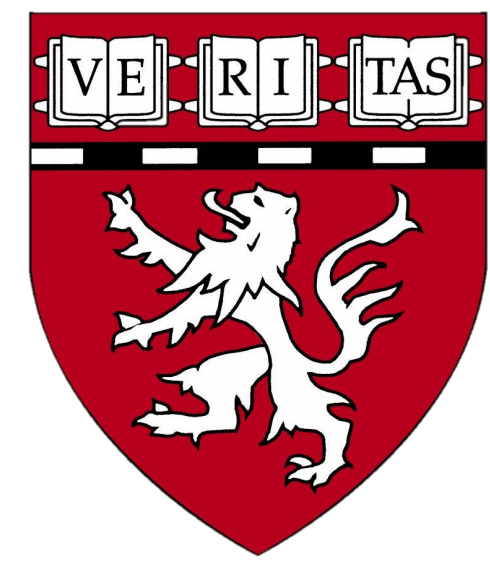




HEALTH DIAPRITIES IN THE CARE OF PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: A FOCUS ON PREVENTIVE CARE AND THE PATIENT PERSPECTIVE



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Background

- To provide high quality care to patients who suffer from inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) it is crucial to implement the recommended preventive care measures.
- Racial and ethnic minority IBD patients face disparities in IBD chronic disease management.
- The aim of this study is to understand disparities in preventive health measures between Black and White IBD patients with a focus on the patient perspective.

Methods

- A 34-question web-based patient survey that included demographic, diagnostic, treatment, and quality of life-related questions was co-developed by our faculty and Black IBD patients. Black IBD patients also shared their experiences and perspectives about their care.
- The survey was made available through a database of IBD patients previously identified as potential clinical trial participants.

Acknowledgments

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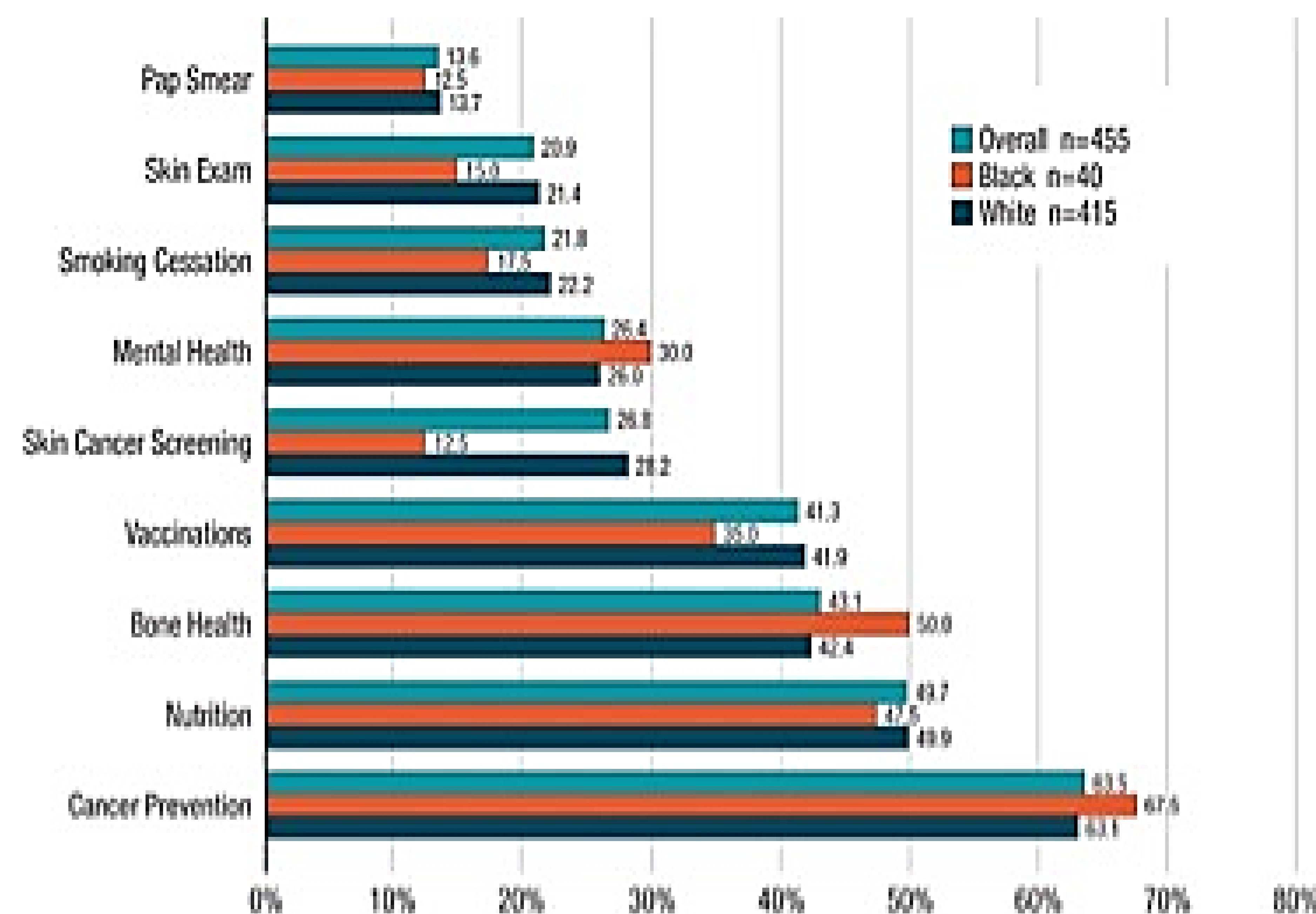
Results

