**A New Integrated HIV Prevention and Mental Health Counselling for Social Anxiety Program for HIV-Negative Gay** and **Bisexual Men** 

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## Gay and Bisexual Men and HIV

- Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) identified as high priority for prevention initiatives (e.g., CPHA, 2005)
- MSM comprised over half (61.4%) of new positive HIV tests among adult males in 2011, and almost half (48.6%) of all positive HIV tests among all adults (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2012).
- HIV prevalence of 22.4% among MSM in Ontario (Remis & Liu, 2009) similar to high HIV prevalence in endemic countries.



## Rationale

- Limited success of traditional risk reduction **programs** (Herbst et al., 2003, 2005; Johnson et al., 2003, 2005; Koblin et al., 2004)
- Need to address psychosocial factors (Hart & Schwartz, 2010; O'Cleirigh & Safren 2008; Safren et al., 2010)

## **Social Anxiety and HIV Prevention**

- Why we are integrating social anxiety into HIV prevention?
  - Developmental vulnerability of MSM for social anxiety (Safren & Pantalone, 2006)
  - Social anxiety predicts risky sex among MSM (Hart & Heimberg, 2005; Hart et al, 2008; 2009)
- Mediators of relationship between social anxiety and risky sex among MSM:
  - 1. Fear of being rejected in sexual situation
  - 2. Substance use in sexual encounters



## Hypotheses

- Primary hypotheses: intervention will:
  - 1. Be acceptable and feasible to administer
  - 2. Reduce UAI with sexual partners who are HIVpositive or of unknown HIV status
- Secondary hypotheses: intervention will reduce:
  - 1. Social anxiety
  - 2. Substance use in sexual situations
  - 3. Number of UAI acts

## Methods

### Participants

- All study participants will be HIV-negative men 18-65 years of age who have had UAI with at least one male sexual partner who was HIVpositive or of unknown status in the past 3 months.
- Social anxiety on the screening question on the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (Sheehan et al., 1998).
- Diagnosis of social anxiety disorder not required
  Alcohol or other substance use within 2 hours or during sexual activity at least once in the past 3 months.

### Procedure

- Baseline assessment
- 10 counselling sessions
- Post-intervention assessment
- 3- and 6-month follow-up assessments
- Knowledge translation and exchange

## Methods

### Measures

- Clinical assessment (LSAS, ADIS-IV, MINI, WHO ASSIST)
- Self-report questionnaire
- Qualitative exit interview
- Statistical Analysis-McNemar's
  - Goal to reduce by 27% unprotected anal intercourse at 6mo FU.
- Repeated Measures ANOVA
  - Repeated measures analysis will be performed to compare reported levels of social anxiety (and other measures) at baseline, post-intervention, 3-month follow-up, and 6-month follow-up.

## **Outline of Sessions**

- Session 1: Understanding sexual behaviour
  - Discuss sexual history, sexual risk limits, and barriers to staying within limits
  - Identify targets for sexual behaviour change
- Session 2: Understanding sexual relationships
  - Identify relationship history and desired relationships
  - Discuss how needs are met by sex
  - Identify barriers to sexual behaviour change

## **Outline of Sessions**

### • Sessions 3-9: CBT for social anxiety

- Psychoeducation on social anxiety and HIV risk
- Creation of fear/avoidance hierarchy addressing social and sexual situations
- Cognitive restructuring
- In-session and in-vivo exposures for social and sexual/dating situations
- Problem solving to manage alcohol and drug use
- Session 10: Relapse prevention

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## **Preliminary Results: 3 cases**

### Reductions in unprotected anal intercourse at 3-month follow-up:

- 2 participants reported no UAI
- 1 participant reported eliminating receptive UAI

### • Reductions in social anxiety:

- Reduction in fear/anxiety and avoidance scores on LSAS for 2 participants who engaged in sexual activity during course of treatment
- Reduction in fear/anxiety and avoidance scores on LSAS for remaining participant observed only from posttreatment to follow-up; corresponds with period of sexual activity



# (LSAS total score)

