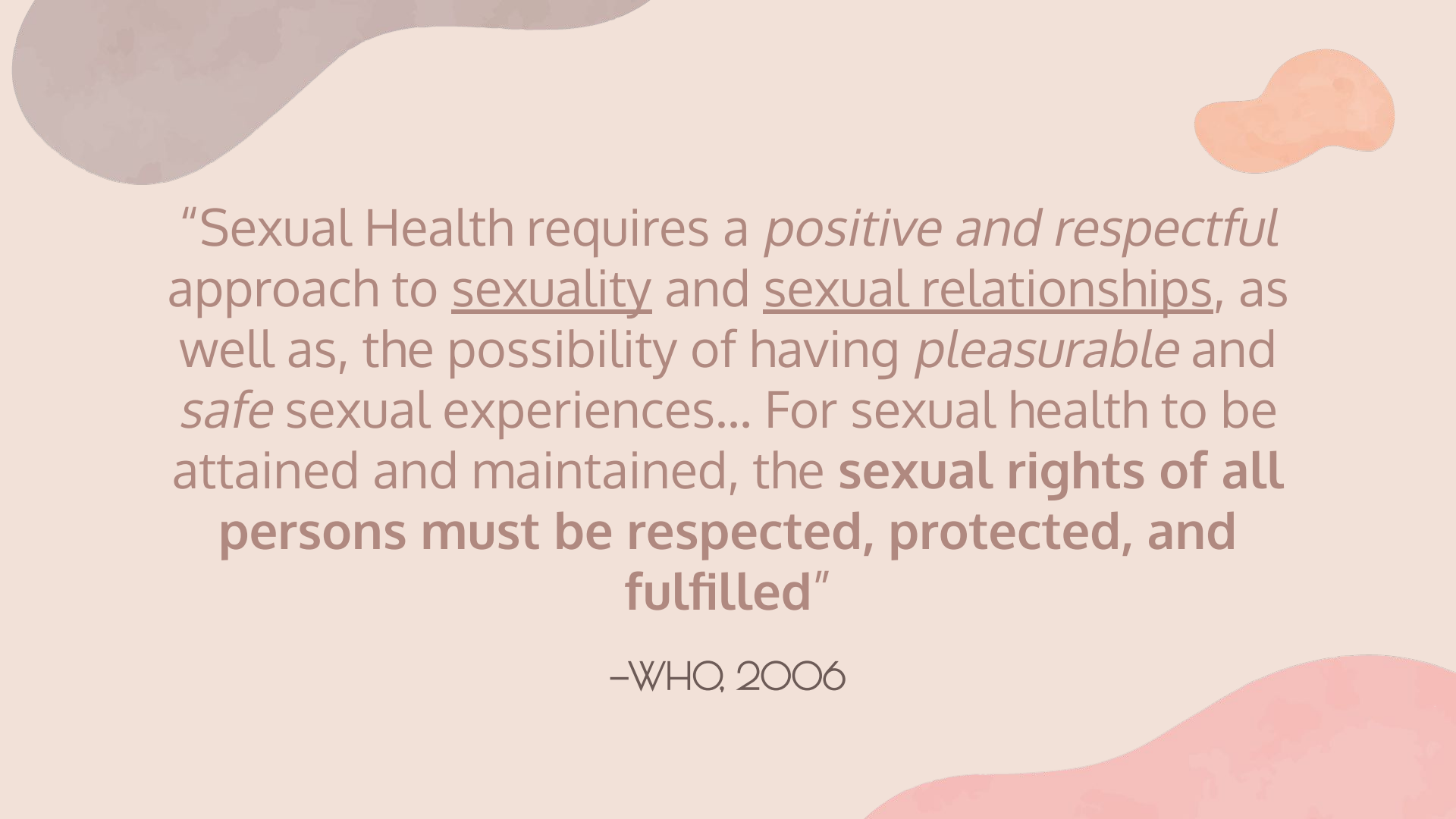




Assessing Sexual Health: Clemson University

Anna Lipke



"Sexual Health requires a *positive and respectful* approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as, the possibility of having *pleasurable* and *safe* sexual experiences... For sexual health to be attained and maintained, the **sexual rights of all persons must be respected, protected, and fulfilled**"

