Inclusion of Trans Communities in HIV Prevention Research

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SCOPE Community E-meeting: Developments in the HIV and STIs Biomedical Prevention Pipeline









Sex Chromosomal and anatomical

Gender Identity

Internal sense of being male, female or along the spectrum Self

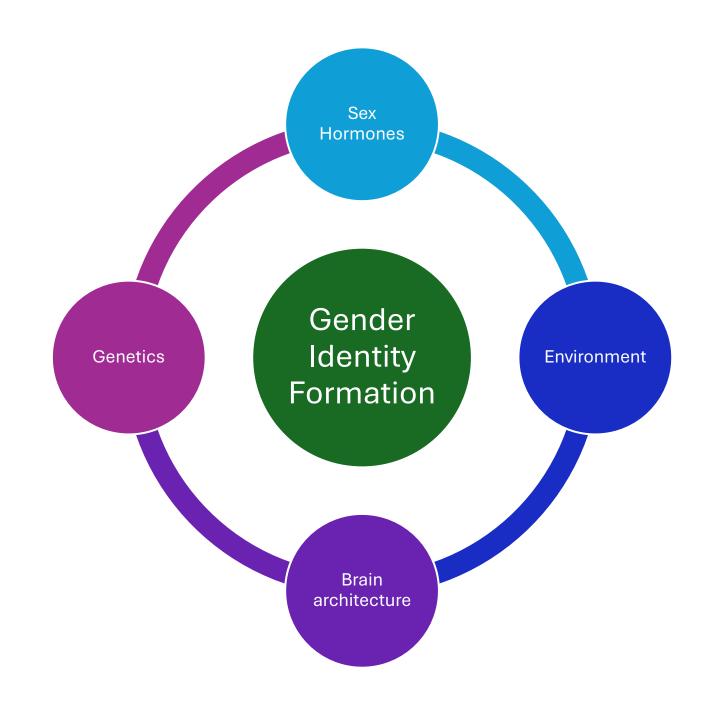
Gender Orientation

The gender(s) a person is attracted to

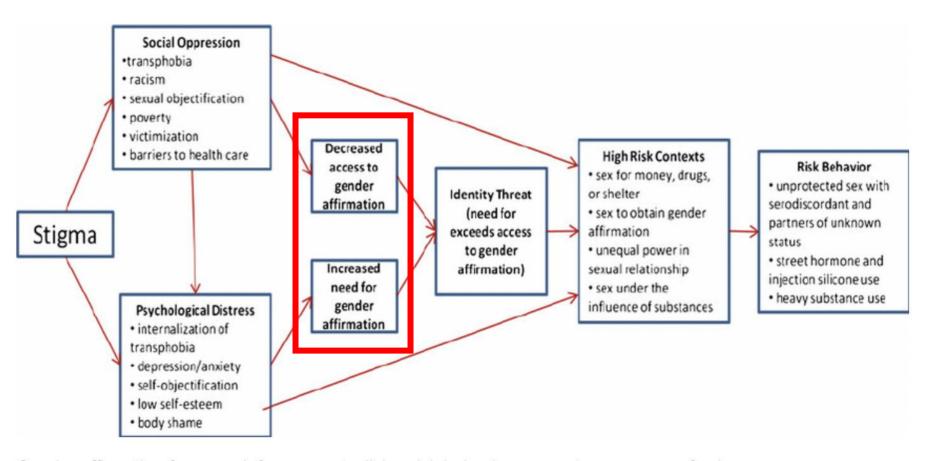
Gender Expression

How one manifests one's self through social norms of masculine, feminine or variant

