

Estimating the percentage of European MSM eligible for PrEP: insights from a bio-behavioural survey in thirteen cities

Maddalena Cordioli ¹, Lorenzo Gios ¹, Jörg W Huber ², Nigel Sherriff ², Cinta Folch ³, Ivailo Alexiev ⁴, Sónia Dias ⁵, Christiana Nöstlinger ⁶, Ana Gama ⁵, Emilia Naseva ⁷, Danica Valkovičová Staneková ⁸, Ulrich Marcus ⁹, Susanne Barbara Schink ⁹, Magdalena Rosinska ¹⁰, Karel Blondeel ^{11,12}, Igor Toskin ¹², Massimo Miranda ^{1,2}

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Maddalena Cordioli, Infectious Diseases Section, Department of Diagnostics and Public Health, University of Verona, Verona 37129, Italy; maddalena.cordioli@univr.it

Received 9 September 2020
Revised 31 October 2020
Accepted 8 November 2020

ABSTRACT

Objectives This paper aims to estimate the percentage of European men who have sex with men (MSM) who may benefit from pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), applying the three most widely used HIV risk indices for MSM (MSM Risk Index, Menza score, San Diego Early Test (SDET) score) and drawing on a large-scale multisite bio-behavioural survey (Sialon II).

Methods The Sialon II study was a bio-behavioural survey among MSM implemented in 13 European cities using either time-location sampling or respondent-driven sampling. Biological and behavioural data from 4901 MSM were collected. Only behavioural data of HIV-negative individuals were considered. Three widely used risk indices to assess HIV acquisition risk among MSM were used to estimate individual HIV risk scores and PrEP eligibility criteria.

Results 4219 HIV-negative MSM were considered. Regardless the HIV risk score used and the city, percentages of MSM eligible for PrEP were found to range between 5.19% and 73.84%. Overall, the MSM Risk Index and the Menza score yielded broadly similar percentages, whereas the SDET Index provided estimates constantly lower across all cities. Although all the three scores correlated positively ($r > 0.6$), their concordance was highly variable ($0.01 < CCC < 0.62$).

Conclusion Our findings showed the impact of different scoring systems on the estimation of the percentage of MSM who may benefit from PrEP in European cities. Although our primary aim was not to compare the performance of different HIV risk scores, data show that a considerable percentage of MSM in each city should be offered PrEP in order to reduce HIV infections. As PrEP is highly effective at preventing HIV among MSM, our findings provide useful, practical guidance for stakeholders in implementing PrEP at city level to tackle HIV infections in Europe.

strategies and actions developed and delivered worldwide over the last 30 years among key populations have had a considerable impact on the epidemic. However, such a trend has not necessarily been seen among men who have sex with men (MSM), where infections have continued to increase accounting for 38% of all new HIV diagnoses in Europe in 2018.¹

During the last decade, the use of antiretroviral treatment as prevention has been advocated for MSM at high risk of HIV infection.² Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a biomedical preventive strategy that HIV-negative individuals can take prior to sexual contact to reduce their risk of HIV acquisition per single sexual act. Data indicate that PrEP is highly effective among MSM in reducing HIV incidence.^{2,3} In 2012, the US Food and Drug Administration approved the use of PrEP as a regimen to prevent HIV infection among people at risk. Similarly in Europe, recent studies have shown both the efficacy and cost-benefit of PrEP.^{2,4-7} Consequently, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, WHO, the European AIDS Clinical Society and the European Medicines Agency have recommended the use of PrEP among MSM as part of national comprehensive HIV and other STIs prevention programmes.⁸⁻¹⁰

However the evidence, PrEP availability within the European Union (EU) continues to be limited. Indeed, recent studies suggest that almost 500 000 MSM are not able to access PrEP despite their desire to use it.¹¹ This situation is partly due to different European Member States (MS) being at very different stages of policy and implementation. For instance, while some countries remain in the early stages of developing national guidelines for the implementation of PrEP, others are much more advanced and have already started to deliver it routinely as a part of their national HIV/STI prevention strategies. In particular, among the 13 cities where our Sialon II study was implemented, all but 4 cities (Bratislava, Bucharest, Sofia, Vilnius) currently have PrEP programmes available at the national level. Unsurprisingly perhaps, one of the main challenges in implementing PrEP



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

To cite: Cordioli M, Gios L, Huber JW, *et al.* *Sex Transm Infect* Epub ahead of print: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/sextrans-2020-054786

INTRODUCTION

HIV transmission remains a challenging public health issue globally, despite intensive efforts to prevent new infections through health promotion and timely diagnosis and treatment. Preventive

is the allocation of adequate funding and the estimation of the percentage of potential PrEP users who may wish to access it. Early estimates regarding PrEP need have relied mainly on end-user intentions or expressions of willingness to use it. However, HIV self-perceived and clinically assessed risk may not necessarily converge; resulting in people at high risk of HIV acquisition not receiving PrEP. Therefore, the possibility of estimating the percentage of eligible PrEP users among MSM is an important step to ensure national prevention strategies are feasible and effective.

