



Risk reduction strategies for transgender people regarding sexually transmitted diseases and health promotion

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► To cite this version:

Anna (antoine) Baleige, Mathilde Guernut, Frédéric Denis. Risk reduction strategies for transgender people regarding sexually transmitted diseases and health promotion: a systematic review of activist literature. ESSM Congress 2022, Feb 2022, Rotterdam, Netherlands. hal-03581955

HAL Id: hal-03581955

<https://hal.science/hal-03581955>

Submitted on 20 Feb 2022

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Risk reduction strategies for transgender people regarding sexually transmitted diseases and health promotion

A systematic review of activist literature

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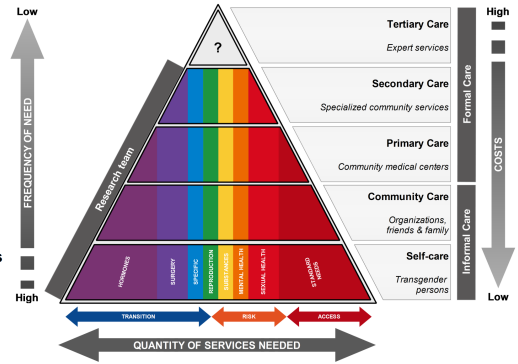
INTRODUCTION

- Transgender population
Heterogeneous
Growing in visibility
Growing in numbers
up to 4.5% of adults
up to 8.4% of children and adolescents
- Facing
Violence and social marginalization
Discriminations in health care
- Largely excluded from
Health care organization
Policy-making
Research
- Placing them at risk of
High prevalence of HIV and STDs
Low access to appropriate care



TRANSGENDER

- Interactions with healthcare
Medical transition
At risk of risk status
Basic health needs
- Risks mostly focus on
Reproductive health
Substance abuse
Mental health
Sexual health
- Sexual health
2nd most studied area
Mostly focuses on STDs
Mostly focuses on AMABs
- Missing data
Ecological data
Health issues of AFABs
Non-heterosexuality



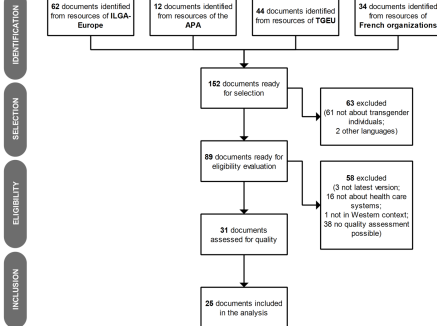
METHODS

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Population: reports from French local and European organizations
Europe: ILGA-Europe (and specific documents from the APA); Transgender Europe
France: Acceptess-T; Association Nationale Transgenre; Chrysalide; Clar-T; C'est Pas Mon Genre;
Divergence; En-Trans; Espace Santé Trans; Ouest Trans; OUTrans; Réseau de Santé Trans;
RITA; T-Time; Trans 3.0; TRANS INTER action; Trans Posé.e.s

Inclusion criteria
Written in French or English
Latest versions of documents
In Western context
Focusing on health care systems
Available for quality evaluation

Quality evaluation
UN's Quality Checklist
for Evaluation Reports



THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Extraction of data-points
Multi-coding by 2 researchers, including a transgender expert by experience
Synthesis of codes into **THEMES**
Publication of the thematic synthesis

3,047 DATA POINTS

62 CODES

16 THEMES

QUALITATIVE CODE EXTRACTION

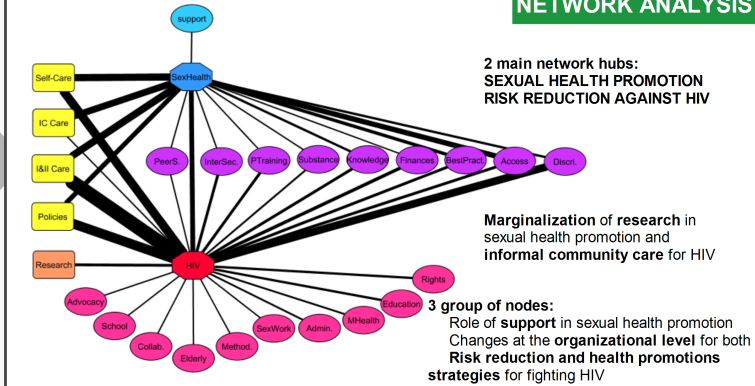
Extractions of codes related to **STD PREVENTION** and **SEXUAL HEALTH**
Network analysis of **codes' co-occurrences**
Qualitative analysis of codes to produce new and more detailed **THEMES**

106 DATA POINTS

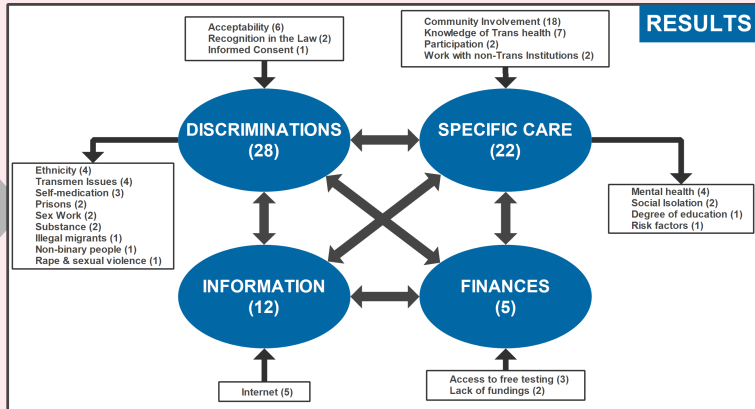
28 CODES

4 THEMES

NETWORK ANALYSIS



RESULTS



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CONCLUSIONS

- The transgender population is systemically placed at risk of sexually infectious risk
- Health promotion strategies should support and be based on major epistemic and social changes
- Health promotion strategies should include transgender individuals and organizations at every level
- Documentation from transgender organizations is a source of ecologically valid data
- Emphasis should be put on fundings and research
- More actions should be developed, especially regarding transmen and gender diverse populations
- Transgender health should be conceived in an intersectional framework and focus on the impact of other health determinants, such as education and ethnicity