# **Toronto Progress Card**



Advance is a pan-Canadian collaboration to improve the accessibility and uptake of health services among gay, bisexual, queer, and other men who have sex with men (cis and trans), and Two-Spirit people (GBT2Q) in Canada. This Progress Card presents statistics compiled from the Toronto Pride sample of CBRC's 2018 Sex Now Survey, a nation-wide survey of GBT2Q guys. It provides a snapshot of key indicators related to access and uptake of HIV & STBBI combination prevention services for service providers, policy makers, and community members.

### Participant Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total number of survey participants in the Toronto Sample

68

HIV+

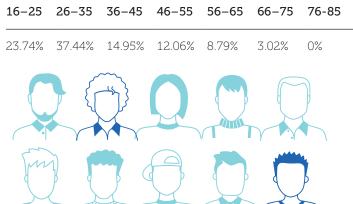
33%

were born outside of participants Canada

35%

were not were white trans

## Age breakdown



2 in 10 are either not out or unsure if their doctor knows about their sexual orientation

### **Primary Health Care**

21% 3%

21% of HIV- participants do not have a regular family doctor or nurse practitioner compared to 3% of HIV+ participants

### Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infection (STBBI) Testing

7% of participants had never been tested for STBBIs. We asked the 93% of participants who had been tested when their most recent STBBI testing was:

6 months to 1 year ago 95% had a blood test 51% had no throat swab compared to 44% Nationally 83% had a urine test 65% had <u>no</u> rectal swab compared to 57% Nationally A recent Canadian study found that 88% of Chlamydia and 94% of Gonorrhoea infections are missed when only urine is tested, and no swabs are done2

More than 1 year ago

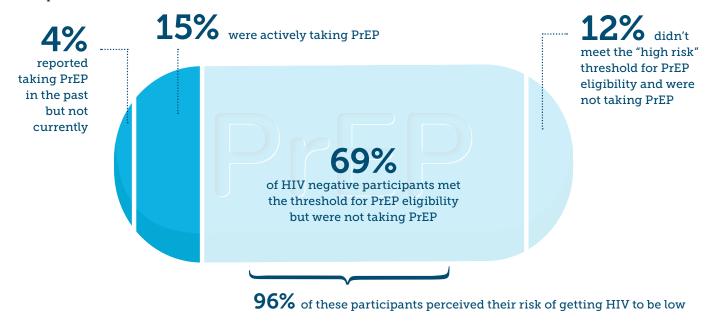
Most common reasons for delaying or avoiding testing:

- 1. Too busy to get tested.
- 2. There are limited testing hours.
- 3. Too stressed about test results.
- 4. Long wait times at sexual health
- 5. Live too far from testing services.
- The figures in this Progress Card depict information collected at the 2018 Toronto Pride Festival for Toronto-specific data and for National data, Vancouver, Kelowna and Nelson, Calgary, Winnipeg, Edmonton, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax.
- Harvey-Lavoie, S., Labbé, A., Apelian, H., Cox, J., Messier-Peet, M., Moodie, E., & Lambert, G. (2019, April 4). Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae Infections Among Gay, Bisexual, and Other Men Who Have Sex With Men: Extragenital Infections are More Prevalent than Urogenital Infections. Association of Medical Microbiology and Infectious Disease Canada. AMMI Canada Annual Conference, Ottawa, Canada.

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### The 'PrEP Gap'

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) is medication taken daily to prevent HIV. PrEP has been shown to be up to 99% effective as an HIV prevention method<sup>3</sup>.



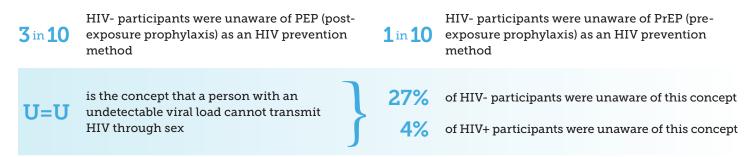
The Canadian PrEP guidelines⁴ suggest that HIV negative guys with a HIV Incidence Risk Index (HIRI) score of 11 or more are eligible for PrEP.

Nationally, commonly cited reasons for not taking PrEP:

- 1. High Cost: PrEP can cost as much as \$500 to \$1000 per month without coverage.
- 2. Other barriers to taking PrEP (side effects, taking pills, frequent testing and clinic visits).

Nationally, Indigenous participants were <u>half as likely</u> to be on PrEP than their white counterparts, even though pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is available to status First Nations people who are deemed to be at high risk of HIV infection at no cost via the federal Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) program<sup>5</sup>.

