



# Patient-Clinician Communication & Equity in Diagnosis

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## Roadmap

- Implicit bias as a global issue
- NAM conceptual model and how communication fits in
- Challenges and next steps





#### Implicit bias

- Actors portraying patients using standardized script
- Physicians (n=720) provided recs for managing chest pain
- Respondents less likely to refer women (OR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.4 to 0.9; P=0.02) and Black patients (OR, 0.60; 95% CI, 0.4 to 0.9; P=0.02) for cardiac catheterization than men and White patients, respectively













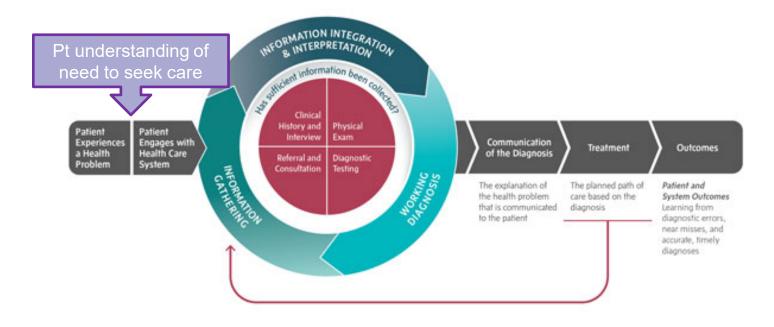




Figure 1. Patients Portrayed by Actors in the Video Component of the Survey.



#### **The Diagnostic Process**



TIME

The National Academies of SCIENCES · ENGINEERING · MEDICINE

SOURCE: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015. Improving Diagnosis in Health Care. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

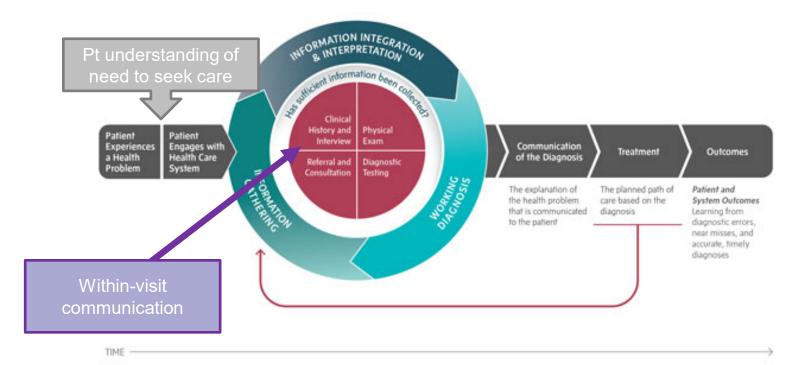
#### Need to seek care-patient recognition

#### Learnings **Example:** between-visit self-management support often uncovers concerning symptoms A 69-year old man w/ diabetes worsening diabetes Patients & control caregivers do not PCP doubles the dose of his current metformin, adds always know when glyburide & pioglitazone, & schedules f/u in 4 mos to seek care Enrolls in telephone self-mgmt. support intervention 2 mos -> requests a call-back from the study nurse Extent of this since his last visit, frequent episodes of feeling sweaty & shaky, w/ blood sugar of 50s, 2-3x per week patient safety had not informed anyone of these symptoms challenge unclear did not know that they were related to his diabetes



medicines

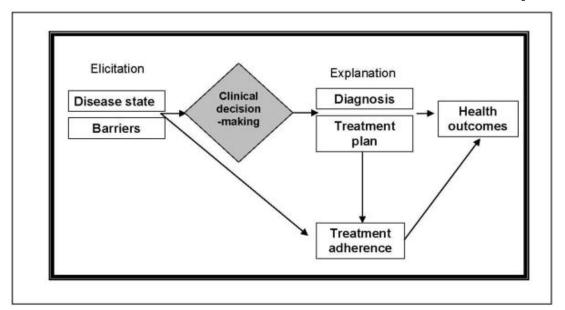
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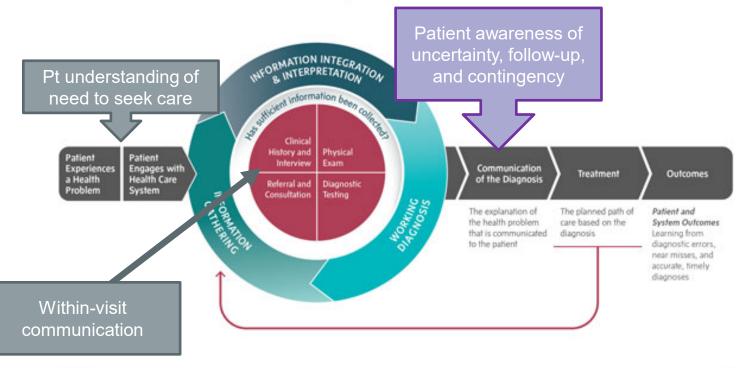
#### Within-visit communication is complex



- Language access/ English proficiency
- Health literacy -written and oral communication
- Patients perceive poor communication as causing harm



#### **The Diagnostic Process**



TIME

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#### Awareness of Follow-up

- "Return precautions"
- Patients follow-up nonadherence
  - >1/5 closed claims
- Delayed breast cancer diagnosis
  - Non-white ethnicity= risk factor (IRR 2.8, 95% CI 1.4 to 5.7)
- Delayed follow-up (BIRADS 0)
  - 67% English speakers had a follow-up exam compared with 50% of all non-English speakers (p<.0001)</li>

- Qualitative findings
  - dissatisfaction with communication of results
  - perceived disrespect on the part of providers and clinic staff
  - a lack of information about breast cancer screening and symptoms

Gandhi T et al, Annals IM, 2006 Weingart S et al, JGIM, 2009 Karliner LS et al, Med Care 2012 Allen JD et al, Pat Educ Cous 2008

### Challenges

- Evidence-based communication practices not implemented
  - Patients discharged from ED not counseled with teach-back (Vashi et al, Annals of EM, 2011)
- Safety literature and practice needs to attend to health equity
  - Report demographics
  - Measure language proficiency and literacy
  - Include diverse patients



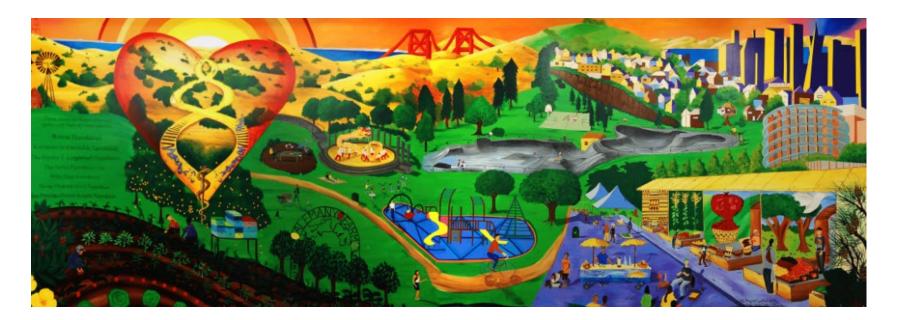


#### Next steps

- Be anti-racist
- Do what we know works!
- Literacy-appropriate communication
  - Providing simplified information card led to increased patient awareness of diagnosis and follow-up compared to discharge summary (Leamy et al, Australasian Emergency Care, 2019)
- Health-literacy appropriate systems
  - Digital access in multiple languages, with appropriate literacy, and usable options for those with communication challenges



#### Thank you



Center for Vulnerable Populations Mural: Precita Eyes Muralists

