

**INTERACT
FOR HEALTH**

A Catalyst for Health and Wellness

Social Determinants of Health



Fauci: Pandemic Exposed Racism

CORONAVIRUS

Fauci: Pandemic exposed 'undeniable effects of racism'

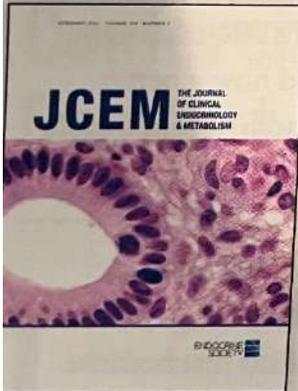
"Covid-19 has shown a bright light on our own society's failings," he said during a commencement address.



Anthony Fauci said said correcting societal wrongs will take a commitment of decades, and he urged Emory University graduates to be part of the solution. | Greg Nash/Pool via AP



BY DEREK BAGLEY
Senior Editor



TRENDS & INSIGHTS

Addressing Health Disparities in Diabetes Requires a Broader Look at Systemic Racism

Poor social conditions caused by systemic racism contribute to health disparities in people with diabetes, according to a paper recently published in *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*.

The authors of the paper, Sherita Golden, MD, MHS, of Johns Hopkins Medicine in Baltimore, Md., et al., write that as endocrinologists, the focus has been on the biology of metabolic disease risk, but they ask whether the call to endocrinology is even broader: “Why are we seeing these biological responses leading to higher metabolic disease risk and poorer outcomes in minority populations?” The authors go on to point out that as a specialty,

during the COVID-19 pandemic, we need to view the contributing factors and solutions more broadly,” Golden says.

The authors also note how the COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare just how deep and wide these disparities run. There is already a high prevalence of diabetes among African Americans, but African Americans also have increased exposure to COVID-19. African Americans are disproportionately employed in essential jobs in the service sector, they may face inability to socially distance because of crowded housing, they rely more on public transportation, and the mass incarceration of African American men has led

“
Traditionally,
physicians have
focused on
the biological



Ending Racial Disparities

TWO ACCLAIMED RESEARCHERS DETAIL THE BIASES PEOPLE OF COLOR FACE IN NURSING HOMES AND WHY DIVERSIFYING STAFF IS SO IMPORTANT



What's the scope of the problem?

inappropriate use of feeding tubes consider-



Connections between racism and health

Taking action to eliminate racism and advance equity

evidence are clear that
and ongoing crisis with serious
e health and wellbeing of

link between racism and
e forefront of public
9 infections, hospitalizations
proportionately affected
e same time, Ohio and
e grappling with weeks

3

key findings for policymakers

- **Racism is a health crisis.** The research is clear that racism is an ongoing crisis resulting in inequities and disparities that have led to serious consequences for the health and wellbeing of Ohioans of color.



What is Racism?

- Racism
- Structured Racism
- Institutional Racism
- Interpersonal Racism



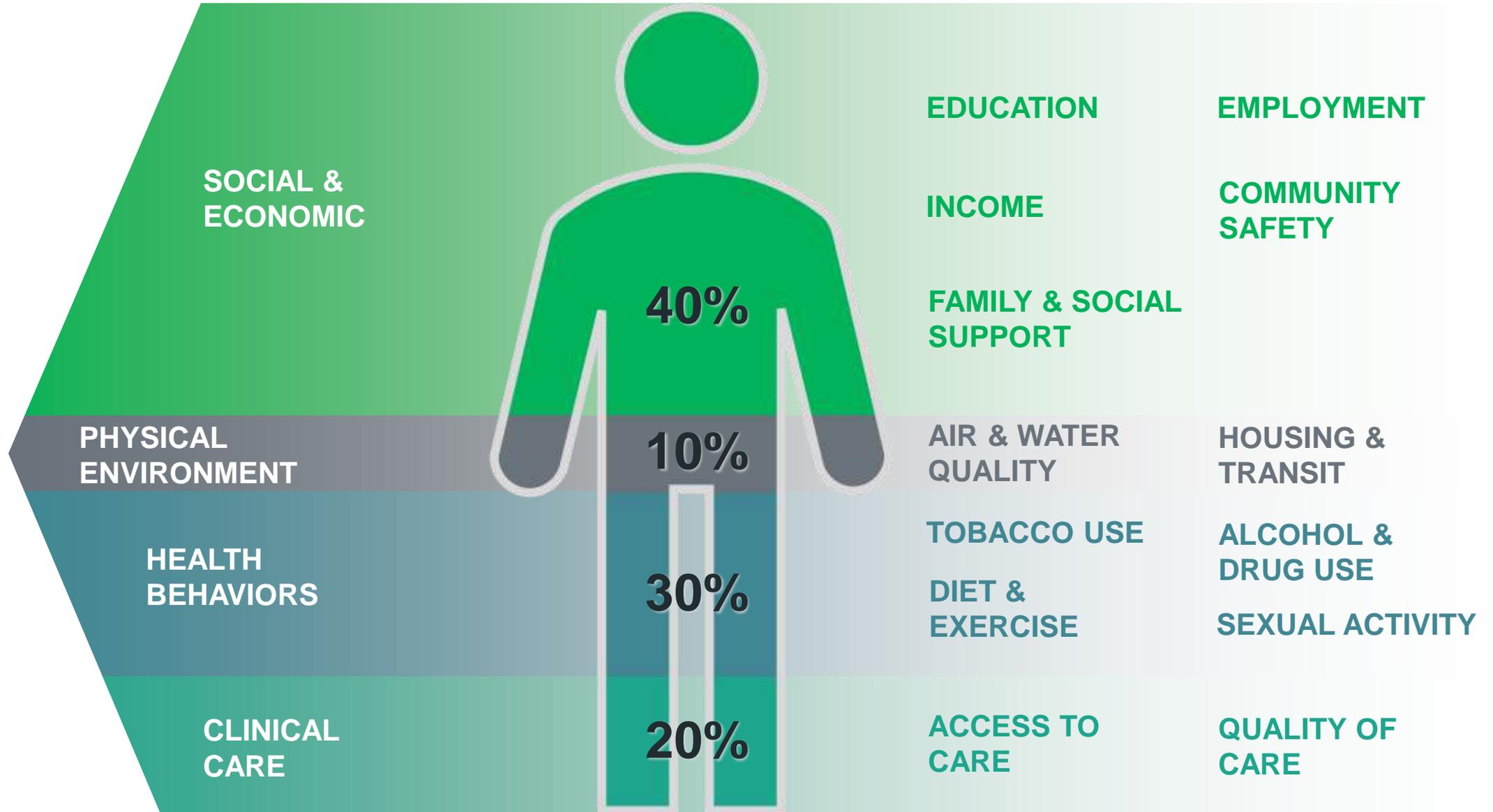
Our health is shaped by many factors, including where we

