

Attitudes towards and Knowledge about Homosexuality among Medical Students in Zagreb

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to investigate whether students in their fifth and sixth years of medical school in Zagreb have homophobic attitudes and assess their knowledge about homosexuality. A survey was conducted among fifth and sixth year medical students during the 2009/2010 academic year. The survey consisted of: general demographic data, two validated questionnaires – »Knowledge about Homosexuality Questionnaire« and »Heterosexual Attitudes towards Homosexuality Scale« – and questions about personal experiences created for this study. The mean knowledge scores were $\bar{X}=14.8$ out of 20. Furthermore, gender differences in attitudes were observed, indicating less negative attitudes among the female participants. The regression model was significant (ANOVA: Sum of Squares=38.065; $df=17$, Mean Square=2239, $F=10.6$; $p<0.001$) with 38% of explained variance. The significant predictor variables that indicate lower attitudes about homosexuality score were female gender ($\beta=-0.14$, $p=0.015$), sixth year of study ($\beta=-0.16$, $p=0.009$) and more knowledge about homosexuality ($\beta=-0.48$, $p<0.001$). Negative attitudes are present among the students; therefore, educational efforts should be included in the curricula of medical schools to diminish the negative perceptions of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community.

Key words: *homosexuality, attitudes, knowledge, medical students*

Introduction

A person's sexual orientation affects the attitudes of others toward him or her. In today's world, heterosexuality is the norm, and most minority groups (including lesbian women and gay men) are subjected to stereotypes. The population of people involved in same-sex sexual activities ranges from 4 to 17%¹.

Studies use different terms to indicate hostility, antipathy or discriminatory behaviour directed towards lesbian women and gay men. The most widespread of these terms are homophobia and homonegativity. Homophobia is defined as an irrational fear or dislike of homosexuals, while homonegativity includes negative attitudes, values and beliefs of the heterosexual majority towards same-sex couples, along with the negative reactions towards lesbian women and gay men²⁻⁴. Recently, these negative feelings have been investigated more deeply, and today, researchers distinguish a variety of terms such as bi-

phobia and transphobia, each one depicting differences and the special problems that follow^{5,6}.

The AIDS epidemic gave rise to general homophobic attitudes within the medical community. At times, this has been used as an excuse for the personal negative and discriminatory attitudes of certain health care workers⁷. Ethical problems such as discrimination against lesbian women and gay men have been recognized as possible obstacles in the patient-physician relationship. Sex researchers and mental health clinicians have suggested that sexual identity-related distress may influence the physical and mental health status of lesbian women and gay men, primarily because of the ways these self-related feelings and beliefs impact patterns of health-related behaviour. This is integral to meet the right health care needs of the lesbian women and gay men, as non-disclosure has been shown to have a negative impact on the

general health of lesbian women and gay men. For example, an increased incidence of suicide, depression and other mental health problems has been reported, as well as a higher risk of cardiovascular disease and lower immunity^{8–11}. Therefore, health care professionals play a pivotal role in shaping the health status of the lesbian women and gay men.

Research on discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual patients in health care is an important but infrequently assessed issue in Croatia. Fourth-year medical students at the Zagreb University School of Medicine were surveyed about their knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS in 2002/2003, and these were compared to a student generation studying during 1993/1994. There, one of the explored factors was attitudes towards men who have sex with men (MSM). The score indicated overall negative attitudes toward MSM, but showed that students in 2002/2003 had more positive attitudes than those in 1993/1994¹². A longitudinal survey among first-year students from the University of Zagreb reported that the disapproval of same-sex intimacy increased among men. In comparison to 1998, when 49 per cent of the students expressed disapproval of sexual relationships between same-sex persons, the proportion increased to 63 per cent in 2008¹³. The Croatian National Institute of Public Health study found that 30% of the general practice physicians in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, would prefer not to have MSM as their patients¹⁴. Considering the general homonegative attitudes towards lesbian women and gay men, it was our interest to assess the knowledge and determine what kinds of attitudes final year medical students in Zagreb have towards lesbian women and gay men.

