

# Strategies to Promote Equity in the BWH COVID-19 Recovery Center

Ann-Marcia Tukpah MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Jhillika Patel<sup>2</sup>; Julie Sullivan<sup>3</sup>; Beret Amundson MD<sup>4</sup>; Miguel Linares MD<sup>4</sup>; Meera Sury MD<sup>4</sup>; Gerald Weinhouse MD<sup>1</sup>;

Nancy Lange-Vaidya MD, MPH<sup>1</sup>; Daniela Lamas, MD<sup>1</sup>; Elizabeth Gay, MD<sup>1</sup>



1 Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital; 2 Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Brigham and Women's Hospital; 3 Lung Center A, Brigham and Women's Hospital; 4 Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital



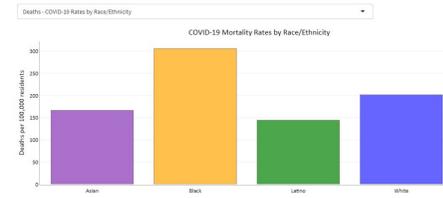
## INTRODUCTION

### Background of COVID-19 Disparities

An ongoing challenge remains persistent inequities related to care for vulnerable patient groups who are more likely to contract severe forms of COVID. COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted historically disadvantaged communities of color and patients from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. African American and LatinX individuals suffer more infections and higher mortality.<sup>1,2</sup> These inequities reflect legacies of structural racism, unequal resource investment and the impact of systems that perpetuate health disparities.<sup>3</sup> Even in the pre-COVID-19 era, non-white patients had less reliable access to specialty care<sup>4</sup> and to post-intensive care unit (ICU) care.<sup>5</sup> Without targeted interventions to address these systemic issues, we fear that the challenges of post-COVID care may further perpetuate inequities.

COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity

Note: The rates for "Other" category has been suppressed due to differences in data definitions. The data contains cases from 1/3/2020 to 10/04/2021.  
Data source: Boston COVID-19 Cases: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (MVEN) Population Estimates American Community Survey, 5 Year Estimates, 2014-2018, U.S. Census Bureau  
<https://analytics.boston.gov/app/boston-covid>



Our work is funded through the Department of Medicine Health Equity Innovation Pilot Program (HEIP) as of July 2021. Here we present targeted interventions to address these systemic issues and how we intentionally work to promote equity through direct community engagement, leveraging data analytics, with a robust system of monitoring, that will ultimately improve our healthcare delivery and ensure that the patients whom we serve in our recovery center reflect those who have borne a disproportionate burden of this disease.

### Population

Patients referred to the BWH COVID-Recovery Center who have a documented COVID test, and persistent symptoms. Patients do not have had to be hospitalized nor primarily seen in the Brigham system. CRC began seeing patients April 8, 2021 and so far there have been 709 referrals. 556 patients have been seen, 212 thus far in pulmonary clinic.

Acknowledgments: Dr. Matthew Moll – CRC Equity Group Member; Brenda Kissane- CRC Social Worker; Tajmah Jocelyn – CRC Research Assistant; Dr. Claire Cutting – CRC Equity Group Member; Dr. Manuela Cernadas- BWH PCCM Faculty, DOM Quality Program Team – Claire Szipszky, Alea Moscone, Erin McElrath, Emily Hinchey and Dr. Sonali Desai

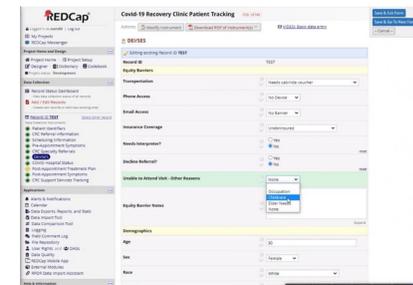
## METHODS

### Intervention Data Elements and Analyses

Below are examples of key metrics and indicators we are following and in the process of monitoring for our equity efforts

Metric	Indicators of Performance
<b>Demographic assessment:</b> Compare the race, ethnicity, and ADI for patients seen in the CRC versus those hospitalized with COVID in the prior year	<b>CRC Outreach Indicator:</b> cumulative number of previously hospitalized BWH patients 3/2020-3/2021 contacted by CRC patient navigator / total number of referred patients <b>Proportional Visit Indicator:</b> cumulative number of patients seen in CRC who were hospitalized 3/2020-3/2021 at BWH/ total number of CRC patients
<b>Community outreach:</b> Monitor community outreach events, including advertising, clinic visits conducted at community health centers, and collaboration with primary care providers.	<b>Community Engagement Indicator:</b> number of patients referred to clinic from community outreach/ total number of referred CRC patients
<b>Community care:</b> Monitor number of patients seen in the community or referred to services.	<b>Direct Community Care Indicator:</b> number of patients seen in community health settings / total number of all CRC patients <b>Community Referral Indicator:</b> number of patients referred to additional community resources for social needs (food and housing assistance, transportation assistance).

