Overview of NIMHD Research on Women's Health

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NIMHD and Research on Women's Health

- Standardized collection of gender identity
- Life expectancy is longer for women
- Health outcomes are almost always better for chronic conditions
- Risk behaviors are generally lower
- SES factors provide adversity
- NIMHD grant applicants are >60% women and have higher funding rates than men



Populations with Health Disparities

- Racial and ethnic minority populations
- Less privileged socio-economic status
- Underserved rural residents
- Sexual and gender minorities
- People with disabilities
- •Social disadvantage that results in part from being subject to discrimination or racism, and being underserved in health care





NIMHD Research Priorities

- Race/ethnicity and SES are the fundamental pillars of health disparities science
- Intersectionality of race and ethnicity and SES with rural populations, SGM persons, disabilities, any condition, and other demographic factors
- Re-evaluate reference population as Whites often do not have best outcomes— create aspirational goals for all based on national metrics

https://nimhd.nih.gov/funding/nimhd-funding/funding-strategy.html

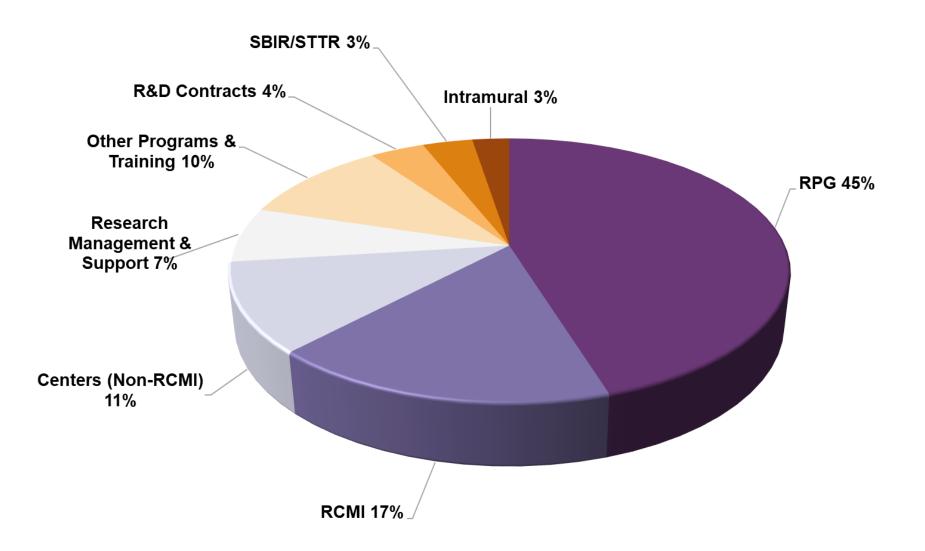




National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities Research Framework

		Levels of Influence*			
		Individual	Interpersonal	Community	Societal
Domains of Influence (Over the Lifecourse)	Biological	Biological Vulnerability and Mechanisms	Caregiver–Child Interaction Family Microbiome	Community Illness Exposure Herd Immunity	Sanitation Immunization Pathogen Exposure
	Behavioral	Health Behaviors Coping Strategies	Family Functioning School/Work Functioning	Community Functioning	Policies and Laws
	Physical/Built Environment	Personal Environment	Household Environment School/Work Environment	Community Environment Community Resources	Societal Structure
	Sociocultural Environment	Sociodemographics Limited English Cultural Identity Response to Discrimination	Social Networks Family/Peer Norms Interpersonal Discrimination	Community Norms Local Structural Discrimination	Social Norms Societal Structural Discrimination
	Health Care System	Insurance Coverage Health Literacy Treatment Preferences	Patient-Clinician Relationship Medical Decision-Making	Availability of Services Safety Net Services	Quality of Care Health Care Policies
Health Outcomes		Individual Health	Family/ Organizational Health	合 Community 合合 Health	Population Health