Participants and Methods

Participants

The study included 219 students, with the gender distribution of 66.6% (N=146) female and 33.3% (N=73) male. Sixty-seven (30.6%) of the participants were in the fifth year of study, and 152 (69.4%) were in the sixth year of study at the School of Medicine. The participants' ages ranged from 23 to 27 ($\bar{X} \pm SD = 24.0 \pm 1.2$). The majority of the participants, that is, 87.6% (n=192) were born in a »large town« (population up to 500.000) and 65.3% (N=143) live in Zagreb. A high percentage, that is, 73.9% (N=161) of the subjects reported having religious beliefs. The sexual orientation of the participants was mainly heterosexual, at 97.7% (N=214).

Design and settings

Between April and June 2010, 260 students attending their fifth and sixth years of the School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, were asked to participate in the survey to assess their knowledge, attitudes and experiences pertaining to lesbian women and gay men and the health care of lesbian and gay patients. The fifth-year students were reached during the surgical course at the Univer-

sity Hospital Zagreb, and the sixth-year students were reached during the occupational medicine and environmental health course that took place at »Andrija Štampar« School of Public Health. Both courses are obligatory for medical students.

Total of all that were reached to participate in the study, 10 students refused to participate and 31 student did not complete more than 50% of the survey, which led to the 219 students who were interviewed, and the response rate of 84% (N=219/260).

Ethical issues

This study was approved by the Ethical Committee at the School of Medicine in Zagreb. All participants received verbal and written information on the study. Their participation was anonymous and voluntary, and their responses were confidential.

Data collection

We collected data from the students by using four anonymous questionnaires. The first part consisted of socio-demographic, economic and individual characteristics (age, sex, year of study, sexual orientation, personal income, religion) with both forced answers and open-ended questions. It was designed by the authors to obtain information that were supposed to have effects on the scores of »Knowledge about Homosexuality Questionnaire«, »Heterosexual Attitudes towards Homosexuality Scale« and questions about contacts with homosexual patients in clinical practice. The survey took place in a large classroom with enough space per student to allow for privacy, and it took approximately 15 minutes to complete. One or more of the authors was present during the data collection to answer any questions that might arise as well as to collect the completed surveys.

Instruments

The data about knowledge was ascertained using the »Knowledge about Homosexuality Questionnaire« which is a factual-test comprising of 20 statements to be answered as »true« or »false«, meaning that the highest score (20 points) indicates the highest level of knowledge about homosexuality¹⁵. It was used for similar research on both college students and medical professionals, and we assessed that the rather basic questions that it contains, would be ideal for our target group^{16,17}. With the permission of the authors, some of the questions were changed to better fit the Croatian language and culture; instead of »The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force« which is an American organization we put »Zagreb Pride, Iskorak and Kontra« which are Croatian organizations involved with the protection of rights of lesbian women and gay men.

Back-translation was used to ensure the validity and reliability of the questions. A few examples of the statements include the following: »According to the American Psychological Association, homosexuality is a disease«, »Gay men are more likely to be victims of violent crimes than heterosexual men« and »Homosexuality is a phase

which children outgrow«. Cronbach's alpha was 0.71 for this part of the survey.

The attitudes were evaluated using the Heterosexual Attitudes towards Homosexuality Scale (HATH)^{18,19}. HATH is a Likert type scale that yields a result derived as the sum of the scores of 20 questions (1–5 points). The subjects indicated their level of agreement or disagreement with each item on a 5-point scale on which 1 indicated strong agreement and 5 indicated strong disagreement. The items were transformed to a scale (20–100), with 100 indicating the highest level of negative attitudes towards the homosexual population and 20, the lowest possible level. While the wording of some statements was changed this had no influence on the meaning. Back translation was used with the questions once again. A few examples of the statements are as follows: »Homosexuality is a sin«, »Homosexuality is a mental disorder« and »Homosexuals should be given social equality«. Cronbach's alpha was 0.95 for this part of the survey.

The fourth part consisted of 15 questions about the contacts during clinical practice that participants had with homosexual patients; these questions could be answered with »Yes«, »No« or »Don't know«. The questions about the students' personal experiences thus far in their medical practice were created for this study by the authors. Some of the questions were »Would your attitude toward a patient change if he/she came out to you?« and »Do you think that you should behave differently

when dealing with an LGBT patient? (for instance, protect yourself better against infection)«.

