

Race, Racism and Health Inequity: What can we do about it?

HR Executive Forum

Metropolitan Ballroom Minneapolis, MN

January 18, 2018

Stephen C. Nelson, MD

Children's Hospitals and Clinics of Minnesota Hackman Consulting Group



Goals

- o Identify the problem
 - multifactorial
 - root causes
- o Tools to address the problem
- o Barriers to using the tools
- How to remove these barriers









Pediatr Blood Cancer 2013;60:451–454

Race Matters: Perceptions of Race and Racism in a Sickle Cell Center

Stephen C. Nelson, MD^{1*} and Heather W. Hackman, EdD²

Background. Health care disparities based on race have been reported in the management of many diseases. Our goal was to identify perceptions of race and racism among both staff and patients/families with particular attention to provider attitudes as a potential contributor to racial healthcare disparities. **Procedure.** A confidential survey addressing issues of race and health care was given to all patients with sickle cell disease and their families upon arrival to clinic. The survey was made available online to all staff in the hematology/oncology program. Free text comments were obtained. **Results.** We received completed surveys from 112 patients/families. Surveys were completed by 135 of 158 staff members (85% return rate). The majority (92.6%) of patients/families

identified as black, while 94.1% of staff identified as white (P < 0.001). More patients/families felt that race affects the quality of health care for sickle cell patients (50% vs. 31.6%, P = 0.003). More staff perceived unequal treatment of patients, especially in the inpatient setting (20.9% vs. 10.9%, P = 0.03). **Conclusions.** Provider attitudes contribute to continued racial health care disparities. We propose training health care providers on issues of race and racism. Training should provide critical thinking tools for improving medical providers' comfort and skills in caring for patients who are of a different race than their own. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2013;60:451–454. © 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Key words: health care disparity; race; sickle cell disease





Pediatr Blood Cancer 2013;60:349–350

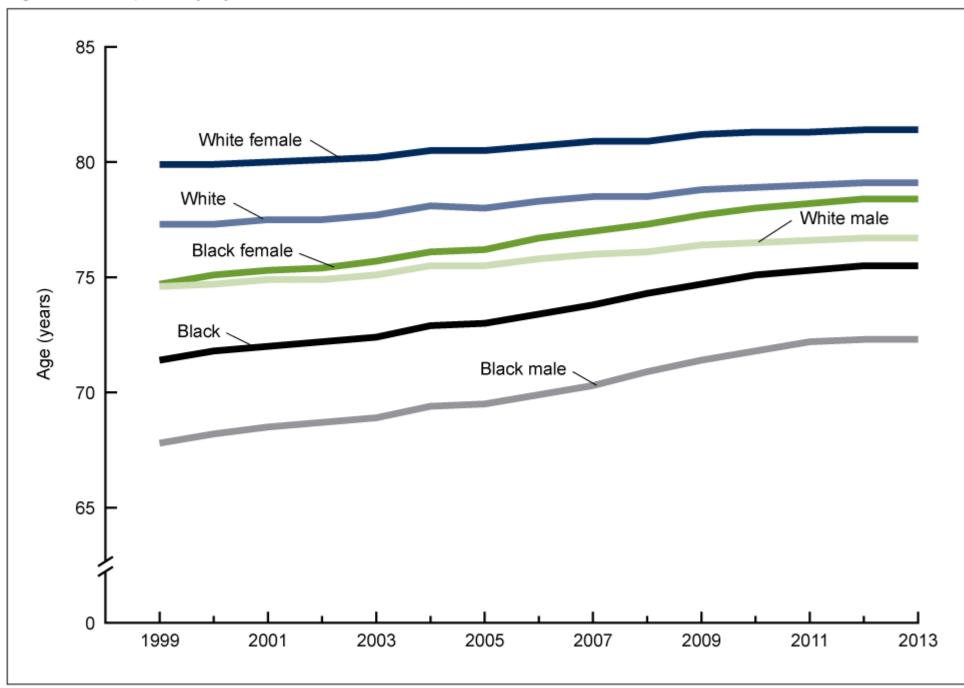
HIGHLIGHT

by Alexis A. Thompson, MD, MPH*

Sickle Cell Disease and Racism: Real or False Barriers?

"It is less useful to continue to characterize an insidious problem if these efforts do not result in the design and implementation of interventions that lead to meaningful change."