Over the years, a number of indices have been developed and validated (mainly in the USA) to assess an individual's risk and identify MSM that could potentially be offered PrEP. The most widely accepted scoring systems include the 4-item Menza score,¹² the 7-item HIV Incidence Risk Index for MSM (HIRI-MSM)¹³ and the 4-item San Diego Early Test (SDET) score.¹⁴

To our knowledge, these indices have never been used to estimate the percentage of potential PrEP users at community level. Using data from a European bio-behavioural survey (Sialon II) carried out in 13 cities among MSM populations and applying the above-mentioned HIV risk scoring systems, this current paper estimates and compares the percentage of MSM potentially eligible for PrEP at city level. The main objective of this paper therefore is to estimate the number of MSM who may benefit in each city of using PrEP independently from their risk self-assessment or request.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A detailed description of the Sialon II methodology has been published elsewhere.¹⁵ Here, we present the main methodological aspects related to this secondary analysis.

Study design and setting

Sialon II was a multicentre bio-behavioural survey with the concomitant collection of biological (oral fluid (OF) or blood specimens) and behavioural data. The survey was implemented in 13 European cities during April 2013 to November 2014 using a dual-frame sampling strategy. Time-location sampling (TLS) or respondent-driven sampling (RDS) was used based on formative research. TLS was used in nine cities: Brussels, Sofia, Hamburg, Warsaw, Lisbon, Ljubljana, Barcelona, Stockholm and Brighton. RDS was used in four cities: Verona, Vilnius, Bucharest and Bratislava.

Sample size

Sample size estimates were calculated based on the former Sialon I project and other available studies.¹⁶ Assumed HIV prevalence in the target population of 15%, a precision of 5%, a significance level of 95% and a design effect of 2.0 provided a random clustered sample size of $n=392$ per study site. Accounting for possible invalid samples, a final target sample per city of $n=408$ (TLS) and $n=400$ (RDS) was planned.

Data sources and measurements

Behavioural data, sociodemographic characteristics, sexual and testing behaviour and HIV status were collected through a self-completion questionnaire (note: the questionnaire was not designed specifically to collect information relating to PrEP). To allow for sampling weight calculations, items were included on venues attendance (TLS) and network size (RDS). All participants irrespective of the sampling method were asked to provide a biological specimen (OF or blood).

Participants

Men were included if they had any kind of sex with another man during the 12 months before enrolment, provided written informed consent and agreed to donate an OF or blood specimen (TLS and RDS, respectively). Men younger than 18 years were excluded. For this analysis, participants with an OF/serum positive HIV test result were excluded to ensure estimates are based on actual potentially eligible PrEP users (ie, MSM who are HIV negative).

Calculation of HIV risk scores

Outcome variables were three indices to identify MSM at risk of acquiring HIV: a revised CDC version of the HIRI-MSM called the MSM Risk Index,^{13,17} the Menza score¹² and the Amsterdam version of the SDET score.^{14,18} Individual scores were calculated on the basis of the items of the Sialon II questionnaire. Some minor adjustments for generating the HIV risk scores were needed as our questions differed slightly from the items used in the original indices (table 1). All changes were conservative; in other words, the estimates presented in this paper are likely to underestimate the percentage of MSM eligible for PrEP.

Statistical analysis

Following the calculation of risk scores, analysis was carried out separately for all 13 participating cities. To calculate the sampling weights, a procedure was devised based on previous publications and methodological guidelines.^{15,19,20} All point estimates are reported with their respective sample size, 95% CIs and estimated design effect (DE). In order to assess the concordance between the percentage of PrEP eligible users based on the three HIV risk scores, Lin's concordance correlation coefficient (CCC) and Bland-Altman limits of agreement were used.^{21,22} Pearson's r correlation was used to estimate the linearity of the estimates.

RESULTS

This analysis is based on 4219 HIV-negative MSM recruited across 13 European cities as part of the Sialon II study (TLS $n=3010$; RDS $n=1209$). A general description of the overall sample is available in the Sialon II core publications.^{23,24} Our estimates based on three HIV risk acquisition scores are presented in table 2 and figure 1, organised by city to illustrate how the risk scores perform across cities.

Overall, our estimates of potentially eligible PrEP users are broadly similar for both the MSM Risk Index and the Menza score, although the SDET Index produces consistently lower estimates across all cities, compared with the other two. City comparisons show that Sofia is the city with the highest estimates of eligible PrEP users regardless of the risk index (64.69%, 73.84% and 23.57% for MSM Risk Index, Menza and SDET scores, respectively). In contrast, Bucharest, Verona and Vilnius show the lowest percentages, although not uniformly on all scores. The MSM Risk Index and Menza scores produce very similar estimates of eligible PrEP users in Bratislava, Bucharest and Vilnius, whereas Ljubljana is the only city where the estimates obtained using the Menza is lower than that using the MSM Risk Index (33.62% vs 46.28%). As far as the SDET Index is concerned, Ljubljana shows a potential PrEP user estimate far higher than other cities with comparable estimates obtained using Menza and the MSM Risk indices. Hamburg shows a considerable percentage of potential PrEP users when SDET and Menza indices are used, whereas the MSM Risk score estimate is much lower.

