Beliefs, Behaviors, and Experiences of APRNs with Lesbian and Gay Patients: A Mixed Methods Study

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"The fact that we are here and that we speak these words is an attempt to break that silence and bridge some of those differences between us, for it is not difference which immobilizes us, but silence. And there are so many silences to be broken." (Lorde, 1984, p.44).

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Background

- 267,000 Advanced Practice Nurses (APRN) in USA
- 3.8% 10% of the population in the United States identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual and /or transgender (LGBT)
- Nursing has had a history of silence with regard to LGBT education
- American Nurse's Association (ANA) Code of Ethics "practice with compassion and respect . . . dignity . . . unique attributes of every person"

Significance

- LGBT individuals encounter barriers to care and culturally inappropriate treatment
- Heterosexism, homophobia and discrimination contribute to healthcare disparities
- Healthcare providers are positioned to improve health outcomes for these vulnerable and marginalized populations

Theoretical and Philosophical Perspectives



Gay Affirmative Practice (GAP)

"Affirms an LGB identity as an equally positive human experience and expression to heterosexual identity" (Davies & Neal, 1996, p. 25).

Pragmatism
Informed the study

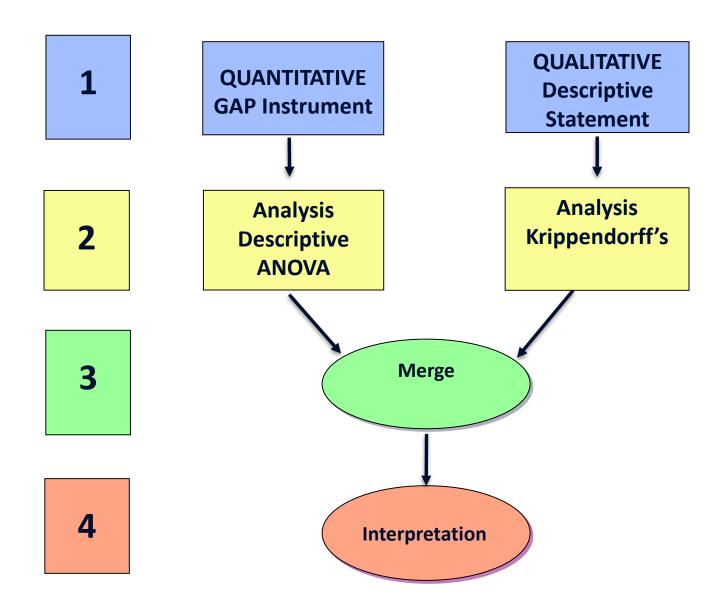
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Research Questions

- What are beliefs and behaviors of APRNs about caring for lesbian and gay persons?
- What demographic variables correlate with high or low GAP scores?
- What are clinical experiences of APRNs who have cared for lesbian and gay patients?
- How do findings from APRN experiences with lesbian and gay patients enhance the findings from total GAP scores?

Phases of the Convergent Parallel Mixed Method Design



GAP Scale Summary Scores

N = 678	Min.	Max.	M	SD
Beliefs	21	75	65.4	8.9
Behaviors	19	75	56.3	12.8
Total	43	150	121. 7	19.6

- 4,366 licensed APRNs from a northeast state in USA
- N = 678 Licensed APRNs completed the survey
- 15.5% Response rate

Personal Characteristics and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons

No. L/G in my family

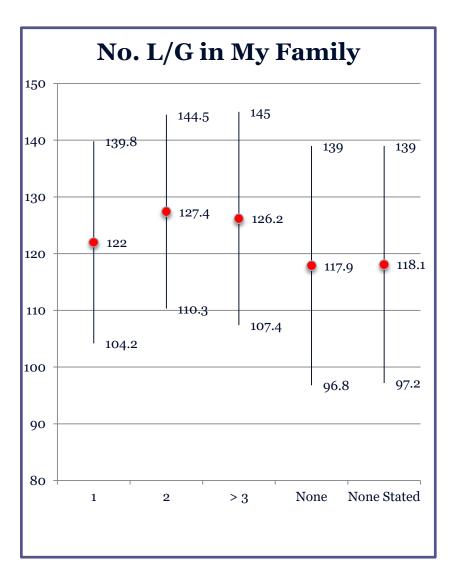
		-		•
Grou	p Var	Variable		M (SD)
1	1	1		122 (17.8)
2	2		99	127.4 (17.1)
3	≥3	≥3		126.2 (18.8)
4	None	None		117.9 (21.1)
5	None	None Stated		118.1 (20.9)
F	df	df p		Tukey's HSD
6.24	4,673	<.001	.04	4 <2, 3; 5<2

