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**“Well-Being and Mistreatment of Sexual and Gender Minority Medical Students”**

Sexual and gender minority (SGM) medical students have noted significant obstacles during undergraduate medical training. Stressful events in medical school, including mistreatment and poor role modeling, have been associated with adverse effects on well-being. Preliminary data has revealed that 2-4% of graduating medical students reported mistreatment based on sexual orientation. SGM students as early as in their first year already experience significantly poorer well-being, reporting greater risk of depression, anxiety, and low self-rated health than heterosexual students. Although the etiology may be multifactorial, SGM students may similarly experience mistreatment in their pre-clinical years. However, patterns of mistreatment and differences in well-being during pre-clinical training for SGM students are currently unknown. As part of AAMC’s Medical School Year Two Questionnaire (Y2Q), the largest survey of U.S. pre-clinical medical students, participants are asked to rate their individual perceptions of well-being via several validated scales incorporated from the literature. In 2014, AAMC added questions about sexual orientation and gender identity. This provides a unique opportunity to analyze how reports of mistreatment, well-being, and other important factors related to the medical learning environment differ between SGM and non-SGM medical students.

Our study seeks to:

Aim 1: Characterize the medical school educational and professional environment reported by SGM U.S. medical students during pre-clinical years of medical training.

Aim 2: Compare reported mistreatment and metrics of well-being between SGM and non-SGM U.S. preclinical medical students from 2014 to 2016.

Aim 3: Identify individual and institutional factors in U.S. pre-clinical training associated with mistreatment and poorer well-being.

We hypothesize that sexual and gender minority (SGM) students will report higher rates of mistreatment and lower well-being at the completion of their pre-clinical training compared to non-SGM medical students.