

Japanese participants

Junpei Hattori¹ Kohta Iwahashi^{2,3} Jane Koerner^{3,4}
Tetsuro Onitsuka^{5,6} Kei Shibata⁷

¹ Japan Network of People Living with HIV JaNP+ ² PLACE Tokyo

³ Japan Foundation for AIDS Prevention ⁴ Nagoya City University ⁵ MASH Osaka

⁶ Kyoto Sangyo University ⁷ Rainbow Ring

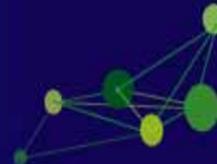
The HIV/AIDS epidemic among MSM in Japan: Background & gay NGO responses

Jane Koerner^{1,2} Tetsuro Onitsuka^{3,4} Hiroyuki Tsuji^{2,3}
Seiichi Ichikawa¹ Satoshi Shiono^{1,2} Noriyo Kaneko¹

¹Nagoya City University ²Japan Foundation for AIDS Prevention

³MASH Osaka ⁴Kyoto Sangyo University

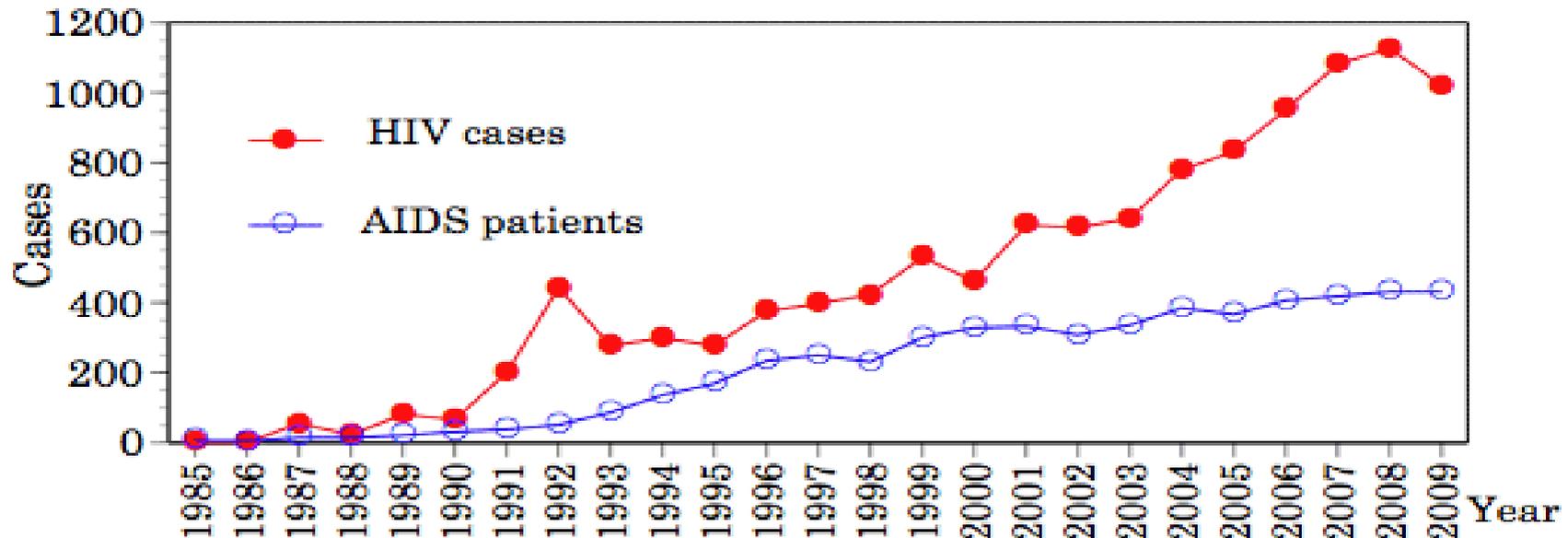
The Study Group on the Development & Evaluation of Community based HIV Prevention Interventions for MSM



National Surveillance Data 2009

Mode of transmission by year

Figure 1. HIV cases and AIDS patients, 1985-2009, Japan



(The 2009 Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, the National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

IASR

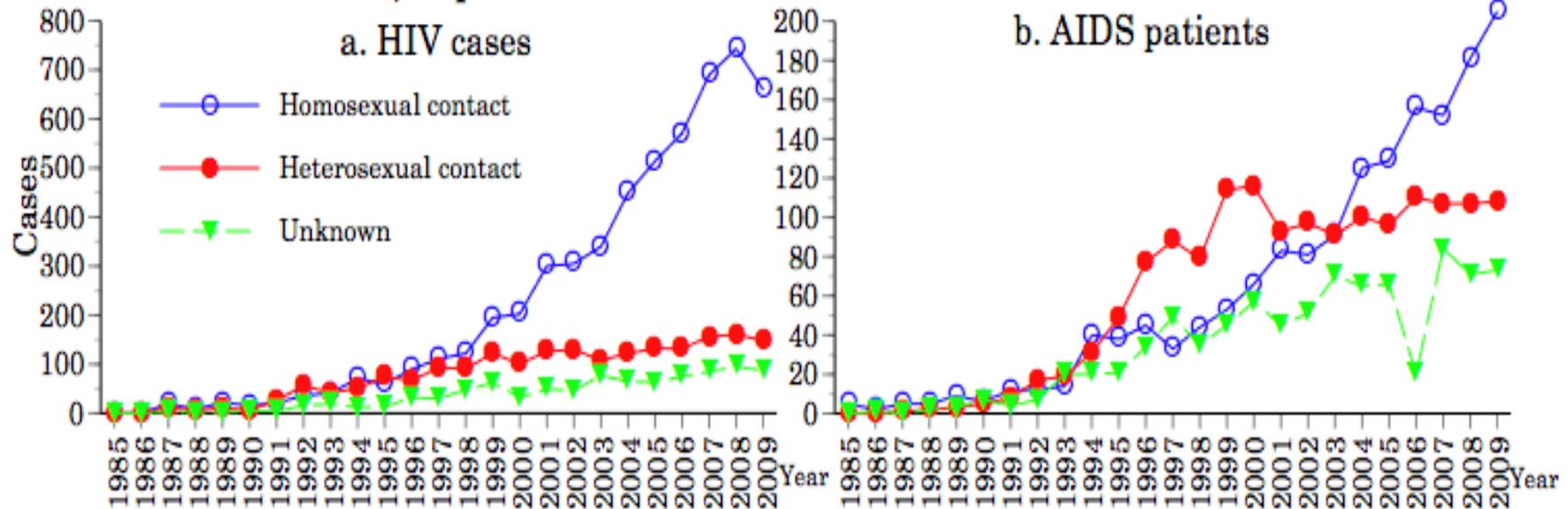
Infectious Agents Surveillance Report

In addition, 1,439 HIV/AIDS reports of people infected through HIV infected blood products (2009 National AIDS Surveillance Committee)

National Surveillance Data 2009

Mode of transmission

Figure 3. Mode of infection of Japanese male HIV cases and AIDS patients, 1985-2009, Japan



(The 2009 Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, the National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

