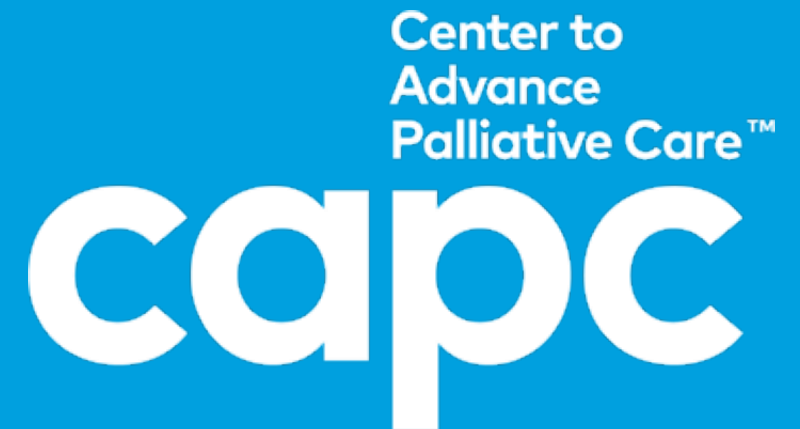


National Scan on Improving Care for Black Patients:

Key Findings and Opportunities

October 27, 2022



Speakers



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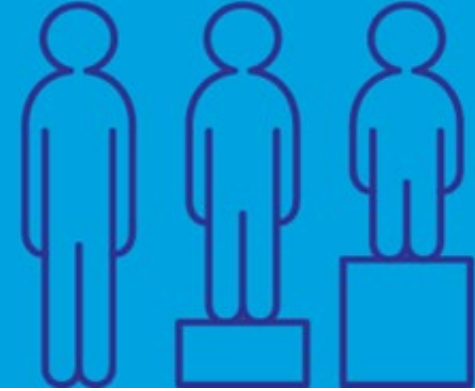
Why CAPC? Why Now?



Ethos of Palliative Care

- **Belief** in intrinsic value of **each** human life.
- **Goal:** To restore agency, meaning, purpose, and quality of life to people with serious illness.
 - Regardless of who they are, what they look like, where they live, or how they are viewed by society.
- **Racism** is counter to these principles
- **CAPC is committed** to bringing an anti racist perspective to our work by building tools, training, and technical assistance - and a diverse and inclusive community - to support equitable delivery of palliative care.

Improving Health Equity for
People with Serious Illness



**Countering the
impact of racism on
the quality of serious
illness care is a
priority for CAPC.**



Why focus on Black people with serious illness?

- Evidence base documenting ubiquitous disparities in the care received by, and experiences of, Black patients
- A targeted approach > maximize the impact of CAPC's efforts

