Inequity Kills – One residency's approach to increasing awareness and improving racial disparities

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Poll Question

Welcome! We're glad you're here. To help us with our break out groups, choose one of the options below that best describes your program's racial inequity and bias curriculum

- A. No race curriculum, my program is new to these discussions
- B. No race curriculum, everyone at my program is having these discussions, where to go next
- C. Curriculum / recruitment strategies have been implemented at my program, next steps

Objectives

- Understand how to address racial health inequity within our own spheres of influence (implicit bias and workplace diversity)
- Present a successful strategy implemented at our residency
- Identify your own program's status and workshop strategies and next steps

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Agenda

- Review of evidence
- Health impacts of implicit bias and workforce diversity
- Swedish Cherry Hill recruitment process
- Swedish Cherry Hill curriculum development
- Breakout: Identify next steps, strategies, and barriers at your own institutions

Pair up! – 3 minutes

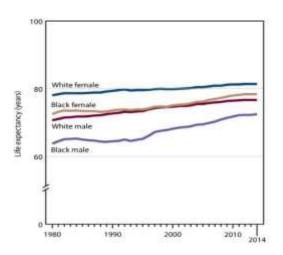
Where are you?

- No race curriculum: my program is new to these discussions
- No race curriculum: critical mass of people at my program having these discussions, we need to know where to go next
- Curriculum / recruitment strategies in place: we've had some implementation at my program and we need to bring this to the next level

What were you hoping to get out of this talk?

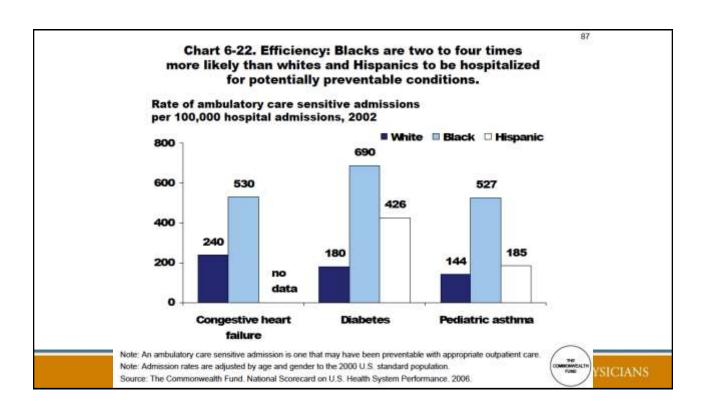
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Life expectancy at birth



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SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, Health, United States, 2015, Figure 18, Data from the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS

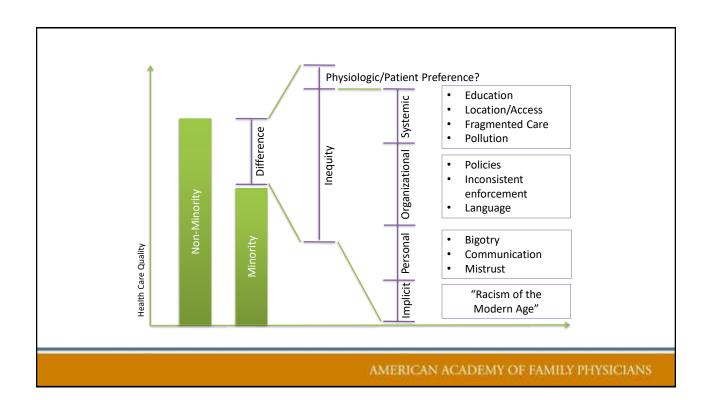


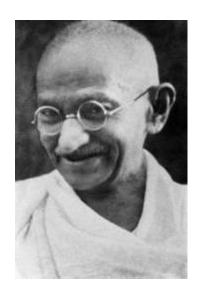


From 1991-2000, 880,000 excess deaths could have been averted had Black Americans' health matched that of whites.

32,999 deaths due to MVA in 2010

Satcher, David. US Dept Health and Human Serv. 2007





"As human beings, our greatness lies not so much in being able to remake the world – that is the myth of the atomic age – as in being able to remake ourselves."





