Public Health England

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# The risk of HIV following refusal of an HIV test by MSM attending sexual health services in England

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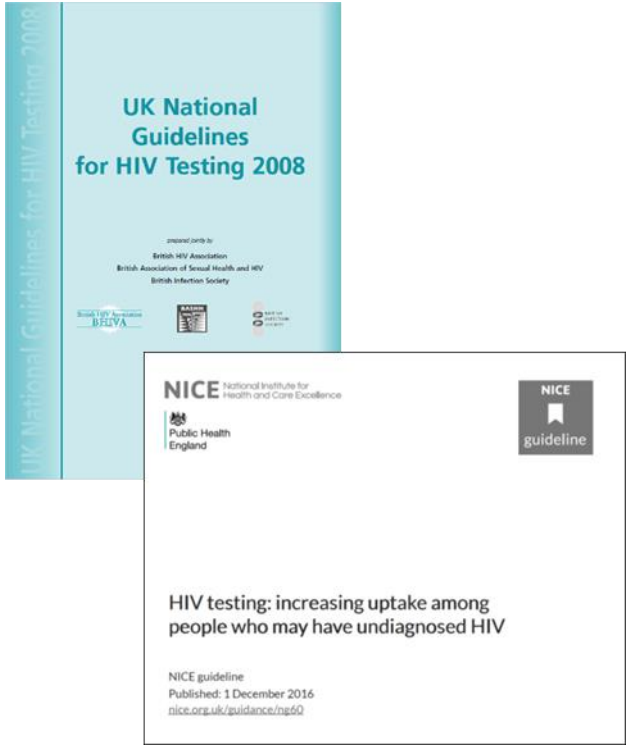
# Introduction

- Joint BASHH/BHIVA and NICE guidelines focus on the promotion and facilitation of HIV testing.



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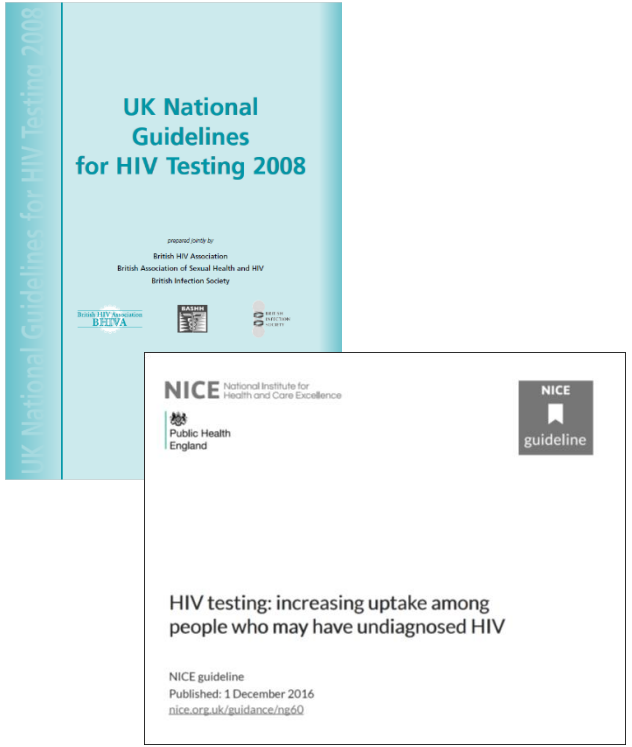