Figure 1. Life expectancy, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2013



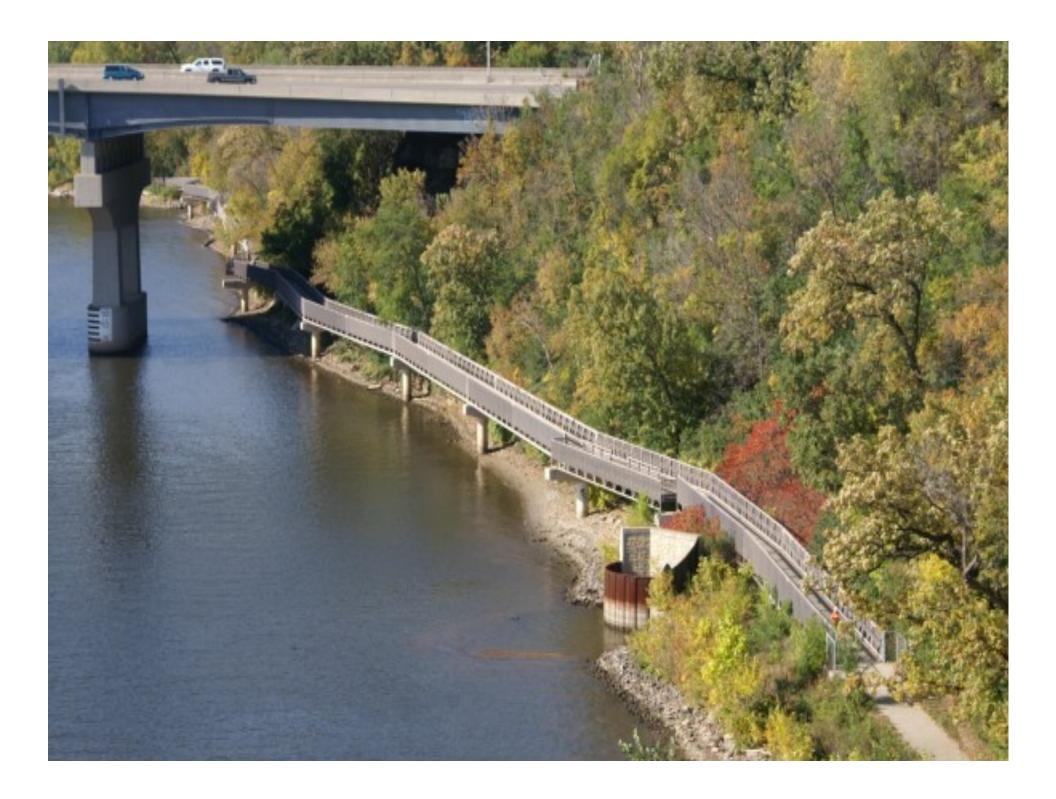
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.



Why?

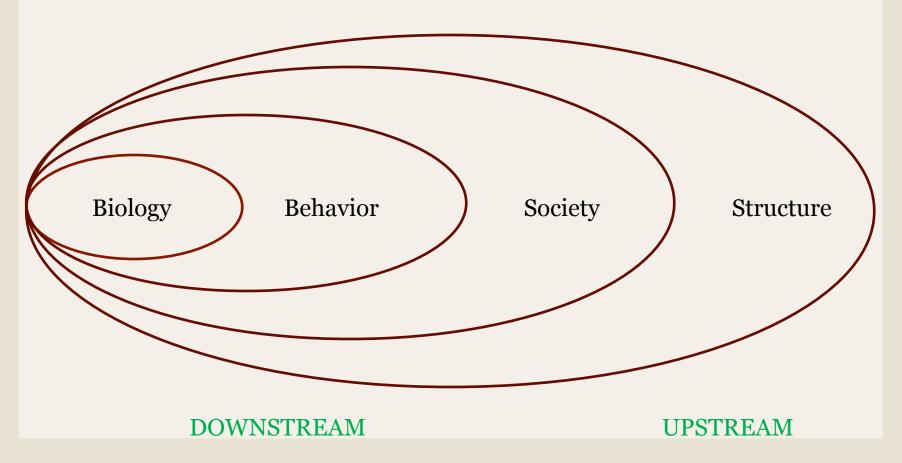
- Genetics
- o SES, insurance, access, education

o Racism, Unconscious bias, Stereotypes





Health Care and Medical Education





Why?

- Genetics
- o SES, insurance, access, education



Racial/Ethnic and Socioeconomic Disparities in Survival Among Children With Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in California, 1988–2011: A Population-Based Observational Study

Renata Abrahão, мр, мsc, ^{1,2}* Daphne Y. Lichtensztajn, мр, мрн, ² Raul C. Ribeiro, мр, ³ Neyssa M. Marina, мр, ⁴ Ruth H. Keogh, рнр, ⁵ Rafael Marcos-Gragera, мр, мsc, рнр, ⁶ Sally L. Glaser, рнр, ^{2,7} and Theresa H.M. Keegan, рнр, мsc^{2,7}

