



NATIONAL LUNG CANCER ROUNDTABLE

IMPACT OF IMPLICIT BIAS AND RACE-RELATED ATTITUDES IN HEALTHCARE DELIVERY AND OUTCOMES

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Racial Disparities in Healthcare

- In their landmark 2003 report, Institute of Medicine concluded that racial and ethnic minority patients:
 - “... receive a significantly lower quality and intensity of healthcare and diagnostic services across a wide range of procedures and disease areas.”
- **Two Major Causes**
 - **Structural:** Disparities due nature of healthcare system in US
 - **Interpersonal:** Disparities due to interactions between healthcare providers and minority patients



Systemic Racism and Structural Healthcare Disparities

- **Systemic racism causes pervasive social, economic, and political inequities in society, resulting in structural racial healthcare disparities:**
 - **Financial inequities in obtaining high quality healthcare**
 - **Creation of two more or less separate and unequal healthcare systems**
 - **Use of race, which is social construct, as if it were biological reality (e.g., race corrections in diagnostic algorithms)**



Interpersonal Racism and Physician-Patient Interactions



- **Medical Interactions do not occur in social vacuum:**
 - Both participants bring their experiences from outside world with them
 - For patients these often involve their past experiences with racism and a reasonable mistrust of healthcare
 - For healthcare providers these often involve unfavorable feelings about Black people
- **As result, racially discordant (non-Black physician-Black patient) interactions (> 80% of all interactions for Black patients) are usually:**
 - Briefer
 - Less positive and informative
 - Less patient-centered, patients less involved
 - Less satisfying
 - Have poorer outcomes



Race-related Attitudes: Patients

Medical Mistrust: belief that medical system provides less than optimal care or even mistreats members of one's own group

For Black patients comes from:

- Long history of racism in American medicine—medical experiments with unwilling or uninformed Black patients (e.g., Tuskegee); exclusion of Black people from healthcare facilities; denial of healthcare
- Cultural transmission of current treatment disparities— Well publicized stories of medical mistreatment (e.g., “This is How Black People Get Killed”—Dr Susan Moore; “Listen to Dr Williams” --Serena Williams, Henrietta Lacks) and experiences relayed by acquaintances and relatives
- Personal experiences of poor treatment interpreted (often accurately) through lens of perceived racial discrimination in society