Statistical methods

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to assess the data distribution, and according to the results, appropriate parametric tests were used in the analyses. The differences among quantitative variables between gender groups were analyzed with independent t-test and differences between categorical variables with an χ^2 -test. A linear regression model was used to analyze the influence of predictor variables that have been significant in univariate analysis on the attitudes towards homosexuality score. All p values below 0.05 were considered significant. Statistical software SPSS 19.0.0.1 (Chicago, IL, www.spss.com) was used in the analysis.

Results

The subjects' mean age (\pm SD) was 24.0 \pm 1.2 years. There were 146 (66.7%) females, 152 (69.4%) in the sixth year of study. Table 1 shows the socio-demographic data of the subjects regarding the differences between genders. Significant differences were noted in political stance distribution. Female subjects reported more liberal political stance: 68 (46.6%) vs. 20 (27.4%), $p=0.031$; final study year: males 43 (58.9%) vs. females 109 (74.7%), $p=0.017$; attitudes toward homosexuality: males 51.6 \pm 21.6 vs. females 39.7 \pm 16.4, $p<0.001$ and knowledge about homosexuality: males 14.1 \pm 3.3 vs. females 15.2 \pm 2.4; $p=0.011$. The male and female subjects also responded dif-

TABLE 1
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE: χ^2 -TEST

Variables	Participants (N=219)		P
	Male (N=73)	Female (N=146)	
Place of birth – Zagreb: No. (%)	24 (32.9)	51 (34.9)	0.337
Place of living – Zagreb: No. (%)	49 (67.1)	94 (64.4)	0.537
Level of education SSS: No. (%)	71 (97.3)	143 (97.9)	0.286
Level of education – mother, VSS: No. (%)	42 (57.5)	61 (41.8)	0.112
Level of education – father, VSS: No. (%)	48 (65.8)	70 (47.9)	0.053
Age (years): $\bar{X}\pm$ SD	23.9 \pm 1.0	24.1 \pm 1.2	0.482
Grade average: $\bar{X}\pm$ SD	4.0 \pm 0.4	4.0 \pm 0.4	0.864
Is the subject religious, »YES«: No. (%)	55 (76.4)	106 (72.6)	0.829
Monthly income – less than 3000kn: No. (%)	53 (75.7)	116 (80.0)	0.327
Member of political party – »NO«: No. (%)	66 (90.4)	139 (95.2)	0.172
Political stance – liberal: No. (%)	20 (27.4)	68 (46.6)	0.031
Sexual orientation – heterosexual: No. (%)	70 (95.9)	144 (98.6)	0.469
In relationship – »YES«: No. (%)	36 (49.3)	89 (61.0)	0.101
Study year – 6: No. (%)	43 (58.9)	109 (74.7)	0.017
Attitudes toward homosexuality: $\bar{X}\pm$ SD*	51.6 \pm 21.6	39.7 \pm 16.4	<0.001
Knowledge about homosexuality: $\bar{X}\pm$ SD*	14.1 \pm 3.3	15.2 \pm 2.4	0.011
Age in years: $\bar{X}\pm$ SD*	23.1 \pm 1.0	24.1 \pm 1.2	0.482

* independent t-test

ferently on questions regarding attitudes towards homosexuality, indicating more positive attitudes among females (Table 2). Linear regression model was performed

to assess the impact of different predictor variables on the Heterosexual Attitudes Towards Homosexuality score.

