



# UNAIDS

***How intersecting inequalities can affect the life and the access to health among transgender***

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They haven't the same  
opportunity

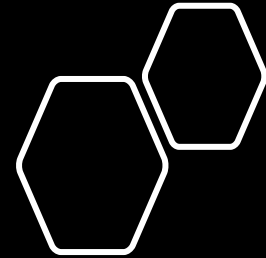
The New York Times

# *Torture and Killing of Transgender Woman Stun Brazil*

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Francisca Ferreira de Vasconcelos showing a photo of her daughter, Dandara dos



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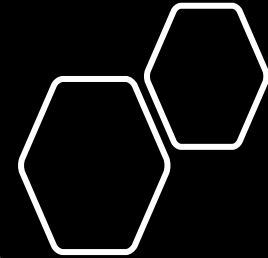
# 375 Transgender People Murdered In 2021- 'Deadliest Year' Since Records Began

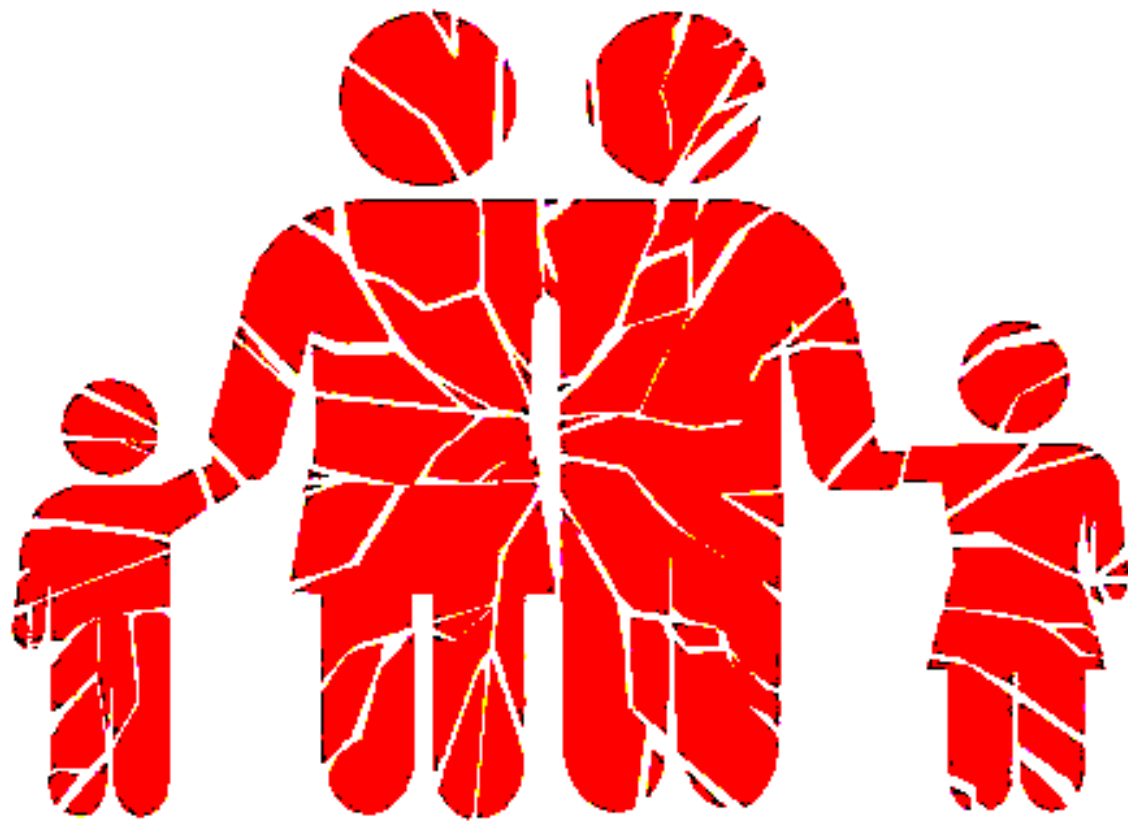
Jamie Wareham Contributor

Founder, QueerAF - I report on LGBTQ+ life, identities and being queer

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Nov 11, 2021, 04:00am EST





## Transgender Identity and Experiences of Violence Victimization, Substance Use, Suicide Risk, and Sexual Risk Behaviors Among High School Students — 19 States and Large Urban School Districts, 2017

