

# Better understanding impact of shame on HIV patients can help improve healthcare, study argues

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Ensuring healthcare workers better understand the psychological, social and physical impacts of shame on HIV patients will help improve their medical treatment, a study argues.

Doctors and nurses should be more aware of how [shame](#) related to stigma can contribute to ill [health](#), especially in experiences of chronic illness such as HIV.

Shame can act as a chronic stressor which can lead to psychobiological changes in the body which can exacerbate physical conditions. It can also lead to a range of behaviors and outcomes which can negatively affect health treatment.

Professor Luna Dolezal, from the University of Exeter, who carried out the research, says that "the experience of shame, particularly shame anxiety, is central to understanding how stigma causes harm, especially in experiences of chronic illness such as HIV. Shame is not only part of the affective climate when considering HIV disclosure, prevention and care, but also one of the core mechanisms within HIV-related stigma that leads to distress, harm and an increased burden of illness."

"If we want to understand how health-related stigma, and its related social phenomena, are experienced by an individual and how this might impact on health-related behavior and health outcomes, then we must understand how stigma-related shame is experienced."

"Theorizing the potential for shame, or shame anxiety, as a structural possibility in experiences of stigma may be a powerful means to understand the mechanisms through which [stigma](#) can cause distress and exacerbate negative health outcomes."

Professor Dolezal examined how Welsh rugby player Gareth Thomas publicly disclosed his status as HIV-positive in 2019. He decided to make a public statement because there was a possibility that his HIV status would be revealed without his consent.

In his emotive testimony in a Twitter video and subsequent media

interviews and a BBC documentary he described what it is like to live with the fear of being found out. He described his reasons for concealing his illness, and the anticipated consequences of its revelation, and how he wanted to discuss his HIV diagnosis to lift the burden of shame.

The study, published in the journal *lambda nordica*, argues that when people feel the threat of shameful exposure regarding their HIV status they can feel "immobilized" because their possibilities for action, engagement, and sociality may be reduced. They can be disempowered socially and politically. This is compounded by intense negative feelings regarding oneself and one's [social standing](#).

**More information:** Luna Dolezal, Shame, Stigma, HIV, *lambda nordica* (2021). [DOI: 10.34041/ln.v27.741](https://doi.org/10.34041/ln.v27.741)

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