

“Using Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity to Monitor Disparities in HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Viral Hepatitis”

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[...] Consistent with previous research, HIV prevalence and incidence were highest among transgender women and cisgender men. Age- and race-adjusted incidence proportions of STIs were highest among gay and bisexual cisgender men, transgender women (regardless of sexual orientation), and nonbinary people (predominantly LGB). **Cisgender men and transgender women had increased odds of testing positive for any STI or new HIV infection, even after we adjusted for number of partners and history of injection drug use. This suggests that differences in risk behaviors may not entirely explain sexual orientation and gender identity -related disparities.** Sexual health of nonbinary people warrants further study, as they appear to face similar STI and HIV risk to groups with highest HIV prevalence. Notably, incidence proportion did not substantially vary by sexual orientation for transgender women, with approximately one quarter of transgender women testing positive for any STI regardless of sexual orientation. On the other hand, STI incidence among transgender men varied substantially by sexual orientation, with LGB transgender men having 3-times-higher incidence of any STI compared with heterosexual transgender men.

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