

PRIDE Month Speaker Series June 7 2022

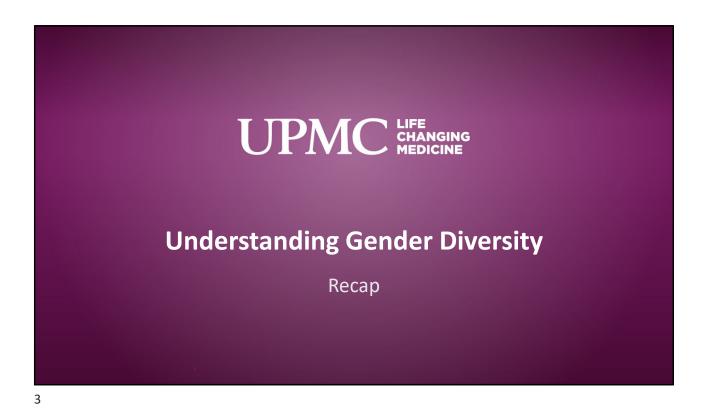
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1

Learning Objectives

- Recognize the limitations of a healthcare system that is not built to accommodate gender diversity and the impact this has on transgender and gender diverse patients
- Describe and apply best practices for interacting with transgender and gender diverse patients and treating them the way they wish to be treated throughout the healthcare visit
- Recognize the need for systemic change that incorporates the unique needs of gender diverse people but allow consistent application across all gender identities





