DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRANSGENDER WOMEN AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN REFERRED FOR HIV PARTNER SERVICES IN NEW YORK CITY: 2007-2015

NICOLE BURTON, MPH KAVITA MISRA, PHD, MPH SHARMILA SHAH, MD, MPH CHI-CHI UDEAGU, MPH



DEFINITIONS

- Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)
 - Sex at Birth=Male AND Current Gender=Male AND
 - Identified by NYC HIV Surveillance as MSM AND/OR Reported Male Sex Partners in their Lifetime
 - Lifetime Number of Partners >0
 - Past 12 Months Number of Partners>0
 - Yes/No
- Transgender Women (TW)
 - Sex at Birth=Male
 - Current Gender=Male-to-Female Transgender (MTF) OR Female



"The high vulnerability and specific health needs of transgender people necessitate a distinct and independent status in the global HIV Response."

-WHO 2014 CONSOLIDATED GUIDELINES ON HIV PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND CARE FOR KEY POPULATIONS



BACKGROUND

Public Health Research Often...

Combines men who have sex with men and transgender women into 1 category

Doesn't have a large enough sample size of transgender women

Neglects to include transgender women at all



BACKGROUND

- I007 Transgender Women Currently Living With HIV/AIDS in New York City as of 12/31/2014
 - NYC HIV Surveillance
 - Most likely an underestimate
- HIV-positive men who have sex with men and transgender women in NYC
 - Delayed timely linkage to care and viral suppression among transgender women
 - Despite similar immunological status at diagnosis
- Social determinants of health and HIV transmission risk behavior?



OBJECTIVE

To assess differences in sociodemographic characteristics, HIV transmission risk behavior, and clinical status between men who have sex with men and transgender women in New York City

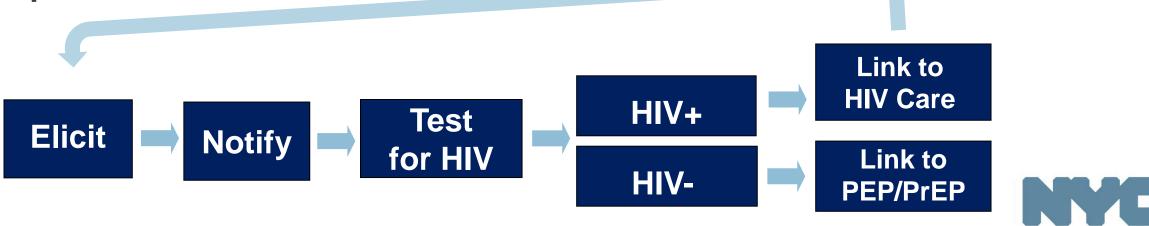


METHODS



HIV FIELD SERVICES UNIT (FSU)

- Established in 2006 to provide assistance with linkage to care and partner services for HIV-positive persons
- Disease intervention specialists interview HIV-diagnosed persons



Health

POPULATION AND DATA SOURCES

Population

- Referred to FSU between January 2007 and December 2015
 - Newly diagnosed with HIV by a NYC provider
 - Did not receive partner services by the NYC Bureau of STD Prevention and Control
- ≥ 13 years
- Men who have sex with men or transgender women
 - Mutually exclusive categories
- Data sources
 - FSU case investigation form
 - NYC surveillance registry data



METHODS: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Bivariate statistics comparing transgender women with men who have sex with men

