Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, testing and treatment for key populations (2022)

Recommended package of interventions for trans and gender diverse people

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Distribution of acquisition of new HIV infections by population, global, sub-Saharan Africa and rest of the world, 2021

Source: In Danger: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022

### FIGURE 0.9 Relative risk of HIV acquisition, global, 2021

- **35 times**: People who inject drugs have 35 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adults who do not inject drugs.
- **30 times**: Female sex workers have 30 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adult women (15-49) in the general population.
- **28 times**: Gay men and other men who have sex with men have 28 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adult men (15-49) in the general population.
- **14 times**: Transgender women have 14 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adult women (15-49) in the general population.

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2022 (see Annex on Methods)

Note: Due to variations in the availability of data from one year to the next, we do not provide trends in this distribution. See Annex on Methods for a description of the calculation.
High prevalence of HCV and HBV in trans and gender diverse people

Pooled prevalence of HCV: 9% in transgender people

Pooled prevalence of HBV: 11% in transgender people

Globally, people from key populations continue to face violence, stigma and discrimination

Experience of sexual and or physical violence, stigma and discrimination and avoidance of health-care services among key populations, countries with available data, 2018–2022

UNAIDS 2023 Global AIDS Update:

• Across 54 countries with recent survey data, a median of 59% of people reported discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV—a level that is nearly six times higher than the 2025 global

• 13 countries, more than 75% of those surveyed reported holding discriminatory attitudes.
Why we must **prioritize** key populations in the response to HIV, hepatitis and STIs

Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations

[https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052390](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052390)
Methodology

- **Consolidation** – what exists already

- **Identifying** – what needs to be newly developed

- **Evidence review**

- **Developing**
  - New and updated recommendations
  - Prioritized packages
Key Populations’ Values and Preferences for HIV, Hepatitis, and STI Services

61 interview, 32 focus groups, 229 participants in 69 countries

Country Income Classification

- HIC: 70.7%
- LMIC: 29.3%

Participant Gender

- Cis-female: 36.1%
- Cis-male: 34.4%
- Trans: 3.1%
- Non-binary: 0.4%
- Other: 26.0%
HIV Prevention: key populations values and preferences

Preferences vary by group and individual, necessitating tailored approaches & a variety of options.

External condoms and lubricant, OAT, NSP, and other harm reduction supplies are pillars of HIV prevention.

HIV PEP and PrEP acknowledged as effective, but largely inaccessible.

Insufficient information and misinformation surrounding HIV PrEP across communities.

Preferred settings: mobile clinics, harm reduction settings, peer outreach, and drop-in centres.
Prioritizing interventions

Essential for impact: enabling interventions
interventions recommended to address structural barriers to health services access for key populations.

Essential for impact: health interventions
interventions which have a demonstrated direct impact on HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs in key populations.

Essential for broader health
health sector interventions to which access for key populations should be ensured, but which do not have direct impact on HIV, viral hepatitis or STIs.

Supportive
other interventions which support the delivery of health sector interventions, such as creating demand, providing information and education.
Essential for impact: enabling interventions

- Removing punitive laws, policies and practices
- Reducing stigma and discrimination
- Community empowerment
- Addressing violence
Essential for impact: health interventions

**Prevention**
- Harm reduction
- Condoms and lubricants
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV and STIs
- Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV, syphilis and HBV
- Hepatitis B vaccination
- Addressing chemsex

**Diagnosis**
- HIV testing services
- STI testing
- Hepatitis B and C testing

**Treatment**
- HIV treatment
- HIV/TB
- STI treatment
- HBV and HCV treatment
Essential for broader health: health interventions

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<th>Service</th>
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<td>Addressing alcohol and substance use</td>
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<td>Prevention and treatment of cervical cancer</td>
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<td>Safe abortion</td>
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<td>TB screening and prevention</td>
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Recommended package for trans and gender diverse people

Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations

Recommended package of enabling and health interventions for HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for trans and gender diverse people

Policy brief

*to be published in October

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**Essential for impact: enabling interventions**
- Removing punitive laws, policies and practices
- Reducing stigma and discrimination
- Community empowerment
- Addressing violence

**Essential for impact: health interventions**

**Prevention of HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs**
- Condoms and lubricant
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV and STIs
- Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV, syphilis and HBV
- Hepatitis B vaccination
- Addressing chemsex

**Diagnosis**
- HIV testing services
- STI testing
- Hepatitis B and C testing

**Treatment**
- HIV treatment
- Screening, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of HIV-associated TB
- STI treatment
- HBV and HCV treatment

**Essential for broader health: health interventions**
- Anal health
- Conception and pregnancy care
- Contraception
- Gender-affirming care
- Mental health
- Prevention, assessment and treatment of cervical cancer
- Safe abortion
Thank you

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