Increases in Condomless Sex in the Swiss HIV Cohort Study

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Condomless sex is a key driver of sexually transmitted diseases. In this study, we assess the long-term changes (2000–2013) of the occurrence of condomless sex among human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected individuals enrolled in the Swiss HIV Cohort study. The frequencies with which HIV-infected individuals reported condomless sex were either stable or only weakly increasing for 2000–2008. For 2008–2013, these rates increased significantly for stable relationships among heterosexuals and men who have sex with men (MSM) and for occasional relationships among MSM. Our results highlight the increasing public health challenge posed by condomless sex and show that condomless sex has been increasing even in the most recent years.

Keywords. condomless sex; HIV transmission; STI prevention; STI transmission

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has dramatically reduced mortality and has also been shown to block human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission from individuals on ART [1]. According to the statement from the Swiss Federal Commission on HIV/AIDS.

Received 16 February 2015; accepted 1 June 2015.

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DOI: 10.1093/ofid/ofv077

BRIEF REPORT

OFID
condomless sex. In contrast to Hasse et al [5], we do not aim to assess the factors driving the changes in condomless sex but merely to capture the temporal changes over the entire time window for which data on condomless sex were available. Accordingly, we only use univariable models (note that missing data of covariates in the multivariable model was one main reason for the limited time window in Hasse et al [5]). Calendar time is included as a linear covariate in the logistic regression. To allow different effects of time before and after the Swiss statement (2008), we also fit a variant of the model in which (1) the impact of calendar time can change in 2008 and (2) the odds for condomless sex can increase discontinuously in 2008. Technically, this is modeled as a piece-wise linear model for the log odds. Because most individuals could contribute several time points, we use robust standard errors (with clusters corresponding to follow-up visits from the same individual).

RESULTS

We analyzed responses to 162,405 questionnaires from 12,328 patients from the SHCS. Patients contributed a median (interquartile range [IQR]) of 12 (5–21) questionnaires and 6.8 (IQR, 2.6–12.5) years between the first and the last questionnaire. Overall, we find that the increase in condomless sex, previously observed for the time window of 2007–2009 [5], continues beyond this time window, but that this trend varies substantially across transmission groups and type of contact (occasional/stable partnership).

Both MSM and heterosexual HIV transmission groups exhibited increasing frequencies with which they report condomless sex in stable relationships after 2008 (see Figure 1). It is notable that the rates of condomless sex in stable relationships continue to increase substantially up to the end of the observation period (2013). Including calendar-year as a continuous variable in the logistic regression for the entire time range (2000–2013), yields an increase of the odds for condomless sex in stable relationships of 1.14 [1.12–1.15]/year for MSM and 1.10 [1.08–1.11]/year for heterosexuals. If we allow for a different rate of increase for the years before and after the Swiss statement (2000–2007 vs 2008–2013), we find that the Swiss statement indeed is associated with an accelerated increase in condomless sex in stable relationships. For MSM, the odds of condomless sex increased by a factor of 1.03 (IQR, 1.00–1.05)/year before 2008 and by a factor of 1.19 (IQR, 1.16–1.21)/year from 2008 onwards. For heterosexuals, the odds for condomless sex decreased before 2008 (0.97 [IQR, 0.95–0.99]/year) and increased only from 2008 onwards (1.13 [IQR, 1.11–1.15]/year). Thus, in stable relationships, the Swiss statement has led to an accelerated increase of condomless sex in MSM and to a switch from decreasing to increasing rates of condomless sex in heterosexuals.

Figure 1. Frequency with which human immunodeficiency virus-infected individuals report unprotected sex over time (yearly average and 95% confidence interval). Dashed lines correspond to the fit of the piece-wise linear model to the frequencies of unprotected sex. Occasional and Stable refer to type of sexual partnership). The vertical dashed line indicates the level of condomless sex in 2008 (year of the Swiss Statement): 10.8% (men who have sex with men [MSM], stable), 6.0% (MSM, occasional), 15.9% (heterosexuals [HET], stable), and 1.0% (HET, occasional). The table displays the number of questionnaires evaluated for a given year and the number of patients responding to questionnaires in that year.
For sex in occasional partnerships, we observed a more pronounced increase of condomless sex for MSMs than for heterosexuals (see Figure 1). Assuming the same slope for the entire time period 2000–2013, the odds for condomless occasional sex remained almost stable (change by a factor of $1.02$ [IQR, $0.99–1.05$/year] for heterosexuals and increased by a factor $1.15$ (IQR, $1.13–1.17$/year) for MSM. If we allow for a different slope before and after 2008, the model detects a stronger increase of condomless sex after 2008: for MSM, the odds for condomless sex increase by a factor $1.03$ (IQR, $1.00–1.06$/year) before 2008 and $1.22$ (IQR, $1.18–1.25$/year) after 2008. By contrast, the odds of condomless sex decreases in heterosexuals before 2008 ($0.96$ [IQR, $0.91–1.02$/year]) and increase only weakly ($1.14$ [IQR, $1.06–1.22$/year]) after 2008. Overall, for occasional relationships, only MSM exhibit a substantial increase of condomless sex over time and reach high levels of ~15% in 2013, whereas rates of condomless sex in occasional partnerships remain low for heterosexuals (<2%) and exhibit only a weak increase over time.