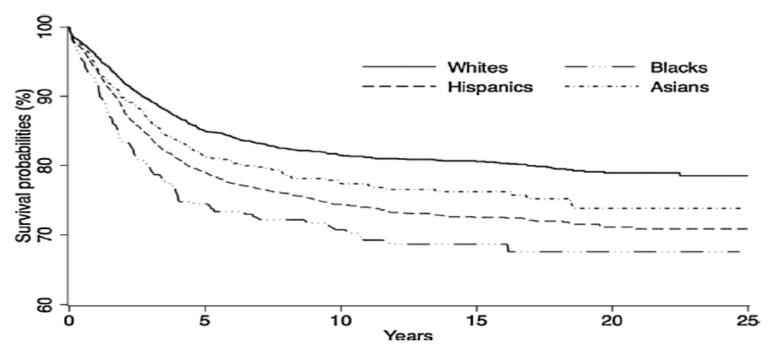
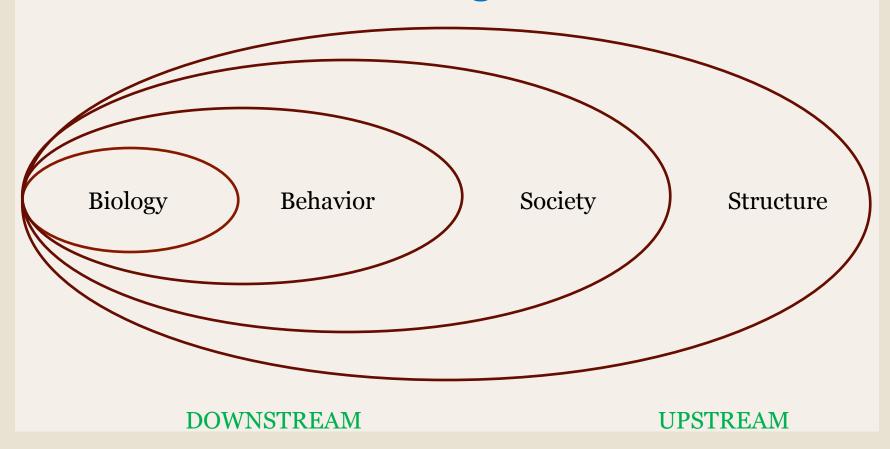


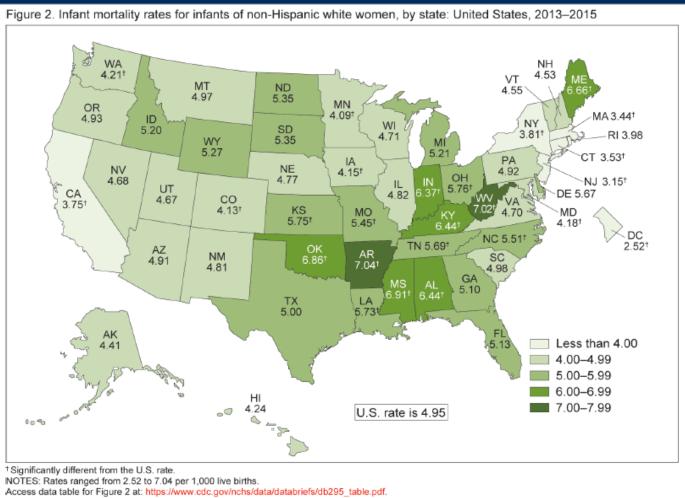
Fig 1. Overall survival by race/ethnicity among children (0–19 years old) diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in California, 1988–2011.



How are we doing in Minnesota?



NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 295 ■ January 2018

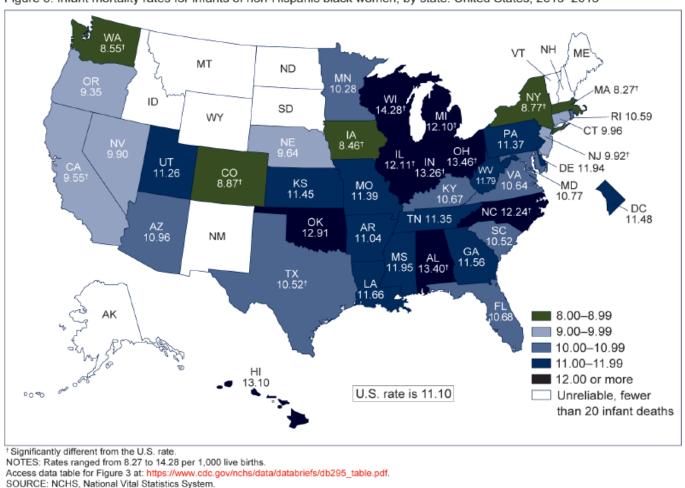




SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System.

