

ADDRESSING STRUCTURAL RISKS AND SUBSTANCE USE AMONG SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITY POPULATIONS

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Overview

- Implementation Strategies in HIV-related Research
 - ▣ LIVE Systematic Reviews
- Limited Study of Stigma Mitigation Approaches
- Substance Use Trends
 - ▣ American Men's Internet Survey (AMIS)
 - ▣ Substance Use and Mental Health
- Key themes

LIVE Database Methods

- **Databases:**

PubMed, Embase, and CINAHL after 2004

- **Inclusion:**

Based in low- and middle-income country

Any population

Any study design

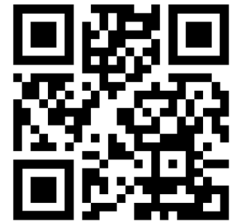
Evaluating implementation strategy

Assessing HIV care cascade outcome(s)

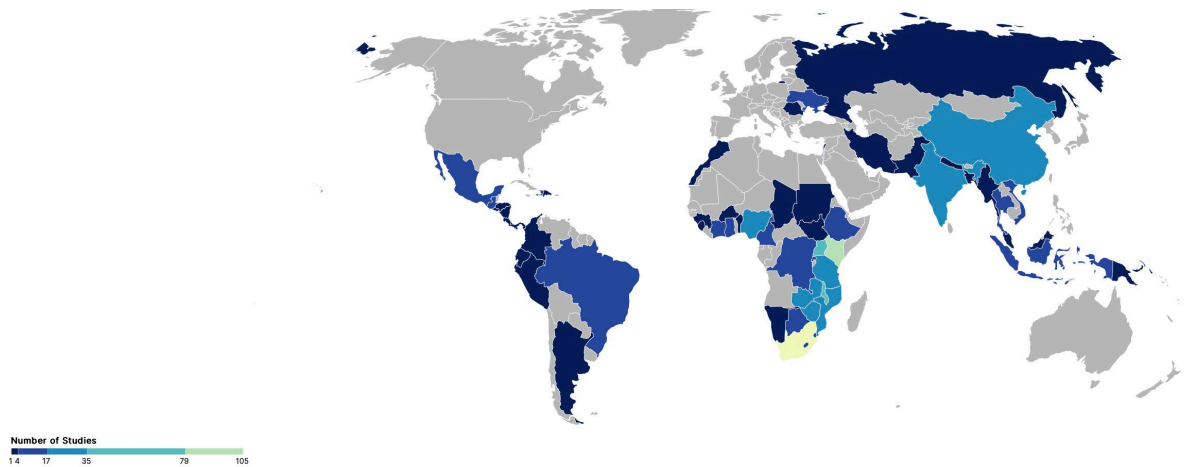
- **Implementation Strategies:**

Specified using Actor, Action, Action Target, Delivery Method, Location, and Cascade Target

