



Embedding Equity in Clinical Care

Enhancing language and clinical care access, patient experience and engagement, and clinical outcomes to improve health for historically resilient communities

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AGENDA

Key Definitions
Health Care Disparities Research
Translation to Health Care Systems
Translation to Quality and Safety Systems
Q&A

Grounding Intention



Land Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge the Ramaytush Ohlone people, who are the traditional custodians of this land. We pay our respects to the Ramaytush Ohlone elders, past, present, and future who call this place, the land that UCSF sits upon, their home. We are proud to continue their tradition of coming together and growing as a community. We thank the Ramaytush Ohlone community for their stewardship and support, and we look forward to strengthening our ties as we continue our relationship of mutual respect and understanding.

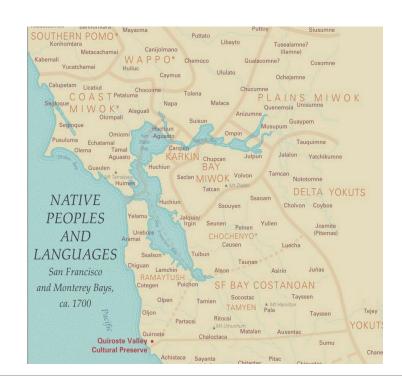


Art: Darby Raymond-Overstreet, Diné



Why do we recognize the land?

- To recognize the land is to express gratitude and respect for those upon whose territory we live and work. It acknowledges not only the land but more importantly the original peoples.
- It reminds us of the history of how we came to reside on the land and of the ongoing process of settler-colonialism that shapes our relationship with the land even today.
- This in turn helps to create public awareness and inspire future action in support of Indigenous communities.





Outline



Learning Objectives

- Understand key definitions related to health care equity
- Appreciate the impact of health care disparities research
- Describe the translation of health care equity efforts to a health care system and providers
- Describe the translation of health care equity efforts to quality and safety systems and practitioners
- Provide resources to learn more
- Q&A



Key Definitions



Key Definitions

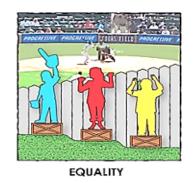
- Health Equity
- Health Care Equity
- Social Determinants of Health
- Health Inequities
- Health Disparities
- Health Care Disparities

- Stereotype
- Microaggressions
- Bias
- Racism
- Systems of Oppression
- Cultural Competence in Health Care



Health Equity

Everyone has a <u>fair and just</u> (equitable) chance to reach their best health.





Health Care Equity

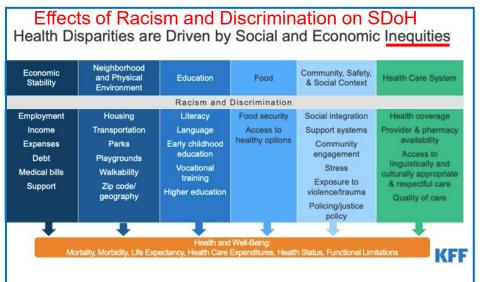
Equitable access, experience, and outcomes for every patient

Health Care Equity + Equity in Social Determinants of Health → Health Equity

Social Determinants of Health

conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability Zip code / geography	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination Stress	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care
Mortality, Mo	orbidity, Life Expe	Health Out ctancy, Health Ca Limitati	are Expenditur	es, Health Statu	s, Functional





Health Inequities

Differences in <u>health status</u> or <u>the distribution of health resources</u> between different populations, arising from their social determinants of health.

Health Disparities

Potentially avoidable differences in health status between populations closely linked to social advantage/ disadvantage

Health Care Disparities

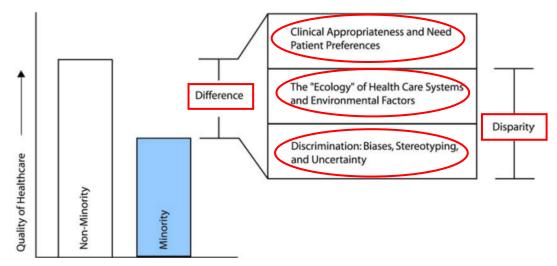
Potentially avoidable differences in health care between populations closely linked to social advantage/ disadvantage

*Reductions in health disparities are a measure of progress toward achieving health equity.