Gender and Sexual Identity

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

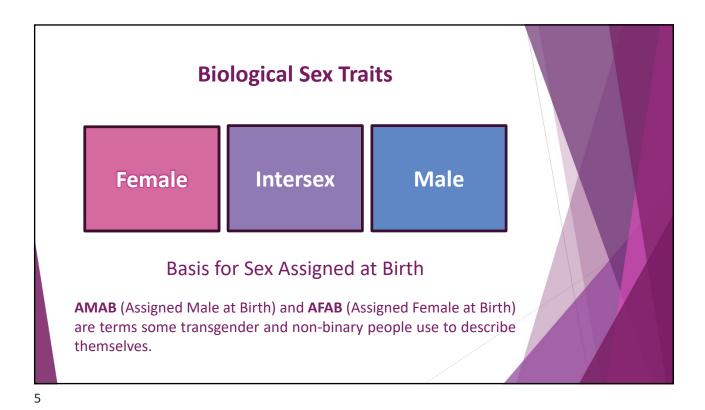
LESBIAN, GAY,
BISEXUAL, ASEXUAL,
QUEER

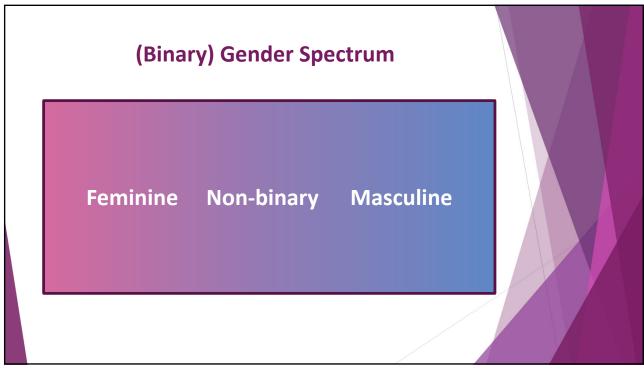
TRANSGENDER,
NONBINARY,
AGENDER, QUEER

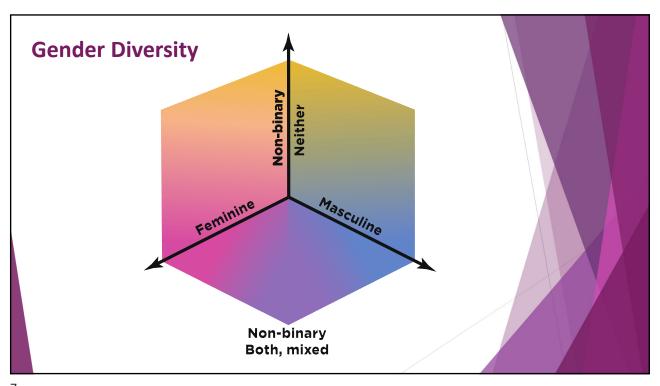
GENDER EXPRESSION

TRANSGENDER,
LGBTQIA+

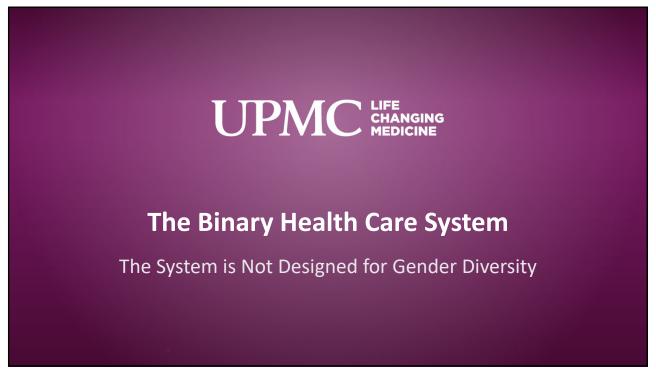
TRANSGENDER,
LGBTQIA+







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Binary Systems

- Intake Forms
- Electronic Medical Records

Multiple Potential Points of Failure

- Call Center/Scheduling
- Waiting Room/Environment
- Front Desk/Reception/Check In
- Vitals and Rooming/Clinical Staff
- Provider Encounter/Residents/Students
- Referral to other Departments/Specialists

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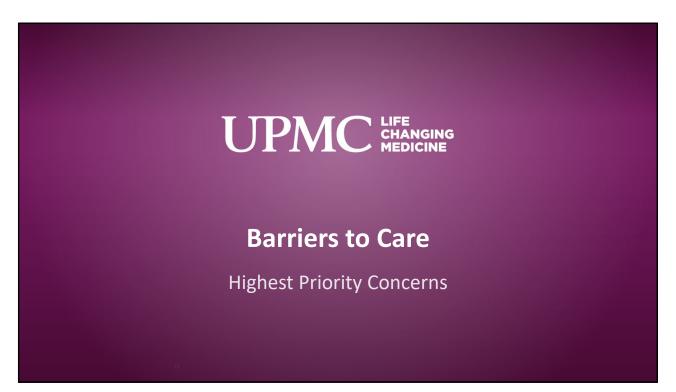


Transgender, Non-binary, and other Gender-Diverse people assume stigma and discrimination everywhere they go, especially in the healthcare system

"Multiple medical professionals have misgendered me, denied to me that I was transgender or tried to persuade me that my trans identity was just a misdiagnosis of something else, have made jokes at my expense in front of me and behind my back, and have made me feel physically unsafe. I often do not seek medical attention when it is needed, because I'm afraid of what harassment or discrimination I may experience in a hospital or clinic."

James, S. E., Herman, J. L., Rankin, S., Keisling, M., Mottet, L., & Anafi, M. (2016). The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey. Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality

11



Barriers to Care

- Discrimination in Healthcare
 - Prior Negative Experiences
 - Avoidance of Care
 - Pathologization
- Minority Stress
 - Employment and Economic Security
 - · Poverty and Homelessness
- · Access to Quality Care
 - Culturally and Medically Competent Providers

13

Discrimination in Healthcare

According to the U.S. Transgender Survey 2015 (n=27,715 transgender-identifying adults, 18+)

- ▶ 33% experienced at least one negative interaction with a health care provider related to being transgender including refusal of treatment and harassment
- ► 55% of those who sought coverage for transition-related surgery in the past year were denied
- ▶ 25% of those who sought coverage for hormones in the past year were denied

According to the National Transgender Discrimination Survey (n=6,456 transgender-identifying adults, 18+)