LIVE Dashboard



<https://idig.science/LIVE/>



Studies Indexed
623

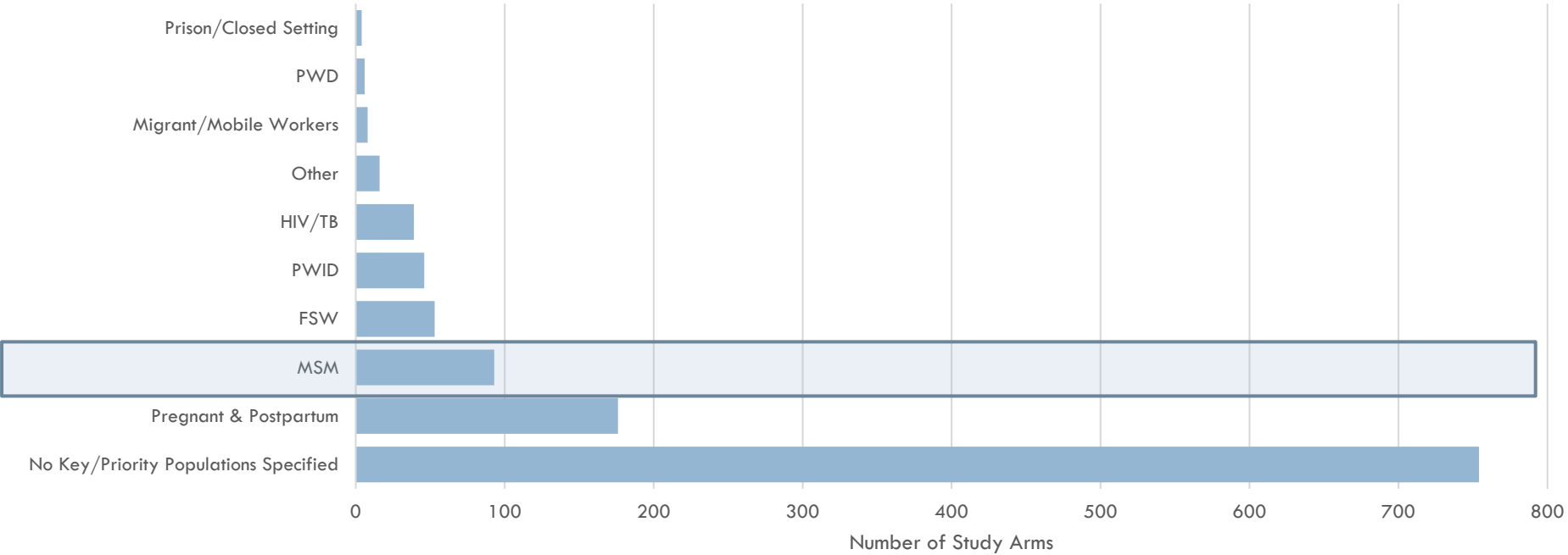
Total Strategies
8,289

Actions and Targets

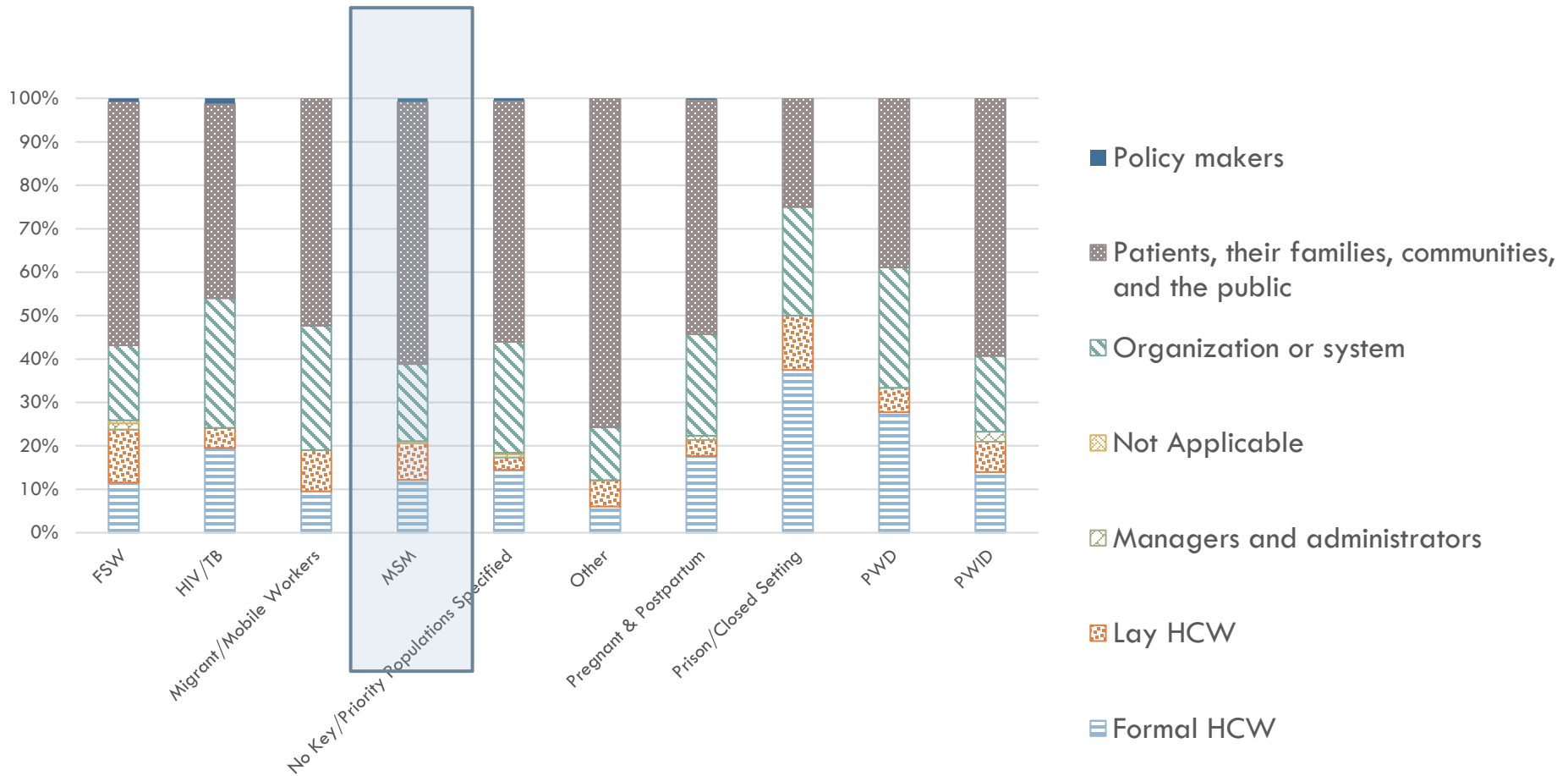


Actions	Action Targets		Policy makers	Total
	Patients, families, communities, and public	Providers and health workforce		
Capacity building and support	33%	11%	0%	44%
Logistical or psychosocial support	11%	1%	0%	12%
Technical assistance	1%	4%	0%	5%
Training and education	21%	7%	0%	28%
Financial arrangements	3%	1%	0%	5%
Incentives or disincentives	3%	1%	0%	5%
Health service delivery	23%	20%	0%	43%
Care coordination	2%	4%	0%	5%
Human resource strategies	0%	2%	0%	2%
Information and technology	4%	1%	0%	6%
Location and environment of health services	5%	9%	0%	14%
Patient centered health services	11%	1%	0%	11%
Timing/duration of health services	1%	3%	0%	4%
Implementation process	3%	5%	0%	9%
Adaptation to context	1%	1%	0%	2%
Collaborative and networking approaches	2%	1%	0%	3%
Implementation planning and execution	0%	0%	0%	0%
Quality improvement	0%	3%	0%	4%
Total	61%	38%	0%	100%