- Are born
- Live
- Learn
- Work
- Play
- Worship
- Grow old



What Drives Community Health?

Modifiable factors that are shaped by systems, policies and programs





What are the Social Determinants of Health?

Figure 1
Social Determinants of Health

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

Health Outcomes
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations



In our 20-county region

11%

- Of the population is African-American

83%

- Of the population is White



Education: Bachelor's degree

17%

- Of African-American adults

42%

- Of White adults



Median Income

\$28,697

- African-American

\$64,270

- White

In Hamilton County



Income below poverty level

33%

- African-American

11%

- White

In Hamilton County



Unemployment Rate

13%

- African-American

5%

- White

In Hamilton County



Own their home

18%

- African-American

69%

- White

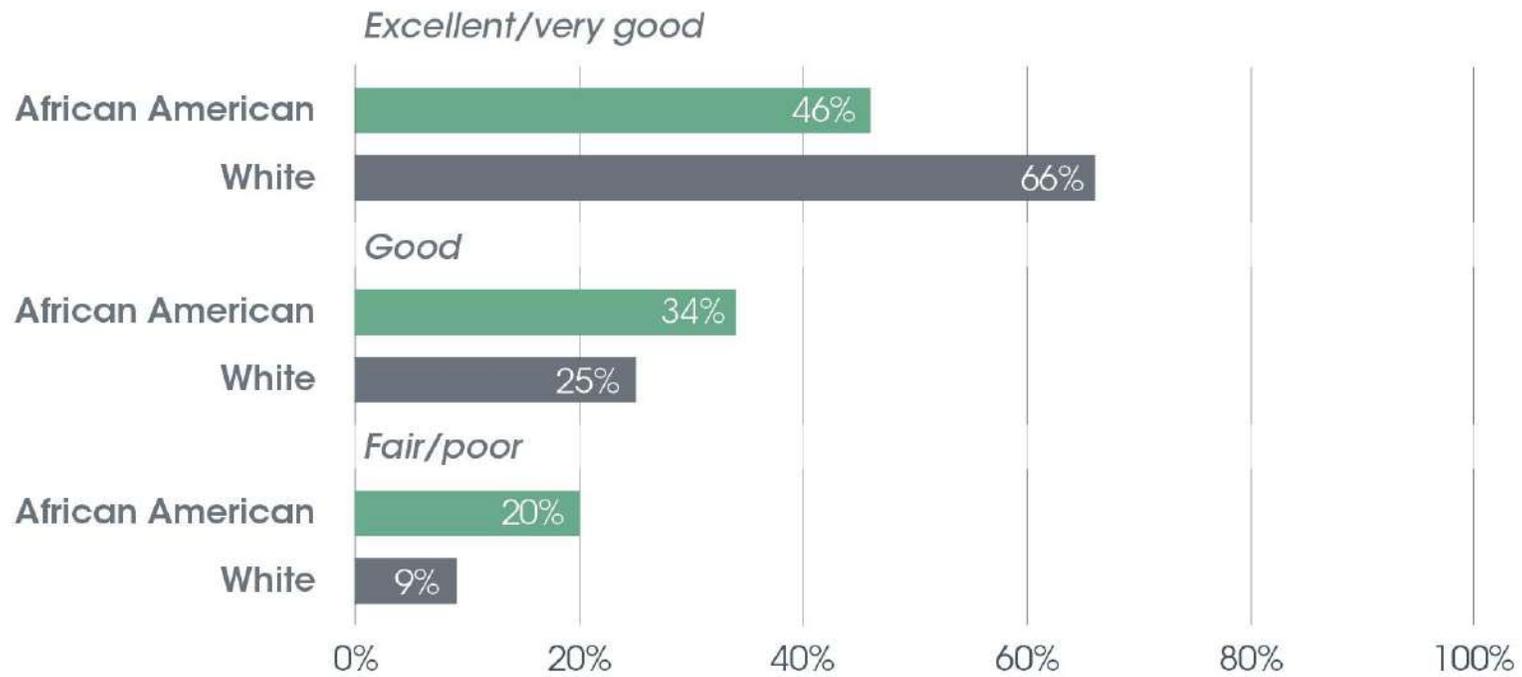
In Hamilton County



Condition of Housing

CHSS also asked, "How would you rate the condition of the house or apartment where you live?"