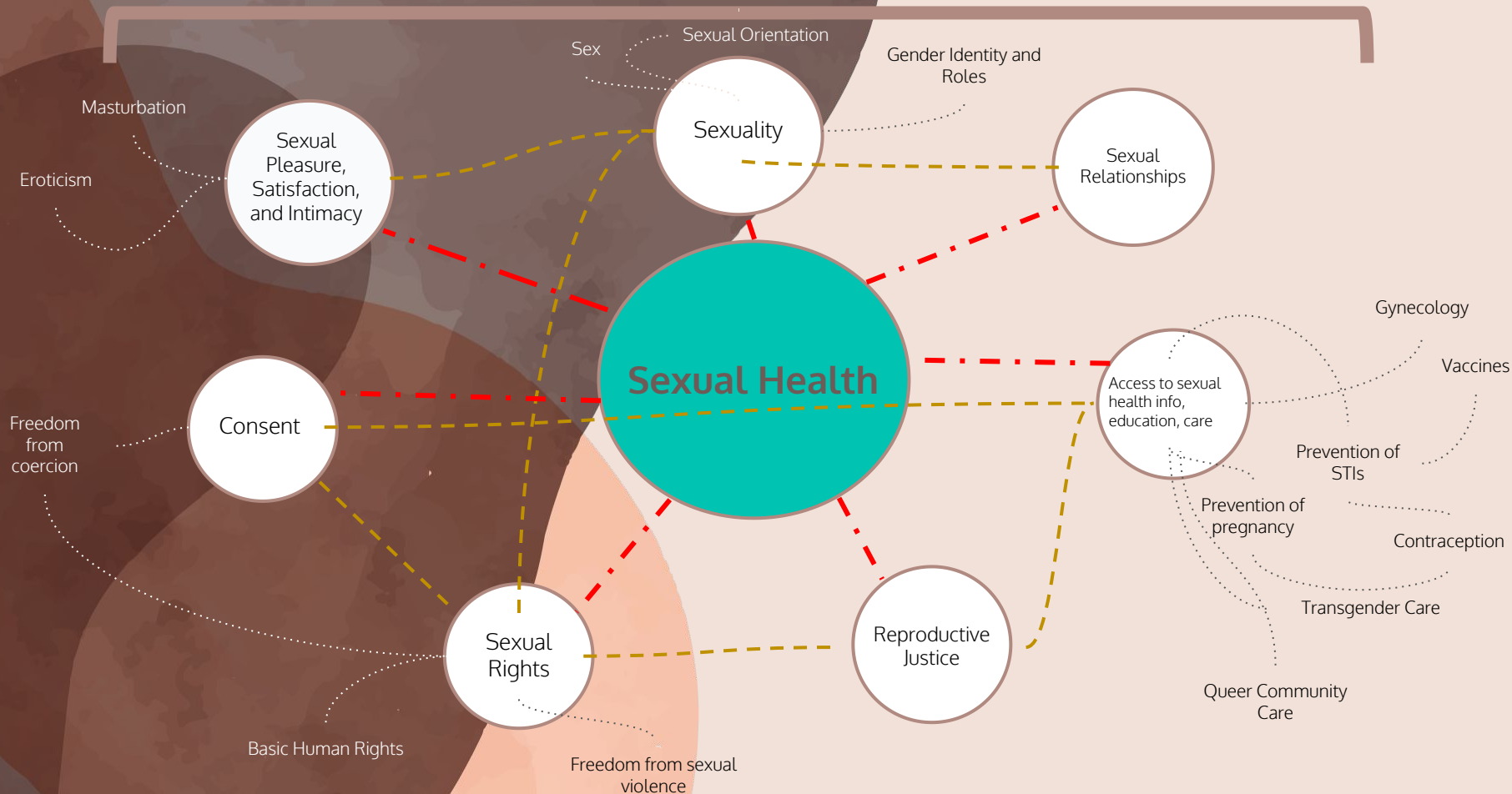
—WHO, 2006



<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/14/well/family/lgbt-kids-pediatrician.html>

What is Sexual Health?

