

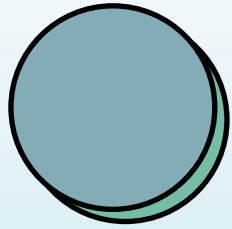
Gender as a social determinant of TB: a women – focused lens

Jeremiah Chikovore

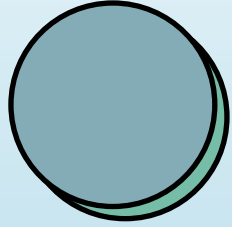
“Gender equity, TB elimination and social protection”

WHO GTP IWD webinar, 6 March 2023

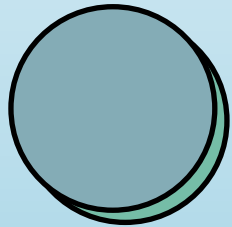
Outline



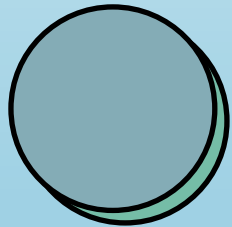
Overview of TB Epidemiology by sex



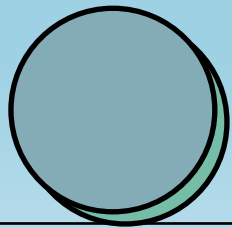
Gender as a social determinant of health



Gender, TB and women



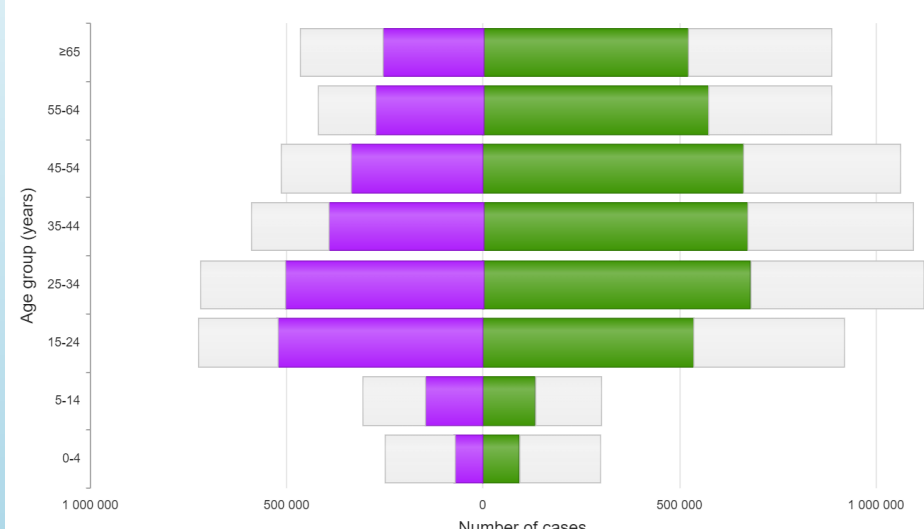
Beyond equity, and towards social protection



Covid 19

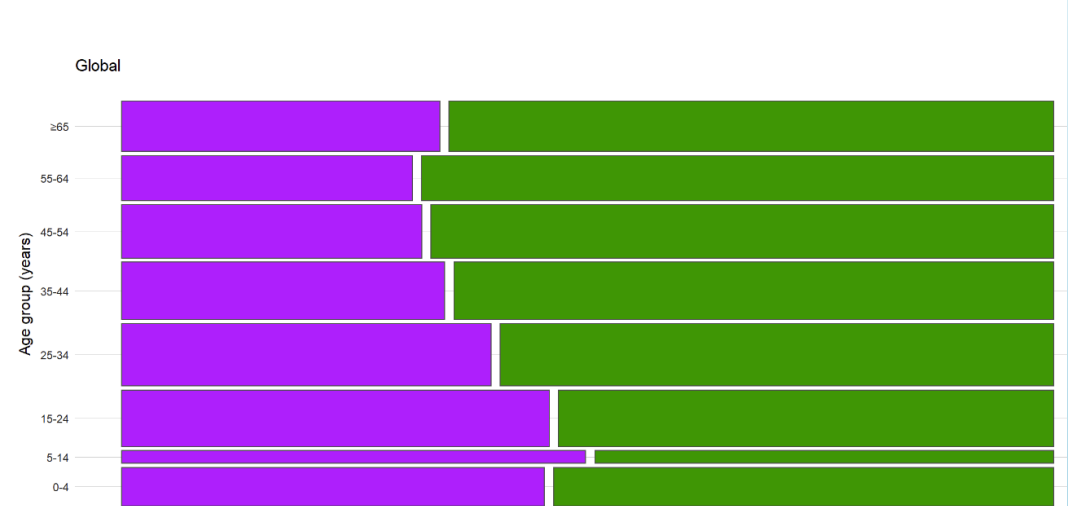
Overview of TB epidemiology by sex: WHO TB Report 2022