Weekly / January 25, 2019 / 68(3):67-71

# Gender-based violence: lesbian and transgender women face the highest risk but get the least attention

SAURAV JUNG THAPA | NOVEMBER 27, 2015

This page in: [English](#)



**Immediate access to gender-affirming hormone therapy eases distress, depression, suicidal thoughts for transgender adults, research finds**





**ARIADNE'S THREAD :  
THE LABYRINTHS OF PSYCHIATRY AROUND  
SEXUALITY AND CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY**









# Suicidal Ideation Among Crack Cocaine Dependent Patients Receiving Treatment in Sao Paulo Brazil's 'Cracolândia' and its Association with HIV/STD

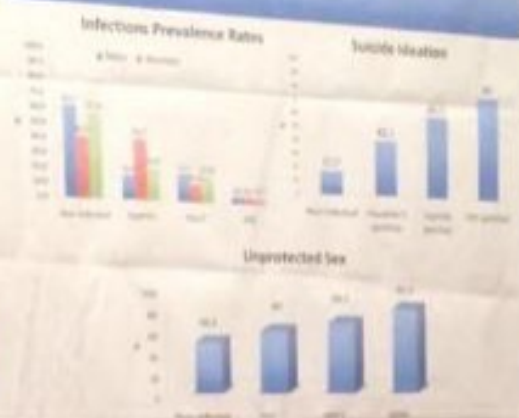
Ribeiro, A., Madruga, C., Miguel, A., Laranjeira, R., McPherson, S., Ribeiro, M.



## Introduction

- HIV is still a major global public health issue (WHO, 2015)
- Crack cocaine has been associated with the sexual transmission of HIV, especially in sex work and other forms of transactional sex (UNODC, 2015)
- Brazil is amongst the countries with the highest rates of crack cocaine use in the world (BNADS, 2012), affecting mostly the socially vulnerable population.
- Evidence shows high association between crack cocaine use and Suicide history

## Results



## Objective

- To examine prevalence rates of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis C in a sample of crack cocaine dependent patients under treatment at CRATOD (Sao Paulo, Brazil)
- To estimate prevalence rates of suicide ideation among this population.
- Investigate the associations between these infectious diseases and suicide ideation and the mediating role of unprotected sex.

- Nearly a third of crack cocaine users reported suicidal ideation
- Suicide was significantly associated with HIV contamination (OR 52.5,  $p=0.015$ ); syphilis (OR=4.83,  $p=0.004$ ) but not Hepatitis C.
- Unprotected sex did not significantly mediate these associations ( $\beta=0.01$ ,  $p=0.619$  for HIV;  $\beta=0.04$ ,  $p=0.160$  for syphilis)
- All models were adjusted by sex and age

## Method

- Sample of 107 crack cocaine dependent patients aged 18 or above, with no history of injected drug use.
- Participants were interviewed and subjected to the Rapid Tested Check.
- Prevalence rates, multivariate analysis and the structural equation models were performed using Stata 13.



## Discussion

- Prevalence rates of infectious diseases (ID) and suicide ideation were high and the two are highly associated.
- Attention must be given to the treatment of depression and suicide prevention among this highly vulnerable population.
- These actions could reflect on ID rates.
- Initiatives to promote the identification and the treatment of ID among crack dependents are paramount in Brazil.
- Addiction treatment strategies should also aim to improve ID treatment adherence.

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## Congratulations

We're pleased to inform you that we've published your article and it's available to view online.

**Title**

**The Interactions Between Vulnerabilities for HIV and Syphilis among Cisgender and Transgender People Who Use Drugs**

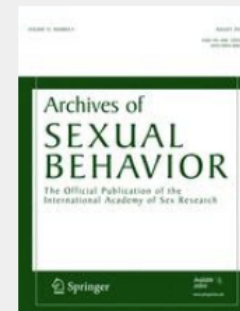
**Journal**

Archives of Sexual Behavior

**DOI**

10.1007/s10508-022-02460-y

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# The Interactions between Vulnerabilities for HIV and Syphilis Among Cisgender and Transgender Drug Users, Brazil (2022)

**Table 1** Sociodemographic, clinical, and behavioral characteristics of 2,393 patients admitted to the Reference Center for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (CRATOD), in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, between January 2017 and March 2018

