# Preparing Occupational Therapy Practitioners to Treat the LGBTQ+ Population

### WEST COAST UNIVERSITY Founded 1909

## **Description of DCE Site**

### West Coast University (WCU)

Private university with six campuses in Texas, Florida, and Southern California

#### Degrees:

- Undergraduate healthcare degrees in nursing and dental hygiene
- Graduate degrees in OT and health administration, and doctoral degrees in PT, pharmacy, and OT (West Coast University, 2020d; West Coast University, 2020a)

### West Coast University Center for Graduate Studies (WCU CGS)

#### Los Angeles, California

Home to the OT, PT, and pharmacy programs

Values a culture of mutual respect, student learning, innovation and creativity, and diversity (West Coast University, 2020c)

Target population for capstone project

- faculty and students of the OT department
- OT department = 10 full-time faculty, 13 adjunct faculty, four lab assistants, three administrative staff (S. Willis, personal communication, January 26, 2021).
- Current OT student enrollment is 216 students (L. Phillips, personal communication, July 21, 2021)

Accredited by the Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE<sup>®</sup>)

- Master of Science in Occupational Therapy (MSOT)
- Doctor of Occupational Therapy (OTD)

Doctoral student also collaborated with physical therapy department to further foster an environment of interdisciplinary learning

- Prior to COVID-19 pandemic, all didactic coursework completed on campus
- Since COVID-19 pandemic, instruction is remote with some simulated exams and select labs held on campus (D. Friberg, personal communication, December 9, 2020).

### Summary of Needs Assessment

- 1) Revamping case studies and PowerPoint slides to be more diverse and representative of the faculty and student body
- 2) Identifying and addressing current biases, and
- 3) Assessing and supplementing current curriculum to increase future OT practitioner cultural competency to treat the LGBTQ+ population (D. Gantman & S. Willis, personal communication, November 30, 2020; D. Friberg, personal communication, December 9, 2020).



Student Survey, n = 48 responses (see Figure 1 – Figure 4)

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Inclusive

### Literature Review - Key Points

#### BACKGROUND

- Current shortage of access to culturally competent health care providers to treat the LGBTQ+ population despite well-documented health disparities (ODPHP, n.d.; Sekoni et al., 2017)
- LGBTQ+ individuals face disproportionate stigma and discrimination in healthcare, are less likely to seek necessary care, and less likely to receive appropriate and adequate healthcare (ODPHP, n.d.; Sekoni et al., 2017).
- Delays in treatment, diagnosis, and preventative measures result in poorer health outcomes for this population (Mulitalo & Romano, 2015)
- Other factors of social marginalization such as ageism, racism, sexism, and economic injustice can increase these already high health disparities and poor health outcomes for the LGBTQ+ population (Mulitalo & Romano, 2015).

#### **CURRICULAR GAP**

- Specific curriculum addressing the topic is lacking across nursing, medical, dental, OT, PT, social work, and PA programs (Bolding et al., 2020; DeVita et al., 2018; Greene et al., 2018; Lim et al., 2015; Sekoni et al., 2017; Nama et al., 2018).
- 69% 84.5% of healthcare students are interested in receiving more formal education addressing the needs of the LGBTQ+ population (Greene et al., 2018; Lim et al., 2015; Nama et al., 2018)
- Less than 50% of students agreed their formal education prepared them to work with the population (Greene et al., 2018; Lim et al., 2015; Nama et al., 2018)
- Greater than 66% of healthcare students described their LGBTQ+ curriculum as fair or worse (Greene et al., 2018; Lim et al., 2015; Nama et al., 2018)
- Integration of new curriculum into existing coursework is suggested to avoid othering and promote cohesiveness (DeVita et al., 2018; Bolding et al., 2020; Goldberg & Allen, 2018; Lim et al., 2015)
- Majority of faculty and students in healthcare programs report high interest in receiving further education about the LGBTQ+ population.

### **Project Description and Implementation**

#### Curriculum

- Four lectures developed and presented by doctoral student
- Woven into existing coursework at WCU CGS per needs assessment information and literature suggestions (Bolding et al., 2020; Goldberg & Allen, 2018; Lim et al., 2015). • Content covered: LGBTQ+ foundational terminology, personal pronouns, health
- disparities, mental health, minority stress, social and behavioral determinants of health, health access, health outcomes, historical contexts, and protective factors; culture and related terminology; cultural influences on OT; intersectionality; health promotion; occupational justice; health promotion and quality of life; and narrative and OT
- **Instructional Strategies Utilized**
- Didactic lecture, group discussions, think-pair-share, game-based learning using Kahoot! **Curricular Recommendations**
- Recommendations table presented to OT faculty and OT Curriculum Coordinator in official
- Curricular Meeting Faculty Development - Faculty Lunch n' Learn
- One-hour Faculty Lunch n' Learn was presented to OT faculty
- Content covered: LGBTQ+; foundational terminology, personal pronouns, health disparities, health access and health outcomes, inclusive environments, personal bias, institutional bias, teaching strategies, and continuing education
- **Updated Teaching Slides and Case Studies**
- Slides and case studies revised for more inclusivity of diverse LGBTQ+ family structures, diversity in patient gender, diversity in personal pronouns
- Interprofessional Event (IPE)
- One-hour interprofessional event (IPE) co-hosted with a PT student
- Content covered: LGBTQ+ foundational terminology, personal pronouns, health disparities, health outcomes, inclusive environment, OT and the LGBTQ+ population, PT and the LGBTQ+ population, lived experiences of the presenters - each part of the LGBTQ+ community.

### **Student Learning Objectives**

- care for the LGBTQ+ population.
- addressing LGBTQ+ client-centered care.

### **Evaluation and Outcomes**

#### **Curriculum Evaluation and Outcomes**

- Eleven quiz questions based on guest lectures added to existing quizzes
- Mean value of quiz questions answered correctly = 88.5%
- Lowest scored question answered correctly 56%
- Highest scored question answered correctly 100%
- Areas of strength for student learning:
- Defining sexual orientation • Understanding intersectionality, minority stress, and factors contributing to poorer health outcomes for the LGBTQ+ population

### **DCE Student Process Evaluation and Outcomes**

• Four guest lectures + Faculty Lunch n' Learn

### Areas for improvement

- appropriate
- Emphasizing and summarizing major points
- Building confidence Areas of strength
- Being calm and collected
- sensitive topic
- Use of evidence to support class content

### Faculty knowledge

factors contributing to poorer health outcomes

### Student and Faculty Confidence

### **Students attending IPE**

confidence working with the LGBTQ+ population

### Faculty Lunch n' Learn

### **Summary of Deliverables**

- Revised teaching slides and case studies to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion • LGBTQ+ evidence-based curriculum
- Promotion of faculty development through a Lunch n' Learn

### References

References available upon request

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By 14 weeks the student increased advocacy skills pertaining to clinical and community-based

By 14 weeks the student developed skills as an effective OT educator.

By 14 weeks the student developed and recommended curricular changes at WCU CGS

Classroom Observation Form completed by OT, PT, and pharmacy faculty

• Experimenting with different instructional strategies to promote engagement as

• Effective integration of quotes, interviews, and social media toward learning objectives

• Creating a comfortable environment for learners to engage in dialogue around a potentially

• Excellent knowledge and superior command of the subject matter Faculty Development Evaluation and Outcomes - Faculty Lunch n' Learn

• decrease in correct answers defining gender (-5%), increase in correct answers (+2%) of

• reported 27.6% increase in confidence addressing pronouns and a 51.8% increase in

27.5% increase in confidence creating an LGBTQ+ learning environment.