Table 1 HIV risk score items, associated scores and adaptations

Items	MSM Risk Index ⁷	Response	Points	Adaptation(s)	Menza ¹²	Response	Points	Adaptation(s)	Ansterdam SDET ¹⁸	Response	Points	Adaptation(s)
Age (years)	How old are you today?	<18 18–28 29–40 41–49 >49	0 8 5 2 0	None	Not considered	–	–	–	Not considered	–	–	–
No. of partners	In the last 6 months, how many times did you have sex with?	>10 6–10 0–5	7 4 0	None	Does your patient/client report 10 or more male sexual partners in the prior year?	Yes No	3 0	We collected this information in a 6-month timespan. However, we considered those reporting at least 10 sexual partners in the previous 6 months.	At least 10 male sex partners during the last 12 months	Yes No	2 0	Based on adjustments previously published, ¹⁸ considering a 6-month timespan, we reduced the number of total sexual partner at >5.
CRAI	In the last 6 months, how many times did you have CRAI?	1 0	10 0	Sexual role is asked only during last AI. Only those who reported having had a receptive role during their last AI were considered as fitting this question.	Not considered	–	–	–	CRAI and at least 3 male sex partners during the last 12 months.	Yes No	3 0	Based on adjustments previously published, ¹⁸ considering a 6-month timespan, we reduced the number of partners with whom the study participant had had CRAI at >3. In addition, sexual role is asked only during last AI.
HIV+ partners	In the last 6 months, how many of your male sex partners were HIV positive?	>1 1 0	8 4 0	HIV status is asked only for those study participants who had CAI in the last 6 months.	Does your patient/client report unprotected AI with a partner with positive or unknown HIV status in the prior year?	Yes No	1 0	We collected this information in a 6-month timespan. However, we considered those reporting CAI with HIV positive or unknown HIV status partner(s) in the previous 6 months.	Not considered	–	–	–
CAI with HIV+ partners	In the last 6 months, how many times did you have CAI with a man who was HIV positive?	>5 0–4	6 0	Sexual role is asked only during last AI. We considered those reporting CAI during their last AI with at least a steady in the last 6 months, fitting this item. For those reporting CAI with non-steady partners, we considered only those who had more than 5 NSP.	Not considered	–	–	–	CRAI with HIV-positive male sexual partners during the last 12 months.	Yes No	3 0	Sexual role is asked only during last AI. We considered only those reporting CRAI during their last AI.
Drug use	In the last 6 months, have you used methamphetamines such as crystal or speed?	Yes No	6 0	Use of drugs is asked only during last AI. We consider that those who reported the use of amphetamines indeed used methamphetamine.	Has your patient/client used methamphetamine or inhaled nitrites (popper) in the prior 6 months?	Yes No	11 0	Use of drugs is asked only during last AI. We consider that those who reported the use of amphetamines had indeed used methamphetamine.	Not considered	–	–	–
Bacterial STIs	Not considered	–	–	–	Does your patient/client have gonorrhoeae, chlamydia or syphilis, or does he have a history of these infections?	Yes No	4 0	We considered only those participants who have been diagnosed in the last 12 months.	Bacterial STIs diagnosis in the last 12 months.	Yes No	2 0	None
Min-Max score			0–45				0–19				0–10	
Threshold for eligibility			0<				1<				>3	

AI, anal intercourse; CAI, condomless anal intercourse; CRAI, condomless receptive anal intercourse; NSP, non steady partner(s); SDET, San Diego Early Test.

Table 2 HIV acquisition risk scores among European MSM enrolled in the Sialon II study

City	Sample size*	HIRI-MSM ≥ 10			Menza > 1			SDET > 3		
		Point estimate	95% CI	Estimated design effect	Point estimate	95% CI	Estimated design effect	Point estimate	95% CI	Estimated design effect
Barcelona	338	36.73	28.25 to 45.21	4.24	52.83	44.94 to 60.72	3.42	10.82	8.41 to 13.22	0.82
Bratislava†	380	46.20	39.14 to 53.14	2.12	49.00	42.09 to 55.87	2.04	21.2	15.50 to 26.98	2.12
Brighton	334	37.89	31.49 to 44.30	1.14	51.91	41.13 to 62.70	3.04	17.14	12.84 to 21.44	0.85
Brussels	332	41.07	33.20 to 48.95	3.71	53.91	44.97 to 62.84	4.65	18.88	13.80 to 23.95	2.43
Bucharest†	147	30.00	19.96 to 40.06	1.84	29.1	19.68 to 38.51	1.65	5.19	1.82 to 8.55	0.89
Hamburg	340	31.25	23.74 to 38.75	2.56	49.14	39.05 to 59.23	3.99	21.22	15.43 to 27.01	1.96
Lisbon	302	30.42	23.39 to 37.44	1.89	40.51	31.31 to 49.70	2.85	12.12	5.22 to 19.03	3.63
Ljubljana	331	46.28	39.68 to 52.87	2.59	33.62	23.50 to 43.75	6.80	21.05	16.30 to 25.79	2.01
Sofia	344	64.69	58.31 to 71.06	0.36	73.84	68.20 to 79.48	0.33	23.57	15.80 to 31.34	0.68
Stockholm	338	31.60	25.87 to 37.33	1.09	36.98	30.27 to 43.68	1.38	13.31	7.21 to 19.42	2.32
Verona†	368	33.7	27.36 to 39.96	1.77	26.9	20.14 to 33.68	2.34	9.96	5.84 to 14.04	1.88
Vilnius†	314	29.4	23.07 to 35.70	1.66	26.6	20.59 to 32.57	1.59	9.52	5.84 to 13.11	1.32
Warsaw	351	39.35	33.84 to 44.83	0.74	47.38	37.95 to 56.81	2.08	13.75	8.44 to 19.05	1.38