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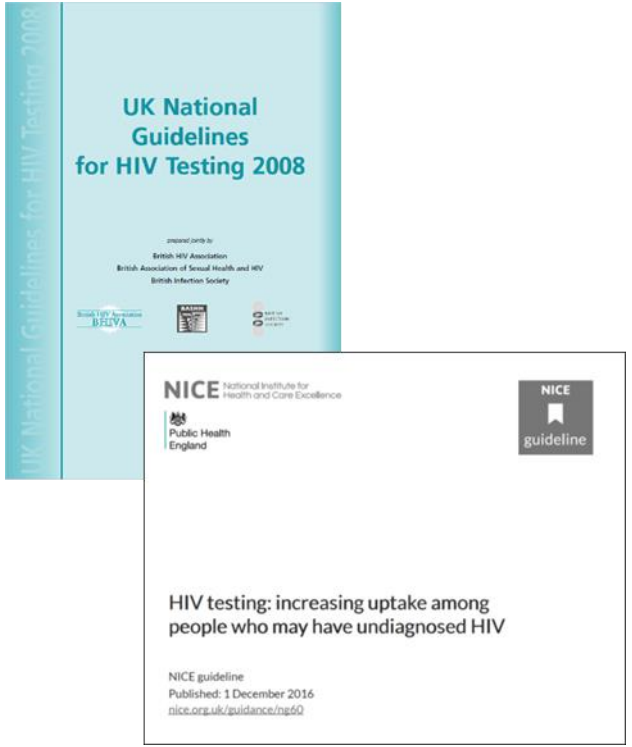

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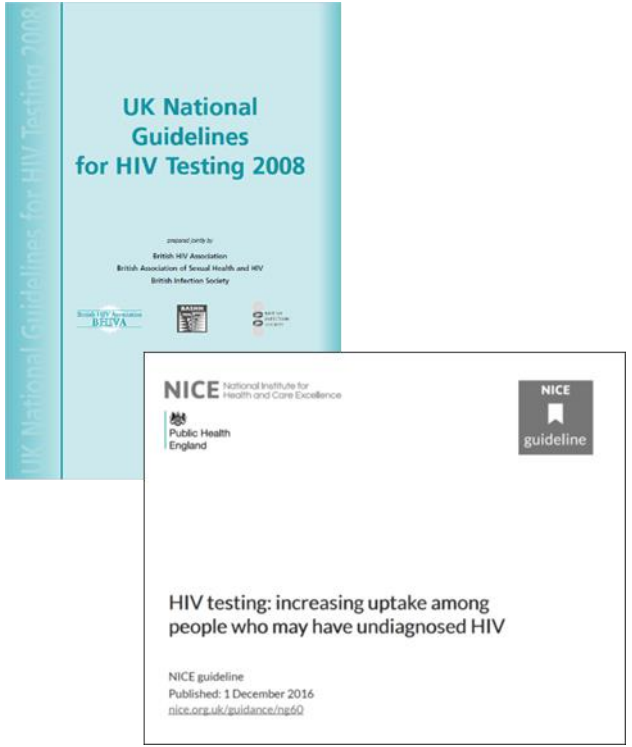