Health Care Equity + Equity in Social Determinants of Health → Health Equity

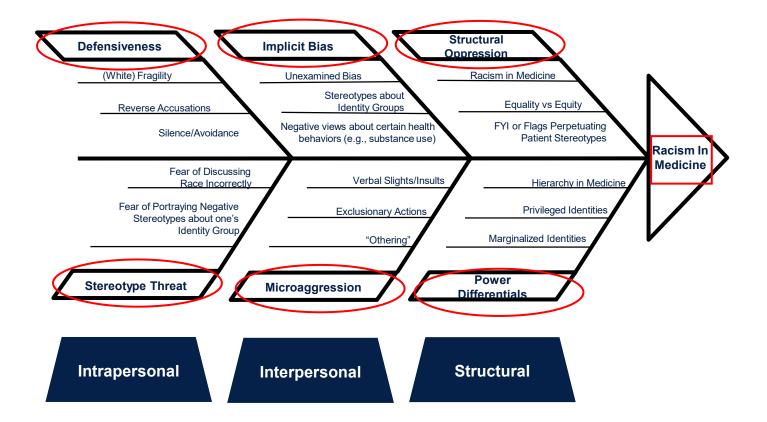


Health Difference vs. Disparity



Differences, Disparities, and Discrimination: Populations with Equal Access to Healthcare. SOURCE: Gomes and McGuire, 2001





Developed by Dr. Jesse Ristau, Dr. LaMisha Hill, and Dr. Sarah Schaeffer



Key Definitions

Stereotype & Microaggressions

 Stereotype: an over-generalized belief about a particular category of people. It is an expectation that people might have about every person of a particular group.

 Microaggressions: everyday derogations, slights, and invalidations that are often delivered to people of minority or marginalized backgrounds.

Key Definitions Bias

- Bias: a prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another usually in a way that's considered to be unfair.
- Biases may be held by an individual, group, or institution and can have negative or positive consequences.
- There are 2 types of biases:
 - Conscious bias (also known as explicit bias) and
 - Unconscious bias (also known as implicit bias)



Key Definitions

Implicit/Unconscious Bias

- Implicit bias: social stereotypes about certain groups of people that individuals form <u>outside their own conscious</u> <u>awareness</u>.
- Everyone holds unconscious beliefs about various social and identity groups, and these biases stem from one's tendency to organize social worlds by categorizing.

Key Definitions Racism

Racism is a <u>system</u>—consisting of structures, policies, practices, and norms—that assigns value and determines opportunity based on the way people look or the color of their skin. This results in conditions that unfairly advantage some and disadvantage others throughout society.

Racism—both <u>interpersonal and structural</u>
—negatively affects the mental and physical health of millions of people, preventing them from attaining their highest level of health, and consequently, affecting the health of our nation.⁹





Key Definitions Systems of Oppression

Racism is a system of:

- 1. structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks (which is what we call "race"),
- 2. that unfairly disadvantages some individuals and communities,
- 3. unfairly advantages other individuals and communities, and
- 4. saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources."

Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD APHA Past-President and UCSF Presidential Scholar

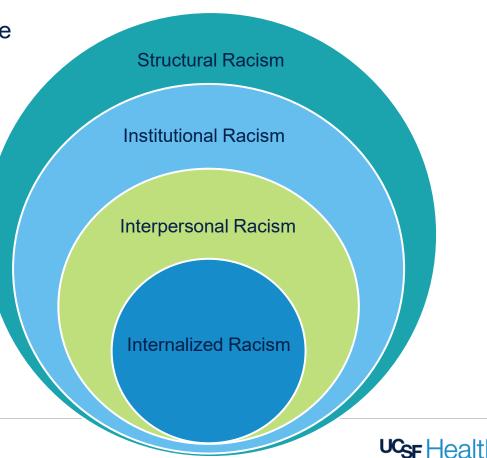
This framework can be applied to other systems of oppression, like ableism or sexism.



Key Definitions

Systems of Oppression: An Example

- Structural:
 - No paid sick leave
 - Public transportation
- Institutional:
 - Late arrival policy
- **Interpersonal:**
 - Front desk implicit bias
- Internalized:
 - Bias against oneself



Key Definitions

Cultural Competence in Health Care

 Cultural Competence in Health Care: The ability for healthcare professionals and systems to demonstrate cultural competence toward patients with diverse values, beliefs, and feelings. Provides set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among professionals that enables effective work in cross-cultural situations.