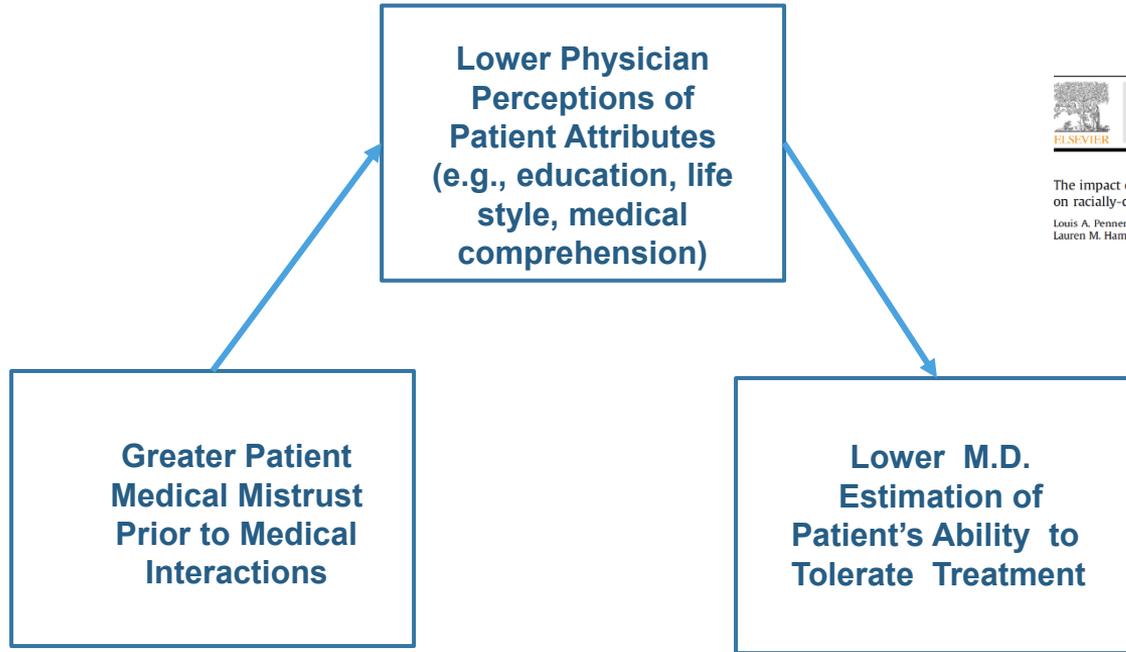


Effects of Black Patients' Mistrust

- **More Mistrust of Healthcare System**
 - Less perceived physician patient centeredness
 - More post-visit distress
 - Less post-visit trust
 - Less confidence in treatment recommendations
- **More Mistrust of Individual Physicians**
 - More patient verbal activity during interaction
 - Less patient use of positive-emotion words
 - Less physician verbal dominance of interaction



Impact of Patient Mistrust on Oncologists' Perceptions of Black Patients



The impact of Black cancer patients' race-related beliefs and attitudes on racially-discordant oncology interactions: A field study

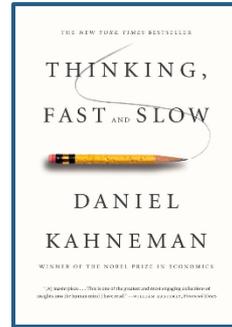
Louis A. Penner ^{a,*}, Felicity W.K. Harper ^a, John F. Dovidio ^b, Terrance L. Albrecht ^a, Lauren M. Hamel ^a, Nicole Senft ^a, Susan Eggly ^a



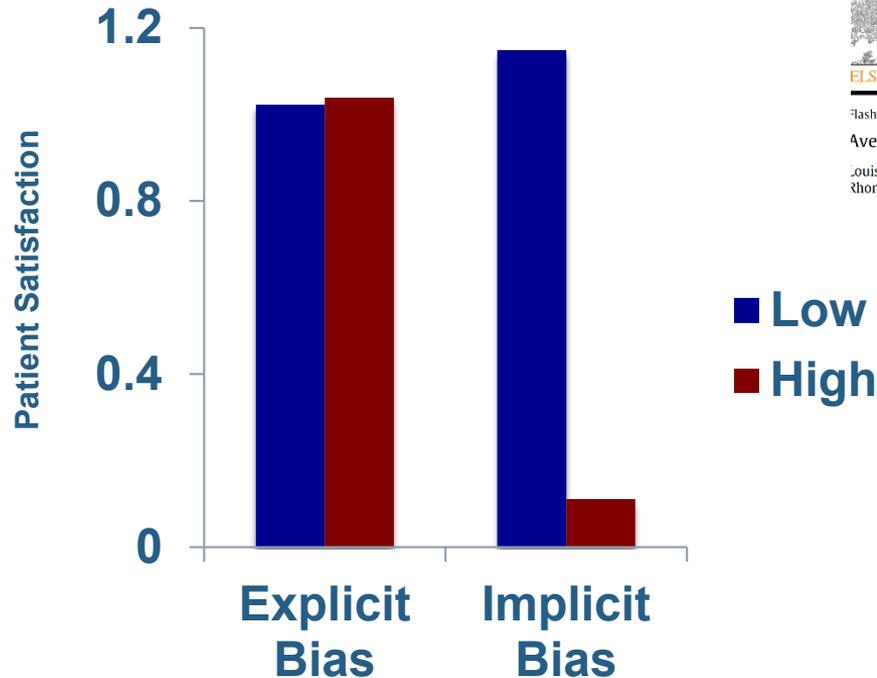
But Don't Blame the Victim!!

