WMU Homer Stryker MD School of Medicine
Research Day
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Patient and Provider Factors that Increase Disclosure of Psychosocial Problems

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Disclosure

Background

- **Domestic violence, mental illness, and substance abuse are leading psychosocial risk factors**
  - They are surprisingly common
  - They present substantial health burden, especially during pregnancy

- **Both providers and patients face multiple barriers to disclosure**
  - Patient barriers: CPS, safety, access to healthcare[1], physician trust[2]
  - Physician barriers: comfort asking the appropriate questions, having the resources for the unique needs of that patient available to them[3]

Background (cont'd)

- **Disclosure & Provider Relationship**
  - Qualitative study indicated that patients may use openness as a strategy to feel comfortable in relating their experience, which may be a precursor to patient-provider relationships and shared decision making.[2]

- **Disclosure & Socioeconomic Status / Race Demographics**
  - Lack of literature H
  - However, many studies report on health outcomes in patients with low SES4

Research Objectives

1. Describe rates of disclosure to providers

Psychosocial Risks

Disclosure

| Domestic Violence |
| Substance Abuse |
| Mental Illness |

Research Objectives

1. Describe rates of disclosure to providers

2. Determine if disclosure varies by demographics or by patient-provider relationship

Psychosocial Risks

Disclosure

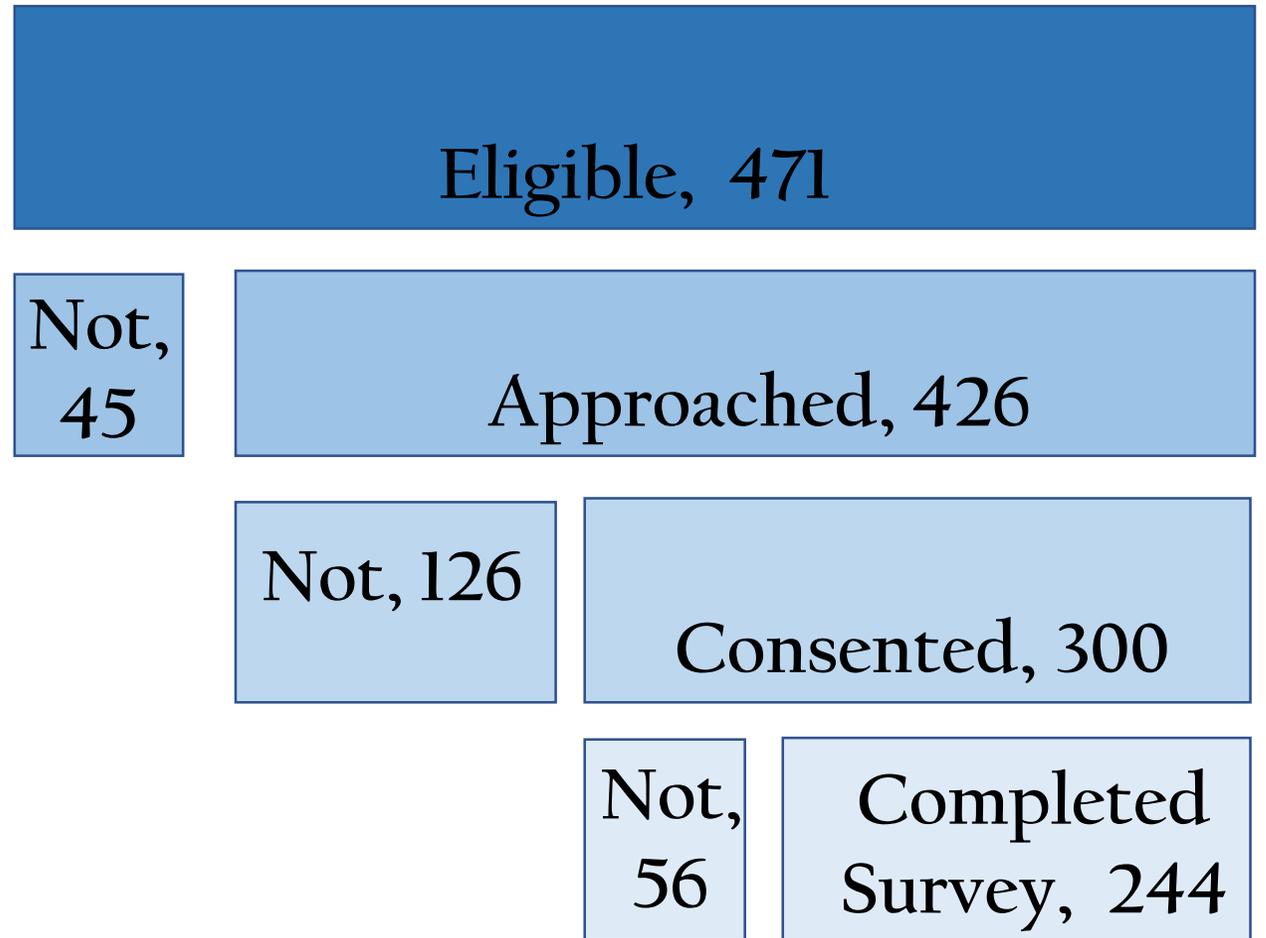| Domestic Violence |
|---|
| Substance Abuse |
| Mental Illness |