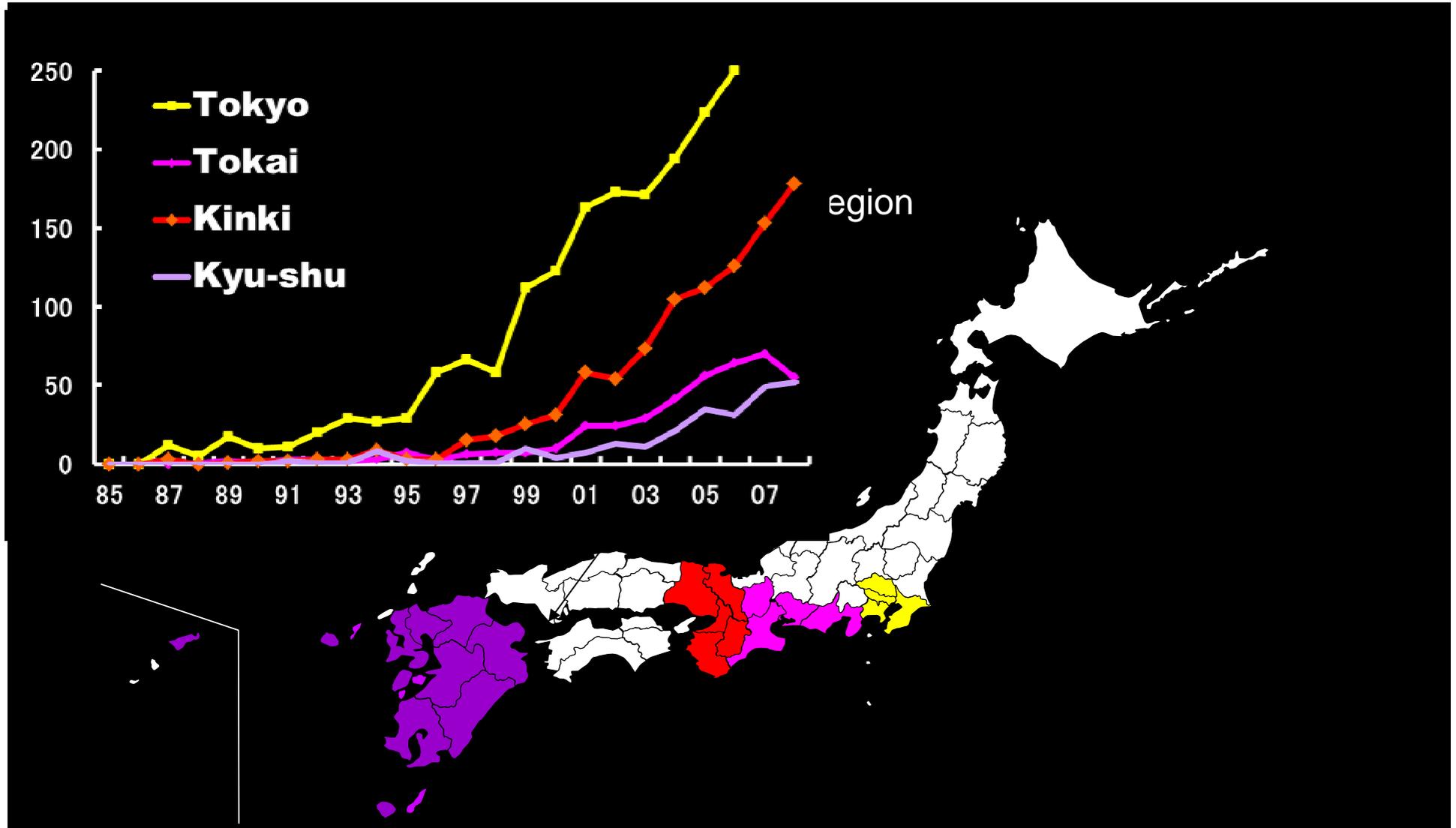


Infectious Agents Surveillance Report

| | HIV | AIDS | Other | HIV | AIDS |
|-----|------|------|---------|------|-------|
| IDU | 0.5% | 0.7% | 3.3% | 3.3% | 3.5% |
| MTC | 0.0% | 0.0% | Unknown | 7.6% | 16.5% |

National Surveillance Data 1991-2007

Yearly and regional HIV infection among MSM

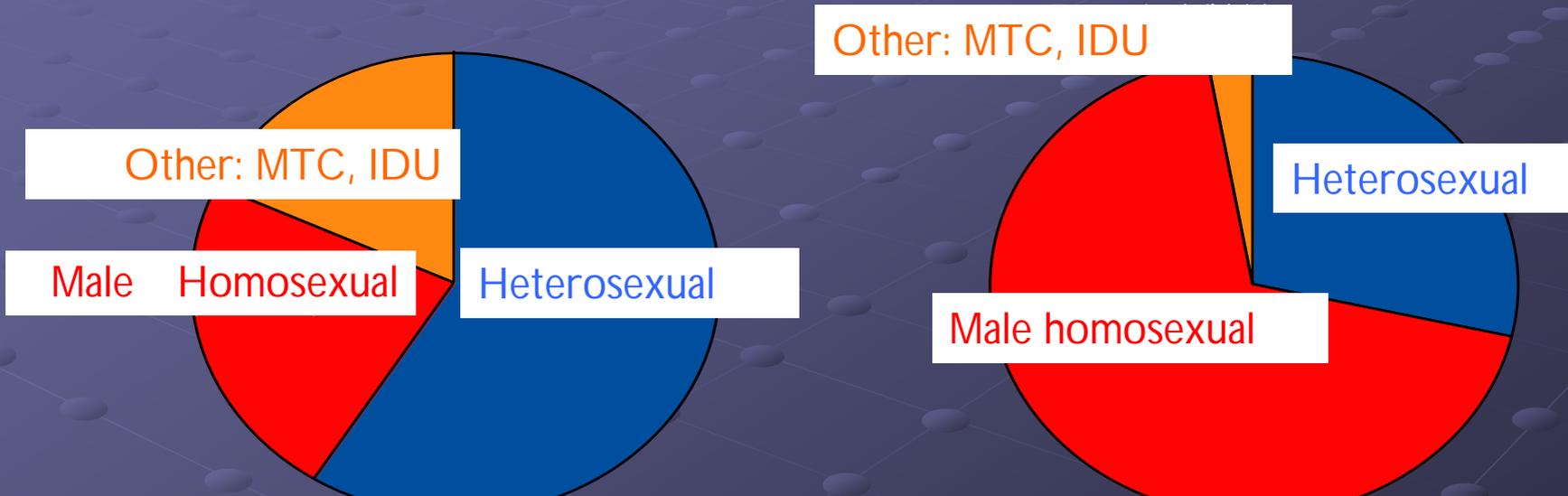


MSM reports in Annual Surveillance compared to Hospital Survey: Okinawa (Tateyama 2007)

Infection route

National Surveillance:
Okinawa (N=95)

Ryukyu University: Okinawa
(N=85)



Ratio of MSM in National HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports is much lower than in a hospital based survey

Estimation of MSM population in Japan (Ichikawa 2009)

3,700
Adult males
20 - 59 years old
Tohoku, Kanto, Tokai
Kinki, Kyushu

Method

2 stratified sample of men aged 20 to 59 in a Master sample of Census respondents in 5 regional blocks (79% of Japanese population)