Condition of own house or apartment

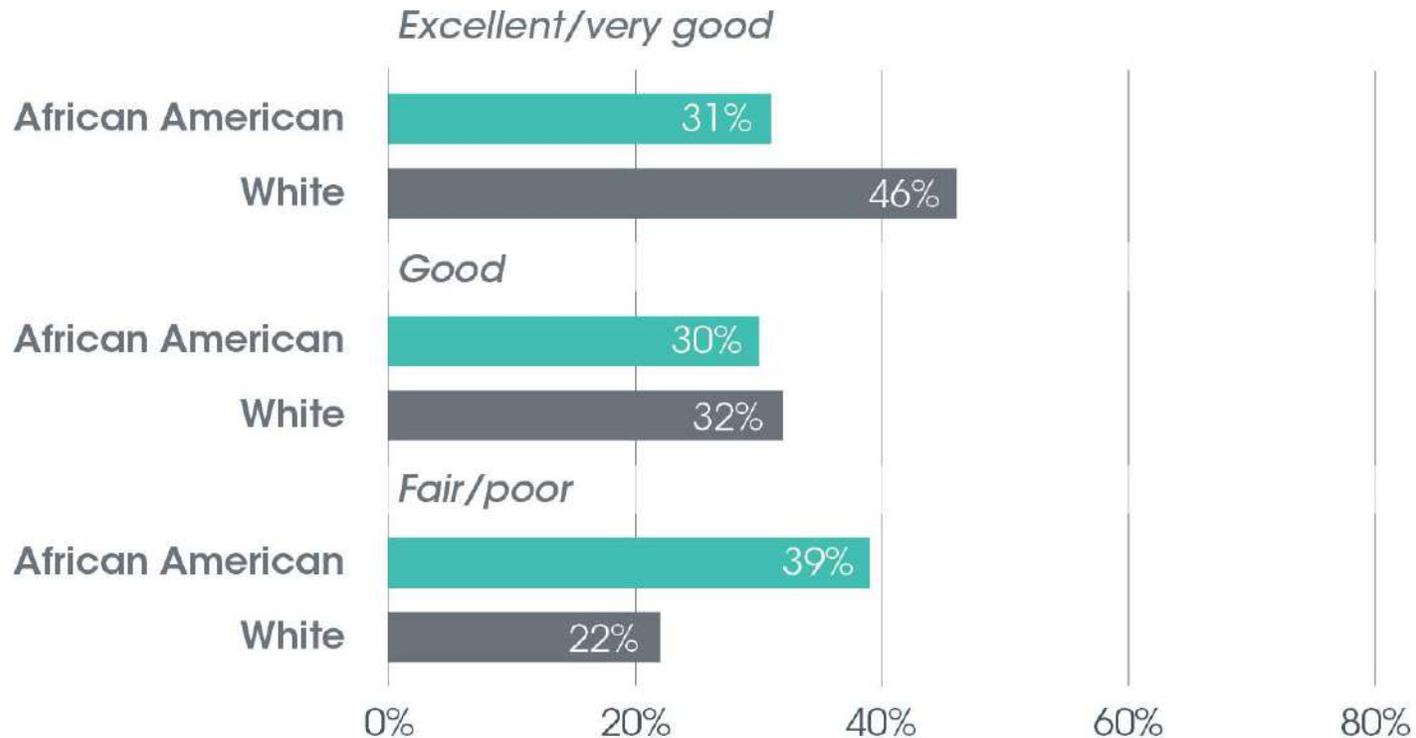




Healthy Neighborhood

CHSS also asked, "How would you rate your neighborhood as a healthy place to live?"

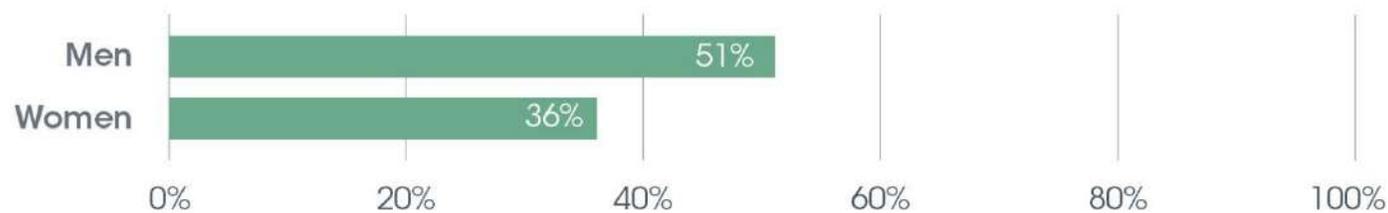
How would you rate your neighborhood as a healthy place to live?