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 295 ■ January 2018











Pediatric Emergency Care

Volume 28, Number 11, November 2012

- Children with long bone fracture
- o ED 1-yr period
- N=880 with pain scores
- o Time from injury to arrival in ED
 - White 8.3 hours
 - Black 10.7 hours p=0.014
 - Biracial 11.9 hours p=0.004
 - Native American 18.4 hours p=0.025





Pediatric Emergency Care • Volume 28, Number 11, November 2012

- o 76,931 ED encounters
- o Mar 2, 2009- Mar 31, 2010
- Wait Times

•	White	32 minutes
		0

Black 37 minutes

Native American 41 minutes

Hispanic 39 minutes

P<0.001





Pediatric Emergency Care • Volume 28, Number 11, November 2012

- o 76,931 ED encounters
- o Mar 2, 2009- Mar 31, 2010
- Odds Ratio of LWCET

•	Black	2.04
•	Native American	3.59
•	Hispanic	2.15 P<0.001
•	Biracial	2.77





Pediatric Emergency Care

Volume 29, Number 4, April 2013

- Children with long bone fracture
- o ED 1-yr period
- o N=878
- Opioid-containing prescription

 White 	67.4%	
 Black 	47.1%	RR 0.59
 Hispanic 	47.9%	RR 0.61
 Native American 	58.3%	RR 0.93
 Biracial 	40.3%	RR 0.45





NACHRI October 2011

- Chart review long bone fractures
- o Jan 1 2008-Dec 31 2010
- o 2206 patients
 - 1386 M 820F
- o Bone

•	Radius/ulna	1116
---	-------------	------

- Humerus 566
- Ankle 189
- Tib/fib 173
- Femur 162





NACHRI October 2011

- Mean time to getting pain med 50.3 min
- Black
 64 minutes
- White 45 minutes
- o IV narcotics
 - White 57.8%
 - Black 48.4% p < 0.001





NACHRI October 2011

Conclusions

- Racial and cultural differences need study to identify:
 - Variable tolerance to pain
 - Hesitation to reporting pain based on culture or poor health care literacy











Barriers to Equity

- o System
 - Whiteness/lack of diversity
 - Poor access
 - Social Determinants of Health
 - transition to adult care
 - research and support money
 - Racism
- Patients
 - Poor health literacy
 - Fear and mistrust
 - Internalized racism
- Community
 - advocacy
 - public awareness
- Providers
 - Implicit bias/stereotyping
 - Power



Implicit Bias

- O What is it?
- o How do I know?
- O Does this really affect care?
- o How do I avoid it?



America's Finest Shopping Experience





Unconscious biases

- o Common
- Rooted in stereotyping
 - cognitive process where we use social categories to acquire, process, and recall information about people
- Helps us organize complex information
- Heavy cognitive load
 - rely on stereotyping to process information
 - consciously reducing this is hard work



The Cost of Technology

Elizabeth Toll, MD



JAMA, June 20, 2012-Vol 307, No. 23



"The problem with stereotypes is not that they are untrue, but that they are incomplete. They make one story become the only story."



-Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie Nigerian American novelist



Implicit Bias

- o What is it?
- o How do I know?
- O Does this really affect care?
- o How do I avoid it?



Implicit Bias

- o Human
- Implicit Association Test
 - https://implicit.harvard.edu



Power/Bias

- Gender
- o Race
- Language
- o Religion
- Sexuality
- Education
- Income
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Disability
- Deaf/Hard of hearing



Implicit Bias

- o What is it?
- o How do I know?
- O Does this really affect care?
- o How do I avoid it?



"Crisis"

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FuelQDBOxXI

 CRISIS: Experiences of people with sickle cell disease



Implicit Bias

- o What is it?
- o How do I know?
- O Does this really affect care?
- O How do I avoid it?



Provider Training

- o Diversity Training
 - Awareness
 - Appreciation
- Cultural Competency Humility
 - Cross-cultural communication
 - Information gathering
 - Skills training



Provider Training

Pediatr Blood Cancer 2015;62:915-917

Social Justice

- Oppression
- Power
- Societal resources
- Structural barriers
- Race/racism/whiteness
- Implicit bias

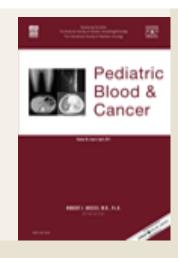
BRIEF REPORT Training Providers on Issues of Race and Racism Improve Health Care Equity

Stephen C. Nelson, MD, 1,2* Shailendra Prasad, MD, MPH, and Heather W. Hackman, EdD2

survey results before and after the training were compared using a two-sample t-test. The awareness of racism and its impact on care Blood Cancer 2015;62:915-917. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Race is an independent factor in health disparity. We developed a increased in all participants. White participants showed a decrease in training module to address race, racism, and health care. A group of self-efficacy in caring for patients of color when compared to white 19 physicians participated in our training module. Anonymous patients. This training was successful in deconstructing white providers' previously held beliefs about race and racism. Pediatr

Key words: health care disparity; race; unconscious bias







Individual Tools

- o Recognize
 - Cognitive dissonance
 - Aversive racism
 - Catch yourself seeking alternate explanations
- o Discomfort
 - Emotional regulation
 - Be in the moment
- o Lean in