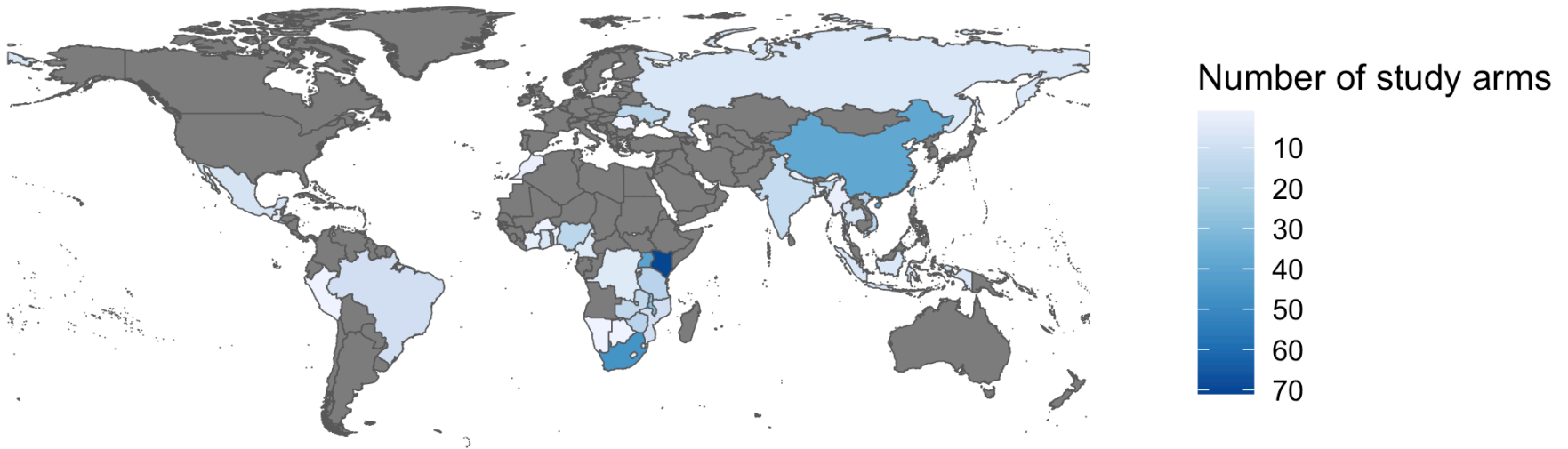
Limited study with SGM Populations



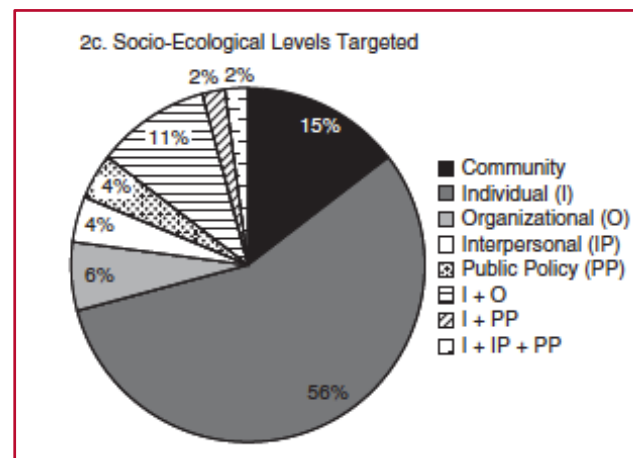
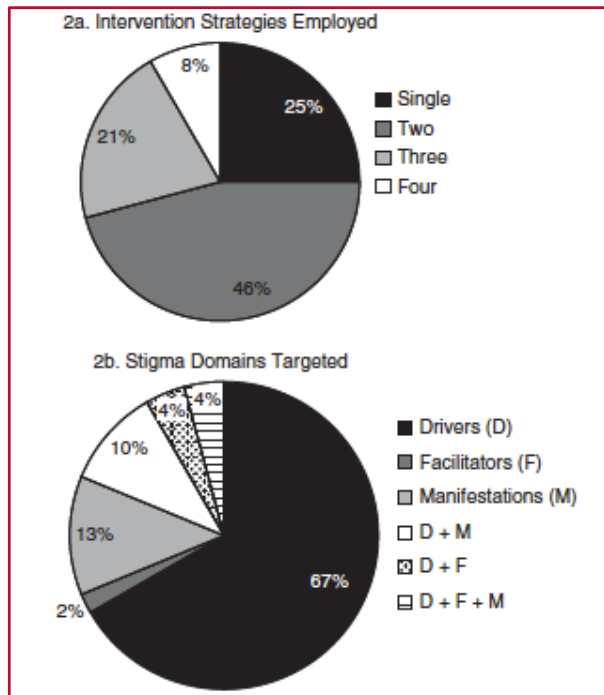
Implementation Targets For Key Populations



Geographic Distribution of IR among Key Populations



A systematic review of interventions to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination

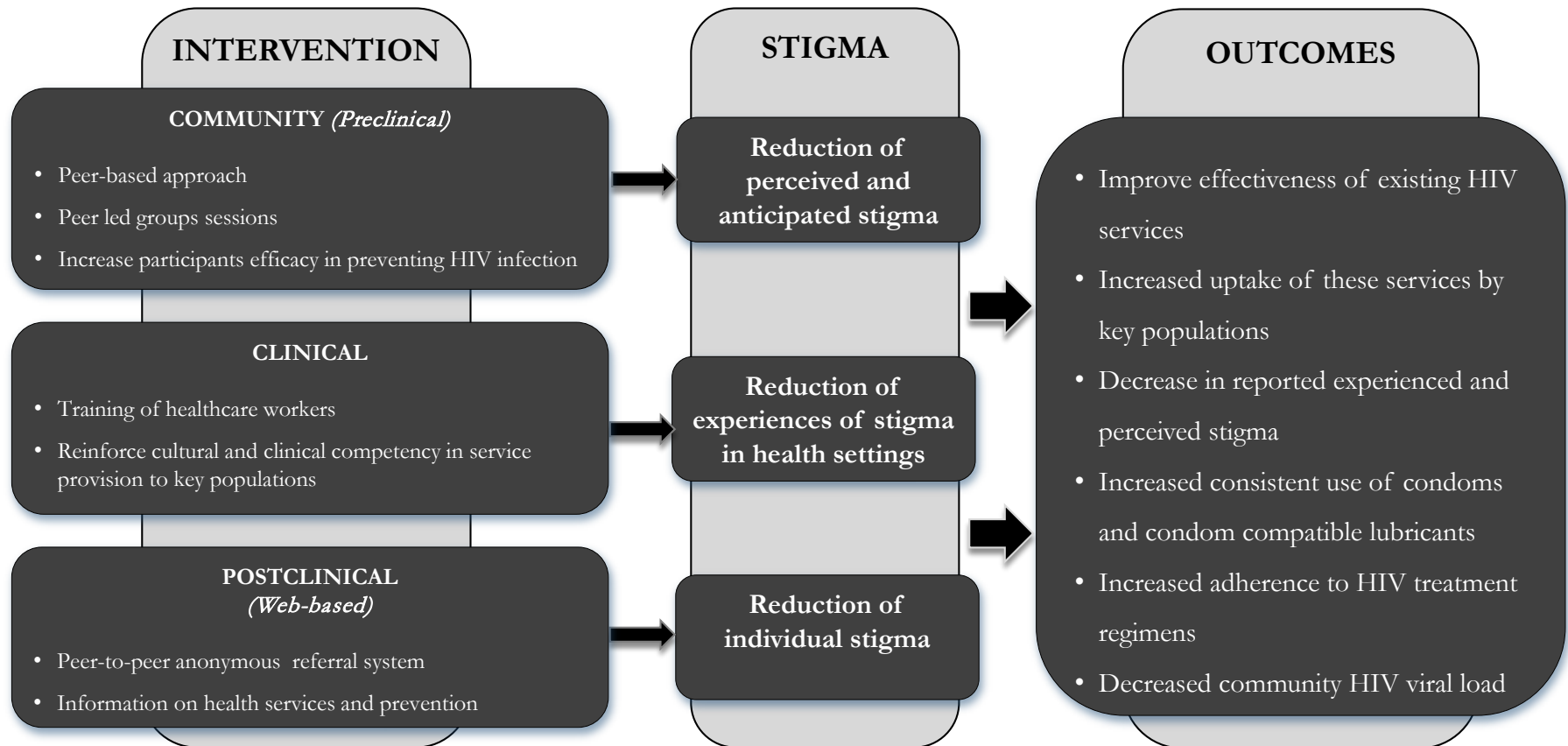


Results:

Domains and levels targeted and approaches employed in the 48 studies.

