

Appendix Sexual preventative health in US sexual minority women: STI rates in SMW						
STI	Author (year)	Sample Size	Defining Characteristics of Sample	Data Collection Method	Key Findings	Notes
HIV	Shotsky (1996) ²⁷	25,122 WSM, 927 WSW, 1321 WSWM	Self-reported behavior	HIV Seropositivity	WSW: 3% seroprevalence WSM: 2.9% seroprevalence WSWM: 4.8% seroprevalence	WSW and WSM not significantly different, WSWM significantly higher
	Muzny et al. (2014) ²⁸	78 African American WSW, 85 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (Trichomonas vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma genitalium, HIV, syphilis, HSV-2)	WSW: 1% seroprevalence WSWM: 4% seroprevalence	Not significantly different
	Diaz et al (2001) ²⁹	156 Latino IDUs, 12 WSW	Self-identified sexual orientation and self-reported sexual behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing	WSW: 42% seroprevalence	
	Kral et al (1997) ³⁰	231 WSW IDUs	Self-reported sexual behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing	WSW: 13% seroprevalence	

Herpes Simplex Virus 2	Muzny et al. (2014) ²⁸	78 African American WSW, 85 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (Trichomonas vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma genitalium, HIV, syphilis, HSV-2)	WSW: 26% lab diagnosis prevalence, 5% self-reported history of HSV WSWM: 64% lab diagnosis prevalence, 9% self-reported history of HSV	No significant difference between percentage of WSW and WSWM who report a history of HSV-2. WSW have significantly lower rates of serological evidence of HSV-2
	Xu, Sternberg, Markowitz (2010) ³¹	4575 non-WSW, 133 WSW (in the past 12 months), 315 WSW (lifetime), 148 Heterosexual, 96 Bisexual, 54 Lesbian	Self-reported behavior and self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire and lab testing for HSV-2 serum antibodies	non-WSW: 22.3% seropositive WSW (last 12 months): 30.3% seropositive WSW (ever): 36.2% seropositive Heterosexual: 45.6% seropositive Bisexual: 35.9% seropositive Lesbian: 8.2% seropositive	Seroprevalence of HSV-2 significantly higher in WSW (last 12 months) and WSW (ever) when compared to non-WSW. Among WSW (ever), seroprevalence was significantly higher in heterosexual and bisexual identified participants when compared to non-WSW.
	Bauer and Welles (2001) ²⁵	286 SMW, 69% self-identifying as a lesbian, 69% reporting both sex partners.	Self-reported behavior and self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire	5% prevalence of history of HSV	WSW vs WSWM not separated for specific STIs

Appendix: Sexual preventative health in US sexual minority women STI rates in SMW (continued)						
STI	Author (year)	Sample Size	Defining Characteristics of Sample	Data Collection Method	Key Findings	Notes
Chlamydia trachomatis	Muzny et al. (2014) ²⁸	78 African American WSW, 85 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (Trichomonas vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma genitalium, HIV, syphilis, HSV-2)	WSW: 3% lab diagnosis prevalence, 22% self-reported history of Chlamydia WSWM: 6% lab diagnosis prevalence, 48% self-reported history of Chlamydia	Significant difference in self-reported history of Chlamydia, but not in lab diagnosed Chlamydia at the time of the study
	Muzny et al. (2011) ³²	111 African American WSW, 80 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (Trichomonas vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma genitalium, HIV, syphilis)	WSW: 2.7% lab diagnosis prevalence, 13.5% self-reported history of Chlamydia. WSWM: 22.5% lab diagnosis prevalence, 35% self-reported history of Chlamydia	WSWM significantly higher in both lab diagnosed Chlamydia and self-reported history of Chlamydia compared to WSW
	Lindley et al. (2008) ⁵	29,952 female college students. 94.4% heterosexual, 0.9% lesbian, 3.3% bisexual, 1.4% unsure	Self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire	Heterosexual: 1.3% self-reported history of Chlamydia. Bisexual: 1.9% self-reported history of Chlamydia. Lesbian: 0.4% self-reported history of Chlamydia.	No significant differences found.
	Singh, Fine, Marrasso (2011) ³³	5714 WSW, 3644 WSWM, 595258 WSM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing	WSW: 7.1% lab-confirmed Chlamydia WSWM: 7.1% lab-confirmed Chlamydia. WSM: 5.3% lab-confirmed Chlamydia	Rates of Chlamydia 14% higher in Asian/Pacific Islander WSW and 123% higher among American Indian/Native Alaskan WSW when compared to their white peers.
	Bauer and Welles (2001) ²⁵	286 SMW, 69% self-identifying as a lesbian, 69% reporting both sex partners.	Self-reported behavior and self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire	6% prevalence of history of chlamydia	WSW vs WSWM not separated for specific STIs