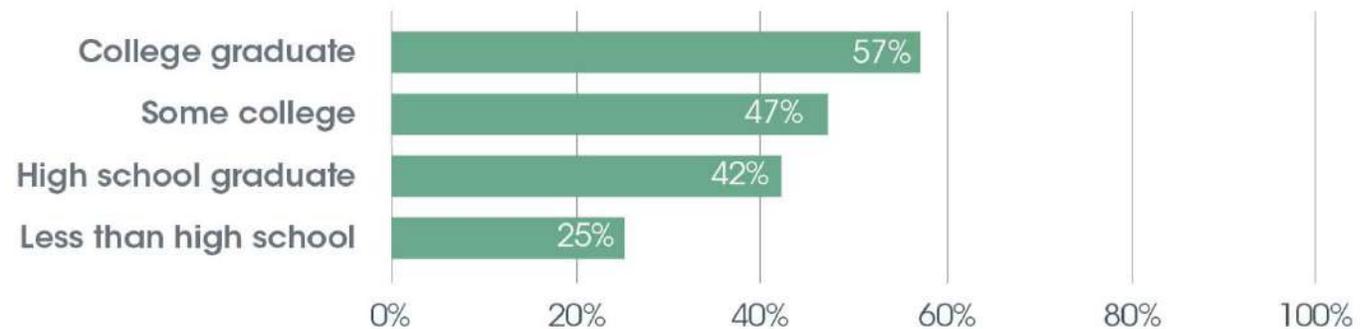
Self-Reported Health

African American adults who report excellent or very good health, by sex



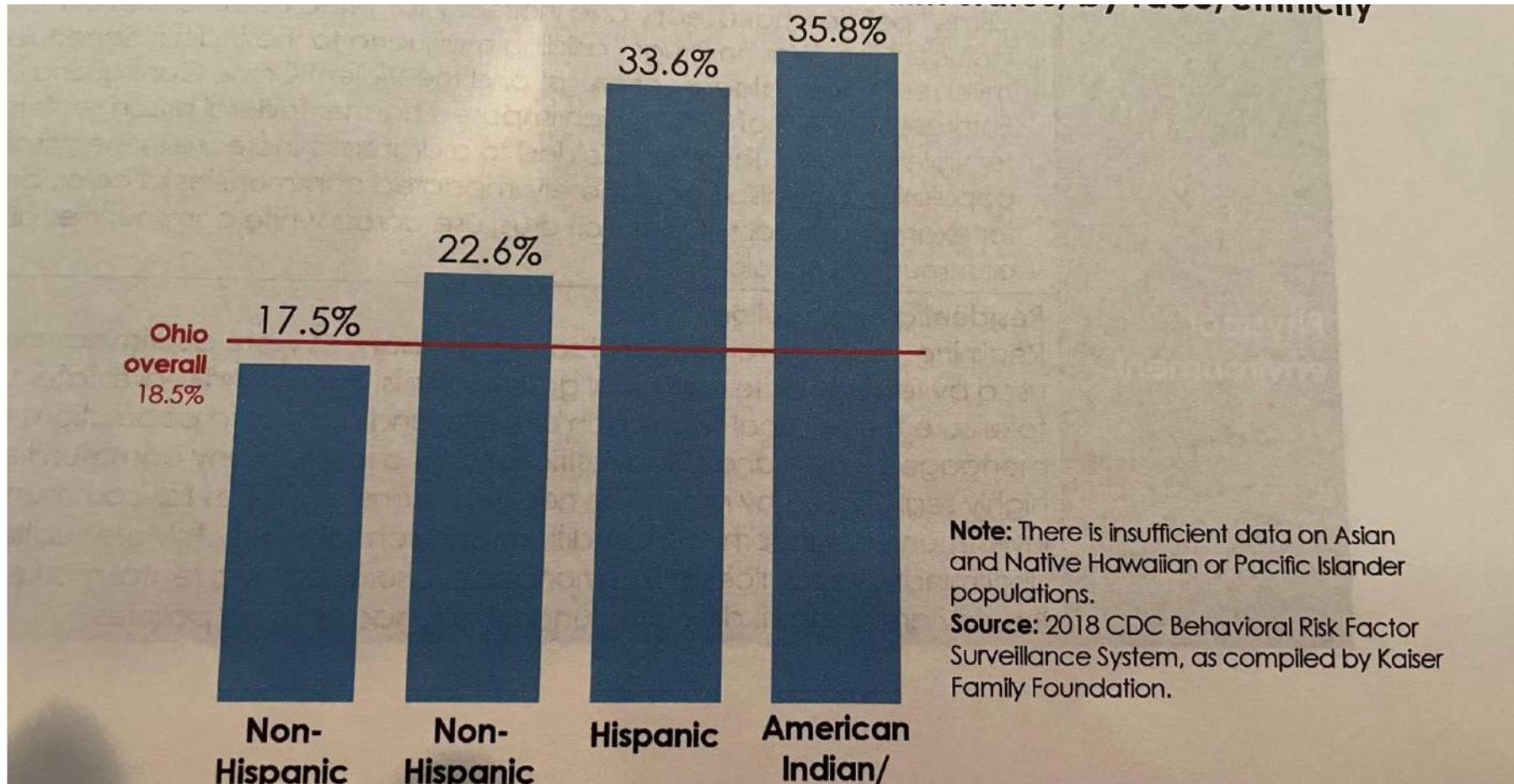
African American men are **more likely** than African American women to report excellent or very good health.

African American adults who report excellent or very good health, by education





Percent of Ohio adults who report poor or fair health status, by race/ethnicity





Smoking: by income

African American current smokers, by income[†]



[†] In 2016, 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) was \$24,250 for a family of four.



African American adults who earn 100% FPG or less are more than **TWO TIMES** as likely to smoke as those with more income.



Menthol Cigarettes

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO ARE CURRENT MENTHOL CIGARETTE USERS

