



Social Determinants of Health in LGBTQIA+ Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Wissam Ghush M.D. , Donna Maria Abboud M.D. , Joelle BouSaba M.D., Bryce Comstock, Catherine Yang, Andres Acosta M.D., Ph.D., Victor Chedid M.D., M.S.

¹Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN

BACKGROUND

- Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) are a group of chronic and relapsing disorders that cause inflammation in the gastrointestinal tract
- With the increasing medical and economic burden of IBD, an adequate and expedited medical care is of utmost importance
- The social determinants of health ([SDOH]; e.g., social connections, depression) can influence up to 60% of a person’s health and well-being, particularly in certain populations as the LGBTQIA+ community
- Little is known about the SDOH in LGBTQIA+ patients with IBD

METHODS

- Cross-sectional study: SDOH in LGBTQIA+ patients with IBD
- We included LGBTQIA+ patients (i.e., lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex) from the electronic medical record (EMR) who were diagnosed with IBD between 1971-2022
- We excluded patients that had no IBD-related EMR documented visits
- Primary endpoint:** Risk status of the SDOH
- Reported through information filled by hospital staff and patients through their healthcare application (i.e., MyChart)

RESULTS

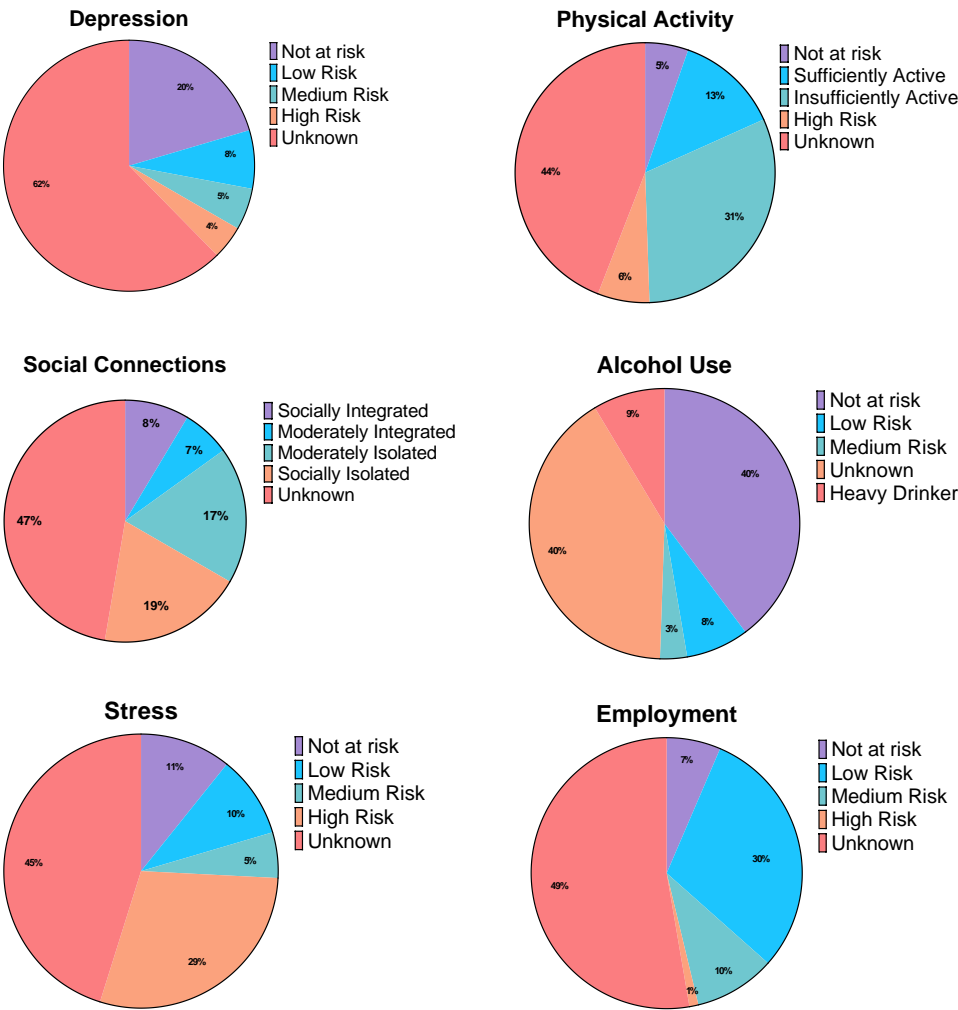


Figure 1: Social Determinants of Health

Graphical representation of the remaining SDOH can be found in our abstract

RESULTS

Demographic Information	All patients
<i>N</i>	93
Age, years (SD)	40.1 (17)
Race, White (%)	85 (91)
Ethnicity, Not Hispanic/Latino (%)	88 (95)
Sex assigned at birth, Female (%)	59 (63)
Sexual Orientation (%)	
Bisexual	48 (52)
Gay/Lesbian/Homosexual	39 (42)
Prefer not to disclose	1 (1)
Other	5 (5)
Gender Identity (%)	
Female	52 (56)
Male	30 (32)
Genderqueer	2 (2)
Transgender	2 (2)
Other	7 (8)

Table 1: Demographic information, sexual orientation, and gender identity

Data are presented as mean and standard deviation for continuous variables, and as frequency and percentage for categorical variables.

CONCLUSION

- LQBTQIA+ patients with IBD are at a significant risk in several SDOH, resulting in health inequities
- More effort is needed to obtain the SDOH in this population to better understand their social/medical needs
- This approach will enhance obtaining appropriate resources to address these risks and disparities