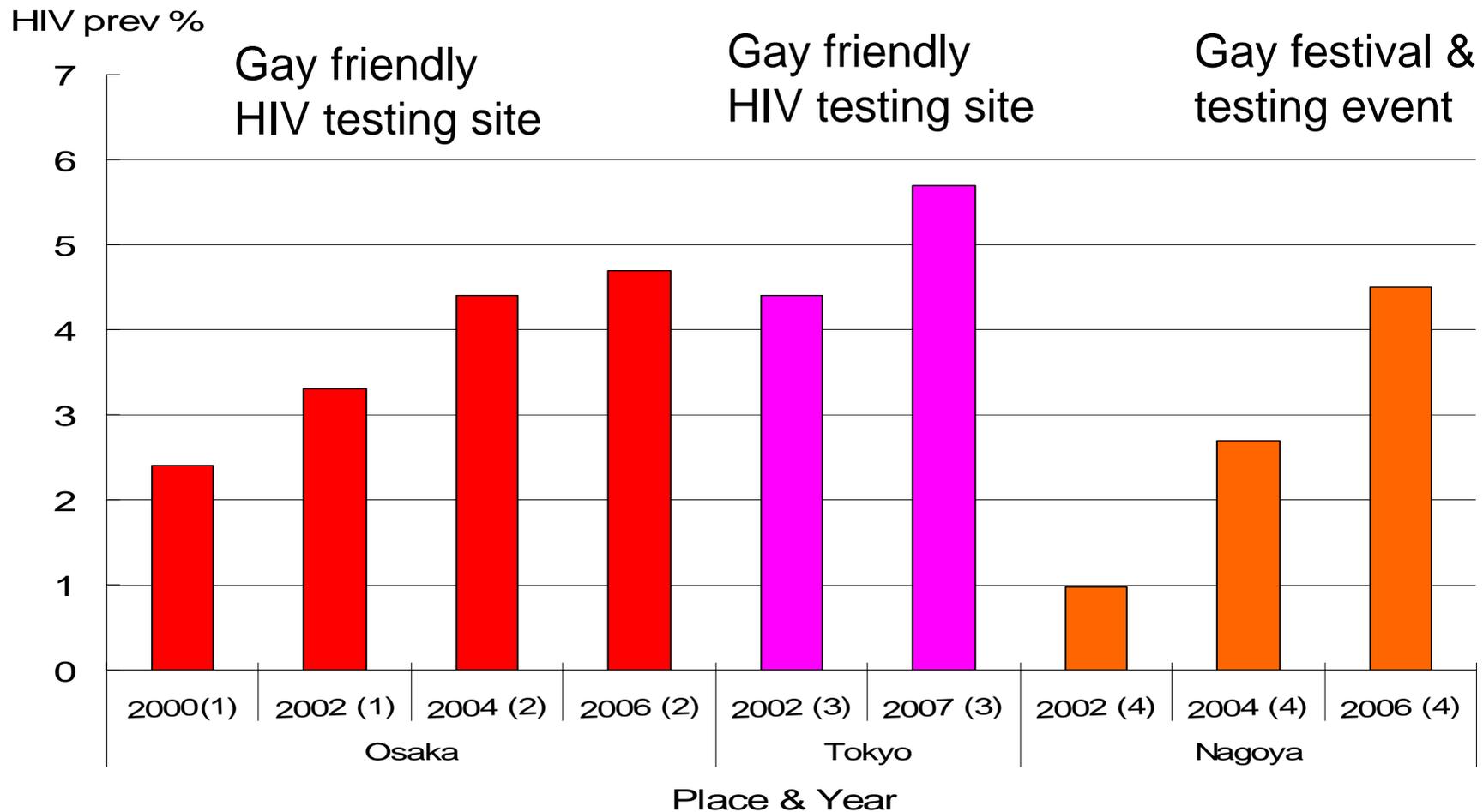
| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Male population (20-59 years old)</u> | 34,140,037 |
| Non- MSM | 33,457,236 |
| MSM | 682,801 |
| <u>HIV reported cases (20-59 years old 2008)</u> | |
| Non-MSM | 2,416 |
| MSM | 4,731 |
| <u>HIV prevalence (20-59 years old)</u> | |
| Non-MSM | 7.2 /100,000 |
| MSM | 692.9 /100,000 |

Response rate
45%
N=1659

Male Homosexual Attraction 3.7%
Male Same Sex experience 2.0%

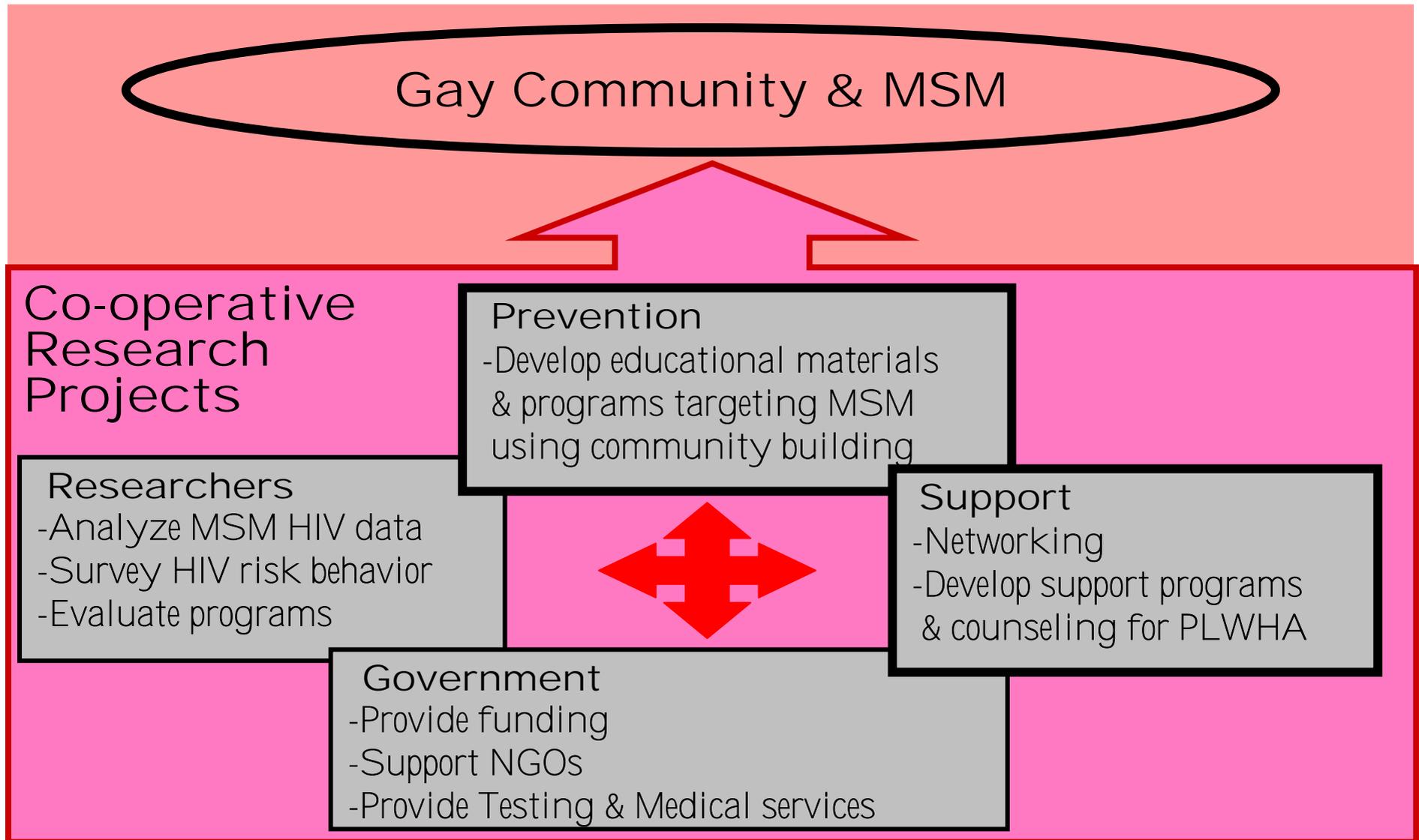
Sero-prevalence among gay friendly HIV testing sites 2000-2008