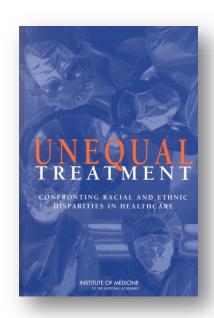
Understanding the impact of health care disparities research



Timeline

Release of Key Reports

- In 1998, Surgeon General David Satcher releases a series of reports showing dramatic racial/ethnic disparities¹
- In 2002, the Institute of Medicine released the *Unequal Treatment* report²
 - Shows historically resilient racial/ethnic groups are less likely to receive preventative medical treatment and often receive a lower-quality of care
 - Displayed that even when standardizing for income, neighborhood, comorbid illnesses, and insurance that the health outcomes amongst Black identifying people were worse than white identifying people

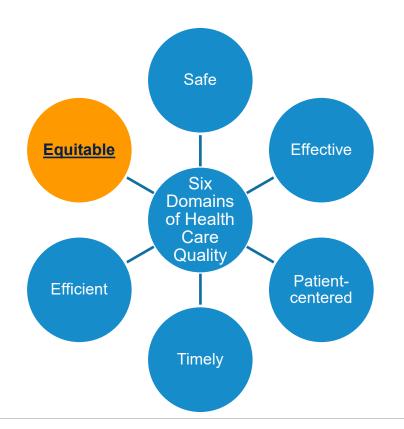




Timeline

Institute of Medicine Prioritizes Equity

- Institute of Medicine adds equity as a sixth priority to a list of aims for the U.S. health care system³
 - Equitable: Providing care that does not vary in quality because of personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, geographic location, and socioeconomic status.





Timeline

Progress

- In 2010, Institute of Medicine releases a follow-up report, How Far Have We Come in Reducing Health Disparities?²
 - Demonstrates little progress
 - Institute for Healthcare Improvement coins the term "the forgotten aim"

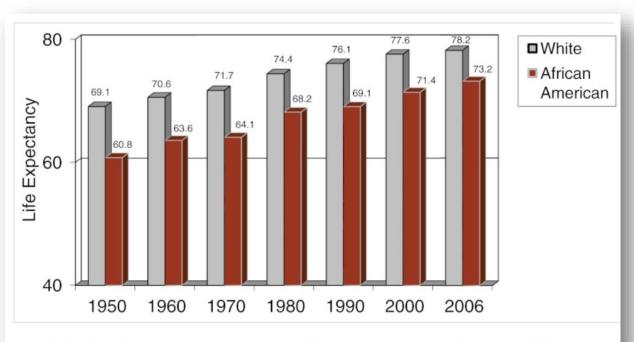


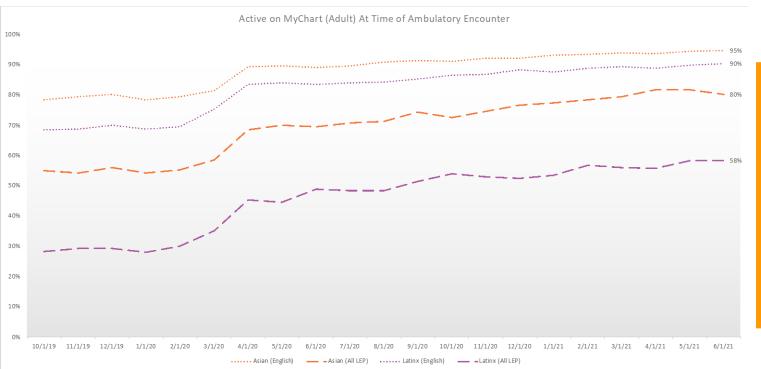
FIGURE 2-5 Life expectancy rates for African Americans and whites, 1950 to 2006

SOURCE: Arias et al. (2010).