- Multiple intervention strategies
- Target multiple stigma domains
- Target multiple socioecological levels

Integrated Stigma Mitigation Intervention Framework for Cisgender Gay Men and other MSM in Senegal



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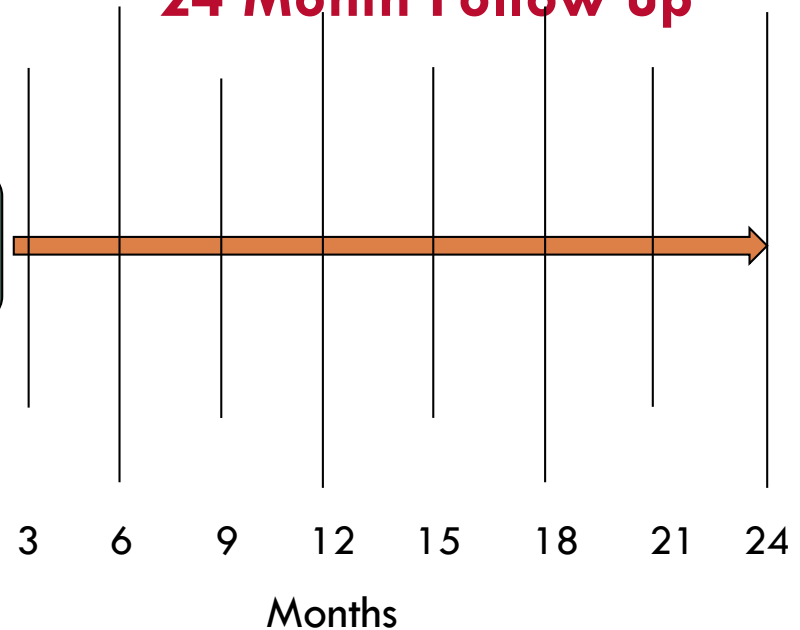
Baseline

