

"Navigating Inclusive Practices in Uncharted Waters"

Dr. Cindy West, DNP, APRN, CRNA

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Disclosure to Participants

Conflict of Interest

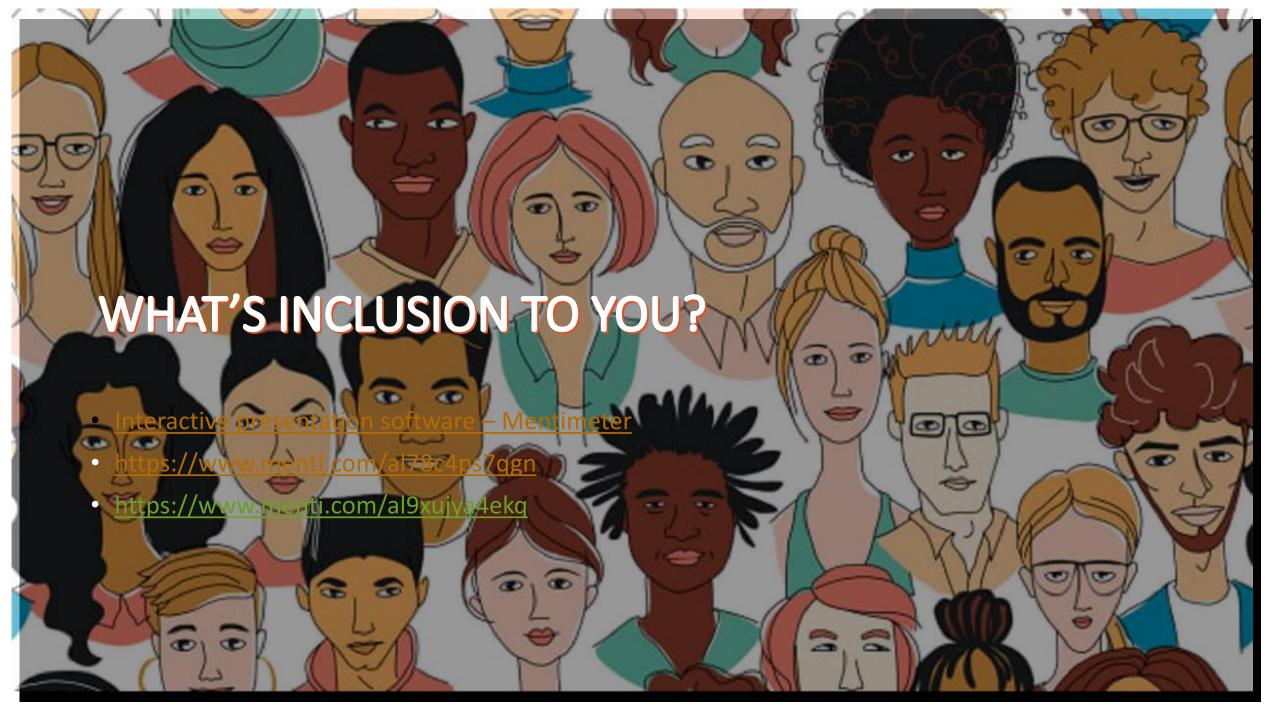
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Objectives

- Explore principles of providing medical care without discrimination or bias.
- Discuss the vital role of leaders in identifying and addressing unconscious or implicit bias with patients and employees.
- Identify how implicit bias negatively impacts the workplace, community and environment
- Describe strategies to overcome implicit biases
- Review best practices for fostering a culture of belonging and inclusivity within medical work environments.









Organizational Practices

Leadership Behaviors

Workgroup Climate

Inclusion

Fairness Respect

How do we promote Inclusion?

Health Equity



Equality is everyone getting a pair of shoes.



Diversity is everyone getting a different type of shoe.



Equity is everyone getting a pair of shoes that fits.



Acceptance is understanding we all wear different kinds of shoes.



Belonging is wearing the shoes you want without fear of judgment.

DEFINITION

BIAS-a term that represents the attitudes, behaviors, and actions that influence an individual to show favor towards or against a person or group compared to another.



IMPLICIT BIAS-a form of bias that occurs instinctively and unintentionally, but nevertheless affects a person's judgments, decisions, and behaviors (NIH, 2022).