$$\$\$\$ / Race$$

Relationship

Methods

- DESIGN: Prospective cross-sectional study

- SAMPLE: 244 postpartum women

- RECRUITMENT: Postpartum hospital floors
-     Bronson & Borgess (January-September, 2017)

- DATA COLLECTION: Mixed Methods
-     Telephone survey conducted 2 months postpartum
-     Abstraction medical records

- ANALYSIS: Pearson Chi Square, Logistic regression, $\alpha<.05$

Recruitment

No differences by race or SES

Eligible, 471

Not, 45

Approached, 426

Not, 126

Consented, 300

Not, 56

Completed Survey, 244

Reasons for not completing:
-2 Withdrew from study
-32 Never reached
-22 Declined survey when reached

Demographics

- The final study sample was representative of the county maternal population across demographic characteristics
  - age, insurance, race and marital status
- Obstetrically, study women were similar to the county maternal population in the proportion
  - with first pregnancies (primagravida) and with single gestation
- However, study women
  - had significantly higher rates of prior preterm deliveries
  - were significantly more likely to have initiated care in the first trimester.
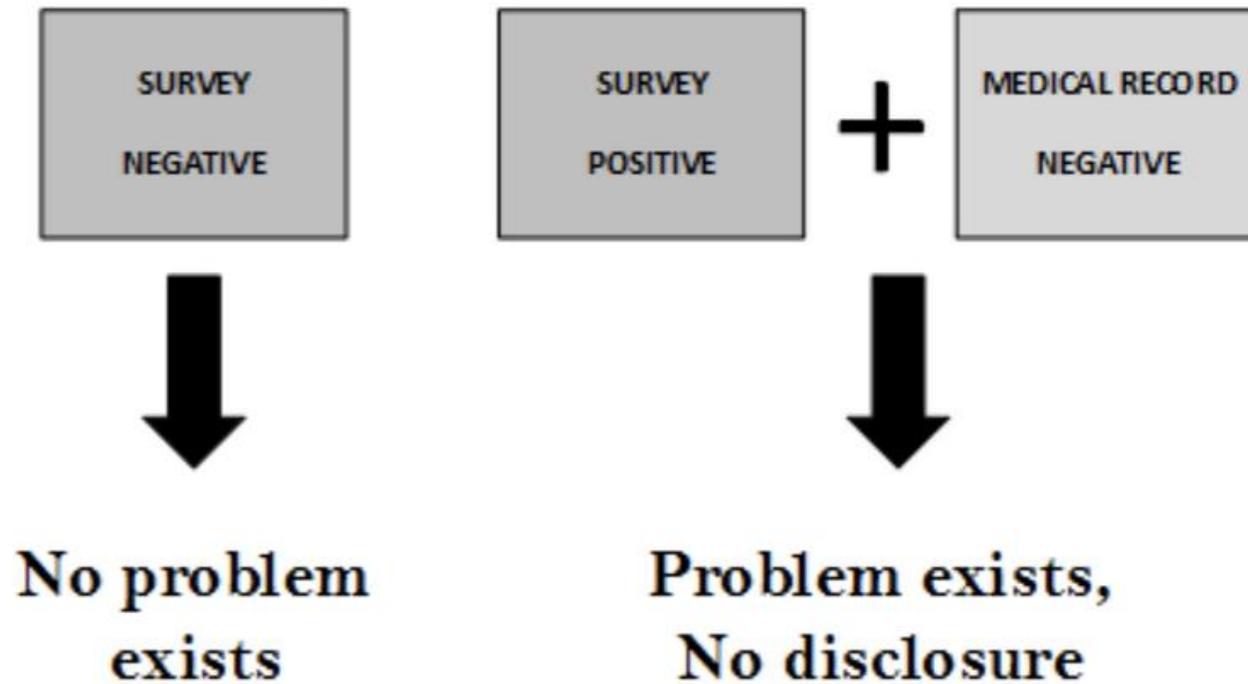
Outcome Measure: Disclosure