Osaka, Tokyo and Nagoya



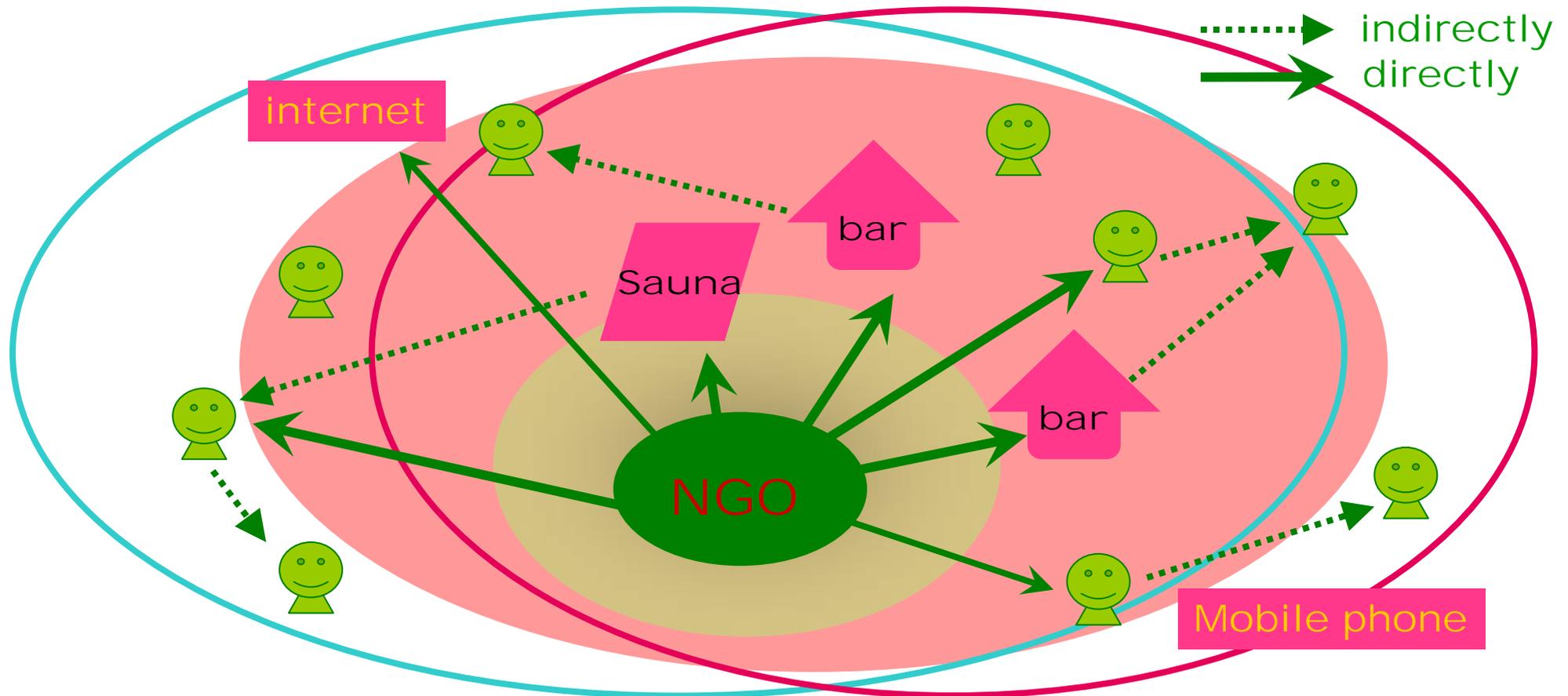
Study Group

Model for conducting prevention, support and research activities



Japanese out-reach model for HIV prevention among MSM

Using Vulnerable population / Social network approach



Gay & Bisexual Men

Men who have sex with men

Community centers for HIV prevention among MSM in Japan

Area : Sendai 

Center name : ZEL
NGO : Yarokko

Area : Osaka
Center name : dista
NGO: MASH Osaka



Area : Fukuoka
Center name : haco
NGO : Love Act Fukuoka



Area : Tokyo
Center name : akta
NGO: Rainbow Ring



Area : Nagoya
Center name : rise
NGO: Angel Life Nagoya



Area : Okinawa
Center name : mabui
NGO: nankr



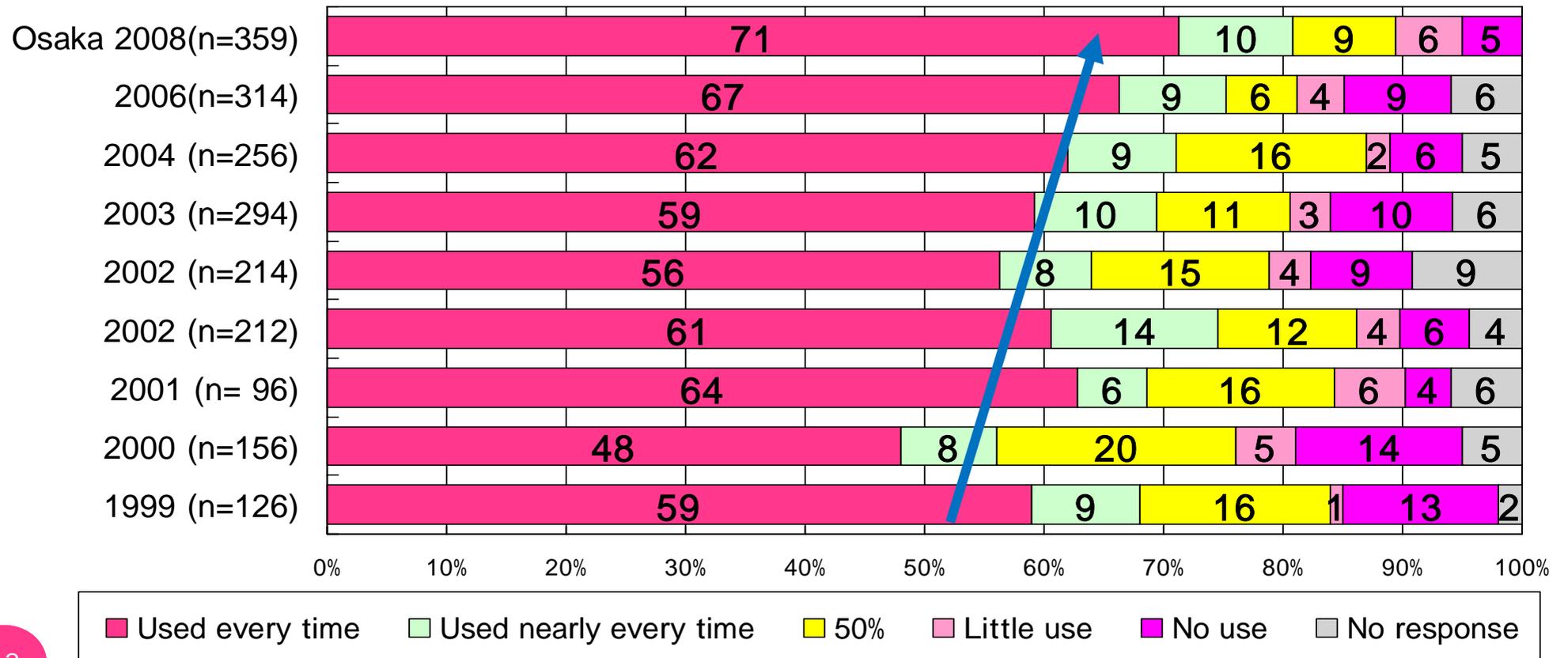
Condom use with regular partner (Insertive anal sex): Osaka Gay Club Survey 1999-2008

