The Vanderbilt Program for LGBTI Health is an innovative effort to improve health care for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex patients and families. Connecting patients with caring, compassionate providers and cutting-edge medical resources, the Vanderbilt Program for LGBTI Health offers the quality health care that LGBTI patients and families need.
Understanding the Health Care Needs of the LGBTI Community

At Vanderbilt, we are committed to providing an individualized approach to care, taking into account the needs of each patient. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex patients have unique health care needs that may be overlooked, particularly if sexual orientation and gender identity or expression are hidden. This can affect both access to care and quality of the care received, resulting in preventable adverse health outcomes including greater risk of certain diseases and increased rates of suicide and depression.

When You Visit Us

BE HONEST WITH YOUR PROVIDER
It is our responsibility to provide you with comprehensive health care tailored to meet your needs. To do that, we need you to be open and honest with us about your sexual orientation and gender identity or expression.

GIVE US FEEDBACK
Let us know how we are doing. Email us at LGBTI.health@vanderbilt.edu.

Your Unique Health Care Needs

LGBTI patients are at increased risk for a variety of medical conditions and issues.

DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY
LGBTI patients are more likely to have depression or anxiety, possibly due to violence, discrimination, or isolation.

SUICIDE
Members of the LGBTI community, especially adolescents, are at increased risk for suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO ABUSE
LGBTI patients are more likely to drink or smoke, which can lead to liver disease, lung cancer, heart disease, and other chronic conditions.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE
Gay and bisexual men and bisexual women are more likely to abuse drugs such as marijuana, ecstasy, and amphetamines.

CANCER
Gay and bisexual men are at increased risk for anal cancers. Lesbian women are at increased risk for breast cancer.

HIV/STIs
Men who have sex with men are at increased risk for HIV/STIs. Women who have sex with women have higher rates of bacterial vaginosis.

HEPATITIS
Men who have sex with men are at increased risk for spreading hepatitis A and B viruses.

COMPLICATIONS FROM HORMONE THERAPY
Hormone therapy can have adverse effects for people, including transgender individuals.