

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Do the Right Thing:
**Culturally Responsive Healthcare
and the Federally Mandated
CLAS Standards**

Speaker:
Jeffrey Ring, PhD, Principal, Health Management Associates

March 12, 2015

HMA Information Services Webinar

HealthManagement.com

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Cisco WebEx Event Center

File Edit Share View Communicate Participant Event Help

Quick Start Event Info

Test

Host: HMA Events
Event number: 662 168 529

Record End Event

Connect to Audio Share My Screen Invite & Remind

Participants Chat Recorder Q&A

Participants (1)

Speaking:

Panelists: 1

HMA Events (Host, me)

Attendees: 0 (0 displayed)

Q&A

All (0)

Send Send Privately...

Connected

The image is a screenshot of the Cisco WebEx Event Center interface. At the top, there is a header with the Cisco logo and the text "Cisco WebEx Event Center". Below this is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, Share, View, Communicate, Participant, Event, and Help. The main interface is divided into two main sections. On the left, there is a "Quick Start" section with tabs for "Quick Start" and "Event Info". Under "Event Info", the title "Test" is displayed. Below the title, the host information is shown: "Host: HMA Events" and "Event number: 662 168 529". There are two buttons: "Record" (with a red dot) and "End Event". Below these are three large buttons: "Connect to Audio" (with a phone icon), "Share My Screen" (with a screen icon), and "Invite & Remind" (with a person icon). At the bottom of these buttons are three dots indicating more options. On the right side, there is a control panel with icons for "Participants", "Chat", "Recorder", and "Q&A". The "Q&A" icon is highlighted with a red box. Below the control panel, there is a list of participants: "Participants (1)", "Speaking:", "Panelists: 1", and "Attendees: 0 (0 displayed)". The "HMA Events (Host, me)" participant is listed. At the bottom right, there is a "Q&A" window, also highlighted with a red box. It shows a dropdown menu with "All (0)" selected, a text input field, and two buttons: "Send" and "Send Privately...". The bottom status bar shows the Cisco logo and the text "Connected" with a green dot.

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Cisco WebEx Event Center

File Edit Share View Communicate Participant Event Help

Quick Start Event Info

Test

Host: HMA Events
Event number: 662 335 487

Record End Event

I Will Call In Share My Screen Invite & Remind

Copy Event URL

Participants Chat Recorder Q&A

Participants (1)

Speaking:

Panelists: 1

HMA Events (Host, me)

Attendees: 0 (0 displayed)

Chat

Send to: All Participants

Select a message

Host
Presenter
Host & Presenter

Q&A

All Attendees
All Panelists
All (0)
All Participants
Select an Attendee...

Send Send Privately...

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Do the Right Thing:
**Culturally Responsive Healthcare
and the Federally Mandated
CLAS Standards**

Speaker:
Jeffrey Ring, PhD, Principal, Health Management Associates

March 12, 2015

HMA Information Services Webinar

HealthManagement.com



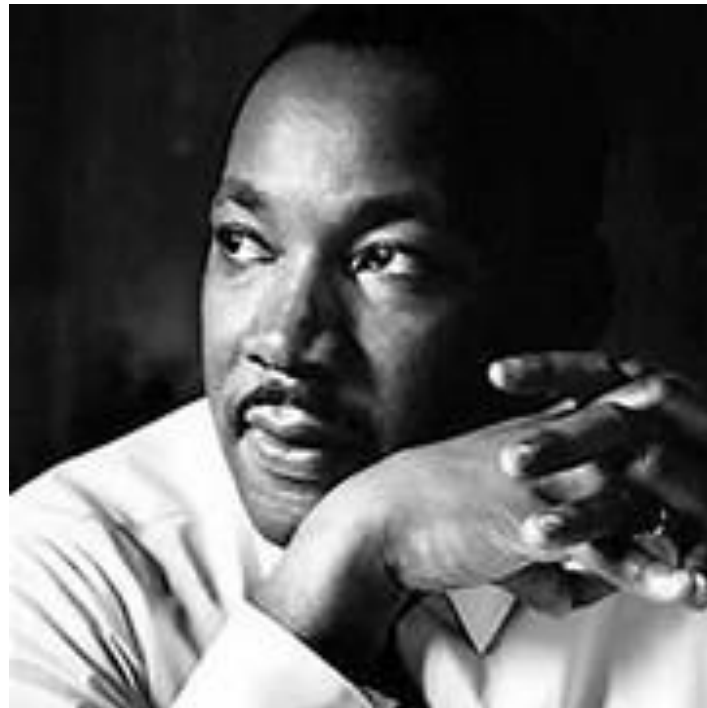
You are invited to join in the discussion on culturally responsive care at

#HMAHealth

My colleague , Dr. Margarita Pereyda, and I will continue the conversation via Twitter for a half hour after the webinar. Join us!