**DISCUSSION**

Overall, our results show a switch from a slow temporal increase or even a decrease in rates of condomless sex before the Swiss statement to an accelerated increase after the Swiss statement. For sex in stable relationships, this effect occurs in both MSM and heterosexuals, but for occasional sex, a substantial increase occurs only in MSMs. It is notable that the increase of condomless sex has continued until the end of the observation period and has reached values above 10% in all groups except occasional sex in heterosexuals. For MSM, we also observed (weak) increases in condomless sex before the Swiss Statement. This result suggests that the Swiss statement accelerated and catalyzed changes in condomless sex that were already taking place in the community before 2008. In other words, the Swiss statement may have captured a change in the perception of HIV that was already developing previously, but it arguably also led to a substantial acceleration of this development. It is interesting to note that our analysis finds this effect to be most pronounced in the subgroup that was excluded from the statement, namely the group of MSM within nonstable partnerships.

A limitation of this analysis is that it depends on the reliability of the participants’ answers to the questionnaire (especially since the questionnaire is not self-completed). Therefore, in this study, the increase in reported condomless sex could, at least in part, also reflect an increase in the participants’ readiness to report such events because of a changed perception of the risk of HIV transmission. On the other hand, the increase of condomless sex has been accompanied by an increase in STIs [6] (even though the causal link remains to be explored), and a significant association between self-reported condomless sex and hepatitis C virus (HCV) and syphilis incidence has been shown previously [7, 8]. These results support the overall reliability of self-reported data on condomless sex and indicate that the pattern observed here does not merely reflect changes in social desirability and the associated changes in the reliability of patient responses. Moreover, despite the strong temporal association reported here, our results do not necessarily prove a causal association between the Swiss-Statement and condom use. For example, condom use may also have decreased because of the success of ART in decreasing morbidity and mortality and the resulting perception that HIV is no longer a deadly threat for sexual partners.

Finally, it should be noted that the reported levels of condomless sex are not necessarily a proxy for the risk of HIV transmission, because in the SHCS, more than 90% of treated individuals have an undetectable virus load (see Hasse et al [5] for an assessment of risk factors associated with condomless sex). More generally, the reason behind the recent change of condomless sex is most likely multifactorial and complex, involving factors such as risk perceptions, treatment rates, and the demography of HIV-infected individuals. However, independently of HIV virus load and independently of the causality behind its increase, condomless sex is a strong risk factor for the transmission of other STIs. Hence, the observed patterns of condomless sex in occasional partnerships may have driven the recent increase in STIs [6] and the emergence of a sex-associated transmission route for HCV [7, 9–11].

**Acknowledgments**

We thank the patients who participated in the Swiss HIV Cohort Study (SHCS); the physicians and study nurses for excellent patient care; Brigitte Remy, Martin Rickenbach, F. Schoeni-Affolter, and Yannick Vallet from the SHCS Data Center in Lausanne for data management; and Danièle Perraudin and Mirjam Minichillo for administrative assistance.

**The Swiss HIV Cohort Study.** The members of the SHCS are: Aubert V, Battegay M, Bernasconi E, Böni J, Bucher HC, Burton-Jeangros C, Calmy A, Cavassini M, Dollensmaier G, Egger M, Elzi L, Fehr J, Fellay J, Furrer H (Chairman of the Clinical and Laboratory Committee), Fux GA, Gorgievski M, Günthard H (President of the SHCS), Haerry D (Chairman of the Clinical and Laboratory Committee), Peschke M, Weiss PH, Yerly S. The Swiss HIV Cohort Study is supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF grant number 320030_159868), by the Swiss HIV Cohort Study (SHCS); the physicians and study nurses for excellent patient care; Brigitte Remy, Martin Rickenbach, F. Schoeni-Affolter, and Yannick Vallet from the SHCS Data Center in Lausanne for data management; and Danièle Perraudin and Mirjam Minichillo for administrative assistance.

**Disclaimer.** The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

**Financial support.** This study has been financed within the framework of the Swiss HIV Cohort Study, supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF grant #148522) and by the SHCS research foundation. R. K. was supported by SNF grant number PZ00P3-142411, and H. F. G. was supported by SNF grant number 320030_159868.

**Potential conflicts of interest.** H. F. G. has been an adviser and/or consultant for the following companies: GlaxoSmithKline, Abbott, Gilead, Novartis, Boehringer Ingelheim, Roche, Tibotec, Pfizer, and Bristol-Myers Squibb. He has also received unrestricted research and educational grants from Roche, Abbott, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead, Astra-Zeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, and Merck Sharp & Dohme (all money went to institution).

All authors have submitted the ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest. Conflicts that the editors consider relevant to the content of the manuscript have been disclosed.
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