MSM
N=724



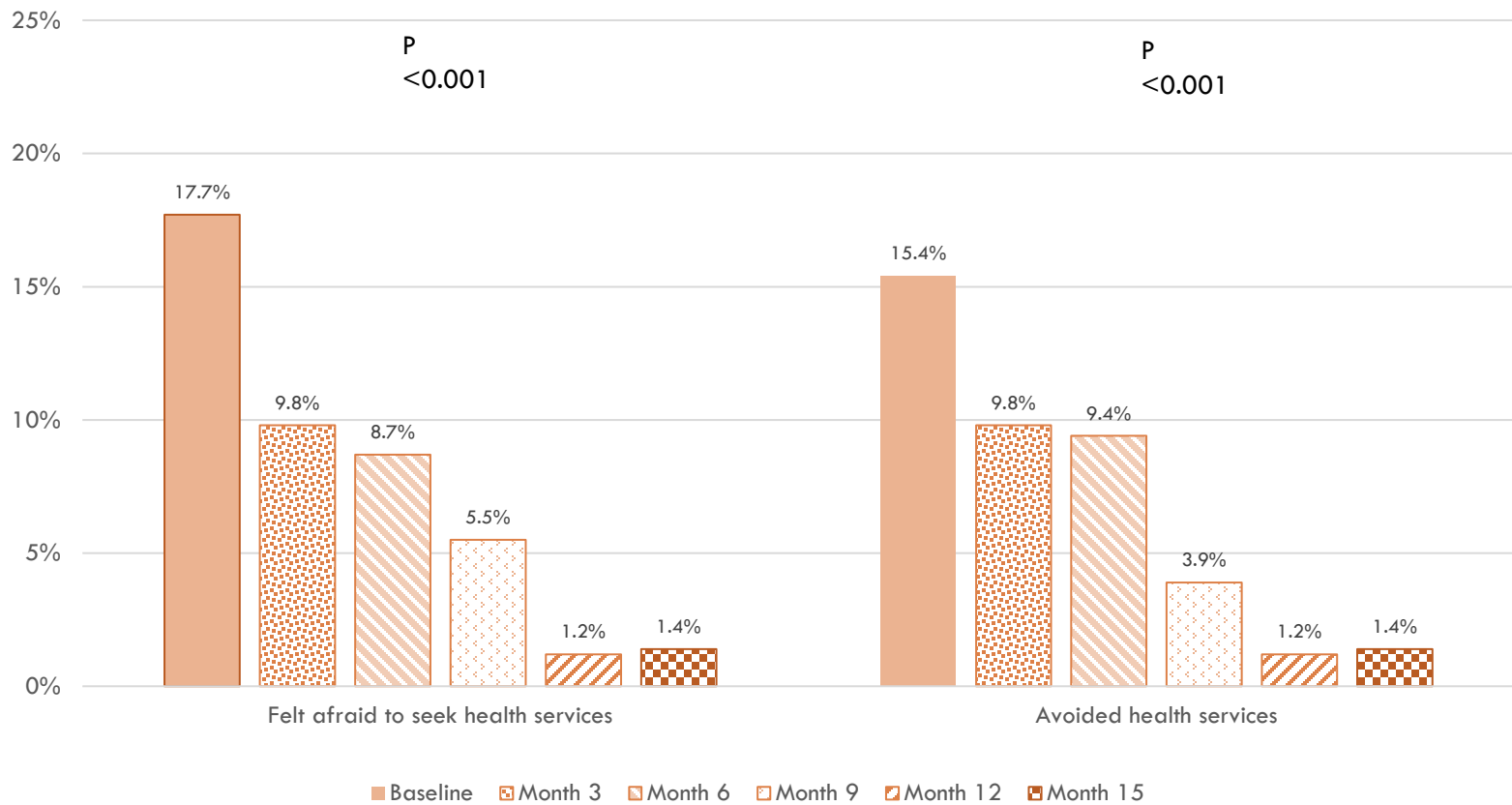
MSM
N=193

24 Month Follow up

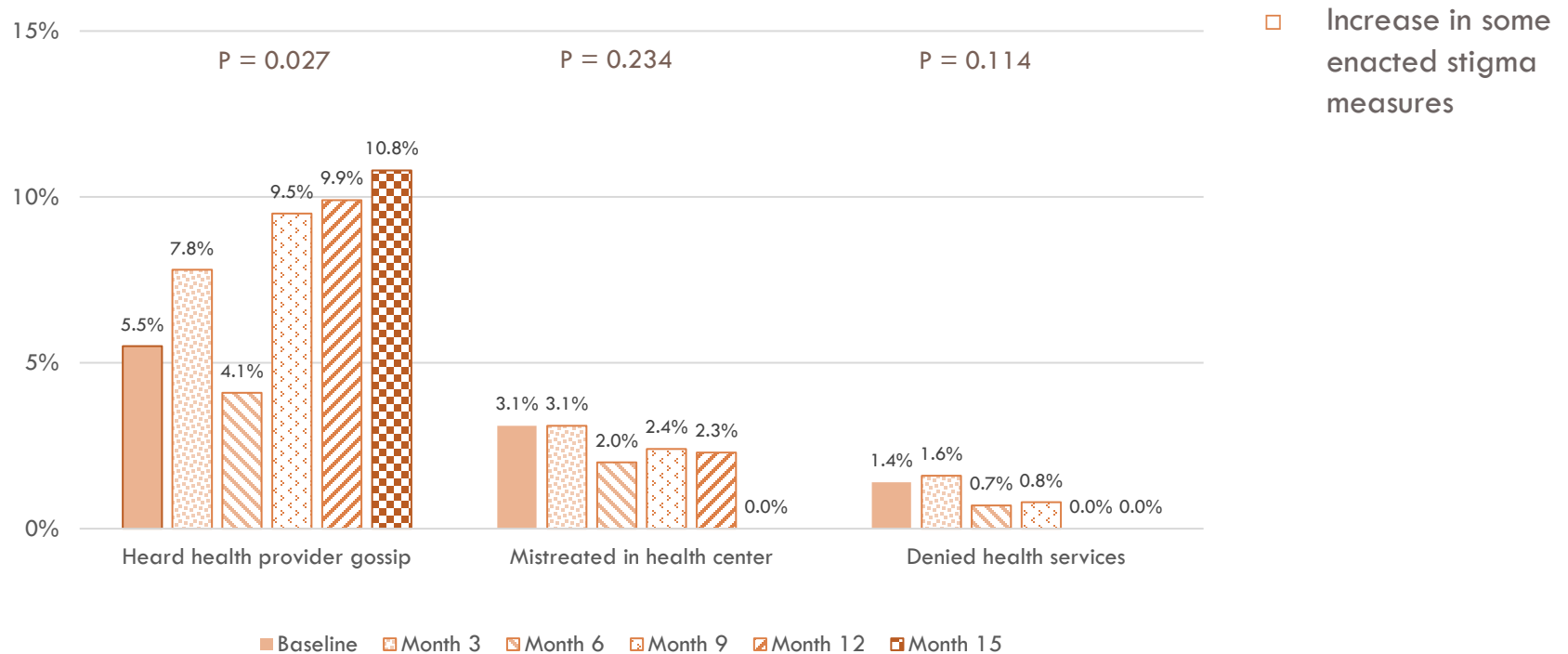


- Abbreviated questionnaires (months 3,9,15, 21)
- Full assessment (Baseline, 6, 12, 18, 24)

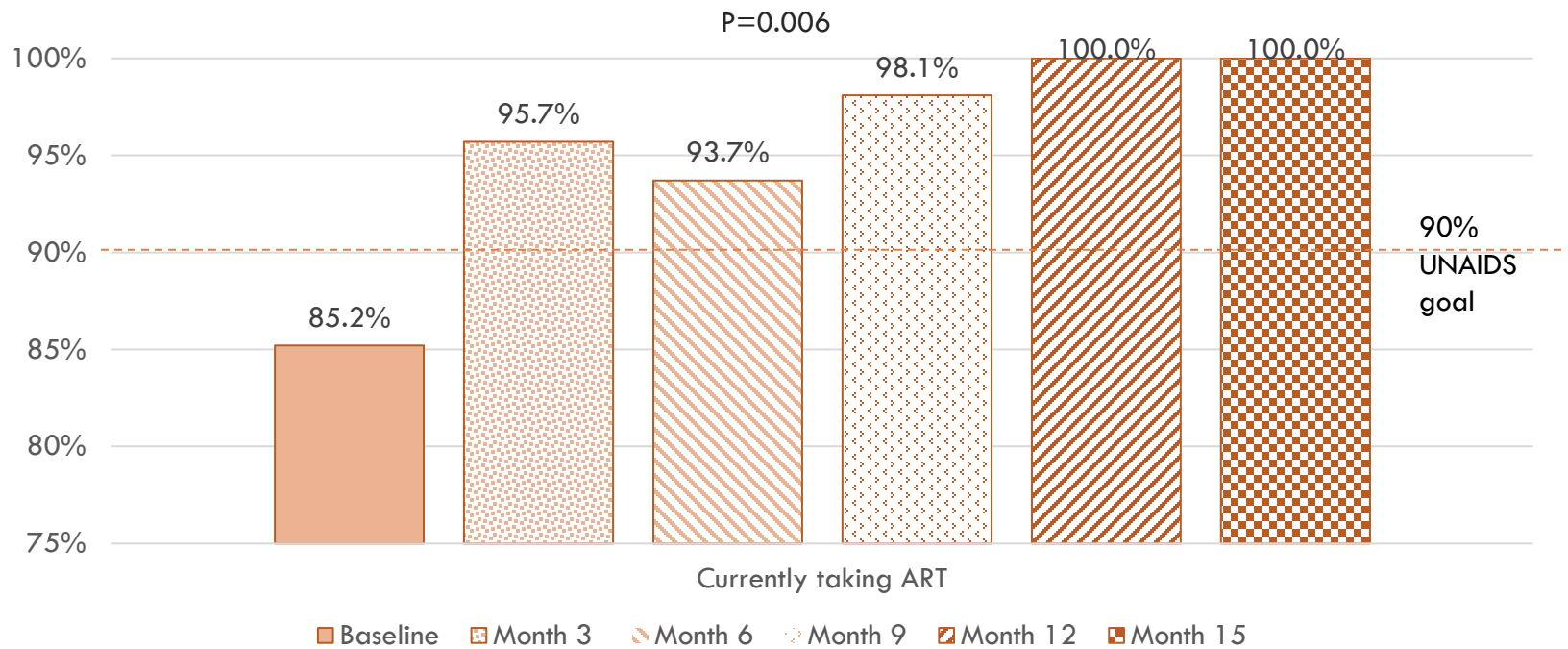
Anticipated Health Care Stigma Among Cisgender Gay Men and other MSM