27% Increase in condom use every time by MSM (insertive anal sex w/ regular partners)



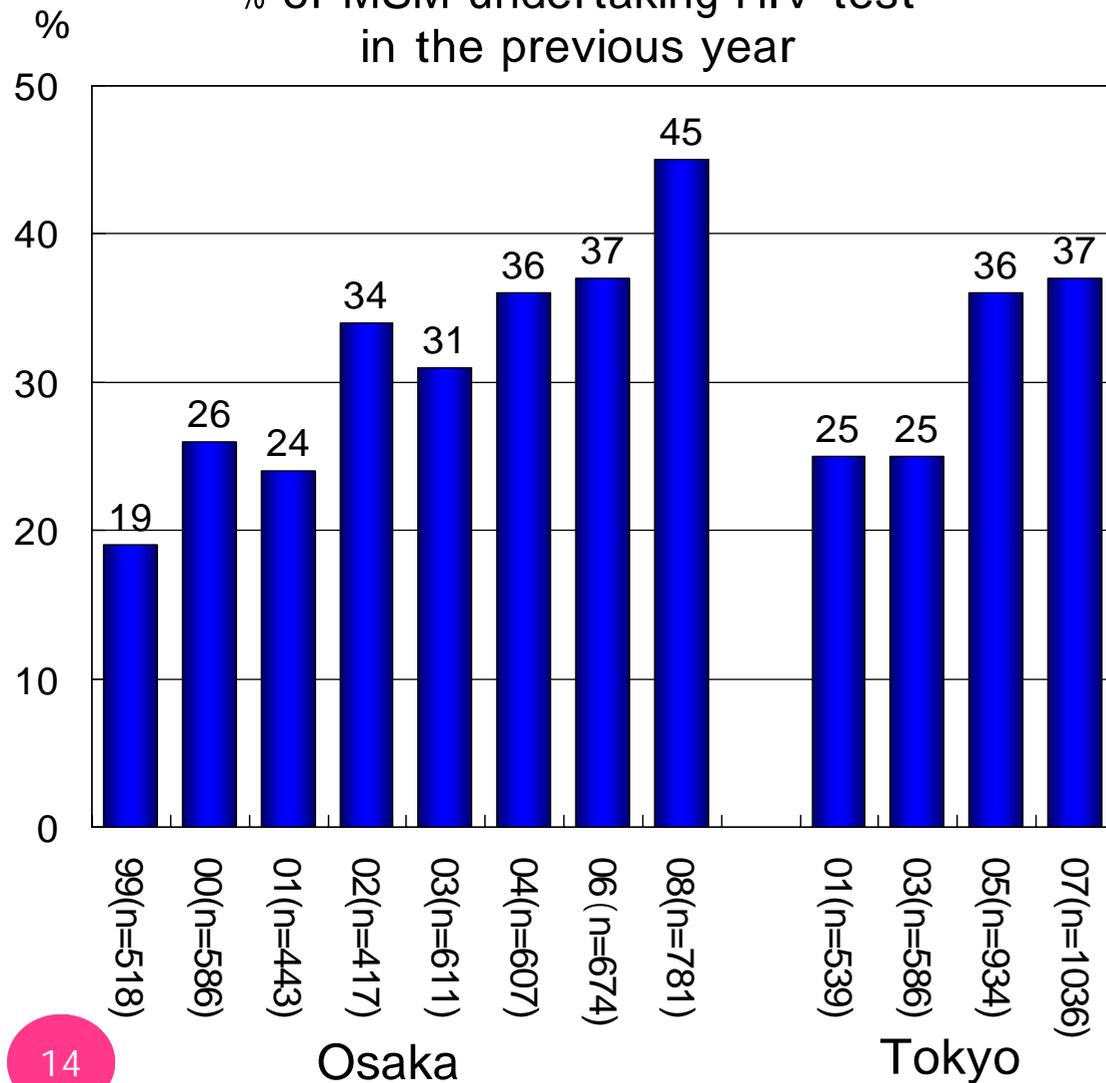
Condom use with Casual partner: Osaka Gay Club Survey 1999-2008

12% Increase in condom use every time by MSM (insertive anal sex with casual partners)

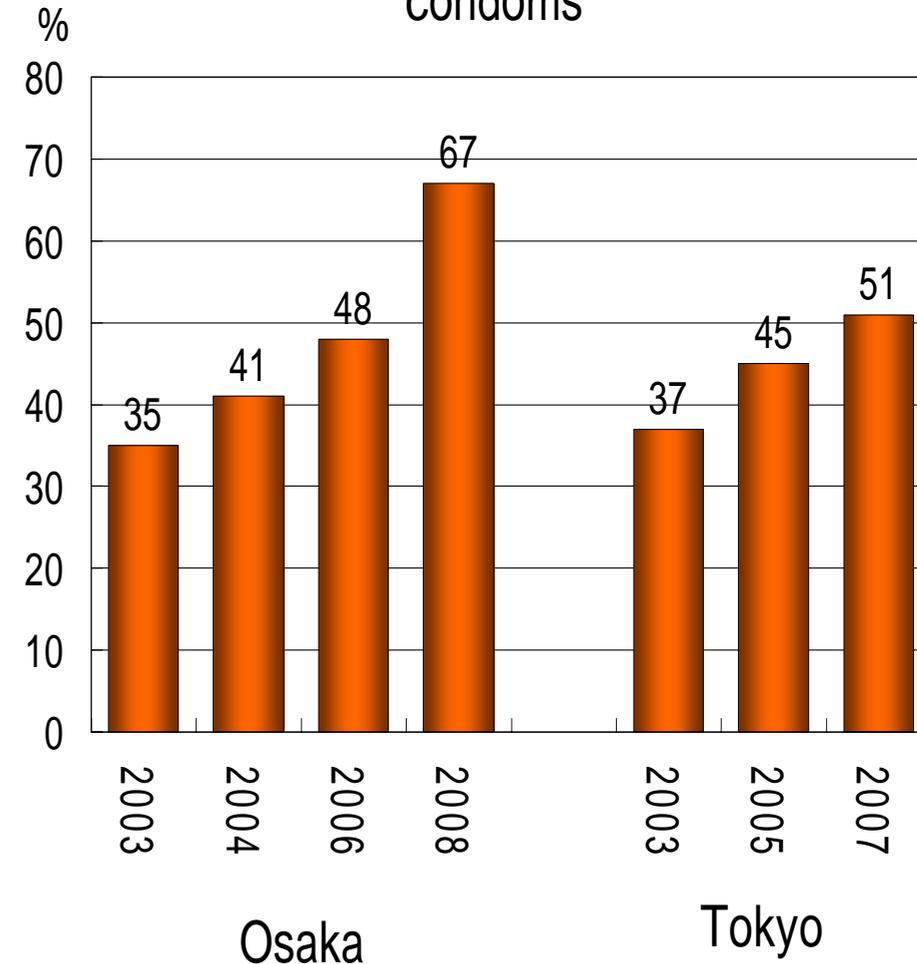


Increasing HIV testing and condom purchasing among MSM in Osaka & Tokyo (Gay Club survey 1999-2008)

