

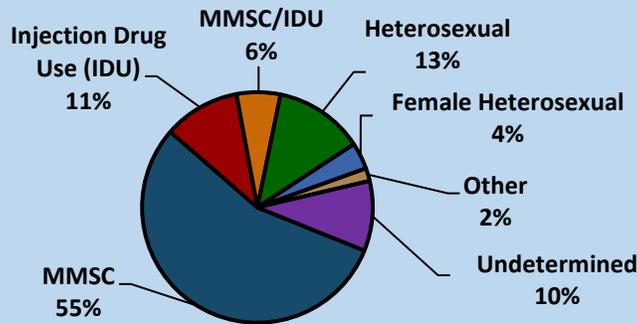
Kentucky: HIV and Male to Male Sexual Contact (MMSC)



Kentucky Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

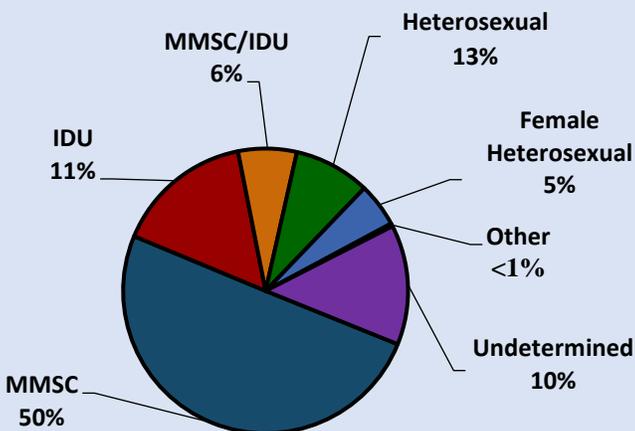
HIV by Reported Risk Factor

Total: 11,482



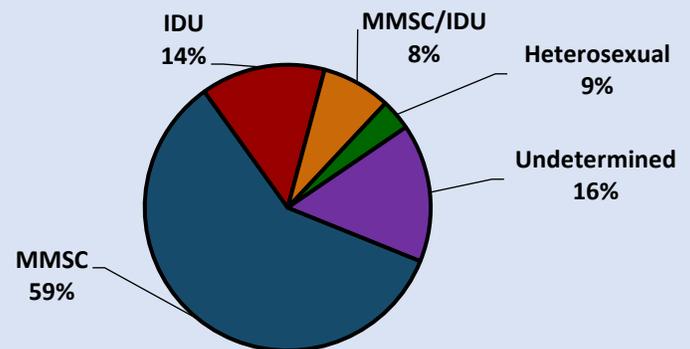
Male to Male Sexual Contact (MMSC) made up 55% of cases.

Newly Diagnosed HIV by Reported Risk Factor, 2020



Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV = 301

Newly Diagnosed HIV among Males by Reported Risk Factor, 2020



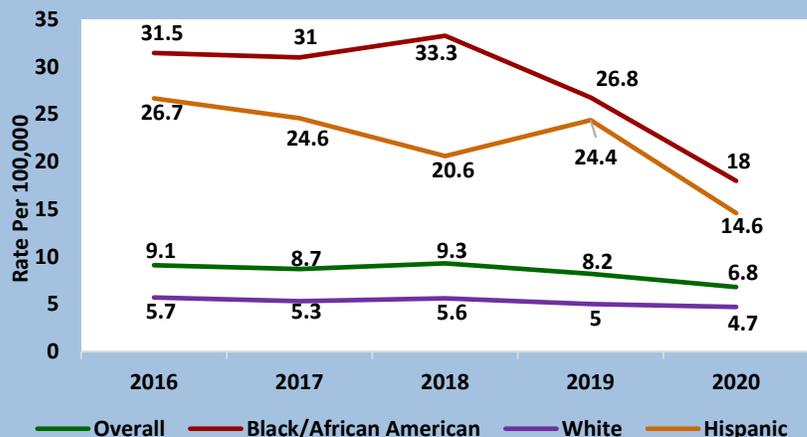
Number of Newly Diagnosed HIV among Males = 256

Half of HIV cases were through Male to Male Sexual Contact in 2020.

HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000* among MMSC by race, 2016 – 2020

Black/African Americans had higher rates of MMSC as reported risk factor.

White males had the lowest rate, but highest overall number of MMSC cases.



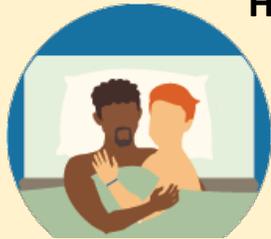
* Denominator is population of males in Kentucky by race and ethnicity.



HIV Prevention

Male to Male Sexual Contact (MMSC) are at higher risk for HIV infection. In Kentucky, since the start of the HIV epidemic, **55 out of every 100** cases diagnosed among adult/adolescents were among MMSC.

MMSC have higher rates of **sexually transmitted infections (STI)**. Having an STI can increase a person's chances of getting or transmitting HIV.



HIV transmission occurs much more readily through receptive anal sex, compared with penile-vaginal sex.

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is medicine taken to prevent getting HIV.



Stigma can make it difficult for MMSC to be open about risk-taking behaviors. This causes them to miss important HIV testing, treatment and care.



Reducing stigma means that more people could **actively reduce their chances of being infected with HIV** through increased HIV education, testing, condom use and PrEP uptake.



The only way to **know your HIV status** is by **getting tested**. Knowing your HIV status helps you make decisions to prevent getting or transmitting HIV.