# *HIV and other STIs in US Bisexual Men and Gay Men: Clinical Implications and Service Needs*

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## BACKGROUND

- Bisexual individuals are more than half of all LGBTQ+ persons in the US, yet remain understudied in HIV and other STI research
- Goals to end the US HIV epidemic require reaching bisexual cisgender men who have sex with men (MSM) who may have different sexual health behaviors and prevention/care needs than gay-identified MSM

## METHODS

- **Data source:** 2022-2023 American Men's Internet Survey (AMIS)
- **Eligibility:** MSM aged ≥ 15 in the US who have had same-sex anal sex within 12 mo.
- Survey studies HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and mpox testing and diagnosis within past year, sexual practices, PrEP use, experiences of outness, and healthcare-related stigma
- We analyzed data from bisexual (n=778) and gay cisgender men (n=3290) using Pearson chi^2 tests to compare outcomes

## RESULTS

- Lifetime and recent HIV testing and PrEP use were less common in bisexual men
- Prevalence of bacterial STIs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis) was lower in bisexual men
- Anticipated healthcare stigma was more common in bisexual men

# Key Takeaways:

## 1) HIV and other STI testing and PrEP use is less common in bisexual men than gay men

## 2) Only *half* of bisexual men are out to their healthcare providers

**Figure 1: HIV Testing, PrEP and HCP-Related Outcomes between cisgender US gay men and bisexual men**

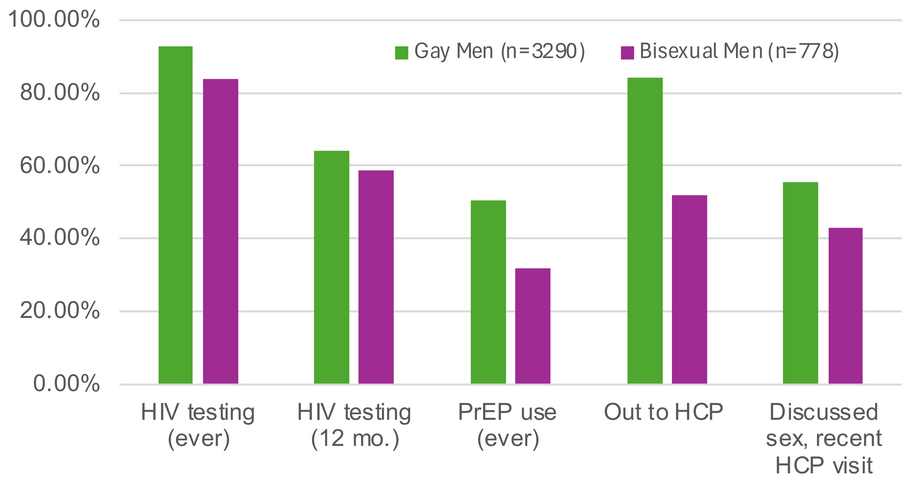
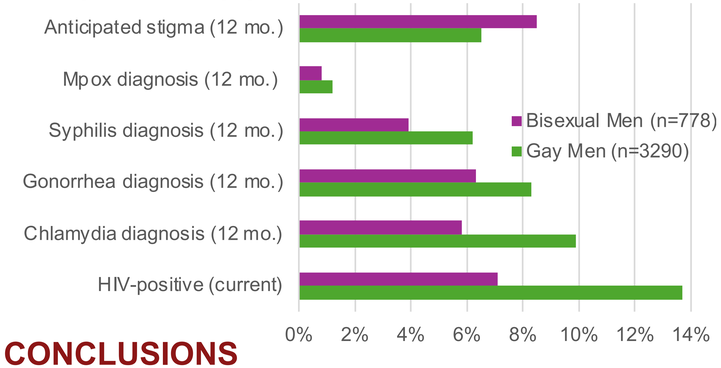



**Figure 2: Clinical Outcomes between cisgender US gay men and bisexual men**




## CONCLUSIONS

- Bisexual men have unique needs in HIV and other STI prevention efforts
- Disparities in PrEP uptake suggest potential barriers and/or unique needs
- Greater anticipated healthcare stigma, lower outness, and less frequent conversations about sexual practices with HCP among bisexual men highlights need for unique interventions to improve health outcomes

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