Reference 4



An Intersectional Lens



Intersectional
identities result in
multiple forms of
inequality
operating together
and exacerbating
one another
resulting in worse
disparities.⁵

Note: Preliminary data and Source: Aris Oates, MD, Nicole Ling, MD, and Julie O'Brien, MD

Drivers of Health Care Disparities



Medical care is estimated to account for about 10-20% of modifiable contributors to health outcomes for a population.7

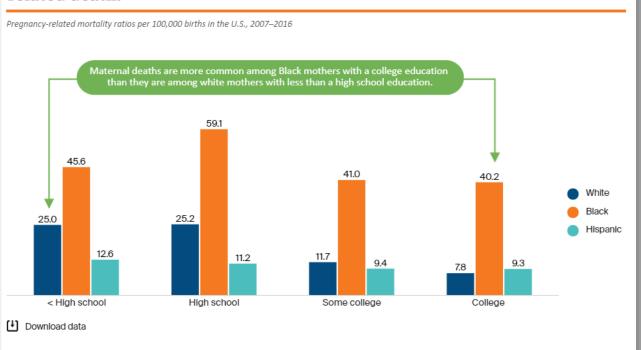




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Standardization for Socioeconomic Status

Even higher education does not protect Black mothers from pregnancyrelated death.



Education exacerbates rather than mitigates

Black–white differences in maternal deaths

Five times as many Black mothers with a college education die as white mothers with a college education.8



Translating health care equity to a health care system, providers, and staff



Roadmap to Health Equity

Advancing Health Equity, RWJ 2005

- Step 1: Linking Quality and Equity
- Step 2: Creating a Culture of Equity
- Step 3: Diagnosing the Disparity
- Step 4: Designing the Activity
- Step 5: Securing Buy-In
- Step 6: Implementing Change





Roadmap to Health Equity

Advancing Health Equity, RWJ 2005

- Step 1: Linking Quality and Equity
- Step 2: Creating a Culture of Equity
 - Developing Mission, Vision and Values Statements
 - Community Advisory Boards
 - Assessing Organizational Culture
- Step 3: Diagnosing the Disparity
 - Involving Patients, Families, and Communities in Care
 - Conducting Focus Groups
 - Discussing Sensitive Topics
 - Getting Patient Feedback



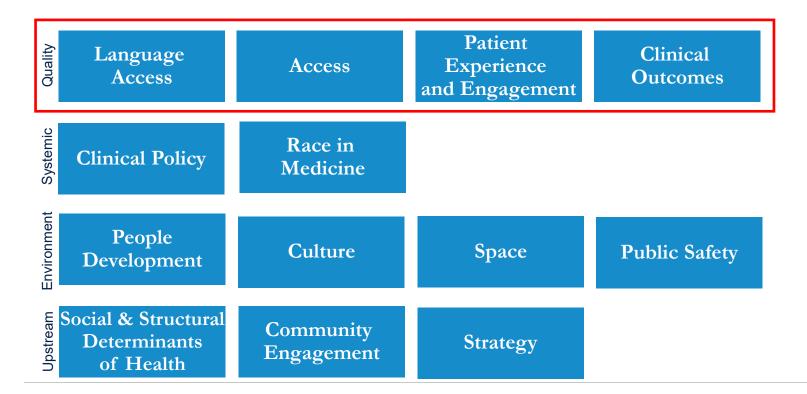
Roadmap to Health Equity

Advancing Health Equity, RWJ 2005

- Step 4: Designing the Activity
 - Intervention Design and Implementation
- **Step 5: Securing Buy-In**
 - Building Partnerships with Stakeholders
- **Step 6: Implementing Change**
 - Program Evaluation



Levers to Advance Healthcare Equity





The Health Equity Council at UCSF

Health Equity as strategic & operational priority

- Activated by SOM Differences Matter Clinical Health Equity Action Group
- Established by UCSF Health Executive Leadership Committee, 2018
- Purpose: Lead. Inspire. Advocate. Influence. Communicate.
- Scope: Culture & Awareness, Data & Analytics, Disparity Improvement, Strategy/Vision 2025
- Membership: 20 diverse UCSF leaders
 - health system operational & functional area leads,
 - health disparities experts & Dean's Diversity Leaders
 - BCH, ZSFGH, and SFVA representation
- HEC housed within Department of Quality & Safety
 - Medical staff committee reporting structure: QIEC and then EMB