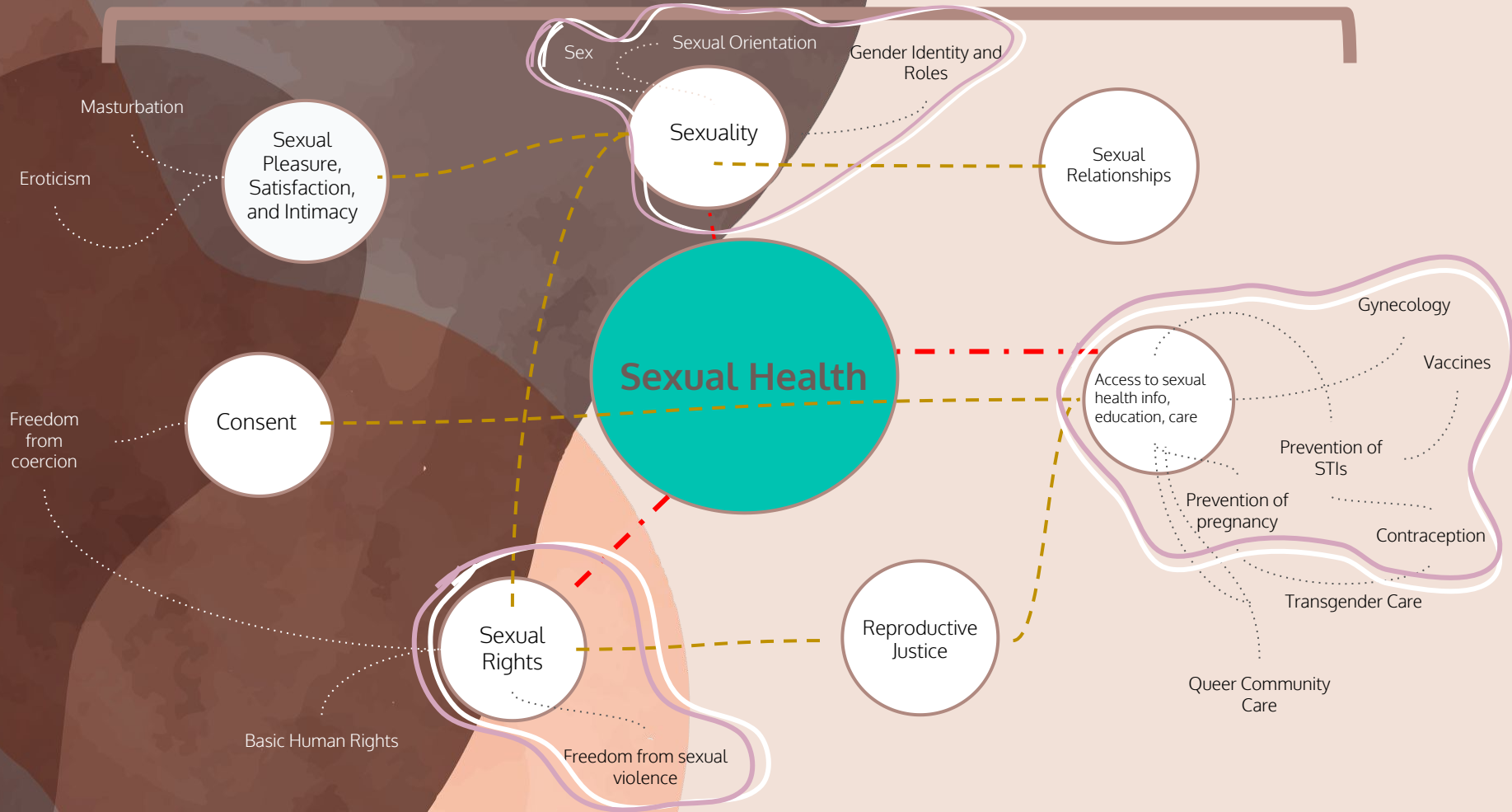
Experienced in the context that is influenced by interactions of biological, psychological, social, economic, political, cultural, legal, historical, religious, and spiritual factors