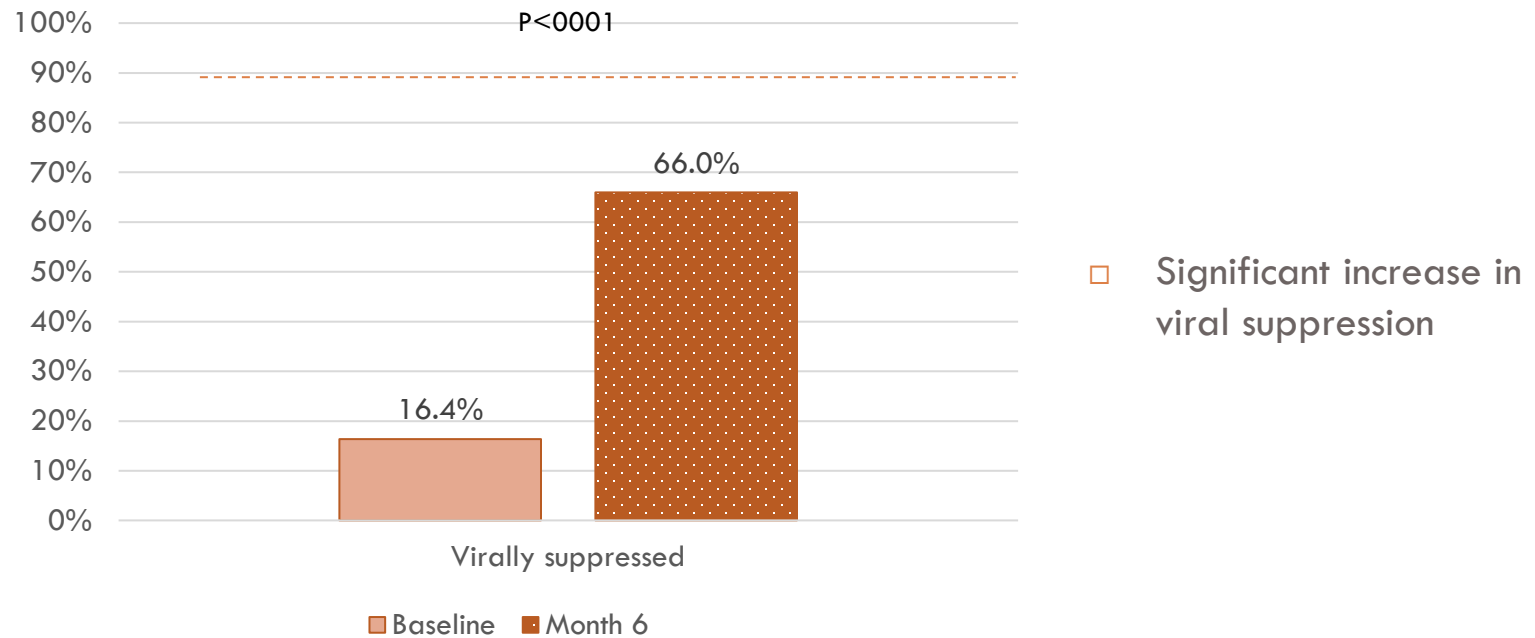
Experienced Health Care Stigma Among Cisgender Gay Men and other MSM



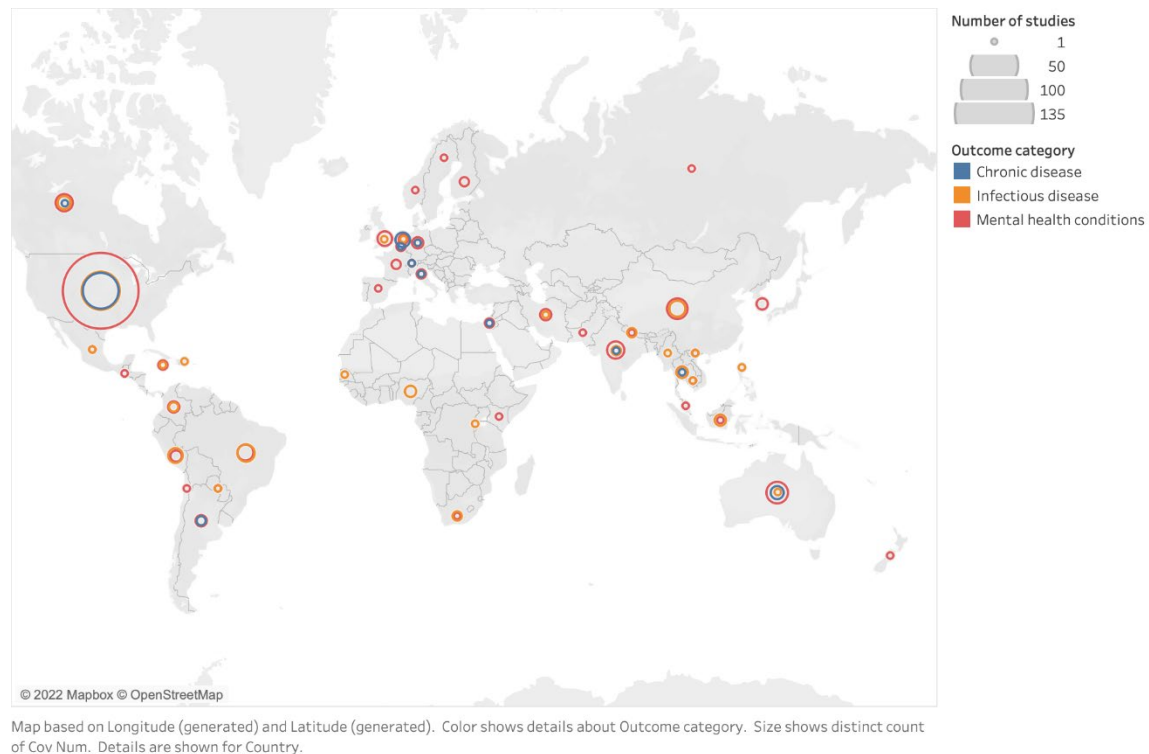
Cisgender Gay Men and other MSM using ART



Viral suppression among cisgender gay men and other MSM



Health-Related Data for Transgender Populations in 2022

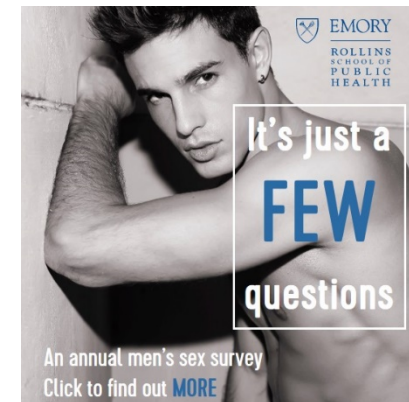


Scheim, Rich, ..., Reisner. Health status of transgender people globally: A systematic review of research on disease burden and drivers from 2020-2021. Under Review.

