

Systematic Review of the Abuse of LGBTQ+ Elders with HIV



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Introduction

In Dr. Hall's lab, we focus on community-based research of minorities, including sexual, racial, and gender minorities. Using this research, we hope to increase access to appropriate care for these minorities.

A systematic review involves synthesizing and summarizing all the known literature on a topic. Past systematic reviews have focused on elder abuse as a whole, however, none have specifically looked at the abuse of LGBTQ+ elders with HIV. For example, Yan et al. (2017) found that elder abuse as a whole is an under-researched area despite elder abuse affecting 1 in 6 adults worldwide. Past research has also been done about LGBTQ+ elders with HIV, however, no systematic review has been conducted about the topic. Past research has focused on the factors that can lead to abuse, the effect it has on LGBTQ+ elders with HIV, and possible interventions to prevent or alleviate the abuse. However, there has been no systematic review to summarize this information into one research paper.

Methods

- **Covidence:**
 - Software used for systematic review
- **Procedure:**
 - **10,526 studies were selected for screening using key words and phrases**
 - **Each researcher would vote on the studies as Irrelevant or Full-Text Review**
 - **A study required a 2/3 vote to move into either category**
 - **Criteria were used to make the decision**

Study Characteristics

Include

- Original research (Must include sample data)
- Quantitative or Qualitative
- Peer reviewed
- In English

Exclude

- opinion pieces/editorials
- systematic reviews/meta analysis
- non-peer reviewed
- Non-English
- dissertations or theses

Population

Include

- LGBT
- People living with HIV
- must include 50 years or older (include if it is generically adults or doesn't specify age)

Exclude

- Does not include 50+ years (e.g., only 18-30 years)
- Does not include LGBT or PLWH

Intervention / Exposure

Include

- Can include intervention, but this is not a requirement such as interventions targeting LGBT adults or adults living with HIV

Exclude

- Do not include studies about interventions targeting samples that do not include our target population (e.g., interventions for healthcare professionals, policy makers, HIV- heterosexual/cisgender samples)

Outcome

Include

- Violence (may have many different labels e.g. intimate partner violence, community violence, victimization, etc.) includes any of the following points:
- May be physical, emotional, sexual, financial, harrasment or other forms of violence.
- Can be community violence, workplace violence, or in the home, etc.
- Can be "stigma" "minority stress" "discrimination" "sexual assault" "homophobia" "biphobia" "transphobia" "HIV stigma" etc.

Exclude

- Does not mention: violence, stigma, harassment or a synonym.
- Drug/substance abuse does not count

Results

- 10,526 original studies
- 2,455 studies marked as Irrelevant

Results

- 181 studies sent to Full Text Review
 - 21 excluded after further review
- 7985 studies left to screen

Next Steps

- We will analyze the Full-Text Review articles and continue to sort the articles into Irrelevant or Relevant for the Final Paper.
- Our work will allow future researchers to find all the information about the abuse of LGBTQ+ elders with HIV summarized in one study

References

- Yan, Y., Mikton, C. R., Gassoumis, Z. D., & Wilber, K. H. (2017). Elder abuse prevalence in community settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Glob Health*, e147-56.
- Dong, X. Q. (2015). Elder Abuse: Systematic Review and Implications for Practice. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 63(6): 1214-1238.
- Ploeg, J., Hutchison, B., MacMillian, H., & Bolan, G. (2009). A systematic review of interventions for elder abuse. *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*, 21: 187-210.