

THE INCLUSION OF LESBIAN AND GAY POPULATIONS IN HEALTH RESEARCH: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

This paper presents a systematic review of the literature and research conducted with the lesbian, gay and bisexual population in 10 years in the framework of health and mental health. A search in the Pubmed database for publications between 2001 and 2011 (inclusive) produced 404 articles. We firstly systematically mapped the empirical studies (n=314) from among these articles and then did a detailed systematic literature review of those publications that are focused on health (n=14). The analysis revealed that issues such as physical and sensory disabilities, sexual dysfunctions, and even the evaluation and integration of their sexual orientation in patients' sexual histories have been neglected.

Keywords: LG, health research, mental health research, systematic mapping, systematic review.

Résumé

L'inclusion des populations gays et lesbiennes dans la recherche en santé: Une revue systématique de la littérature

Cet article présente une revue systématique de la littérature et des recherches menées auprès de la population lesbienne, gay et bissexuels en 10 dernières années dans le cadre de la santé et de la santé mentale. La recherche dans la base de données PubMed pour les publications entre 2001 et 2011 (inclus) produit 404 articles. Nous d'abord systématiquement cartographié les études empiriques (n = 314) parmi ces articles, puis fait un examen systématique de la littérature détaillée des publications de Qué sont axés sur la santé (n = 14). L'analyse a révélé des problèmes de Qué tels que les handicaps physiques et sensoriels, troubles sexuels, et même de l'évaluation et de l'intégration de l'orientation sexuelle dans les histoires sexuelles de leurs patients ont été négligés.

Mots-clés: LG, recherche en santé, recherche en santé mentale, cartographie systématique, examen systématique.

Resumen

La inclusión de las poblaciones lesbianas y gay a la investigación en salud: una revisión sistemática de la literatura

Este trabajo pretende presentar una revisión sistemática de la literatura y la investigación llevada a cabo con la población de gays, lesbianas y bissexuales en los últimos 10 años en el cuidado de la salud. Una búsqueda en la base de datos PubMed (MEDLINE) para las publicaciones entre 2001 y 2011, 404 artículos fueron encontrados. En este estudio, primero realizamos una prospección sistemática de los estudios empíricos (n =314) de estos artículos, y más tarde se llevó a cabo una revisión detallada sistemática de la literatura con los que se centró en el tema de la salud (n = 14). El análisis reveló que estos temas vacíos como las discapacidades físicas o sensoriales, disfunción sexual e incluso la evalua-

ción y la integración de la orientación sexual en la historia sexual de los pacientes, se han descuidado.

Palabras-clave: gay, lesbianas, salud, mapeo sistemático, revisión sistemática de la literatura.

Introduction

Despite the considerable amount of health studies over the past few years with the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) population, the approaches of homosexuality have not been systematic or comprehensive in many domains (Boehmer, 2002). The scientific literature has effectively focused on issues related to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, to the detriment of other, equally relevant aspects in this population, such as psychological health and resilience, or LGB persons with congenital and/or acquired physical and/or sensory disabilities (Duke, 2011; Kuyper and Vanwesenbeeck, 2011).

The issues related to the LGB population's specific health and mental needs, as well as health care provision, have seldom been researched (Austin and Irwin, 2010). According to Marvin Goldfried (2001), mainstream literature has tended to ignore the work done in this area, neglecting issues such as social and family support, stigma and discrimination, suicidal ideation, substance abuse, and domestic violence. Aspects related to the implications of health inequalities and to minority populations' quality of life have also been overlooked (Makadon, 2011; Moleiro and Pinto, 2009; Mulé *et al.*, 2009).

Goldfried (2001) points out that, despite professionals and researchers' interest in deepening understanding of these issues, this has not been translated into mainstream practice, hindering the access to the knowledge and to the desirable interconnections between LGB issues and mainstream psychology. It seems, therefore, important to systematise the information regarding the last decade of publications in the area of health and mental health with LGB populations, to promote their visibility and their mainstreaming.

