

LGBT Expert Competency Exam

Name: _____

Date: _____

Service: _____

1. The Joint Commission requires that every accredited facility's nondiscrimination policy protects LGBT patients.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Among LGB people, which of the following is true?
 - a. $\frac{3}{4}$ have been verbally abused
 - b. $\frac{1}{3}$ have been the target of physical violence
 - c. $\frac{1}{3}$ have been rejected by their families
 - d. All of the above

3. Among Transgender people, which of the following is true?
 - a. $\frac{1}{4}$ have been fired related to their transgender status
 - b. most states have protections in place to prevent housing discrimination
 - c. they experience less discriminatory incidents compared to LGB individuals
 - d. All of the above

4. Per Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and The Joint Commission, which statement is true regarding hospital visitation?
 - a. Hospitals must follow state definitions of "marriage" and align their visitation rights policy with those laws
 - b. Hospitals must use the exact same policy for same-sex and opposite-sex partner visitation
 - c. Hospitals can establish their own policy with no special considerations.
 - d. These agencies provide no guidance on this topic

5. Some effective ways to make your clinical practice more welcoming and safe for LGBT patients include:
 - a. Developing and displaying brochures and educational materials with relevant information for LGBT patients
 - b. Participating in LGBT provider referral services
 - c. Initiating an open dialogue with patients about their gender identity/expression, sexual orientation and/or sexual practices
 - d. All of the above

6. Filling out the intake form in your clinic gives one of the first and most important impressions of your clinic and sets the tone for how comfortable a patient feels being open about their sexual orientation or gender identity/expression.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. When working with transgender individuals, you should recognize that:
 - a. Many transgender individuals have had traumatic experiences with doctors and will therefore be more wary of medical providers
 - b. Developing trust and rapport with transgender patients may take longer and require more sensitivity
 - c. Providing a rationale for why information being collected is needed may assist in decreasing the perception of intrusion
 - d. A and C only
 - e. All of the above

8. Some men who have sex with men (MSM), especially African American and Latino men, may identify as heterosexual and have both female and male sexual partners.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. When assessing the sexual history of transgender people, you should:
 - a. Not make assumptions about their behavior or bodies based on their presentation
 - b. Ask if they have had any gender confirmation surgeries to understand what risk behaviors might exist
 - c. Understand that discussion of genitals or sex acts may be complicated due to possible disassociation with their own body
 - d. A and C only
 - e. All of the above

10. Almost half of self-identified gay men and lesbian women have not shared their sexual orientation with their primary care provider.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. Match the correct term with the correct definition.

____ Sex	A. A person's visible expression of social norms (i.e. mannerisms, dress, speech, behavior) that are conventionally regarded as masculine, feminine, both, or neither.
____ Gender	B. A person's internal sense of self as a man, woman, both, or neither.
____ Gender Identity	C. The perception of a person's sex on the part of society as male or female.
____ Gender Expression/Role	D. The assigned sex at birth or birth sex.
____ Gender Non-conformity	E. Male to Female (MTF), assigned male at birth and lives as a female.
____ Transgender woman	F. Variation in gender expression or gender roles that does not match conventional gender norms.
____ Transgender Man	G. Female to Male (FTM), assigned female at birth and lives as a male.

