



Honoring Patient Identity to Promote Engagement

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DISCLOSURES

I have no commercial interest to disclose.

INTERRELATED FACTORS THAT IMPACT HIV PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS



LGBTQ+ Discrimination in Healthcare

Experienced Discrimination in Healthcare:

70% of transgender or gender non-conforming patients

56% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual patients

63% of people living with HIV

Types of Discrimination: being refused needed care, health professionals refusing to touch patients/use excessive precautions, health professionals using harsh or abusive language, health professionals being physically rough, and being blamed for their health status

In addition to the overall rates of substandard care, respondents of color and low-income respondents in nearly every category experienced higher rates of discrimination and substandard care.

When Health Care Isn't Caring: Lambda Legal's Survey of Discrimination Against LGBT People and People with HIV (New York: Lambda Legal, 2010). Available at www.lambdalegal.org/health-care-report



LGBTQ+ Discrimination in Healthcare

Table 2: Health care professionals refused to touch me or used excessive precautions

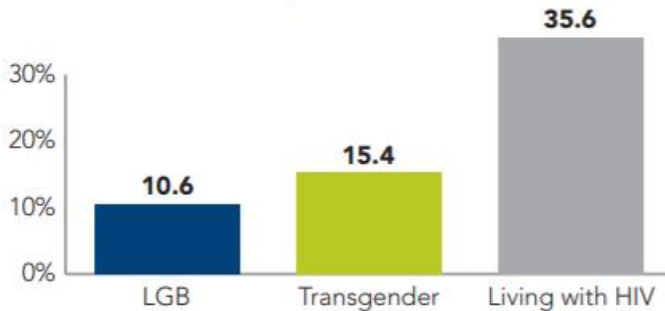


Table 4: Health care professionals blamed me for my health status

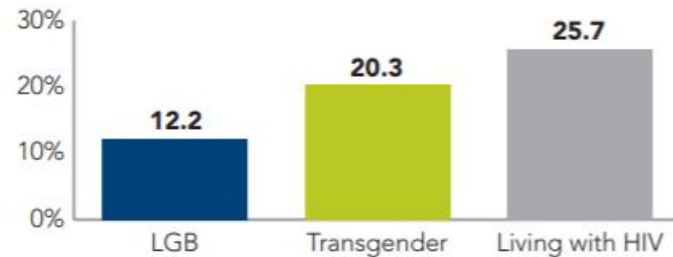


Table 3: Health care professionals used harsh or abusive language

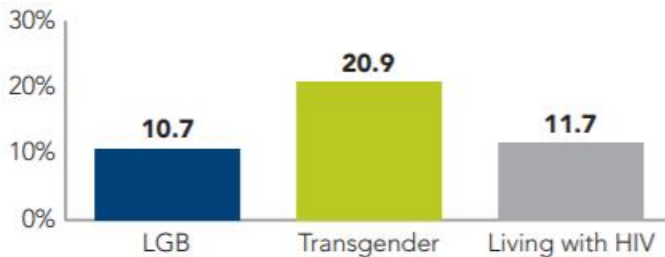
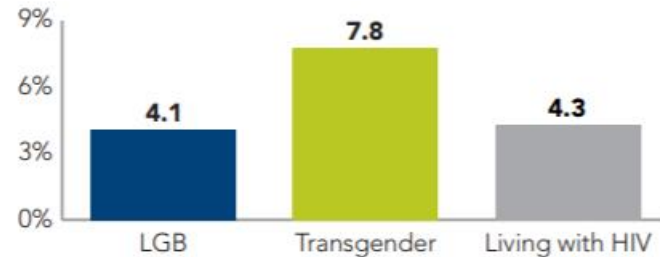


Table 5: Health care professionals were physically rough or abusive



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LGBTQ+ Discrimination in Healthcare, 2017

Among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer (LGBQ) respondents who had visited a doctor or health care provider in the year before the survey:

- 8 percent said that a doctor or other health care provider refused to see them because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- 9 percent said that a doctor or other health care provider used harsh or abusive language when treating them.
- 7 percent said that they experienced unwanted physical contact from a doctor or other health care provider (such as fondling, sexual assault, or rape).