In its initial phase this article seeks to promote a thematic overview of the research published with lesbian and gay population, resorting to this end to a systematic mapping study (Hemingway and Brereton, 2009). Its subsequent phase seeks to determine the main themes on which the articles focused on health converge, and what methodological resources are favoured in these studies.

Method

The systematic review of the literature (Khan, 2001) involved a search of the Pubmed (Medline) database with the following keywords: «gay», «lesbian», «sexual orientation», «homosexuality», and «sexual identity». In order to identify

the empirical studies published in 10 years, we restricted the search to the period covering 2001 to 2011, inclusive, this being the only restriction applied.

Of the 404 articles found, two independent reviewers selected (as recommended by Hemingway and Brereton, 2009) 314 articles, which compose the sample in this study. This selection was done by reading the abstracts and applying the following exclusion criteria: (a) the abstract was not available (n=39), (b) the articles were responses to already published articles (n=3), and (c) the abstract made no reference whatsoever to the lesbian and gay population (n=48).

To provide an organised view of the research carried out on lesbian and gay health, the included articles were classified and quantified in thematic categories showing their research subject, as well as the theme emphasised most by the authors. This procedure used four types of pre-defined categories analysed in stages. The first coding stage determined the sexual orientation of the population studied. The second stage classified the articles according to the year of publication. The third, and final stage, divided the articles on the basis of their content according to two major themes: disease-specific content areas and non-disease-specific content areas.

After analysing these 314 articles, 39 were identified that specifically addressed the theme of health. These articles, representing 12.7% of all the articles, were on mental health, physical health, health care, and psychotherapeutic services. For the subsequent analysis the following exclusion criteria were applied to these articles: (a) non-empirical articles (i.e., literature reviews or theoretical articles) (n=25), (b) explored exclusively issues related to HIV/AIDS (n=3), and (c) articles not written in English (n=2). This methodological strategy resulted in the selection of 14 articles, whose full texts were carefully analysed, constituting the analytical material for the systematic review of articles focusing on health of lesbian and gay persons.

Results

Table 1 provides summary information regarding the first coding stage of the 314 articles that constitute the units of analysis. With regard to the first category, sexual orientation, we note that there is little difference in the number of studies using lesbian samples (n= 173) and those using gay samples (n= 171). No studies focusing exclusively on bisexual populations were found (i.e. they were included in the aforementioned categories). With regard year of publication, 174 articles (55.4%) were coded as having been published from 2007 to 2011, inclusive, an increase of 10.8% over the number published in 2001 to 2006, inclusive.

Table 2a and 2b summarises the codification according to the main themes or subject matter on which the analysis of the empirical studies published in the Pubmed (Medline) database in the last decade was based.

Table 2a
Distribution of articles by content areas (N = 314)

Non-disease-specific content areas		n	%
Sexually transmitted disease	Risky sexual behaviour	11	
	HIV and AIDS, including opportunistic infections	11	
	Sexually transmitted diseases other than AIDS	2	
	Total	24	7.6
Mental disorders	Intellectual disability	4	
	Down syndrome	1	
	Mental illness, including personality disorder	1	
	Total	6	1.9
General health	Physical health	1	
	Mental health	5	
	Total	6	1.9
Addiction behaviour	Alcohol, smoking or drugs	15	
Total	15	4.8	

Table 2b
Distribution of articles by content areas (N = 314)

		n	%
Identity, sexual behaviour, or desire	Identity, including gender or sexual identity	43	
	Relationship	5	
	Sexual behaviour	5	
	Coming out	4	
	Ageing	1	
	Physiology and body image	2	
	Attractiveness	7	
	Social support	2	
	Homophobia or heterosexism	8	
	Pornography	2	
Total	79	25.2	
Exploration LG etiology	Neuroscience or endocrinology	11	
	Genetics and birth order	10	
	History of homosexuality	6	
	Various others etiologic theories	9	
	Total	36	11.5

(the table continues on the next page)

¹ More than 1 sexual orientation can be addressed in a single article. Therefore, the number of articles referring to lesbian and gay participants adds up to more than 314 and more than 100%.