12. Steve is a 42 year old Caucasian Army Veteran here to see his new Primary Care Provider for an annual medical exam. Steve discloses that he is a transgender man. Of all the questions to ask, what would be the LEAST important to in planning for Steve's medical care?
- Whether he is taking any hormones?
 - What is his surgical status? (e.g. Chest surgery, hysterectomy, metoidoplasty, phalloplasty)
 - At what age did he start to have thoughts of being transgender?
 - Health history
 - What pronoun would Steve prefer to be called?
13. According to the National Transgender Discrimination Survey (2011), 41% of transgendered people have attempted suicide compared to 1.6% overall?
- True
 - False
14. According to the National Transgender Discrimination Survey (2011), what is the primary reason for a transgender person to avoid healthcare?
- No health insurance
 - Fear and discomfort
 - Cost and financial hardship
 - Prior experience of discrimination by providers
15. Research suggests a significant number of medical residents did not ask sexually active adolescents about sexual orientation regularly. The majority cited this was because _____
- It's too uncomfortable to ask
 - It's not important to know sexual orientation
 - They didn't have many LGBT patients
 - None of the above
16. Which statement best describes bisexual people?
- Bisexual adolescents tend to become adults who identify as gay or lesbian
 - Bisexual people often benefit from therapy aimed at reducing sexual orientation confusion
 - Bisexual people tend to be more promiscuous than heterosexual people
 - Bisexual people have a lifelong attraction to people of more than one gender
17. What is sexual orientation?
- A desire to have sexual relations
 - The desire for intimate emotional and/or sexual relationships with people of the same gender/sex, another gender/sex or multiple genders/sex
 - A gay person's feelings towards someone else
 - A self -identification of gender.
18. What is heterosexism?
- Someone's sexual orientation
 - A desire to have sex with someone of the same gender
 - The study of human sexuality
 - The assumption that all people are heterosexual and that heterosexuality is superior and more desirable than homosexuality or bisexuality.

19. The definition of the word transgender is:
- Someone who was born with ambiguous genitalia
 - A person who sometimes likes to dress in the clothing of the opposite gender
 - An umbrella term that encompasses anyone whose identity falls outside stereotypical male or female.
 - A term used by doctors to describe a gay person's sexual orientation
20. LGBT older adults are much less likely to disclose their sexual orientation to healthcare providers than are younger LGBT individuals. This is likely due to long histories of institutionalized oppression. Please identify which of the following are forms of institutionalized oppression experienced by LGBT older adults:
- An inability to form legally recognized unions in the United States until relatively recently.
 - Lack of federal recognition of one's union has historically resulted in an inability to ensure conjoint placement in all long-term care facilities.
 - Experiencing the same fears of aging as any other older adult.
 - A and B
21. Although many older adults experience fears associated with aging, LGBT older adults commonly experience fear that they will be rejected by their family, concerns about their social networks generally, and anxiety that they will be discriminated against in health care, employment, housing, and in long-term care. According to a 2006 survey, what did 32% of gay men and 26% of lesbian women report was their greatest fear associated with aging?
- Rejection by family
 - Social network uncertainty
 - Discrimination associated with healthcare
 - Discrimination associated with housing
 - Discrimination associated with employment
22. Healthcare providers are strongly encouraged to consider language that is inclusive of LGBT individuals. For instance, asking "Are you in a relationship?" and if so, "With whom?" instead of asking "Are you married?" The purpose of this is:
- To force LGBT individuals to disclose their sexual orientation to their healthcare provider.
 - To create the opportunity for disclosure and to signal to a patient that a provider is aware not all those in committed relationships are involved in heterosexual marriages.
23. LGBT older adults are at greater risk for certain health conditions. Which of these are NOT health concerns common to LGBT older adults:
- A man who is the receptive partner during anal sex is 43x more likely to experience anal cancer.
 - Many lesbian women believe they do not need to receive regular Pap screening tests.
 - Transgender individuals may be uncomfortable with or not aware that they need to receive health screenings appropriate to their biologic sex, even if some reconstructive surgeries have been performed.
 - LGBT older adults are more likely to engage in problematic substance use than are heterosexual older adults.
24. True or False: LGBT older adults are unlikely to be engaged in sexual activity and so discussions of safe-sex practices are not needed.
- True
 - False

25. HIV prevalence may be over 50% for which group?
- Transgender women
 - Transgender women of color
 - Transgender men
 - Transgender men of color
26. True or False: Lesbian and Bisexual women are less likely than heterosexual women to access preventative medicine.
- True
 - False
27. True or False: Children of same-sex parents fare as well as children of heterosexual couples on measures of emotional/behavioral adjustment and self-esteem?
- True
 - False
28. True or False: Sexual orientation and gender identity are the same thing.
- True
 - False
29. True or False: HIV is disproportionately higher for African American men who have sex with men (MSM) as compared to Caucasian men who have sex with men.
- True
 - False
30. Core principles of the competent cross cultural interview include all EXCEPT:
- Respect
 - Empathy
 - (Appropriate) Curiosity
 - That you and patient share the same cultural background