TABLE 2
ANSWERS REGARDING ATTITUDES: χ^2 -TEST

Question	Answers	Male	Female	p*	p
		Total N=73 (%)	Total N=146 (%)		
Do you think that LGBT people are discriminated against by doctors and that they receive lower quality care?	Don't know	28 (38.4)	55 (37.7)	0.963	0.833
	Yes	7 (9.6)	18 (12.3)	0.761	
	No	38 (52.1)	73 (50.0)	0.881	
Have you ever had an LGBT patient?	Don't know	15 (20.5)	26 (17.8)	0.764	0.516
	Yes	33 (45.2)	78 (53.4)	0.317	
	No	25 (34.2)	42 (28.8)	0.508	
If yes, what were your experiences like?	Completely positive	1 (2.8)	14 (16.5)	0.007	0.185
	Mostly positive	7 (19.4)	11 (12.9)	0.285	
	Neither positive nor negative	25 (69.4)	56 (65.9)	0.713	
	Mostly negative	3 (8.3)	3 (3.5)	0.231	
	Completely negative	0	1 (1.2)	0.892	
Do you think that LGBT patients should come out to their doctors?	Don't know	13 (17.8)	22 (15.1)	0.750	0.516
	Yes	30 (41.1)	72 (49.3)	0.316	
	No	30 (41.1)	52 (35.6)	0.519	
Do you think that doctors have unpleasant experiences with LGBT patients more often than with heterosexual patients?	Don't know	15 (20.5)	30 (20.5)	0.859	0.055
	Yes	14 (19.2)	12 (8.2)	0.032	
	No	44 (60.3)	104 (71.2)	0.141	
Would your attitude toward a patient change if he/she were to come out to you?	Don't know	13 (17.8)	11 (7.5)	0.038	0.004
	Yes	8 (11.0)	5 (3.4)	0.005	
	No	52 (71.2)	130 (89.0)	0.002	
Would you feel more comfortable if you didn't have to treat LGBT patients?	Don't know	15 (20.5)	15 (10.3)	0.063	<0.001
	Yes	14 (19.2)	5 (3.4)	0.002	
	No	44 (60.3)	126 (86.3)	<0.001	
Do you think that LGBT patients should receive last appointments (in a work day) for treatment?	Don't know	3 (4.1)	3 (2.1)	0.679	0.020
	Yes	5 (6.8)	1 (0.7)	0.030	
	No	65 (89.0)	142 (97.3)	0.025	
Would you, as a future doctor, be scared or apprehensive to meet an LGBT patient?	Don't know	4 (5.5)	9 (6.2)	0.923	0.202
	Yes	3 (4.1)	1 (0.7)	0.217	
	No	66 (90.4)	136 (93.2)	0.643	
Do you think that you should behave differently when dealing with an LGBT patient? (for instance, protect yourself better against infection)	Don't know	5 (6.8)	19 (13.0)	0.248	0.033
	Yes	17 (23.3)	16 (11.0)	0.028	
	No	51 (69.9)	111 (76.0)	0.420	
If a patient came out to you, would you tell that to your colleagues?	Don't know	14 (19.2)	16 (11.0)	0.146	0.071
	Yes	5 (6.8)	4 (2.7)	0.277	
	No	54 (74.0)	126 (86.3)	0.008	
Do you think that LGBT people should be ashamed of their sexual orientation?	Don't know	13 (17.8)	10 (6.8)	0.023	0.015
	Yes	6 (8.2)	6 (4.1)	0.345	
	No	54 (74.0)	130 (89.0)	0.008	
Do you consider homosexuality to be an illness?	Don't know	19 (26.0)	37 (25.3)	0.958	0.039
	Yes	24 (32.9)	27 (18.5)	0.027	
	No	30 (41.1)	82 (56.2)	0.049	

TABLE 2
CONTINUED

Question	Answers	Male	Female	p*	p
		Total N=73 (%)	Total N=146 (%)		
Do you think that LGBT people are more likely to be infected with or carry an STI?	Don't know	4 (5.5)	24 (16.4)	0.003	0.013
	Yes	54 (74.0)	80 (54.8)	0.009	
	No	15 (20.5)	42 (28.8)	0.247	
If you had the opportunity, would you refuse to give an injection or draw blood from an LGBT patient?	Don't know	4 (5.5)	8 (5.5)	0.753	0.042
	Yes	7 (9.6)	3 (2.1)	0.031	
	No	62 (84.9)	135 (92.3)	0.141	
Would you feel uncomfortable to have an LGBT colleague?	Don't know	13 (17.8)	11 (7.5)	0.038	0.002
	Yes	8 (11.0)	4 (2.7)	0.025	
	No	52 (71.2)	131 (89.7)	0.001	