HEC Aligns with Key HE/DEI VC Maga **Alignment with UCSF Health HE/DEI PMs Executive Advisor for DEI** Jackson-Leads monthly mtgs Triche, MD joins HEC Alignment with HE/DEI leads at other campuses Chancellor's HEC at HEC & BCH Anti-racism **UCSF** Health HE FY22 Mtg Task Force **OSR Anti-**Alignment with key HE/DEI Task Force & other groups BCH reps on racism Task all HEC groups Force, Admin & SFVAH rep Policy Review



HEC Highlights

- Shared vision with key leadership
- Completed Needs Assessment
- Improvement Leadership Retreats & Poster Symposia 2018, 2019
- 2019 Health Equity Report
- Influenced DEI training of UCSF Health faculty and staff



Culture & Awareness

- FY21 Health Equity Inventory
- Advocated for HE as crosscutting theme in Vision 2025
- Collaborated on integrating HE into UCSF Health incentive goals

- Data Equity Taskforce
- UCSF-derived race/ethnicity data schema for routine equity analyses
- Advocate for new SO/GI schema



Data & Analytics

- Partnered with Health Informatics to build COVID Equity dashboard
- HE data standards used in:
 - Health Equity Report,
 - Experience Dash,
 - ❖COVID Equity Dashboard, &
 - ❖Several Enterprise TN metrics

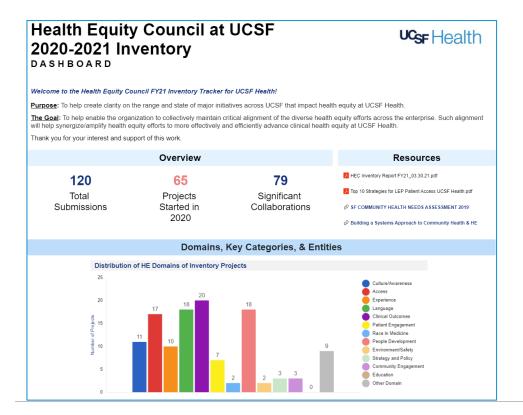
- FY19 added HE metrics to Enterprise and BCH True North scorecard
- FY21 expanded consultation to LPPI and Cancer Center

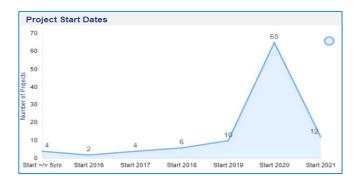


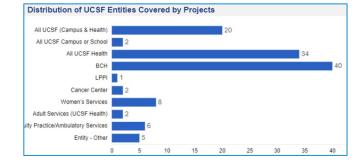
- FY20 activated one system-wide disparity reduction effort (HTN)
- FY21 activated five efforts (COVID, Flu, HTN, ACP, & Remote Visits)
- Social Determinants of Health Taskforce (time-bound)
- Disparity Improvement Taskforce



HEC Inventory FY21









HEC Inventory Session Feedback

Best Practices and Themes Identified & Next Steps

Best Practices & Themes

- Walk the Talk
- Centering Patient and Family Voices
- Strategy Integration
- Spread and Sustainability

Spotlight:

Language Access, Patient Engagement & People Development

HEC Next Step Questions

- How influence work to align w/ broader health equity trends/needs?
- Can we draw any conclusions or follow up to learn about effectiveness?





Advancing DEI & Health Equity

What We Can Do Now as Healthcare Individuals

DEI training(s) and personal work

- Foundational supports colleagues, patients, and ability to sustain this work
- Essential to benefitting from full breadth of talent, expertise, & perspectives

Address Implicit Bias

- Make the unconscious conscious learn our biases, Harvard IAT
- Challenge Automaticity slow down, count/audit
- Challenge Stereotypes individuation, stereotype replacement, language use

Engage your teams; look at your key data & metrics by HE variables

- DoQS partnering contact Sarah Lahidji
- Use language interpreter services and other important tools
- Take the Health Equity Pledge Educate, Advocate, Act!



Advancing DEI & Health Equity

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Connecting Anti-Racism & Health Equity

- Health Equity = promoting <u>health care equity</u> and decreasing <u>health-related inequities</u> for less advantaged populations related to social or demographic factors
 - race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, health insurance status, level of literacy, English proficiency, sexual orientation, gender & gender identity, geography, disability, age, etc.
- With respect to <u>race</u>, = promoting <u>racial (health care) equity</u> and decreasing <u>racial (health) inequities</u> and that is an anti-racist act.





