

indicated that half of the 198 participants had traveled overseas for commercial sex and circuit parties, with the most popular tourist destinations being Thailand, Taiwan and Japan[9]. Spatial linkage of the geographical sexual networks outside of Hong Kong of HIV positive MSM is represented in Figure 1.

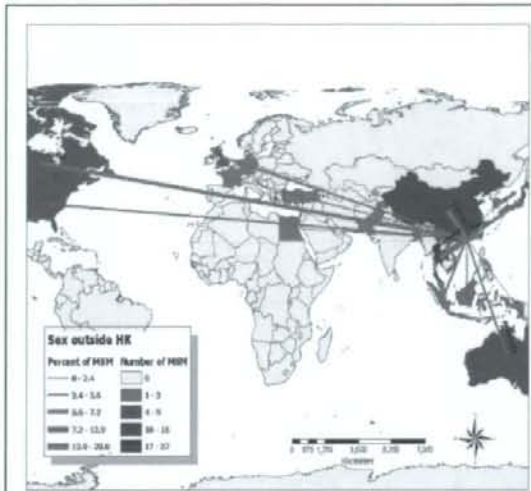


Figure 1 HIV positive MSM's links with sex partners outside Hong Kong (Lee et al. 2007)

(Line thickness represents proportion of survey respondents, and color indicating absolute number of respondents having sex in the country).

The Hong Kong social network research indicates the existence of sexual networks of MSM who travel. However, apart from this study there is a lack of concrete data on the connectedness between MSM in Asia and Japan, and on the risk and preventive behaviors of Japanese MSM traveling overseas and of foreign MSM traveling and living in Japan.

The second much smaller body of studies regarding MSM in HIV risk relates to the vulnerability of MSM who are dislocated linguistically or culturally. Conducted within Asian samples of MSM living in San Francisco, Toronto and Sydney, these studies found that Asian MSM had less knowledge of HIV infection transmission, and of HIV testing services than non Asian MSM [10, 11]. Apart from lack of access to information, the social marginalization of Asian MSM were identified as impacting on HIV risk [11, 12].

While no research has been conducted in relation to foreign MSM in Japan specifically, problems in foreigners obtaining health care due to language problems and lack of access to health care for those who do not have health insurance have been documented[13]. In relation to HIV positive people of Latin American descent, problems in accessing health care as well discrimination and isolation, privacy, invisibility and isolation within their own ethnic communities, often related to sexuality, were documented in qualitative interviews conducted in Japan[14].

D. 考察

- Travel has been identified as a factor impacting on HIV risk in relation to UAI, and increased drug use during sex.
- While there is little data available, Asian MSM appear to be connected through sexual networks related to travel.
- Lack of accessibility for health care and health insurance for some foreigners has been identified as issues facing foreigners, in particular part time

workers, people without visas and non-English speakers.

E. 結語

Increasing HIV infection rates among foreign MSM in Japan and the lack of adequate HIV prevention information and support for MSM will need to be addressed in interventions for MSM in Japan in the near future.

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Table 1: Review of the international literature regarding travel and HIV risk in MSM populations.

Location	Pub Year	Name of Author	Population	Method	N	Findings	Implications
Study Population: MSM in Western countries							
Southern England	1999	Clift & Forrest	Gay men who had been on a holiday in the previous 3 years.	Self-conducted questionnaire.	N= 562, of this 395 reported 1 holiday	70.3% reported a trip. 98.9% reported sex, of this 47.8% sex with a new partner. Sexual activity on holiday was associated with being on holidays alone or with friends, taking condoms, planning contact with gay social life at destination, high expectations of sex, and a higher number of sex partners at home. UAI was associated with not taking condoms, and higher expectations of sexual activity and risk, and HIV+ status.	
Australia	2000	Wilkins	Travel, mobility and HIV risk among HIV positive and negative gay men.	Interviews with HIV positive and negative gay men in capital cities and regional areas in 3 states. The study aimed to investigate gay men's assessment of own HIV risk behaviors and meanings attached to sex change when away from home environment.	31 in-depth semi structured interviews	References to increased risk behavior when away from home due to feelings of freedom, anonymity, and risk of disclosure of HIV positive status. HIV positive gay men faced difficulties in adhering to HIV treatments away from home.	
South Florida	2005	Darrow, Biersteker, Geiss, et. al	MSM in South Florida.	Interviews with MSM at diverse locations in South Florida.	N=407	24% lived outside South Florida. MSM residing outside Florida were more likely than residents to report one or more club drug use, receptive UAI.	Interventions must take into account risky sexual behaviors and drug use of MSM in the unique characteristics of international resort areas.

