



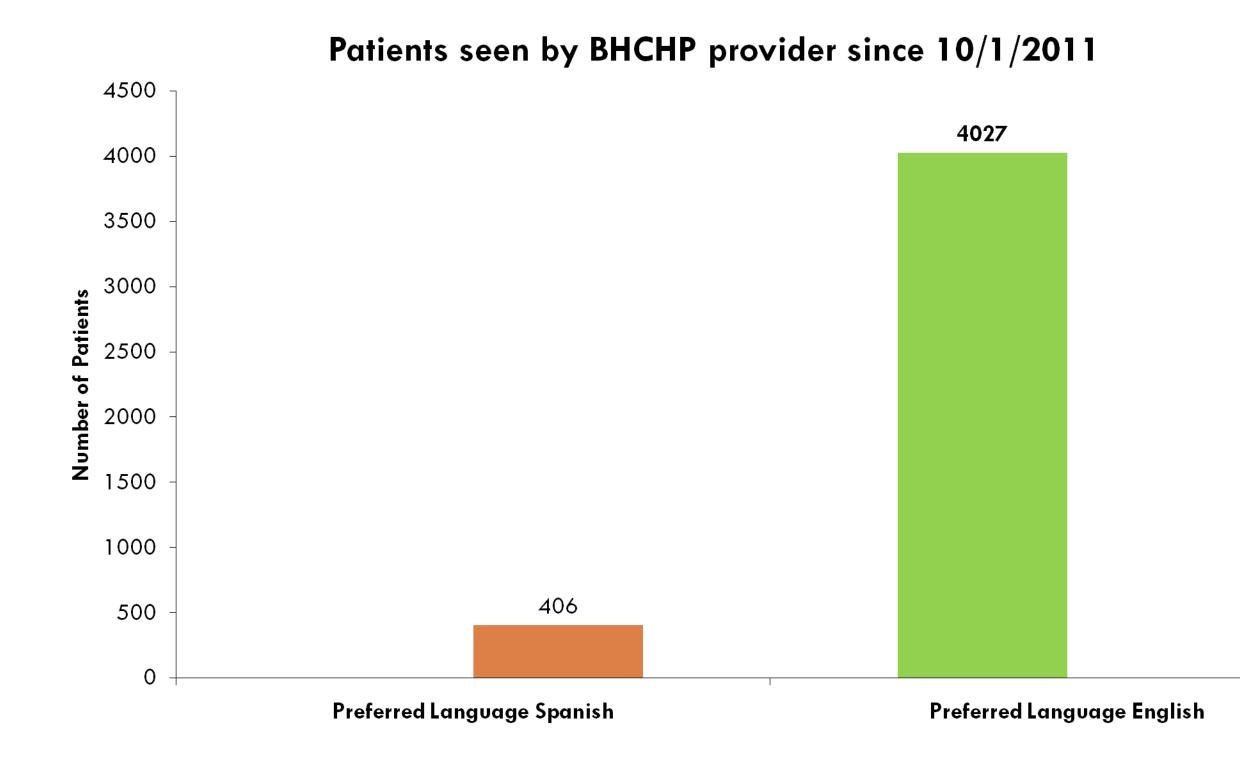
Patient Advocacy as a Tool to Reduce Disparities Affecting the Spanish-Speaking Homeless BOSTON HEALTH CARE for the HOMELESS PROGRAM Naira Arellano, MPH^{1,2}, Margaret Sullivan, RN, MS, FNP-BC^{3,4}, Sheila Davis, DNP, RN, ANP-BC, FANN^{1,4}



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Background

- •Hispanics are the largest and fastest growing racial or ethnic minority group in the United States.¹
- •Hispanics are disproportionately affected by diabetes and overweight/obesity and have worse access to healthcare than the overall U.S. population.²
- •Health disparities are even more striking among Hispanics who speak primarily Spanish.^{2,3}
- Homelessness further increases the challenges faced by Spanish-speaking Hispanics.
- •Innovative strategies are needed to address health disparities affecting this profoundly vulnerable group.