American Men's Internet Survey (AMIS)

Methods Overview

- Annual cross-sectional online behavioral survey of MSM in US
- Objective: Assess trends in HIV risk behavior, use of HIV testing services, and access to prevention services
- Eligibility: 15+ years, cis-Male, US resident, ever MSM
- Recruitment: Ads in multiple sites/apps, previous years' participants invited to retake survey, no incentives given
- Core survey: Demographics, sexual and substance use behaviors, HIV/STI testing and diagnosis, HIV prevention use, mental health, and stigma/discrimination



AMIS 2013-2018

Participant Characteristics, N=60,032

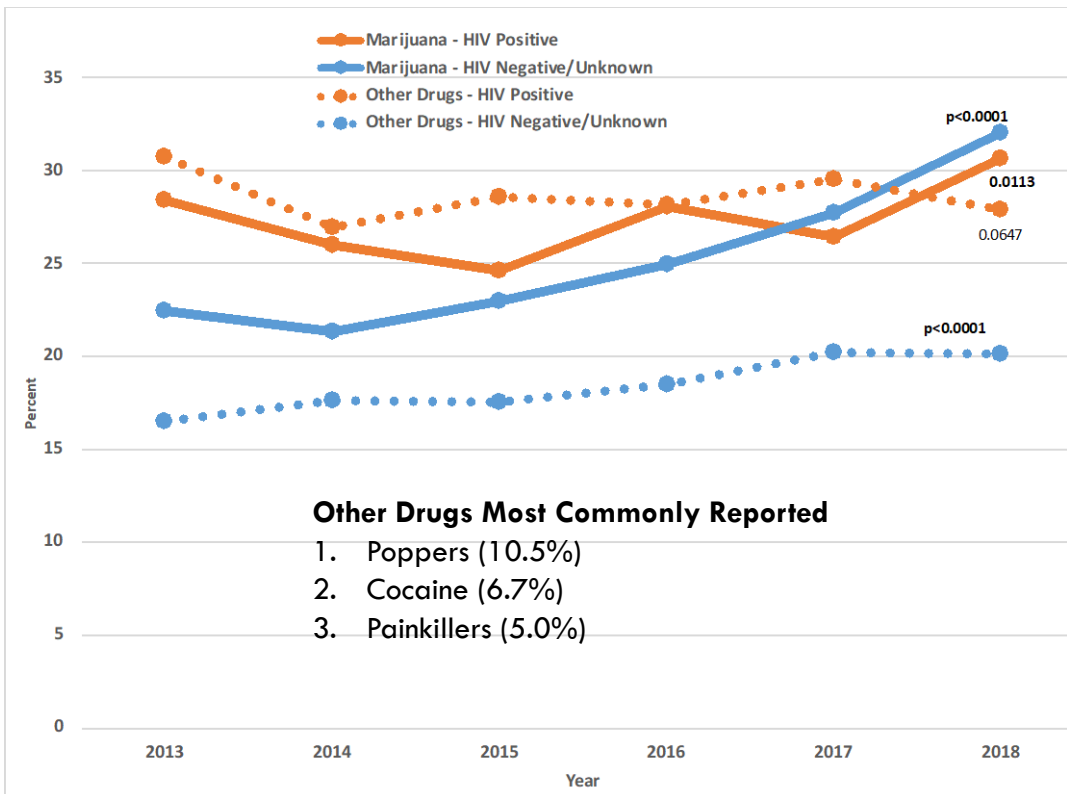
Race/Ethnicity	N	%
Black, non-Hispanic	3524	5.9
Hispanic	8196	13.7
white, non-Hispanic	43151	71.9
Other or multiple races	4760	7.9
Age (years)		
15-24	15834	26.4
25-29	8533	14.2
30-39	9836	16.4
40 and older	25829	43.0
Recruitment Type		
Gay social networking	5468	9.1
General gay interest	2836	4.7
General social networking	33073	55.1
Geospatial social networking	15622	26.0
Previous year's participants	2989	5.0

Census Region	N	%
Northeast	11039	18.4
Midwest	12241	20.4
South	22707	37.8
West	13996	23.3
US Dependent Areas	49	0.1
Population Density		
Urban	24836	41.4
Suburban	12335	20.6
Small/ medium metropolitan	17421	29.0
Rural	5384	9.0
Self-reported HIV Status		
Positive	5729	9.6
Negative	42695	71.1
Unknown	11578	19.3

AMIS 2013-2018

Trends in Substance Use

Substances Used in the Past 12 Months



Other Drugs Most Commonly Reported

1. Poppers (10.5%)
2. Cocaine (6.7%)
3. Painkillers (5.0%)

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Marijuana - Living with HIV	↔	↔	↑	↔
Marijuana - HIV Negative/Unknown	↑	↑	↑	↑
Other Drugs - Living with HIV	↔	↔	↔	↑
Other Drugs - HIV Negative/Unknown	↔	↔	↔	↔

