Cervical Cancer Screening in Transgender Men in El Salvador, a Pilot Study

Mario Meléndez¹, Alejandra Herrera¹, Xavier Hernández², Bryam Rodríguez², Montserrat Soler¹, Karla Alfaro¹, Rachel Masch¹, Miriam Cremer^{1,3}, **Mauricio Maza¹**

¹Basic Health International

² Asociación Generación Hombres Trans El Salvador

³Cleveland Clinic



Disclosures

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Background

 There is limited information on cervical cancer screening for transgender men in developing countries

 It has been reported that the use of the Pap smear in this population provides a greater number of unsatisfactory screening results¹

 This pilot study carried out cervical cancer screening in transgender men in El Salvador with an HPV test through self-sampling

¹Peitzmeier et al. (2014). Female-to-male patients have high prevalence of unsatisfactory Paps compared to non-transgender females. *J Gral Maternal Med*, 29(5): 778-784.



Objectives

- Primary Aim: Investigate the use of self-collected molecular tests that detect the human papillomavirus (HPV) to screen for cervical cancer in a population of transgender men in a low-middle income country
- Secondary Aim: Evaluate patterns of testosterone therapy use and associated clinical conditions among transgender men

Methods

- The study was planned in partnership with "Generación Hombres Trans", a trans-advocacy organization that is part of the Cancer Prevention Alliance in El Salvador
- All members of "Generación Hombres Trans" were contacted and invited to participate in the project
- Potential subjects participated in an educational session that explained the importance of cervical cancer screening
- Study procedures consisted of a survey, physical examination, lab tests, and HPV self-sampling

Subjects

24/35 transgender men from Generación Hombres Trans El Salvador

Between 19 and 55 years of age





All participants provided informed consent





Survey and clinical evaluations



Survey/HPV sampling:

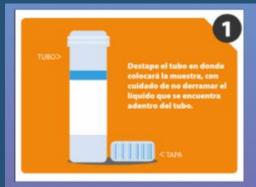
Demographic info, health and sexual behaviors, knowledge about cervical cancer



Cervical cancer screening was performed with a self-sampled careHPV test.



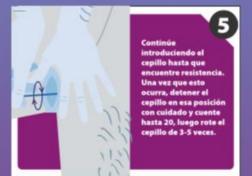
Self-sampling instructions















Procedimiento para el auto-toma





Survey and clinical evaluations









Survey/HPV sampling:

Demographic info, health and sexual behaviors, knowledge about cervical cancer

Physical examination:

To assess weight, height and BMI levels

Laboratory tests:

To measure circulating testosterone hormone levels

Densitometry and EKG:

To evaluate known complications of testosterone hormone use



Follow -up



Participants who had a positive HPV result were offered colposcopy, biopsy, and, if eligible, cryotherapy treatment.

HPV test and biopsy results

23/24 (96%) accepted HPV selfsampling



3/23 (13%) tested HPV+



Biopsy results: 2/3 CIN 1 1/3 CIN 3

24/35 enrolled to participate in the study



1 (4.2%) did not accept HPV self sampling



Use of testosterone hormone therapy

Pattern of use	Frequency (%)
Use of testosterone hormone without medical supervision	8 (33)
Use of testosterone hormone with medical supervision	1 (4)
No use of testosterone hormone	15 (63)
Total	24 (100)



Proportion of subjects with conditions associated with testosterone hormone therapy

Disease (criteria for diagnosis)	Frequency (%)
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30)	8 (33)
Overweight (BMI = 25-29.99)	8 (33)
Pre-Diabetes	1 (4)
Hypertension	3 (13)
Prehypertension (systolic 120-129 mmHg, diastolic <80 mmHg)	7 (29)
Hypercholesterolemia	7 (29)
Hypertriglyceridemia	6 (25)
Hem concentration	5 (21)
Anemia	1 (4)



Conclusions

- The use of HPV self-sampling screening in transgender men may be a viable method that can significantly improve acceptability and participation in cervical cancer screening
- Cervical cancer screening among transgender men can be viewed as an opportunity to screen for other health conditions
- There was a high percentage of use of the testosterone with minimum medical supervision in this group
- The incidence of cardio metabolic diseases is similar to those in the general population of El Salvador



Acceptability of HPV self-sampling

"It was difficult to decide, but when they told me that I would do the exam by myself, everything was different. Now I would recommend this to other transgender men"

-SG, 23 years of age



Thank you