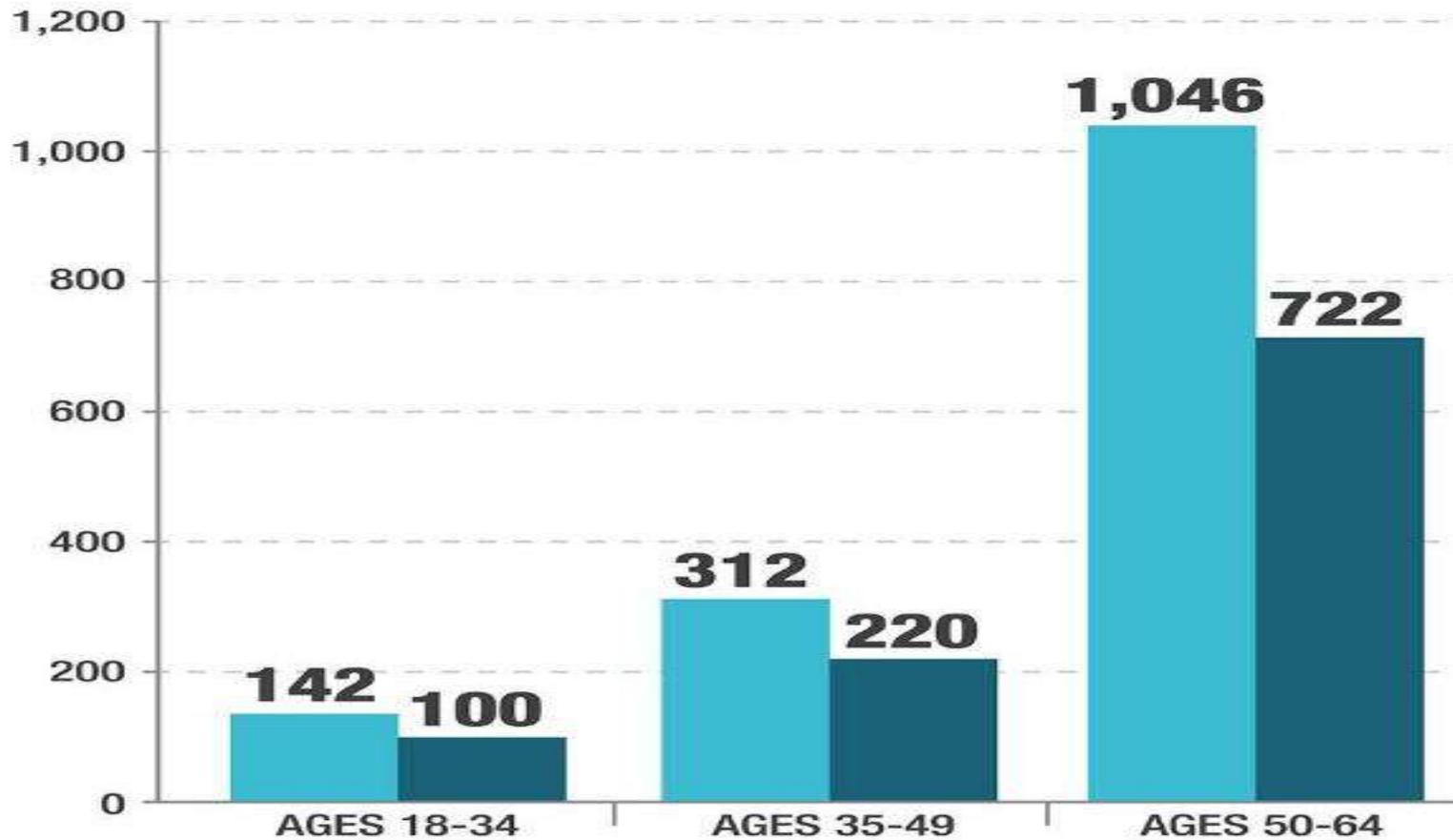


Data from Greater Cincinnati Tobacco Survey



Deaths per 100,000 people

● Black Americans ● White Americans

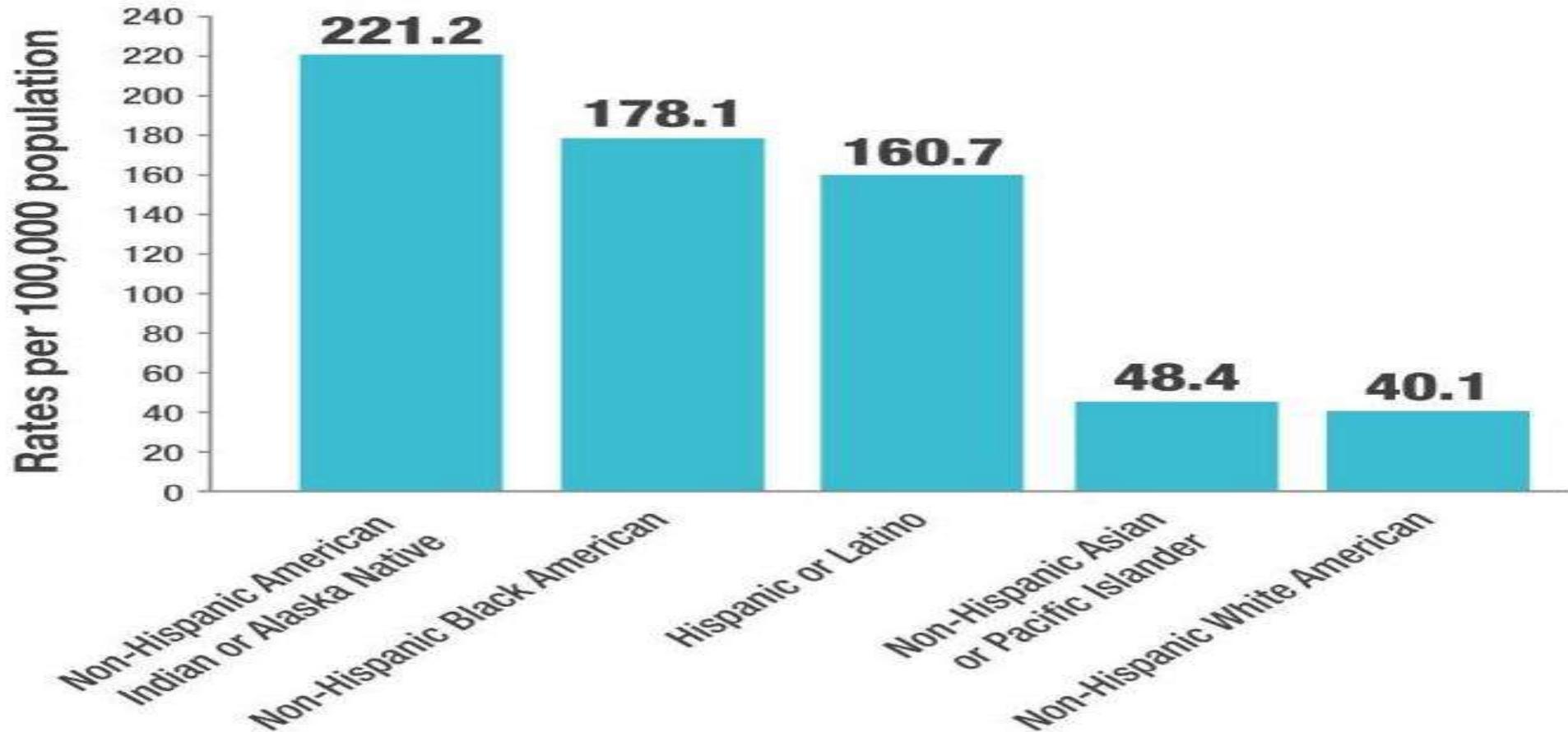


Source: US Vital Statistics, 2015.



How has COVID-19 impacted races?