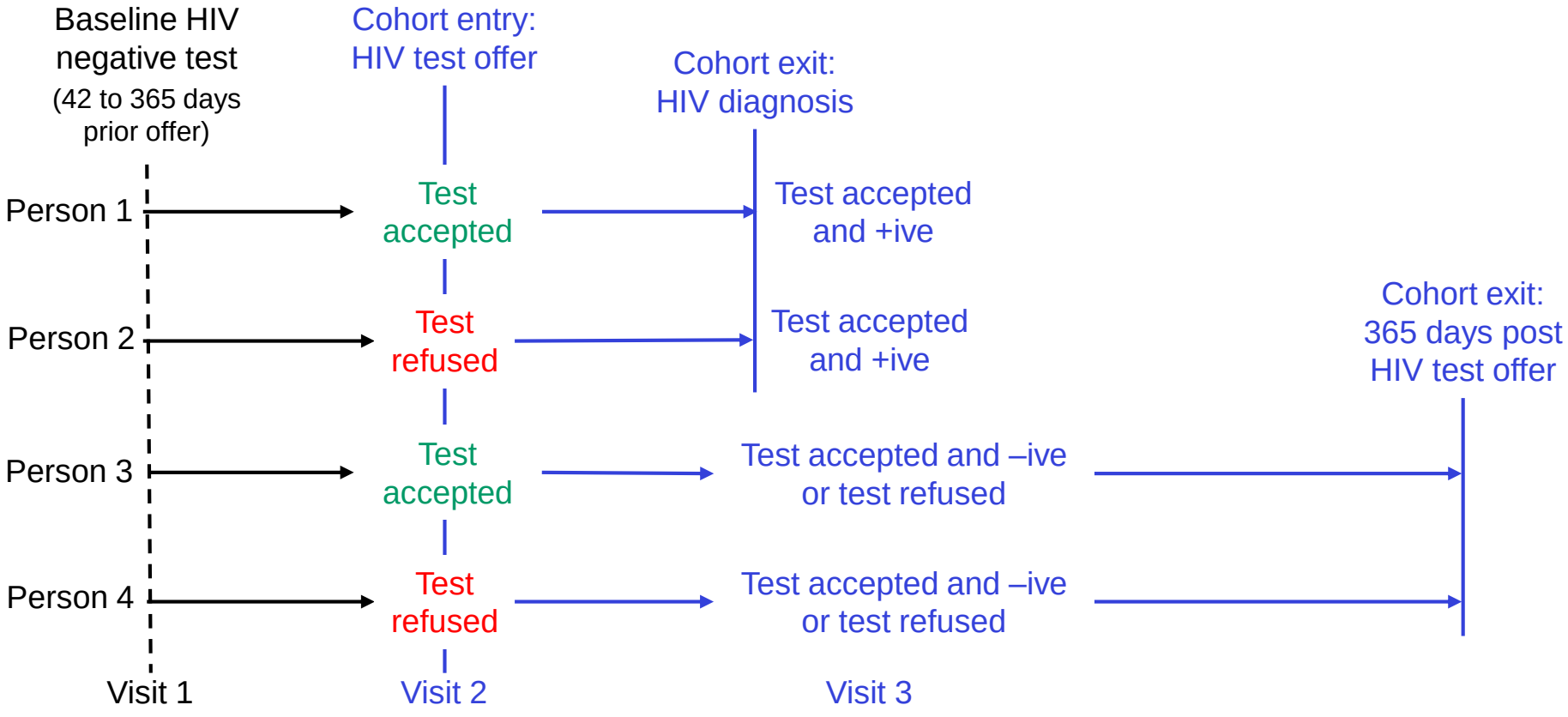

Aim of the analysis:

**→ To determine the risk of HIV following an HIV test refusal in repeat MSM attendees of sexual health services in England.**

# Data source

- Data were extracted from the pseudononymised GUMCAD STI Surveillance System and restricted to:
  - repeat SHS attendees between 2009 and 2018
  - over the age of 14 years
  - MSM