*Participants with HIV-positive laboratory test results were excluded.

†Indicates RDS sampling.

HIRI-MSM, HIV Incidence Risk Index for MSM; MSM, men who have sex with men; RDS, respondent-driven sampling; SDET, San Diego Early Test.

The CCC between the MSM Risk score and the Menza score is 0.62 (95% CI 0.31 to 0.92; $r=0.73$). The same coefficient between the Menza score and the SDET score yields 0.09 (95% CI 0.00 to 0.19; $r=0.65$), while between the MSM Risk score and the SDET score the CCC is 0.11 (95% CI 0.01 to 0.22; $r=0.728$). **Figure 2** shows the concordance correlation graph and the limits of agreement plot comparing the different estimates based on the three HIV risk scores. **Figure 2(A1)** presents the agreement between the MSM Risk score and the Menza score. The latter seems to overestimate the percentage of potential PrEP users with the exception of few cities (Ljubljana, Vilnius and Verona). The Bland-Altman limits of agreement (**figure 2(A2)**) confirms the overall overestimate with all estimates laying within the 95% CI and Ljubljana right on the upper limit. **Figure 2(B1)** shows the agreement between the MSM Risk score and the SDET score. Compared with the SDET, the MSM Risk score overestimates the percentage of potential PrEP users for all cities. Although the Bland-Altman's limits of agreement (**figure 2(B2)**) confirms this finding, all estimates but Sofia lay within the 95% CI with Hamburg on the lower limit. The comparison of SDET score versus the Menza score (**figure 2(C1)**) shows the overestimated percentages of MSM eligible for PrEP. In this case as well, Sofia lays outside the 95% CI (**figure 2(C2)**).

DISCUSSION

Previous attempts to estimate the need for PrEP have often relied solely on end-user intentions to use PrEP. A recent paper reported that 17.4% or 500 000 MSM (95% CI 420 000 to 610 000) in EU countries who would be 'very likely' to use PrEP if they could access it.¹¹ This estimate is based on a self-reported intention that could potentially be determined by an individual's perception of their own risk of HIV acquisitions and/or their perception(s) of the benefit of using PrEP.

Recently, a Canadian study among MSM found that 48.3% HIV-negative participants who perceived themselves as at low risk, met a behaviourally based criterion for PrEP prescription.²⁵ In Thailand, another study found even larger discrepancies.²⁶ A Belgian study also showed that self-reported risk perception was not a good indicator for PrEP eligibility.²⁷ This suggests that simply using self-perceived HIV risk as an indicator of PrEP eligibility can lead to widely varying estimates of potential PrEP beneficiaries. The consequences of such variation relate to potentially continued and/or increased HIV transmission, and may add to cost-effectiveness of public health expenditure, that is, allocating resources to implement PrEP at country level by not accurately targeting those most in need.

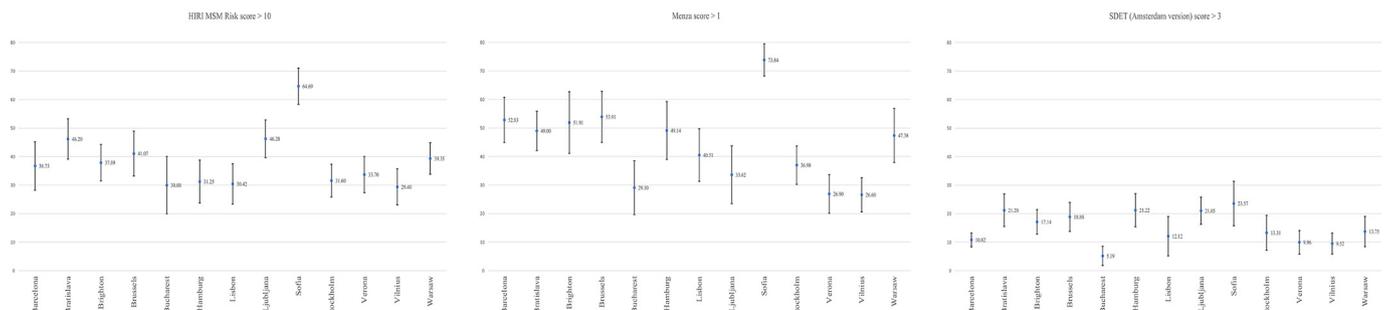


Figure 1 HIV risk scores among European men who have sex with men (MSM) enrolled in the Sialon II study (participants with positive HIV laboratory test results were excluded). CDC, Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

