

End-of-Life Care and the LGBTQ Community



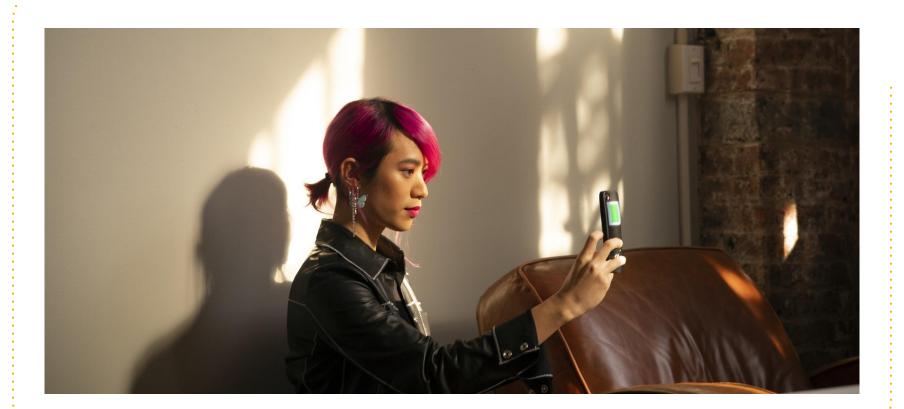


Today's Overview

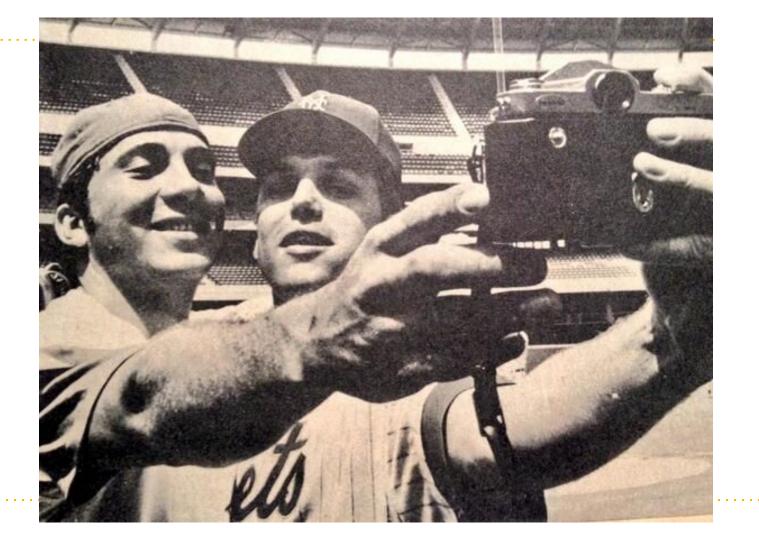
- Language
- Understanding Context/Barriers
- Laws and Policies
- Discrimination & its Impact
- Key Concerns
- Best Practices

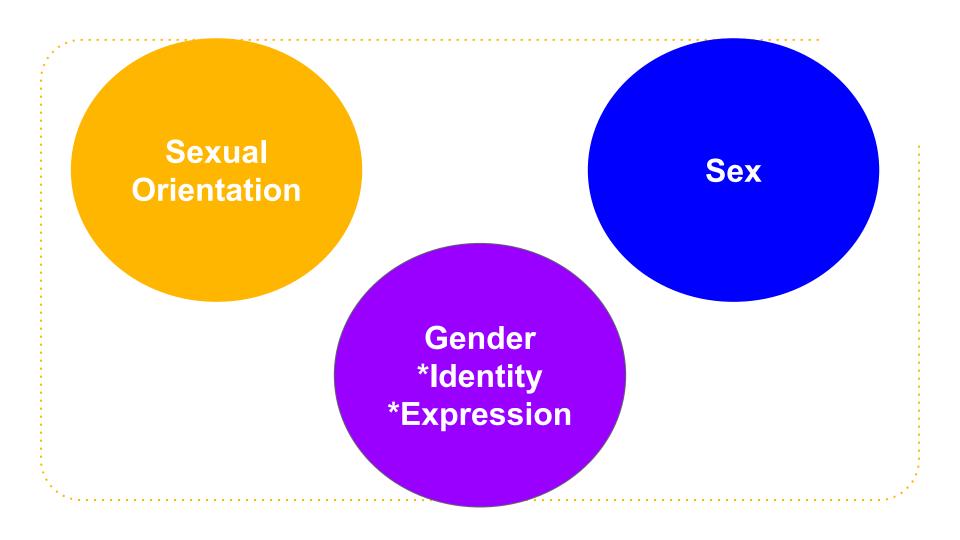
Language

Opening the door to communication



. . .