Levels of Racism: A Theoretic Framework and a Gardener's Tale

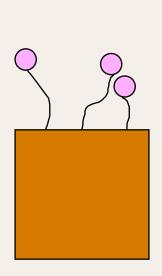
Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD

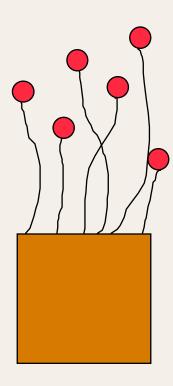
American Journal of Public Health August 2000, Vol. 90, No. 8

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GNhcY6fTyBM



Institutionalized racism

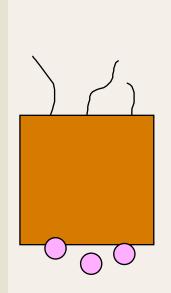


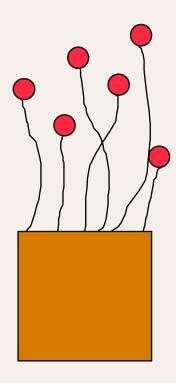


- Initial historical insult
- Structural barriers
- Inaction in face of need
- Societal norms
- Biological determinism
- Unearned privilege



Personally-mediated racism

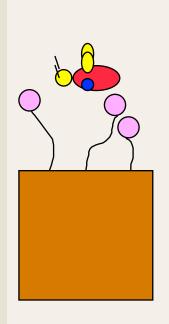


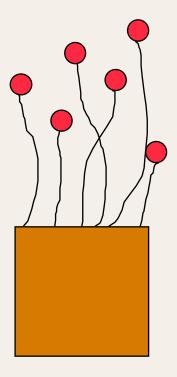


- o Intentional
- Unintentional
- Acts of commission
- Acts of omission
- Maintains structural barriers
- Condoned by societal norms



Internalized racism

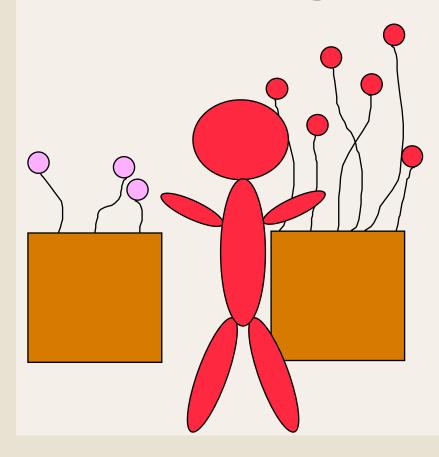




- Reflects systems of privilege
- Reflects societal values
- Erodes individual sense of value
- Undermines
 collective action



Who is the gardener?



- o Government
- o Power to decide
- o Power to act
- Control of resources
- o Dangerous when:
 - Allied with one group
 - Not concerned with equity



Cases

- Institutional
- \circ Interpersonal
- o Internalized



Barriers to Social Justice Work



1





EXHIBIT ES-1. OVERALL RANKING

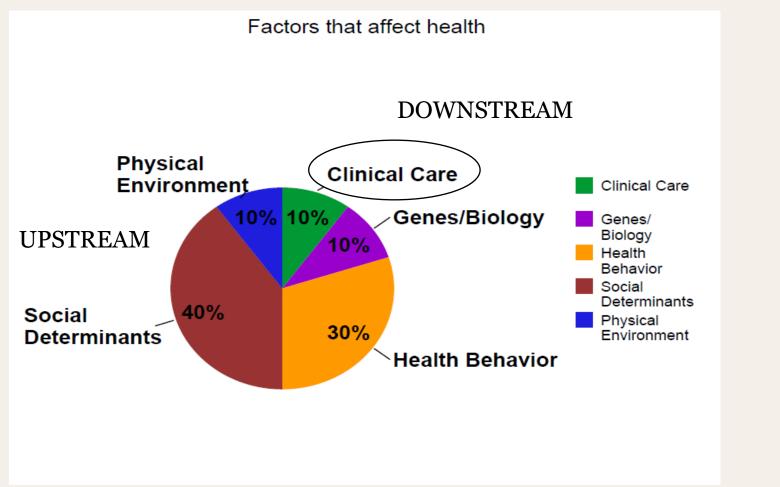
COUNTRY RANKINGS

iop 2.											
Middle		•									8888
Bottom 2*	*	*				* *		+			***************************************
	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING (2013)	4	10	9	5	5	7	7	3	2	1	11
Quality Care	2	9	8	7	5	4	11	10	3	1	5
Effective Care	4	7	9	6	5	2	11	10	8	1	3
Safe Care	3	10	2	6	7	9	11	5	4	1	7
Coordinated Care	4	8	9	10	5	2	7	11	3	1	6
Patient-Centered Care	5	8	10	7	3	6	11	9	2	1	4
Access	8	9	11	2	4	7	6	4	2	1	9
Cost-Related Problem	9	5	10	4	8	6	3	1	7	1	11
Timeliness of Care	6	11	10	4	2	7	8	9	1	3	5
Efficiency	4	10	8	9	7	3	4	2	6	1	11
Equity	5	9	7	4	8	10	6	1	2	2	11
Healthy Lives	4	8	1	7	5	9	6	2	3	10	11
Health Expenditures/Capita, 2011**	\$3,800	\$4,522	\$4,118	\$4,495	\$5,099	\$3,182	\$5,669	\$3,925	\$5,643	\$3,405	\$8,508

Notes: * Includes ties. ** Expenditures shown in \$US PPP (purchasing power parity); Australian \$ data are from 2010.