* Differences between single answers of males and females

The regression model was significant (ANOVA: Sum of Squares=31265.7; $df=4$, Mean Square=7816.0, $F=34.3$; $p<0.001$) with 38% explained variance. Significant predictor variables that indicate more positive attitudes on HATH were as follows: female gender ($\beta=-0.15$, $p=0.005$), sixth year of study ($\beta=-0.11$, $p=0.042$) and

knowledge about homosexuality higher score ($\beta=-0.50$, $p<0.001$). A conservative political party stance ($\beta=0.13$, $p=0.021$) significantly predicts more negative attitudes toward homosexuality (Table 3). Negative relationship was found between the scores on attitudes towards homosexuality and knowledge about homosexuality (Figure 1).

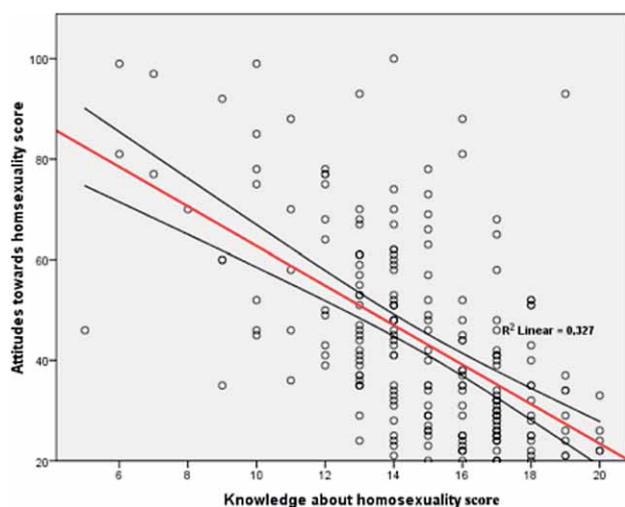


Fig. 1. Linear regression line between attitudes and knowledge scores about homosexuality.

Discussion

We have found that students who have better knowledge scores have lower scores on the HATH; thus, their attitudes can be described as less homonegative or more positive towards lesbian women and gay men (Table 3). The mean knowledge scores were inadequate ($\bar{X}=14.8$ out of 20), considering that most of the students that participated were only months away from graduating. Harris, Nightengale and Owen¹⁵ reported that the mean score for medical professionals was 16.3. This is not surprising, since there is no sexual education at any educational level in Croatia. Similar results have been reported in literature where it has been found that medical students have a lack of knowledge in this area which influences their negative attitudes^{20,21}. Many general attitudes held by medical professionals are based on the wrong assumption that all people are heterosexual. A

TABLE 3
PREDICTORS FOR ATTITUDES TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALITY: LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p	95% CI for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower	Upper
(Constant)	127.127	14.119		9.004	<0.001	99.297	154.957
Female gender	-6.383	2.249	-0.157	-2.839	0.005	-10.816	-1.951
Conservative political stance	2.100	0.903	0.129	2.324	0.021	0.319	3.880
Higher study year (sixth year)	-4.596	2.245	-0.111	-2.048	0.042	-9.021	-0.172
Knowledge about homosexuality	-3.458	0.384	-0.503	-9.014	<0.001	-4.214	-2.702

lack of knowledge about different ways of life and how these can affect health could lead medical professionals to ask inappropriate questions related to societal norms and sexual behaviour and to form unfair judgments. The fear of judgment and punishment can deter those engaging in consensual same-sex conduct from seeking out and gaining access to health services. This is often a direct result of the attitudes of health care professionals, who are not trained to meet the needs of homosexual or bisexual patients. Often, health professionals may refuse to treat homosexual patients altogether, or respond with hostility when compelled to do so²². Similar findings were also reported in studies with psychology and nursing students, stating the need for education in order to prepare them for their professional life^{23–25}. It has been shown numerous times, as well as in this study, that education in these matters generates more positive attitudes and makes the patient-physician relationship more enjoyable for both parties^{26,27}.

