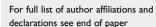


SEXUAL HEALTH

U=U, PrEP and the unrealised promise of ending HIV-related stigma

Nathanael Wells A,* D



*Correspondence to:

Nathanael Wells Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW, Australia Email: nwells@kirby.unsw.edu.au

Handling Editor:

Brent Allan

Received: 6 March 2023 Accepted: 1 June 2023 Published: 22 June 2023

Cite this:

Wells N (2023) Sexual Health, **20**(3), 271–272. doi:10.1071/SH23045

© 2023 The Author(s) (or their employer(s)). Published by CSIRO Publishing.
This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC-ND).

OPEN ACCESS

ABSTRACT

There is now widespread consensus that by reducing HIV viral load to undetectable levels, HIV treatment also eliminates the risk of HIV sexual transmission. Advocates have hoped that eliminating the risk of HIV will be accompanied by a reduction of HIV-related stigma. These hopes have yet to be realised and people living with HIV continue to report stigma and sexual rejection. The burden of challenging HIV-related stigma has largely fallen on people living with HIV. It is time for those who are HIV-negative to also take on some of the burden in challenging HIV stigma.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, HIV prevention, HIV stigma, living with HIV, PrEP, sexual behaviours, social context, stigma.

There is now widespread consensus that by reducing HIV viral load to undetectable levels, HIV treatment also eliminates the risk of HIV sexual transmission. 1,2 This consensus underpins the global 'Undetectable equals Untransmissible' (U=U) campaign which promotes undetectable viral load as an effective HIV prevention strategy. Advocates behind this campaign have been optimistic that increasing awareness of U=U will be accompanied by a decrease in HIV-related stigma, including self-stigma.³

Alongside U=U, HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) has emerged as a highly effective HIV prevention strategy. Similar to U=U, PrEP relies on the use of antiretroviral therapies by those who are HIV-negative. Both PrEP and U=U have ushered in a new era of HIV in which HIV treatment is central to the Australian and global responses to HIV.^{4,5}

Given this new era of HIV prevention, it could be expected that those *not* living with HIV, and particularly those using PrEP, might be less anxious about HIV transmission. At the 2022 Australasian HIV&AIDS conference, however, it was reported that people living with HIV continue to experience sexual rejection from their HIV-negative peers, including those using PrEP. Moreover, a recent Australian survey of people living with HIV found that HIV continues to be a highly stigmatised condition. In other words, people living with HIV continue to experience stigma in the form of sexual rejection, even in the face of zero HIV transmission risk.

In Australia, the vast majority of people living with HIV are aware of their status, on treatment, and have sustained undetectable viral load. Given the high numbers of people living with HIV who have a sustained, undetectable viral load, there is more risk of HIV transmission occurring from sex with someone who incorrectly believes themselves to be HIV-negative. Which begs the question: why do some individuals who are not living with HIV trust those who claim to be HIV-negative, an HIV status that is only as true as their previous HIV test? And for those using PrEP, why trust the effectiveness of medications used as PrEP, but not those same medications when used by people living with HIV?

Nearly all of us have experienced sexual rejection before and no individual is obligated to engage in sexual relationships with another. However, when that rejection is based on a perceived, non-existent risk, that rejection is simply discrimination. That is not to say unpacking our anxieties about HIV is easy. For many Australians, HIV continues to conjure up images of the 1987 Grim Reaper awareness campaign and an understanding of HIV as a miserable, fatal condition. While fears of HIV transmission remain grounded in the Grim Reaper years, the science behind HIV treatment and prevention has significantly moved on.

N. Wells Sexual Health

For years, the burden of challenging HIV-related stigma and promoting U=U has fallen on people living with HIV. It is time for those of us who are *not* living with HIV, especially those using PrEP, to step up and help eliminate HIV stigma. After all, it was people living with HIV who put their bodies on the line, often with debilitating side-effects, that led to the development of the drugs we use as PrEP today. Everyone, regardless of HIV status, deserves a full and healthy sex like, and one key to such empowerment is knowledge. It is high time to leave the Grim Reaper in the past and work together to realise the full potential of U=U.

References

- Bavinton BR, Pinto AN, Phanuphak N, Grinsztejn B, Prestage GP, Zablotska-Manos IB, et al. Viral suppression and HIV transmission in serodiscordant male couples: an international, prospective, observational, cohort study. Lancet HIV 2018; 5(8): e438–e447. doi:10.1016/S2352-3018(18)30132-2
- 2 Rodger AJ, Cambiano V, Bruun T, Vernazza P, Collins S, van Lunzen J, et al. Sexual activity without condoms and risk of HIV transmission in serodifferent couples when the HIV-positive partner is using

- suppressive antiretroviral therapy. *JAMA* 2016; 316(2): 171–181. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.5148
- 3 Ford OG, Rufurwadzo TG, Richman B, Green I, Alesi J. Adopting U = U to end stigma and discrimination. *J Int AIDS Soc* 2022; 25(3): e25891. doi:10.1002/jia2.25891
- Department of Health. Eighth national HIV strategy 2018–2022. Canberra: Australian Government; 2018. Available at https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-bbvs-1/\$File/HIV-Eight-Nat-Strategy-2018-22.pdf [cited 7 February 2022]
- World Health Organization. Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing Hiv infection: recommendations for a public health approach. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016. Available at https://www.deslibris.ca/ ID/10089566 [cited 16 July 2021]
- 6 Bourne A, Norman T, Rule J, Power J. Sexual satisfaction among people living with HIV in Australia: enduring impacts of HIV-related stigma. Sunshine Coast; 2022. Available at https://www.publish.csiro.au/sh/pdf/shv19n5abs
- Norman T, Power J, Rule J, Chen J, Bourne A. HIV futures 10: quality of life among people living with HIV in Australia. La Trobe; 2022. Available at https://opal.latrobe.edu.au/articles/report/HIV_Futures_10_Quality_of_Life_Among_People_Living_with_HIV_in_Australia/21397641 [cited 3 February 2023]
- 8 Kirby Institute. HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia: annual suveillance report 2021. Sydney: Kirby Institute, UNSW; 2021.

Data availability. Data sharing is not applicable as no new data were generated or analysed during this study.

Conflicts of interest. The author declares no conflicts of interest.

Declaration of funding. This research did not receive any specific funding.

Acknowledgements. This letter is based on an essay previously published in the online magazine, Drip(Feed) (https://dripfeed.life/blogs/dripfeed). The author thanks the editors and team for all their support.

Author affiliation

^AKirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW, Australia.