Source: Calculated by The Commonwealth Fund based on 2011 International Health Policy Survey of Sicker Adults; 2012 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; 2013 International Health Policy Survey; Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard 2011; World Health Organization; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD Health Data, 2013 (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2013).

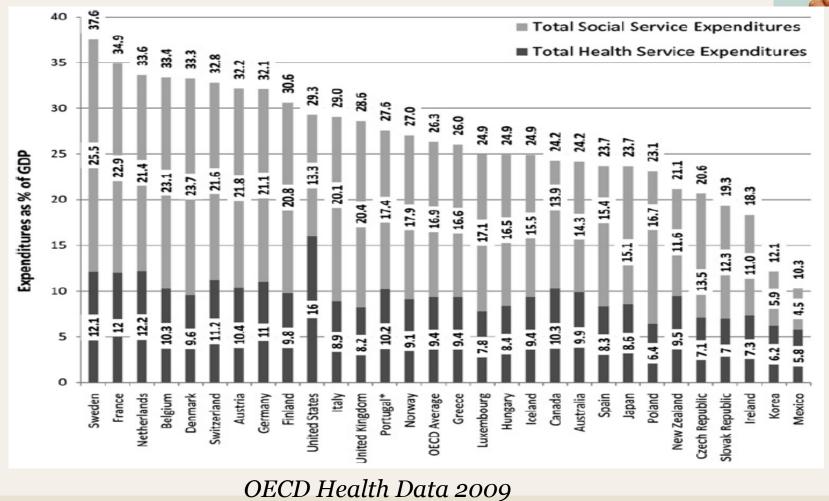








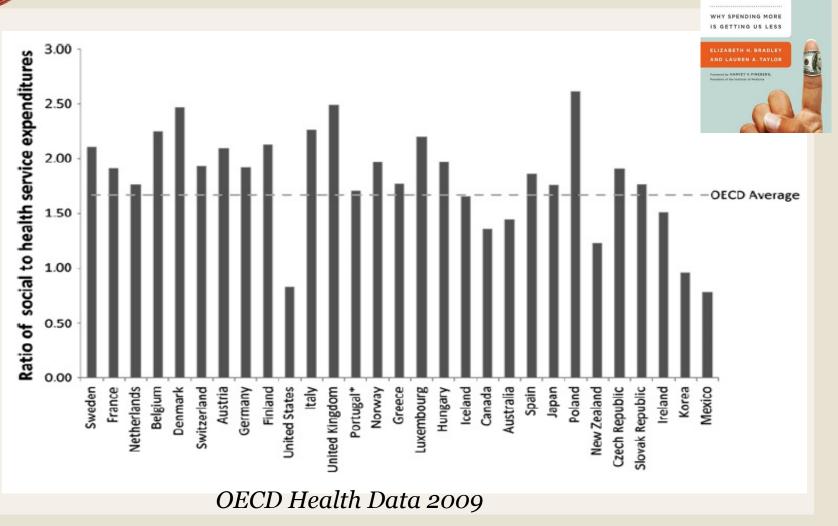




THE AMERICAN

PARADOX







2









Time

- Cognitive load
 - Stereotype default
- o Curriculum
 - More important things to learn
- o Culture of Medicine



3







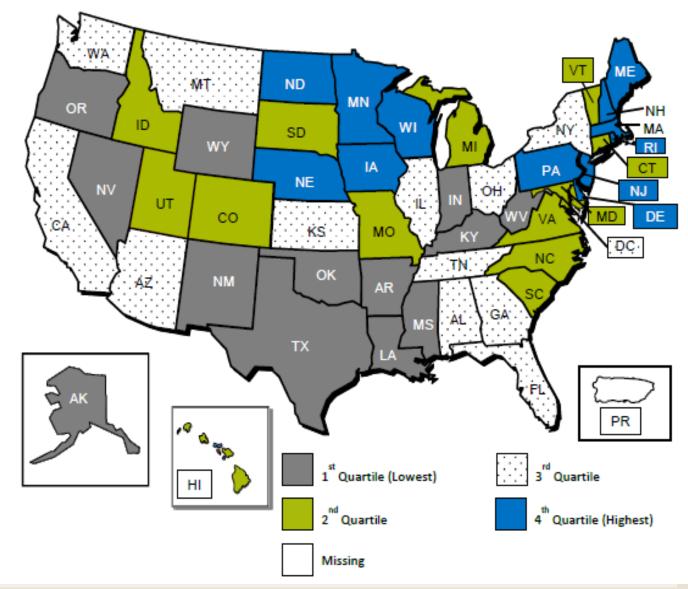
2016
National Healthcare
Quality
and Disparities
Report