Fig. 2.1.5 Global estimates of TB incidence numbers and case notifications disaggregated by age and sex (female in purple; male in green), 2021



Male : female ratio of bacteriologically confirmed adult TB cases, prevalence surveys 2007–2021 – **1.2 (Ethiopia to 4.5 Vietnam)**: Men typically account for about 66-75% of the burden of TB disease in adults

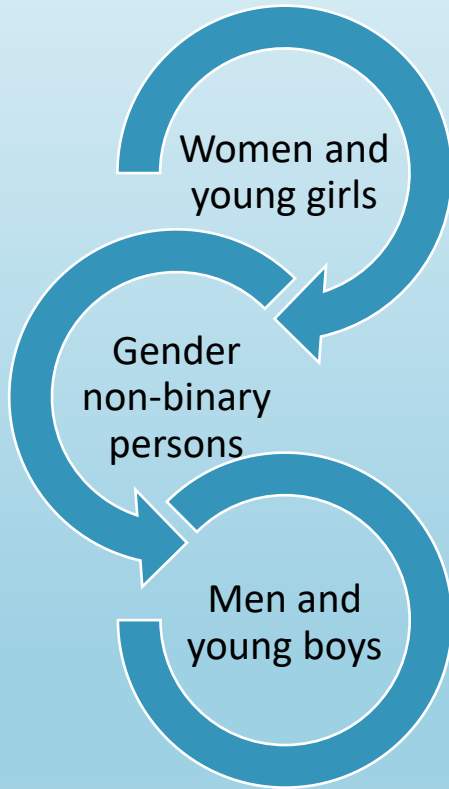
Fig. 2.2.2 Global distribution of estimated TB mortality in HIV-negative people by age group and sex (female in purple; male in green), 2021



The P:N ratio by sex of adult TB cases, prevalence surveys 2007–2021 - **Detection gaps are higher only in 4 countries: Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Phillipines ad Nepal**

Globally in 2021, 54% of the HIV-negative people who died from TB were men, 32% were women and 14% were children (aged <15 years)

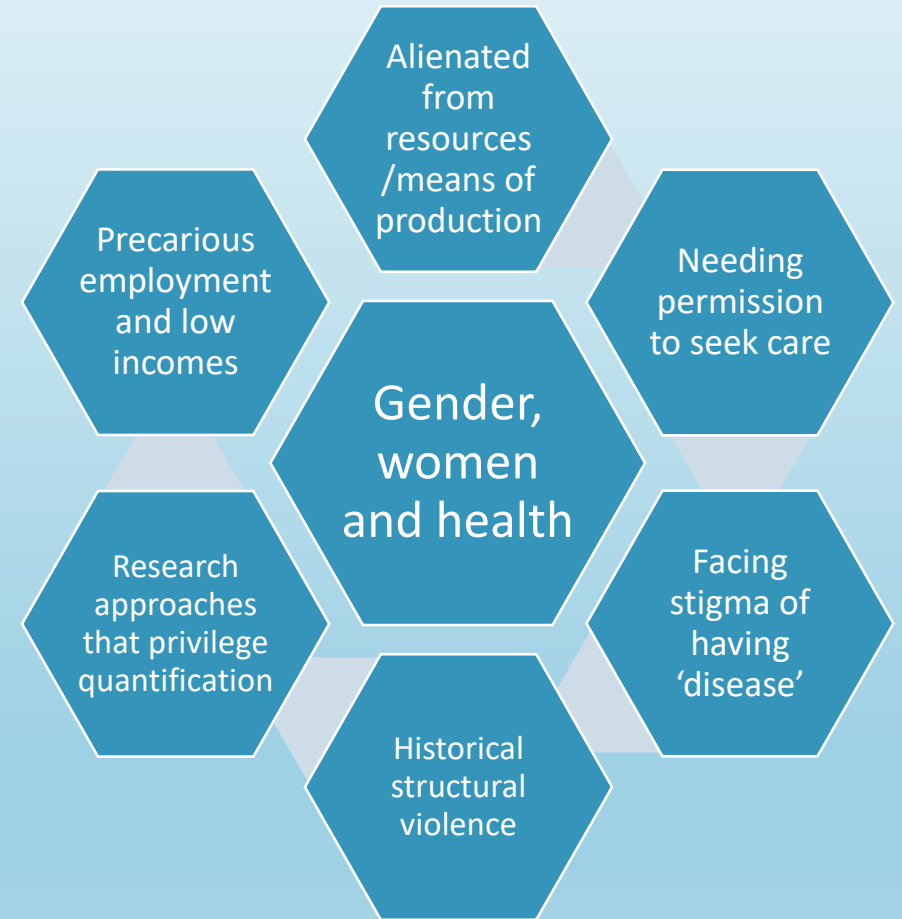
Gender as a social determinant of health