Chi-square test of proportion and Fisher's exact test

- Alpha ≤0.05 and ≤0.10
- Statistical analysis software (SAS) version 9.3

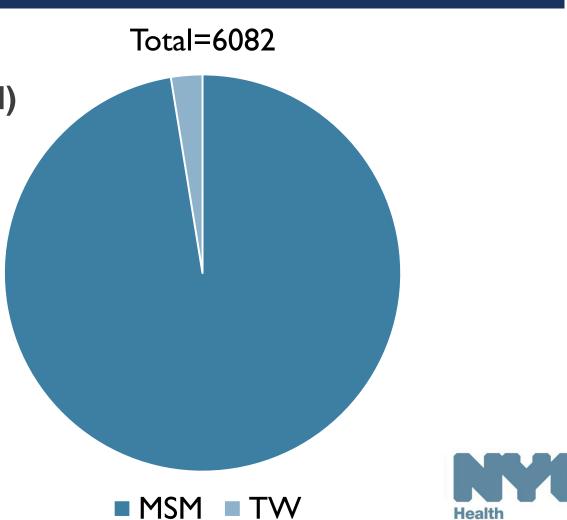


RESULTS

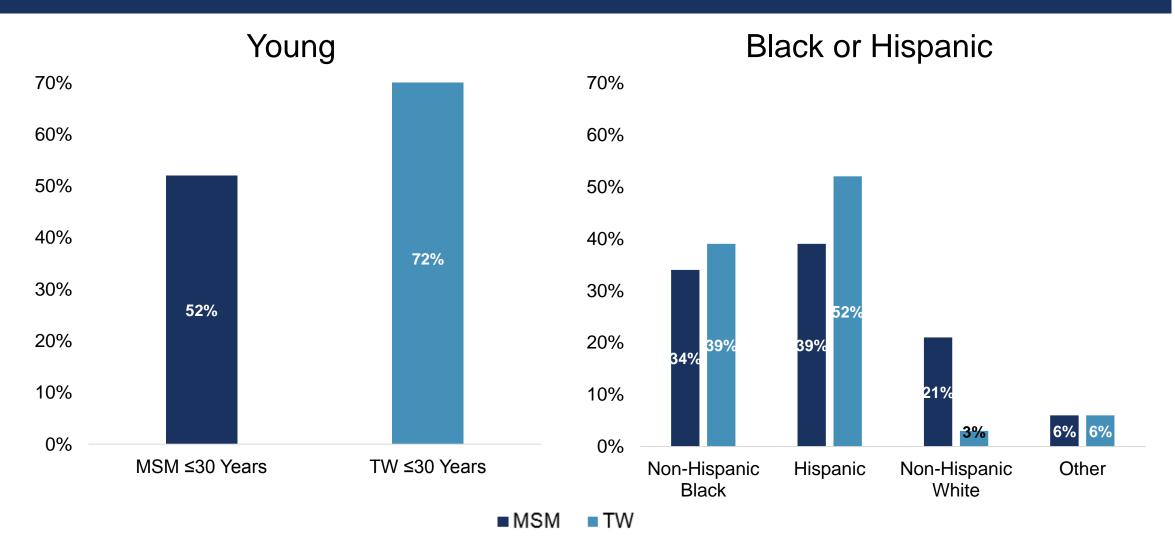


OVERALL: 2007-2015

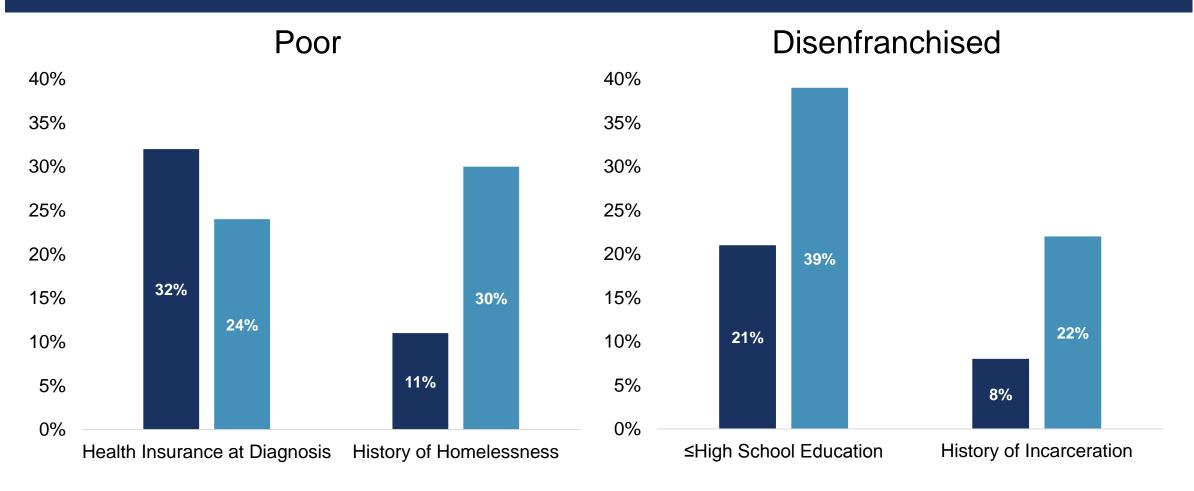
- Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)
 - **97.44%**
 - N=5926
- Transgender Women (TW)
 - **2.56%**
 - N=156