Among transgender people who had visited a doctor or health care providers' office in the past year:

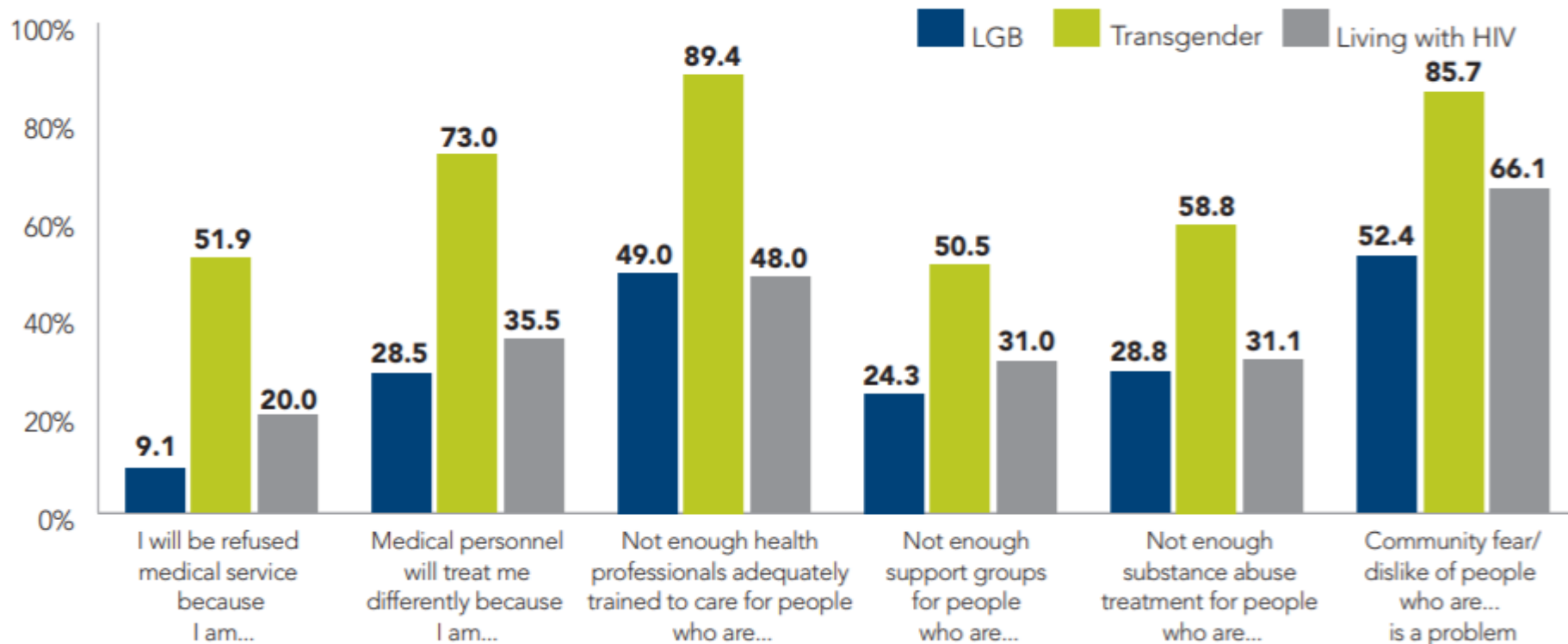
- 29 percent said a doctor or other health care provider refused to see them because of their actual or perceived gender identity.
- 21 percent said a doctor or other health care provider used harsh or abusive language when treating them.
- 29 percent said that they experienced unwanted physical contact from a doctor or other health care provider (such as fondling, sexual assault, or rape).
- 23 percent said a doctor or other health care provider intentionally misgendered them or used the wrong name.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/lgbtq-rights/news/2018/01/18/445130/discrimination-prevents-lgbtq-people-accessing-health-care/>



Impacts of Discrimination in Healthcare

Table 6: Fears and concerns about accessing health care



WHEN HEALTH CARE ISN'T CARING

When Health Care Isn't Caring: Lambda Legal's Survey of Discrimination Against LGBT People and People with HIV (New York: Lambda Legal, 2010). Available at www.lambdalegal.org/health-care-report



TABLE 1

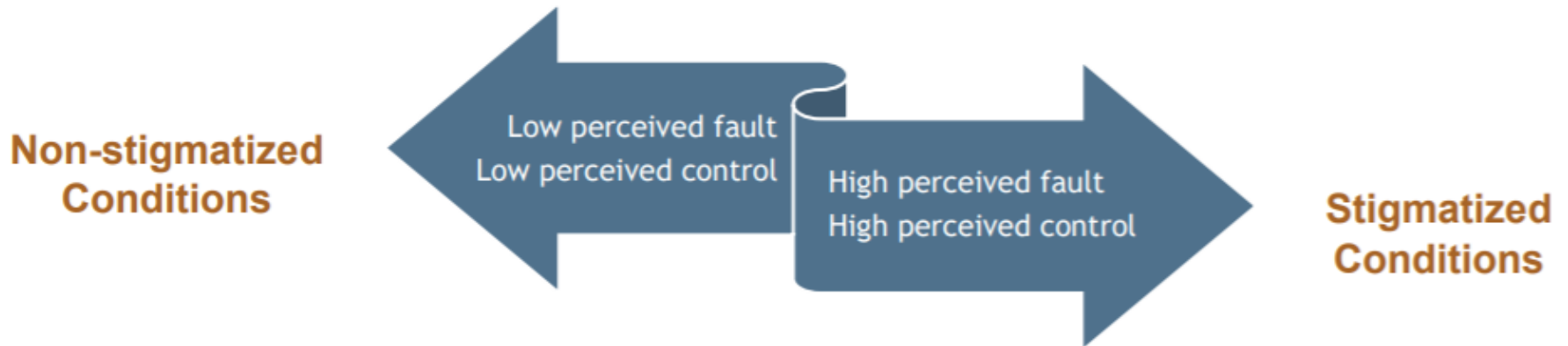
Fear of discrimination shapes LGBT people's lives