- Approximately 2000 patients accessed the survey email with a survey respondent rate of nearly 25%.
- Data from 455 patients was included in the analysis.
- Of those who completed the survey, 415 (91.2%) were White and 40 (8.8%) were Black (Table 1).
- Regarding preventive care measures, skin cancer screening was discussed with 28.2% of White patients, compared to only 12.5% of Black patients (P = 0.047) (Figure 1).
- There was no statistically significant difference by race in discussions around pap smears, mental health, vaccinations, bone health, nutrition, or cancer prevention between Black and White IBD patients.

Table 1. Demographics by Race/Ethnicity

Total Participation			
Race	White n (%)	Black n (%)	Overall n (%)
N	415 (91.2)	40 (8.8)	455 (100)
What is your gender?			
Male	44 (10.6)	3 (7.5)	47 (10.3)
Female	367 (88.4)	37 (92.5)	404 (88.8)
Transgender	2 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.4)
Nonbinary	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
Prefer not to answer	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
In which type of area do you live?			
Rural	152 (36.6)	2 (5.0)	154 (33.8)
Urban	61 (14.7)	19 (47.5)	80 (17.6)
Suburban	202 (48.7)	19 (47.5)	221 (48.6)
What is your highest level of education?			
GED	8 (1.9)	1 (2.5)	9 (2.0)
High School	133 (32.0)	8 (20.0)	141 (31.0)
College	172 (41.4)	22 (55.0)	194 (42.6)
Graduate, professional degree	93 (22.4)	9 (22.5)	102 (22.4)
Other	9 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	9 (2.0)
Please describe your household income level.			
<\$25k	103 (24.8)	10 (25.0)	113 (24.8)
\$26k-\$74k	196 (47.2)	20 (50.0)	216 (47.5)
\$75k-\$150k	97 (23.4)	7 (17.5)	104 (22.9)
>\$150k	19 (4.6)	3 (7.5)	22 (4.8)

Figure 1. Participant responses about discussions on preventive care measures with their healthcare providers



Conclusions

- We found that health care providers infrequently discuss preventive care with their patients.
- The least discussed health care measure was pap smears.
- Skin cancer screening was less likely to be discussed with Black patients than White patients, emphasizing the health disparities that exist in the care of Black patients with IBD.
- From the patient's perspective, to improve the relationship between Black patients and their providers, a trusting, empowering, and respectful environment should be established.