

Health care access among sexual & gender minority women living with HIV

35%

of participants in the study had sexual and/or gender minority identities

40%

of participants were treated poorly by health professionals

32%

of participants were unable to access health care services

Reporting sexual and/or gender minority identities was strongly associated with poor treatment by health professionals & inability to access health care services

Calls to Action!

01

Develop integrated healthcare policies that foster equitable inclusion of SGM people living with HIV & accountability for health care professionals

02

Improve education & training about health needs of SGM people living with HIV within health care

03

Incorporate pronouns in identification badges within health care institutions

04

Reduce HIV stigma & gender discrimination in health care

05

Support trauma-informed, SGM- centered HIV care

Note: The SHAWNA Project's recruits participants who self-identity as women. However, recognizing gender fluidity, including over time, some participants have other or more gender identities. In addition to trans & cis women, ~2% of the cohort comprises of non-binary participants. Of Indigenous participants, ~13% are Two-Spirit.

Reference: Perrin H., Shannon K., Lowik A.J., Rich A, Baral S, Braschel M., Deering K.N. (2023) Access to and quality of care for sexual and gender minority women living with HIV in Metro Vancouver, Canada. *Women's Health* (in press).