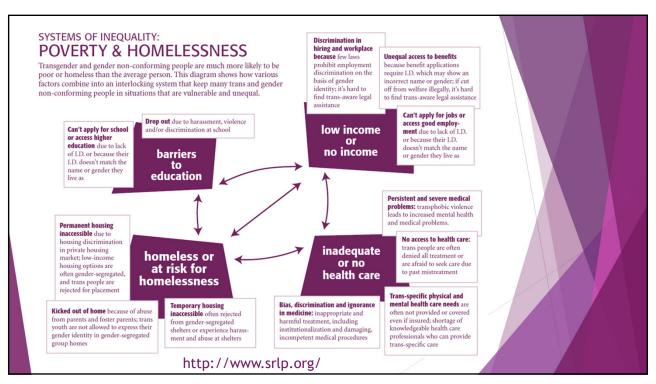
- ▶ 50% reported having to teach their medical providers about transgender care
- ▶ 28% reported being verbally harassed in a medical setting.
- ▶ 19% reported being refused medical care due to their transgender status



Employment and Economic Security

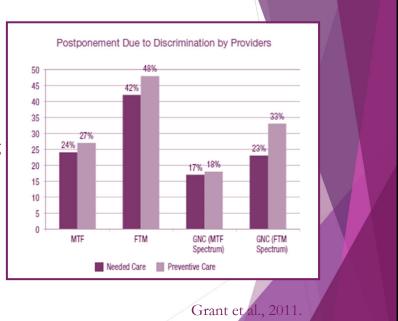
- Transgender and Gender Diverse individuals are twice as likely to be unemployed compared to the general population.
- Ninety percent experience harassment at work or hide their identity to avoid this.
- About half report that they lost their job because of their gender identity.
- **Sixteen percent** involve themselves in illegal activities because they cannot find a job due to their gender identity.
- Those who lose their jobs due to their gender identity are four times as likely to be homeless.

15



Transgender communities:

- Are underserved.
- Delay care due to fear of discrimination.
- Face challenges in finding competent providers.



17

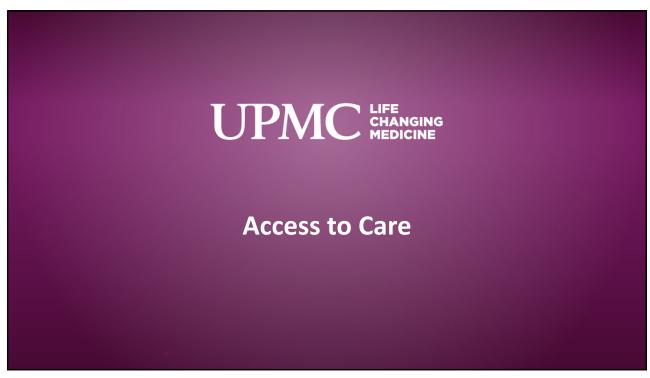
Highest Priority Heath Care Concerns

- Insurance Coverage for Transition-related Care
- Access to and Availability of Transition-related Care
- Education of Health Care Providers about Trans Patients and Issues



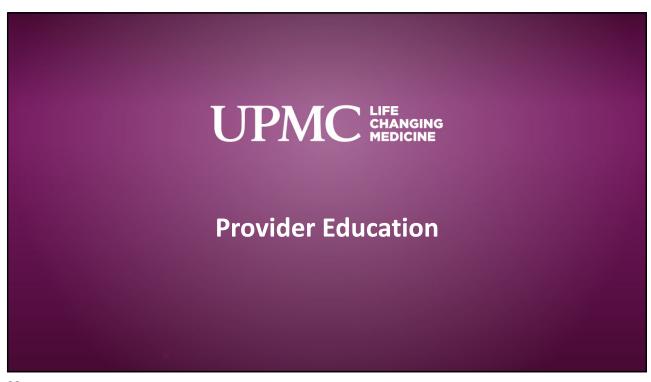
Health Insurance

- Requirements for a Diagnosis
- Outdated Standards of Care
- Medical Necessity
- "Cosmetic" Procedures
- Lack of Cultural Competency



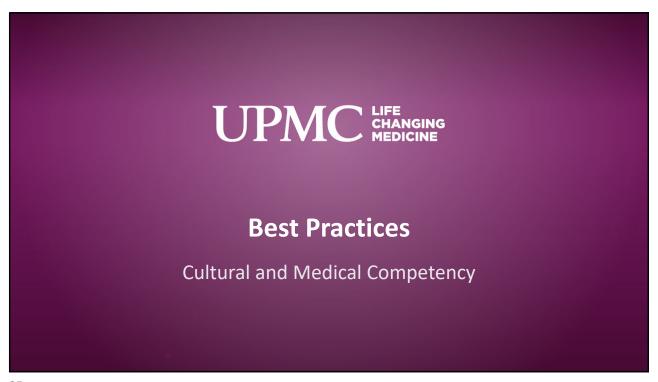
Access to Quality Care

- Shortage of Providers to Evaluate
- Limited Specialists/Specialty Clinics
- Lack of Knowledge in Primary Care
- Lack of Aftercare
- Lack of Ongoing Lifetime Care