FY 23 Funding Distribution: \$525 M





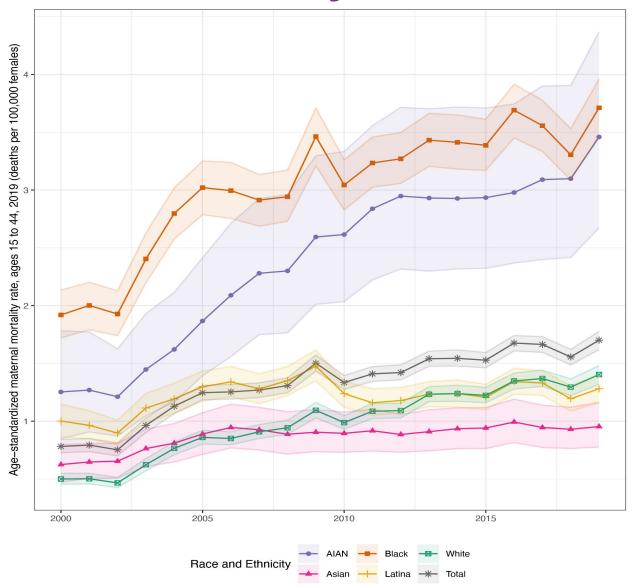
Selected Conditions with Disparities

- Diabetes in all minoritized populations
- Interpersonal violence
- Depression and Stress
- Dementia
- Inflammatory arthritis
- HIV/AIDS in Black women
- Breast cancer
- Cardiovascular disease



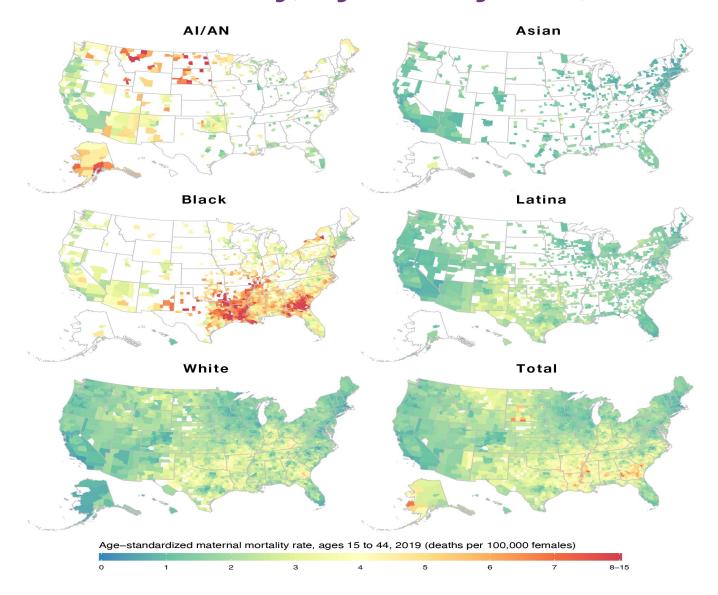


Maternal Mortality, U.S., 2000-2019





Maternal Mortality, by County U.S., 2000-2019





Perception of Unfair Treatment

In the past year, have you experienced discrimination as part of daily life at least a few times?

- American Indian and Alaska Native: 58%
- African American: 54%
- Latino/a: 50%
- Asian: 42%

Kaiser Family Foundation, December 2023





Racism as Research Construct

- Interpersonal Most work done, good measures developed, associations established
- Internalized: How discrimination effects individuals who are not aware or sublimate; accept cultural or biological inferiority
- Perceived societal discrimination: What does an individual perceive happens in society
- Second-hand effects of racism: How does a victim of discrimination/racism impact their loved ones or colleagues





Patient-Clinician Communication Matters

- Directly linked to higher patient satisfaction scores, better adherence and improved health outcomes
- Race concordant visits for African American patients are longer and more patient-centered
- In MEPS, African American and Latino physicians care for >50% of minorities, >70% LEP, and more Medicaid/uninsured patients
- In 2022, only 14% of medical school graduates and of practicing physicians were URM





Promoting Health Equity in Health Care to Reduce Disparities

- Expand Access: Health insurance, place and clinician as fundamental: ACA experiment
- Public Health Consensus: CT Scan screening for lung cancer
- Coordination of Care: Systems, navigators, and target conditions—evaluating lung nodules
- Patient-Centered Care: PCMH, effective communication, cultural competence, primary care saves lives
- Leverage health IT and EHR to address equity
- Performance measurement: Risk, Equity Quality Measure to reward systems



Community Engaged Research to Reduce Health Disparities: What is Needed?

- Shift models of care to population health built on strong primary care and community engagement
- Recognize the importance of health and not just health care
- Engage community resources in promoting health: access to real food and safe places
- Recognize and manage structural and interpersonal discrimination at all levels





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