Translating health care equity to quality and safety systems and practitioners



Health Care Equity in Quality and Safety

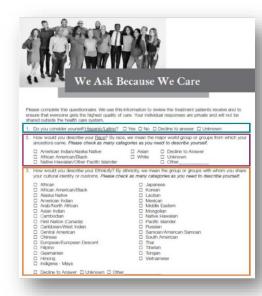
Advance equity related variables Integrate into equity analysis Complete data interpretation Activate disparity improvement Create sustainability in operations



Advancing Equity Related Variables

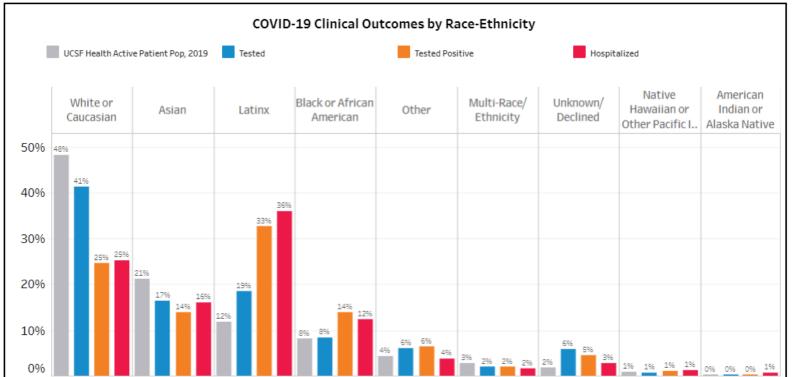
Information Collection

- Care teams may ask you about your demographic or social determinant of health equity related variables
 - Demographic Examples: Race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, ability status, etc.
 - Social Determinants of Health Examples: Food insecurity, housing insecurity, financial strain, etc.
- Informs culturally competent care and informs equity analysis to understand differences across our subpopulations
- Supporting your privacy





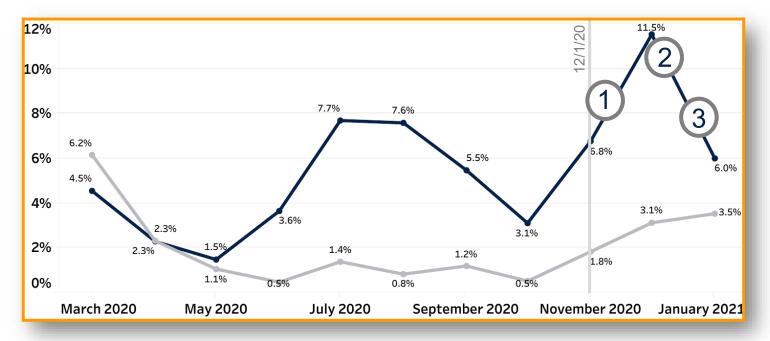
Integrating into Equity Analysis



Release of publicly displayed equity analysis to promote transparency and opendiscussion of health care disparities.



Activating Disparity Improvement

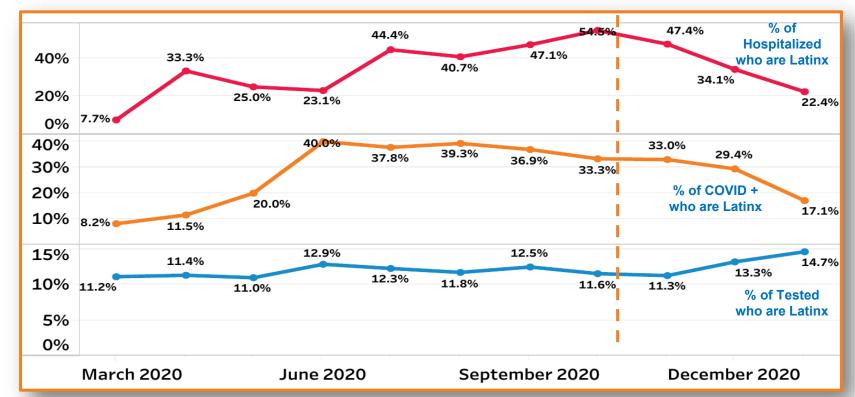


- White or Caucasian

 Latinx
- 1. Postcard mailed
- 2. Added link to Coronavirus patient web pages in Spanish
- 3. Cipher Health calls launched