Definition: SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Your primary **physical**, **romantic**, and/or **emotional attraction** to other people

Straight

Lesbian

Gay

Bisexual

Queer



Definition: SEX



Biological differences among male, female, and intersex people

Examples: hormones, secondary sex characteristics (e.g. facial hair), reproductive anatomy

Definition: Gender Identity

- the gender a person knows themselves to be
- Can be different than sex assigned at birth

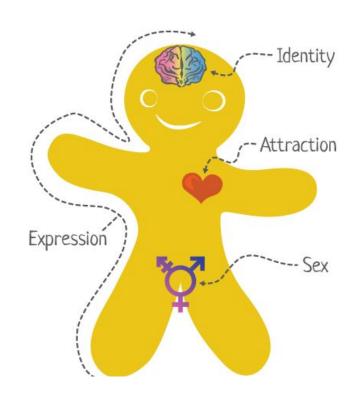


Definition

 Gender <u>expression</u> - how we show our identity to others



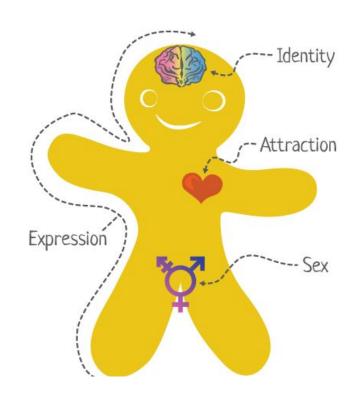
Ellen Degeneres TV Personality





Definition: CIS-GENDER

- gender identity matches their sex assigned at birth
- Cisgender is a complementary concept to "transgender" and is used instead of "non-transgender"





Definition: TRANSGENDER

Words to avoid:
 Transgendered A transgender The Trans
 Transvestite Transy Transgenders



Definition: TRANSGENDER

- Transgender <u>Man</u>: assigned female at birth, identifies as male
- Transgender <u>Woman</u>: assigned male at birth, identifies as female



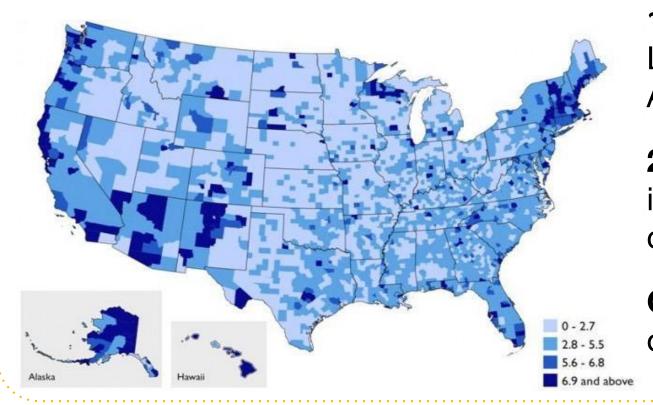
Gender Fluidity

- Gender Non-Conforming (adj) someone whose gender presentation does not align with gender-based expectations
- Non-Binary (adj.) does not fit the male or female binary



Context

Why an LGBTQ focus?



~10 million

LGBTQ Americans

2.9-3.8 million in rural communities

Over 240,000 of Missourians

Gates, (2011) The Williams Institute

Prevalence of Transgender People

1.4 million

self-identified as transgender _

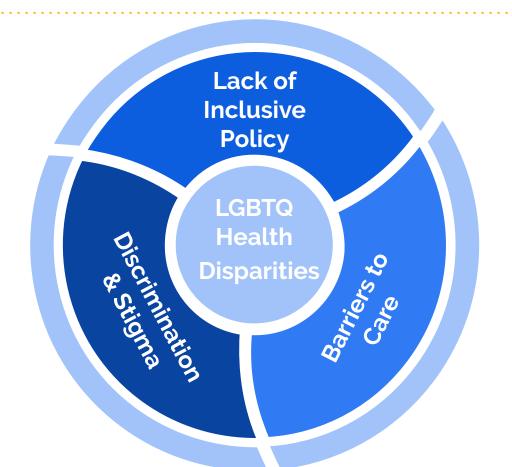
Estimated 150,00 youth (13-17) identify as transgender