COVID-19 hospitalization rates by race



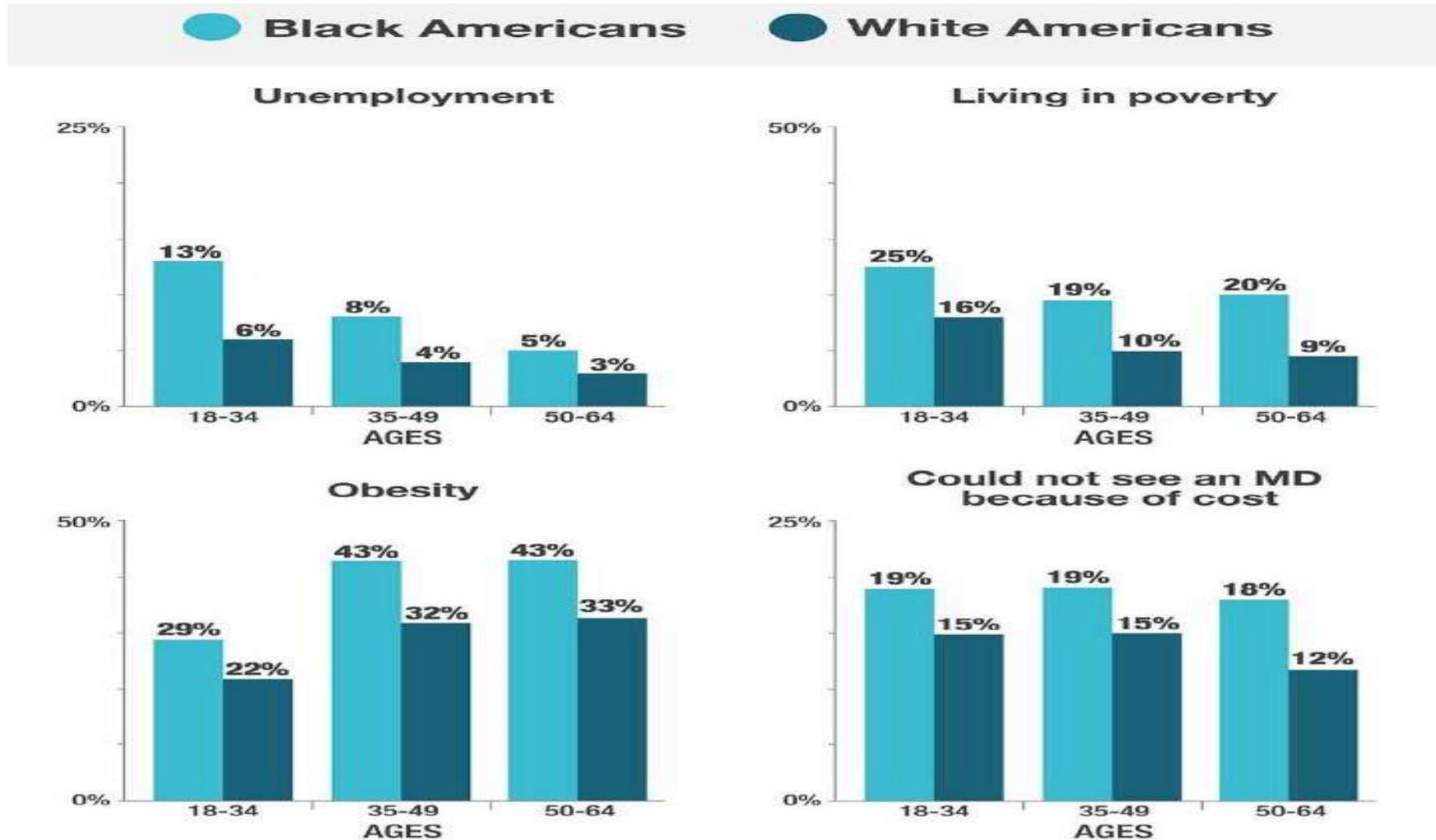


The results are staggering

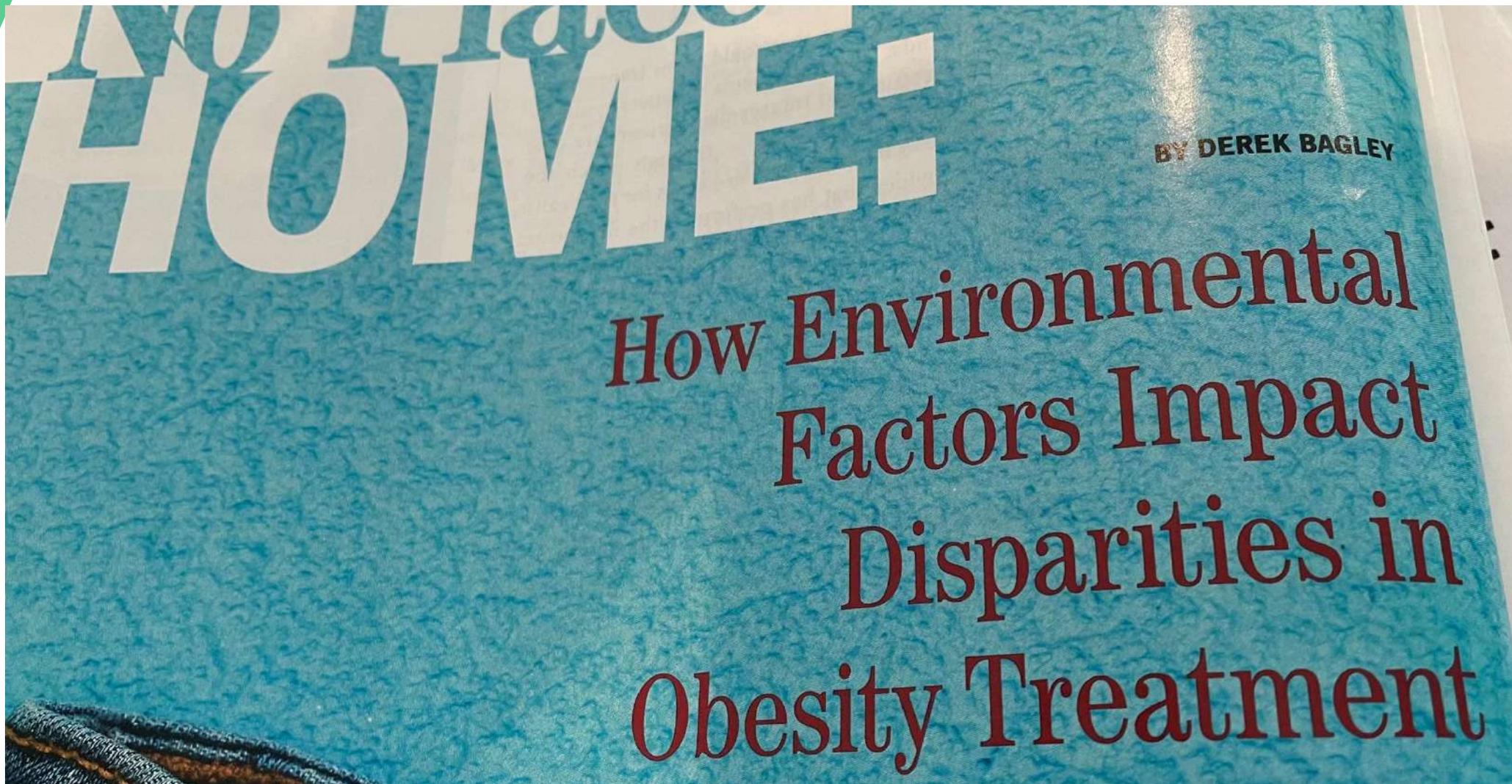
- 1.7 times more likely to be hospitalized⁴
- 2.2 times more likely to die as infants⁵
- 80 percent more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes⁶
- Up to 60 percent more likely to have high blood pressure⁷
- 40 percent more likely to die of breast cancer⁸
- 20 percent more likely to have visual impairments⁶
- 20 percent more likely to report psychological distress⁹
- 50 percent less likely to receive counseling or mental health treatment⁹