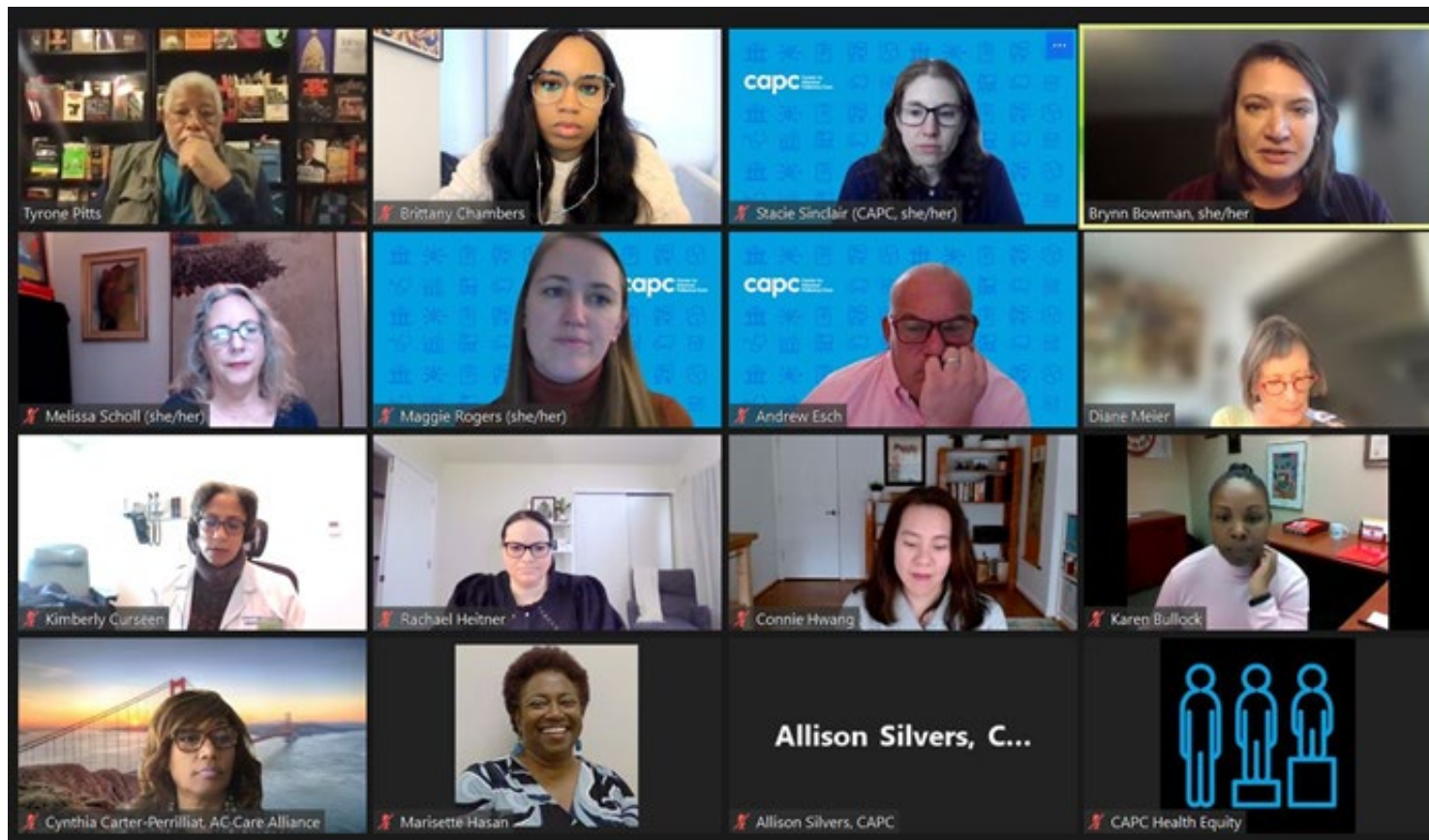


What we will cover today:

- ❑ **Environmental scan:** CAPC initiative to characterize care disparities, and identify promising health equity interventions
- ❑ **CAPC Change Model:** What are opportunities to reduce racial disparities in palliative care for Black people with serious illness?
- ❑ **Call to Action:** How can you and your organization engage with CAPC resources to improve care for Black patients and their caregivers?



Thank you to the CAPC Equity Steering Committee and Funders



The Commonwealth Fund



The John A. Hartford Foundation





Findings from Literature Review

Literature Review

To understand current disparities for Black people living with serious illness →

Research Questions:

1. What goes wrong within the US healthcare system for Black people living with serious illness and their families?

2. What interventions have been tried to improve access to high-quality care, and what is known about obstacles and facilitators to their implementation?

Pillars of Literature Search

Serious Illness

Serious Illness,
Palliative Care,
Advanced Illness,
Hospice, End of Life

(Based on NCP
Guidelines Systematic
Review search terms)

Patient Population

African Americans,
Black, Minority, Race

Adult Only
United States

Aspects of Care

Communication,
Caregivers, Symptom
Management, Pain
Management,
Culturally Competent
Care, Spirituality,
Psychosocial Support

Literature Review Findings: Compared to white patients, Black patients with serious illness experience:

Poorer
pain/symptom
management

Poorer
communication
with
clinicians

Lower
utilization of
hospice

More adverse
impact on
caregivers and
finances



Promising Interventions

Identifying Promising Interventions

- ~160 interventions identified
 - Catalogued interventions from peer-reviewed and gray literature and questionnaire
 - Fielded a national questionnaire to more than 100,000 health care professionals to ascertain existing interventions

“Has your team planned or implemented an initiative to improve care specifically for Black patients with serious illness and their caregivers?”

