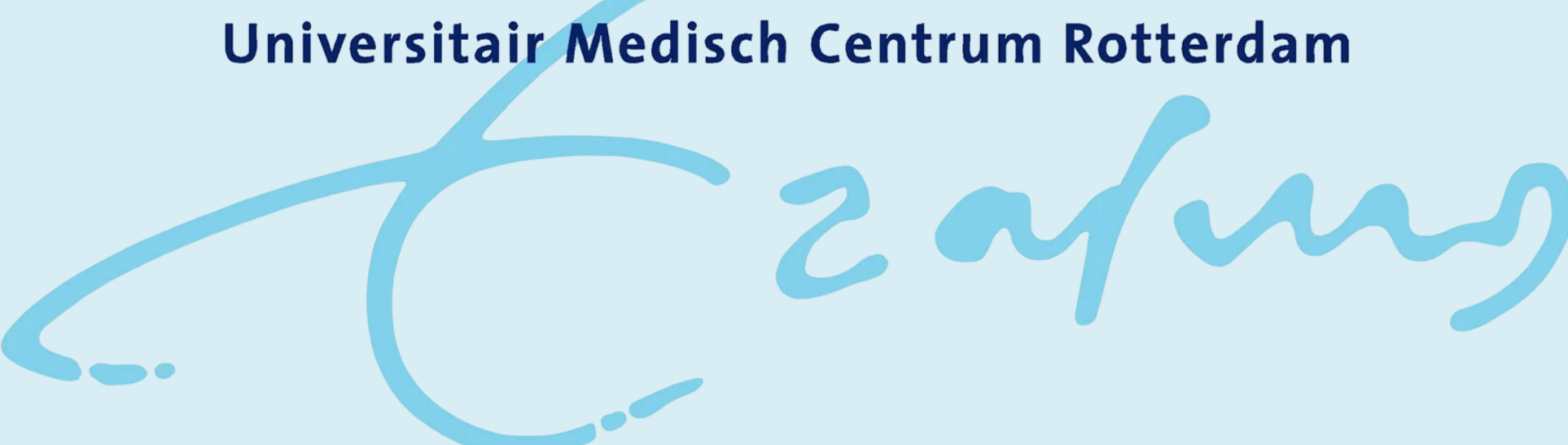


Erasmus MC

Universitair Medisch Centrum Rotterdam



Exploring Preferences in Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening for Transgender Individuals: Focus Groups with Healthcare Professionals and Transgender Individuals

Lindy Huber¹, Tom I. Bootsma¹, Sophie Rier², Ida J. Korfage¹, Karin van der Tuuk³, Inge M.C.M. de Kok¹, Franklin Maidman⁴, Harry J. de Koning¹, Esther Toes-Zoutendijk¹

1) Department of Public Health, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam; 2) Department of Cardiology, Haga Teaching Hospital, The Hague; 3) Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Medical Centre Groningen, Groningen; 4) Dutch GP Society, sexual health expert group (NHG-Expertgroep Seksuele Gezondheid)

Background

TNB individuals have lower attendance rates with breast and cervical cancer screening than cis-gender individuals (1).

In some countries, cancer screening programs for breast and cervical cancer only invite individuals registered as women, as in the Netherlands.

Methodology

Focusgroups with:



Transgender and non-binary individuals (N=8)

Healthcare professionals involved in breast and cervical cancer screening (N=29)

Study aim

This study aims to explore and compare the preferences and perspectives of transgender and non-binary (TNB) individuals and healthcare professionals regarding cancer screening.

Results

Transgender individuals

No invitation due to gender change

Not informed about cancer screening

Prefer healthcare professionals ask for their pronouns

Unclear when it is important to disclose gender identity

Screening awareness

Interaction preferences

Healthcare professionals

Lack of education

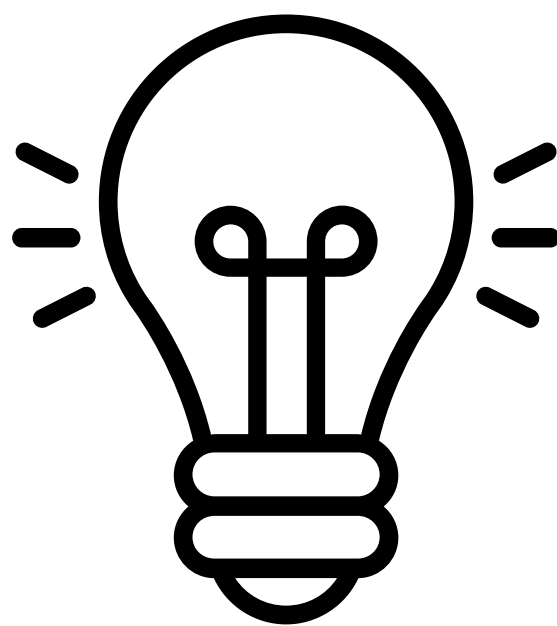
Not seeking information since they are not often confronted with it

Prefer having information on pronouns before consultation

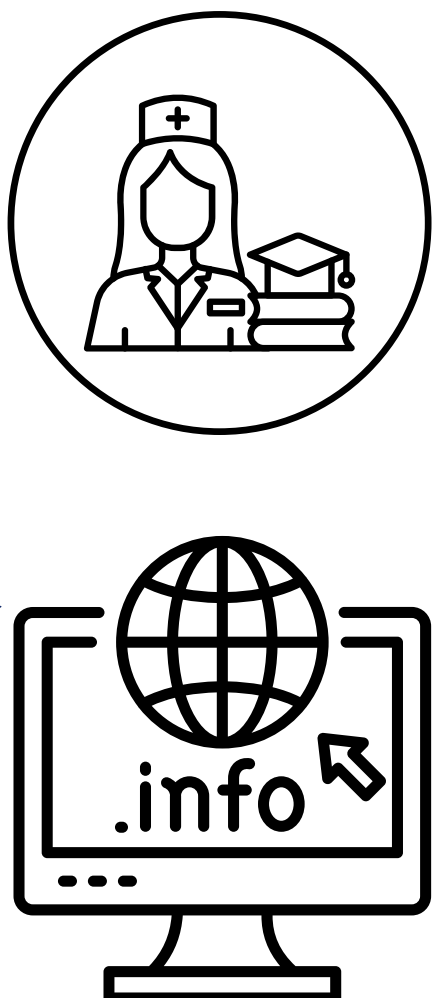
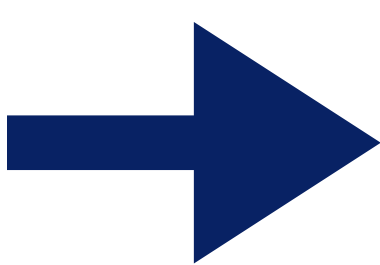
Feel that TNB individuals are responsible to share this important information

Conclusions

Differing preferences TNB individuals and healthcare professionals regarding cancer screening.



Lack of knowledge on both sides about who is eligible for breast and cervical cancer screening.



Education for healthcare professionals about specific needs and preferences of TNB individuals.

More tailored information for TNB individuals.

References

(1) Chan A, et al. Cancer screening attendance rates in transgender and gender-diverse patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMJ Evid Based Med. 2024;29(6):385-393.

Questions?

Lindy Huber
l.huber.1@erasmusmc.nl