Approx for Mastificare Research and Guelly

www.ahrq.gov

Figure 7. Overall quality of care, by state, 2014-2015



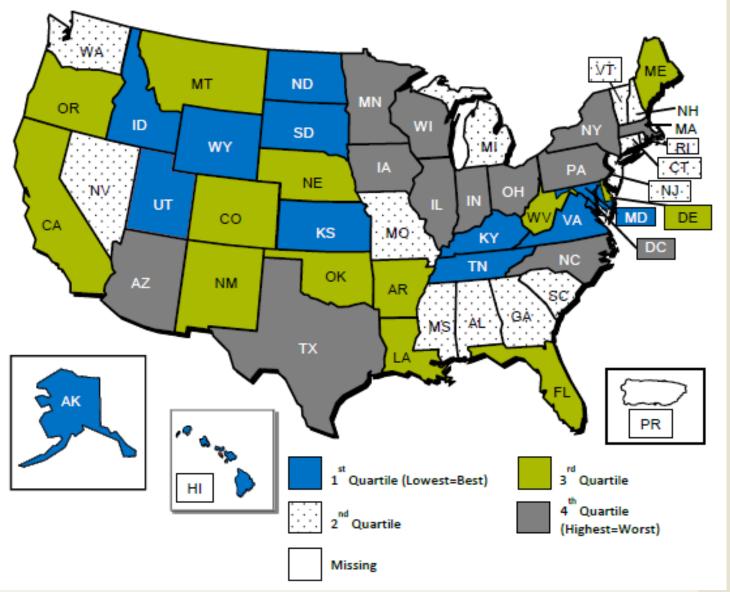
2016
National Healthcare
Quality
and Disparities
Report





www.ahrq.gov

Figure 8. Average differences in quality of care for Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians compared with Whites, by state, 2014-2015







2016 Health Equity of Care Report

Stratification of Health Care Performance Results in Minnesota by Race, Hispanic Ethnicity, Preferred Language and Country of Origin

mncm.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/2016-Health-Equity-of-Care-Report-2.2.2017.pdf

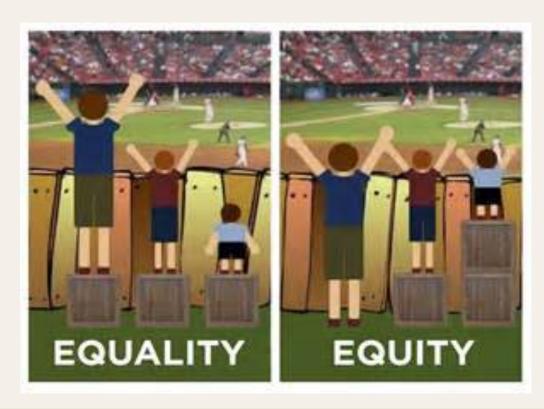


4

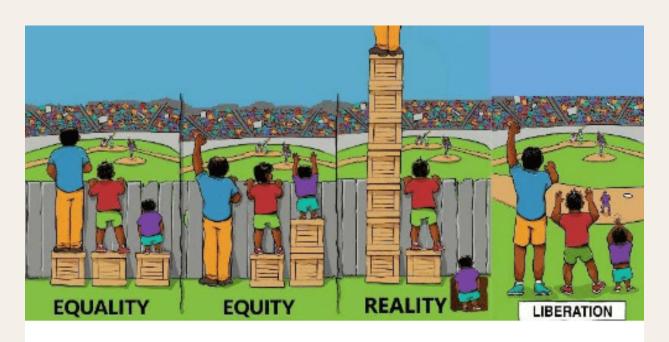
"I treat everyone the same"



Equality \(\neq \) Equity







Liberation



"I believe in personal responsibility"



The Unequal Opportunity Race

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vX_Vzl-r8NY



"This is an insult to my intelligence"





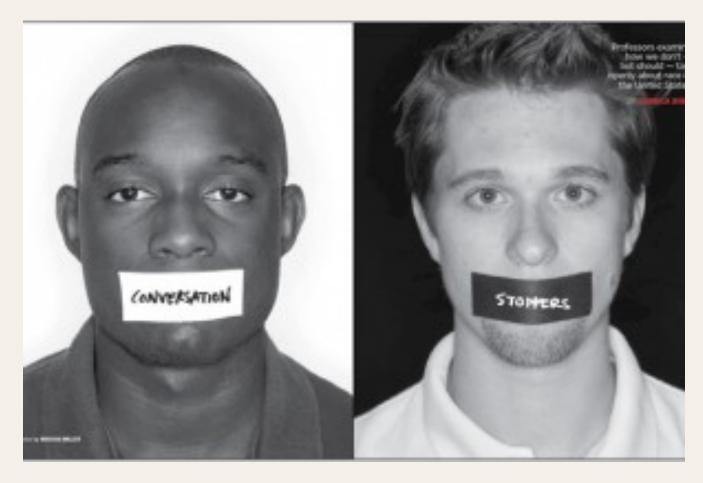
"I do not think I'm God. God-like, yes, but not God."