BIAS incidents- can be EXPLICIT (CONSCIOUS) OR IMPLICIT (UNCONSCIOUS)

TYPES OF UNCONSCIOUS BIAS



Affinity Bias

Feeling a connection to those similar to us







Perception Bias

Stereotypes and assumptions about different groups



Halo Effect

Projecting positive qualities onto people without actually knowing them



Confirmation Bias

Looking to confirm our own opinions and pre-existing ideas.



Other Types of Implicit Bias

Implicit Bias in Action

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNS_D-pw8y/

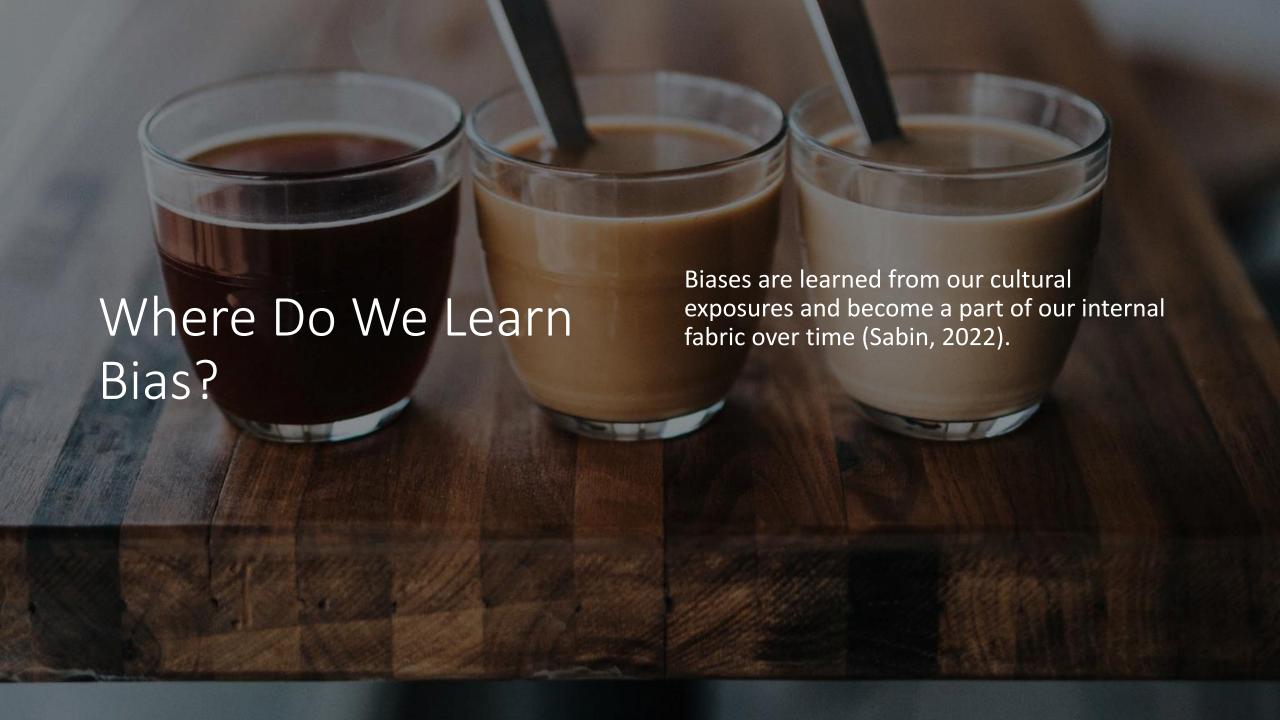
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ll56imVATLk&t=1s



Why Is This Important?

 The New England Journal of Medicine published review of studies involving physicians, nurses, and other medical professionals found that health care providers' implicit racial bias is associated with diagnostic unpredictability and, for Black patients, negative ratings of their clinical interactions, reduction in care centered around the patient, poor provider interaction, undertreatment of pain, views of Black patients as less medically adherent than White patients, and other ill effects (Sabin, 2022)





How Can You Identify and Reduce Biases?

