

Sexual Health Ministerial Advisory Committee

Research Priorities

Round One

1. Syphilis

Operational and implementation research to address the challenges to engaging people in prevention activities (including testing), treatment and care, with a focus on the following priority populations:

- Heterosexual Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (North Queensland).
- Men who have sex with men (South-Eastern Queensland).

2. HIV/AIDS Neurological Decline

Research into how health professionals who provide treatment or care to people with HIV/AIDS Neurological Decline can support better health outcomes, with a focus on practical strategies.

3. Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations

LGBTIQ young people; operational and implementation research which addresses the barriers to CALD LGBTIQ young people accessing sexual and reproductive health services and information, and access to prevention activities (including testing), treatment and care.

Qualitative research and further analysis of existing data.

4. Transgender people, particularly transgender youth transitioning from adolescence to adulthood

Operational and implementation research which identifies and addresses the issues relating to gaps in service access and delivery, and the identification of appropriate referral pathways.

Round Two

1. Syphilis

Operational and implementation research to address the challenges to engaging people in prevention activities (including testing), treatment and care, with a focus on the following priority populations:

- Heterosexual Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (North Queensland).
- Men who have sex with men (South-Eastern Queensland) - qualitative behavioural research to identify health system touch points and opportunities for intervention and education.

2. HIV/AIDS

Research into how health professionals who provide treatment or care to people with HIV/AIDS Neurological Decline (HAND) can support better health outcomes, with a focus on practical strategies.

Cultural and behavioural influences on injecting drug users in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

3. Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations

LGBTIQ young people; operational and implementation research which addresses the barriers to CALD LGBTIQ young people accessing sexual and reproductive health services and information, and access to prevention activities (including testing), treatment and care.

Qualitative research and further analysis of existing data.

Country of birth-specific epidemiological data on STIs to inform sexual and reproductive health promotion/prevention programs among refugee and other CALD populations (including international students and short stay visitors).

Effective service models to address the sexual and reproductive health needs of refugee and other CALD populations (including international students).

4. Transgender people, particularly transgender youth transitioning from adolescence to adulthood:

Operational and implementation research which identifies and addresses the issues relating to gaps in service access and delivery, and the identification of appropriate referral pathways.

Practical strategies to improve health outcomes for transgender young people as they transition to adulthood.

Round Three

1. North Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Populations

Research into cultural and behavioural factors in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in North Queensland which influence risk and mitigation strategies in HIV transmission.

2. Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations

Research into how stigma and discrimination and/or health literacy and/or cultural considerations impact the experiences of young people from a CALD background in engaging in sex-positive conversations in their communities and with health service providers.

3. Primary Care Service Delivery

Research into sustainable, innovative primary care workforce retention and succession and/or service delivery models of primary care, and/or integrated models involving primary care for the prevention, treatment and management of blood-borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections across Queensland's diverse geographic locations.

4. Models of Care

Feasibility and/or acceptability research into periodic presumptive treatment of asymptomatic and symptomatic sexually transmissible infections as a prevention and treatment service among young sexually active people in communities where there may be poor access to healthcare or there is presumed to be high risk and with high probability of infection. Proposals should clearly identify and address any key issues with this model of care, such as potential service provider partnerships and risk mitigation strategies.