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

“Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health care is the most shocking and inhumane.”



Objectives

By the conclusion of this presentation, participants will:

- Deepen your understanding of culturally responsive health care: definition and rationale
- Increase your knowledge of the Federal CLAS Standards
- Consider next steps toward providing culturally responsive care at your setting

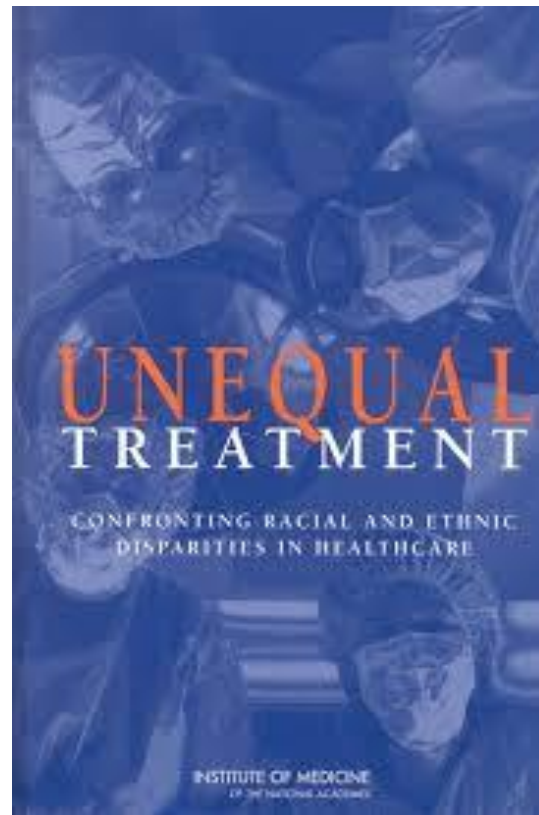
Culturally Responsive Health Care

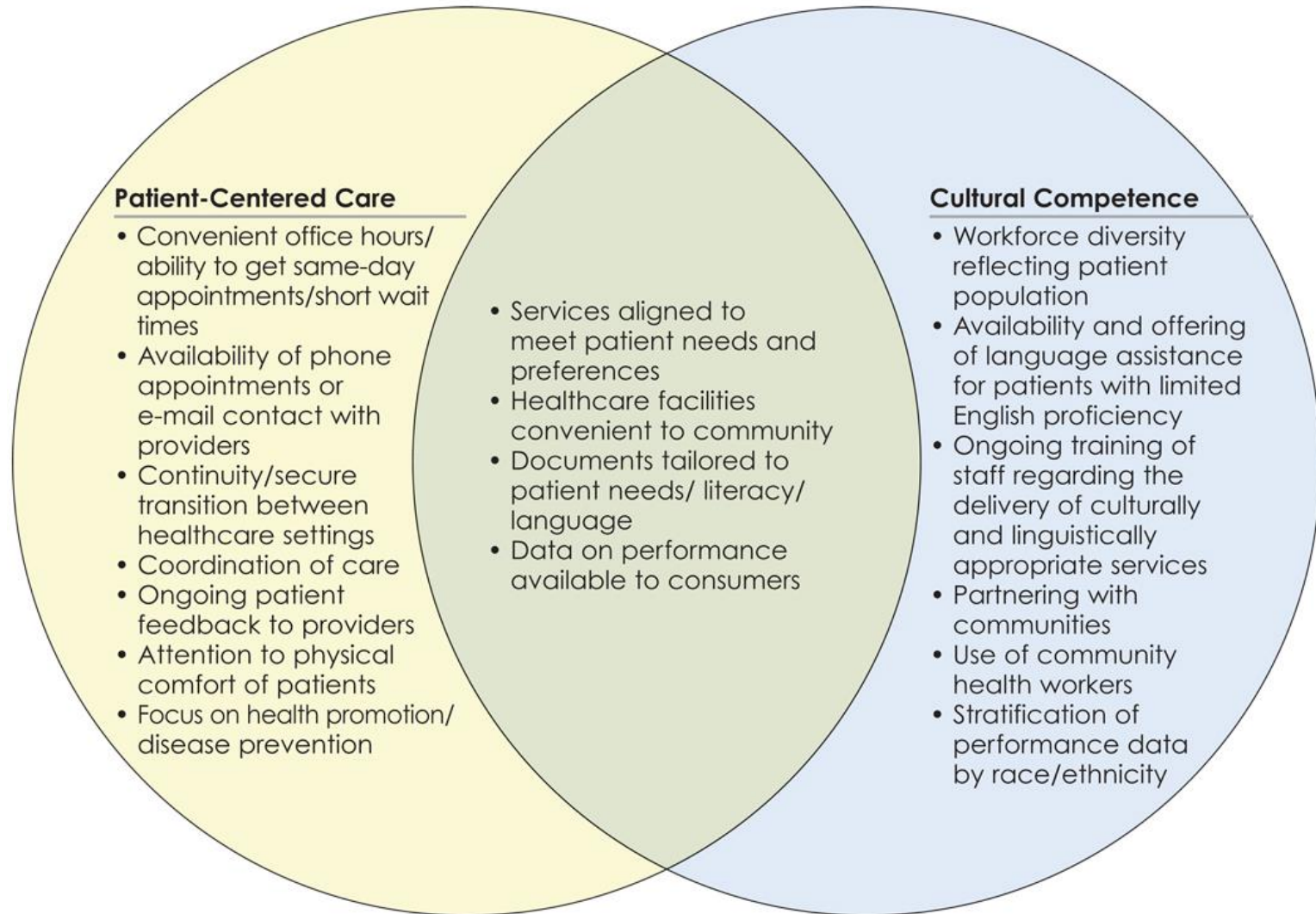
- Providing care consistent with the patient's world view
- Addressing patient's cultural and linguistic needs
- Patient-centered care



IOM

2002





Culturally Responsive Health Care: Rationale

- Patient satisfaction
- Practice building
- Practitioner satisfaction
- Avoid malpractice/medical errors/informed consent
- Enhanced treatment adherence/improved outcomes/lower readmission rates
- Social justice
- AAMC/ACGME
- Health disparities
- US HHS required educ. topic for hospitals
- Federal CLAS Standards

Costs of Disparities

- The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies estimates racial and ethnic disparities to have cost this nation \$1.24 trillion between 2003 and 2006: \$229.4 billion for direct medical care expenditures associated with health disparities and another \$1 trillion for the indirect costs of disparities.

Exploring Health Inequities

Health of the United States 2014