	Transgender female <i>n</i> = 43	Cisgender male <i>n</i> = 1,995	Cisgender female <i>n</i> = 355	<i>p</i> -value
Mean age in years (SD)	28.8	36.4	32.5	.001
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	
<i>Drug of Choice</i>				.001
Alcohol	4 (9.3%)	419 (21.0%)	53 (14.9%)	
Snorted cocaine	1 (2.33%)	381 (19.1%)	68 (19.15%)	
Crack cocaine	38 (88.3%)	1,140 (57.2%)	220 (61.9%)	
Tobacco Use	35 (81.4%)	1,508 (75.6%)	278 (78.7%)	.001
<i>Housing</i>				<.001
Institution	2 (4.76%)	126 (6.33%)	9 (2.56%)	
Homeless	31 (73.8%)	947 (47.5%)	146 (41.4%)	
Fixed address	9 (21.4%)	918 (46.1%)	197 (55.9%)	
“Cracolândia”	5 (11.9%)	45 (2.26%)	27 (7.65%)	
Psychotic Symptoms in Evaluation	18 (41.8%)	626 (31.5%)	160 (31.5%)	<.001
Past-month Suicide Attempt	19 (45.2%)	645 (32.9%)	178 (51.5%)	<.001
<i>STI<sup>b</sup> status</i>				
HIV <sup>c</sup>	15 (39.4%)	69 (3.58%)	20 (5.88%)	<.001
Already diagnosed with treatment neglected	13 (30.2%)	64 (3.22%)	14 (3.94%)	<.001
<i>CD4<sup>d</sup>/Viral load/AIDS<sup>e</sup></i>				
<350/>100.000/ml	8 (57.1%)	23 (53.4%)	11 (57.8%)	.681
>350/<10.000/ml	1 (7.14%)	5 (11.6%)	4 (21.0%)	
Syphilis infection	13 (48.1%)	113 (7.3%)	65 (25.9%)	<.001

<sup>a</sup>SD: Standard deviation; <sup>b</sup>Sexual transmitted infection; <sup>c</sup>Human immunodeficiency virus; <sup>d</sup>CD4 lymphocytes; <sup>e</sup>Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

**Table 2** Multiple logistic regression model for risk for HIV infection among 2,393 patients admitted to the Reference Center for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (CRATOD), in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, between January 2017 and March 2018

Risk for HIV	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	<i>p</i> -value
Crack use (ref: no use)	2.13	1.20–3.79	.01
Homeless (ref: not being homeless)	2.70	1.56–4.67	< .01
Transgender (ref: cisgender)	8.79	3.90–19.78	< .01
Suicidal attempt (ref: no)	1.25	1.12–1.40	< .01
Psychotic symptoms (ref: no)	1.82	1.16–2.85	.01
MSM (ref: heterosexual)	1.49	0.84–2.64	.17
Condom use (ref: no)	0.009	0.004–0.01	< .01

MSM: Men who have sex with men; ref: reference category

**Table 3** Multiple logistic regression model for risk for syphilis infection among 2,393 patients admitted to the Reference Center for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (CRATOD), in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, between January 2017 and March 2018

Risk for syphilis	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	<i>p</i> -value
Crack use (ref: no use)	1.25	0.92–1.72	.14
Homeless (ref: not being homeless)	2.33	1.71–3.18	< .01
Transgender (ref: cisgender)	5.46	2.63–11.32	< .01
Suicidal attempt (ref: no)	1.22	1.11–1.33	< .01
Psychotic symptoms (ref: no)	1.81	1.37–2.40	.01
MSM (ref: heterosexual)	2.60	1.84–3.68	< .01
Condom use (ref: no)	0.04	0.02–0.06	< .01

MSM: men who have sex with men; ref: reference category


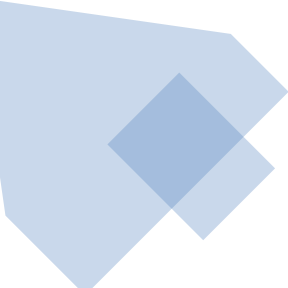
*My gratitude to those who came before  
me and left the doors open.*





*In memory of my sisters  
who died fighting and  
inspiring me to follow my  
own path*





*Can I count on you all in this  
endeavor?*

*Thank you!!!*