Table 2b (cont.)
Distribution of articles by content areas (N = 314)

Non-disease-specific content areas		n	%
Attitudes and behaviour in society	Attitudes in educational institutions	7	
	Images or stereotypes of LG persons	8	
	Change in attitudes toward LG persons	1	
	Discrimination and stigma	12	
	Rights and other legal aspects	5	
	Community and culture	17	
	Social networks	3	
	Sports	3	
	Total	56	17.8
Health care	Provider attitudes or patient-provider	7	
	Health needs and utilization	10	
	Total	17	5.4
Psychotherapeutic services	Guidelines for psychological practice	1	
	Psychiatry	1	
	Psychotherapy	6	
	Psychoanalysis	4	
	Conversion therapies	3	
	Total	15	4.8
Risk factors	Risky health behaviour	2	
	Suicide thoughts	6	
	Prostitution	1	
	Stress due to minority status	3	
	Sexual abuse	3	
	Domestic violence	1	
	Various forms of violence	2	
	Total	18	5.7
Family	Parenting	14	
	Reproduction	0	
	Adoption	1	
	Total	15	4.8
Miscellaneous topics	Freudian theory	1	
	Religion or church	7	
	Articles on singular topic	8	
	Scale	11	
	Total	27	8.6

Table 3
Study, Sample characteristics, Method of obtaining data, Outcome measure, and Findings

Study	Country	Sample characteristics	Research design	Method of obtaining data	Outcome measure(s)	Findings
Susan Cochran and Vickie Mays (2007)	USA	N= 12275	Quantitative cross-sectional study.	The California Quality of Life Survey, interviews by telephone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short Form-12 Health Survey (SF-12) - SF-12 Physical Component Scale. - Kessler Psychological Distress Scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of the gay population are more likely to have general health problems; - LG sexual orientation is associated with psychological distress.
Li Robert (2010)	USA	N=184	Quantitative cross-sectional study.	Self-administered surveys as distributed in mailboxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The survey included questions pertaining to practice, knowledge, and attitude pertaining to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning (LGBTQ) adolescents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 77% agree that sexual orientation should frequently be broached; - 57% associate suicide with LG sexual orientation; - 72% associate depression with LGB sexual orientation; - 44% assume they do not have the capacity to address the issue.

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Table 3 (cont.)
Study, Sample characteristics, Method of obtaining data, Outcome measure, and Findings

Study	Country	Sample characteristics	Research design	Method of obtaining data	Outcome measure(s)	Findings
Yovanska Duarté-Vélez, Guillermo Bernal, and Karen Bonilla (2010)	Puerto Rico	16-year-old with major depression disorder and identified himself as gay and Christian within a conservative Puerto Rican family	Qualitative, case study	Self-report questionnaires and face-to-face interviews	The patient completed: – Children’s Depression Inventory – Pier-Harris Children’s Self Concept Scale – Dysfunctional Attitude Scale – Family Emotional Involvement and Criticism Scale – Psychotherapy Alliance Scale.	– The patient no longer meets the criteria for major depression and dysfunctional thoughts, and there is a reduction in internalized homophobia, although nonspecified anxiety disorder, attention deficit disorder, and hyperactivity do not obtain such results. – A follow-up after a year suggests an increase in perception of family criticism
					The mother completed: – Dyadic Adjustment Scale – Burden of Illness Scale – Coping Skills and Family Harmony Scale.	