Gender Development



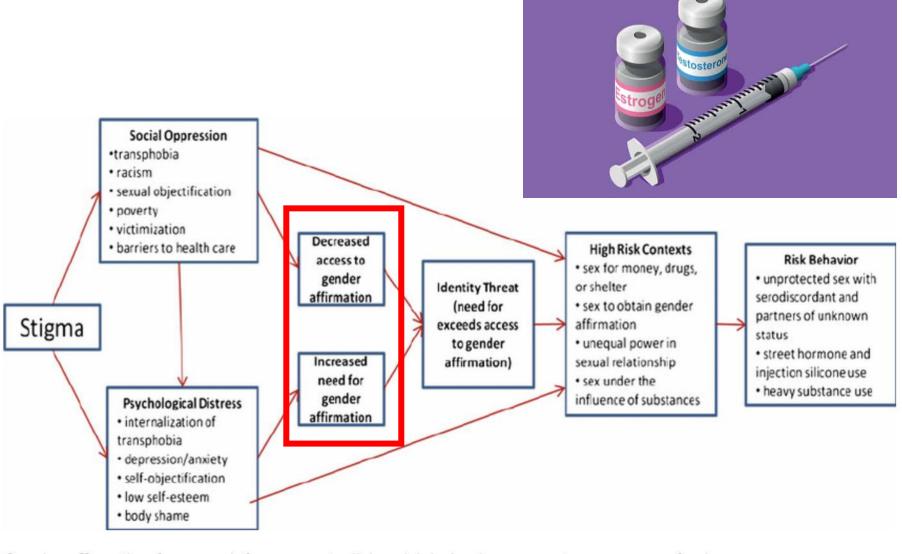
Minority Stress



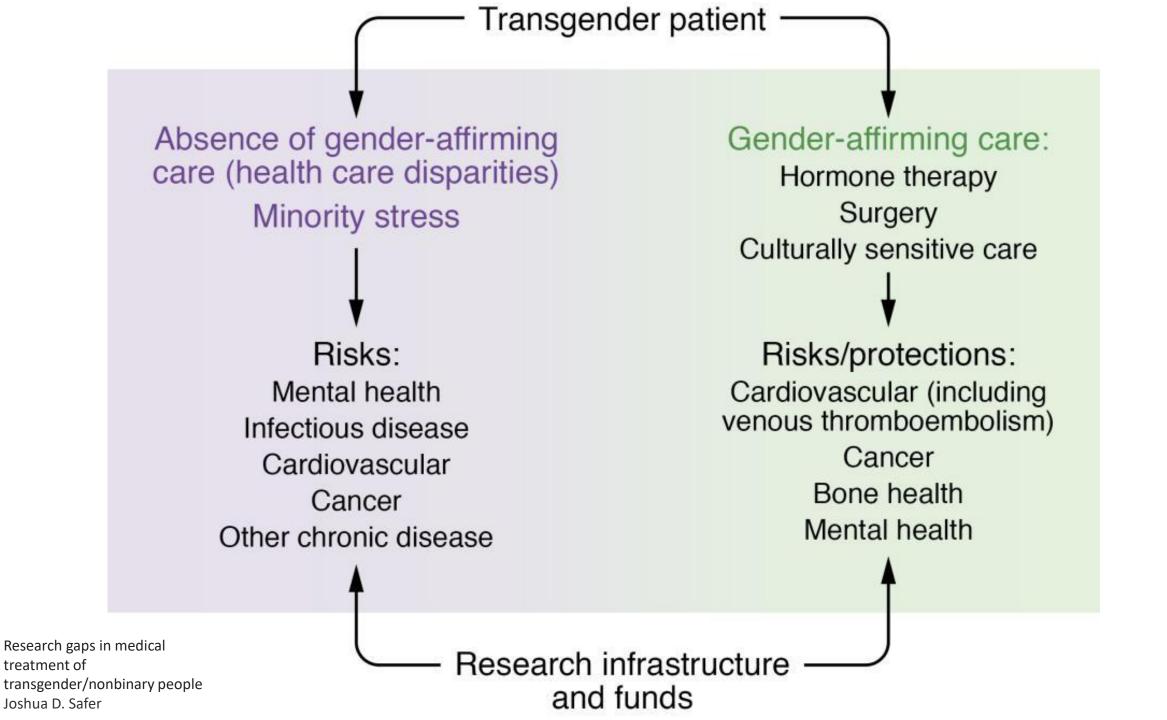
Gender affirmation framework for conceptualizing risk behavior among transwomen of color

Minority Stress





Gender affirmation framework for conceptualizing risk behavior among transwomen of color



Research Foci for the Study of Gender Minorities (IOM)

Life course **Minority Stress** Intersectionality Social Ecology

Challenges and Solutions in Gender Minority Research

- Defining and measuring gender identity
 - Sensitivity
 - Limited options may deter participation
 - Demonstrates understanding of SGM population
 - Research rigor
 - Too many choices limit analysis
 - Confusing for partcipants

RECOMMENDED QUESTION WORDING

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH USE THE FOLLOWING PAIR OF QUESTIONS FOR ASSESSING SEX ASSIGNED AT BIRTH AND GENDER IDENTITY:

ASSESSING SEX ASSIGNED AT BIRTH AND GENDER IDENTITY:
Q1: What sex were you assigned at birth, on your
original birth certificate?
O Female
O Male
(Don't know)
(Prefer not to answer)
Q2: What is your current gender? [Mark only one]
O Female
O Male
O Transgender
O [If respondent is American Indian or Alaska Native]
Two-Spirit
O I use a different term: [free text]
(Don't know)
(Prefer not to answer)

- Inclusive of all identities
 - Free text option
- Avoids false positives from cisgender respondents who do not understand the question.
- Two-step design minimizes error and is preferable to single question measures.

Challenges and Solutions in Gender Minority Research

- Fear of stigma, mistreatment Disclosure and privacy concerns
- Sampling
 - Small sample size
 - Nonprobability sampling
 - All data are important
 - Biospecimen collection can be uncomfortable or painful
 - Self sample when possible

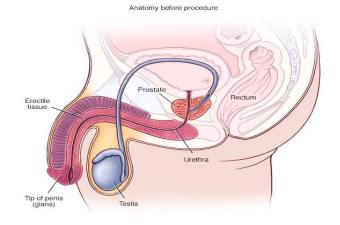




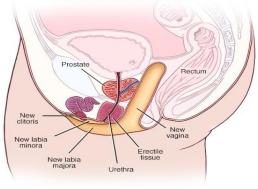
HIV Risk after
Surgery in
Transgender Women
Affirming Gender
(HR-SWAG)



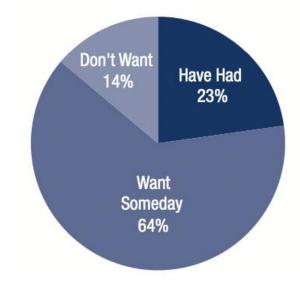
Gender-Affirming Vaginoplasty



Anatomy after penile inversion procedure



MTF Vaginoplasty



National Transgender Discrimination Survey, 2018







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Objective

 In cisgender women, vaginal dysbiosis increases risk of HIV acquisition. How this impacts risk in transgender women is unknown

 Characterize the microenvironment of the neovagina is crucial to understanding HIV risk in transgender women after gender-affirming vaginoplasty

