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## 进城务工人员中男男性行为人群HIV感染率及其影响因素:

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Title: Analysis of HIV infection rate and its influencing factors among male migrant workers who have sex with men

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摘要: 目的 了解进城务工人员男男性行为人群(man who has sex with men, MSM)HIV感染率及相关危险行为特征,为开展有针对性的干预工作提供科学建议。方法 通过同伴推荐的方法招募调查对象进行面对面的问卷调查并采血检测HIV与梅毒,描述性分析HIV感染率及相关行为特征,通过多因素Logistic 回归分析鉴别HIV感染的独立影响因素。结果 共计招募调查进城务工人员MSM 140人,年龄(35.1±9.7)岁,艾滋病知识知晓率为72.9%,过去1年接受干预服务的比例低于50%。最近6个月与男性发生肛交的比例为87.9%,最近6个月与男性发生肛交时每次都使用安全套的比例为29.3%。最近6个月与女性发生性行为的比例为41.4%,最近6个月与女性发生性行为时每次都使用安全套的比例为10.3%。HIV与梅毒感染率分别为20.7%与9.3%。多因素回归分析结果提示年龄( $OR=3.02, 95\%CI: 1.63\sim 5.59$ )、过去1年接受过免费的安全套发放( $OR=0.22, 95\%CI: 0.09\sim 0.57$ )、梅毒感染( $OR=4.12, 95\%CI: 1.06\sim 15.96$ )是HIV感染率的独立影响因素。结论 进城务工人员MSM人群艾滋病防治知识知晓率低、接受干预服务的比例低、与女性发生性行为的比例较高、安全套使用率低、HIV与梅毒感染率高,提示HIV将在该人群中加速传播,因其双性性行为,将促进HIV由MSM人群向普通人群传播。

Abstract: Objective To understand human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection rate

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and its influencing factors among male migrant workers who have sex with men (MSM), and to provide scientific suggestions for the intervention of MSM.

**Methods** MSM were recruited through peer recommendation, interviewed by face-to-face questionnaire and examined for HIV and syphilis in their blood samples. The data were analyzed to describe HIV infection rate and relevant behavior characteristics. The influencing factors of HIV infection rate were identified by multivariate Logistic regression analysis. **Results** A total of 140 MSM were recruited with an average age of  $(35.1 \pm 9.7)$  years. The rate of AIDS cognition was 72.9%, and the rate of receiving behavior intervention in the past year was below 50%. In the past 6 months, 87.9% of the MSM had anal sex with men, and the rate of condom use was 29.3%. In the past 6 months, 41.4% of them had sex with women, and the rate of condom use was 10.3%. The prevalence of HIV and syphilis was 20.7% and 9.3%, respectively. The results of multivariate logistic regression analysis suggested that age ( $OR=3.02$ , 95%*CI*: 1.63-5.59), receiving free condom in the past year ( $OR=0.22$ , 95% *CI*: 0.09-0.57) and syphilis infection ( $OR=4.12$ ,95%*CI*: 1.06-15.96) were independent influencing factors for HIV infection. **Conclusion** Those factors such as poor AIDS cognition, low rate of receiving behavior intervention, high proportion of having sex with women, low rate of condom use and high prevalence of HIV and syphilis among MSM will accelerate HIV transmission among MSM and promote HIV transmission to general population due to the bisexual behavior.

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