Race-related Attitudes: Physicians

- Racial bias can be
 - Explicit--consciously held negative feelings about some racial or ethnic group, expression can be controlled (“thinking slow”) **or**
 - Implicit—limited conscious awareness of bias, expression is automatic, less controllable (“thinking fast”)
- Physicians have moderate levels of explicit racial bias; substantially higher levels of implicit racial bias
- Physician explicit racial bias does not usually affect medical interactions; higher implicit racial bias does:
 - Less patient-perceived and actual supportive behavior by physician during visits
 - More verbal domination of conversation by physician during visits
 - Less post-visit patient trust
 - More patient difficulty remembering visit conversation
 - Briefer visits



Racial Bias: Implicit Has More Impact on Patients than Explicit Bias



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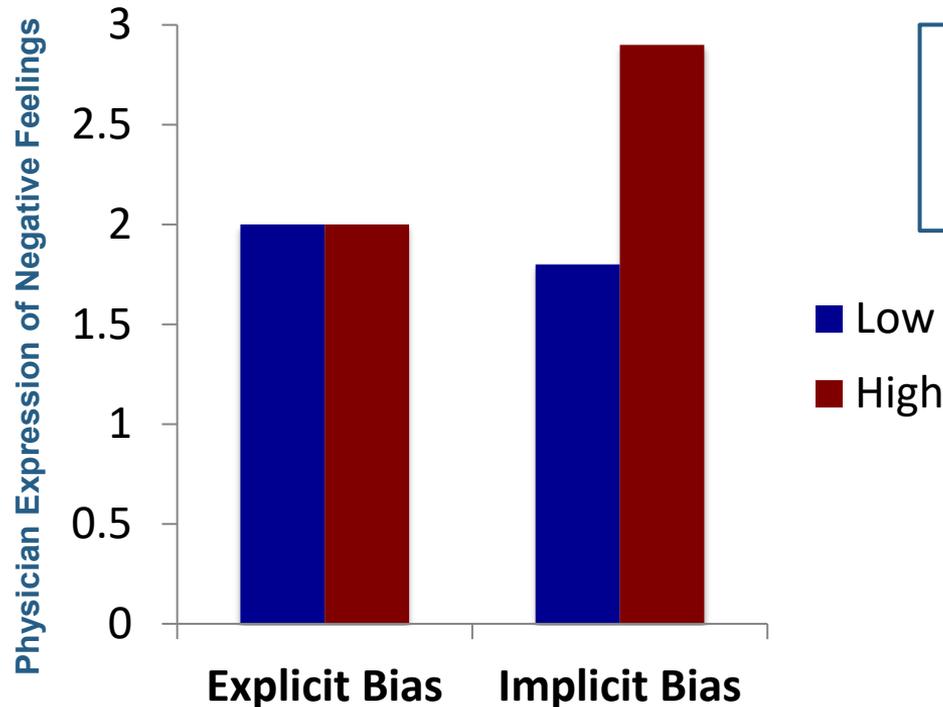


FlashReport

Aversive racism and medical interactions with Black patients: A field study

Louis A. Penner^{a,b,*}, John F. Dovidio^c, Tessa V. West^d, Samuel L. Gaertner^e, Terrance L. Albrecht^a, Rhonda K. Dailey^f, Tsveti Markova^f

Racial Bias: Implicit Has More Impact on Physicians than Explicit Bias



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Article

The effects of racial attitudes on affect and engagement in racially discordant medical interactions between non-Black physicians and Black patients