Table 3 (cont.)
 Study, Sample characteristics, Method of obtaining data, Outcome measure, and Findings

Study	Country	Sample characteristics	Research design	Method of obtaining data	Outcome measure(s)	Findings
Robert Kertzner, Ilan Meyer, David Frost, and Michael Stirratt (2009)	USA	N= 396	Mixed methods	Comprehensive face-to-face interviews that included assisted interviews and self-report questionnaires	The interview included questions pertaining to social status variables, socioeconomic variables, identity valence with HICLAS identity model, connectedness to the LGB community with a 9-item scale, social well-being formulated by Keyes (1998), psychological well-being developed by Ryff (1989) and Ryff and Keyes (1995), and The Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive associations exist between sexual identity and involvement with the LGB community; - Social well-being is related only to the connection with the LGB community, as bisexuals had lower levels of connection with the community, although the psychological well-being and depressive symptoms measures did not differ; - There is no relation between social well-being, or depression, with race/ethnicity, except in the Latino community.

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Table 3
Study, Sample characteristics, Method of obtaining data, Outcome measure, and Findings

Study	Country	Sample characteristics	Research design	Method of obtaining data	Outcome measure(s)	Findings
Amy Barnard (2009)	USA	N= 12	Qualitative, Ethnography	Structured face-to-face interview	The interview included questions pertaining to physical and emotional descriptions of depression, interpersonal relationships, medication, engaging in therapy, developing social support networks, and spirituality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of family of origin support, particularly maternal rejection, was the principal reason for depression in this group; - The support of friends and satisfaction with the relationship with the partner, monogamy, and faithfulness made a reduction in depressive symptoms possible.

After analysing the 314 articles found, 39 articles focused on health of lesbian and gay individuals. According to what has been described in the method section, only 14 articles, which focused on LG health, were selected for the detailed systematic review (Table 3).

Most of the research that makes up this group was produced in the United States of America (n=9). The other authors were from New Zealand (n=2), Puerto Rico (n=1), Canada (n=1), and Sweden (n=1).

Of the 14 articles analysed in this review, 6 articles used quantitative methodology, 5 qualitative methodology, and 3 mixed methods. Of the 6 quantitative articles, 4 were cross-sectional studies with convenience samples, and only one was a national survey. The results also suggested that most of the qualitative articles had an ethnological perspective (n=4), while one article chose the case study method and another the Delphi method. Here again the convenience or network sampling methods were the most common. With regard to the instruments, articles were found that used purpose-built questionnaires (n=4), semi-structured interviews (n=4), clinical vignettes (n=1), psychological assessment instruments (n=1), and a Delphi Questionnaire (n=1). There were also 3 articles that used both semi-structured interviews and purpose-built questionnaires.

Most of the articles in this systematic literature review identified the participants' sexual orientation (n=11). The remaining articles (n=3) did not, given that their samples were composed of experts: one General Practitioners, another Psychologists, and in another specialists in various fields of knowledge, namely Family Therapists, Psychologists, Social Workers, Psychiatrists, and Professional Counselors.

Discussion

This article sought to show the diversity of themes developed by the scientific community on health with lesbian and gay participants in the last 10 years. According to the results of this systematic literature review, the theme with the largest number of articles was identity, including gender or sexual identity, which occupied second place in Boehmer's (2002) systematic survey. This identity theme was the focus of analysis of most research in the seventies and eighties. While these studies are still considered important today (Nunan, 2003), controversy and debate still exist, questioning the classic notions of self and identity, as well as the homo/heterosexual dichotomy or fluidity.

The theme LGB Community and culture was found to be the second-largest category of articles. These results are consistent with the literature that emphasises the link of lesbian and gay people with the community and its role on the reduction of internalised homophobia, reducing the risks of stigmatisation, prejudice, and discrimination, thereby promoting personal and social

well-being, reiterating the theoretical assumptions of David Frost and Ilan Meyer (2012).