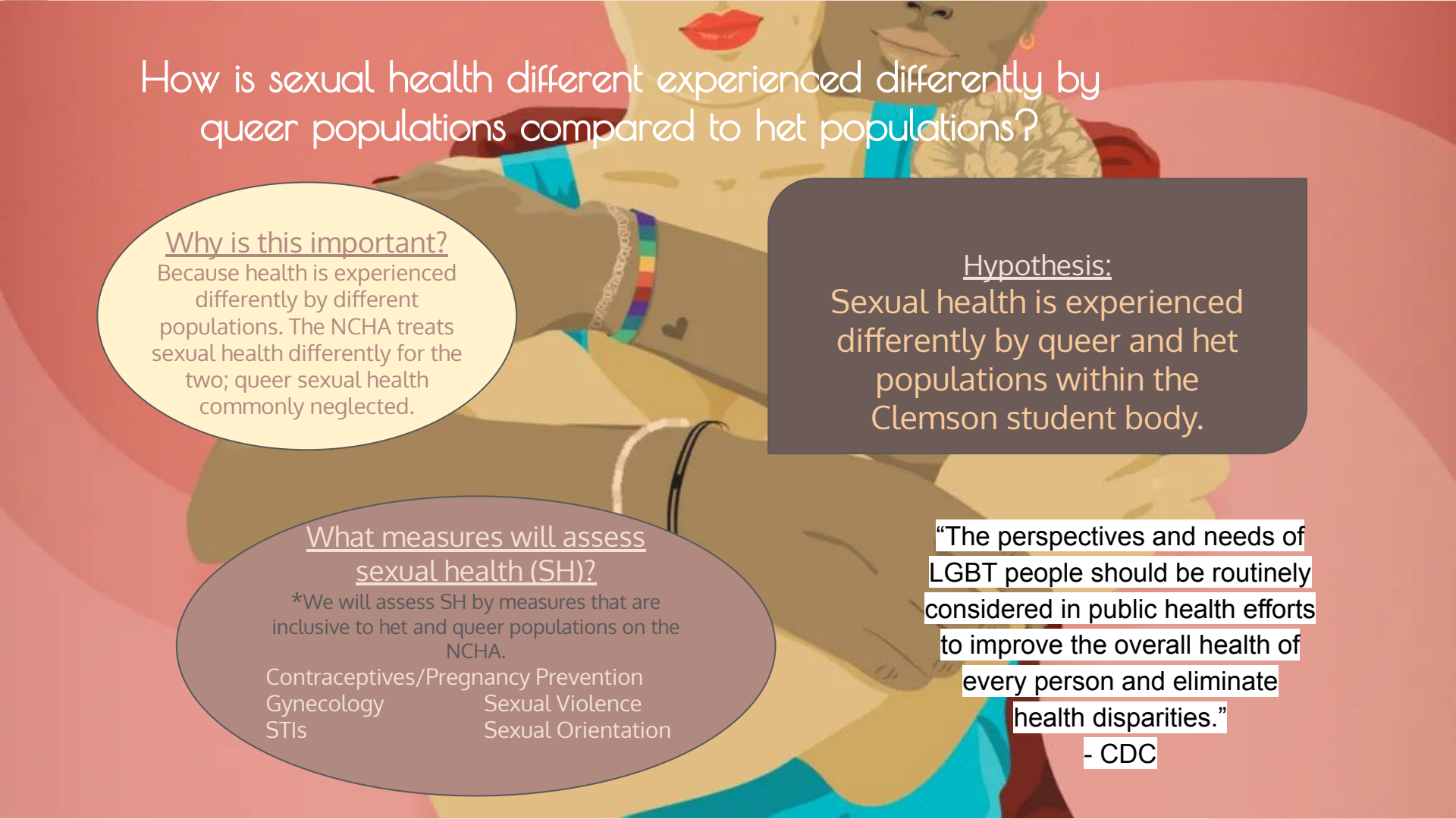


What aspects of sexual health are being assessed (according to the NCHA)?

- Access to sexual health care
 - Contraception Use
 - Physical barrier methods
 - Pregnancy prevention
 - STIs
 - vaccines
- Sexuality
 - Sexual behavior
 - Orientation
- Sexual Rights
 - Sexual violence

Experienced in the context that is influenced by interactions of biological, psychological, social, economic, political, cultural, legal, historical, religious, and spiritual factors



A stylized illustration of two people embracing. The person on the left has light skin and red lips, wearing a blue top. The person on the right has dark skin and is wearing a blue top with a rainbow heart tattoo on their upper arm. The background is a warm, reddish-pink gradient.