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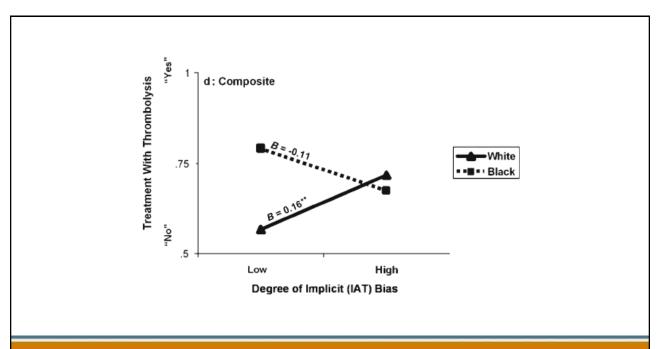
Implicit Bias among Physicians and its Prediction of Thrombolysis Decisions for Black and White Patients.

- Alexander Green, et al
- Journal of General Internal Medicine
- 2007
- Methods:
 - 287 IM/EM residents at four sites
 - Given clinical vignettes; Self report of explicit bias; IATs were administered

Results

- explicit self reported bias: none
- implicit testing: 0.36 (p<.001) in favor of white folks
- More likely to dx black patient w CAD (4.08 vs 3.71; p=0.02)
 - but only equally likely to give thrombolysis

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We Can Compensate for Implicit Bias

- 23% of study participants were aware that the study was examining race
- Participants with high bias were more likely to recommend thrombolysis than their unaware counterparts (p=.001)

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Real Physicians of the USA Cardiovascula Petersen, et al., 2002 gender, payor, income, comorbidities • Bell and Hudson, 2001 • Okelo et al, 2001 Black:White Asian:White • Schneider, Leape, Weissman et al, 2001 • Watson, Storman et al, 2001 Latino:White • Canto, Allis nt l R€ Diabetes • Daur • Too **Services** Analgesia: 13,6 . Hanr ved pain, gender, · Cleeland, Gronin, Baez, et al., 1997 cognitive status, d dden, other • Ng, Dimsdale, et al., 1996 medications • Sciric • Todd, Lee, and Hoffman, 1994 • Cant • Todd, Samaroo, and Hoffman, 1993 Black:White Laouri, Kravitz, French et al., 1997 · Peterson, Shaw, DeLong et al., 1997 Ramsey et al., 1997 Sedlis, Fisher, Tice et al., 1998

Unequal Treatment

- Racial and Ethnic disparities exist in healthcare
- Even when system injustices and disease severity are taken into account, they exist
- Even refusal of service rates do not explain disparity
- Implicit bias is an under-recognized component of this
- Medicine is well suited to fall prey to implicit bias
 - uncertainty
 - incomplete data
 - time constraints
 - financial constraints

-IOM, Unequal Treatment 2002

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"Uncertainty can therefore make finding the right diagnosis and treatment plan a challenge for any doctor. But when faced with patients who are from different racial or ethnic backgrounds, doctors may find that their uncertainty about the patient's condition and best course of treatment is even greater. This uncertainty can "open the door" for physicians' stereotypes and biases to affect their judgment of patients and interpretation of their presenting concerns."

-IOM, Unequal Treatment

Diversity is an evidenced-based intervention to combat implicit bias



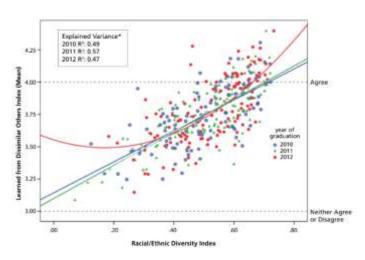


Challenges stereotypes

Burgess et al.: Reducing Racial Bias Among Healthcare Providers: Lessons from Social-Cognitive Psychology. Society of General Internal Medicine 2007;22:882–887

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Diversity improves the learning environment for all



"The analysis demonstrates a strong relationship between racial-ethnic diversity of medical school classes and student perception of having learned from others, and that the association is particularly strong among the subset of institutions that are most diverse."

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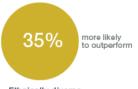
AAMC Analysis in Brief, Volume 13, Number 6 November 2013

Diverse teams outperform

Diversity's dividend

What's the likelihood that companies in the top quartile for diversity financially outperform those in the bottom quartile?





