

HIV Risk Perception among Heterosexuals in Puerto Rico

Derick Pérez-Guzmán, BA¹; Paola M. Alvelo-Fernández, MPH¹; Yadira Rolón-Colón, MS²; María Pabón-Martínez, BA²; Jorge L. Rodríguez-Lebrón, MS²; Erick L. Suárez-Pérez, PhD¹; Vivian Colón-López, PhD¹



¹Cancer Control and Populations Sciences Program, University of Puerto Rico; ²HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Puerto Rico Department of Health, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Background

- The Puerto Rico (PR) HIV/AIDS Surveillance System has reported 50,985 cumulative HIV cases since the early 1980s.1
- Heterosexual contact has been the principal mode of HIV transmission among women and the third for men.¹
- Studies have documented the association between low-risk perception with high-risk behavioral practices and low adherence to HIV preventative measures. 2,3

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

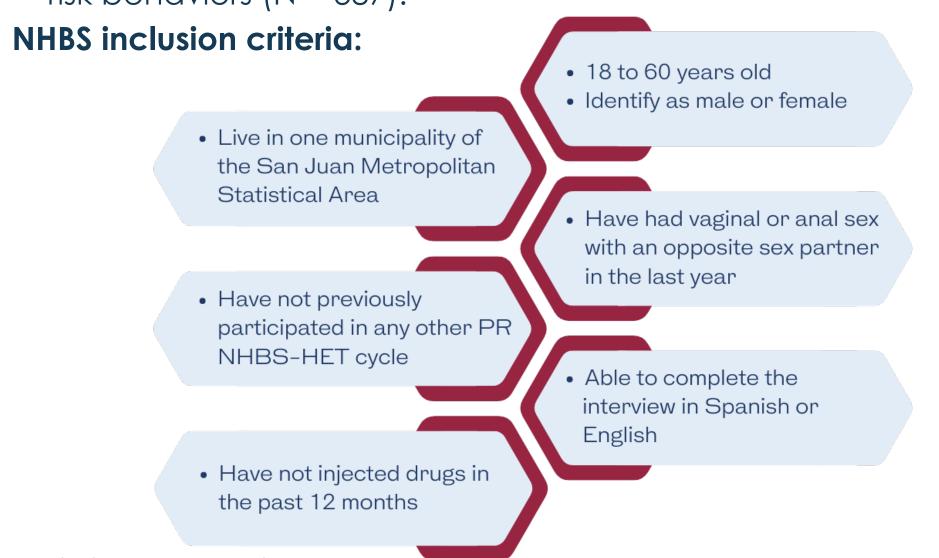
 The NHBS is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) surveillance system dedicated to documenting HIV-related behavioral practices among populations at increased risk of HIV infection.

Objective

• Evaluate sociodemographic characteristics, sexual behavioral practices, and HIV risk perception among Puerto Rican heterosexuals at risk of HIV infection (HET).

Methods

- Data used in this analysis correspond to the PR-NHBS HET Cycle 5, conducted in 2019.
- Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) was used for recruitment in two selected field sites.
- Participants completed a face-to-face interview using a standardized questionnaire and a local module related to HIV risk behaviors (N = 387).



Statistical Analysis:

• Descriptive analysis, Pearson's chi-square test, and multivariate logistic regression model with prevalence odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were performed.

Results

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics and sexual behavior practices (N = 387)

		HIV Risk Perception	
Characteristics	N (%)ª	High or Medium n (%)ª	Low or Not at risk n (%) ^a
Gender Male Female	133 (34.4) 254 (65.6)	51 (35.9) 91 (64.1)	82 (33.5) 163 (66.5)
Age 18-29 years 30-60 years	132 (34.1) 255 (65.9)	43 (30.3) 99 (69.7)	89 (36.3) 156 (63.7)
Education ^b High school or less Some college or more	250 (64.6)	102 (71.8)	148 (60.4)
	137 (35.4)	40 (28.2)	97 (39.6)
Marital Status^b Married or living together Other	138 (35.7)	35 (24.7)	103 (42.0)
	249 (64.3)	107 (75.3)	142 (58.0)
Employed ^c No Yes	213 (55.9)	80 (57.6)	133 (55.0)
	168 (44.1)	59 (42.4)	109 (45.0)
Income \$0 - \$19,999 \$20,000 or more	351 (90.7) 36 (9.3)	133 (93.7) 9 (6.3)	218 (89.0) 27 (11.0)
Currently insured No Yes	47 (12.1)	20 (14.1)	27 (11.0)
	340 (87.9)	122 (85.9)	218 (89.0)
Age at sexual debut ^b ≥ 18 years 13 - 17 years <13 years	76 (19.6)	31 (21.8)	45 (18.4)
	285 (73.7)	96 (67.6)	189 (77.1)
	26 (6.7)	15 (10.6)	11 (4.5)
Number of sexual partners in the last 12 months ^b One sexual partner ≥ 2 sexual partners	144 (37.2)	21 (14.8)	123 (50.2)
	243 (62.8)	121 (85.2)	122 (49.8)
Knew partner HIV status at last sexual encounter ^b No Yes	266 (68.7)	116 (81.7)	150 (61.2)
	121 (31.3)	26 (18.3)	95 (38.8)
Condomless sex in the last 12 months ^c No Yes	25 (8.2)	7 (7.1)	18 (8.7)
	280 (91.8)	92 (92.9)	188 (91.3)



bp < 0.05 (Chi-square test-reported p-value)

Figure 1. HIV risk perception (N = 387)