COMPARED TO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN, TRANSGENDER WOMEN WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE...

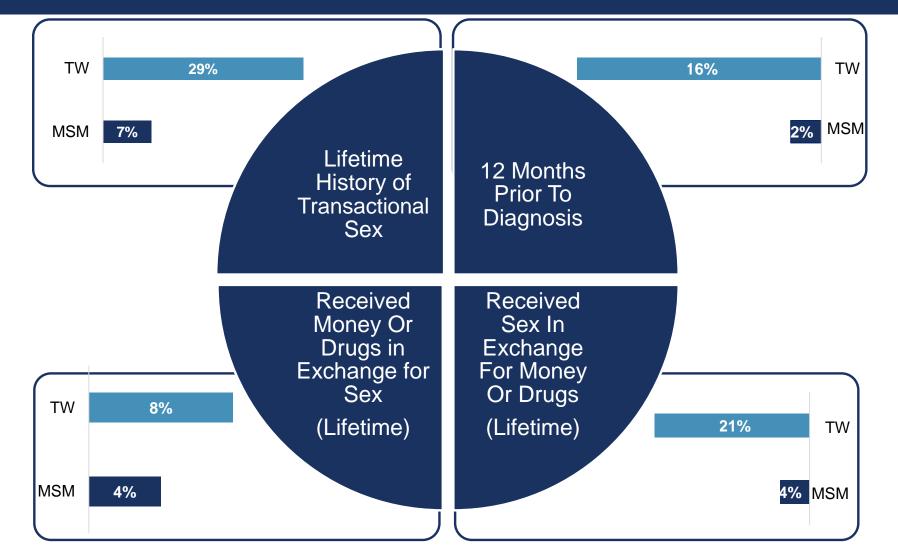


COMPARED TO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN, TRANSGENDER WOMEN WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE...



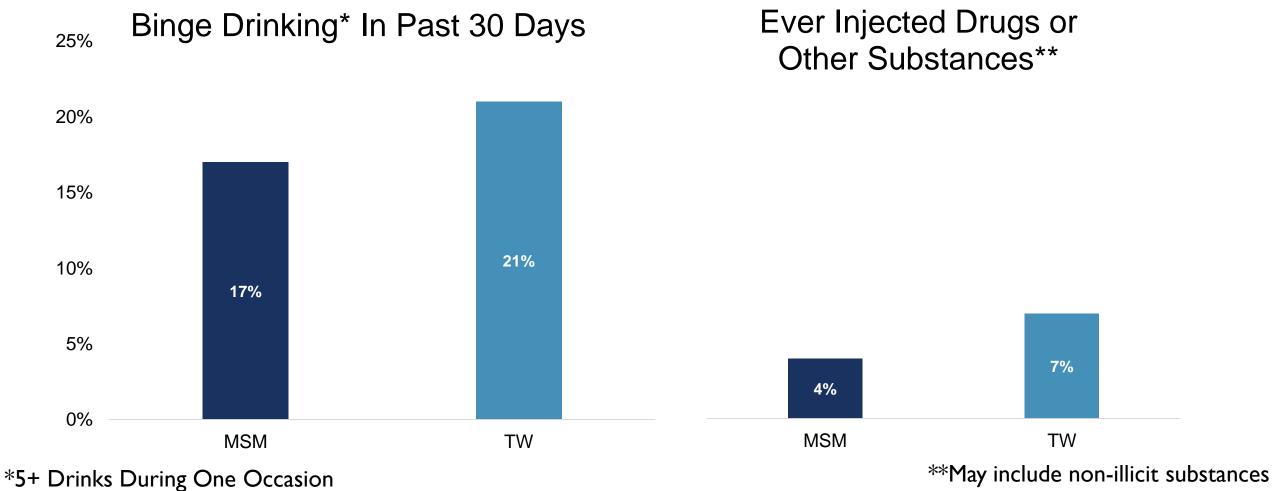
MSM TW

COMPARED TO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN, TRANSGENDER WOMEN ENGAGE IN TRANSACTIONAL SEX MORE OFTEN





