UNIVERSITY OF WEST LONDON
The Career University

UWL REPOSITORY

repository.uwl.ac.uk

The needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual (LGBT) who are affected by dementia: a comprehensive scoping review

Semlyen, Joanna and Brooke, Joanne (2015) The needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual (LGBT) who are affected by dementia: a comprehensive scoping review. In: Division of Health Psychology Annual Conference 2015, 16-18 Sept 2015, London, UK. (Unpublished)

This is the Accepted Version of the final output.

UWL repository link: https://repository.uwl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1863/

Alternative formats: If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact: open.research@uwl.ac.uk

Copyright:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy: If you believe that this document breaches copyright, please contact us at open.research@uwl.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Rights Retention Statement:

ACCEPTED FOR PRESENTATION AT:

Division of Health Psychology, British Psychological Society Annual Conference 2015

The needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual (LGBT) who are affected by dementia: A comprehensive scoping review.

Joanna Semlyen, Department of Psychology, London Metropolitan University

Joanne Brooke, College of Nursing and Midwifery, University of West London

Purpose:

Our aim was to undertake a comprehensive scoping review of the literature to explore the needs of people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) and are affected by dementia.

Background:

In the UK it is estimated that 850,000 people are currently living with dementia and this is expected to rise to over 1 million by the year 2025 with reports suggesting 5-7% of the population identify as LGBT. Evidence suggests that the LGBT population both delay in accessing healthcare and experience heteronormative services creating inequalities in experiencing good appropriate dementia care and support. There is a need to determine existing knowledge about the needs of the LGBT population who are affected by dementia in order to inform future practice, research and policy.

Methods:

Four databases were systematically searched along with article bibliographies. Only studies exploring LGBT populations and dementia were included, no further predetermined criteria was applied.

Results:

Of the 3737 papers identified 16 papers were included. The focus of studies ranged from an emphasis on LGBT partners and/or carers of people with dementia, staff and residents attitudes to LGBT people, and service provision and education around LGBT issues.

Conclusion:

Early findings indicate a need for a more open discussion about individual needs regarding sexuality and dementia, across all health and care settings regarding dementia care. There is some awareness of the LGBT population in long term care provision and their specific needs are beginning to be addressed, however education of policy providers, managers, staff and other residents is still required.