A more controversial theme, the aetiology of homosexuality, was found in third place. By contrast, the absence of research exploring the aetiology of heterosexuality suggests a psychopathologisation by the health professionals themselves (Moleiro and Pinto, 2009), even if often subtly, and occasionally more blatantly. This result is meaningful in the context of recent surveys of psychotherapist (e.g. in the U.K.) who still favour of use of conversion therapies and other sexual orientation change efforts, also found in this review (Moleiro and Pinto, 2009). These findings, however, seem to be in clear contradiction to the APA's affirmation that «same-sex sexual attractions, behavior, and orientations *per se* are normal and positive variants of human sexuality—in other words, they do not indicate either mental or developmental disorders» (APA, 2009: 2), and hence do not warrant specific explaining. They also collide with APA's support of affirmative multicultural treatments, and recognition of lack of support of interventions to change sexual orientation due to insufficient evidence (APA, 2009).

The literature review also suggests that, although methodological changes have been observed in research on sexual minorities (Plummer, 2011), on the whole homosexuality has continued to be theorised about in scientific literature in the last decade (Hunt, Matthews, Milson, and Lammel, 2006). This was evidenced by the exclusion of 25 articles through including the criterion «non-empirical article (i.e., literature reviews or theoretical articles)».

It should be noted that the results of the present study show the paucity and even absence of scientific production on some themes, such as issues related to adoption, reproduction, domestic violence, sexual dysfunction, and physical and sensory disabilities (Duke, 2011; Kuyper and Vanwesenbeeck, 2011).

The articles in the literature review in the specific realm of health point toward the conclusion that most health professionals have neither the technical nor the theoretical knowledge or the specific skills to work with people from minority groups, such as lesbian and gay people (Dunn and Abulu, 2010). The articles also indicated that health professionals consider heterosexuality as the norm for sexual orientation and neglected sexual health, sexual orientation, and sexual identity in the clinical process, as Naseer Haboubi and Nadina Lincoln (2003) have already described. These findings highlight research gaps and can reinforce the particularities of work with and of the care of lesbian and gay people in the health context, and considers the qualifications, the specific training, and the supervision of these professionals to be fundamental (Makadon, 2011; Moleiro and Pinto, 2009).

Finally, it is important to note that more than half of the studies in this literature review were done in the USA, which, following Cara Booker, Seeromanie Harding, and Michaela Benzeval (2011), makes it difficult to generalise the results, not only because of the cultural differences, but also the different subsamples of the gay and lesbian population.

Conclusion

One of the most interesting and relevant results of this study, and of the research with non-heterosexual population on health in the decade studied, seems to be related to the identification of lacunae in a series of domains. This was evident by the absence of publications addressing themes such as adoption, reproduction, domestic violence, sexual dysfunction, and physical or sensory disabilities. This illustrates the need for more research addressing these themes among this population, highlighting its diversity.

The invisibility of issues relating to sexual orientation on health practices and the imposition of heteronormativity, with implications for the care and treatment of lesbian and gay patients, are also noteworthy. The results also show the shortage of health professionals' specific skills and training in serving the lesbian and gay clients. Hence, there seems to be a need for continued deepening of the knowledge of this population, integrating this into universities' undergraduate and post-graduate programs as well as in training programs (Makadon, 2011; Moleiro and Pinto, 2009). This is in line with the guidelines for psychological interventions with sexual minorities, developed and updated by the APA (2011), in order to improve lesbian and gay clients' quality of life (World Health Organization, 2011).

The present study's limitations lie in the use of a single database and the exclusion of keywords such as «bisexual», «bisexuality», «men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and women», «queer», «pansexual», «two-spirited» or «butch/femme». These aspects may have contributed towards limited interpretations of the results and difficulties in determining the existence of an advance in knowledge in this area. Future studies should aim to encompass various databases, in order to provide a specific view of the central, most studied categories, as well as the methodology used to this end, thereby contributing towards a greater understanding of the panorama of scientific production on this theme. In addition, the time frame of the search could be extended in order to ascertain the evolution of studies on the theme of homosexuality across time, particularly on health and, consequently, to establish the existence of a convergent pattern of intervention.

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