Provider Education

- Not Routinely Taught in Medical School
- Elective Rather than Compulsory
- The Need for Lived Experience Educators
- Failure to Keep Up with Current Practices
- Ongoing Continuing Education

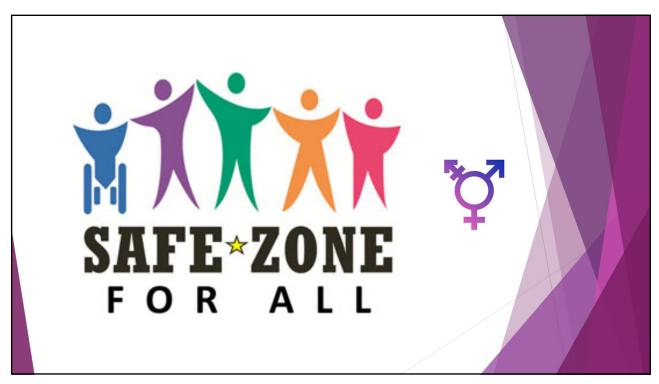


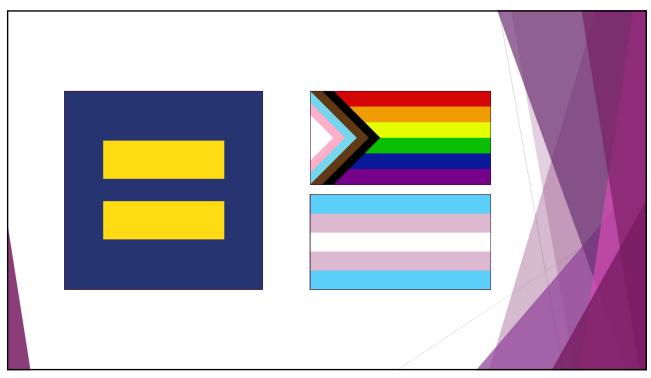


Welcoming Spaces

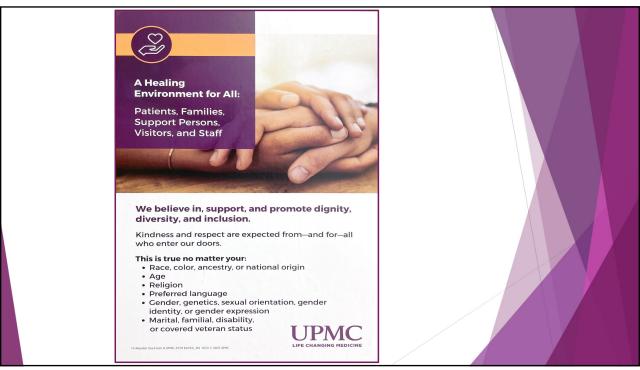
- Have signs and other visual cues in the clinic indicating a safe space for transgender people, such as rainbow, transgender, or non-binary flags, or the equality symbol.
- Having all-gender or gender-neutral bathrooms with appropriate signage is highly recommended.

27









Cultural Competency and Affirming Language

Treat Gender Diverse People the Way they Wish to be Treated

(Chosen) Name

Also known as an "affirmed name", it is typically a name more congruent with a person's gender identity than the name they were given at birth. This name, often personally chosen, is not "preferred" or optional. This name may be different from the person's legal name if they have not gone to court for a name change order. Many cisgender people also use chosen names.

Unless there is a specific need to differentiate between a chosen name and a different legal name (e.g., for insurance purposes), no descriptive word is required. Instead, just say "name."

33

Pronouns

Common words which stand in for the name of a person in writing or conversation. Common pronouns are the binary she/her/hers or he/him/his, and the non-binary they/them/theirs. Gender diverse, especially nonbinary people, have many other pronouns. While sometimes referred to as "preferred", a person's pronouns are not optional and should be called their "pronouns" out of respect.