How is sexual health differently experienced differently by queer populations compared to het populations?

Why is this important?

Because health is experienced differently by different populations. The NCHA treats sexual health differently for the two; queer sexual health commonly neglected.

What measures will assess sexual health (SH)?

*We will assess SH by measures that are inclusive to het and queer populations on the NCHA.

Contraceptives/Pregnancy Prevention	Sexual Violence
Gynecology	Sexual Orientation
STIs	

Hypothesis:

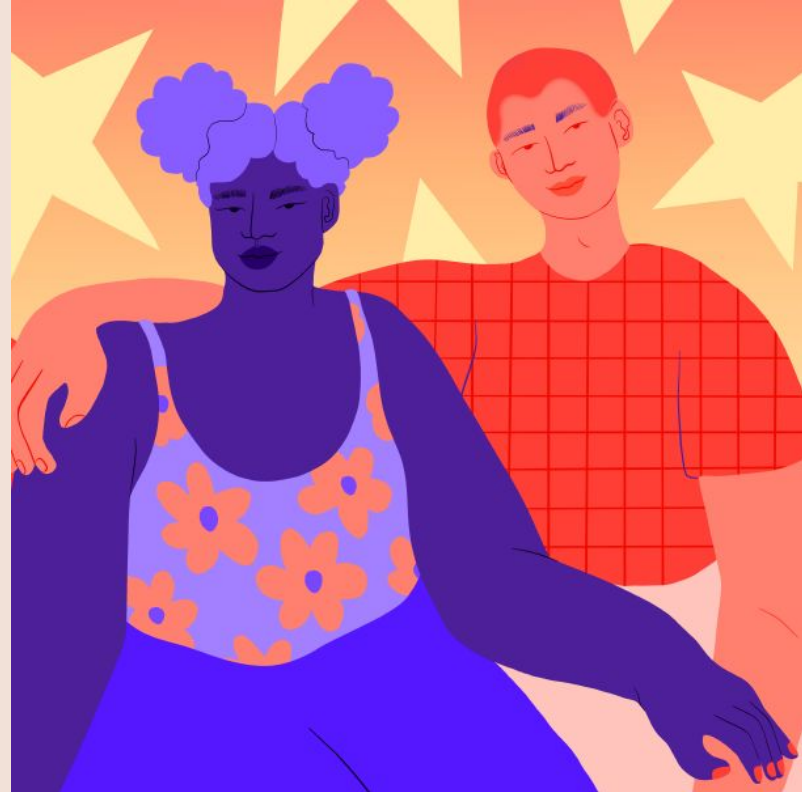
Sexual health is experienced differently by queer and het populations within the Clemson student body.

"The perspectives and needs of LGBT people should be routinely considered in public health efforts to improve the overall health of every person and eliminate health disparities."