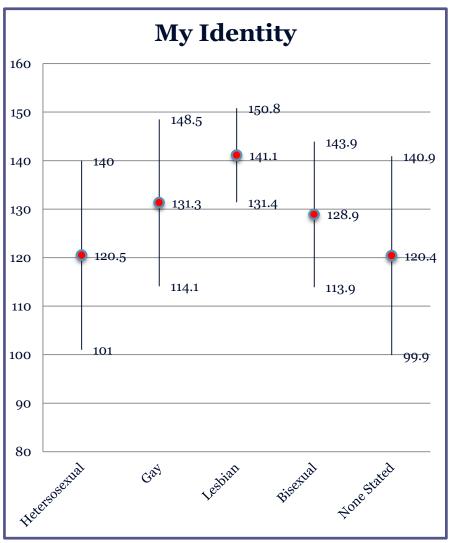
My Identity

Grou	p Var	iable	n	M (SD)
1	Hete	erosexual	564	120.5 (19.5)
2	Gay		12	131.3 (17.2)
3	Les	bian	26	141.1 (9.7)
4	Bise	Bisexual		128.9 (15)
5	Non	None Stated		120.4 (20.5)
$oldsymbol{F}$	df	df p		Tukey's HSD
8.64	4,674	<.001	.05	1, 5, <3

Note. To account for multiple testing, the threshold for statistical significance was lowered to $p \le .005$.

Personal Characteristics and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons





Personal and Practice Characteristics and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons

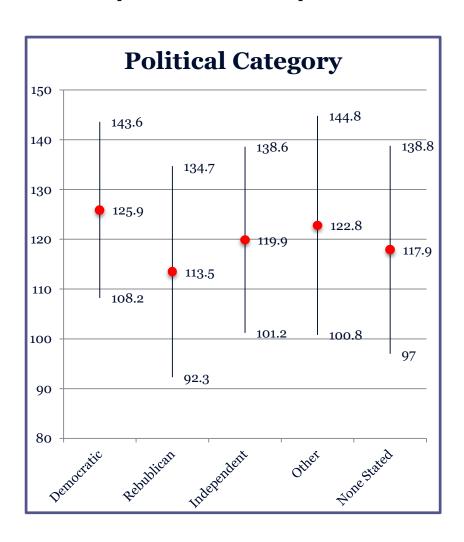
Political Party

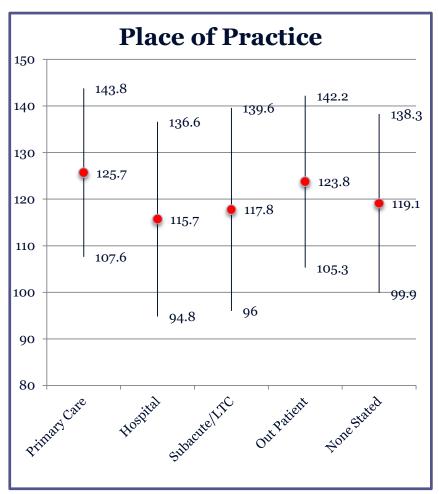
Place of Practice

Group	Variable	n	M (SD)	Group	Variable	n	M (SD)
1	Democratic	312	125.9 (17.7)	1	Primary Care	192	125.7 (18.1)
2	Republican	81	113.5 (21.2)	2	Hospital	99	115.7 (20.9)
3	Independent	140	119.9 (18.7)	3	Subacute/LTC	99	117.8 (21.8)
4	Other	36	122.8 (22)	4	Out patient	224	123.8 (18.5)
5	None Stated	109	117.9 (20.9)	5	None Stated	64	119.1 (19.2)
F	df p	n²	Tukey's HSD	F	df p	n²	Tukey's HSD
9.04	4,673 <.001	.05	2, 3, 5 <1	6.24	1,673 <.001	.04	2 <1, 4

Note. To account for multiple testing, the threshold for statistical significance was lowered to $p \le .005$.

Personal and Practice Characteristics and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons





Practice Characteristics and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons

No. L/G Patients Cared For

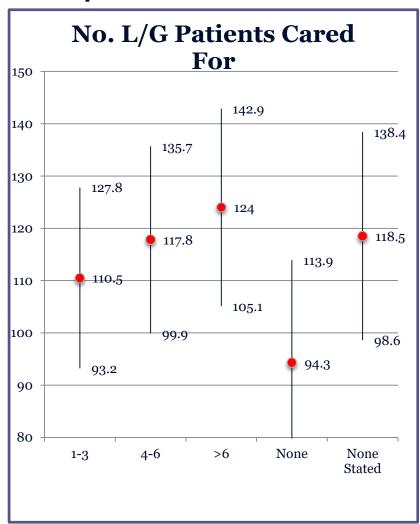
	No. L	/G Pati	ents Ca	area For	
Group	Vari	able	n	M (SD)	Grou
1	1-3		34	110.5 (17.3)	1
2	4-6		58	117.8 (17.9)	2
					3
3	>6		521	124 (18.9)	4
4	None	!	17	94.3 (19.6)	5
5	None	Stated	48	118.5 (19.9)	6
	J.C		2	Tralanda HCD	7
F	df	p	n²	Tukey's HSD	\overline{F}
14.96	4,673	*.00	.08	1 < 3; 4 < 1, 2, 3	5.48