"It helps doctor's morale. Cach one gets to put themselves up on a pedestal for a day!"

"Are you calling me a racist?"







Racism without Racists

Aversive Racism



Pitfalls of Race

- o Individualistic
- o Legalistic
- o Tokenistic
- Historical/Ahistorical













Pitfalls of Race

- o Individualistic
- o Legalistic
- o Tokenistic
- Ahistorical
- o Fixed

Deflection





- Let's talk about "differences"
- O Didn't we already do that?
- o D vs CC vs SJ



Whiteness



Whiteness

 Whiteness (WN) is the overwhelming presence of White centrality, White normativity, White privilege and White supremacy in our society.



Whiteness = WP + WS



White Privilege

 White Privilege (WP) is the <u>system</u> of advantages and benefits that White folks receive as a result of WN and racism in our society.



White Privilege

Unearned

• Dalton, 1998: "White skin privilege is a birthright, a set of advantages one receives simply by being born with features that society values highly."



White Privilege

- Whites are actively taught not to see their privilege
 - McIntosh, 2002: "An invisible package of unearned assets which I can count on cashing in each day, but about which I was 'meant' to remain oblivious."



Supremacy

 The habit of believing or acting as if your life, your love, your culture, your self has more intrinsic worth than those of people who differ from you.



White Supremacy





White Supremacy

 White Supremacy (WS) is the ideology (values, beliefs, ideals, behaviors and cultural markers) that justifies the system of racial oppression and how it benefits White people in our society.







The first rule of White Club is you do not talk about White Club...



"Whiteness is slick and endlessly inventive. It is most effective when it makes itself invisible, when it appears neutral, human, American."

-Michael Eric Dyson *Tears We Cannot Stop*2017



White Innocence

- o "Whiteness claims its innocence so loudly because it is guilty...."
 - Guilt can be intense
 - Accepting accountability is terrifying



White Fragility

- Discussion of whiteness
 - Battering
 - Intolerable
 - Fear, anger, guilt
 - Argue or silence or leave the room



Tools to chip away at the edifice





1

What's your mission/vision?



Our vision is to be every family's essential partner in raising healthier children.



Personal motivation/core values?



Why did you become a doctor/nurse?



Equity Climate = Safety Climate

Raise awareness



Data Data





http://pnhpminnesota.org/

Minnesota Doctors for Health Equity

https://www.mdhealthequity.com



4

Address the ego



- White fragility/White innocence
- Active listening
 - validation
- o Personal narrative
 - Felt, Found, Feel





Don't make it personal



Racism ≠ Bad People



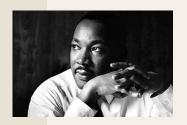
6

Find Allies



o Thank you

"Of all forms of inequity, injustice in healthcare is the most shocking and inhumane."



Martin Luther King, Jr.

National Convention of the Medical Committee for Human Rights

Chicago-1966

"Not everything that is faced can be changed. But nothing can be changed until it is faced"



James Arthur Baldwin

novelist, essayist, playwright, poet

(August 2, 1924 – December 1, 1987)







The Distress of the Privileged

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PqgiqpKMtWg/



Historical Moments of Black Progress

- Reconstruction
- Modern Civil Rights Movement
- Obama Presidency



Followed By...

- Jim Crow and Lynchings
- Fights against integration/busing
- Trump Presidency











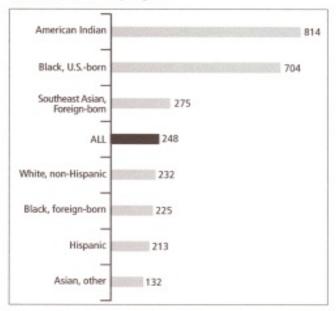
Whiteness

- O Who teaches us?
 - White physicians
 - 8% faculty AA, Latino, Native American (AAMC 2013)
- Owhat are we taught?
 - Evidence-based protocols developed by majority white researchers, using majority white patients, carried out by the majority white health care system
- White normativity
 - Lab values
 - · White and non-white





10. Mortality rates* by race and ethnicity, Twin Cities 7-county region



^{*} Age-standardized deaths per 100,000, among the population age 25-64 during the years 2005 to 2007.

Source: Minnesota Department of Health (mortality rates calculated by Wilder Research).

http://www.bcbsmnfoundation.org