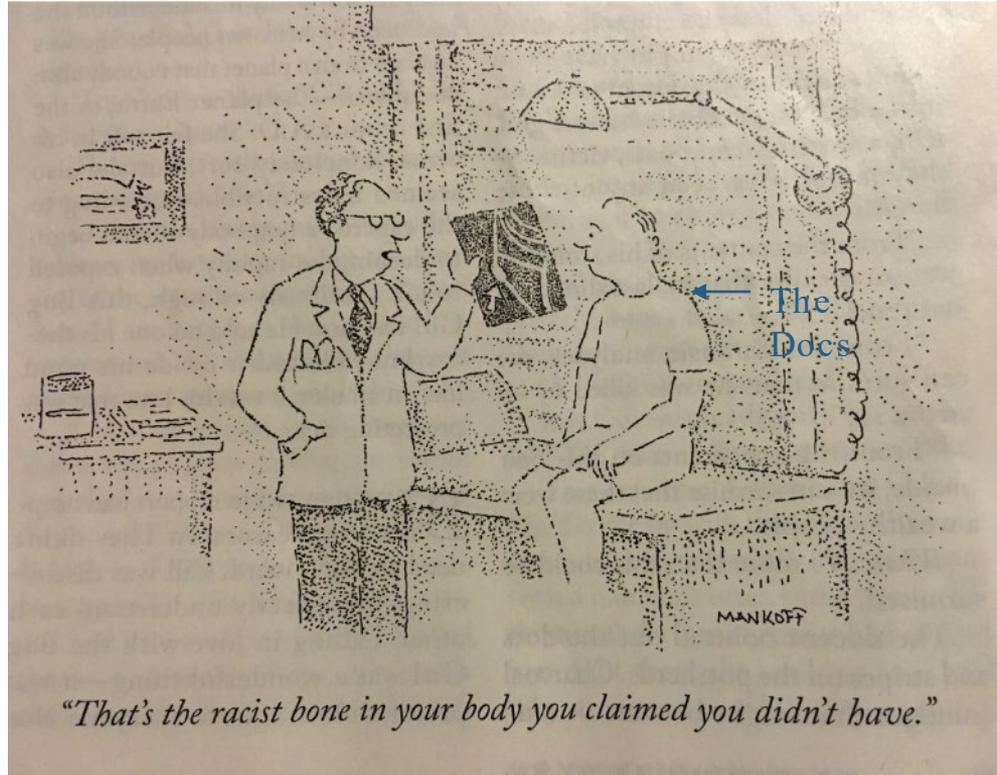
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Summary of These Research Findings . . .



Oncologists' Implicit Bias Undermines Patients' Confidence in Treatments

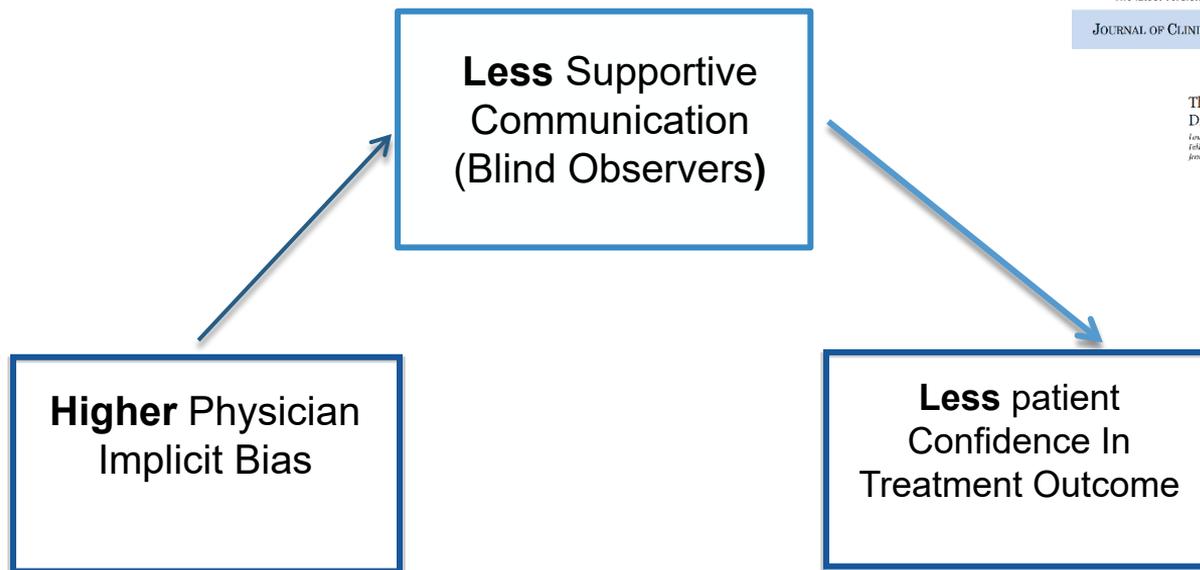
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ORIGINAL REPORT

