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ELDER CARE

A Resource for Interprofessional Providers



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What You Should Know About LGBT Older Adults

In response to the call to improve clinicians' cultural competency with older adults from minority groups, attention is focused on an overlooked segment of the aging population: lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) older adults. Estimates are that 5-10% of older adults are LGBT. However, LGBT older adults often opt for invisibility and silence throughout their interactions with the health care system due to fears of discrimination by clinicians; concern about exclusion from or marginalization in community aging programs; and decades of encounters with social stigma and prejudice.

Moreover, most clinicians are not optimally trained to offer effective care for LGBT older adults. Nonetheless, the impending arrival of aging Baby Boomers will amplify both the voice and visibility of LGBT needs. For all of the above reasons, it is critical that clinicians improve the quality of care for LGBT older adults. Five recommendations for improvement are discussed in this issue of Elder Care.

1. Convey LGBT Awareness before the Office Visit

Welcoming LGBT older adults to practices may require changes in office procedures. Clinicians and office staff must assess if websites, brochures, and forms convey positive, explicit communication about the healthcare needs of aging LGBTs. Standard office forms should be revised to use LGBT-sensitive language (Table 1). LGBT magazines or newsletters and a clearly displayed non-discrimination policy statement are important in waiting rooms.

2. Build Trust with LGBT Older Adults

Fear of discrimination by health care providers is pervasive in the LGBT community (see Table 2). Many LGBT adults manage these fears by electing not to obtain routine or emergency health care.

To build trust, providers must understand LGBT wariness about the health care system and be clear about confidentiality procedures and limits. Offering rationales when inquiring about partners/relationships helps LGBT patients

Table 1. Recommendations for LGBT-Sensitive Language on Office Forms*

- Ask about "relationship status" instead of "marital status" to be inclusive of same-sex relationships not recognized by the law in most states.
- Ask about sexual orientation identity (bisexual, lesbian-gay, and heterosexual). Consider using the term homosexual with older adults, as LGBTs older than the Baby Boomer cohort may feel more at ease with this term.
- Ask if current sexual partners are female, male, or both.
- Ask if past sexual partners were female, male, or both.
- Ask if a patient prefers to be called "he" or "she" and when asking about gender identity, offer options of female, male, and transgender. Within the transgender choices on forms, offer selections for female-to-male transgender and male-to-female transgender. NOTE: For transgender persons, the psychological sense of gender identity does not match the social expectations typically associated with the physical/anatomical sex at birth. Although sex and gender are often viewed as identical concepts, intake forms should distinguish between the anatomical status (preferences to be "he" or "she") and gender identity (female, male, transgender).
- All questions should include "don't know," "not sure," and "other" options to encourage discussion of matters not easily captured by predetermined categories.

* These recommendations are adapted, in part, from the *2006 Guidelines for Care of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Patients*, published by the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association.

Table 2. LGBT Older Adults' Fears of Discrimination

- Fear of inadequate health care
- Fear of inappropriate verbal and/or nonverbal responses from providers and office staff
- Fear of careless management of private information and being "outed"
- Fear of disrespectful treatment of partners and friends

TIPS ABOUT PROVIDING CARE FOR LGBT OLDER ADULTS

- Revise practice/clinic websites, brochures, waiting rooms, and forms to be inclusive and welcoming to LGBT older adults. Involve all team members and office staff in changes.
- Work to build trust and gain credibility by improving communication, and by becoming informed about unique strengths, stressors, and legal challenges in the lives of LGBT older adults.
- Seek LGBT health resources for best practice guidelines and for clinical decisions.

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understand why disclosure is beneficial to their care. LGBT older adults, compared with heterosexual peers, are more likely to exchange emotional support and care with friends, rather than with relatives. These “families of choice” offer continuity, belonging, and resilience. Clinicians must address the unique role and meaning of friends in the lives of aging LGBTs.

Clinicians also gain credibility by becoming informed about inequalities. Although the LGBT community is more accepted since the Gay Liberation Movement of the 1970s, it is premature to translate acceptance into equal rights. For example, without a federal mandate establishing equality for same-sex marriage, care giving benefits and financial protections afforded to aging heterosexual couples are not granted to aging LGBT couples. These types of discrimination (Table 3) create emotional and economic hardships.

3. Improve Communication with LGBT Older Adults

Poor clinician-patient communication is associated with decreased adherence to recommendations and lower satisfaction with care. As communication skills are modifiable with feedback, improved communication may alter the way in which LGBT patients respond to clinicians' advice and the way in which clinicians understand LGBT older adults. For example, “coming out” is not the goal of good communication. Rather the goal of good communication is for clinicians

and patients to be able to discuss behaviors, partners, relationships, and identities in ways that may not initially be “heard” or understood by many clinicians. Overall, developing competencies in providers' LGBT communication skills should be integrated throughout interprofessional health care education.

4. Recognize Diversity Among LGBT Older Adults

The LGBT older adult community is diverse within itself. LGBT individuals have diversity of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, acculturation status, and geographical region, and all of these identities can influence resources and health.

Additionally there are unique challenges faced by each of the four groups making up LGBT. One example is that lesbians, as women, encounter lifelong income disparities that result in fewer financial resources at the time of retirement. Another example is that transgender persons face unknown health implications from long-term hormone use.

5. Seek LGBT Resources to Guide Clinical Decisions

There is limited research on the best ways to deal with the health issues facing LGBT older adults. Until such research is available, clinicians can seek guidance from a variety of LGBT health resources, some of which are included below in the list of resources and references.

Table 3. Situations in which LGBT Older Adult Couples Do Not Receive Benefits/Protections Afforded to Heterosexual Older Adult Couples

- Social Security: lack of spousal, survival, and death benefits for same-sex partners
- Estate laws, income tax laws, and inheritance taxes do not recognize same-sex relationships
- Family Medical Leave Act does not include care giving in same sex relationships (although employers, at their discretion, can allow leave)
- Medicaid and spend-down rules do not recognize same-sex relationships
- Long-term care settings may not allow same-sex partners to cohabitate together

Adapted in part from Grant and from the LGBT Movement Advancement Project (MAP) and from Services and Advocacy for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Elders (SAGE)

References and Resources

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Services and Advocacy for LGBT Elders (SAGE) <http://www.sageusa.org/index.cfm>

Interprofessional care improves the outcomes of older adults with complex health problems

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