Which Group Has Highest Mortality From Diabetes (2010)?

- White (Non-Hispanic)
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander

Diabetes Mortality (per 100,000) (2010)

- White (Non-Hispanic) 19
- Black or African American 39
- Hispanic or Latino 27
- American Indian or Alaska Native 36
- Asian or Pacific Islander 16

Which Group Has Highest Mortality From HIV (2010)?

- White (Non-Hispanic)
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander

HIV Mortality (per 100,000) (2010)

- White (Non-Hispanic) 1.4
- Black or African American 17.6
- Hispanic or Latino 2.8
- American Indian or Alaska Native 1.6
- Asian or Pacific Islander 0.4

Which Group Has Highest Mortality From Unintentional Injuries (2010)?

- White (Non-Hispanic)
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander

Unintentional Injuries Mortality (per 100,000) (2010)

- White (Non-Hispanic) 40
- Black or African American 31
- Hispanic or Latino 26
- American Indian or Alaska Native 47
- Asian or Pacific Islander 15

Which Group Has Highest Mortality From Suicide (2010)?

- White (Non-Hispanic)
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander

Suicide Mortality (per 100,000) (2010)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| • White (Non-Hispanic) | 13 |
| • Black or African American | 5 |
| • Hispanic or Latino | 6 |
| • American Indian or Alaska Native | 11 |
| • Asian or Pacific Islander | 6 |

Which Group Has Highest Mortality From Homicide (2010)?