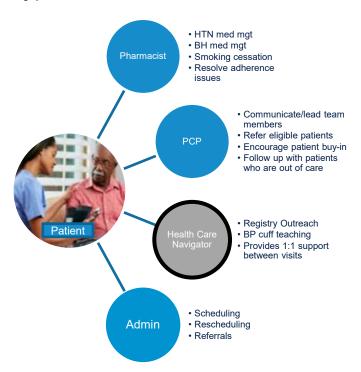


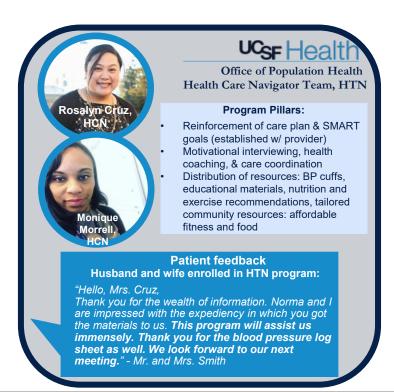
Activating Disparity Improvement



Activating Disparity Improvement

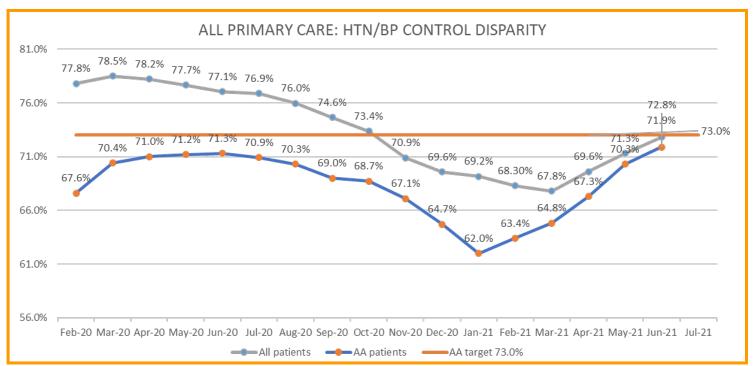
Hypertension





Completing Data Interpretation

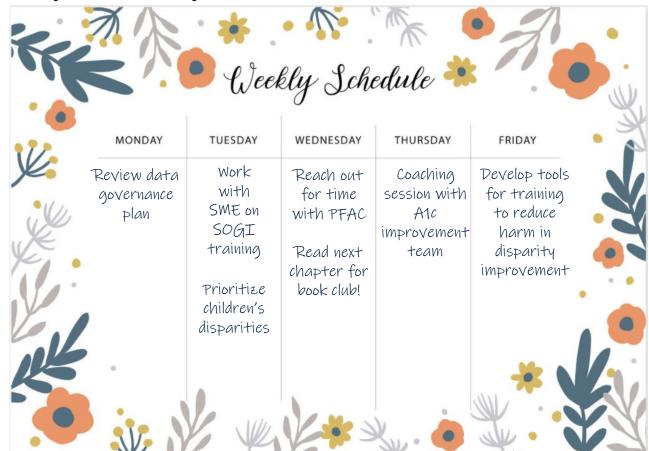
Hypertension



Despite the pandemic, improvement still achieved through targeted interventions with healthcare navigators, pharmacists, outreach, and in-reach.



The Day to Day





Additional Information to Learn More

- Unlocking Us with Brené Brown, Brené with Ibram X. Kendi on How to Be An Antiracist
- TED, Dr. Camara Jones, Allegories on Race and Racism
- New York Times, 1619, Episode 4: How the Bad Blood Started
- California Newsreel and PBS, Unnatural Causes…is inequality making us sick?
- TED, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, The Danger of a Single Story
- NPR, Morning Edition, In the Hospital: A Bad Translation Can Destroy a Life
- NPR, All Things Considered, Health Care Systems Fails Many Transgender Americans
- TED, Hilary Brown, Forgotten: Reproductive Health in Women with Disabilities







Honoring our histories...