USA	2006	Benotsch, Seeley, Mikytuck, et. Al	MSM visiting beach resort areas in Delaware and Key West	Surveys with MSM recruited through gay bars, areas with gay commercial venues, and beaches. Survey period was 4 months during summer. No data collection while large gay events being held.	Delaware 200, Key West 104 Total N=	Average length of trip was 3 days. 47% reported being sexually active during their trip. 30% of sexually active reported UAI (mean 1.33 events). 56% reported being drunk, 16% reported illegal substance use. Drug and alcohol use associated with UAI. 11% reported PD Inhibitor (viagra, cialis) use.	Most MSM reported low risk sexual behavior. The small group of drug, alcohol and UAI MSM need to be targeted. Individual approaches are probably not useful. Interventions need to recognize many people on vacation are seeking new experiences and sexual encounters, thus trying to alter this paradigm will probably be met with resistance and resentment. Information outreach, media campaigns, motivational enhancement messages and social marketing campaigns which incorporate substance use reduction strategies are suggested, eg providing information when booking through gay travel agent or checking into hotel.
Delaware	2005	Whittier, Lawrence, Seeley	MSM visiting beach resort area	Survey with gay and bisexual men comparing sexual behavior at home (previous 60 days) and while at the resort.	N=551	11 times more partners for UAI were reported per day while at resort. UAI associated with negative attitudes to condoms, less concern about HIV, and daily number of casual male partners.	Prevention efforts need to be promoted in gay resorts.
Key West	2007	Benotsch, Nettles, Wong, et. Al	MSM attending Mardi Cras celebrations in New Orleans.	Survey investigating substance use, sexual risk behaviours, and Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills Model.		Drug and alcohol use associated with UAI. More accurate information reported fewer unprotected sex acts, motivation to have sex on holiday was associated with more UAI.	Traditional HIV prevention interventions are not appropriate for transient populations. New approaches are needed for MSM traveling.

Study Population: Asian MSM samples in Western countries

Sydney	2000	Prestage, Van de Ven, Wong, et. Al	Gay and MSM Asian men at gay venues	Outreach to gay venues by trained staff. Self-administered survey on sexual behavior, HIV testing, relationship type, gay community involvement, drug use.	Sex venues 102, Gay bars 180, Gay Asian Event 37. Total 319	Participant characteristics: One tenth born in Australia. Overseas born 54% S.E.Asia, China 6.6%, Northern Asia 11.2%, 15.5% lived in Australia for less than 1 year. 16% lived in Australia 1-2 years. 15.5% tourists. Non-homosexual identified 17.1%, low gay community attachment 56.8%, 35% most of friends gay men, 56.4% knew someone with HIV (whites 92.8%). Non HIV tested 25.8% (whites 10.8%). Much lower drug use among Asian MSM. HIV information source 51.6% home country, 48% gay community in Australia from: Gay media 68.7%, television 61%, friends 59.2%, posters & pamphlets 56.1%, AIDS Council 39.5%. Own cultural community (24.8%) was not an important source of HIV information.	It is possible to access Asian MSM through gay community venues, thus targeting of information should be through gay community.
Sydney	2002	Mao, Van de Ven, Prestage, et. Al	Gay and MSM Asian men at gay venues	Outreach to gay venues by trained staff. Self-administered survey on sexual behavior, HIV testing, relationship type, gay community involvement, drug use.	Sex venues 211, Gay bars 193, Gay Asian Event 53. Total 457	While half of MSM have some involvement, around 20% felt attached to their ethnic community. Nearly a quarter did not know their HIV test results. Reasons for not having a test were reluctance to know results and perceptions of low risk. UAI with regular partners 20%, casual 40%.	

Toronto	2005	Poon, Ho, Wong, Wong, et. Al	Asian MSM using gay Internet chatrooms	Unstructured, open ended in-depth interviews with East and Southeast Asian men who use Internet chat rooms.	N=21	Meeting through the Internet is associated with increased STI and HIV risk. Asian MSM tend to be socially isolated and highly marginalized leading to intense needs for social connection which left some Asian men vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Although there was high awareness about the need to use condoms with anal sex, there were misconceptions about HIV transmission.	HIV prevention strategies need to address accurate information needs, as well as how to address social isolation and marginalization. An online peer support program is suggested.
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Study Population: MSM in Asia

Hong Kong	2004	Lau, Kim, Lau, et. Al	MSM's travel and sexual behavior with mainland MSM and sex workers	Telephone survey conducted among 15,230 men aged 18 to 60.	283 (1.86%) sexually active MSM were identified. Of these 15.2% (N=43) had travelled to mainland China for sex with MSM	MSM who had travelled to the mainland for sex were more likely to be older and less educated. Sex travellers were less likely to believe condoms could reduce HIV infection during anal sex. Sex travellers were much more likely to have had anal sex with a male sex worker, have more than 3 sex partners, and undertaken HIV testing (although HIV testing rate is quite low 30%	Regional approach needed.
Hong Kong	2007	Lee, Ma and Tam	HIV positive MSM	Qualitative interviews and quantitative survey with HIV positive MSM attending 2 treatment clinics.	N=180	81.5% of recent HIV infection was acquired locally, compared with 67.8% of those infected before 2001. Half of respondents 51.1% reported having sex outside Hong Kong, most popular countries being Thailand, Taiwan, Mainland China, and Japan. The differential between infection rates in these countries and Hong Kong is seen as a potentially important factor for HIV transmission, on a global level.	Use of internet is changing the sexual networks of MSM in Hong Kong.