LGBT people report altering their lives to avoid discrimination in the following ways

	All LGBT people	LGBT people who have not experienced discrimination in the past year	LGBT people who have experienced discrimination in the past year
Used vague language when talking about relationships	42.0%	32.4%	70.4%
Hid a personal relationship	36.5%	27.5%	62.9%
Hid affiliation to a certain organization	14.7%	9.2%	31.1%
Removed item from a resume	9.5%	5.1%	22.6%
Avoided speaking about topics related to LGBT issues in social situations	31.2%	23.7%	53.5%
Avoided social situations	23.9%	15.1%	49.8%
Avoid public places such as stores or restaurants	12.0%	4.8%	33.5%
Avoided public transportation	5.0%	3.3%	9.9%
Avoided doctors' offices	6.7%	2.7%	18.4%
Avoided getting services they or their family needed	6.1%	2.4%	17.0%
Moved away from a rural area	11.7%	5.9%	28.8%
Moved away from an urban area	6.1%	3.0%	15.0%
Moved away from family	16.8%	9.7%	37.7%
Cut important people out of their lives	16.4%	9.7%	36.3%
Maintained a limited social media presence	17.2%	10.5%	37.3%

Source: Nationally representative survey of LGBT people commissioned by CAP and fielded by Knowledge Networks in January 2017.

Words Matter: How Language Choice Can Reduce Stigma



<https://facesandvoicesofrecovery.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Words-Matter-How-Language-Choice-Can-Reduce-Stigma.pdf>

Protest any labels that turn people into things. Words are important. If you want to care for something, you call it a ‘flower;’ if you want to kill something, you call it a ‘weed.’”

- Don Coyhis

<https://facesandvoicesofrecovery.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Words-Matter-How-Language-Choice-Can-Reduce-Stigma.pdf>

HIV Related Affirming Terminology

Instead of Saying This...	Say THIS:
High Risk	Individuals at risk of HIV acquisition
High Risk Populations	Priority Populations
HIV Infection	HIV Transmission/Diagnosis
(Sexual) Risk Assessment	Sexual History
HIV Risk Assessment	Health History
Sexual Disease	Sexual Health
PrEP candidate	People who may benefit from PrEP
Homeless	People experiencing homelessness/unstable housing



PWID Affirming Language

Instead of Saying This...	Say THIS:
(Injection) Drug Users (IDU)	People who use injection drugs (PWID)
Drug abuse, dependence	Substance use disorder
“Clean and Sober”	Person in recovery
“Dirty”	A person who is currently using substance; People who use injection drugs
Drug abuser	Person with a substance use disorder
Clean urine	Negative urine drug screen
Replacement, substitution, Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)	Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)

<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/images/Memo%20-%20Changing%20Federal%20Terminology%20Regrading%20Substance%20Use%20and%20Substance%20Use%20Disorders.pdf>



LGBTQ Affirming Terminology

Instead of Saying This...	Say THIS:
“real” sex, “real” gender, genital sex	sex assigned at birth
A transgender	transgender person, or, person who is transgender
transgenders	transgender people, or people who are transgender
sex change, The Surgery, transgenering, pre-operative, post-operative	medical transition
MTF/FTM	transgender woman, transgender man
hermaphrodite	Intersex person <i>or</i> person who is intersex
sexual preference	sexual orientation
homosexuals	Gay or lesbian
Gay sex	Men who have sex with men (MSM)
Opposite sex	Male – female sexual behavior



Adapted from: www.teachingtransgender.com: The Teaching Transgender Toolkit



QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Are you using person first language?
- Are you using technical language with a single, clear meaning instead of colloquial definitions?
- Are you using sensational or fear-based language?
- Are you unintentionally perpetuating moral panic?

SAMSHA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies

<https://www.samhsa.gov/capt/sites/default/files/resources/sud-stigma-tool.pdf>

