Implicit racial bias in healthcare communication

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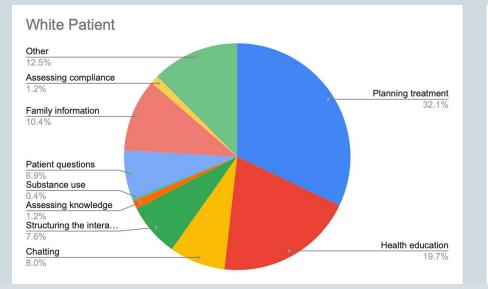
Racial disparities in the diagnosis, incidence, treatment, and prevention of multiple diseases (Maina et al., 2018)

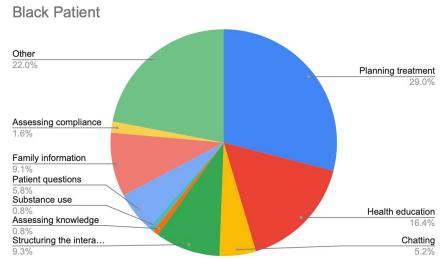
Healthcare providers (HCPs) have implicit racial bias

How does implicit racial bias among HCPs affect healthcare communication?

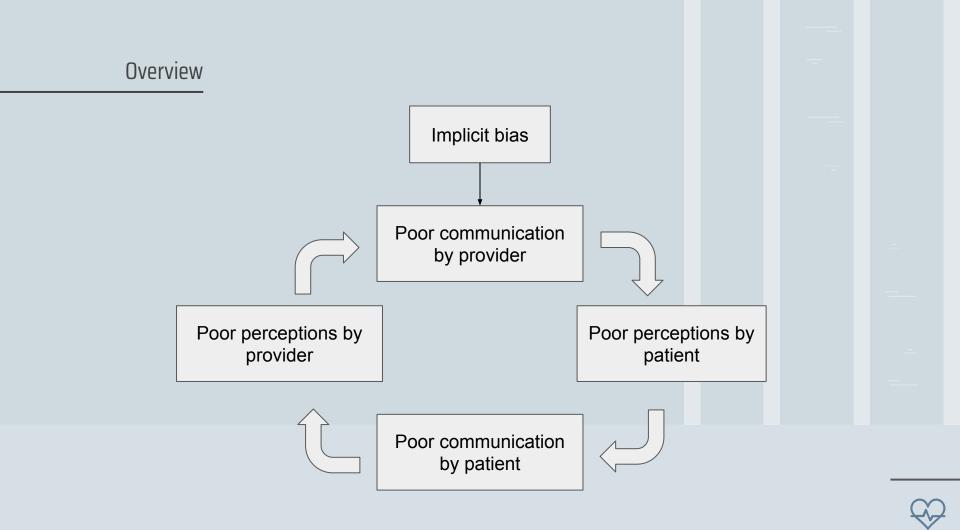


Communication & race





Data from Oliver et al., 2001



Provider communication

Social Dominance

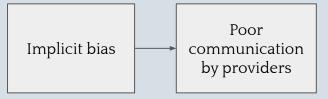
First person pronouns (Hagiwara et al., 2016a)

Slower talking speed (Cooper et al., 2012)

Negative affect (Cooper et al., 2012)

Altered talk ratio (Cooper et al., 2012)

Shorter interactions (Penner et al., 2016)





Provider communication

Less supportive and patient-centered (Hagiwara et al., 2016; Cooper et al., 2012)

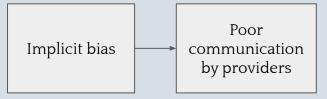
Supportive communication: provides emotional comfort (Penner et al., 2016)

Patient-centeredness (Epstein & Street, 2017):

Considering individual needs, perspectives, and experiences

Encouraging patient participation

Improving the physician-patient relationship





Less liking, trusting, and respect (Cooper et al., 2012)

Decreased confidence in treatment (Penner et al., 2016)

Greater perceived difficulty in completing treatment (Penner et al., 2016)



Patient communication

Perceived discrimination =>

Less positive affect (Hausmann et al., 2011; Hagiwara et al., 2016a)

Poor perceptions by the provider (Hausmann et al., 2011):

Less warm

Less respectful

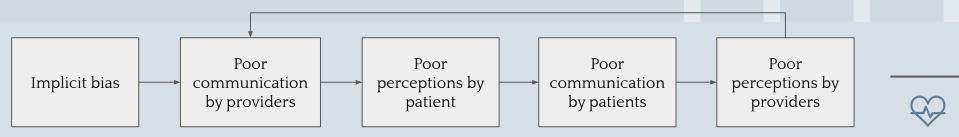
Poorer communicators

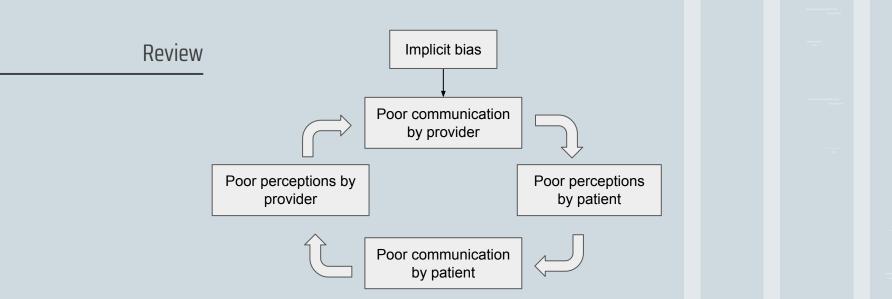


Poorer communication with poorer communicators (Hagiwara et al., 2016a)

Strongest predictor of physicians' communication: patient communication (Street et al., 2007)

Three-way interaction: implicit bias, poor communication, patients' past discrimination (Hagiwara et al., 2016a)





Take home message: Implicit bias leads to a cycle of poor communication that worsens over time and seriously impairs the patient's relationship with the healthcare system.

References

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Any questions?

