

Diversity and Inclusion

LGBTQ+ Inclusive Palliative Care in the Context of COVID-19: Pragmatic Recommendations for Clinicians

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Abstract

As coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) continues to impact the seriously ill and their families on a global scale, considerations given to marginalized groups amid the pandemic are essential to ensure the provision of high-quality and dignified care. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, and queer/questioning-identified (LGBTQ+) persons are particularly vulnerable to health inequities across settings, including palliative care and at the end of life. There is a crucial gap in the literature pertaining to palliative care for LGBTQ+ populations during COVID-19. We aim to fill this gap by providing essential health inequity and social support background pertaining to LGBTQ+ persons and practical recommendations for immediate implementation that support inclusive and respectful care for these populations. Using these recommendations is a pragmatic pathway to promote trust, transparency, patient and family engagement, and value concordant care amid the health system strain caused by COVID-19. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2020;■:■-■. © 2020 American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Key Words

LGBTQ, LGBT, COVID-19, palliative care

As health systems worldwide respond to an influx of patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, and queer/questioning-identified (LGBTQ+) individuals remain particularly vulnerable to health inequities in all settings, including palliative and end-of-life (EOL) care. In fact, LGBTQ+ persons have a significant history of dehumanizing and marginalizing experiences when interacting with health care systems and professionals who often lack the training and infrastructure needed to equitably and inclusively respond to these populations. Although there is substantive palliative care literature emerging pertaining to COVID-19, there remains a concerning gap related to the care of LGBTQ+ individuals in the pandemic response context.

This article aims to fill this gap. Specifically, we describe important health inequity and social support background pertaining to LGBTQ+ individuals and provide practical and accessible strategies for palliative care clinicians for immediate implementation to ensure LGBTQ+ inclusive care to COVID-19-positive patients. By implementing these pragmatic recommendations, interdisciplinary palliative care colleagues can improve the person-centered quality of care given to all patients amid this global public health crisis. Although the practical strategies we have outlined are relevant to providing inclusive palliative and EOL care to LGBTQ+ patients in a variety of contexts, they are especially critical in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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LGBTQ+ Health Inequities

Although the acronym LGBTQ+ suggests a homogeneous experience, it is critical to recognize that LGBTQ+ populations comprise a diverse group of individuals whose sexual and/or gender minority positions place them within varying levels of social and cultural marginality. These positions are impacted by other intersecting aspects of identity, such as race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, citizenship, and insurance status.^{1,2} Significant health inequities exist for LGBTQ+ populations compared with heterosexual and cisgender peers and are often subsequent to institutionalized forms of homophobia, heterosexism, transphobia, and cisgenderism.^{2–5} These elements collectively and disproportionately place many LGBTQ+ individuals in groups at particularly high risk for COVID-19-related mortality.

Social Support Considerations for LGBTQ+ Patients

Particularly important to consider during the social strain imposed by COVID-19 is that many LGBTQ+ individuals are buoyed by families of choice who provide significant social support.⁶ Partners, loved ones, and families of choice are vulnerable to experiencing disenfranchised grief when they cannot openly/publicly mourn because of fears of discrimination and/or harassment related to their LGBTQ+ identities, experiences, and relationships.^{7–10} In addition, many LGBTQ+ elders face economic marginalization, such as lack of health insurance, resulting in health and palliative care inequities at EOL.¹ Particular LGBTQ+ individuals (e.g., elders, transgender persons, HIV+ individuals, people without housing, sex workers, and people of color) may have significant experiences of medical/historical trauma related to institutionalized and/or intersecting forms of homophobia, transphobia, and racism also impacting inequities in the provision of palliative and EOL care.¹

Palliative, EOL, and COVID-19 Considerations for LGBTQ+ Persons

The inequities impacting LGBTQ+ individuals throughout the life span are particularly detrimental during EOL care, time of death, and bereavement.⁵ Previously documented stressors at EOL unique to LGBTQ+ individuals contribute to avoidance of recommended palliative and EOL input;^{11,12} unwanted disclosure of sexual orientation or gender identity by medical staff (also referred to as forced outing);⁷ and institutional barriers that limit partners and loved ones from partaking in medical decision making.^{7–9}

Previous experiences related to cultural marginality, discrimination, and stigmatization may cause LGBTQ+ individuals to delay seeking timely medical care if they develop COVID-19 symptoms. When LGBTQ+ individuals with COVID-19 infection do seek care at hospitals, they will encounter the same restrictions regarding visitor policies as other patients and will likely be unable to benefit from the presence of a friend or a family member with them at the bedside. This may further exacerbate their vulnerability—both perceived and actual—throughout the care continuum. Palliative care clinicians can enact a number of pragmatic steps to ensure that LGBTQ+ individuals with COVID-19 infection receive high-quality care that addresses their symptoms while also respecting their personhood.