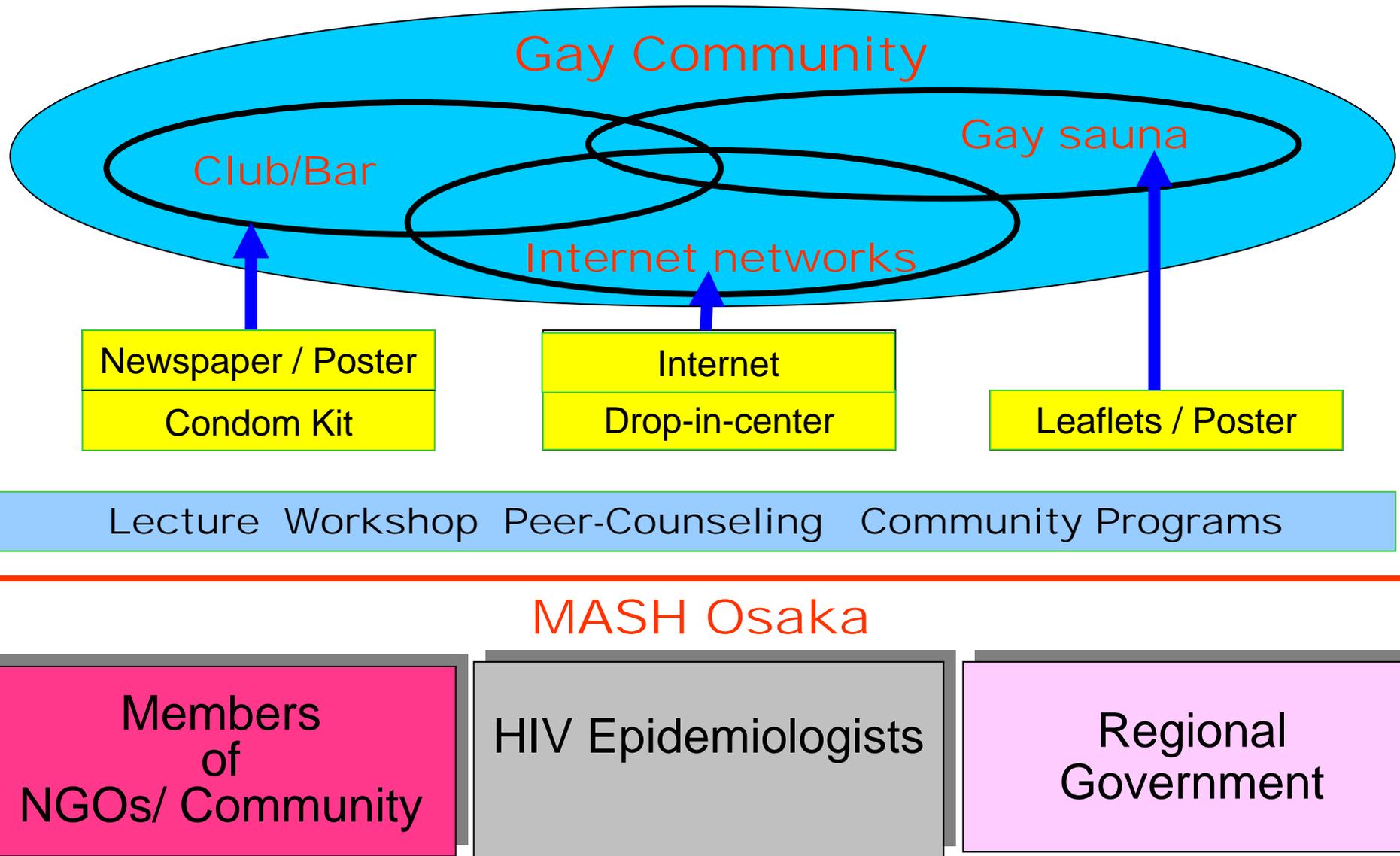
% of MSM undertaking HIV test in the previous year



% of MSM who have ever bought condoms



MASH Osaka: How we work & what we do



Gay commercial venues in Osaka

Doyama: All ages

Bars 135
Clubs 5
Saunas 13
Shops 7

Minami: Older

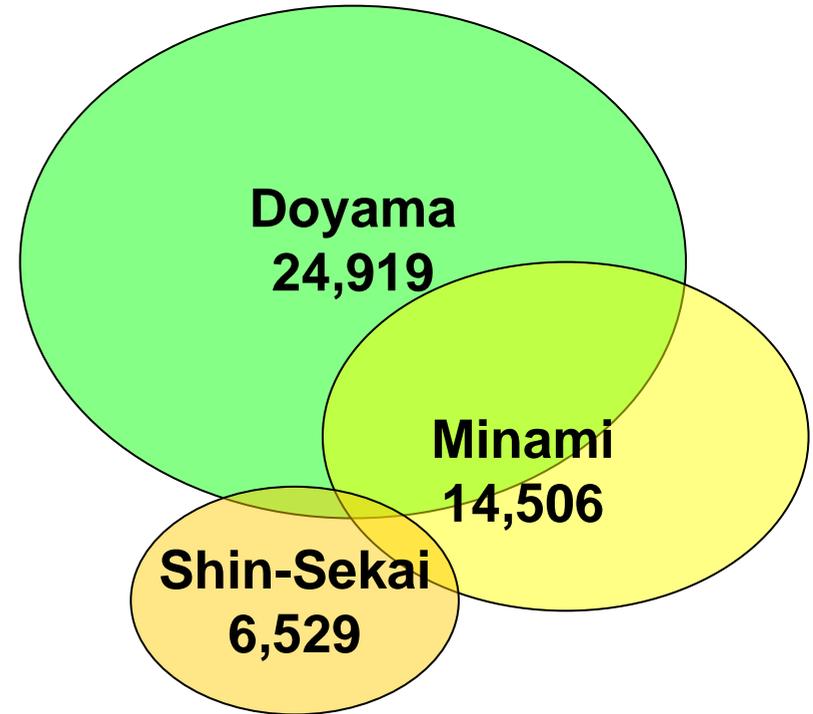
Bars 46
Saunas 3
Shops 4

Osaka Total

Bars 189
Clubs 5
Saunas 20
Shops 12

Shin Sekai: Older

Bar 42(8)
Saunas 3
Shops 1



MSM population estimates in 2007

33,000 MSM customers come to gay commercial areas (estimation) according to social geographical population counting and interviews (Yamada 2007)

MASH-Osaka Intervention Programs 2009

1. Community level

- Community paper <SaL+>
- Internet based programs
- Middle aged project



2. Group/individual level

- Operation of the drop-in-center <dista>
- STI workshops <café chat>
- Sex venue intervention project



3. Integrated level

- Autumn Festival <PLuS+>



MASH-Osaka Community paper <SaL+>

clients

Gay venue (bar, shop, sauna)
users & workers

objective

To include information related to sexual health
Along with gay community related information , services &
events.

Output 2009

Monthly 6,650 copies are delivered to :
160 bars, 5 shops and 21 bathhouses

Outcome 2010

40% of the gay club participants & 69% of gay bar users
say they have read the paper



Osaka Drop-in-center <dista>



Objective

- To build social networks

So MSM know where to get HIV/STI info & support

Clients

- Gay venue users & workers
- web site users

Programs

- STI workshop peer-counseling services café service
 - Language courses new-comers programs

Output/Outcome 2009

- * visitors ······ 822 people per month
- * new-comers ······ 55 people per month
- * Rate of recognition ······ 48.7% (Bar survey)
- * Counseling ······ 21 cases per month



MASH-Osaka Web sites

clients

MSM Internet users living in the Osaka region

objective

To provide information related to sexual health with community related information as well as MASH programs.

method

Operating 4 different sites for different needs:

1 MASH-Osaka Official Site 

2 dista-be (regional community info.)