Several hundred responded, *“We treat all patients the same.”*

Identifying Promising Interventions

1. Staff
Education and
Workforce
Diversity

2. Data
Collection +
Identifying
Unmet Patient
Need

3. Community
Health Workers
and Care
Navigation

4. Improving
Knowledge and
Use of Palliative
Care and Hospice

5. Faith and
Community
Engagement

CAPC Innovation Hub

Replicable solutions for making breakthrough change in the care of serious illness.

Highlighting Promising Interventions:

- Overview
- Impact/Data outcomes
- Feasibility
- Scalability
- Sustainability
- Key Advice
- *Team contact information*

<https://www.capc.org/innovation-hub/>



Patient Perspectives and CAPC Change Model

Patient and Caregiver Feedback

- 18 participants identified; 2 focus groups conducted

“Given your lived experience, would these interventions have meaningfully changed your experience with serious illness?”

Patient Priorities: faith and community engagement, staff education and workforce, and ***financial toxicity***



Patient Perspectives

Workforce Diversity

Because of historic mistrust of the medical and scientific arenas that many in the Black community hold, having a qualified, professional HCW/advocate of the same racial/cultural background tends to put patients, caregivers and family members more at ease to trust the care they are receiving.

Faith-based Communities

As a culture, we spend time in faith based organizations. And sharing stories, going through care for loved ones this can be new, unknown, very scary. Being able to tell stories, educate and enlighten people in a safe, faith based setting can be helpful.

Financial Toxicity

There should be a model that proactively educates people on how to ask for financial assistance. If you don't have somebody to ask for you, you go into debt.

Socio Ecological Model: What contributes to lower quality serious illness care for Black patients?

Structural Racism

Policy/System Level

Community Level

Organizational Level

Interpersonal Level

Individual Level

Inequities codified in law, housing, education, income, judicial system, healthcare financing

Unequal allocation of resources leading to access barriers

Unconscious bias, discrimination, segregated workforce, trustworthiness, financial disincentives

Financial, Educational Barriers

Inequitable Serious Illness Care Across Domains

=

What can be done to mitigate impact of racism? CAPC's Approach

Structural Racism

Policy/System Level

Community Level

Organizational Level

Interpersonal Level

Individual Level

Policy/Advocacy:

- Workforce
- Payment
- Standards/Quality

Health Care Organizations and Clinicians

- **Training** - on racism and its impact on health care; unconscious bias
- **Measurement**- documenting disparities and impact of quality improvement efforts
- **Workforce** diversification and pipeline
- **New model** implementation

Policy Recommendations

Health Equity Policy Examples

Problem:	Examples:
Pain and symptom management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Standardize use of symptom assessment in Medicare Advantage (federal regulation)● Enable exceptions to opioid restrictions for people with serious illness (state regulation)
Clinician-patient communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Utilize the “heard and understood” measure (NQF 3665) in Medicare value-based purchasing programs (federal regulation)
Caregiver Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Standardize the use of caregiver burden assessment in Medicare Advantage (federal regulation)● Promote caregiver respite and support in Medicare Advantage supplemental benefits (federal regulation)
Access to palliative care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Require access to palliative care in order to participate in accountable care models (federal regulation)
Financial Toxicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Expand access to aging service programs (federal and state budgets)

A Call to Action



1. Review the models in CAPC's [Innovation Hub](#) (what is feasible in your context)
2. Download the Community Asset [mapping activity](#)
3. Review [policy priorities](#) for addressing disparities
4. Attend a [CAPC Virtual Office Hour](#) to discuss equity initiatives with peers
5. Join CAPC's [online discussion board](#) for equity champions
6. Review [FAIR Health Consumer](#) materials (tools to plan for costs of care/make healthcare decisions)
7. Stay tuned for 2023 CAPC resources:
 - a. Roundtable discussions on key strategies to address racial disparities
 - b. Comprehensive tools and training on how to replicate equity initiatives



THANK YOU!

Questions?

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