- CDC

Queer Populations on Campus

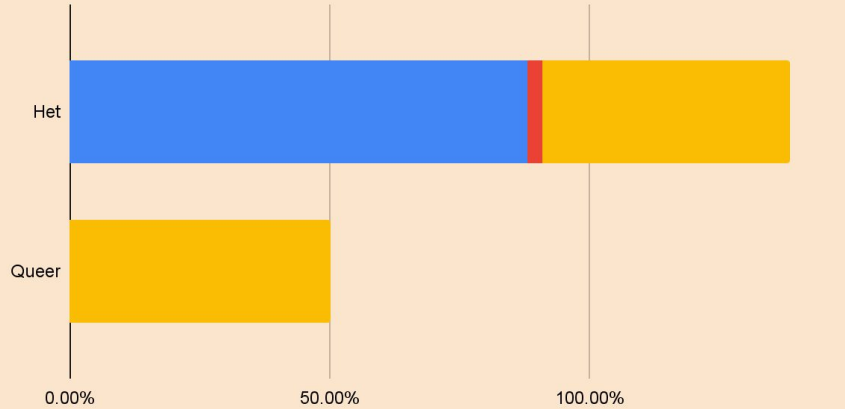
- ★ 11% of the undergrad and grad population identified as being somewhere on the LGBTQIA+ spectrum
- ★ Association of American Universities reported that 17% of under/grad populations self-reported as being Bi, Gay, Lesbian, Pansexual, Queer, or Questioning
- ★ The NCHA reported 21.8% of their national reference population identified as LGBTQ+



Contraceptives

Rate of Contraceptive use by:

■ Vaginal Sex ■ Oral Sex ■ Anal Sex

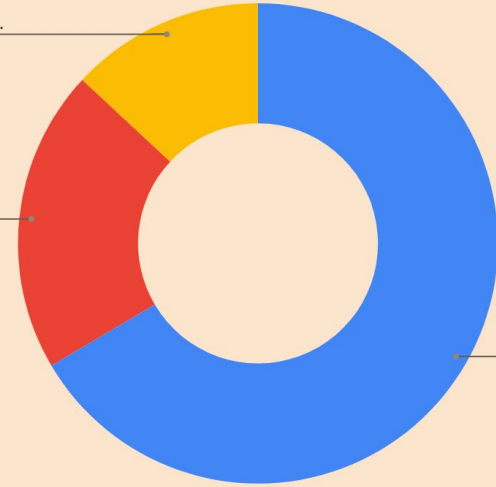


Commonly Used Contraceptives for Het Populations:

Emergency Contracep...
13.1%

IUD
20.4%

Male External Condom
66.5%



Gynecology

Testing for HIV:

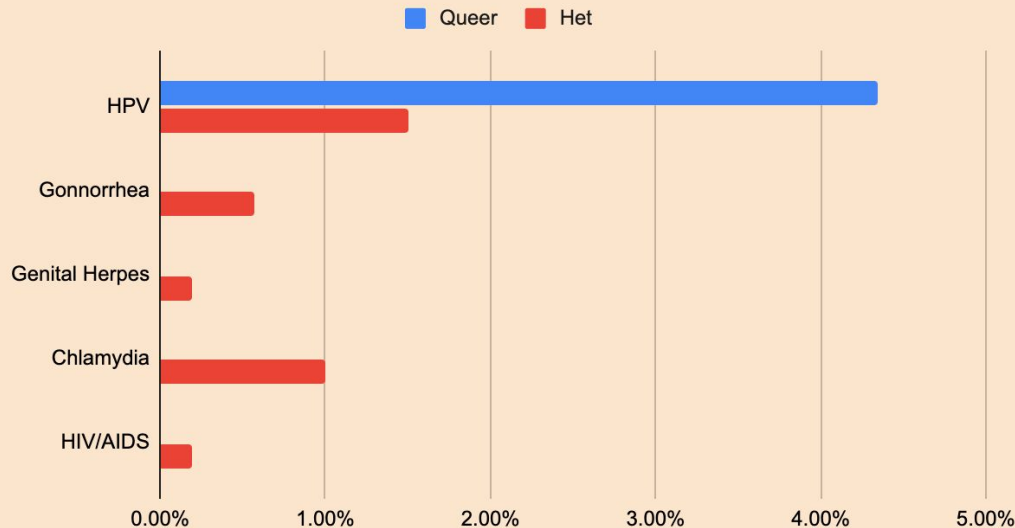
- ★ LGBTQ+ population: **34.33%**
- ★ Het populations: **19.78%**