3 Autumn Festival <PLuS+>

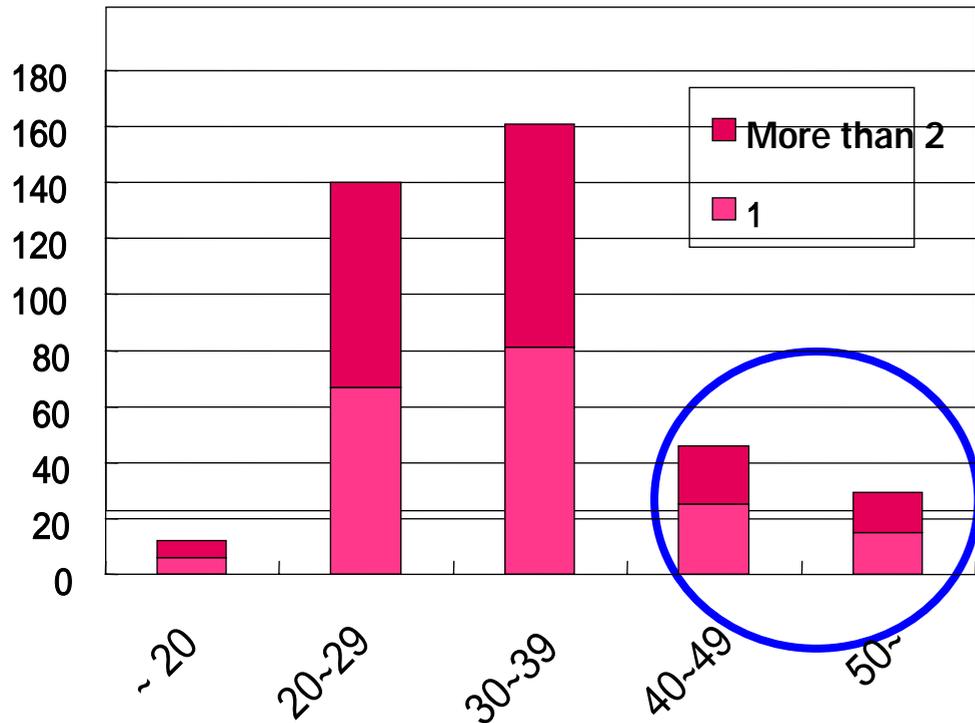


4 Safer Sex Information Site

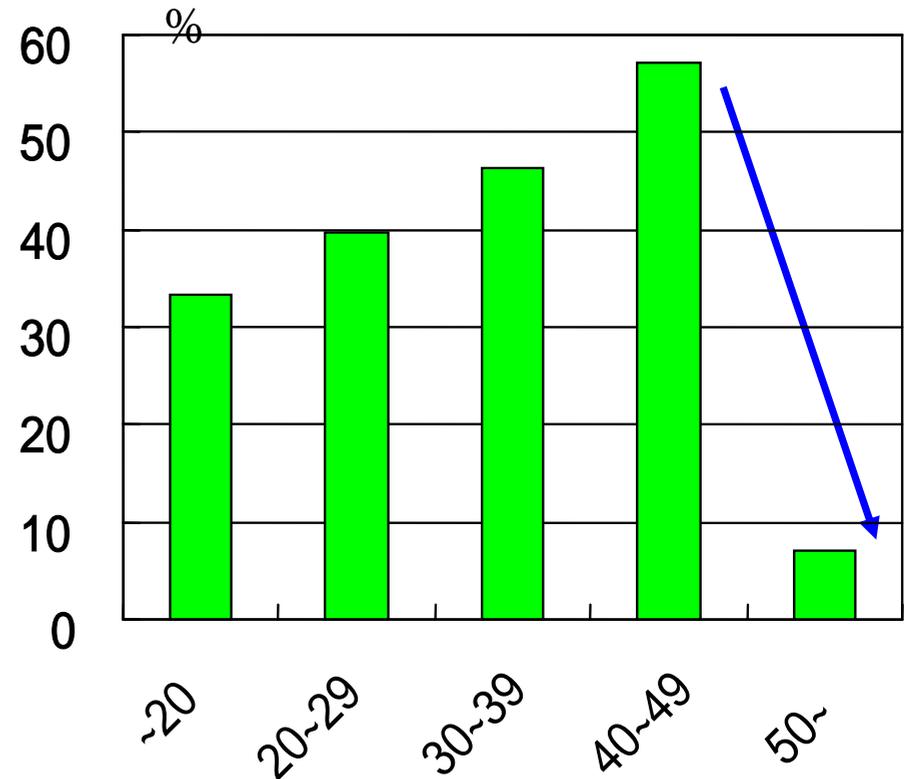


Middle age MSM Need for prevention (Gay Bar Survey 2007)

Anal sex last 6 months
Number of partners



percentage of constant condom users
Among those who has anal sex
last 6 months,



MASH-Osaka Middle age MSM Project

clients

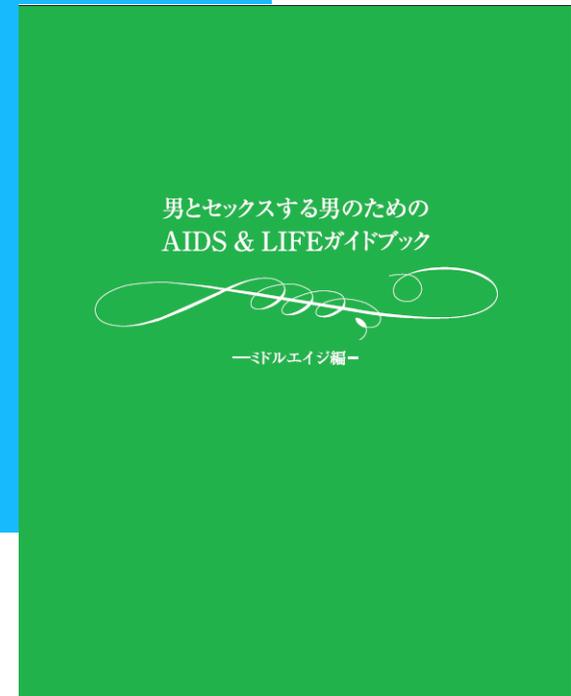
Gay Bar owners and workers who are have mainly middle aged MSM customers

objective

To raise awareness among the clients about HIV/AIDS issue among MSM older than 40

method

Published & distributed
'AIDS & LIFE Guidebook
For Men who have Sex with Men'
to 173 bars (Aug. & Sept. 2010)



MASH-Osaka Autumn Festival 'PLuS+'



'PLuS+' festival held in a park from 2004 – 2010 to reach MSM who do not necessarily go to gay bars and saunas



Objective

To increase awareness that "AIDS is our issue"

Programs

- * drag queen show · · with messages about HIV/AIDS
- * slide show · · · · · a visual message about HIV/AIDS
- * gay town info. · · · · a joint program with gay venues
- * AIDS forum · · · · · panel discussion on HIV prevention

Output 2010

- * estimated real number of the participants : 6,300 people

Outcome 2010

- * A wide range of clients were reached (Gay Club Survey 2008)
PLuS+ 60%; dista 48.7% ; SaL+ 40.2%)