COMPARED TO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN, TRANSGENDER WOMEN REPORT GREATER SUBSTANCE RISK BEHAVIOR



MSM TW

COMPARED TO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN, TRANSGENDER WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO...

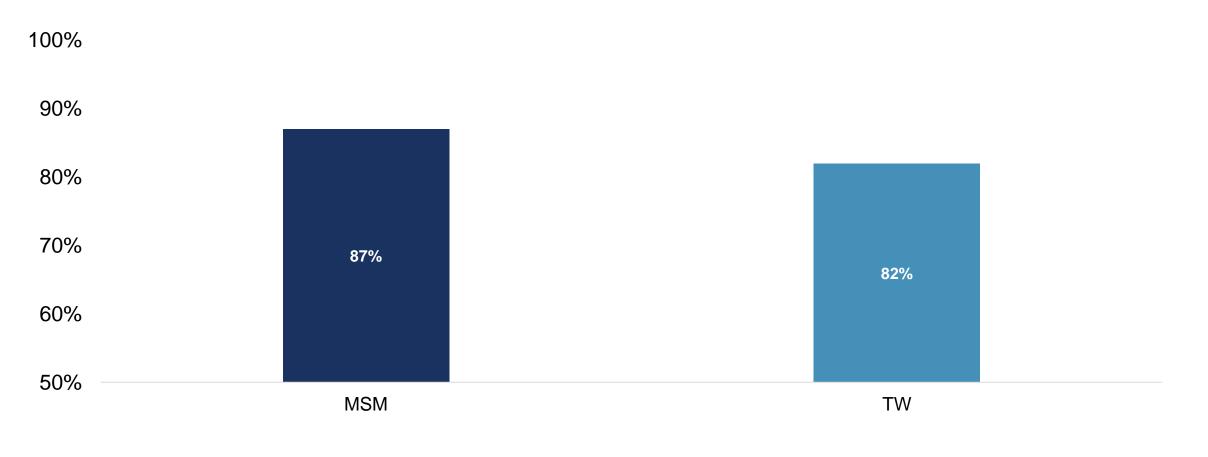
Receive Notification of HIV

Exposure or Was Informed of

Report Sex With Known HIV-Positive Partner

Sex Partner's HIV Status 25% 20% 15% 23% 10% 14% 5% 8% 3% 0% MSM TW MSM TW

COMPARED TO MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN, TRANSGENDER WOMEN ARE LESS LIKELY TO LINK TO CARE*



*0.10 Level of Significance

MSM TW





Compared To Men Who Have Sex With Men, Transgender Women...

- More likely to
 - Be young, poor, and disenfranchised
 - Engage in riskier sex and drug risk behavior
- Less likely to
 - Identify as non-Hispanic White
 - Have received notification of exposure
 - Report sex with a known HIV-positive person
 - Link to HIV-Care

Several other statistically significant differences were reported





- Conflating men who have sex with men and transgender women together
 - Fails to take into account the distinctly different epidemiologic profiles
 - Could alienate those most at risk
 - Implications for HIV service delivery programs



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- Sarah Braunstein, PhD MPH
- Demetre Daskalakis, MD MPH
- Kent Sepkowitz, MD
- Shakara Brown, MPH
- Jamie Huang, MPH
- Michaela McDonald, MPH
- FSU Field Workers and Staff
- Surveillance Field Workers and Staff



THANK YOU!

NICOLE BURTON, MPH NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE FIELD SERVICES UNIT NBURTON@HEALTH.NYC.GOV

(347) 396-7644