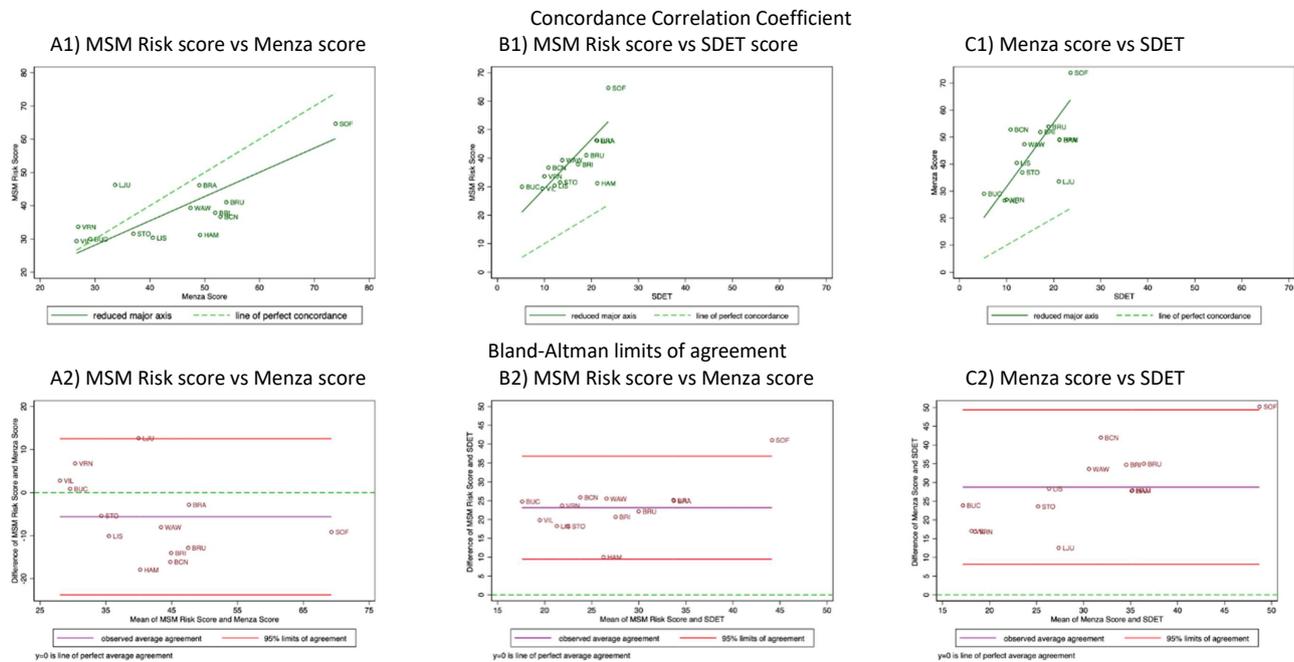


Figure 2 Estimates of men who have sex with men (MSM) potentially eligible for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and their concordance correlation coefficient and Bland-Altman limits of agreement.

In order to reduce self-perception bias, in this paper we estimated the percentage of potential PrEP users on a population level, using a set of validated indices that are commonly used by clinicians to assess PrEP indication at individual level. Our data show the minimum percentages of MSM population, in each city, that should be offered PrEP to have an impact on HIV epidemic. These percentages represent the lower level of PrEP implementation at city-level, as WHO recommends access to PrEP for anyone who belongs to an high HIV incidence population, regardless of the use of HIV risk scoring systems.

Both the MSM Risk Index and the Menza scores identify large percentages of MSM who could be eligible for PrEP use, and even the SDET, with much lower estimates overall, identifies a significant percentage of MSM who met the criteria for PrEP prescription in all cities. Importantly, our estimates are higher than the percentage of HIV-negative MSM who reported to have ever taken PrEP in a survey carried out 4 years after Sialon II was conducted (European-MSM-Internet-Survey 2017).²⁸ In addition, PrEP eligibility, as assessed using HIV risk scores, refers to a past risk. It has to be considered that MSM who may have not taken risk so far and, therefore, are not eligible for PrEP yet, would anyway benefit from PrEP use in terms of likelihood in engaging in HIV high-risk behaviours in the coming months. The objective estimates of MSM eligible for PrEP as provided in this paper, along with the larger percentage of MSM who may benefit from PrEP use and the recently described disparities in MSM's PrEP uptake,²⁹ indicates that, despite the concerted PrEP promotion efforts of civil society and public health organisations across EU member states, a large gap in PrEP access exists.¹¹

The variation of the estimates by the three different indices in our analysis most likely reflects the different factors and the scoring algorithms used in their calculation. The CDC version of MSM Risk Index and the Menza score provided broadly similar ranges of percentages of MSM potentially eligible for PrEP compared with SDET. Both the similarity between MSM