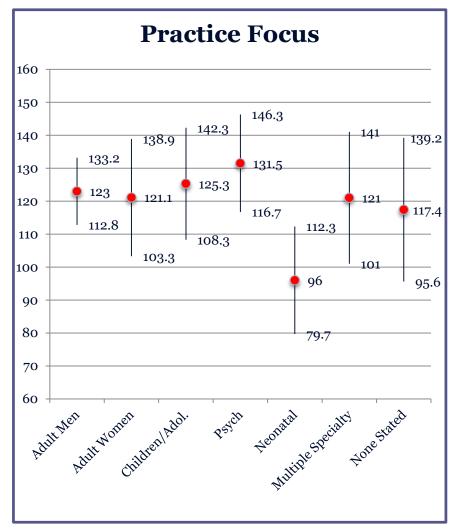
Practice Focus

Group	Var	iable		n	M (SD)		
1	Adul	lt Men		8	123 (10.2)		
2	Adul	lt Womer	n	62	121.1 (17.8)		
3	Chile	dren/Ado	ol.	63	125.3 (17)		
4	Psyc	ch		51	131.5 (14.8)		
5	Neo	natal		8	96 (16.3)		
6	Mult	tiple Sele	ction	437 121 (20)			
7	Non	e Stated		49	117.4 (21.8)		
F	df	p	n²	Т	Tukey's HSD		
5.48	6.671	<.001	.05	2, 3, 5, 6, 7 < 4; 5 < 1, 2, 3, 4, 6,			

Note. To account for multiple testing, the threshold for statistical significance was lowered to $p \le .005$.

Practice Characteristics and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons





Thematic Categories

• Theme 1: Affirming Beliefs and Behaviors

• Theme 2: Sexual orientation only asked if relevant

• **Theme 3:** Limited Experience with lesbian and gay patients

• **Theme 4:** Sexual orientation is not the focus of my practice

Thematic Categories

• Theme 5: Non-affirming beliefs and behaviors

• **Theme 6:** Treat all the same

• Theme 7: Have witnessed discrimination

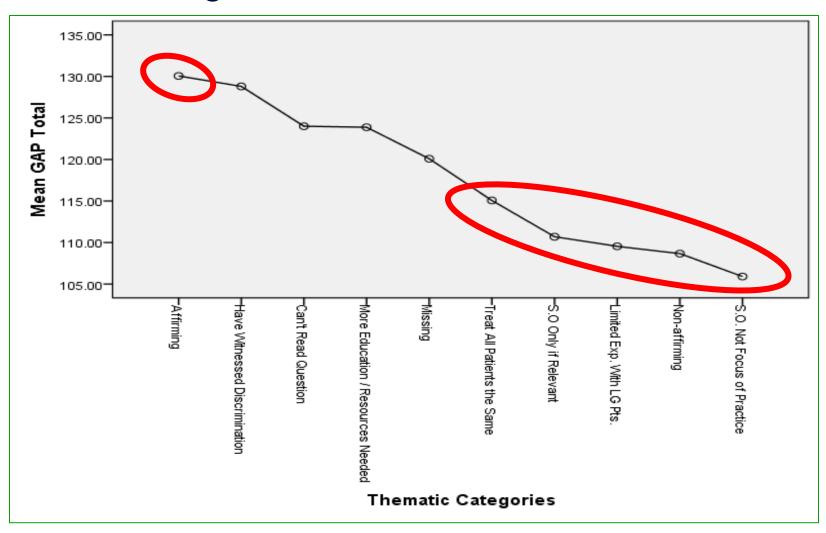
• **Theme 8:** More education needed

Thematic Categories and Total Score Group Mean Comparisons

Theme	n	M (SD)	F	df	p	η2	Tukey's HSD
			14	9, 668	< .001	0.19	
Affirming (1)	251	130.1 (20.4)					1 > 2,3,4,5,6
Have witnessed discrimination (7)	10	128.8 (11.5)					NS
More education Needed (8)	25	123.8 (15.8)					NS
Treat all the same (6)	63	115.1 (18.2)					6 < 1
Sexual orientation only asked if relevant (2)	23	110.7 (14.9)					2 < 1
Limited experience with L/G patients (3)	46	109.5 (21.1)					3 < 1
Non-affirming (5)	12	108.7 (19.6)					5 < 1
Sexual orientation not focus of my practice (4)	33	105.9 (18.1)					4 < 1

Note: Statistically significant at $p \le .005$ f and DF Tukey's here

Mean Comparisons of GAP Total Scores to Qualitative Thematic Categories



Implications for Education and Practice

Education

Integrate LGBT didactic and clinical experiences into curriculum

Practice

- Never assume sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI)
- Acknowledge the family
- SOGI data in medical record
- Ask each person how they identify
- Create LGBT welcoming and affirming practice environments
- Treat each person as an individual WE ARE NOT ALL THE SAME

Implications for Policy and Research

Policy

- Funding; non-discrimination policies
- Mandatory education
- LGBT inclusive care

Research

- LGBT healthcare experiences
- Barriers and facilitators to LGBT education
- Healthcare providers' (HCP) self-efficacy to demonstrate gay affirming behaviors
- Correlates of GAP in HCPs across different practice settings

Conclusion

- Findings supported the significance for conducting the study and need for more education and research
- Treating all the same was incongruent with gay affirmative practice
- APRNs have the potential to be the role models of gay affirming practice



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