Weill Cornell Medicine

A Picture of LGBTQIA+ Health

Sexual identity touches every area of your life. How does it affect your health?



Cervical Cancer

Anyone with a cervix is at risk for cervical cancer. This includes all people assigned female at birth who do not have their cervixes removed at some point. However, it excludes transgender people who undergo vaginoplasty, as this procedure does not produce a cervix. Regular pap testing can help detect this cancer in its earliest forms.

Pregnancy

Hormones can affect physical appearance and fertility. However, if you ovulate, you can still become pregnant. Proper birth control reduces the likelihood of pregnancy.





Prostate Cancer

If you were assigned male at birth, you may develop prostate cancer. Even after undergoing bottom surgery, you retain your prostate, leaving you at risk for prostate cancer. Regular screening helps detect this cancer early.

Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs)

UTIs can affect anyone at any age or stage of life, regardless of sexual identity. However, research published in Urology found that transgender women have a higher risk of UTIs following gender-affirming lower surgery than people assigned female at birth.



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