Thank You



Question and Answer



Appendix



Health Equity Council at UCSF FY21

Members

Adler, Joshua (Executive Sponsor)

Bekmezian, Arpi

Bibbins-Domingo, Kirsten

Burke, Kay

Chiu, Jeffrey

Duranteau, Nancy A

Fernandez, Alicia

Fong, Kenneth T

Grumbach, Kevin (Co-Chair, Leadership Team)

Intinarelli, Gina

John, Malcolm (Co-Chair, Leadership Team)

Johnson, Meshell

Koschmann, Mathew

Lahidji, Sarah (Program Manager, Leadership Team)

Liu, Wylie

Pappas, Susan K

Sliwka, Diane (Co-Chair, Leadership Team)

Smith, Susan

Weiss, George

Wolden, Matthew (Leadership Team)



WHY IS INDIGENOUS LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT IMPORTANT?

"It is important to understand the longstanding history that has brought you to reside on the land, and to seek to understand your place within that history. Land acknowledgements do not exist in a past tense, or historical context: colonialism is a current ongoing process, and we need to build our mindfulness of our present participation." Northwestern University

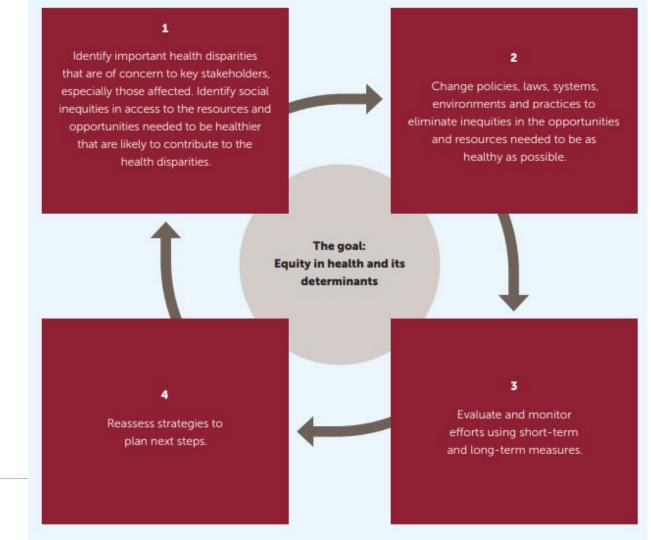
"When we talk about land, land is part of who we are. It's a mixture of our blood, our past, our current, and our future. We carry our ancestors in us, and they're around us.

As you all do." Mary Lyons (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe)

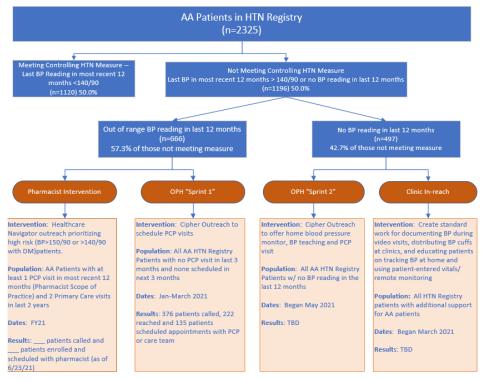


Key Steps to Advancing Health Equity

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | May 2017



Hypertension Interventions - Detailed

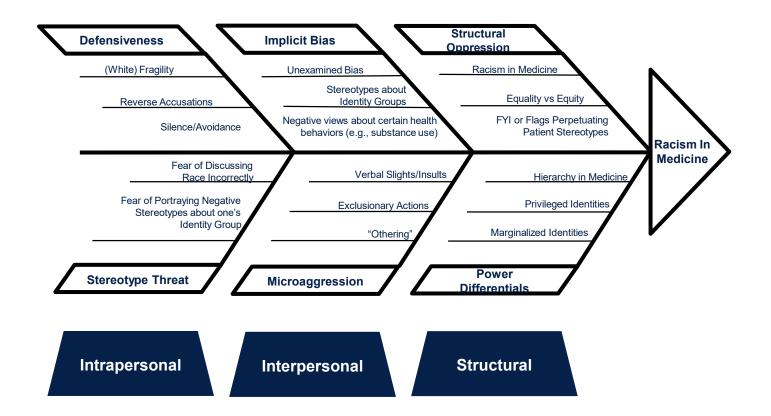




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Developed by Dr. Jesse Ristau, Dr. LaMisha Hill, and Dr. Sarah Schaeffer