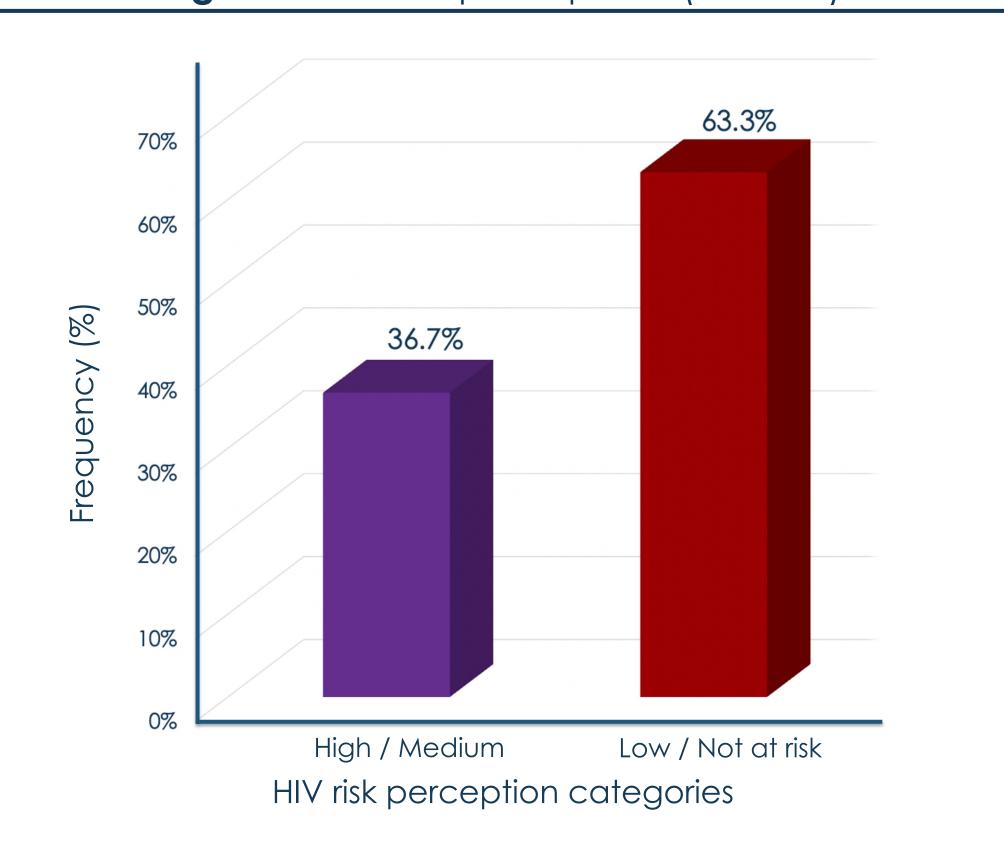
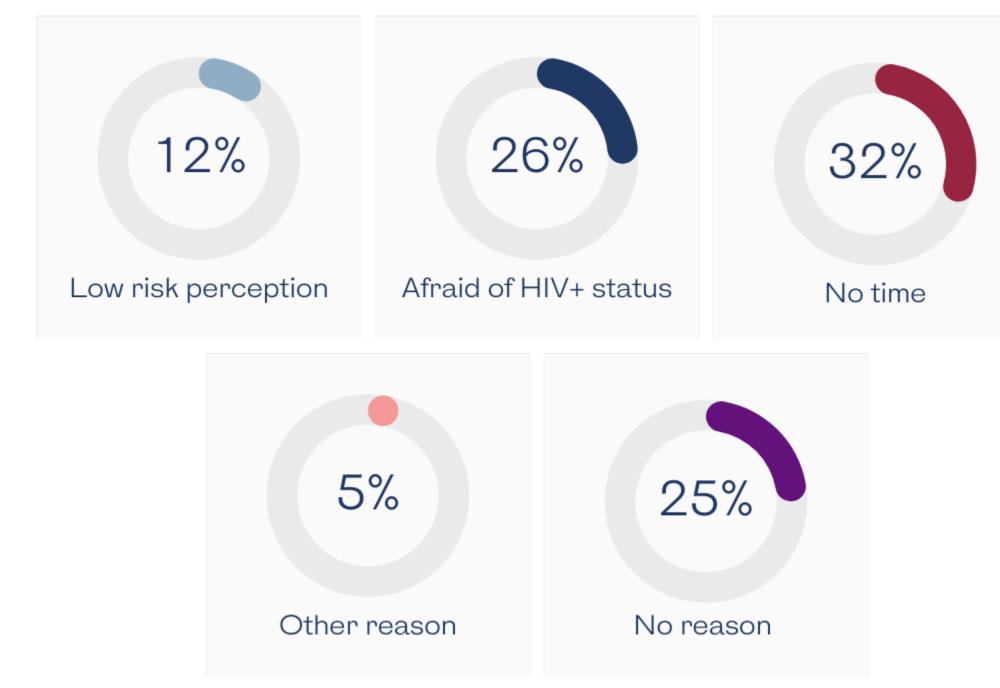


Figure 2. Reasons for not getting tested for HIV (N = 332)



Results

Table 2. Strength of the association of characteristics with HIV risk perception (N = 387)

Characteristics	Crude Prevalence Odds Ratios (POR) (95% CI)	Adjusted Prevalence Odds Ratios (POR _a) (95% CI)
Age at sexual debut		
≥ 18 years	Reference	Reference
13 - 17 years	1.36 (0.81 - 2.28)	1.81 (1.004 - 3.27) ^a
<13 years	0.51 (0.20 - 1.25)	0.62(0.22 - 1.72)
Number of sexual partners in the last 12 months One sexual partner ≥ 2 sexual partners	Reference 0.17 (0.10 – 0.29)°	Reference 0.17 (0.10 – 0.30)°
Knew partner HIV status at last sexual encounter		
No	Reference	Reference
Yes	2.83 (1.72 – 4.64) ^a	2.13 (1.23 - 3.68) ^a

Conclusions

- A high percentage of participants perceived themselves at low or not at risk of HIV infection, despite their reported sexual behaviors.
- Age of sexual debut during adolescence and participants who knew their partner's HIV status were associated with lower perception of HIV
- Those participants that reported having multiple sexual partners were 83% less likely to perceived themselves at low/not at risk for HIV infection.
- Results confirm the need to enhance interventions that not only increase health self-awareness and safer sexual practices but also encourage the skills and use of HIV prevention strategies.

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^c Denominators differ due to missing values