Recommendations for Practice in the COVID-19 Context

Given current resource constraints, palliative care clinicians will have severely limited time to build rapport, assess patients, and develop care plans. The precipitous functional decline experienced by some COVID-19-positive patients may further compress this timeline. The following are practical steps palliative care clinicians can take to ensure LGBTQ+-inclusive care, extrapolated from previous work on this topic to the COVID-19 context.¹³

First, assume every patient infected with COVID-19 may be LGBTQ+. Palliative care clinicians are unlikely to know on admission or during initial consult which patients identify as LGBTQ+. Patients should never have to self-identify as LGBTQ+ to receive LGBTQ-inclusive care. Rather, palliative care clinicians should approach every encounter with a COVID-19-positive patient using LGBTQ-inclusive language, regardless of the patient's gender expression or presumed sexual orientation or gender identity. The importance of this approach cannot be overemphasized: Palliative care clinicians run the risk of marginalizing a patient every time they assume a patient is heterosexual and/or cisgender or wait for LGBTQ+ patients to self-disclose. There are a number of more general LGBTQ+-inclusive questions clinicians should ask every patient during their first encounter (Table 1), which maintain a particular sense of gravity in the COVID-19 context.

Next, assume every LGBTQ+ patient infected with COVID-19 may need a surrogate decision maker to step in at some point in their care and that family dynamics around issues of health care decision making may be complicated. Although every COVID-19-positive individual would benefit from having advance directives at the time of hospital admission, LGBTQ+ patients are particularly vulnerable if they do not have

Table 1

LGBTQ+ Inclusive Palliative Care Interview Questions: Initial Encounter

- What name would you like me to call you?
- What gender pronoun do you go by? (e.g., he/him, she/her, them/their, ze/zir, etc. [Ensure subsequent use of the patient's preferred pronouns.]
- Who do you consider to be your family?
- Who is available to help you at home with your everyday needs when you are sick?

LGBTQ+ = lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender-nonconforming, and queer/questioning-identified individuals.

advance directives in place, particularly given widespread variability in state and local protections for LGBTQ+ persons. Without an advance directive naming a surrogate decision maker, LGBTQ+ COVID-19-positive patients who are single or not legally married are at risk of having someone from their family of origin take control of their health care decisions if/when they are unable to make decisions for themselves. Many LGBTQ+ individuals have strong relationships with their families of origin, whereas others experience familial rejection and/or harassment. Clinicians should incorporate LGBTQ+-inclusive questions about health care decision making into each assessment of COVID-19-positive patients (Table 2).

Finally, ask relevant questions and listen, acknowledge, and respond empathically to the answers. In providing care to COVID-19-positive patients, palliative care clinicians should limit questions to those deemed relevant and necessary to the care of each individual. In addition, they should avoid asking questions that stem primarily from their personal curiosity about a patient's life, body, or experience. This becomes especially important when the patient in question is transgender or gender nonconforming. A patient who was assigned a female sex at birth and

Table 2

Language to Support LGBTQ+ Inclusive Health Care Decision Making

- If there comes a time when you are too sick to make your wishes known regarding your care, whom do you want to make decisions on your behalf? Have you put that decision in writing? [If yes, get copy of advance directive in question. If no, work with the patient to complete the appropriate advance directives.]
- Do you have any worries or concerns about a specific person trying to step in to make decisions for you?
- If yes, Have you discussed these concerns with that person? What about with your chosen health care surrogate/decision maker?
- Under the Hipaa Privacy Rule (45 CFR 164.510b), I can generally share information directly relevant to your care with your family and friends only if I have your permission to do so. What information, if any, would you like me to share with _____ regarding your illness, condition, or care?
- What information, if any, would you not want me to share with _____ regarding your illness, condition, or care?

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identifies as a man today is a man and should be addressed as such regardless of whether they have pursued any hormonal and/or surgical interventions to align their gender expression with their gender identity. No matter what anatomy a patient has and/or shares with you, always treat them in accordance with their self-determined gender identity.

Although some of the language recommended may appear somewhat standard, the chronic stress many LGBTQ+ individuals experience as a result of systemic inequality and marginalization is likely to be exacerbated by COVID-19, requiring deliberate consideration. For example, LGBTQ+ patients may experience increased fear or distress related to potential separation from loved ones and/or families of choice. Given the health system burdens resultant of COVID-19, clinicians are tasked with responding to the broader social context in which LGBTQ+ patients experience health and illness now more than ever.

Conclusion

COVID-19 has underscored the prevalence and impact of health inequities worldwide on patient outcomes.^{14–16} Although care for LGBTQ+ individuals is no different and requires careful consideration, there is a concerning literature gap related to the health and palliative care of these populations in this context. All clinicians must continue to strive toward inclusive person-centered care in sensitive and respectful ways to improve the quality of care provided and the patient experience, promote social support that alleviates distress, and ensure dignity remains at the forefront of high-quality palliative care for each and every patient, family, and community. Engaging these pragmatic recommendations promotes trust, transparency, patient and family engagement, and alignment with individual values and preferences amid the health system strain secondary to COVID-19.

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