Risk Index and Menza score and their difference with the SDET are reflected in the size of concordance coefficients: the SDET Index performs very differently compared with the other two. These results are consistent with the different ways in which the scores have been developed and validated. In fact, the CDC version of MSM Risk Index and the Menza score are based on a common approach in terms of variables to be considered in the algorithm and reflect the validation samples. The characteristics of the MSM cohorts used to validate the scores, particularly related to age and drug use, may have had a significant impact. Only the MSM Risk Index considers age, inversely with scores increasing for younger adults. Neither Menza nor SDET consider age in their calculation algorithm. Thus, the MSM Risk Index will lead to higher estimates in cities with younger MSM populations. This is reflected in our data: in cities with <10% of Sialon II participants being older than 44 years (Bratislava, Bucharest, Ljubljana, Sofia and Warsaw²³), our estimates are higher compared with cities with older participants (Barcelona, Hamburg, Lisbon).²³ For the Menza score drug use is central, with the weight originally assigned being larger than the sum all other items. Thus, in Bratislava, Hamburg, Sofia, Stockholm, Vilnius and Warsaw with use of poppers being more frequent,³⁰ estimates of those potentially benefiting from PrEP are higher. The SDET, again, takes a different approach, only considering sexual behaviour and previous bacterial infections. Given the well-established associations between the use of recreational drugs and HIV infection risk within MSM populations³⁰ and the possibility that sexual risk behaviours considered by the score do not capture all aspects, the SDET estimates of MSM eligible for PrEP use may be underestimated. Therefore, in cities with larger percentages of MSM diagnosed with bacterial STI(s) in the previous year (Brussels, Bucharest, Hamburg, Sofia), a larger percentage of MSM would be identified as potentially benefiting from PrEP. Of all cities, the estimates for Sofia are highest regardless of the risk index considered. We suggest that this is due to

the young age, extensive popper use and the frequent diagnosis of at least one bacterial STI in the previous year, resulting in high estimates for all three risk scores.

Our data show clearly that the choice of risk index has important implications for all stakeholders involved including policy makers, public health services and PrEP users themselves. Given the different risk score algorithms, different estimates are to be expected which implies that the direct comparisons of the percentage of eligible PrEP users are only meaningful when considering the characteristics of the populations and items used in the scoring systems. In addition, these scores have been developed for clinical purposes, primarily on a data-driven approach and without theoretical underpinnings from behavioural and social sciences. This means that they may reflect the specific sociocultural and historical context in which these indices were developed (US cohorts with mostly white non-Hispanic MSM). Future European studies addressing these wider issues of theoretical underpinning and validation are important issues not only for the European context.

In terms of the limitations of our analysis, it is important to note that the sampling methodology on which Sialon II was based (TLS and RDS) can result in quite different sample characteristics which may persist even after applying weighting corrections.¹⁵ In most Western European cities, the percentage of young MSM aged ≤ 25 years in the samples is smaller than in the central/eastern European cities. This could impact on the estimates of the scores, particularly when age is considered as in the MSM Risk Index. Another important limitation is that, at the time of the Sialon II survey (2013–14) PrEP was neither well known nor available outside of studies and trials, therefore the Sialon II questionnaire was not designed specifically to collect data necessary to calculate precisely the three indices used in this current article.

In order to estimate the various risk scores, some minor adaptations were required (table 1). These adaptations however, were made relatively conservatively so it is arguably likely that the percentage of eligible PrEP users is underestimated for all scores. Nevertheless, caution should be used when extending our findings to MSM of different cities and social contexts, as the survey was based on 13 European cities and contextual factors not measured in the survey might have had an impact on the data and related estimates.

Answering the question which risk index is more valid and whether asking directly to the individuals about their self-perceived risk leads to more accurate estimates, would require longitudinal validation studies. Independent of the index, health services and policy makers need to be mindful of local

demographics (above all age) and behavioural (above all drug use) patterns among MSM if choosing one of the three indicators discussed here to assess eligibility for PrEP. The pattern of results confirms that roll-out of PrEP should be considered widely, however, this study also shows that adopting different approaches to risk assessment will lead to significantly different estimates of potential PrEP beneficiaries. Considering this, the possibility of combining the estimates provided by the three HIV risk indices according to the specific city/region demography and behaviours should be considered carefully.

A significant percentage of European MSM should be offered PrEP and even considering only the lowest estimates obtained in our study, the allocation of funding for PrEP should be increased significantly to meet the needs of this vulnerable population. The available evidence about PrEP efficacy, safety and scalability is now overwhelming. It is now a matter of political willingness, although many factors may play a role, to allocate sufficient funding to reduce the burden of HIV among MSM.