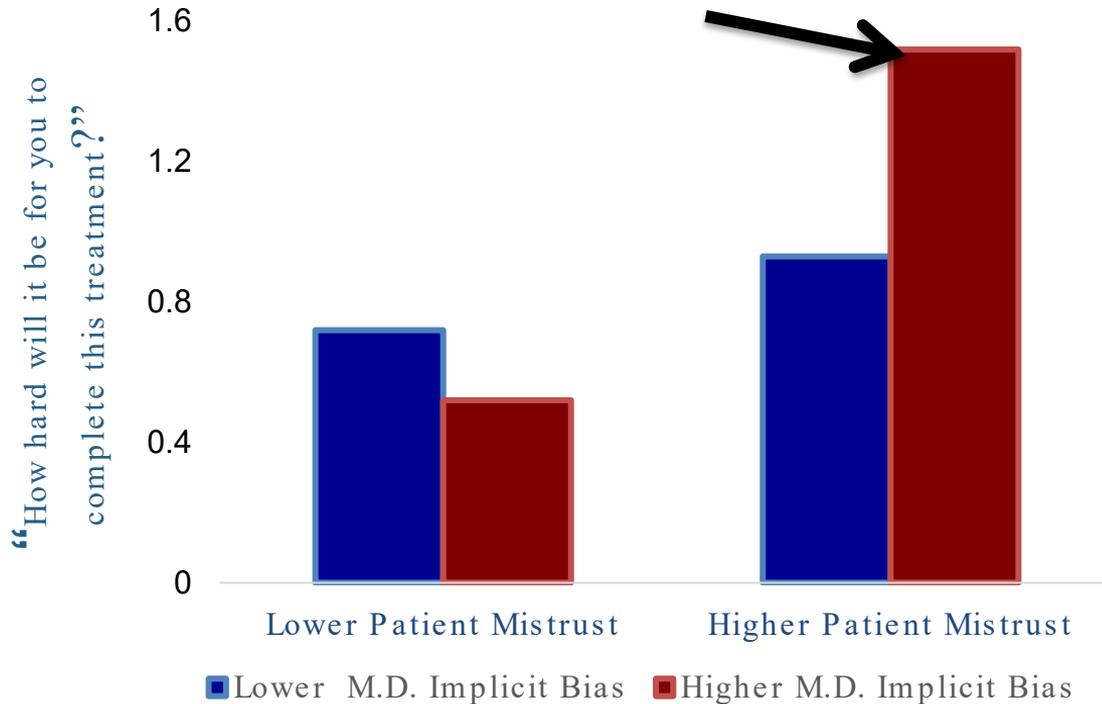
The Effects of Oncologist Implicit Racial Bias in Racially Discordant Oncology Interactions

Janis A. Presser, John U. Dovidio, Richard Gonzalez, Terrence J. Albrecht, Robert Chapman, Louise Piner, Felicity M.K. Harper, Jon Hirsigawa, Lauren M. Hawn, Anthony F. Starks, Sherril Caldwell, Michael S. Sosen, Jennifer J. Griggs, and Susan Eggle