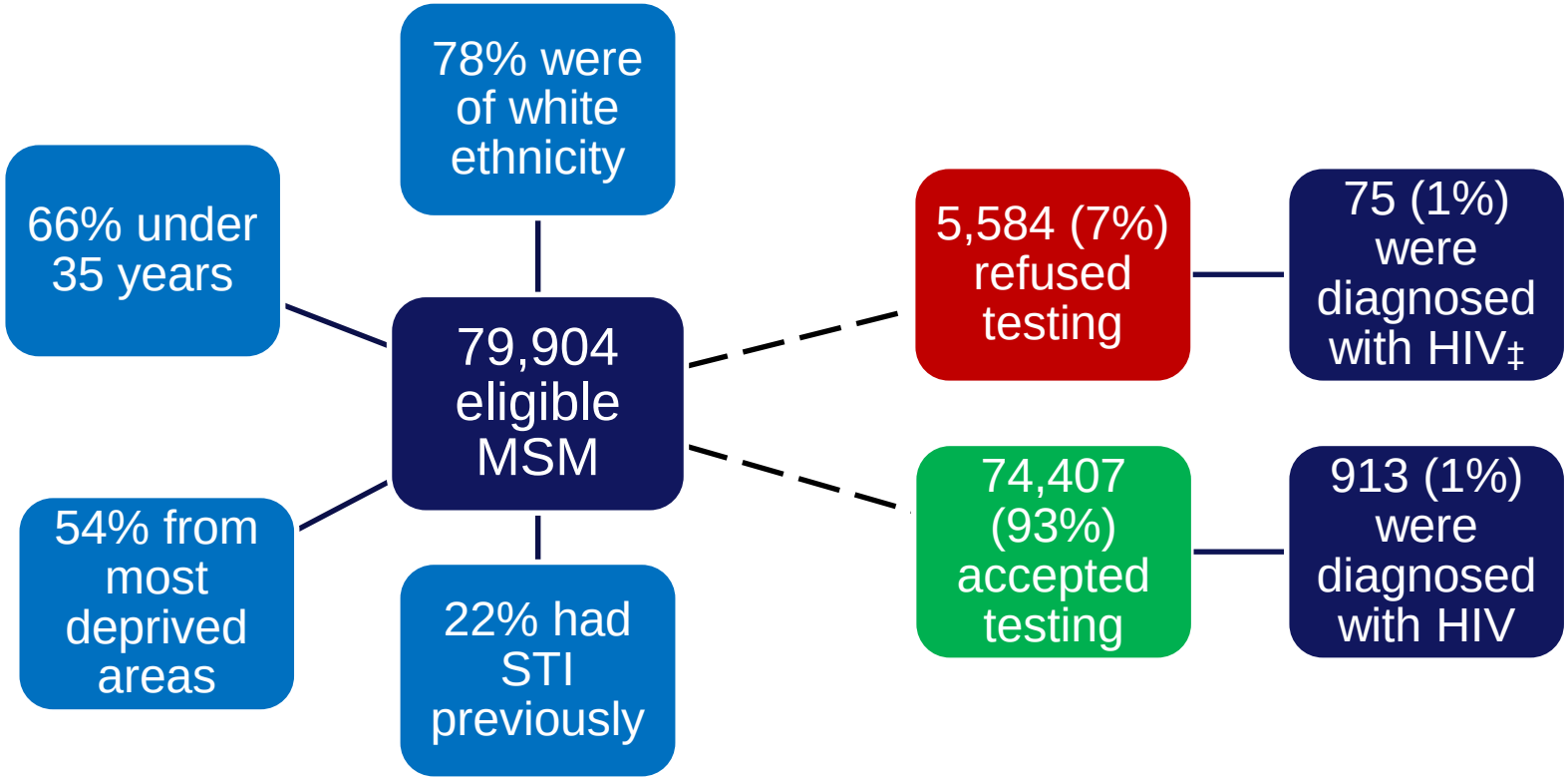
# Methods – inclusion criteria



# Methods – statistical analysis

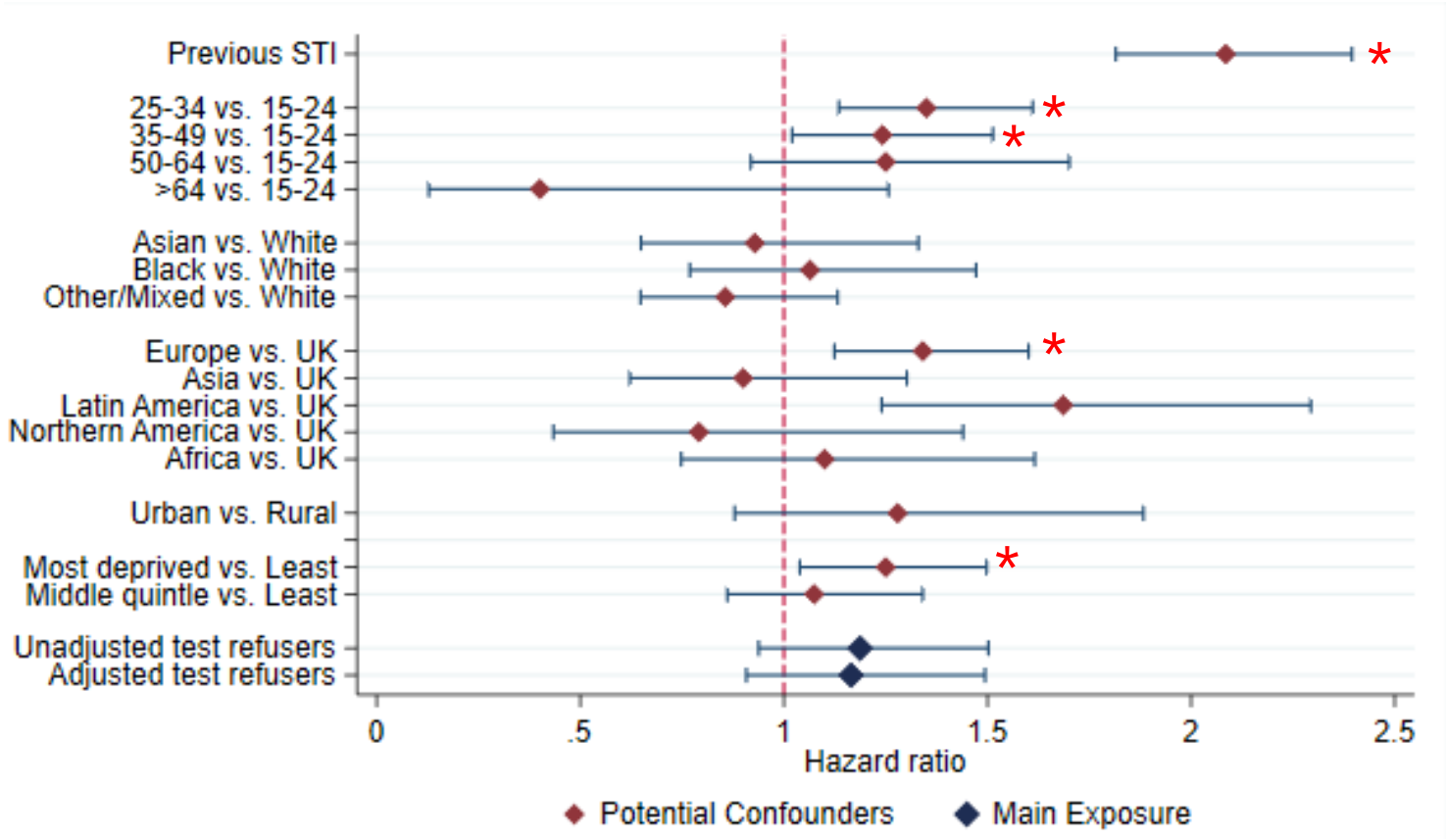
- A multivariable Weibull model was fitted to assess the association of HIV diagnosis in repeat attendees and HIV test refusal, after adjustment for potential socio-demographic confounders
  - Main Exposure: Prior HIV test refusal
  - Confounding variables:
    - Age
    - Ethnicity
    - Region of birth
    - Residential area level of socioeconomic deprivation (IMD)
    - Clinic size
    - Year of cohort entry
    - Anogenital bacterial STI diagnosis in the previous 365 days.

# Baseline characteristics of study population




‡ after previous refusal

# Hazard ratios for HIV diagnosis amongst MSM in England, 2009 - 2018



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- We are not able to follow-up patients attending different services.

# Conclusion

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- With the introduction of the new specification for GUMCAD and the collection of behavioural data, we will be able to investigate those relationships in more depth.

# Acknowledgments

- We would like to thank the GUMCAD team and data reporters, without whom this analysis would not have been possible.

Thank you!