- Awareness of the existence of stereotypes
- Counter-stereotyping imaging
- Individuation
- Try to imagine yourself in the other person's shoes
- Taking opportunities to interact with others from different backgrounds
- Reassess interactions, looking at the other person as an equal (Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI), 2017)



How Can We Fix What's Broken

Utilizing the 4 C's

- Contractual-Keeping your word
- Communication
- Competency
- Care



Implicit Association Test (IAT)

- The IAT has been accessed by over 4.5 million participants
- Evaluation of the results of the IAT between 1998 and 2006 show:
 - Implicit bias is prevalent
 - People are often unaware of their biases
 - Implicit biases can predict how someone will act
 - People differ in levels of implicit bias (The Joint Commission, 2016)

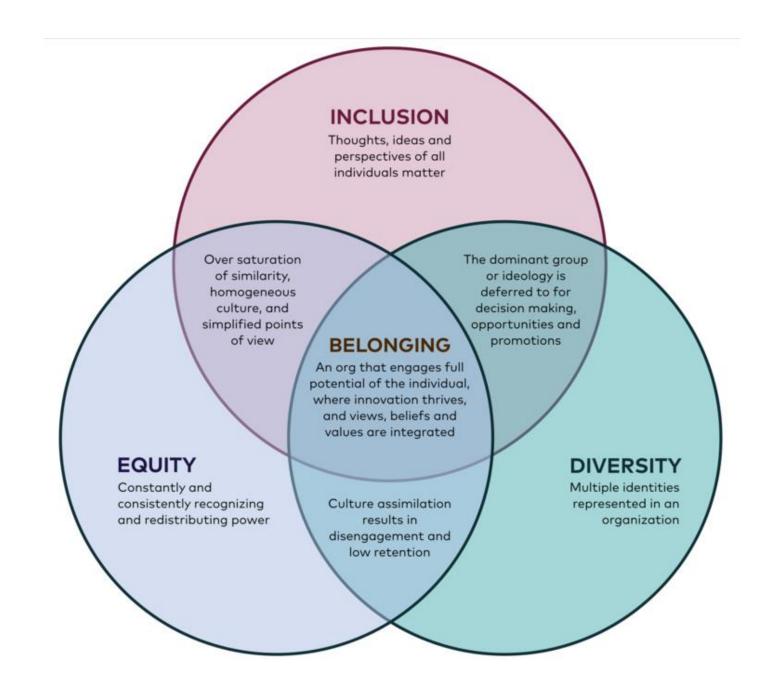




Organizational Education

- Mandatory yearly education
- Opportunity & Belonging initiatives
- Create reporting system for persons to report biased incidents of concern (Sabin, 2022)

Belonging: Where do we begin?



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

SELF-ACTUALIZA-TION

morality, creativity,
spontaneity, acceptance,
experience purpose, meaning
and inner potential

SELF-ESTEEM

confidence, achievement, respect of others, the need to be a unique individual



LOVE AND BELONGING

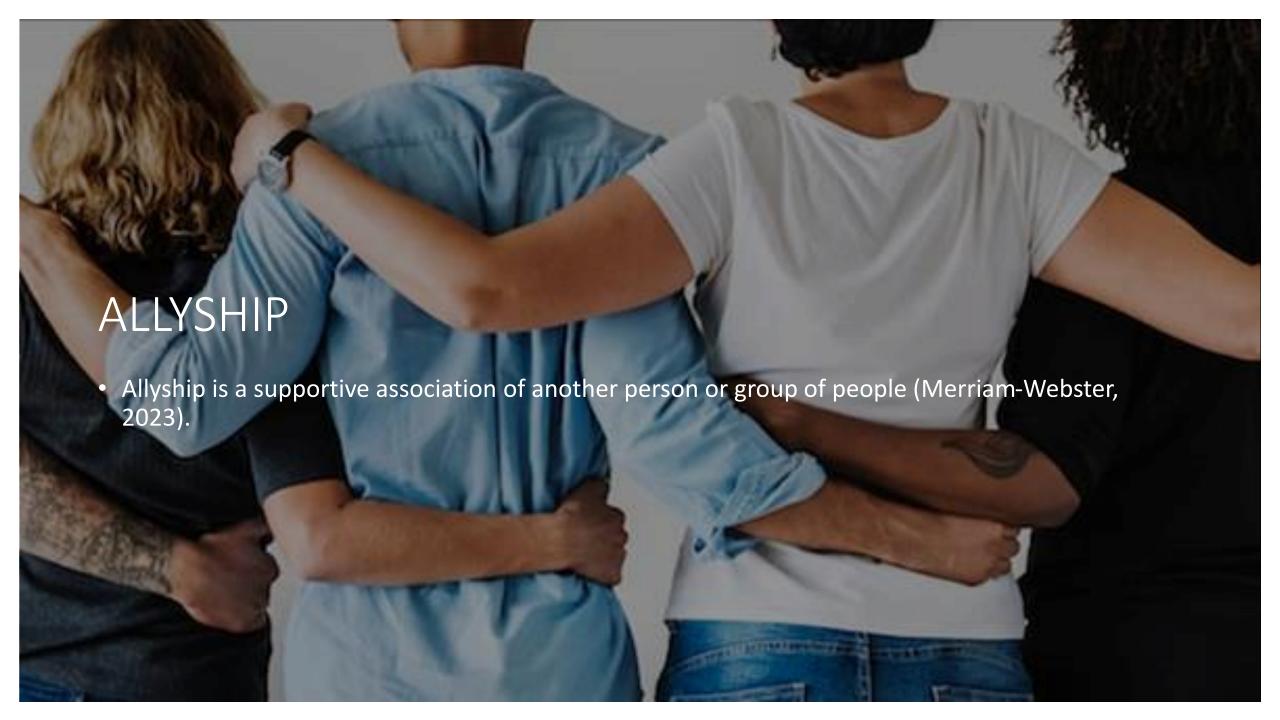
friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection

SAFETY AND SECURITY

health, employment, property, family and social abilty

PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS

breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep



ANATOMY OF AN ALLY



A MOUTH TO SPEAK OUT AGAINST INJUSTICE



A NOSE TO SNIFF OUT IMPLICIT BIAS



EYES TO IDENTIFY PRIVILEGE



EARS TO LISTEN TO THE POC EXPERIENCE



A HEART TO CULTINATE EMPATHY FOR THE OPPRESSED



HANDS TO TAKE ACTION AND MAKE A CHANGE

echharrydani

Sense of Belonging

STRATEGIES

- Inclusive language
- Acknowledge and Respect Differences
- Challenge one's beliefs
- Learn something new about a person's culture
- Health Equity Len's
- Build your Community



How Can We Set the Stage?

- Inclusive behavior begins with acknowledging the past in order to make strides forward
- Create an infrastructure to eradicate systemic racism
- Trust
- Respect, Transparency, Accountability
- Uncomfortable Conversations
- Active Listening
- Relationship Building
- Accessibility/Resources
- Community Engagement
- Policy Change



Reflective Simulation

• Instructions: You are a member of the transplant board for your state. You are a part of a team that decides who receives a transplant. It is your responsibility to decide the ranking order for each person listed below. Take the next few minutes and use the numbers assigned to each person's write-up to relist them in order of priority.



Reflective Exercise

(1)Sarah Kingston, a 37-year-old white female who developed severe cardiomyopathy after the childbirth. She is married and the mother of two children. Her son is 5 years old, and she has a 6-month-old little girl. Currently she is out on sick leave secondary to extreme fatigue and SOB, prior to her leave she worked as a middle school principal. She is on the waiting list to receive a heart transplant.

- (2) Mohammed Ala is a 26-year-old single Muslim male. He is the successful sole business owner of a large IT company that employs over five thousand employees. His company provides IT support for two airports in the city of Houston. He has a strong family history of cardiovascular disease. After a recent visit to the Middle East, he had a massive heart attack that has left him in need of a heart transplant?
- (3) Jamal Price is a 45-year-old recovering drug addict of over 15 years. He has been clean for 12 years. His drug of choice was crack cocaine. At the age of 22 he was incarcerated for armed robbery for 2 years. He is divorced, but the father of two adult children who currently do not have a relationship with him. He works at the neighborhood Walmart and volunteers in his free time at the Men's shelter mentoring young adult males. Mr. Price is on the heart transplant list secondary to heart failure. He has no other family support.
- (3) Pedro Garcia is a 52-year-old first generation Mexican American who speaks Spanish only. He has his own lawn care company. His only employees are his two sons whose ages are 17 and 18. His wife was killed in a domestic dispute. He has limited insurance. Mr. Garcia has a benign tumor growing on his heart which is causing him to suffer with heart failure. His insurance only covers a portion of his meds and care; he receives supplemental help from the government. He is currently on the transplant list.
- (4) Charles Porter is a 59-year-old white male who works as a thoracic surgeon. He is employed at a very large cancer hospital. He is the father of one 15 year old son. He developed cardiomyopathy after contracting meningitis from a patient. Currently he is unable to work secondary to symptoms of cardiomyopathy. He is on the heart transplant list.

CHALLENGE

Get into some GOOD TROUBLE!

• "When you see something that is not right, not fair, not just, you have to speak up. You have to say something; you have to do something."



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QUESTIONS