- White (Non-Hispanic)
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander

Homicide Mortality (per 100,000) (2010)

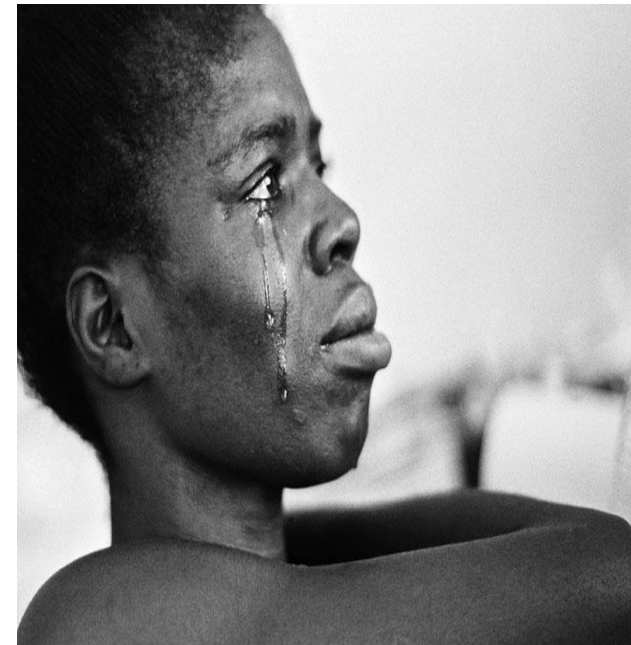
- White (Non-Hispanic) 3
- Black or African American 18
- Hispanic or Latino 5
- American Indian or Alaska Native 6
- Asian or Pacific Islander 2

Which Group Has the Highest Mortality (per 100,000, 2010) for:

- Death Rates (all causes)
- Disease of the Heart
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Cerebrovascular Disease
- Malignant Neoplasm
- Trachea, Bronchus Lung Cancer
- Colon, Rectum, Anal Cancer
- Influenza and Pneumonia
- Diabetes
- HIV
- Breast Cancer
- Childhood Asthma

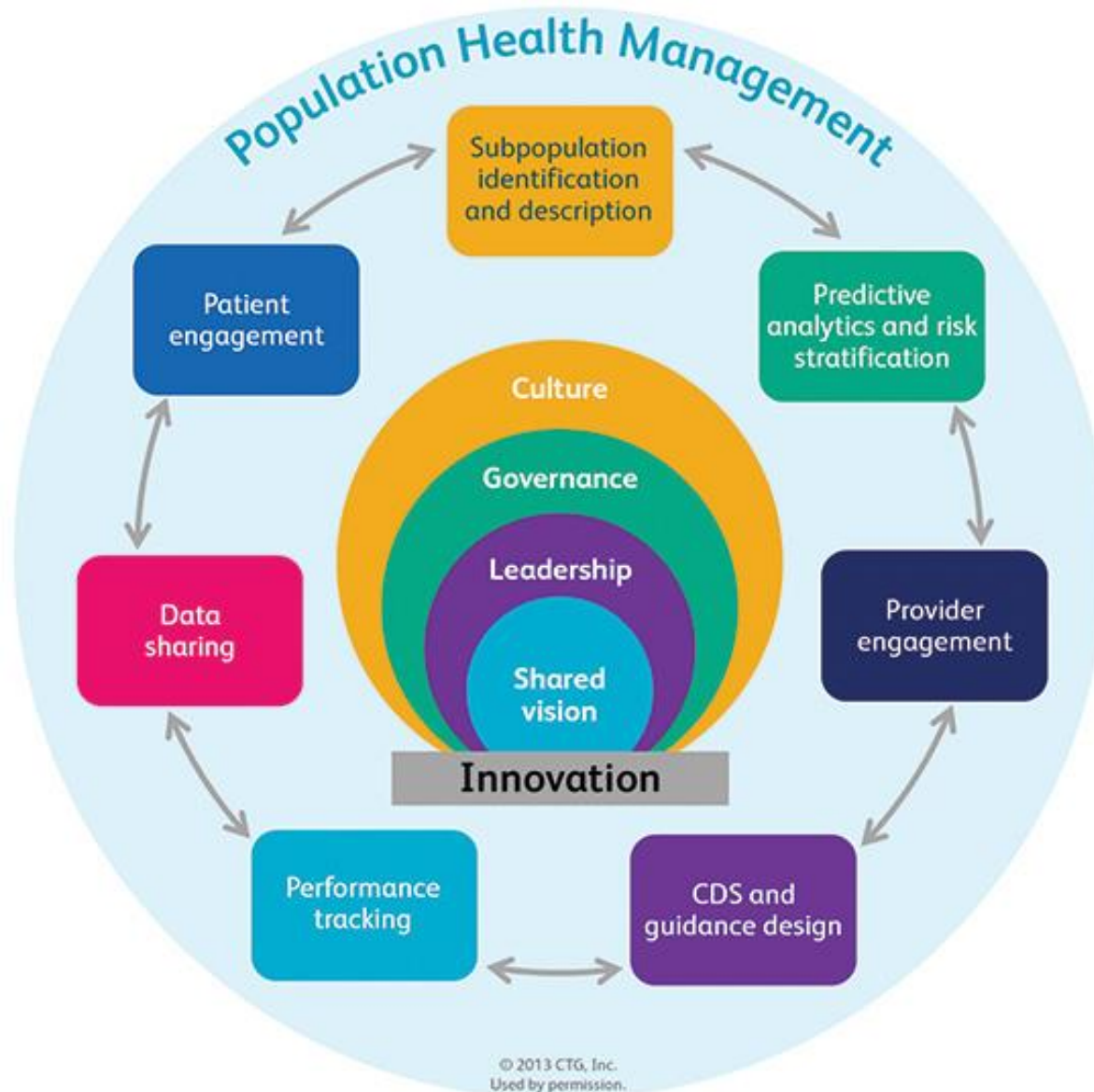
“Statistics are people
with the tears wiped
away.”