Ethnically diverse companies

Results show likelihood of financial performance above the national industry median. Analysis is based on composite data for all countries in the data set. Results vary by individual country. Source: McKinsey analysis

2015 McKinsey analysis

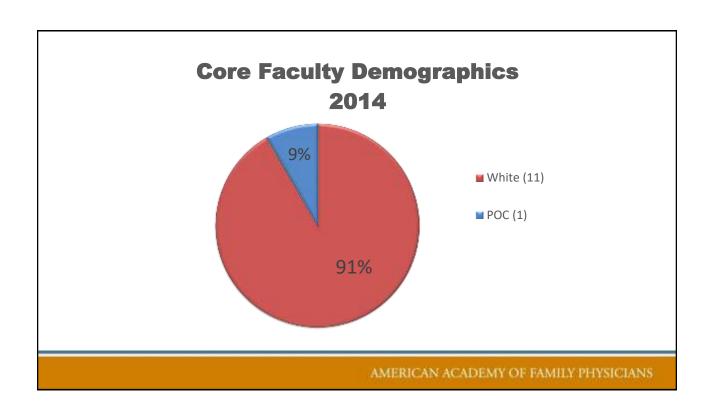
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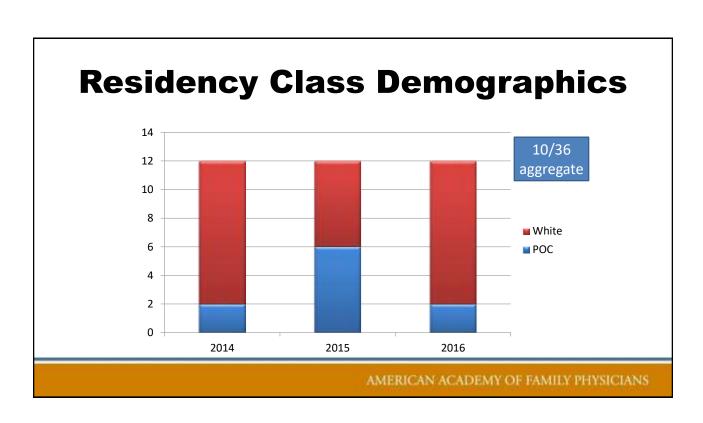
Making it Personal

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Making Changes







Recruitment

 Racial diversity same as national average

Curriculum

- Sporadic
- Unintentional
- Focused on diversity and multiculturalism (not systems of power)

Engagement

 Community Medicine Projects

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When I look around I already see a lot of diversity

Reverse racism

What about class?

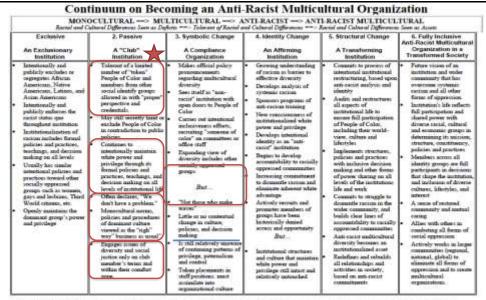
We will have to sacrifice quality for diversity

Is this legal?

This would have made it harder for me to get in

What about men?

What about white people who speak Spanish?



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Recruitment

- Special Attention to POC Applicants
- Track #s
- Targeted Recruitment
- Diversity Question

Curriculum

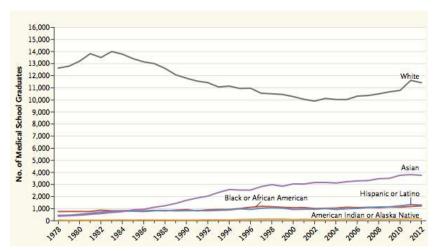
- Racism in Medicine
- Anti-Racism curriculum
- Annual Workshop
- Caucusing
- Faculty Development

Engagement

- Community Partnerships
- Antiracism at Swedish
- Community Organizing
- Activism

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You do not have to sacrifice quality for diversity



U.S. Medical School Graduates According to Race or Ethnic Group, 1978–2012 AAMC data from NEJM, 2014, 371;16,1472