Population: Foreigners in Japan						
Tokyo, Hammamatsu	2006	Castro- Vazquez, Tarui	HIV positive Latin Americans	Ethnographic investigation including in-depth interviews with HIV positive Latin Americans. Snow-balling recruitment.	20 people	<p>HIV positive Latin Americans have little avenues for support. They are isolated from their ethnic communities due to sero-status, social class, and sexual preference. However, their ethnicity and legal status were barriers to associating with gay communities.</p> <p>Community development approaches in which the diversity of community members are recognized and heard, with mechanisms for their participation. Open discussion of sexuality, citizenship and HIV need further in depth discussion in order to improve the QOL of Latin Americans with HIV.</p>

IV. 研究成果刊行物一覽

研究論文別刷

IV. 研究成果刊行物一覧

雑誌論文

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	雑誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
市川誠一	男性同性間の HIV 感染対策—生育過程におけるとり組みの必要性—	季刊セクシュアリティ	34	58-61	2008
新ヶ江章友、金子典代、内海眞、市川誠一	HIV 抗体検査会に参加した東海地域在住 MSM (Men who have Sex with Men) の性自認と HIV 感染リスク行動	日本エイズ学会誌	投稿予定		
Seiichi ICHIKAWA, Yukio CHO, and Mio SATO	The Activities and Role of the Gay Community Center 'akta' in HIV Prevention within the Gay Community in Tokyo	Challenging Practices on HIV/AIDS in Japan, 2008 (Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention)		52-57	2008
市川誠一	日本の HIV/AIDS の動向とその対策の方向性	名古屋市立大学看護学部紀要	8	1-7	2008
市川誠一	日本における MSM (Men who have Sex with Men) 間の HIV/AIDS の流行とその対策—疫学の視点から—	F-GENS Publication Series (お茶の水女子大学 21 世紀 COE プログラム「ジェンダー研究のフロンティア」)	33	9-18	2008
大森佐知子、金子典代、鬼塚哲郎、辻宏幸、木村博和、市川誠一	Men who have Sex with Men における性交時の物質使用と性行動との関連	日本エイズ学会誌	査読中		

男性同性間のHIV感染対策

— 生育過程におけるとり組みの必要性 —

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名古屋市立大学看護学部・教授（感染予防学）。HIV感染症の臨床研究を専門としている。95年から河内四国大学のHIV感染対策に取り組み、現在は岡山、東京、名古屋、大阪、福岡で同性愛者のボランティアグループと一緒に感染予防の啓蒙活動を行っている。彼らの開発した感染対策には異性感染者にも応用できるものがある。

94年、横浜で第10回国際エイズ会議が開催され、私は横浜市立大学医学部公衆衛生学講座に勤務していた関係で横浜市主催のサテライトシンポジウムの運営に関わることとなりました。その頃の日本のHIV感染症の動向は、外国籍女性の報告率が92年のピークの後に急激に減少していた時期で、おそらく多くの日本人は「日本では海外のような状況にならない」と思っていたのではないのでしょうか。そのことは国際エイズ会議後にエイズ報

道が激減し、最近では殆ど取り上げられなくなったことからも推察できます。私が最初に会った男性同性愛者はアメリカからサテライトシンポジウムに発表に来てくれた方で、彼はHIV陽性者でもありました。免疫状態が必ずしも良い状態ではなかったにも関わらず、日本のエイズへの取り組みについて、感染者に対する差別や偏見をなくした啓蒙の必要性を訴えていました。優しい、穏やかな、でもしつかりとした主張を持っていました。彼と

の出会いでは、男性同性愛者や異性愛者といったことを意識することはありませんでした。

その後、日本のHIV/AIDSの発生动向について分析する機会があり、感染経路別に報告の推移を見ていて男性同性間の性的接触による感染が上昇傾向にあることに気づき、また海外、特に欧米で男性同性間のHIV感染が多く見られていることから、日本の男性同性間のHIV感染について厚生労働省HIV疫学研究班で取り組むことになりました。おそらく同性愛者の人たちには研究者が研究業績を目的に取り組み始めたように見えたことと思います。事実、セクシュアリティについて全く知識もなく、同性愛者の友達がいるわけでもないのが当然だと思います。今では、仙台、東京、名古屋、大阪、福岡で同性愛者のボランティア組織と一緒にHIV感染対策に取り組んでいます。