Over **25,000** in Missouri

Flores, et al. (2016) The Williams institute







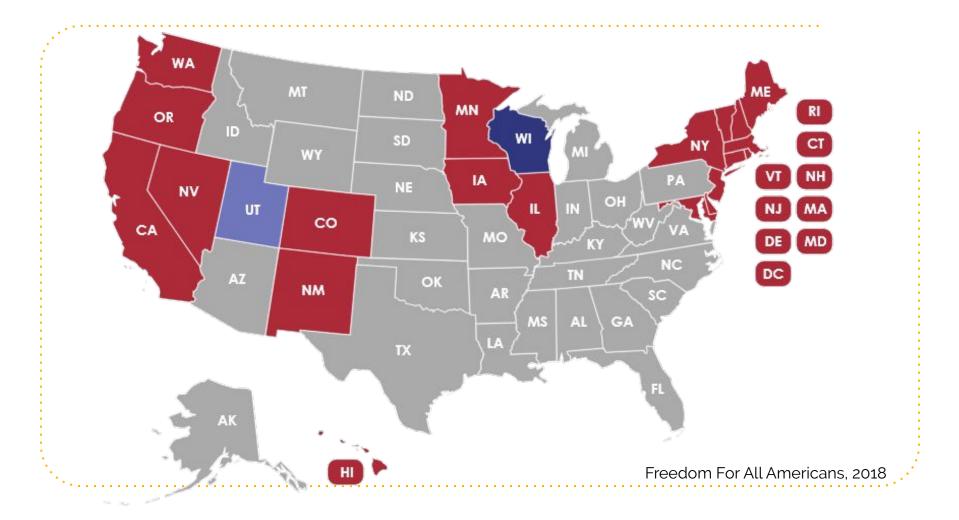
Policy and its Impact



Federal

- Obergefell v. Hodges, 2015
- No federal protections
 Proposed legislation
- - Equality Act
 - Consistent & explicit
 - Amends civil rights laws
- Threats and roll backs







Missouri

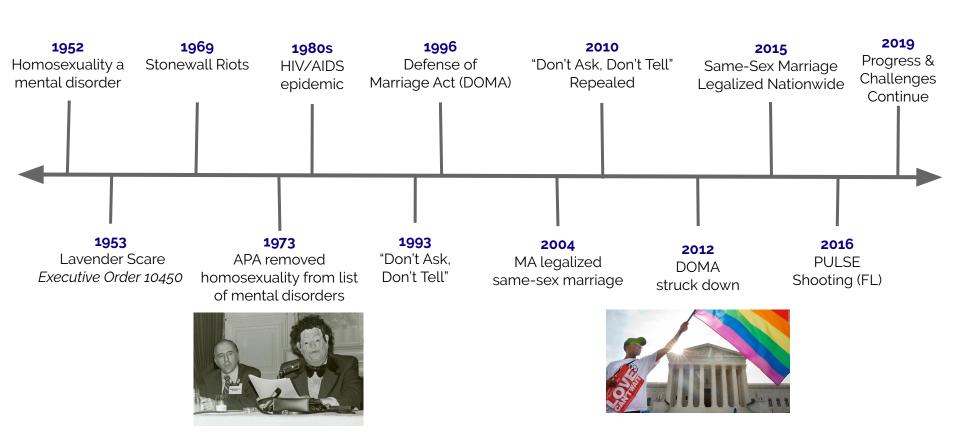
Missouri Human Rights Act (MRHA)

- Sexual orientation and gender identity not protected categories
- 15 municipalities have inclusive non-discrimination ordinances
- MONA 22nd Year

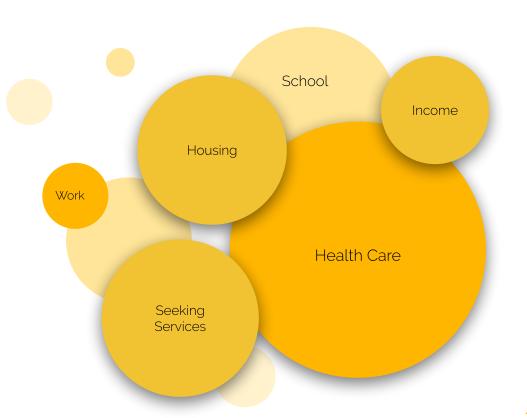


Discrimination & Barriers to Care

History of Stigma and Discrimination



Discrimination Occurs in all Areas of Life



Missouri State Report, NCTE, 2017.

Barriers to Services and Care

- Risk of poverty, homelessness, underemployment
- Negative experiences in healthcare settings
- Lack of provider information and knowledge
- Lack of LGBTQ-specific research, policies and procedures



Key Concerns



Health

- Underutilization of preventive services (i.e. pap smear)
- Nearly 5x more likely to contract HIV
- High rates of mental health dx and suicide
- Higher risk for isolation for older adults.
- Highest rates of tobacco, alcohol and other drug use among LGBT populations.
- Insurance exclusions for gender affirming care.

