**Table 5.** Multivariable Associations of Consistent<sup>a</sup> STI Screening with Residence in the Southeast U.S.<sup>b</sup> Among MSM who Have Ever Used PrEP

	Adjusted PR <sup>c</sup>	95% CI
Possible Syphilis Screening <sup>d,e</sup>		
Residence Outside Southeast	1.00	-
Residence in Southeast	1.02	0.95, 1.10
Urogenital STI Screening		
Residence Outside Southeast	1.00	-
Residence in Southeast	0.86	0.76, 0.98
Rectal STI Screening		
Residence Outside Southeast	1.00	-
Residence in Southeast	0.76	0.62, 0.93
Pharyngeal STI Screening		
Residence Outside Southeast	1.00	-
Residence in Southeast	0.87	0.74, 1.03

Abbreviations: STI, sexually transmitted infection; PrEP, preexposure prophylaxis; PR, prevalence ratio; CI, confidence interval

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Consistent screening defined as always or sometimes (versus rarely or never) being screened at PrEP care visits compared

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Residence in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, annual household income, and sexual exposure at anatomical site

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Not adjusted for sexual exposure at anatomical site

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> Participants who provided blood samples for STI screening were considered to be possibly screened for syphilis, since blood samples are needed for syphilis screening, while swabs and urine samples can be used for gold standard testing of gonorrhea and chlamydia