Social factors & health risks



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015; American Community Survey of the US Census Bureau, 2014.





OPIOID USE



Opioids and African Americans

- James and Jordan (2018) also note that while rates of opioid use are higher overall for WH, rates of increasing opioid use have been rising more steeply in the AA population over the last 5 years. In fact, the rate of opioid death among AA exceeds WH in some states. Despite this, there has been little national discussion of how the opioid crisis has affected the AA community.



Cintron and Morrison

- Cintron and Morrison (2006) conducted a systematic review of 35 journal articles describing the interaction of patient race/ethnicity with pain assessment and management.



Pain

- Findings showed that non-WH patients were more likely to have their pain underestimated by providers and less likely to have pain scores documented in their medical charts compared with WH patients.



Buprenorphine Therapy

- Next, Congress legalized office based buprenorphine (BUP) therapy so that WH users would not have to face the shame of lining up at a methadone clinic for their maintenance medication. Ninety-one percent of BUP patients are WH. BUP is also differentially marketed and targeted to WH professionals who are computer literate and have online access to prescriber matching services.



Implicit bias

Implicit bias - sometime known as unconscious bias or social cognition.

Implicit bias refers to the attitude or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and our decisions in an unconscious manner.



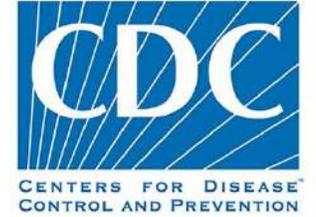
Unconscious Bias

Examples:

1. Symphony Selection
2. Resume



Equity



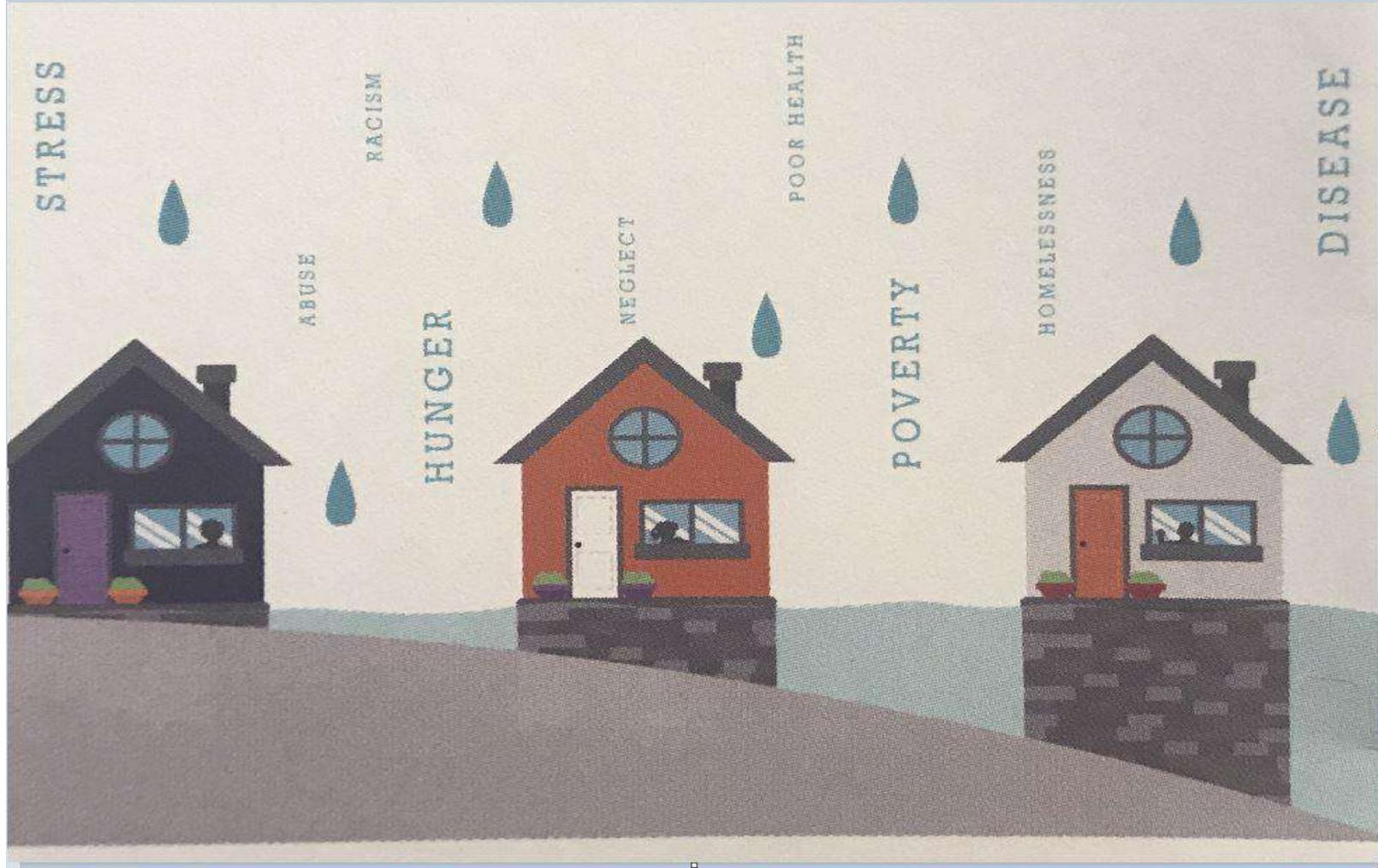
“Health equity is achieved when every person has the opportunity to attain his or her full health potential and...