男性同性間感染の増加

厚生労働省エイズ動向調査によれば、未発症HIV感染者（以下、HIV感染者）及びエイズ患者の報告数は96年以降日本国籍男性を中心に増加が続いています。日

本国籍別を感染経路別にみると、HIV感染者では男性同性間の性的接触が00年から報告数の過半数を占め06年には68%となっています。特に、15-24歳層では男性同性間感染の割合は80%を超え、また25-34歳層でも70%を超える状況にあります。若者でHIV感染が増加していることは関係者では知られていますが、若者の中で男性同性間の感染が増えていることについてはあまり知られていません。また、エイズ患者においても男性同性間の性的接触は増加が続き01年から三分の一を占め、05年には43%となっています。このエイズ患者のうち20歳代が占める割合は、男性の異性間感染例では、6.4%であるのに対して男性同性間感染例では、14.9%と高いことから、若年層での同性間の性的接触によるHIV感染への予防が重要であることが伺えます。これら若年層はHIVや性感染症のことを、どこで、誰に相談すればいいのでしょうか。そして誰が彼らに予防のことや感染した後の治療のことを啓蒙するのでしょうか。

感染増加の背景と学校教育

わが国のエイズに関する啓蒙は、80年代後半になつて

パンフレット等を介して広く国民に行うようになりました。しかし、啓発資料に記載される情報は異性愛者を対象にしたものが殆どで同性間の感染予防に関する情報等は乏しい状況にあったといえます。コンドームを使用しないアナルセックスが男性同性間の性的接触によるHIV感染のリスク要因であることはこれまでの研究で明らかにされています。しかし、わが国ではコンドームは避妊具として普及されてきた経緯があり、男性同性愛者間の性行動においては避妊具としてのコンドームを必要とせず、わが国で見られるコンドーム観が男性同性間でのコンドーム使用を妨げてきた一因とも考えられます。

また、男性同性間でHIV感染が増加している背景として性的指向に関することや同性間のセックスと性感染症予防に関することなどの教育が同性愛者の生育過程にそって行われておらず、自己の性的指向についての悩み不安などを相談する社会的環境が十分でないことも関連していると思われます。学校教育の中で性的指向についての悩みを抱え情報を必要としている生徒を受け入れていく環境が必要ではないでしょうか。

男性同性愛者は学校教育の中で同性愛や性的指向に関してどのような情報を得ているだろうか？この点につ

いて、男性同性愛者を対象にしたインターネット上での質問紙調査(05年、5731人の回答)で、「これまで学校教育で同性愛についてどのような情報を得てきたか」を尋ねたところ、「同性愛について肯定的な情報」は4.3%と極めて少なく、「一切習っていない」が78.5%、「同性愛は異常なもの」が3.9%、「同性愛について否定的な情報」が10.7%、「その他」が0.6%でありました。また若年層ほど「一切習っていない」の回答は少なくなっているものの否定的な情報の割合が高くなっており、同性愛への対応については必ずしも改善されているとはいえない状況にあります。

HIV感染予防は個人の予防行動に依存するところではありますが、この予防行動を行いやすくしていく社会環境を構築していくことも重要と考えます。

愛知県のHIV/AIDS動向

厚生労働省は近年のHIV/AIDS報告数の増加を鑑み、エイズ対策を重点的に推進する必要がある自治体として10都府県、6政令指定都市(16自治体)を指定しています。愛知県および名古屋市はその指定自治体に含ま

Providing Right Message and Information

for Target Population

The Activities and Role of the Gay Community Center 'akta' in HIV Prevention within the Gay Community in Tokyo

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Abstract

HIV transmission through homosexual contact continues to rise, accounting for 60% of HIV and 40% of AIDS new reports in Japan. In particular, HIV infections have been rapidly increasing, not only in Tokyo and Osaka, but also in Nagoya, Fukuoka and Okinawa.

'akta' was established in Shinjuku 2 Chome in 2003, an area in Tokyo which has a large concentration of gay commercial venues, in order to conduct and facilitate HIV prevention activities amongst gay and bisexual men, through funding provided by the Foundation for AIDS Prevention.

While the Tokyo area has a wide range of socially and sexually diverse gay and bisexual men and groups, evaluation research indicates that 'akta' has been effective in accessing a wide range of groups and in developing and HIV prevention materials and programs. The existence of the Community Center has facilitated a number of outreach programs including 'Deli-he(a)l(th)' which provides condom outreach to gay bars and clubs, as well as the conducting of education workshops with young gay men and gay sauna staff funded by the Tokyo municipal health department.

Community center 'akta' conducts a wide range of activities and its existence has facilitated the condom outreach activities conducted by 'Delivery Boys', attracted support from the media including gay magazines and club event organizers, as well as fostered cooperation with NGOs such as PLACE Tokyo (a CBO who provides support to people living with HIV and AIDS) in developing materials and community education projects to make visible the existence of peoples living with HIV and AIDS within the gay community.

The activities of the Community Center have been driven by a community development approach, and through the involvement of artists, designers and drag queens in developing materials and organizing events, the center has allowing a large number of gay community members to network and connect in a way that would not have been previously possible. Culturally appropriate materials and programs designed by gay staff have ensured that outputs have been of a high quality. Furthermore, the establishment of the center has been critical in creating a cultural and social focal space for gay and bisexual men to meet, get information and hold events.

Keywords: MSM, Gay-bi sexual male, HIV, AIDS, Prevention

1. Introduction

According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) AIDS Trends Annual Report¹⁾, the number of reported cases of persons infected with HIV and AIDS patients has continued to rise since 1996, particularly among Japanese males. In 2006, homosexual transmission accounted for more than 60% of new HIV infected cases and 40% of AIDS patients. Since the late 1990s, significant increases in HIV infection rates have been seen in Osaka and Aichi in addition to Tokyo, with signs of an increase in regions such as Fukuoka and Okinawa. While HIV prevention activities have been conducted among gay communities in Japan since the 1990s, the relative levels of funding and size of gay community groups conducting such activities have been quite small. Despite this, the activities of gay community groups were instrumental in pushing the AIDS Prevention Guideline Review Committee to re-evaluate MHLW HIV policies and subsequently 'men who have sex with men' (MSM) were identified as a target group facilitating targeted funding for HIV prevention for MSM from 2003. Establishing community centers in the gay community was seen as a way to build a supportive environment for behavioral change at the community level as well as to disseminate HIV prevention activities and materials to MSM. In response

to this, funding was provided through the Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention to open Community Center 'akta' in Shinjuku 2-Chome, an area in Tokyo which had a concentration of commercial establishments for gay and bisexual men. For the purpose of this paper, gay community is defined as gay and bisexual men, and men who have sex with men (MSM) accessing gay commercial venues including gay bars, gay clubs, gay shops, and gay saunas.

2. The Meaning of Having "A Place"

1) Community Center 'akta's Role as a "Place" in the Gay Community

Local communities have libraries and public facilities that are open to residents. These residents can freely access these facilities to obtain information and participate and develop activities which enhance their day to day life. However, due to the stigma associated with homosexuality, general public facilities are not freely accessed by gay and bisexual males for the purpose of getting information and conducting community development activities.

The lack of a place to conduct community development activities and promote information exchange amongst gay and bisexual men has impeded efforts to conduct HIV prevention activities in Japan. Without a base where gay and bisexual men gather to meet and obtain information, there was no place from which dissemination of HIV information, materials and activities could be developed, conducted or distributed.

Community Center 'akta' was opening in 2003, in Shinjuku 2-Chome, in Shinjuku ward in Tokyo. The establishment of 'akta' has created a physical and openly visible place where individuals, groups and organizations concerned with gay community issues including health, welfare, community development, and arts can access. Thus, 'akta' has created a place where gay and bisexual men can by chance obtain gay community information, including information relating to HIV/AIDS, gay community events, health, welfare and social services targeting gay community members, and allowing the linking of various informational and social networks.

2) 'akta's Activities

Shinjuku 2-Chome has the largest conglomeration of gay businesses in Japan with roughly 300 gay bars as well as gay shops, clubs, saunas, and beats/cruising spots. The area has a long history as being a place where gay and bisexual men gather and currently several thousand gay and bisexual men visit the area on any particular day. On the weekends, club events and the like are held and attended by gay and bisexual men from all over Japan.

Apart than Shinjuku 2-Chome, in Tokyo there are also concentrations of gay commercial establishments in the Ueno/Asakusa area, in Shimbashi and in the Shibuya area. There are a number of major gay magazine publishers in the city, and through this media it is possible to reach large populations of gay and bisexual men not only in Tokyo but through the whole of Japan. Through increased Internet use, MSM without direct physical access to gay commercial areas, gay saunas and cruising areas, and gay magazines have also been increasing, and the diversity of the gay community in the Tokyo area can be said to be continually expanding.

Community Center 'akta' was established by the Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention as an "educational facility for implementing HIV/STI prevention among gay and bisexual men" and it has now been operating for four years. The reason for establishing 'akta' in Shinjuku 2-Chome was in order to reach gay and bisexual men accessing gay bars and businesses who are not interested in HIV/AIDS and related education and preventive activities. The most important consideration was the creation of an open and relaxing atmosphere which could also be a space where exhibitions could be held (Fig. 1). Rainbow Ring, a gay NGO which has been conducting HIV related research and prevention in the Tokyo area has managed the Center since 2002.²⁾³⁾

Since its establishment, 'akta' has become well known in the Tokyo area as well as nationally as a base for HIV prevention and community development among the gay community. According to a questionnaire survey conducted in 2005 with MSM attending club events in Tokyo, "MSM who frequently visit Shinjuku 2-Chome had a high recognition rate of 'akta', and the ratio of MSM who had actually visited 'akta' was also high"⁴⁾ (Fig. 2)

Community Center 'akta' has also become a place for gay cultural, social, health and welfare groups, government bureaucrats dealing with HIV related portfolios, and NPOs/NGOs concerned with HIV, health, drug and alcohol, mental health issues, as well as sexuality, sexual minorities, and migrant issues to network. 'akta' has developed a strong base from which HIV prevention activities can be conceptualized and implemented in collaboration with a wide range of gay-related commercial establishments. It has



Community Center 'akta'
 Dai-ri Nakae Bldg., Room No. 301
 2-5-13 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
 Hall open: 4:00pm - 10:00pm
 Closed: 2nd Sunday of every month, year-end holidays

Fig. 1 Interior of Community Center 'akta' in Tokyo

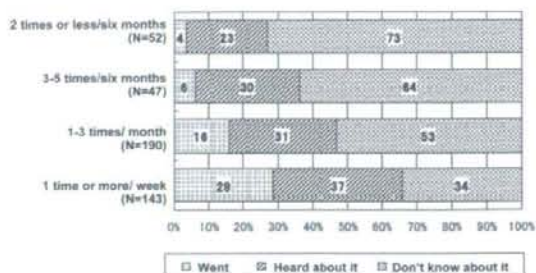


Fig. 2 Recognition Level of Community Center 'akta' Among MSM's According to Visiting Frequency to Shinjuku 2-Chome

become a place where individuals, organizations, government officials researchers and students concerned with HIV and AIDS, who previously had little experience relating to the gay community, to work with gay community members, thus facilitating the implementation and development of HIV prevention activities for MSM. (Fig. 3) One example of this is the conceptualization, development and implementation of the condom outreach project 'Deli-Hel Boys' (Delivery Health) delivering condoms and HIV prevention materials to gay bars, venues, shops and saunas.



Fig. 3 Figure Describing the Types of Organizations with whom Community Center 'akta' Collaborates

3) Community Center 'akta' Activities

The activities that Community Center 'akta' is primarily involved in are as follows:

- Development of HIV related materials and programs for the gay community
- Distribution of HIV related materials and outreach to gay businesses
- Providing a space for information relevant to the gay community
- Providing a space for those involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and support to use
- Providing a place to conduct community related educational workshops and lectures, etc.
- Exhibition space (for gay community and HIV related artists etc)

Community Center 'akta' has space available for artists in the community to conduct exhibitions. Events have included art exhibitions and musical performances, and holding them at 'akta' has created opportunities to reach people not usually interested in HIV. Networks have been formed with community artists holding art events, and other culturally significant leaders in the gay community including musicians, dance party organizers, DJs and the like. The utilization of such networks has facilitated the development and distribution of educational materials and programs. In the 2005 financial year, there were over 10,000 cumulative visits to 'akta'.

Accompanying the increase in the number of visitors to 'akta', the number of requests for information from clients has also been increasing. Many of the consultations relate to HIV (including: where to go for HIV testing, concerns about how HIV infection occurs, availability of medical care and support for infected persons) as well as concerning STIs, the use of illegal drugs, homelessness, mental health issues, coming out and family issues. In response to these consultations, 'akta' staff must expertly listen to the persons concerns, and refer the person on to the relevant NGO, government service, or support group as necessary. In the case of an emergency, information materials regarding HIV testing, appropriate medical and treatment services have been collated.

A barrier to conducting HIV related activities within the gay community has been the absence of gay

community newspapers. In order to publicize gay community activities, as well as providing a forum to discuss gay community issues, 'akta' publishes a newsletter "monthly akta" and approximately 5,000 copies are distributed every month through outreach and at gay events through the 'Delivery Health Boys' (described below). The paper contains the 'akta' monthly schedule, community information, as well as information about HIV and STI testing, medical treatment and support services, and HIV related projects and activities being conducted through 'akta' and other organization.

3. Providing a Real Face for HIV Related Activities

1) Outreach Project 'Deli-hel' (Delivery Health Boys)

'Deli-Hel' (an abbreviation for 'Delivery Health') is the name for the outreach project in which condoms, HIV related materials and 'akta' monthly newsletters are distributed to gay bars, club events, gay shops and saunas by volunteer staff who are called Delivery Boys. Most of the establishments in Shinjuku 2-Chome are gay bars, clubs, shops and saunas, accessed by approximately several thousand gays and bisexual men daily. Outreach activities aim to raise the visibility and awareness of AIDS, STDs and safe sex through condom distribution to gay bar customers and employees.

In July 2003, "Delivery Boys" volunteers were solicited via flyer and internet advertisements, and from September 2003 they began distributing condoms every Friday evening. In order to make educational activities visible in the community, the Delivery Boys wear fashionably cool uniform overalls while doing outreach in Shinjuku 2-Chome. Condom packages were originally made in seven designs which was later increased in number and printed on the scale of 4,000 units per design (See Fig. 4). The reason for creating many different designs is to maintain customers' ongoing interest in condoms and to foster appeal in a wide range of ages and tastes. Condom dispensers installed in bars and clubs were made in a size which would not get in the way of the business activities of the cooperating venues, and original dispensers were made of collapsible card board that could be made cheaply and simply. From the outset, the philosophy behind the project was to develop outreach activities in a way which would be sustainable over the long-term (Fig. 4).

Key to the ongoing continuation of the 'Deli-Hel' project is the volunteer staff of young gay and bisexual men (mainly in their early 20s). Many of the volunteers joined the project motivated by the "cool" or "fun" image. Since beginning the Deli Heru project, despite a turnover of staff, outreach activities have been maintained every week. Conducting outreach to the various gay bars and venues is a fun experience for the Delivery Boy Volunteers, and allows them to participate and be visible within the gay community in a constructive way which sustains the motivation of the volunteer staff. Participating in condom delivery activities serves as an opportunity for the Delivery Boy Volunteers to educate themselves. In order to be able to respond to gay bar customers and staff questions about safe sex, HIV and STIs, Delivery Boy Volunteers conduct training workshops. Every week between 7 and 10 Delivery Boy volunteers distribute condoms to 140 to 150 establishments. The activities of this 'Deli-Hel' project have been covered in a special feature of a gay magazine and have become well known not only in Tokyo but all over Japan. The 'Deli-Hel' project plays a role of forming connections with commercial establishments and has the function of promoting the HIV related activities conducted through 'akta' and other organizations.

4 Creating a Space for Collaboration and Networking

1) Art Exhibition Space

At 'akta', gay community artists are able to use the space to hold exhibitions, lectures, film showings and the like. Gay community members interested in these projects come to 'akta', and as a result a group of people not necessarily interested in HIV/AIDS are brought to the Center. Also the artists who hold exhibitions at 'akta' become interested in the activities being conducted there, and subsequently participate in helping create educational and promotional materials. 'akta' is a place that brings educational activities and gay community members together and plays a role in expanding community activities.

2) Condom Package Design Project

The production and distribution of condoms is seen as important to raise the visibility of condoms as a HIV and STI prevention tool, rather than merely a contraceptive for heterosexuals. To make the condoms appealing to MSM, to date there have been 62 types of condom package designs created. Among these designs, many have been created with the help of gay and non-gay artists and designers. This has resulted in the development of educational materials which appeal to groups with various interests (Fig. 4). The

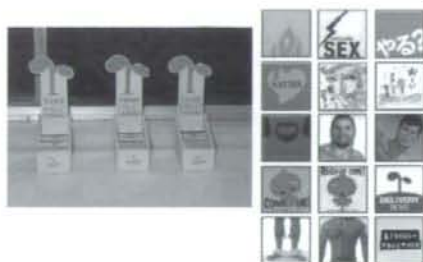


Fig. 4 Condom Outreach Materials
Condom dispensers and condom packages

condom designs are talked about in the bars and clubs, by customers and staff raising the visibility of 'akta' activities. The artists and designers who help create the designs are also key persons in the community and the participation of such people is a major contribution in making HIV more visible in the community

By including the community in the creation of HIV prevention materials, in contrast to contracting material design through a commercial advertising agency, materials are created which take into account the actual needs of the gay community escalating the appeal of the materials and improving HIV awareness in the community.

3) Collaborative Projects

A number of projects have been developed with the purpose of raising the visibility of HIV positive people within the gay community. The Living Together project started from an exhibition held by NPO "PLACE Tokyo" at 'akta' on the theme "Living Together with HIV-positive People". The exhibition included photos and journal excerpts written by HIV positive people, their friends and family, which was made into a booklet "Living Together" published by PLACE Tokyo. This booklet is used to conduct "Living Together Lounge" events, held once a month in Shinjuku 2 Chome (Fig. 5), in which journal excerpts are read to background music. The "Living Together Lounge" is the joint effort of large number of people including musicians, doctors, government officials, and famous people who have been asked to do readings as well as the people who attend the event and staff. Each event is attended by more than 50 people from diverse range of sexualities, backgrounds, and ages.

A related program is the "EASY! Campaign" conducted during the month of December in 2005. The idea behind "EASY!" was the promotion that HIV positive people and HIV negative people living together in the gay community is 'easy'. This project produced a number of 'Easy' educational materials (including 5,105 condom sets, 2,785 photo books) which were distributed at a wide range of events accessed by gay community members through the cooperation of gay bar owners and gay event organizers. The photo books employed good design and photographs appealing to gay men in an effort to reach people indifferent to HIV.

The Living Together and Easy projects were successful, not only in bringing a number of NGOs together to collaborate, but also was able to involve many HIV-positive people, and create materials where the reality and opinions of HIV positive people could be exchanged. By actually thinking about the issues facing HIV-positive people in the gay community, the project became an opportunity to make HIV visible as something related to oneself and also bring about self awareness about HIV prevention.

5. Conclusion

In the highly diverse gay community in Tokyo, the establishment of 'akta' has played a significant role in developing and implementing a wide range of activities and materials aiming to raise the awareness about HIV. Employing a community development based approach, preventive education programs such as condom outreach have been carried out with the co-operation of gay bars, gay saunas, and gay shops and HIV workshops at gay club events obtained financial support from the Tokyo Metropolitan government.



Fig. 5 Living Together (LT) Project Advertising flyer for a Living Together event and photo of someone reading at a Living Together event

Projects involving gay and bisexual men themselves, as well as HIV positive people has resulted in the development of educational materials and methods which have high appeal to those affected by HIV and have promoted collaboration with a diverse number of individuals and groups within the gay community. It is critical that 'akta' be a place easily accessible by the gay community and one that is managed by the gay community. Through collaboration with gay commercial venues, NPO PLACE Tokyo and other NGOs, materials and projects which raise the issues of HIV-positive people living in the gay community have been conducted. Community center 'akta' has created a focal point for HIV prevention, support for HIV positive people, and gay community development, and it is critical that such activities are supported and increased in order to meet the unmet and growing needs of MSM regarding HIV prevention and support.

Acknowledgements

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日本における MSM (Men who have Sex with Men) 間の HIV/AIDS の流行とその対策 —疫学の視点から—

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はじめに

厚生労働科学研究費補助金による MSM (Men who have sex with men、男性とセックスをする男性) 対象の研究は 1990 年代の初めから取り組まれている。しかし、当事者と協力した取り組みは 1996 年のハッテン場におけるコンドーム配布等の予防啓発を試みた研究が最初である¹⁾。その後、1998 年以降になってゲイ NGO と研究者が協働関係を構築しつつ当事者による啓発資材の開発と普及活動を試行する取り組みが始まるようになった²⁾。

最近、東京、大阪の MSM ではエイズ関連の知識、検査行動、性行動に変化が現れてきていることが厚生労働省エイズ対策研究事業の研究報告で示されている^{3,4)}。この変化は商業施設や既存のイベントパーティで啓発資材を配布するアウトリーチプログラムを 5 年以上にわたって実施してきたゲイ NGO の工夫と持続的な取り組みによる成果であり、当事者による啓発資材の開発やその普及方法は MSM への訴求性が高く有効であることを示唆している。また、商業施設と連携したアウトリーチプログラムはコミュニティ形成にも寄与し、かつ啓発普及を推進する基盤となっている。

ここでは日本における HIV/AIDS の発生動向と男性同性間の性的接触による HIV 感染に対するゲイ NGO の啓発活動について総括する。

1 日本における男性同性間の HIV 感染症の動向

厚生労働省エイズ動向調査によれば⁵⁾、未発症 HIV 感染者 (以下、HIV 感染者) 及びエイズ患者の報告数は 1996 年以降日本国籍男性を中心に増加が続いている。日本国籍例を感染経路別にみると、HIV 感染者では男性同性間の性的接触が 2000 年から報告数の過半数を占め (図 1)、2005 年には 69% となっている。また、エイズ患者においても男性同性間の性的接触は増加が続き 2001 年から 1/3 を占め、2005 年には 43% となっている (図 2)。日本国籍 HIV 感染者について、性・年齢階級別に感染経路内訳を見ると、男性同性間感染の割合は 15-24 歳の年齢層では 80% を超え、25-34 歳の年齢層では 70% を超える状況にある。また、

男性同性間の HIV 感染者の内、2/3 を 35 歳未満が占めているのに対して、エイズ患者では 2/3 を 35 歳以上が占めている。近年では東京に加え大阪、愛知でも著しい増加となり、また福岡等の地方都市部でも増加の兆しにある。これら男性同性間の性的接触による HIV 感染者及びエイズ患者の大半は日本国内での感染である。なお、厚生労働省エイズ対策研究事業による研究班は、東京、大阪、名古屋地域で HIV 抗体検査を受検した MSM の HIV 抗体陽性割合が 2-5%、また梅毒抗体陽性割合が 15-20%であることを報告している⁶⁻⁸⁾。