Appendix Sexual preventative health in US sexual minority women: STI rates in SMW (continued)						
STI	Author (year)	Sample Size	Defining Characteristics of Sample	Data Collection Method	Key Findings	Notes
Neisseria gonorrhoea	Muzny et al. (2014) ²⁸	78 African American WSW, 85 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (Trichomonas vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma genitalium, HIV, syphilis, HSV-2)	WSW: 0% lab diagnosis prevalence, 11% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea WSWM: 2% lab diagnosis prevalence, 34% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea	WSW significantly lower risk to have self-reported history of Gonorrhoea
	Muzny et al. (2011) ³²	111 African American WSW, 80 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (Trichomonas vaginalis, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Mycoplasma genitalium, HIV, syphilis)	WSW: 0.9% lab diagnosis prevalence, 2.7% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea WSWM: 7.5% lab diagnosis prevalence, 28.8% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea	WSW significantly lower risk for lab-confirmed Gonorrhoea and self-reported history of Gonorrhoea
	Lindley et al. (2008) ⁵	29,952 female college students. 94.4% heterosexual, 0.9% lesbian, 3.3% bisexual, 1.4% unsure	Self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire	Heterosexual: 0.2% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea Bisexual: 0.4% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea Lesbian: 0.0% self-reported history of Gonorrhoea	No significant differences found.
	Bauer and Welles (2001) ²⁵	286 SMW, 69% self-identifying as a lesbian, 69% reporting both sex partners.	Self-reported behavior and self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire	2% prevalence of history of gonorrhoea	WSW vs WSWM not separated for specific STIs

Appendix Sexual preventative health in US sexual minority women : STI rates in SMW (continued)						
STI	Author (year)	Sample Size	Defining Characteristics of Sample	Data Collection Method	Key Findings	Notes
Human Papilloma-virus	Massad et al. (2014) ³⁴	49 HIV(+) WSW, 245 HIV(+) WSM, 24 HIV(-) WSW, 120 HIV(-) WSM	Self-reported behavior over the last 5 years	Pap testing for alpha-9 and alpha-7 HPV types, questionnaire	HIV(+) WSW: 41.9% prevalence of any HPV HIV(+) WSM: 59.5% prevalence of any HPV HIV(-) WSW: 27.3% prevalence of any HPV HIV(-) WSM: 19.8% prevalence of any HPV	HIV infection increased the odds for an abnormal pap test for WSW. HPV positive pap tests less common in HIV seronegative WSW and WSM.
	Marrazzo et al. (2001) ³⁵	248 WSW, 199 with lifetime report of sexual activity with a male (>1 year) 57 with report of sexual activity with a male in past year	Self-reported behavior	Pap test with HPV DNA detection by PCR, questionnaire	WSW only: 6.1% prevalence of any HPV Sexual activity with male (>1 year) : 10% prevalence of any HPV Sexual activity with male (past year): 24.5% prevalence of any HPV	Women who reported sexual activity with a male in the last year were statistically more likely to test positive for HPV DNA.
	Charlton et al. (2011) ³⁶	3,478 "completely heterosexual" women, 572 "mostly heterosexual" women, 114 bisexual women, 60 lesbian women	Self-identified sexual orientation and self-reported sexual behavior	Questionnaire	"Completely heterosexual": 342 reported previous STI diagnosis, 66% of which were HPV "Mostly heterosexual": 106 reported previous STI diagnosis, 64% of which were HPV Bisexual women: 23 reported previous STI diagnosis, 61% of which were HPV Lesbian women: 4 reported previous STI diagnosis, 100% of those were HPV diagnoses	No statistical significance in lifetime HPV diagnoses across categories
	Eaton et al. (2008) ³⁷	275 WSW, 228 self-identifying as gay, 34 self-identifying as bisexual, and 31 self-identifying as heterosexual	Self-identified sexual orientation and self-reported sexual behavior	Questionnaire	5% prevalence of self-reported HPV diagnosis 27% with history of abnormal Pap smear	Those with a history of abnormal Pap smear were more likely to perceive themselves at greater risk of HPV.