Author affiliations

¹Infectious Diseases Section, Department of Diagnostics and Public Health, University of Verona, Verona, Italy

²School of Health Sciences, University of Brighton, Brighton, UK

³Centre for Epidemiological Studies on Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS of Catalonia (CEEISCAT), Catalonia Public Health Agency (ASPCAT), Badalona, Spain - Biomedical Research Networking Centre in Epidemiology and Public Health (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain

⁴National Reference Confirmatory Laboratory of HIV, National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia, Bulgaria

⁵NOVA National School of Public Health, Public Health Research Centre, Comprehensive Health Research Centre, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

⁶Department of Public Health, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium

⁷Ministry of Health, Program "Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS", Sofia, Bulgaria

⁸NRC for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Slovak Medical University, Bratislava, Slovakia

⁹Department of Infectious Diseases Epidemiology, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany

¹⁰Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology and Surveillance, National Institute of Public Health-National Institute of Hygiene, Warszawa, Poland

¹¹Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

¹²UNDP-UNFPA-UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP), Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Handling editor Jason J Ong

Acknowledgements The Sialon II Network (short list): Massimo Mirandola, Lorenzo Gios (Infectious Diseases Section, Department of Pathology-Verona University Hospital—Veneto Region); Christiana Nöstlinger, Wim Vanden Berghe (Institute of Tropical Medicine, ITG, Antwerp, Belgium); Ivailo Alexiev (National Center of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, Sofia, Bulgaria); Ulrich Marcus, Susanne Barbara Schink (Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany); Barbara Suligoi, Vincenza Regine (Centro Operativo AIDS, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome, Italy); Saulius Caplinskas, Irma Caplinskiene (Centre for Communicable Diseases and AIDS, Vilnius, Lithuania); Magdalena Rosińska, Marta Niedźwiedzka-Stadnik (NIZP-PZH, Warsaw, Poland); Sónia Ferreira Dias (Global Health and Tropical Medicine, GHTM, Instituto de Higiene e Medicina Tropical, IHMT, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal); Alexandru Răfăla, Daniela Pitigoi (National Institute for Infectious Diseases), Matei Bals (Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania); Danica Stanečková, Monika Háčeková (Slovak Medical University, Bratislava, Slovakia); Irena Klavs (Nacionalni Institut za Javno Zdravje, Ljubljana, Slovenia); Cinta Folch, Laia Ferrer (Centre for Epidemiological Studies on HIV/STI in Catalonia CEEISCAT, Agència de Salut Pública de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain); Inga Velicko, Sharon Kühlmann-Berenzon (Public Health Agency of Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden); Igor Toskin (Department of Reproductive Health & Research World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland); Nigel Sherriff (School of Health Sciences, University of Brighton, Brighton, UK).

Contributors The Sialon II network participated in the design and implementation of the study. This analysis was conceived by MC, MM and LG. Data were analysed by MM. The first draft was jointly written by MC, NS, MM, LG and JH. All authors revised the manuscript for content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Key messages

- ▶ Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is highly effective at preventing HIV among MSM; however, there is still uncertainty on how best to identify those to whom PrEP provision should be prioritised.
- ▶ The three most widely used HIV risk indices in the MSM population yielded different estimates with poor concordance, particularly when the San Diego Early Test score is considered.
- ▶ Regardless of the HIV risk index used, a considerable percentage of European MSM, higher than that have had access so far, should be offered PrEP in order to reduce new HIV infections.

Funding This manuscript is based on data from the Sialon II project, co-funded under the European Commission Second Programme of Community Action in the field of Health (2008–2013) (Work Plan 2010).

Disclaimer The sole responsibility lies with the authors of this manuscript and the Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein. Authors IT and KB alone are responsible for the views expressed in this publication and do not necessarily represent the decisions or the policies of the UNDP-UNFPA-UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) or the World Health Organization (WHO).

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

Ethics approval The Sialon II master protocol was approved by the WHO Research Project Review Panel (RP2) and the WHO Research Ethics Review Committee (WHO-ERC: RPC557). Locally adapted protocols were approved by the relevant ethics committees in each participating city.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data availability statement Data can be obtained by the corresponding author on request, after the approval of the Sialon Editorial Board.

ORCID iDs

Maddalena Cordioli <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4804-2379>

Lorenzo Gios <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2981-0851>

Jörg W Huber <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4446-5745>

Nigel Sherriff <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5657-5047>

Cinta Folch <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8400-2668>

Ivailo Alexiev <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3186-1124>

Sónia Dias <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5085-0685>

Christiana Nöstlinger <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9031-8503>

Ana Gama <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6958-6159>

Emilia Naseva <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1282-8441>

Danica Valkovičová Staneková <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6075-5059>

Ulrich Marcus <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3143-2717>

Susanne Barbara Schink <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7542-9416>

Magdalena Rosinska <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6256-7809>

Karel Blondeel <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6900-9124>

Igor Toskin <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3046-7368>

Massimo Mirandola <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2342-5867>