Gynecologic visit with healthcare provider:

- ★ LGBTQ+ populations: **42.65%**
- ★ Het populations: **37.65%**

STIs

Rates of STIs for Queer and Het Populations



THIRD MOST INCREASED
RATE OF STDs



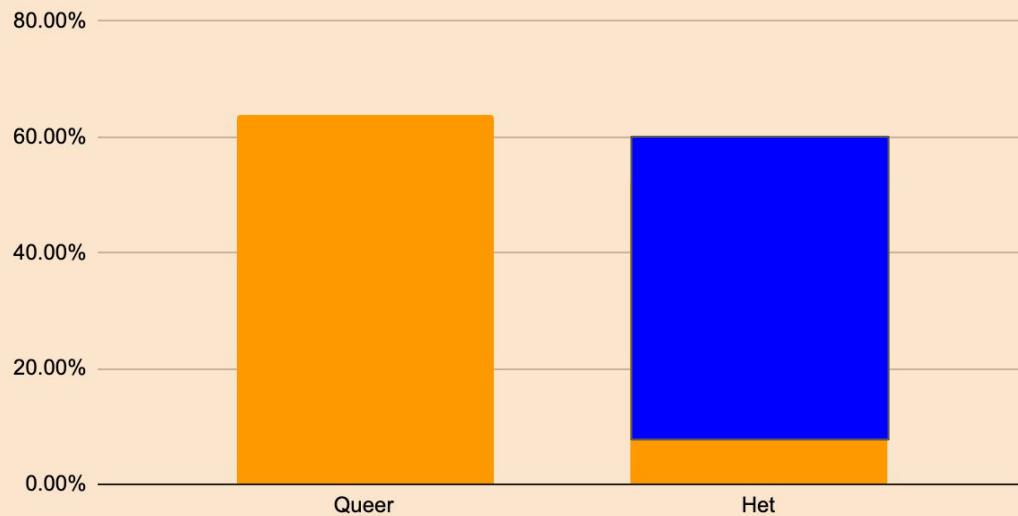
ABNORMALLY
HIGH RATES OF
GONORRHEA,
SYPHILIS AND
CHLAMYDIA

IN THE
TOP 5
STATES FOR
GONORRHEA


- ★ HPV is the most common STI on college campuses
- ★ According to DHEC 2019 data for the upstate region college students accounted for:
 - 3393 cases of chlamydia
 - 1181 cases of gonorrhea
- ★ 20% of all college students have HSV-2 (genital herpes) virus

Vaccines

Vaccination Status for the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (for example: Gardasil, Silgard, or Cervarix)