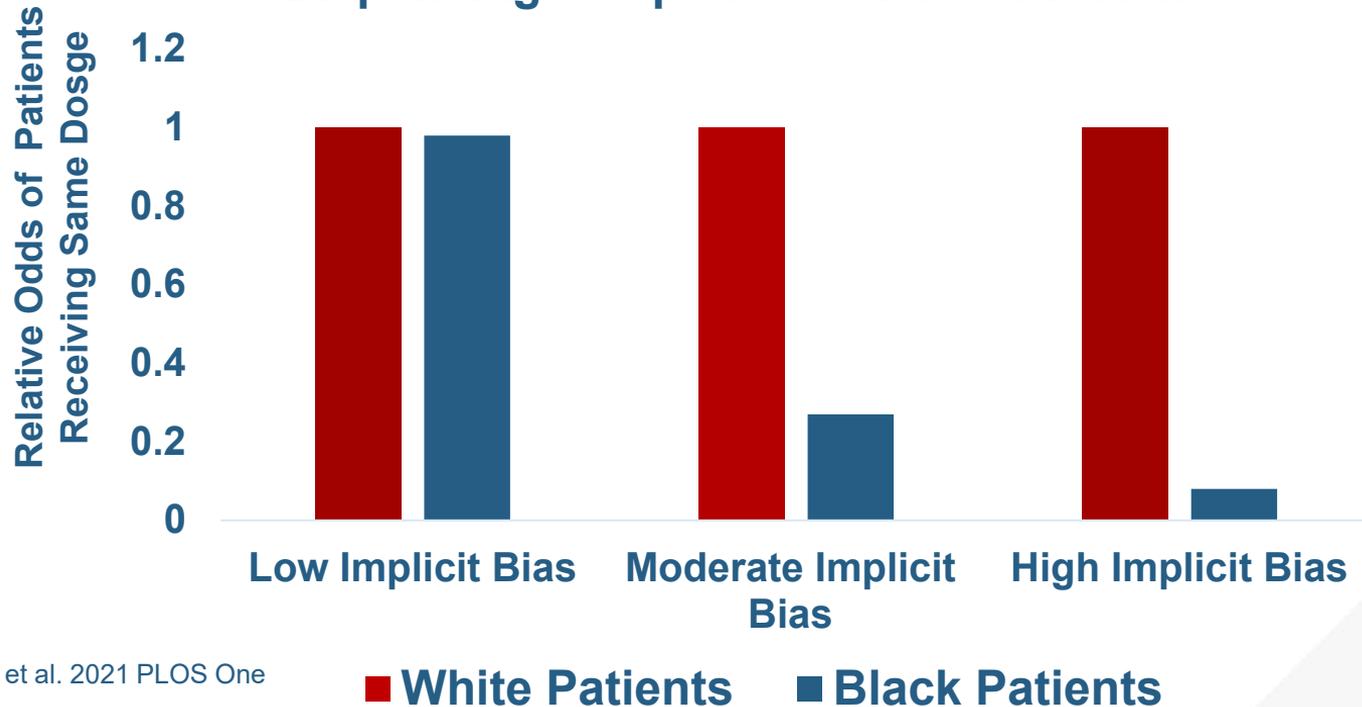
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A Perfect Storm: Effects of Patient Mistrust and Oncologist Implicit Bias



Physician Implicit Bias Affects Dosing Decisions For Black Cancer Patients¹

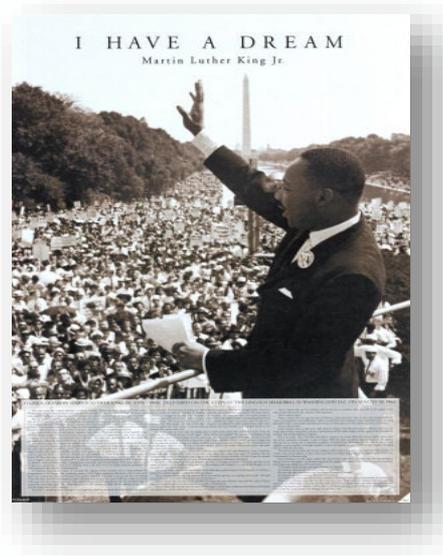
Effects of Physician Implicit Bias on Dispensing of Opioids to Cancer Patients



Summary

- **Systemic racism plays major role in racial healthcare disparities**
- **Individual racism plays more subtle but equally important role**
 - **Generates medical mistrust among Black patients, which negatively affects thoughts, feelings, and actions of patients and their physicians**
 - **Produces implicit racial bias, which negatively affects thoughts, feelings, and actions of both physicians and their patients**
- **In situations where such attitudes should not be important (e.g., treatment of cancer), they are**
 - **Thus, they contribute to racial disparities in cancer treatment and outcomes**





“Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in healthcare is the most shocking and inhumane.”
Martin Luther King Jr. (1966—National Convention of Medical Committee for Human Rights)