REFERENCES

- 1 European centre for disease prevention and control (ECDC) WROfE. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2019 – 2018 data. *Stockholm* 2019.
- 2 Reyniers T, Hoornenborg E, Vuylsteke B, et al. Pre-Exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for men who have sex with men in Europe: review of evidence for a much needed prevention tool. *Sex Transm Infect* 2017;93:363–7.
- 3 Grant RM, Lama JR, Anderson PL, et al. Preexposure chemoprophylaxis for HIV prevention in men who have sex with men. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:2587–99.
- 4 McCormack S, Dunn DT, Desai M, et al. Pre-Exposure prophylaxis to prevent the acquisition of HIV-1 infection (PROUD): effectiveness results from the pilot phase of a pragmatic open-label randomised trial. *The Lancet* 2016;387:53–60.
- 5 Durand-Zaleski I, Mutuon P, Charreau I, et al. Costs and benefits of on-demand HIV preexposure prophylaxis in MSM. *AIDS* 2018;32:95–102.
- 6 De Baetselier I, Reyniers T, Nöstlinger C, et al. Pre-Exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) as an additional tool for HIV prevention among men who have sex with men in Belgium: the Be-PrEP-ared study protocol. *JMIR Res Protoc* 2017;6:e11.
- 7 Molina J-M, Capitant C, Spire B, et al. On-Demand preexposure prophylaxis in men at high risk for HIV-1 infection. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:2237–46.
- 8 (EACS). EACS. guidelines.: European AIDS clinical Society (EACS) 2019.
- 9 (WHO). *Who. consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection: recommendations for a public health approach*. 2nd edn. Geneva: WHO, 2016.
- 10 (ECDC) ECfDPaC. *Evidence brief: Pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention in Europe - Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia*. Stockholm: Progress report, 2016.
- 11 Hayes R, Schmidt AJ, Pharris A, et al. Estimating the 'PrEP Gap': how implementation and access to PrEP differ between countries in Europe and Central Asia in 2019. *Euro Surveill* 2019;24.
- 12 Menza TW, Hughes JP, Celum CL, et al. Prediction of HIV acquisition among men who have sex with men. *Sex Transm Dis* 2009;36:547–55.
- 13 Smith DK, Pals SL, Herbst JH, et al. Development of a clinical screening index predictive of incident HIV infection among men who have sex with men in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2012;60:421–7.
- 14 Hoenigl M, Weibel N, Mehta SR, et al. Development and validation of the San Diego early test score to predict acute and early HIV infection risk in men who have sex with men. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2015;61:468–75.
- 15 Gios L, Mirandola M, Toskin I, et al. Bio-behavioural HIV and STI surveillance among men who have sex with men in Europe: the Sialon II protocols. *BMC Public Health* 2016;16:212.
- 16 Dudareva-Vizule S MU. *Formative research report - Sialon II*. Berlin, 2013.
- 17 (CDC). CfDCaP. Preexposure prophylaxis for the prevention of HIV infection in the United States—2017 Update: clinical providers' supplement, 2018. Available: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/risk/prep-cdc-hiv-prep-provider-supplement-2017.pdf>
- 18 Dijkstra M, Lin TC, de Bree GJ, et al. Validation of the San Diego early test score for early HIV infection among Amsterdam men who have sex with men. *Clin Infect Dis* 2019.
- 19 Gile KJ, Handcock MS. 7. Respondent-Driven sampling: an assessment of current methodology. *Sociol Methodol* 2010;40:285–327.
- 20 Karon JM, Wejnert C. Statistical methods for the analysis of Time–Location sampling data. *J Urban Health* 2012;89:565–86.
- 21 Altman DG, Bland JM. Measurement in medicine: the analysis of method comparison studies. *The Statistician* 1983;32:307–17.
- 22 Lin LI-K. A concordance correlation coefficient to evaluate reproducibility. *Biometrics* 1989;45:255–68.
- 23 Mirandola MGL, Sherriff N, Toskin I, et al. The Sialon II project. Report on a Bio-behavioural survey among MSM in 13 European cities 2016.
- 24 Mirandola M, Gios L, Sherriff N, et al. Quantifying unmet prevention needs among MSM in Europe through a multi-site bio-behavioural survey. *Euro Surveill* 2018;23.
- 25 Kesler MA, Kaul R, Liu J, et al. Actual sexual risk and perceived risk of HIV acquisition among HIV-negative men who have sex with men in Toronto, Canada. *BMC Public Health* 2016;16:254.
- 26 Seekaew P, Pengnonyang S, Jantarapakde J, et al. Discordance between self-perceived and actual risk of HIV infection among men who have sex with men and transgender women in Thailand: a cross-sectional assessment. *J Int AIDS Soc* 2019;22:e25430.
- 27 Bullinger Jet al. Congruence between hypothetical willingness to use pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and eligibility: an online survey among Belgian men having sex with men. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2019;16:4411.
- 28 European centre for disease prevention and control (ECDC) ten. *EMIS-2017 – the European Men-Who-Have-Sex-With-Men Internet survey*. Stockholm: key findings from 50 countries, 2019.
- 29 Keen P, Bavinton BR. Could disparities in PrEP uptake limit the public health benefit? *The Lancet Public Health* 2020;5:e467–8.
- 30 Rosińska M, Gios L, Nöstlinger C, et al. Prevalence of drug use during sex amongst MSM in Europe: results from a multi-site bio-behavioural survey. *Int J Drug Policy* 2018;55:231–41.