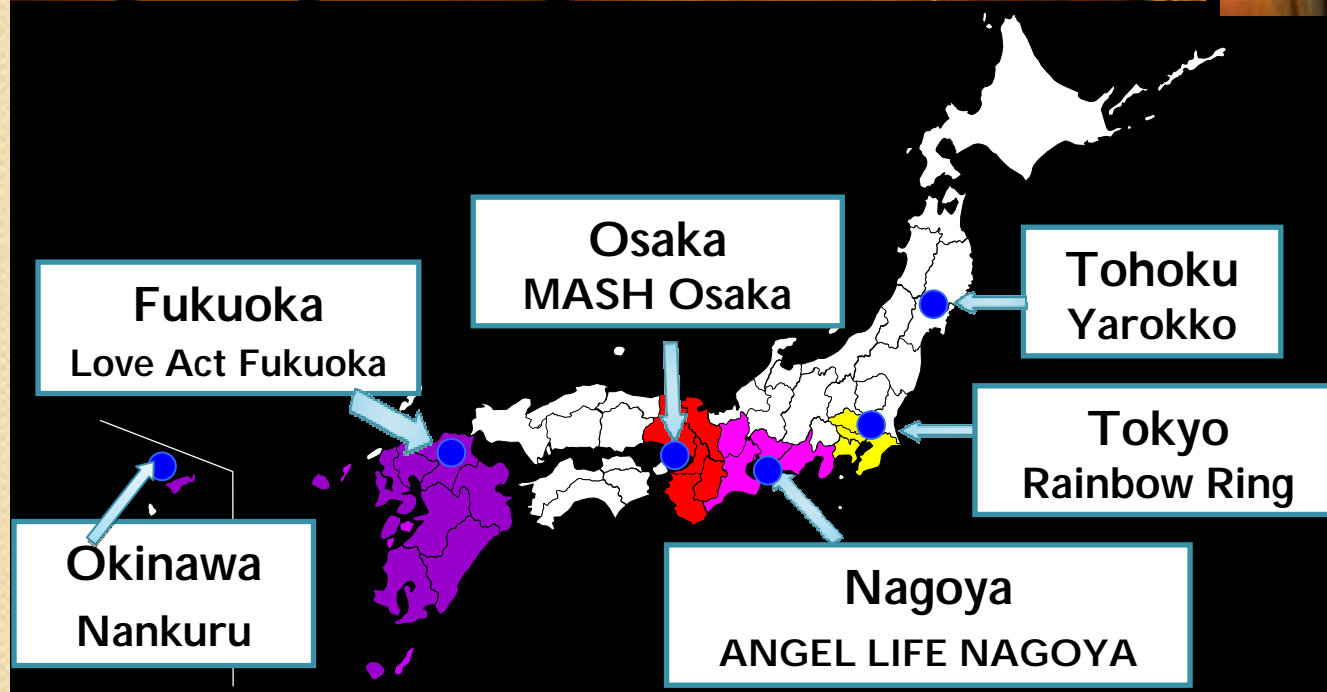
haco (Fukuoka)



dista (Osaka)



akta (Tokyo)



Rise (Nagoya)



In conclusion:

- It is important to continue to build on the partnership and co-operative approach with gay communities
- Funding is needed for staff to run gay community centers and conduct HIV prevention and support activities for MSM
- MSM Prevention and support activities need to be expanded to smaller cities and local areas
- Anti discrimination legislation and increased support from local government are needed.
- Empowerment of the gay community is needed so that more community members become involved leading to sustainability of NGO activities.
- Research needed on the barriers to individual and community prevention, program evaluation.



msm-japan.com

男性同性間のセクシュアルヘルス増進に関する研究



**Thank you for your
attention.**