Census Bureau News. (2011) Profile America facts for features: Hispanic Heritage Month 2011: Sept. 15th-Oct. 15th. Retrieved from: http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/facts for features special editions/cb11-ff18.htm Pew Hispanic Center. (2008) Hispanics and healthcare in the United States: access, information and knowledge. Retrieved from:

Massachusetts Department of Public Health. (2008) Health status of Hispanic Adults in Massachusetts by spoken language preference

Patient Advocacy

- •Our ongoing patient advocacy initiative takes place at a medical respite facility located in Boston, Massachusetts which is part of Boston Health Care for the Homeless Program.
- The patient advocate provides
 - 1) health promotion and education
 - 2) clarification of the plan of care to the patient
 - 3) accompaniment
- •The role of the patient advocate could be compared to the role of a Community Health Worker but in an inpatient setting.
- •By actively communicating with the health care team, the patient advocate can provide important insight about patients' illness experience and contribute to improved quality of care.
- •To date, 60 patient encounters have been completed
 - Mean age of patient's served was 51.3 years
 - •95% (57) of patients served were male
 - •5% (4) of patients served were female

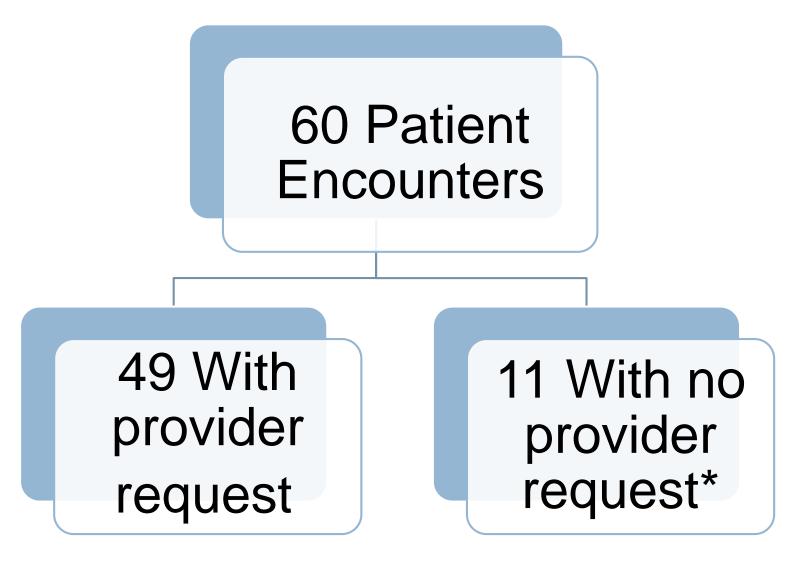


Figure 1. Number of patient advocacy encounters from June-September 2012

Patients visited without a provider request were identified by using the medical respite patient census

Type of Provider Request	(n), %
Medical Interpreting	(19) 29.2%
Initial introduction and assessment of concerns	(12) 18.5%
Social needs support/assessment	(8) 12.3%
Diet review	(5) 7.7%
Diabetes Education	(5) 7.7%
Fill out forms (housing, benefits, ID request)	(5) 7.7%
Speech and language coherence assessment	(3) 4.6%
Admission or respite stay coaching	(3) 4.6%
Other	(3) 4.6%
Test/procedure instructions	(2) 3.1%

Table 1. Type of provider request addressed during patient encounter (n=65)* *More than one request per encounter possible

Type of Patient Request	(n), %
Social needs questions	(8) 32%
Clothing request	(6) 24%
Diet questions	(3) 12%
Medication questions	(2) 8%
Procedure/test questions	(2) 8%
Treatment questions	(1) 4%
Post procedure/test questions	(1) 4%
Rules/regulations questions	(1) 4%
Other	(1) 4%

Table 2. Type of patient request emerging during patient encounter (n=25)* *More than one request per encounter possible

Implications for Practice

- Patient advocacy is an initiative that can be carried out by students or lay volunteers with a health background/training and certified language skills.
- This affordable strategy can be adapted to many settings where Spanish-speaking patients receive care.

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