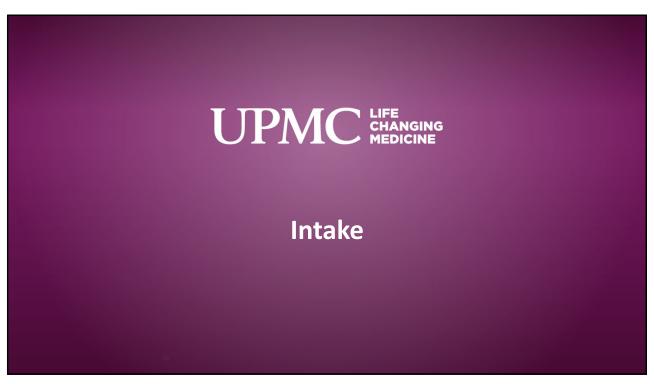
Misgendering

The accidental or intentional use of names, pronouns, words, or other gendered social forms of address (e.g., sir, ma'am) that do not correctly reflect a person's gender identity.

When you make a mistake

- Apologize
- Correct yourself
- (Try harder, do better)
- Move on

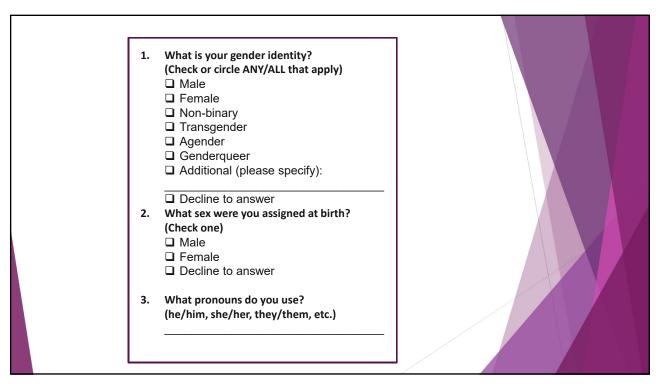
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Intake

- Trained Front Desk Staff
 - Discretion/Privacy
- Inclusive intake forms
 - Check All That Apply
 - Don't Make Assumptions
 - · Always Allow Opt Out

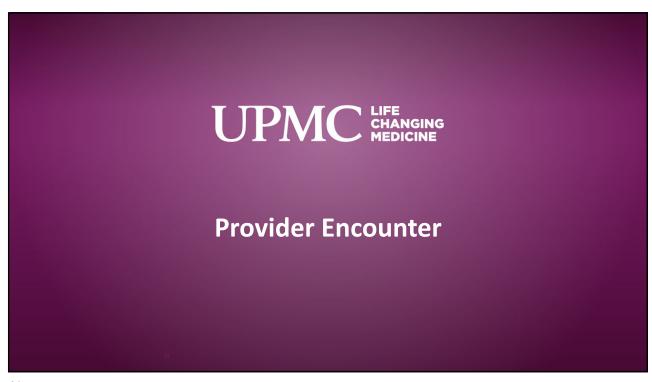
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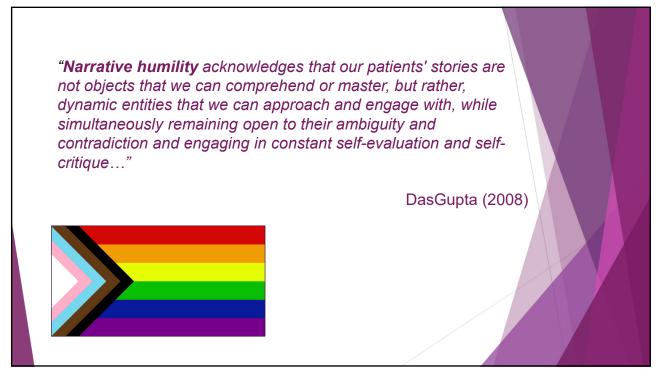




Vitals/Rooming

- Trained Clinical Staff
 - Confirm Name and Pronouns
 - Don't Ask Inappropriate Questions
 - Don't Make Assumptions about Anatomy
 - Note any Discrepancies in Identity Information
 - Ask Reason for Visit (Don't Assume Transition Related)
 - Ensure Providers are Informed of Updates