-Irving Selikoff



Affordable Care Act

- Population health management
- Patient Engagement
- Federal non-discrimination laws are alive in the healthcare arena.



ACA Non-Discrimination Provisions

- Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act prohibits discrimination in health care programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, sex stereotypes, gender identity, age, or disability.
- DHHS' Office for Civil Rights holds the authority and obligation to investigate potential violations of the law and enforce this new civil rights guarantee.

Modest and Uneven

James D. Reschovsky, Ellyn R. Boukus (2010)

Table 1

U.S. Physicians Implementing Select Tools Aimed at Reducing Racial/Ethnic Disparities, 2008

PRACTICE PROVIDES INTERPRETER SERVICES ¹	55.8%
PRACTICE PROVIDES PATIENT-EDUCATION MATERIALS IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH ²	40.1
PHYSICIAN RECEIVED TRAINING IN MINORITY HEALTH ³	40.3
PHYSICIAN RECEIVES REPORTS ON OWN PATIENTS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS ³	23.2
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO ACCESS PATIENTS' PREFERRED LANGUAGE IS AVAILABLE AND USED ROUTINELY ¹	7.3
PHYSICIAN RECEIVES REPORTS ON QUALITY OF CARE FOR OWN MINORITY PATIENTS ³	11.8

¹ Excludes physicians who reported having no non-English speaking patients.

² Population consists of physicians whose practices treat at least one of the following chronic conditions: diabetes, asthma, depression, congestive heart failure. Population excludes physicians who report having no non-English speaking patients.

³ Excludes physicians who report having no minority patients.

Source: HSC 2008 Health Tracking Physician Survey

Discriminatory Intent?

Table 1

U.S. Physicians Implementing Select Tools Aimed at Reducing Racial/Ethnic Disparities, 2008

PRACTICE PROVIDES INTERPRETER SERVICES ¹	55.8%
PRACTICE PROVIDES PATIENT-EDUCATION MATERIALS IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH ²	40.1
PHYSICIAN RECEIVED TRAINING IN MINORITY HEALTH ³	40.3
PHYSICIAN RECEIVES REPORTS ON OWN PATIENTS' DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS ³	23.2
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO ACCESS PATIENTS' PREFERRED LANGUAGE IS AVAILABLE AND USED ROUTINELY ¹	7.3
PHYSICIAN RECEIVES REPORTS ON QUALITY OF CARE FOR OWN MINORITY PATIENTS ³	11.8

¹ Excludes physicians who reported having no non-English speaking patients.

² Population consists of physicians whose practices treat at least one of the following chronic conditions: diabetes, asthma, depression, congestive heart failure. Population excludes physicians who report having no non-English speaking patients.