MASH-Osaka Gay sauna Intervention Program



program objective

Raising sexual health awareness among gay sauna owners, staff & customers

Distributing condom & lube kits to all sauna venues

Output 2009

117,900 condom kits were distributed to 16 sex venues

Creating a community guideline for safe sex environment specifically designed for sex venues(Sydney model)

program goal

To create an safe sex environment
In sex venues for MSM

MASH-Osaka HIV/STI testing at STI clinics campaign

clients

MSM living in the Osaka region

objective

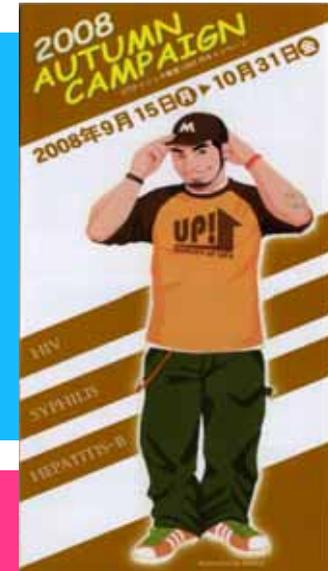
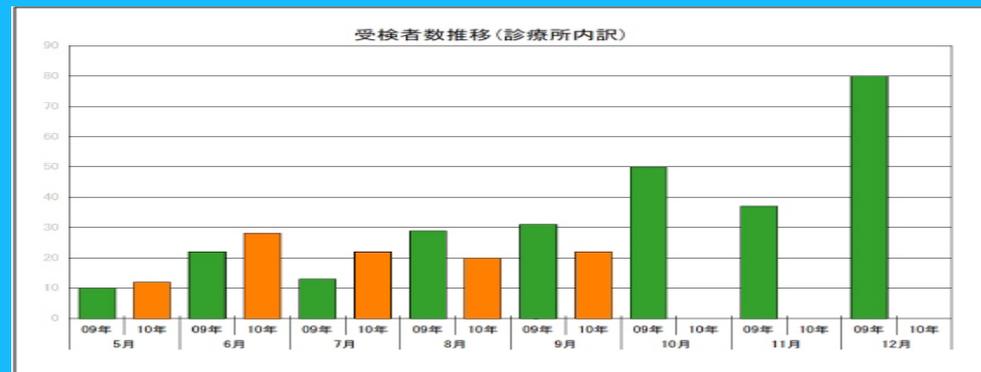
To provide wider opportunities for MSM
for STI & HIV testing

method

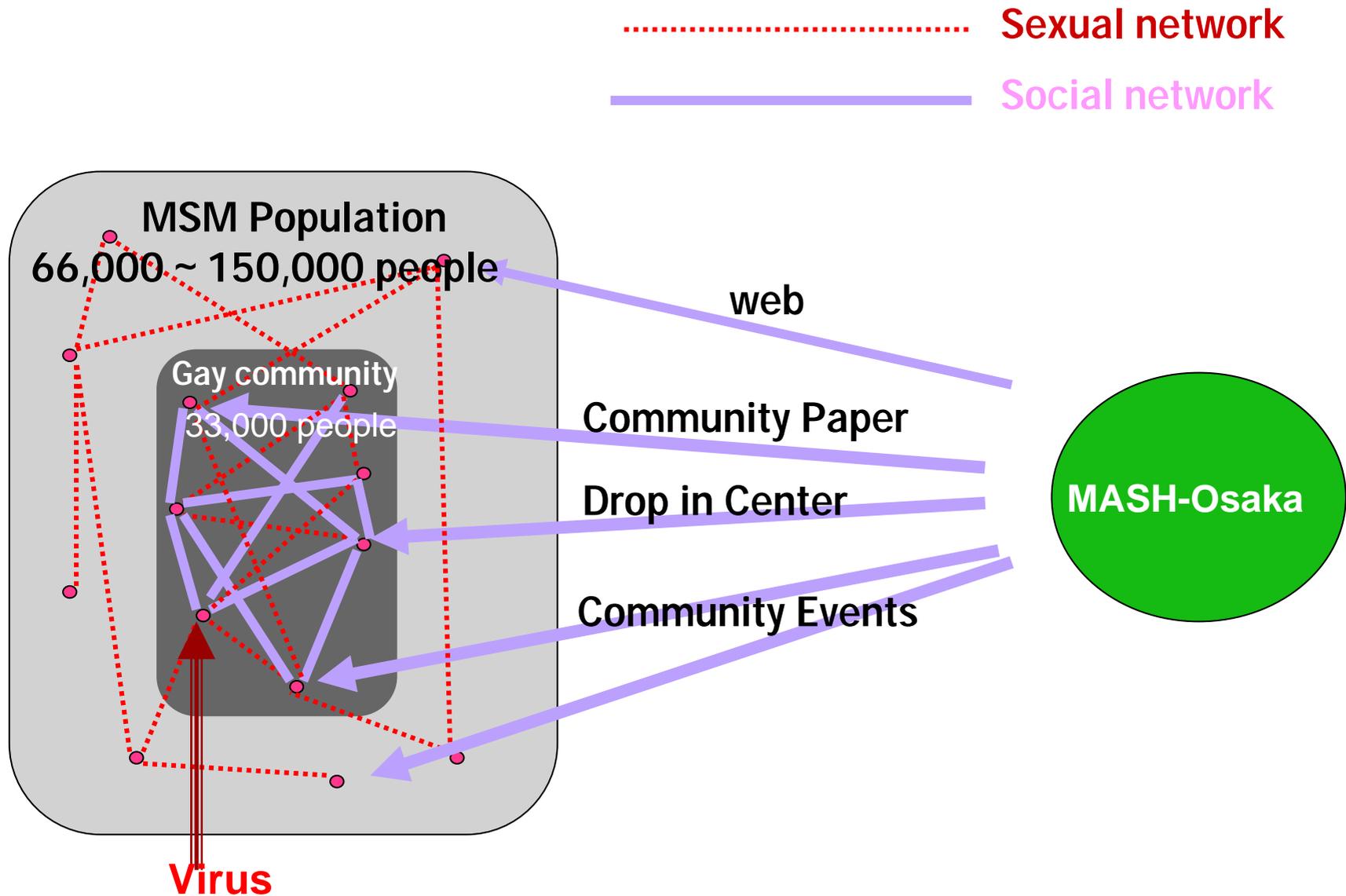
Collaboration with 7 STI clinics in Osaka & prefectural
public health institute

Publicity: Distributing leaflets & flyers, internet coupon

outcome



MSM Population / Gay Community



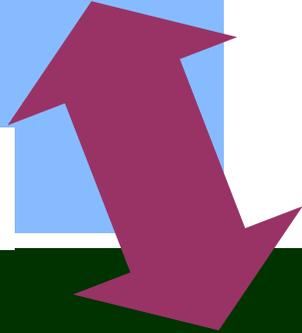
QOL of PWA in Japan

Health insurance and welfare exists but...

Living and social situation is not supportive to people with HIV and AIDS- many are isolated and in need of supportive social environment & services

- * MSM who get tested at HIV diagnosis
- * MSM who get tested at AIDS diagnosis

Information gap



General population are indifferent
Absence of national strategy
Indifference of mass media

Issues for the future

- **Reliance on research funding which is short-term and directed by research goals**
- **Funding - Extension of activities beyond 6 cities**
- **A national body for national co-ordination of Ministries, research and NGOs**
- **Better co-ordination at the local level between local health departments, health centers, and NGOs**



Thank you for your attention.