We work with the Department of Medicine Quality Team to enhance our ability to track patient clinical data, equity needs/barriers and use of resources we provide such as social work referral or transportation assistance. We also work with the team to build an EPIC Workbench report of hospitalized patients that we start to contact and triage.



Component	Positive Screen
Age	>65
Sex	Male
Race/Ethnicity	Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino/American Indian or Alaska Native
Neighborhood ADI	4-7 Medium 8-10 High
English preferred language	No
Smoking Status	Current or Former
Access to Transportation	No
Health Insurance Access	Uninsured or Mass Health Limited

We are designing a **simple unweighted stratification tool** using 8 items to create a 4 category score that will allow us to better prioritize access to clinic visits, referrals to social work and use of resources such as transportation reimbursement.

### Community Partnerships

We are working on building several trustworthy community partnerships, currently, the most advanced partnership is with the Mattapan Food and Fitness Coalition (MFFC). We engage through several mechanisms: electronic communication, the Saturday Farmer's Market and Monthly public meeting to broaden connections and trust within the community. We reached around 100 participants each farmer's market.



We had significant improvement between our first and second community events



## RESULTS

	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Average Age	49	47.5	46	46	46	47.5	45
Female %	70%	71%	71%	71%	71	75%	66%
Male %	30%	29%	29%	29%	28%	25%	33%
NB %					1%		
Race/Ethnicity							
- White	74%	72%	72%	79%	74%	74%	73%
- LatinX	12%	13%	13%	7%	12%	13%	
- Black	7%	7%	8.5%	11%	9%	8%	
- Asian	4.5%	5%	4.2%	3%	2%	3%	
- Other	2%	2%	1.7%	-	3%	3%	
Language							
- English	91%	91%	90%	90%	94%	93%	
- Spanish	6%	7%	8%	6.5%	4.5%	5.5%	
- Other	3%	2%	2%	3.5%	1.5%	1%	
Insurance							
- Managed	76%	76%	76%	79%	74%	83%	
- Medicare	11%	12%	13%	13%	9%	5.5%	
- MassHealth	13%	12%	11%	8.6%	17%	12%	
% Hospitalized with ICU stay	23%	23%	20%	16%	22%	20%	
% of hospitalized pts who were at an MGB hospital	42%	26%	40%	40%	36%	28%	
Top 3 Zip Codes	02132	02026	02130	02131	02131	02130	
	02124	02131	02124	02124	02043	02126	
	02136	02130	01970	02136	02124	02131	
Average ADI	4.28	4.24	4.63	4.22	4.1	4.53	

After the first quarter of the HEIP grant, we are below our indicators for CRC outreach and thus the proportion of previously hospitalized patients; community engagement and direct care. However, we our social worker on the team, we have now had n=55 social work referrals as of 10/1/21.

## CONCLUSIONS

Interval data analysis demonstrates that we have successfully met our data collection indicator. However, as noted, we have room for improvement in other indicators. We continue to advance in our rewarding partnership with MFFC. As we monitor our indicators, we are making adjustments for new strategies.

## FUTURE WORK

The CRC offers an opportunity to expand community access to specialized pulmonary care at BWH. By recognizing barriers to care and providing more care and services in the outpatient setting to disadvantaged populations, we can both improve health outcomes for individual patients and improve the quality and equity of care across the hospital system. We will begin to work on the outreach indicator using our stratification tool and Workbench reports to prioritize clinic visits. Now with available social work resources we will be able to better provide comprehensive care. We are re-evaluating ways to leverage existing system resources to meet our indicators of care and expand access.

References

- Hooper MW, Napoles AM, Perez-Stable EJ. COVID-19 and Racial/Ethnic Disparities. JAMA. Published online May 11, 2020.
- Berkowitz, Rachel L., et al. "Structurally vulnerable neighborhood environments and racial/ethnic COVID-19 inequities." Cities & Health (2020): 1-4.
- Okonkwo, Nneoma E., et al. "COVID-19 and the US response: accelerating health inequities." BMJ evidence-based medicine (2020).
- Williams DR, Cooper LA. COVID-19 and Health Equity – A New Kind of "Herd Immunity". JAMA. Published online May 11, 2020.
- Lane Fall MB, Iwashyna TJ, Cooke CR, Benson NM, Kahn JM. Insurance and racial differences in long-term acute care utilization after critical illness. Crit Care Med. 2012; 40(4): 1143-1149.