### **HIV Prevention Knowledge**



- 3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, December 3). PrEP. https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/basics/prep.html.
- Tan, D. H. S., Hull, M. W., Yoong, D., Tremblay, C., O'Byrne, P., Thomas, R., Kille, J., Baril, J.-G., Cox, J., Giguere, P., Harris, M., Hughes, C., MacPherson, P., O'Donnell, S., Reimer, J., Singh, A., Barrett, L., Bogoch, I., Jollimore, J., ... Shafran, S. (2017). Canadian guideline on HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis and nonoccupational postexposure prophylaxis. CMAJ, 189(47), E1448–E1458. https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.170494.
- 5 Evan Adams. (n.d.). Get the Facts on PrEP. First Nations Health Authority. Retrieved 27 July 2020, from https://www.fnha.ca/about/news-and-events/news/get-the-facts-on-prep.

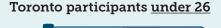
### **Publicly Funded Vaccines**

#### **HPV**

The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine can protect against as many as 6 strains of HPV that cause:

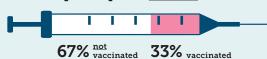
- · Anal, penile, genital, cervical, mouth, and throat cancers
- · Genital warts
- Transmission of HPV to partners

The vaccine is offered for free to GBT2Q guys 26 years old and under in all provinces.



47% not vaccinated 53% vaccinated

#### Toronto participants over 26



#### How does Toronto's HPV vaccination rate compare to other Canadian cities surveyed?

Participants under 26

Montreal (highest): 55% vaccinated Winnipeg (lowest): 32% vaccinated National average: 46% vaccinated Participants over 26

Toronto (highest): 33% vaccinated Halifax (lowest): 16% vaccinated National average: 29% vaccinated

#### **HBV**

The Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) vaccine is free to all GBT2Q guys, regardless of age, in all provinces.

Nationally, 70.4% of participants indicated having been vaccinated for HBV.

HBV Vaccination rate

in Toronto

HBV Vaccination rate in Ontario 73.3%

72.7%

Other Cities:

Ottawa 79.6% London 59.6%

### **HIV Primary Care**

HIV positive participants reported strong connections to the healthcare system.

97%

have a regular family doctor or nurse practitioner

97%

reported having received HIV care in the past 6 months

96%

reported having an undetectable viral load, and therefore can't pass on HIV

HIV positive participants reported getting tested for STBBIs more frequently than their negative counterparts. In the past 6 months:

85% of HIV+ participants had gotten tested for STBBIs

57% of HIV- participants had gotten tested for STBBIs

### **Mental Health**

GBT2Q guys are

## 2-3 times more likely

to experience mental health concerns compared to their straightidentifying counterparts<sup>6</sup>. This makes access to mental health services an important part of a comprehensive GBT2Q health strategy.

36%

of participants experienced depressive symptoms (PHQ-27) in the past 2 weeks.

indicated wanting help with these feelings.

17%

of participants experienced symptoms indicating generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-28) in the past 2 weeks.

indicated wanting help with these feelings.

In all, 45% of participants nationally indicated they wanted help with their mental health relating to topics such as: Depression, Eating disorders, Anxiety, Body image, Coming out, Relationship problems, Gender dysphoria/transition, and Suicidal thoughts.

### **Substance use and Harm Reduction Services**

Top reported substances used in the past 6 months:

Alcohol

Cannabis

Tobacco

Cocaine

Also commonly used were:

10.4% Ecstasy

12.1% Erection Drugs (e.g. Viagra, Cialis)

6.8% Crystal Meth

7% of all participants reported accessing any kind of harm reduction or addictions treatment services.

- Brennan, D. J., Ross, L. E., Dobinson, C., Veldhuizen, S., & Steele, L. S. (2010). Men's Sexual Orientation and Health in Canada. Canadian Journal of Public Health / Revue Canadienne de Santée Publique, 101(3), 255–258. JSTOR. 6
- Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JB. The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: Validity of a Two-Item Depression Screener. Medical Care. 2003;41:1284-92. 7
- 8 Kroenke K, Spitzer RL, Williams JB, Monahan PO, Löwe B. Anxiety disorders in primary care: prevalence, impairment, comorbidity, and detection. Ann Intern Med. 2007;146:317-25.

Funded by the Public Health Agency of Canada through the Community Action Fund on HIV and Hepatitis C.

Advance is a partnership between leading community-based organizations from across Canada dedicated to the health and wellness of GBT2Q men.





















Thanks to our data collection partners: