**Supplemental Table 1 Studies Reporting on African MSM and Substance Use**

| **First Author1 (Year of Publication)** | **Research Topic** | **Study Location** | **Data Collection Method** | **Sampling Method** | **Sample Size2** | **Identical or Overlapping Samples** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adebajo (2014) 75 | Comparison of interview methods in eliciting HIV-risks among MSM and MWID | Nigeria (Abuja, Ibadan & Lagos) | Behavioral surveys randomized to:   * FTF interviews * ACASI | RDS | 1040 (712 MSM and 328 MWID) | Vu (2013) |
| Aho (2014) 44 | Risk behaviors and vulnerability for HIV | Cote d’Ivoire (Abidjan) | * CASI * IDIs | * RDS * Purposively selected for IDIs | 601 (30 IDIs) | Hakim (2015) |
| Baral, Adams (2011) 63 | Sociodemographic characteristics, HIV-risk practices, structural barriers to care, and human rights contexts | Lesotho | FTF survey | Chain referral | 252 |  |
| Baral, Burrell (2011) 15 | HIV prevalence and risk factors for infection | South Africa (Cape Town) | * FTF survey * HIV testing | Venue-based | 200 | Zahn (2016) |
| Baral (2013) 68 | Burden of HIV and HIV prevention, treatment, and care needs | Swaziland | * FTF survey * HIV testing | RDS | 324 |  |
| Baral (2009) 77 | Risk factors for HIV infection and HIV status | Malawi (Blantyre & Lilongwe); Namibia (Windhoek) Botswana (Gaborone) | * FTF survey * HIV testing | CBO networks, MSM networks and chain referral | 537 | Zahn (2016) |
| Chapman (2011) 45 | HIV risk behaviors | Rwanda (Kigali) | FTF survey | Chain referral | 99 |  |
| Cloete (2008) 79 | Stigma and discrimination experiences among HIV+ MSM and men who have sex with women (only) | South Africa (Cape Town) | Self-administered survey | Recruitment through health and social service sites, support groups, and sites popular with MSM | 422 (92 MSM, 330 men who have sex with women; all HIV+) |  |
| Collier (2015) 60 | Painful anal intercourse | South Africa (Tshwane) | Semi-structured IDIs | Purposive sampling | 81 |  |
| Dahoma (2011) 22 | HIV prevalence and risk behavior | Tanzania (Zanzibar) | * FTF survey. * HIV/STI testing | RDS | 509 | Johnston (2010) |
| Dramé (2013) 46 | Feasibility of prospective HIV prevention studies among MSM | Senegal (Dakar) | * Self-administered survey * HIV/STI testing | Random selection from sampling frame of 450 members of community groups serving MSM in Dakar | 119 |  |
| Eaton (2013) 51 | Sexual risk histories, psychosocial health needs, and possibility of syndemic among MSMW | South Africa (Cape Town) | Self-administered survey | Recruitment at mapped alcohol-serving venues | 1203 |  |
| Ehlers (2001) 72 | Well-being and health care needs of gays, lesbians, and bisexuals | Botswana (Gaborone) | Self-administered survey | Chain referral | 47 (42 men and 5 women) |  |
| El-Sayyed (2008) 42 | Risk behaviors for HIV and seroprevalence | Egypt (Cairo) | * FTF survey * HIV testing | Chain referral | 73 |  |
| Finneran (2012) 93 | Intimate partner violence and social pressure | South Africa (Australia, Brazil, Canada, United Kingdom, USA) | Online survey | Recruitment through advertising on social networking sites | 2368 (451 South Africa) | Stephenson, Chard (2014) |
| Gebreyesus (2009) 70 | The role of MSM in the HIV/AIDS epidemic | Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) | FGDs, case studies, KIIs, and ethnographic observations | Chain referral | 40 (4 FGDs6 KIIs) |  |
| Geibel (2008)  50 | Social and behavioral characteristics of sexual risk behaviors among MSW | Kenya (Mombasa) | FTF survey | Time-location | 425 MSW | Geibel (2010) |
| Geibel (2010)  94 | Information from 6 studies on sexual risk behaviors and evaluation of HIV-prevention programs | Senegal (Dakar); Kenya (Nairobi)  [Brazil and Paraguay (Latin America)] | * Quantitative and qualitative survey methods including IDIs and ethnographic observations * Mombasa study used capture-recapture methods to enumerate the number of active MSW | * Chain referral in Dakar, Senegal and Nairobi, Kenya * RDS in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay and Campinas, Brazil * Time-location in Mombasa, Kenya | Dakar, Senegal   * 2001: 250 * 2003/2005: 258/290   Kenya   * Nairobi, 2004: 500 * Mombasa, 2006/2008: 425/442 | Geibel (2008) |
| Graham (2013) 33 | Antiretroviral therapy adherence among high risk adults, including MSM | Kenya (Mombasa and coastal region) | * FTF or ACASI survey * HIV testing * Medical records * Pharmacy records | Peer mobilizers via personal networks and at high-risk venues | 250 (108 MSM) | Mugo (2014), Mutua (2012), Price (2012), Sanders (2007), Sanders (2013) |
| Hakim (2015) 67 | HIV prevalence and associated risk factors | Cote d’Ivoire (Abidjan) | * CASI * HIV/STI testing | RDS | 601 | Aho (2014) |
| Heusser (2014) 71 | Childhood sexual abuse and adult HIV sexual-risk behavior | South Africa | Anonymous electronic survey | Emails to men participating in online data site | 237 |  |
| Hladik (2012) 66 | HIV prevalence and risk factors | Uganda (Kampala) | * ACASI * HIV/STI testing | RDS | 300 | Kim (2015), King (2013) |
| Johnston (2010) 76 | Intersection of high-risk drug use and sexual behaviors | Tanzania (Zanzibar) | * FTF survey * HIV/STI testing | RDS | 509 | Dahoma (2011) |
| Kennedy (2013) 47 | Experiences and HIV prevention, care and treatment needs of HIV+ MSM | Swaziland | * IDIs * KIIs * FGDs with MSM community members | Convenience and venue-based sampling | * 20 HIV+ MSM (IDIs, twice each) * 16 KIIs * 26 MSM in 3 FGDs |  |
| Kim (2015) 31 | Sexually transmitted infections associated with alcohol use and HIV infection | Uganda (Kampala) | * ACASI * HIV/STI testing | RDS | 295 | Hladik (2012), King (2013) |
| King (2013) 41 | HIV risk, gender identity and violence among MSM with high risk | Uganda (Kampala) | IDIs | Purposive sampling, nested in Hladik (2012) and Kim (2015) | 16 | Hladik (2012), Kim (2015) |
| Knox (2013) 53 | Communication of HIV status and relation to sexual risk behavior | South Africa (Tshwane) | CASI | * Venue-based for White men * Social events for Black men | 300 | Sandfort (2013) |
| Lane (2009) 23 | HIV prevalence and associated risk factors | South Africa (Soweto) | * FTF survey * HIV testing | RDS | 378 |  |
| Lane (2014) 24 | HIV prevalence and associated risk behaviors, and testing, care and treatment behaviors | South Africa (Mpumalanga province) | * CASI * HIV testing | RDS | 605 (307 Gert Sibande and 298  Ehlanzeni) |  |
| Lane (2008) 30 | Alcohol use and sexual risk behavior; attitudes toward HIV testing | South Africa (Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Soshanguve & Soweto) | FTF survey | Chain-referral and venue-based | 199 |  |
| Lorway (2006) 59 | Sexual risk perceptions and sexual practices in an environment that stigmatizes same-sex sexuality | Namibia (Katutura) | * IDIs * Participant observation * FGDs | Recruitment through membership of a sexual minority rights NGO | 62 (31 IDIs; 31 in FGDs) | Lorway (2008) |
| Lorway (2008) 81 | Impact of HIV epidemic on daily lives of young MSM | Namibia | IDIs | Visitors of an NGO | Not explicit | Lorway (2006) |
| McAdams-Mahmoud (2014) 40 | Occurrence and mental health effects of minority stress | South Africa (Cape Town) | * IDIs * Self-administered questionnaire | Chain referral and purposive sampling | 22 |  |
| McKinnon (2014) 65 | High risk behaviors and HIV infection among MSW | Kenya (Nairobi) | * FTF survey * HIV/STI testing | * Hot-spot based * Chain referral | 507 |  |
| Mugo (2014) 35 | Adherence to daily and intermittent regimens  of oral PrEP | Kenya (Nairobi & Kilifi) | * Timeline followback interview calendar (FBIC; FTF) * Daily Short Message Service (SMS) queries * Medication Event Monitoring System (MEMS) | From ongoing HIV prevention cohorts | 62 | Graham (2013), Mutua (2012), Price (2012), Sanders (2007), Sanders (2013) |
| Muraguri (2015) 32 | HIV and STI prevalence and risk factors among MSW and other MSM | Kenya (Nairobi) | * ACASI * FTF interviews | RDS | 563 (273 MSW and 290 MSM) |  |
| Musinguzi (2015) 62 | Barriers to condom use | Uganda (Bushenyi, Busia, Gulu, Hoima, Iganga, Kampala, Mbale, Mbarara, Mukono, Rakai & Soroti) | Semi-structured interviews | Chain referral | 33 |  |
| Mutua (2012) 69 | Safety and adherence to intermittent PrEP for HIV-1 in MSM and FSW | Kenya (Nairobi & Kilifi) | * Timeline followback interview calendar (FBIC; FTF) * Daily Short Message Service (SMS) queries * Medication Event Monitoring System (MEMS) | From ongoing HIV prevention cohorts | 72 (67 men and 5 women) | Graham (2013), Mugo (2014), Price (2012), Sanders (2007), Sanders (2013) |
| Nalá (2015) 49 | HIV prevalence and risk factors | Mozambique (Maputo, Beira & Nampula) | * CASI * HIV testing | RDS | 1433 |  |
| Nelson (2015) 95 | HIV stigma, HIV/STD knowledge and sexual risk behaviors | Ghana (Accra, Kumasi & Manya) | Self-administered survey | Chain referral | 137 |  |
| Niang (2003) 96 | Needs, behaviors, knowledge, and attitudes of MSM | Senegal (Dakar) | * Ethnography (observations, interviews, case histories) * FTF survey * FGDs | Chain referral | * 23 unstructured interviews * 18 semi-structured interviews * 8 case histories * 250 surveys * 6 FGDs (6-10 participants each) |  |
| Nyoni (2013) 74 | Condom use and HIV-related behaviors | Tanzania (Dar es Salaam) | Self-administered survey (researcher-assisted) | RDS | 271 |  |
| Okal (2009) 58 | Social and behavioral determinants of sexual risk in MSW | Kenya (Mombasa) | * 10 IDIs * 3 FGDs | Purposeful selection | 36 (subsample of Geibel, 2008) |  |
| Okall, (2013) 61 | Support group membership and knowledge of HIV risk factors | Kenya (Kisumu) | * IDIs * FTF survey | Chain referral | 66 (15 IDIs, 51 survey) |  |
| Park (2013) 56 | Prevalence of HIV and syphilis and risk factors | Cameroon (Douala & Yaounde) | * FTF survey * HIV and syphilis testing | RDS | 511 (272 Douala and 239 Yaounde) |  |
| Parry, Petersen, Carney (2008) 36 | Links between drug use, sexual risk practices and HIV in drug-using populations | South Africa (Cape Town, Durban & Pretoria) | * Observation, mapping, KIIs and FGDs * HIV testing | * Purposeful snowball sampling * Street intercepts | 240 (131 KIIs and 109 in FGDs including MSM, CSW, IDU, NIDU) | Parry, Petersen, Dewing (2008) |
| Parry, Petersen, Dewing (2008) 37 | Links between drug use, high-risk sexual practices and HIV among drug-using MSM | South Africa (Durban & Pretoria) | * Observation, mapping, KIIs and FGDs * HIV testing | * Purposeful snowball sampling * Street intercepts | 78 (46 KIIs and 32 in FGDs (MSM) | Parry, Petersen, Carney (2008) |
| Polders (2008) 34 | Vulnerability to depression among gay men and lesbian women | South Africa (Gauteng) | Self-administered and FTF survey | Quota sampling using  recruitment through LGBT organizations, support groups, counseling centers, events, questionnaires, friendship networks | 385 (188 gay men and 197 lesbian women) |  |
| Price (2012) 17 | HIV incidence in at risk populations | Kenya (Nairobi & Mombasa); South Africa (Cape Town) | * Survey, undefined administer * Physical examination * HIV and syphilis testing * Urine pregnancy test | Venue-based and chain referral | 1834 (716 Kilifi, 653 Nairobi, and 465 Cape Town; including MSM, sex workers, and youth; 327 MSM) | Graham (2013), Mugo (2014), Mutua (2012), Sanders (2007), Sanders (2013) |
| Rebe (2015) 55 | Gonococcal and chlamydial infections and risk factors | South Africa (Cape Town) | * FTF survey * HIV/STI testing | Screening at clinic | 200 |  |
| Rispel (2011) 19 | HIV prevalence and risk practices | South Africa (Durban & Johannesburg) | * Survey, both self-administered and FTF * HIV testing | RDS | 285 (204 Johannesburg and 81 Durban) |  |
| Sanders (2007) 18 | Risk factors for HIV-1 infection | Kenya (Mombasa) | * FTF interviews * Medical history and physical examination * HIV and syphilis testing | Peer-mobilizer recruitment through social networks and at venues | 285 | Graham (2013), Mugo (2014), Mutua (2012), Price (2012), Sanders (2013) |
| Sanders (2013) 16 | HIV-1 incidence and correlates of HIV-1 acquisition | Kenya (Kilifi & Mtwapa town) | * FTF survey * Physical examination * HIV-1 and STI testing | * 10-15 peer mobilizers via personal networks and at social venues * In voluntary counseling and testing centers | 449 | Graham (2013), Mugo (2014), Mutua (2012), Price (2012), Sanders (2007) |
| Sandfort (2015) 21 | Gender expression and risk of HIV infection | South Africa (Tshwane) | * CASI * HIV testing | RDS | 480 |  |
| Sandfort (2013) 97 | Relational characteristics of sexual risk | South Africa (Tshwane) | CASI | * Venue-based recruitment for white men * Social events for black men | 300 | Knox (2013) |
| Siegler (2014) 64 | Condom use decision making | South Africa (Cape Town & Port Elizabeth) | IDIs | * Convenience sampling from CBO * Chain referral * Purposive sampling | 79 (34 used for analysis) |  |
| Stahlman (2015) 98 | Correlates of online sexual partner seeking | Lesotho (Maseru & Maputsoe) and Swaziland (Manzini) | * FTF survey * HIV testing | RDS | 852 (530 Swaziland and 322 Lesotho) |  |
| Stephenson, Chard (2014) 48 | Willingness to use couples voluntary counseling and testing services | South Africa (Australia, Brazil, Canada, United Kingdom, USA) | Online survey | Recruitment through advertising on social networking sites | 3245 (426 South Africa) | Finneran (2012) |
| Stephenson, Hast (2014) 54 | Intimate partner, familial, and community violence | Namibia (Windhoek, Luderitz, Keetsmanshoop, Mariental & Khorixas) | FGDs and IDIs | Purposive sampling utilizing various channels | 52 (28 IDIs 43 in 7FGDs) |  |
| Strömdahl (2012) 80 | Factors associated with consistent condom use | Nigeria (Abuja) | * FTF survey * HIV/STI testing | * Peer referral * Venue-based | 297 |  |
| Tafuma (2014) 39 | HIV/STI prevalence and sexual behavior | Botswana (Francistown, Gaborone & Kasane) | FTF survey | RDS | 454 |  |
| Tucker (2013) 52 | Depression, self-efficacy and safer sexual practices | South Africa (Cape Town) | Self-administered survey | * Through outreach workers * Chain referral | 316 |  |
| Van der Elst (2013) 57 | Acceptability of PrEP; challenges in adherence and use | Kenya (Nairobi & Mtwapa) | IDIs | Sample from previously conducted phase-1 RCT | 51 |  |
| Vu (2013) 25 | HIV prevalence and factors association with HIV infection | Nigeria (Abuja, Ibadan & Lagos) | * Self-administered survey * HIV testing | RDS | 712 | Adebajo (2014) |
| Vuylsteke (2012) 78 | HIV and STI prevalence among MSW | Cote d’Ivoire (Abidjan) | * FTF survey * HIV/STI testing | Purposive sampling from clinic | 96 MSW |  |
| Wade (2005) 12 | Prevalence of HIV and STIs, sexual risk behaviors | Senegal (Dakar and other urban sites) | * FTF survey * Physical examination * HIV/STI testing | Chain referral | 463 |  |
| Williams (2014) 38 | Drug use and sexual HIV risk patterns | South Africa (Cape Town, Johannesburg & Pretoria) | Intervention: community outreach, condom distribution, HIV risk assessment & risk reduction counseling, HCT, & referrals to treatment. | Referrals through NGOs | 3475 drug-using MSM |  |
| Zahn (2016) 73 | Human rights violations | South Africa (Cape Town); Botswana (Gaborone); Namibia (Windhoek) | FTF survey | CBO networks, MSM networks and chain referral | 737 | Baral (2009) and Baral, Burrell (2011) |

Note: ACASI = audio computer-assisted self-interview; CASI = Computer-assisted self-interviewing; CBO = Community-based organization; CSW = Commercial sex workers; FGDs = Focus group discussions; FTF = Face-to-face; FSW = Female sex workers; HBV = Hepatitis B virus; HCT = HIV counseling and testing; HCV = Hepatitis C virus; IDIs = In-depth interviews ; IDUs = Intravenous drug user; KIIs = Key informant Interviews; MSM = Men who have sex with men; MSW = Male sex workers; MWID = Men who inject drugs; NGO = Non-governmental organization; NIDUs = Non-intravenous drug user; PrEP = Pre-exposure prophylaxis; RCT = Randomized clinical trial; RDS = Respondent-driven sampling; STD = Sexually transmitted disease; STI = Sexually transmitted infection.

1 First authors only. Order alphabetical, including co-authors. Additional authors are included when first author had more than one publication in the same year.

2 Unless indicated numbers refer to MSM.

| **Supplemental Table 2 Assessment of Drug Use and Prevalence of Drug Use 1** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authors** | **Drug Use Assessment** | **Any Drug Use** | **Use of Specific Drugs** | **Intravenous Drug Use** |
| Adebajo (2014) 75 | * Use of cannabis past 12 months * Use of cocaine in past 12 months * Use of heroin in past 12 months * Injected drugs in past month |  | Cannabis: 16.2%  Cocaine: 2.9%  Heroin: 1.5% | 7.7% |
| Aho (2014) 44 | Non-intravenous drug use in past 12 months | 9.6% |  |  |
| Baral, Adams (2011) 63 | Injecting illicit drugs in the last 12 months |  |  | 7.7% |
| Baral, Burrell (2011) 15 | Not specified |  |  | 2.5% (last 6 months) |
| Baral (2013) 68 | * Non-injection illicit drugs in the past 12 months * Injecting illicit drugs in the past 12 months | 33.6% a |  | 2.3% a |
| Baral (2009) 77 | Injected drugs in past 6 months |  |  | 8.7% b  Botswana 3.4%  Malawi 12.2%  Namibia 8.0% |
| Chapman (2011) 45 | * Drug (cannabis, cocaine, heroin) use in the past 12 months * Injection drug use in the past 12 months |  | Cannabis: 8.2%  Cocaine: 3.1%  Heroine: 2.0% | 1.0% IDU (past 12 months) |
| Cloete (2008) 79 c | Not specified |  |  | 46% (no time frame stated) d |
| Dahoma (2011) 22 | Not specified | 61.2% (past 3 months) |  | 13.0% e |
| Eaton (2013) 51 | Any use of specific drugs in past 4 months (including injecting drug with a needle) | 24.4% |  |  |
| El-Sayyed (2008) 42 | Use of various drugs | 31.5% | Cannabis: resin 1.4%  Opium: 1.4%  Oral drugs (not specified): 13.7%  Cannabis herb: 21.9% |  |
| Finneran (2012) 93 | Drug use in past 12 months | 14.0% |  |  |
| Hakim (2015) 67 | * Non-injection drug use in past year * Injection drug use | 9.6% |  | 0.0% |
| Heusser (2014) 71 | Use of specific drugs in past 3 months | 35.2% |  |  |
| Hladik (2012) 66 | Drug use (including injection drug use; not further specified) | 28.6% (ever) f |  | 10.9% (ever) g |
| Johnston (2010) 76 | * Drug use in the past 3 months * Injection drug use in the past 3 months | 60.3% |  | 13.9% h |
| Lane (2014) 24 | * Ever use of specific drug types * If yes, use in the past 6 months |  | Cannabis: 0.4% – 8.2% i  Other drugs j: < 1% |  |
| Lane (2009) 23 | * Use of specific drugs in past 6 months * Ever injected drugs |  | Cannabis: 26.5%  Cocaine: 1.3%  Ecstasy: 4%  Crystal meth: 0.3%  Methcathinone: 0.3%  Heroin: 1.1%  Methaqualone: 1.9%  Nyaupe: 1.3%  GHB: 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Lane (2008) 30 | * Ever use of specific drugs * Ever injected any drug |  | Cannabis: 29%  Mandrax: 3%  Heroine: 2%  Club drugs k 5% |  |
| McAdams-Mahmoud (2014) 40 | Not specified |  | Cannabis: 50%  Abuse of prescription medications or use of illicit drugs: 22.7% |  |
| McKinnon (2014) 65 l | Current cannabis (“Bhang”) use (not specified) |  | Cannabis: 11.8% m |  |
| Mugo (2015) 35 | Any drug use | 40% and 52% average event rate per month for 114 and 126 follow up months for daily and intermittent PrEP users, respectively |  |  |
| Mutua (2012) 69 n | Illicit drug use or use of any street drugs | 42% |  |  |
| Nalá (2015) 49 | * Drug use in 12 months preceding survey * Type of drug used in the 12 months preceding survey | Maputo: 15.0%  Beira: 4.7%  Nampula/Nacala: 5.5% | Canabis:  Maputo: 11.8%  Beira: 4.3%  Nampula/Nacala: 4.0%  Other:  Maputo: 3.1  Beira: 0.3  Nampula/Nacala: 1.6% | 2 participants ever injected |
| Nelson (2015) 95 | Drug use in past 3 and past 12 months | Past 3 months: 9%  Past 12 months: 7% |  |  |
| Nyoni (2013) 74 | * Ever cannabis use * Ever heroin use * Injection drug use in past year |  | Heroin: 1%  Cannabis: 29% | 0.7% (past year) |
| Parry, Petersen, Dewing (2008) 37 o | “Commonly used drugs” |  | Crack cocaine: 30.8%  Heroin: 30.8%  Cannabis: 28.2%  Cocaine powder: 24.4%  Ecstasy: 24.4%  Crystal methamphetamine (“Tik”): 24.4%  Methaqualone (“mandrax”): 19.23%  Methcathinone (“CAT”): 19.23% | 42.3% |
| Polders (2008) 34 | * I use recreational drugs (never, almost never, at least once a month, every week, every day) * I consider myself someone who (does not take drugs, uses drugs, abuses drugs, is dependent on drugs) |  |  |  |
| Rispel (2011) 19 | Not specified | 16.9% reported drug use in preceding 12 months |  |  |
| Sanders (2007) 18 | Not specified |  |  | 1.4% (last 3 months) |
| Sanders (2013) 16 | IV drug use in the past 3 months |  |  | 2% |
| Sandfort (2015) 21 | DAST (A dichotomous variable: “yes” if at least one “yes” 1 of 9 drug problem questions) |  | 11.2% any problems with drugs a |  |
| Stahlman (2015) 98 | Injection of any illicit drugs or use of any non-injection drugs (not prescribed for health reasons) in the past 12 months | Lesotho: 16.8%  Swaziland: 35.1% |  |  |
| Stephenson, Chard, (2014) 48 | Y/N drug use in past 12 months | 40% |  |  |
| Tafuma (2014) 39 | Use of specific drugs in past 6 months |  | Cannabis: 19.8%  Cocaine: 1.2%  Heroin 0.5% | 0.0% |
| Van der Elst (2013) 57 | Qualitative interviews- mention of illicit drugs |  |  |  |
| Vu (2013) 25 | Drug use in the past year (Yes/No) | 7% (Ranging from 5.3% to 8.3% across the three study sites)a |  |  |
| Vuylsteke (2012) 78 | Use of injectable and soft drugs, ever |  | Soft drugs: 10.4% | 1.0% |
| Williams (2014) 38 o | Most commonly used substances in past 90 days |  | Cannabis: 36.1%  Methamphetamine: 16.8%  Heroin: 2.3%  Cocaine: 6.1%  Ecstasy: 10.6%  Methaqualone: 5.2%  Amylbutyl nitrate: 7.4%  Methcathinone: 2.4% | 92.8% |
| Zahn (2016) 73 | Injection/illegal drug use in past 6 months | South Africa: 2.5%  Botswana: 6.8%  Malawi: 13.2%  Namibia: 8.0% |  |  |

1 Only studies that reported how drug use was assessed or the prevalence of drug use are included. If cell is empty, no information was reported.

a Weighted estimate.

b Based on participant who answered question; 18.1% refused to answer this question.

c Sample consisted of HIV-positive MSM.

d Prevalence for MSM only.

e 23.1% of the men who reported using drugs in the past 3 months.

f Less likely among HIV-positive MSM compared to HIV-negative MSM (31.5% versus 10.0%; OR = 0.14, 95%CI = 0.04–0.54, p < 0.01.

g Less likely among HIV-positive MSM compared to HIV-negative MSM (12.2% versus 2.5%; OR = 0.08, 95%CI = 0.01–0.60, p < 0.05.

h 33% (n=16) reported injecting drugs daily 5% (n=11) reported injecting drugs weekly 61% (n=35) reported injecting drugs several times/month.

i For the two study sites, respectively.

j Including Methampetamine, Methcathione, cocaine, and ecstasy.

k Club drugs include: cocaine crystalmethamphetamine, ecstasy, GHB, and methcathinone.

l Sample consisted of male sex workers.

m 14.1% among HIV-negative MSM SW, and 8.4% among HIV-positive MSM SW.

n Sample includes female sex workers.

o Sample consisted of substance using MSM.