Sexual Assault- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

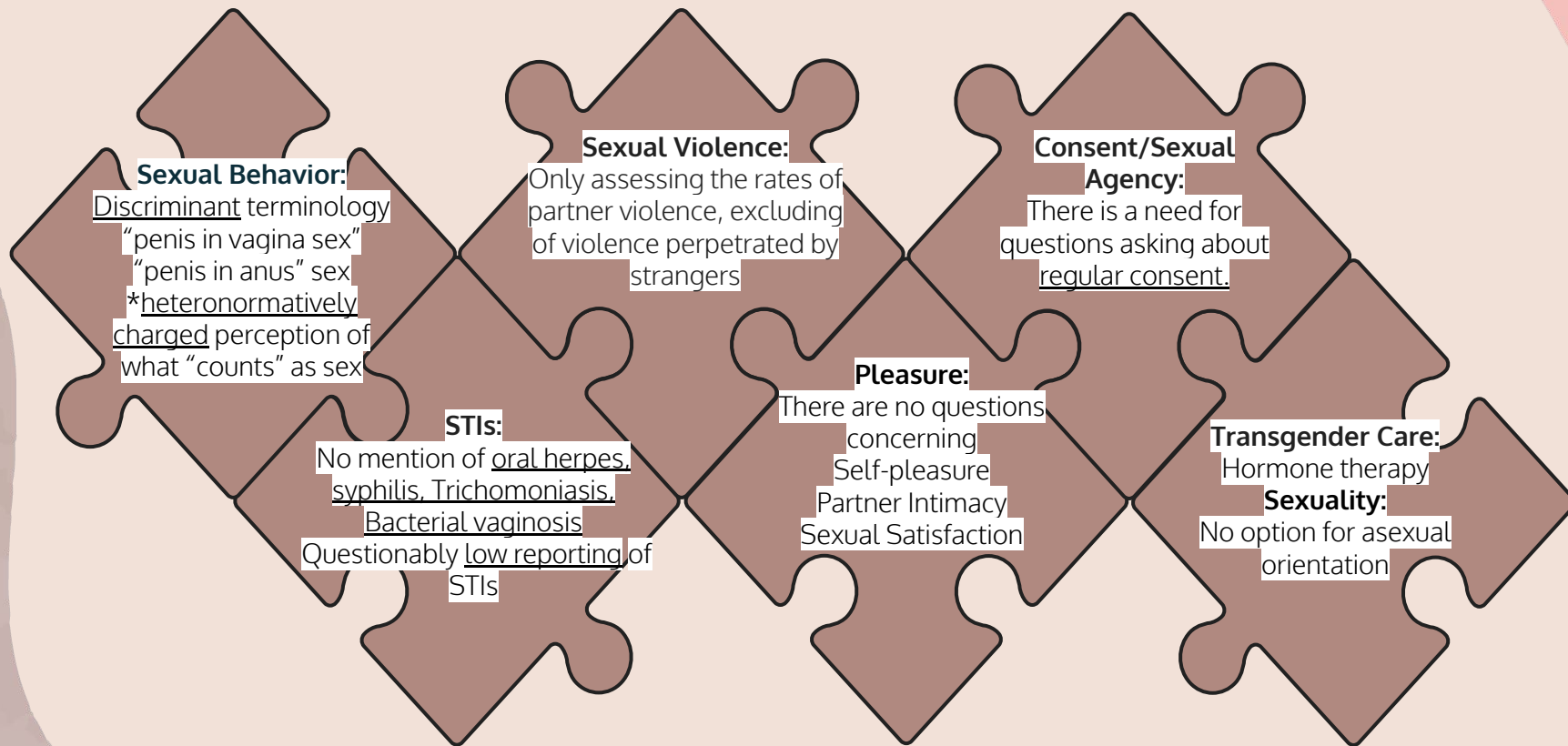


Queer populations
were more likely to
experience IPV than
their het counterparts

2x more likely to
experience
isolation/limitation
from friends/family
at the hands of their
partner

8x more likely to
experience physical
sexual coercion
2x more likely to
experience
drug-induced sexual
coercion

Limitations of the NCHA



Major Takeaways

We need to take holistic approach to sexual health, in care settings, as well as assessment settings like the NCHA



Advocate for regular STI testing for clemson students!
*Incentives for students to get tested: PawPoints, tickets

Inclusivity of care for the queer community:

Health directives/healthcare inclusive to all students of sexual orientations and cover the needs of transgender students



Taking an intersectional approach in educating staff/students on how to create an equitable learning environment for students



Ensuring Clemson is a place for positive identity development:
*Ensuring gender inclusive policies

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