³ Excludes physicians who report having no minority patients.

Source: HSC 2008 Health Tracking Physician Survey

CLAS STANDARDS

(Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services)

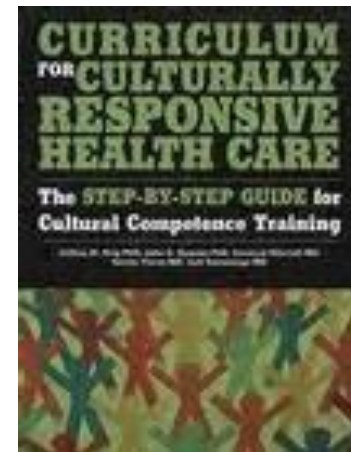
- Published by OMH in 2000
- Enhanced Standards published in 2013
- Emphasize opportunities to address disparities at every point of contact along health care services continuum
- Emphasis on health care organizations
- Legal consequences

CLAS Principal Standard

“Provide effective, understandable, and respectful quality care and services that are responsive to diverse cultural health beliefs and practice, preferred languages, health literacy and other communication needs.”

CLAS: Governance, Leadership, Workforce

- Policy, practices and allocated resources towards CLAS promotion
- Recruit and support culturally and linguistically diverse governance/workforce
- Educate governance, leadership and workforce in culturally and linguistically appropriate policies on an *ongoing* basis



CLAS: Communication and Language Assistance

- Offer language assistance at no cost
- Inform all individuals of availability
- Ensure competence of language providers
- Provide easy-to-understand print and multimedia materials/signage in common threshold languages in service area

CLAS: Engagement, Continuous Improvement and Accountability

- “Establish culturally and linguistically appropriate goals, policies, and management accountability, and infuse them throughout the organization...”
- “Conduct ongoing assessments of the organization’s CLAS-related activities” ...and integrate CLAS measures into continuous QI activities”

CLAS: Engagement, Continuous Improvement and Accountability

- Collect/maintain accurate and reliable demographic data to monitor and evaluate the impact of CLAS
- Conduct regular assessments of community health assets and needs and use the results to plan and implement services

CLAS: Engagement, Continuous Improvement and Accountability

- Partner with the community to design, implement, and evaluate policies, practices and services
- Create conflict and grievance resolution processes that are C&L appropriate
- Communicate organizational progress in CLAS implementation to *all* stakeholders, constituents and the general public

CLAS Blueprint

“[HRSA] found that health professionals who lack cultural and linguistic competency can be found liable under tort principles in several areas (2005). For instance, providers may be presumed negligent if an individual is unable to follow guidelines because they conflict with his/her beliefs and the provider neglected to identify and try to accommodate the beliefs (HRSA, 2005). Additionally, if a provider proceeds with treatment or an intervention based on miscommunication due to poor quality language assistance, he/she and his/her organization may face increased civil liability exposure (DeCola, 2010). Thus, culturally and linguistically appropriate communication is essential to minimize the likelihood of liability and malpractice claims.”

Source: National Standards for CLAS in Health and Health Care: A Blueprint for Advancing and Sustaining CLAS Policy and Practice

Next Steps -1-

- Clinic self-assessment
- Language assistance
- Data and disparities
- Identify resources
- Cultural medicine training
 - Awareness/attitudes
 - Knowledge
 - Skills

Web Scavenger Hunt

- Example Case: A very jittery adult male immigrant from Somalia presents with a number of cavities and oral health problems. Upon exam, you notice his teeth have a greenish hue. What is your diagnostic hypothesis?

Web Scavenger Hunt

- Example Case Answer: Qat or Khat
- Sample website for answer

<http://ethnomed.org/culture/somali/somali-cultural-profile/>

Next Steps -2-

- Team-based care
- Population health management
- Patient engagement and activation
- Motivational interviewing
- Shared decision making



You are invited to join in the discussion on
culturally responsive care at
#HMAHealth

Jeffrey Ring, Ph.D.

Jring@healthmanagement.com

(714) 549-2790

Follow Me



@ring4jeff

HEALTH MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

Q & A

Jeffrey Ring, PhD, Principal, Health Management Associates:
jring@healthmanagement.com

March 12, 2015

HMA Information Services Webinar

HealthManagement.com