Improving Access to Healthcare for LGBTQ Individuals in Burlington

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Problem Identification

- Research consistently suggests that LGBTQ individuals face health disparities linked to societal stigma, discrimination, and denial of civil and human rights\(^1\)

- Discrimination against LGBTQ individuals has been associated with higher rates of substance abuse, psychiatric disorders, and suicide\(^2,3,4\)

- LGBTQ health requires specific attention from health care and public health professionals to address disparities:
  - LGBTQ youth are 2 to 3 times more likely to attempt suicide\(^5\)
  - Lesbians are less likely to get preventative services for cancer\(^6\)
  - Gay men are at higher risk of HIV and other STDs\(^7\)
  - Transgender individuals have high prevalence of HIV/STDS, victimization, mental health issues, and are less likely to have health insurance than heterosexual individuals\(^8\)
Public Health Cost/Considerations

- In 2014, gay and bisexual men made up an estimated 2% of the U.S. population, but accounted for 70% of new HIV infections
  - The lifetime treatment cost of an HIV infection is $379,668\textsuperscript{9}

- In 2016, CDC funding to Vermont included\textsuperscript{10}:
  - HIV/AIDS - $1,261,647
  - STDs - $185,654
  - Viral Hepatitis - $91,200
Community Perspective (1)

- **On why this clinic is important:**
  
  “I want there to be a safe place for folks to either come establish care or seek care, where they know they are going to be made to feel comfortable as much as possible when discussing things that can be uncomfortable. I’m hoping that this clinic will serve that purpose, and that we’ll increase the services provided to our existing LGBTQ patients and help serve new patients.”

  - Heather Stein, MD, Associate Director of CHCB
Community Perspective (2)

- On why this clinic is important:
  “I think there’s an unmet need for LGBTQ-affirmative providers in this area, and I think we need to make a more public and sustained effort to get people primary care and screening.”
  “The hope is that people will be able to get care in a more timely fashion, and not wait for screening or treatment.”
  -Leo Kline, APRN
Intervention & Methodology (1)

- CHCB has recently approved a specialty clinic to address LGBTQ health issues, called the **Be You Clinic**

- One afternoon per week will be staffed with LGBTQ affirmative provider and social work/nurse teams
  - 4 30-minute spots will be held for new/current trans patients seeking care
  - Remaining openings would be both prescheduled and same-day 15 minute visits
  - If any openings remain they will be filled with same-day patients, regardless of LGBTQ status
Intervention & Methodology (2)

- Aim: to spread awareness of this new specialty clinic and the services prioritized for LGBTQ individuals

- A flyer was developed to distribute to waiting rooms at CHCB as well as other supportive community organizations (Vermont CARES, Pride Center of Vermont, etc.)
Results

- The flyer was reviewed by LGBTQ-affirmative providers and staff
  - Feedback has been that the flyer is clear, uses appropriate language, and is encouraging

- The first clinic, held on 11/6/17, had all appointments filled with LGBTQ patients
Evaluation of Effectiveness and Limitations

- **Evaluation**
  - Quantify the utilization of the appointment slots at the clinic
  - Assess patient satisfaction with the Be You clinic, services provided, and affirmative providers

- **Limitations**
  - The clinic is held only one afternoon per week in Burlington; transportation and work schedules could be limiting for patients
  - The flyer does not detail all potential services provided at the Be You clinic
Future Directions

- Further dissemination of resources to clinics and organizations outside of Burlington
- Creation of referral tools in NextGen and/or PRISM to the Be You clinic
- Extension of the Be You clinic to other Community Health Center sites (South End Health Center, Champlain Islands Health Center, etc.)
References


2) McLaughlin KA, Hatzenbuehler ML, Keyes KM. Responses to discrimination and psychiatric disorders among black, Hispanic, female, and lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals. Am J Public Health. 2010;100(8):1477-84.


7) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). HIV among Gay and Bisexual Men [Internet]. Atlanta: CDC; 2017 Feb


9) https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/msm/index.html