

[1]张燕,钟晓妮,彭斌,等.男男性行为人群艾滋病暴露前预防用药相关情况分析[J].第三军医大学学报,2013,35(20):2226-2230.

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## 男男性行为人群艾滋病暴露前预防用药相关到:

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Title: Awareness, experience and willingness of using HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis among men who have sex with men

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摘要: 目的 了解男男性行为者 (men who have sex with men, MSM) 人群对艾滋病暴露前预防用药 (pre-exposure prophylaxis, PrEP) 的知晓情况、使用经历、使用意愿及其预测因子。 方法 采用结构式自填定量问卷对中国西部重庆、四川和广西3省招募的1 407名MSM进行调查。获得1 402份有效问卷, 采用单变量描述性统计分析方法描述

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PrEP知晓情况、使用经历、使用意愿；利用单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析探讨PrEP使用意愿的预测因子。 结果 22.1% (95% CI: 20.0%~24.3%)的调查对象报告先前听说过PrEP，没有证据显示有人真正使用过PrEP。在PrEP安全、有效的条件下，63.6% (95% CI: 61.0%~66.1%)的调查对象表示非常愿意使用。使用意愿的主要预测因子为：较低的文化程度、中等收入相对于低收入、最近6个月从不或很少从网上寻找性伴、有性病史、较高的艾滋病知识知晓、担心艾滋病对自己和家人造成威胁、先前听说过PrEP以及认为PrEP预防HIV感染有效。

结论 MSM人群PrEP知晓率较低，一旦PrEP的安全性和有效性得到证实，MSM人群有较高的PrEP使用意愿，在MSM人群中推广PrEP具有较高的可行性。

**Abstract:** **Objective** To investigate the awareness, experience and willingness of using HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) among men who have sex with men (MSM), and to study the predictors of the willingness to use PrEP. **Methods** A total of 1 407 MSM were recruited from Chongqing, Sichuan, and Guangxi to complete an anonymous, structural quantitative survey, with 1 402 qualified questionnaires analyzed. Descriptive analysis was conducted for the awareness, experience and willingness of using PrEP. Predictors of willingness to use PrEP were analyzed by logistic regression. **Results** Of all the participants, 22.1% (95%CI: 20.0% to 24.3%) reported that they had previously heard of PrEP. No participant reported definite PrEP use. The results indicated that 63.6% (95%CI: 61.0% to 66.1%) of participants were willing to use PrEP in the future if it was proven safe and effective. The predictors of willingness to use PrEP included lower education, moderate income compared with the lowest income, never or rarely finding sex partners on the Internet, sexually transmitted infection (STI) history, more knowledge of AIDS, being worried about HIV as a threat to themselves and their family, hearing about PrEP previously, and perception of PrEP efficacy.

**Conclusion** The awareness of PrEP among MSM in Western China is modest, but the high interest in using PrEP suggests that implementing and promoting PrEP in this population is feasible.

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