Appendix Sexual preventative health in US sexual minority women : STI rates in SMW (continued)						
STI	Author (year)	Sample Size	Defining Characteristics of Sample	Data Collection Method	Key Findings	Notes
Others	Muzny et al. (2014) ²⁸	78 African American WSW, 85 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , Bacterial vaginosis, <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> , HIV, syphilis, HSV-2)	WSW: 0% lab diagnosed prevalence of syphilis, 1% self-reported history of syphilis, 17% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 22% self-reported history of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 7% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>M. genitalium</i> , 33% lab confirmed prevalence of bacterial vaginosis WSWM: 2% lab diagnosed prevalence of syphilis, 5% self-reported history of syphilis, 20% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 52% self-reported history of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 8% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>M. genitalium</i> , 48% lab confirmed prevalence of bacterial vaginosis	No significant difference in self-reported lifetime rates of syphilis. Significantly higher self-reported rates of <i>T. vaginalis</i> but not significant difference in lab confirmed rates of <i>T. vaginalis</i> in WSWM. No significant difference in lab-confirmed rates of <i>M. genitalium</i> . BV lab-confirmed rates statistically higher in WSWM.
	Muzny et al. (2011) ³²	111 African American WSW, 80 African American WSWM	Self-reported behavior	Questionnaire and lab testing (<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , Bacterial vaginosis, <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i> , HIV, syphilis)	WSW: 0% lab diagnosed prevalence, 3.6% self-reported history of syphilis, 15.3% self-reported prevalence of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 13.5% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 4.8% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>M. genitalium</i> WSWM: 0% lab diagnosis prevalence, 2.5% self-reported history of syphilis, 25% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 28.8% self-reported history of <i>T. vaginalis</i> , 11.3% lab diagnosed prevalence of <i>M. genitalium</i>	No significant difference in self-reported lifetime rates of syphilis. Significantly higher self-reported and lab confirmed rates of <i>T. vaginalis</i> in WSWM. No significant difference in lab-confirmed rates of <i>M. genitalium</i>
	Muzny et al. (2013) ³⁸	196 African American WSW, 196 lesbian women, 59 bisexual women	Self-reported sexual identity	BV diagnosis by Amsel criteria	Lesbian women: 43% BV prevalence Bisexual women: 59% BV prevalence	Statistically higher BV prevalence in self-identified bisexual women
	Bauer and Welles (2001) ²⁵	286 SMW, 69% self-identifying as a lesbian, 69% reporting both sex partners.	Self-reported behavior and self-identified sexual orientation	Questionnaire	1% prevalence of a history of hepatitis B 6% prevalence of a history of trichomoniasis 8% prevalence of a history of genital warts 5% prevalence of a history of pelvic inflammatory disease	WSW vs WSWM not separated for specific STIs

Appendix for McCune KC, Imborek KL, Stockdale CK. Sexual preventative health in US sexual minority women: a review. Proc Obstet Gynecol. 2017;7(1): Article 1 [16 p.]. Available from: <http://ir.uiowa.edu/pog/> Free full text article.