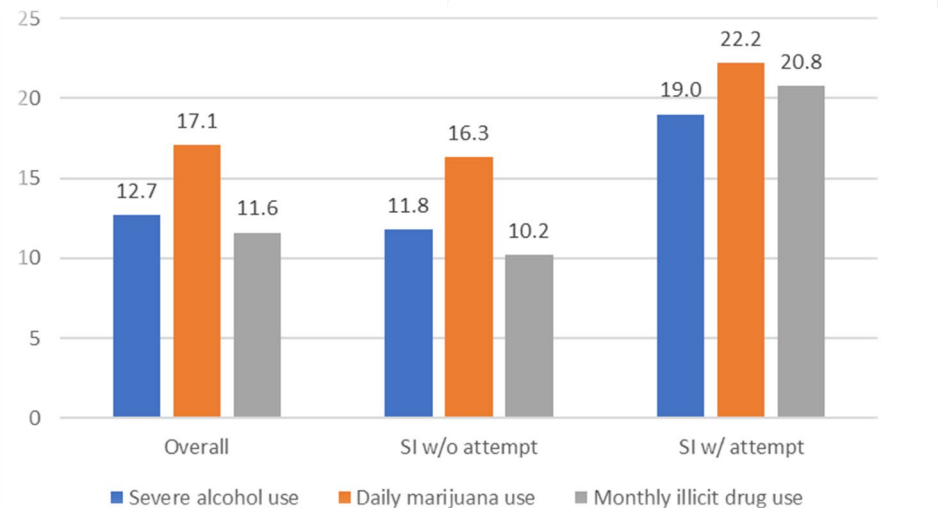
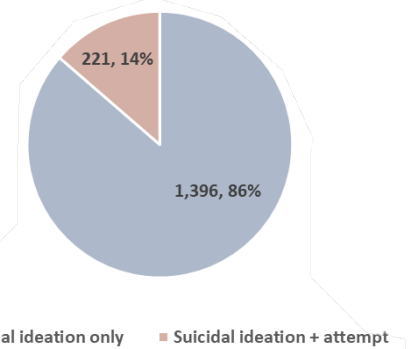
Significant trend in multivariable GEE Poisson models controlling for age, race/ethnicity, county urbanicity, region (for national), and recruitment type.

AMIS 2020

Suicide ideation subsample (N=1617)

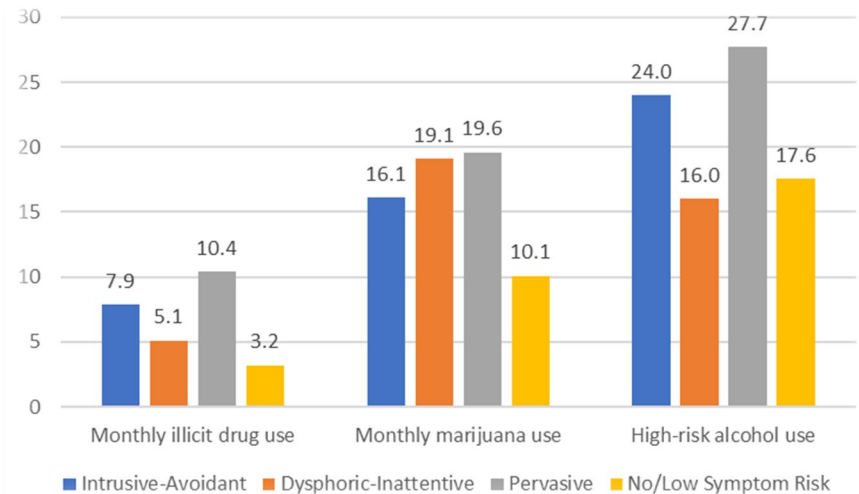
- High substance use overall
- Significantly higher illicit drug, marijuana, and alcohol use among MSM who attempted suicide compared to those who did not
- Each substance associated with greater odds of suicide attempt

	Odds of suicide attempt
Severe alcohol use	1.76 (1.21, 2.56)
Daily marijuana use	1.48 (1.05, 2.10)
Monthly illicit drug use	2.36 (1.63, 3.41)



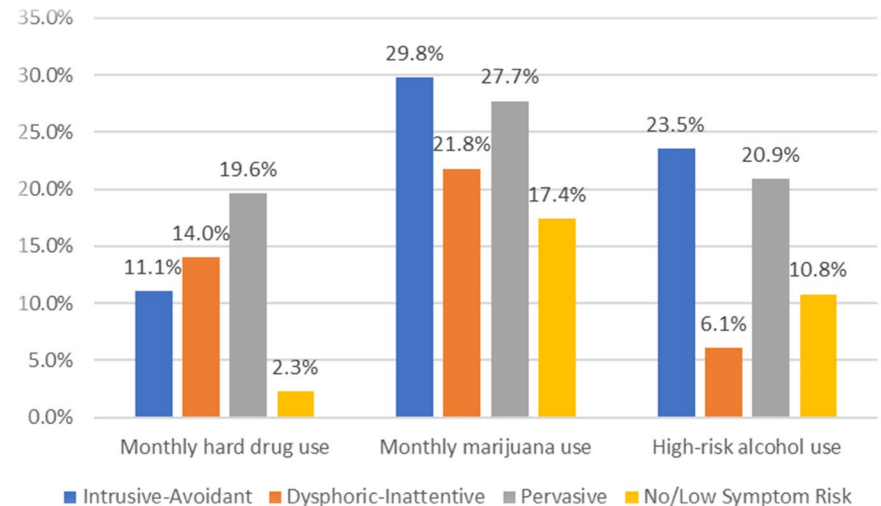
Trauma-exposed subsample, HIV-negative (N=4380)

- In confounder-adjusted models, compared to MSM with no/low PTSD symptom patterns, we found significantly higher prevalence of
 - ▣ monthly illicit/hard drug use for MSM with Pervasive or Intrusive-Avoidant PTSD symptom patterns
 - ▣ monthly marijuana use for MSM with Pervasive, Intrusive-Avoidant, or Dysphoric-Inattentive PTSD symptom patterns
 - ▣ High-risk alcohol use for MSM with Pervasive or Intrusive-Avoidant PTSD symptom patterns



Trauma-exposed subsample, Living with HIV (N=597)

- In confounder-adjusted models, compared to MSM with no/low PTSD symptom patterns, we found significantly higher prevalence of
 - ▣ monthly illicit/hard drug use and marijuana use for MSM with Pervasive PTSD symptom patterns
 - ▣ high-risk alcohol use for MSM with Pervasive or Intrusive-Avoidant PTSD symptom patterns



Summary

- In 2022, few published strategies focused on sexual and gender diverse communities and no studies targeting policymakers.
- State of stigma intervention research for SGM populations remains limited in relation to consistent data demonstrating harms of stigma.
- Substance use among SGM appears to be either be sustained or increasing and remains associated with mental health disorders.

Acknowledgments

□ SGM Stigma Team

□ JHU

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