Recruitment

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Curriculum

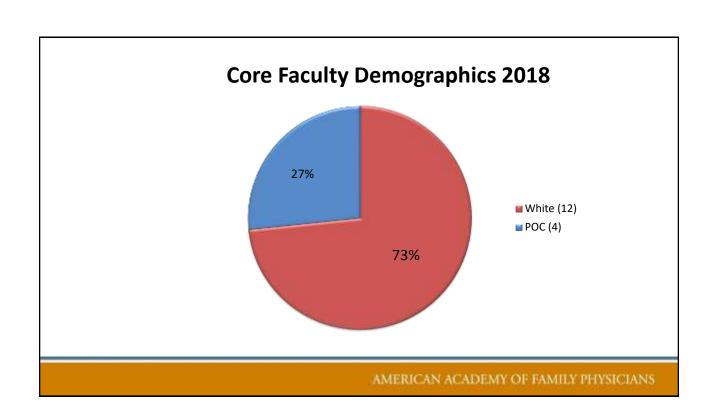
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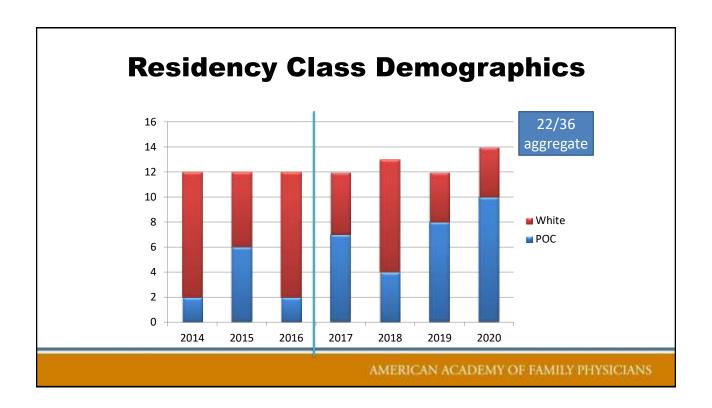


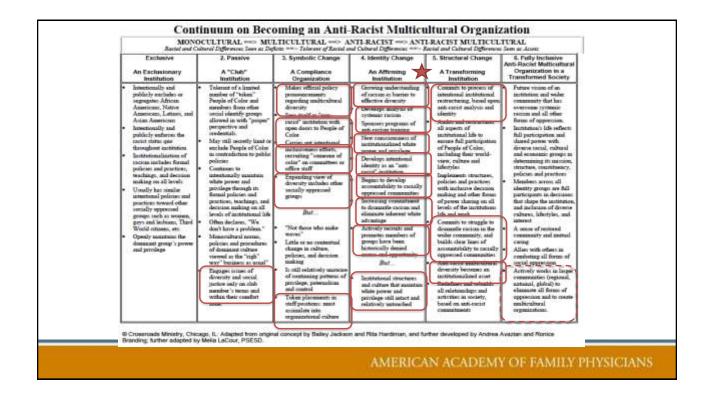
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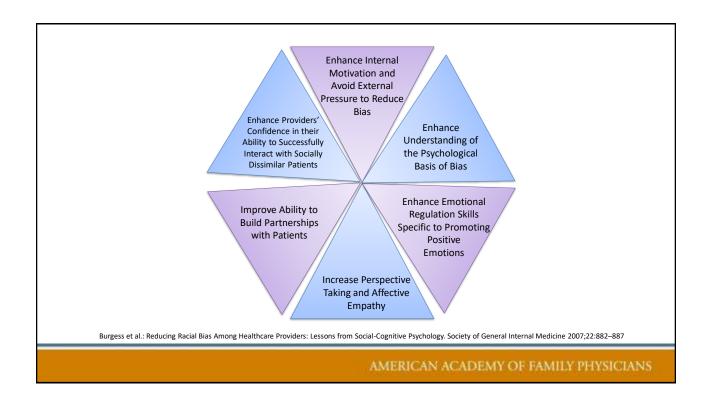






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Small Group Breakout



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Thank you! Please do evaluations

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References

- Toolkit for Teaching About Racism in the Context of Persistent Health and Healthcare Disparities (look for updated version hopefully to be published on MedEdPortal soon!)
 - Definitions, Facilitator's Guide, Example Activities
- Some entry point references:
 - Institute of Medicine. Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 2003.
 - McIntosh P. White privilege: Unpacking the invisible knapsack. Plous, Scott (Ed), (2003).
 Understanding prejudice and discrimination. (pp. 191-196). New York, NY, US: McGraw-Hill.
 - http://www.jonesandassociatesconsulting.com/The Right Hand of Privilege ThoughtPaper.pdf
 - Documentary: Unnatural Causes
 - Documentary: Race the Power of Illusion

Poll Question:

Enter your email address to be included in any follow-up communication from the presenter(s).

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Social Q & A

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Please...

Complete the session evaluation.

Thank you.



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