Basic Healthcare



- Less likely to have health insurance coverage
- More likely to delay or not seek medical care
 - 40% not out
- Less likely to receive preventative care
- 41% have a disability

Social Isolation



- 40% of LGBT older adults say their social networks have become smaller
 - 27% for non-LGBT
- Negative impact on health and mental health
 - Increase in mortality

Caregiving

- Less likely to have family of origin support
 - o 2x more likely to be single
 - 4x less likely to have children
- Legal recognition of partnership
 - Family Medical Leave Act
- Social recognition of partnership
- Peer-to-Peer caregiving





Financial Insecurity

- less financially secure
- Poverty Rates:
 - Lesbian identified: 9.1 %
 - Gay identified: 4.9%
- Risk denial of same-sex retiremer benefits
- Impact on ability to pay for Long Term Care



Special Topic: Long Term Care

LGBT Concerns About Long Term Care



neglect



limited access to services



verbal or physical



52%

52% will be forced to hide/deny identity

Best Practices & Policies

What we can do



Recognizing LGBTQ Clients

- Decrease health risks
- Improve health outcomes
 - Acknowledge support systems
 - Improve access to healthcare
 - Promote treatment adherence
- Increase trust with medical providers



Awareness of Community

- Be aware of psychosocial challenges
- Be aware of vulnerability to self-blame and guilt
- Be aware of the experience of prejudice of LGBT populations through spiritual, religious, or cultural beliefs
 - LGBT ≠ automatically non-religious

Advocate for Clients in Care

- Person-center/identity validating care plans
- Advocate importance of advance directives
- "The Right of Sepulcher"
 - the right to choose and control the burial, cremation, or other final disposition of a dead human body
 - Used to rely on traditional family hierarchy
 - Now based on lawyer and power of attorney

Supporting the Bereaved

- Relationships and bereavement may not be recognized by others
 - Risk of perceived "lesser" loss than heterosexual peers
- Societal emphasis of family of origin versus family of choice
- Risk for complicated grief
 - Social validation and acceptance of relationship?
 - o Community support?
 - Culturally competent services?
 - Support of family of origin?



Individual-Level Changes

- 1. CHANGE your language
 - Use non-gendered language; Say, "... your partner, spouse, they..."
 - Allow the opportunity to select their own pronouns
 - Mirror the language people use for themselves, their partners and their body parts.

- 2. SHOW your openness
 - Try not to react if someone comes out to you
 - Ensure confidentiality
 - Promote Inclusive policy for staff and clients
 - Examine/update intake forms to be LGBT-inclusive
 - Ally as Action → Identity validation



Individual-Level Changes

- 3. LEARN more
 - Read more about the LGBT community
 - Learn about LGBT patients and health risks
 - Form an LGBT **study** group in your department





How to Welcome Trans Clients

- People who are transgender:
 - Can transition when younger or older
 - May or may not change their name and/or preferred gender pronouns
 - May or may not transition using hormones and/or surgery
- To be more welcoming...
 - Avoid invasive, unnecessary questions
 - Ask people their preferred name, pronouns, and names for body parts
 - Use intake forms to ask



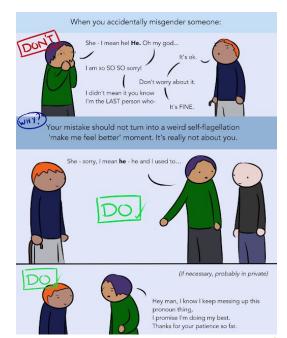
It's Okay to Ask...Respectfully

- Approach and purpose is key
- It is okay to ask questions about partners, gender, preferred pronouns, and language used for body parts
- It is okay to feel awkward as you learn to ask



Pronouns

- Don't know? It's okay to ask?
 - In-person or on forms
- Mistakes will happen, continue to try
 If you don't have the opportunity to ask it's okay to use singular They/Them
- Model for others
 - In person
 - In email signature



Pronouns



GENDER-SPECIFIC PRONOUNS



ENDER-NEUTRAL PRONOU

THEY THEM THEIR



I saw Lauren come to work today and **they** seemed really happy. I wonder if it has anything to do with **their** weekend. I hope I see **them** soon to hear all about it!





Pronouns

ASK



You cannot tell someone's name or pronoun just by looking at them.

RESPECT



If someone takes the time to let you know their name and pronoun, use and respect it. It's not up to you to decide someone else's identity.

PRACTICE



If you have difficulty using someone's pronoun and name, practice. Ask co-workers, peers, and friends to point out when you've made a mistake.



- Ask with respect
- Model language
- Use neutral language
- Don't assume
- Inclusivity

Q&A



THANK YOU!

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To request a Training:

https://promoonline.org/campaigns/lgbt-training-programs/