No one is disadvantaged from achieving this potential because of social position or other socially determined circumstances.



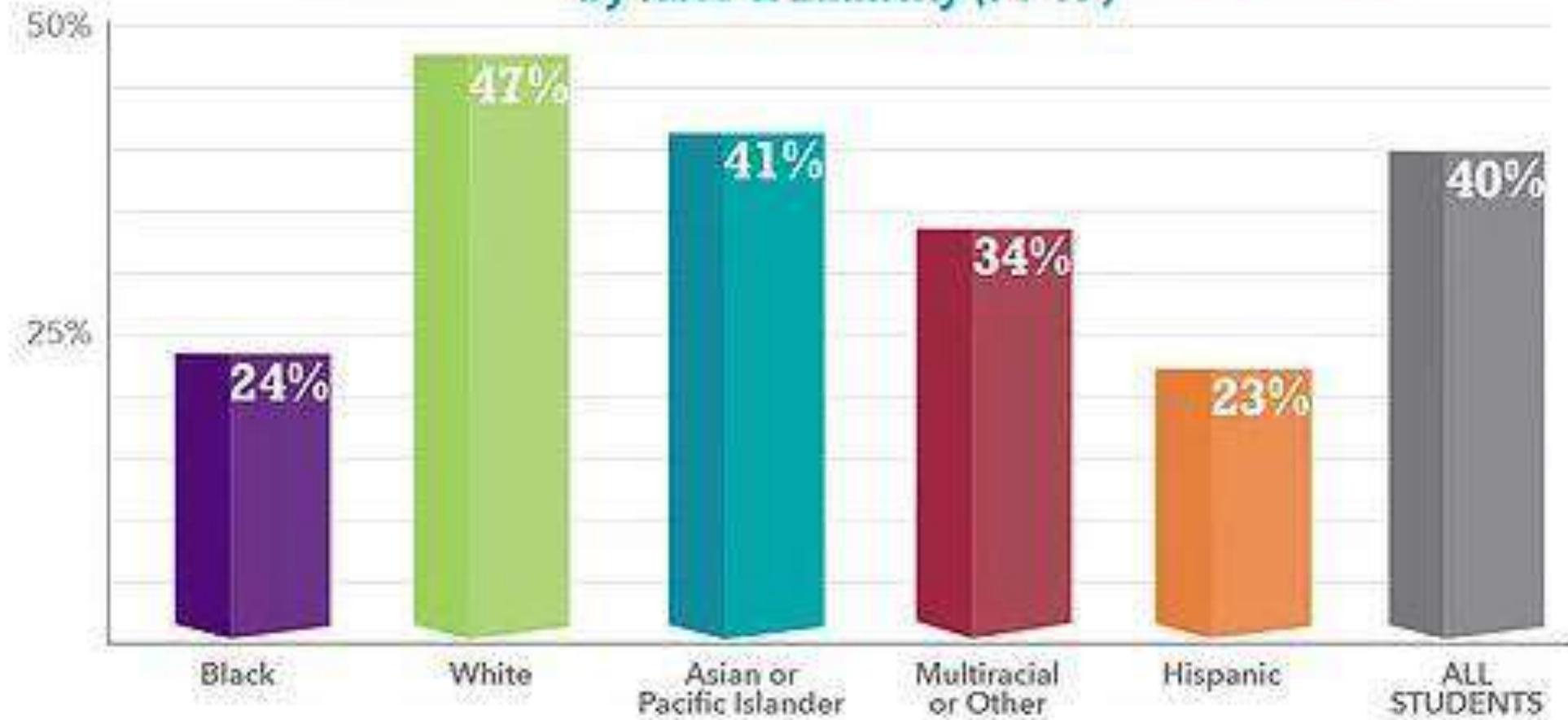
Equality







**% Students Demonstrating Readiness for Kindergarten,
by Race & Ethnicity (FY 17)**





CHILDREN'S HEALTH

By Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, Clemens Noelke, Nancy McArdle, Nomi Sofer, Erin F. Hardy, Mikiyung Baek, Nick Huntington, Rebecca Huber, and Jason Reece

Racial And Ethnic Inequities In Children's Neighborhoods: Evidence From The New Child Opportunity Index 2.0



Cincinnati Preschool Promise

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Solutions

- Health Systems should implement the National Standard for Small Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Service Health and Healthcare
- Collaborate with social wrap-around services
- Modify or resolve inter-personal racism
- Seek Solutions for institutional and structural racism



“You must care for your patients before you can take care of your patients.”

- 1984-2014 O'dell Moreno Owens, MD, MPH