“The socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, attributes and opportunities that any society considers appropriate for men and women, boys and girls and people with non-binary identities”

Is relational; about how different genders interact with each other and with the world around them. It assumes context-specific forms in terms of its emergence and its manner of exerting influence.

WHO 2020



Gender, TB and women

Men's historically shaped behaviours and risk affect how they relate with women and other men today.

Figures of TB may mask women's own large numbers, how women are socially affected, and the effect of multidimensional injustices over time

It is important to place women within complex milieux that shape them, and to capture their meanings and perspectives.

There is need to understand how men's gendered relationship with women affects women's vulnerability

Gender, TB and women cont'd

Young women in Sub-Saharan Africa can face HIV risk up to 3 or 4 times that of their male counterparts (Simbayi et al, 2019).

This heightens their susceptibility to HIV and HIV/TB stigma in high burden settings

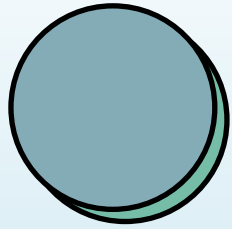
In South Africa, young people age 15-24 had the highest TB prevalence to notification ratio, indicating a large diagnostic gap (Moyo et al, 2022)

Stigma for women can prompt rejection in families, divorce, job loss, name calling, violence, living with TB in silence (Daftary)

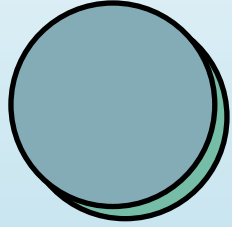
Women's caring role can result in higher risk of getting infected while caring for sick family members.

The Covid 19 Pandemic

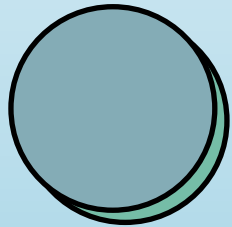
Potential strategies that incorporate gender analyses



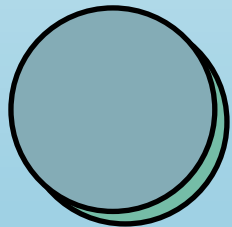
Implement analyses at multiple levels - individual, community, and socio-political-economic issues



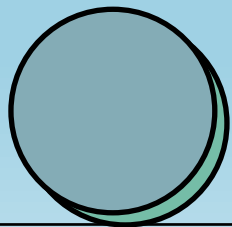
Address stigma, and regulations and laws that affect access to and experience of healthcare services



Evaluate frankly how existing services, interventions and new innovations shift / fail to shift vulnerabilities

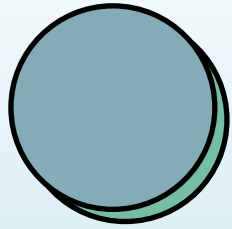


Promote diverse skill sets and methodologies to illuminate poignantly the shaping of health and health behavior

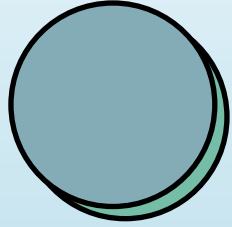


Discuss gender transformative strategies and critically assess their potential, in context.

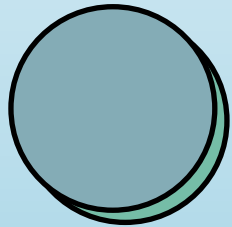
Potential strategies cont'd



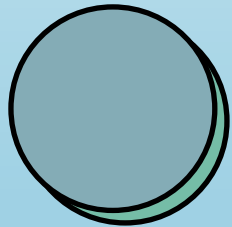
Address the persisting feminization of poverty



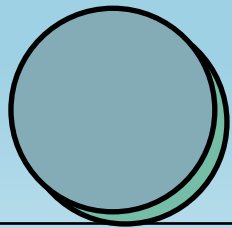
Treat women as diverse



Address women's exclusion from leadership position



Ensure young women have access to SRH services and information that they need



Need for multi- and interdisciplinary research and evaluation strategies

References

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Thank you

Jeremiah Chikovore

jchikovore@hsrc.ac.za

sshiftb.org