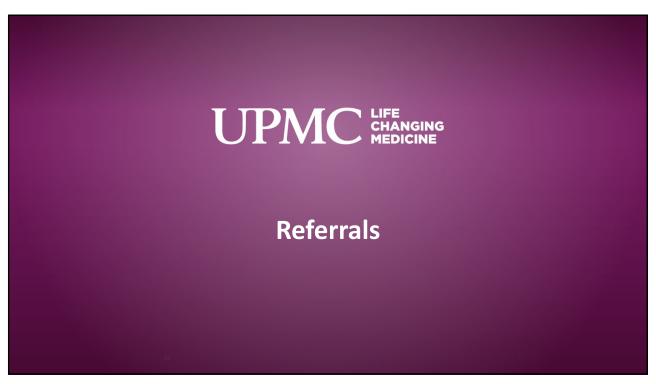




Provider Encounter

- Narrative Humility
 - Don't Make Assumptions About History or Care
 - Confirm Name and Pronouns
 - Ask Patient How to Refer to Them in Records
 - Update Records if Needed
 - Reason and Goals for Visit
- Trauma Informed Care
 - · Ask Permission
 - Narrate and Explain

43

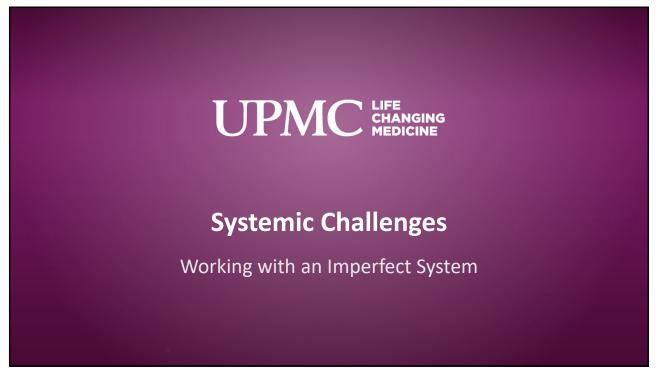


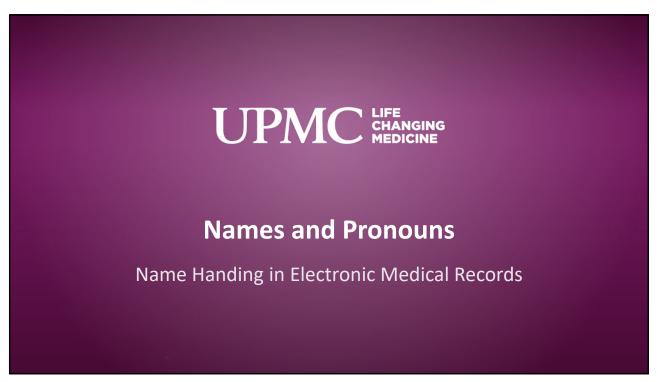
Referrals

- Warm Referrals Best
- Ensure Identity Information is Consistent

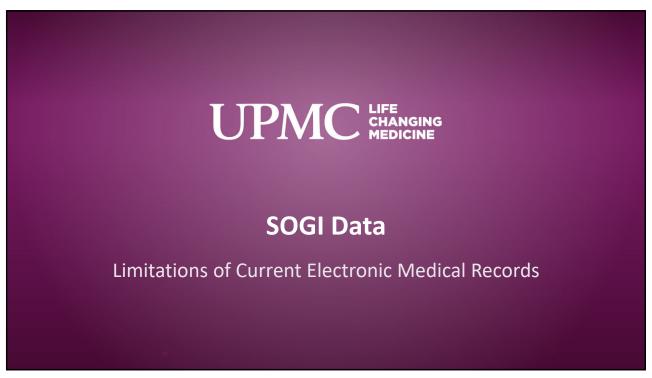


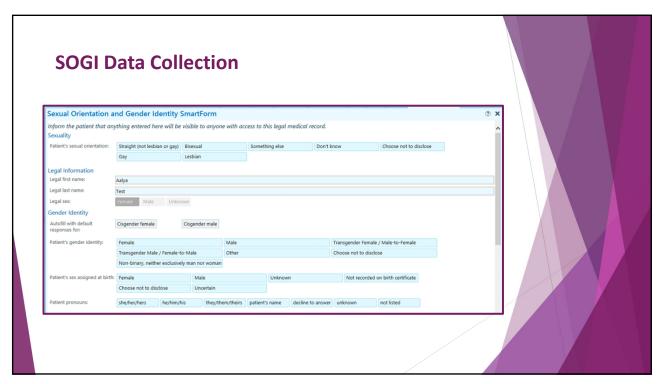
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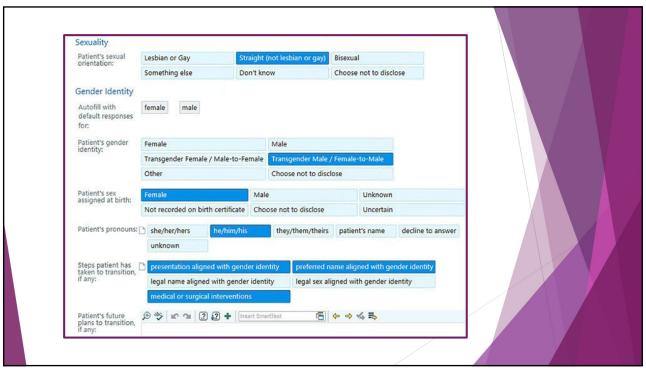


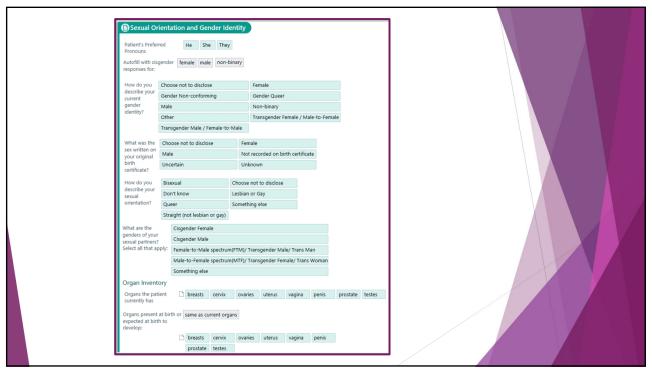


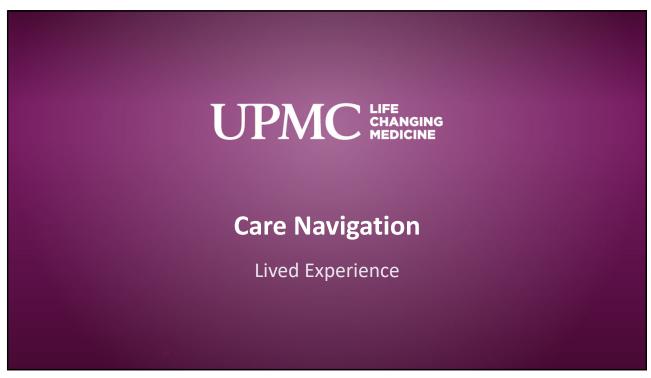












Care and Patient Navigators

- Community Members Lived Experience
- Engagement and Facitlitation
- Smooth the Rough Edges of the System

References

- 1. Vermeir, E., Jackson, L. A., & Marshall, E. G. (2018). Improving Healthcare Providers' Interactions with Trans Patients: Recommendations to Promote Cultural Competence. Healthcare policy = Politiques de sante, 14(1), 11–18. https://doi.org/10.12927/hcpol.2018.25552
- 2. Sarah Alexandra Marshall, Mary Kathryn Allison, Mary Kathryn Stewart, Noel D. Thompson, and Dani S. Archie (2018). Transgender Health.Dec 2018.190-200 http://doi.org/10.1089/trgh.2018.0003
- 3. Manzara, Lexis, "Offering Medical Providers Capacity and Competence in Caring for Transgender and Non-binary Patients: Evaluation of a Pilot Digital Training Program" (2019). Master's Projects and Capstones. 938. https://repository.usfca.edu/capstone/938

55

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