It has been noted that political conservatism can be a positive indicator of intolerance towards lesbian women and gay men^{28,29}. We have found that participants who have answered that they are political party members do have significantly more negative attitudes towards lesbian women and gay men (Table 3). Interestingly we have not found that political stance has any influence on the attitudes of the participants. This may be because there are no political parties that include equality for lesbian women and gay men in their political programs in Croatia; in addition, the current political situation, where a right-wing government is currently in power, may permit us to presume that students who are right-wing party members are more likely to say so in the survey.

The female students showed more positive views than their male peers, evincing more positive attitudes, better knowledge scores and reporting more liberal political views (Tables 2 and 3). Furthermore, significantly more female students would not feel more comfortable if they did not have to treat patients who were lesbian or gay, or feel uncomfortable having a lesbian woman or a gay man as a colleague (Table 2). This is not surprising, as it has been reported numerous times that women generally have less negative attitudes towards lesbian women and gay men, mostly because they are not subject to the same heteronormative and patriarchal social pressures that are put on men^{20,21,29,30}. However, this is not always the case; for instance, Rondahl²³ reported equally low results on an LGBT knowledge test administered to Swedish nursing and medical students.

The sixth year students also showed more positive attitudes as compared to their fifth year colleagues (several completed surveys included written threats to the authors as well as drawings of guns and swastikas), which

has also been reported in similar research^{31,32}. It would be interesting and of value to replicate this study using university lecturers and practicing physicians to obtain their perspectives and ascertain whether years of practice influence attitudes and knowledge.

Finally, the study limitations should be addressed. First, 84 per cent of eligible students completed the survey. The non-respondents may have more negative attitudes and lower knowledge scores. Second, the students may have been concerned about the researchers linking their survey with their identity and, thus, gave more socially desirable answers. Also, the study was carried out on a given medical student population in Zagreb, Croatia with a self-reported questionnaire which may also result in some biased answers. Therefore, our findings cannot be generalized to the whole student population at the School of Medicine.

Conclusion

In conclusion, medical students enrolled at the University of Zagreb School of Medicine harbour somewhat negative attitudes towards lesbian women and gay men, and also are not well versed in facts regarding homosexuality.

With no education about same-sex and other non-heterosexual relationships, future medical professionals cannot have a full understanding of a non-heterosexual person's life. They need specific educational programs about social norms, stereotypes, discrimination and specific health issues that are present within the LGBT community. Medical students need opportunities to meet lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer men and women and to learn how to communicate with them in everyday situations. It is very important to include these topics in the curricula of medical schools as well as working on communication skills with students. They should become aware of the norms that they themselves communicate through their language and behaviour. If this is not done, it is probable that heteronormativity will remain the norm in communication, treatment and care for many years to come.

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STAVOVI I ZNANJA O HOMOSEKSUALNOSTI U STUDENATA MEDICINSKOG FAKULTETA U ZAGREBU

SAŽETAK

Cilj istraživanja je saznati postoje li homofobni stavovi među studentima pete i šeste godine Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu te procijeniti njihovo znanje o homoseksualnosti. S tim ciljem provedena je anketa među studentima završnih godina tijekom akademske godine 2009/2010. Provedena anketa sastojala se od četiri dijela: općih sociodemografskih podataka, dva validirana upitnika »Knowledge about Homosexuality Questionnaire« i »Heterosexual Attitudes towards Homosexuality Scale« te pitanja o osobnim iskustvima. Srednja vrijednost rezultata upitnika znanja iznosila su $\bar{X}=14,8$ od 20 mogućih bodova. Također, uočene su razlike u stavovima među spolovima, ukazujući na manje negativne stavove među ženskim sudionicama. Regresijski model bio je signifikantan (ANOVA: zbroj kvadrata=38,065; df=17, sredina kvadrata=2239, F=10,6; p<0,001) s 38% objašnjene varijance. Signifikantne prediktorske varijable koje ukazuju na pozitivnije stavove su ženski spol (beta=-0,14, p=0,015), šesta godina studija (beta=-0,16, p=0,009), i viši rezultat na testu znanja o homoseksualnosti (beta=-0,48, p<0,001). Negativni stavovi su prisutni među studentima. Stoga je potrebno usmjeriti napore u podučavanju studenata o pitanjima ljudske seksualnosti kako bi se smanjile negativne percepcije homoseksualnih, biseksualnih i transrodnih osoba.