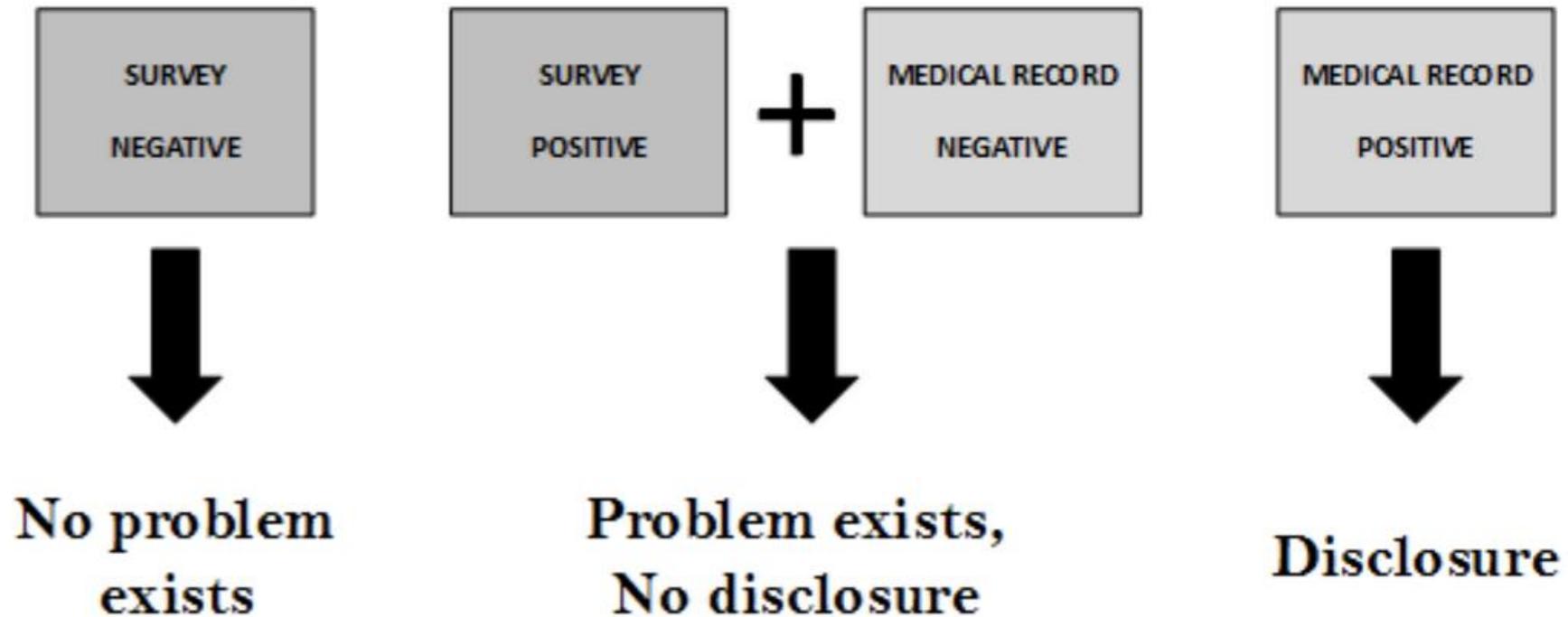# Outcome Measure: Disclosure

SURVEY

NEGATIVE

No problem
exists

Outcome Measure: Disclosure

| SURVEY NEGATIVE | SURVEY POSITIVE | + | MEDICAL RECORD NEGATIVE |

↓ ↓

No problem exists

Problem exists, No disclosure

Outcome Measure: Disclosure

| SURVEY NEGATIVE | SURVEY POSITIVE | **+** | MEDICAL RECORD NEGATIVE | MEDICAL RECORD POSITIVE |

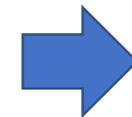No problem exists   Problem exists, No disclosure   Disclosure

Measuring the Problem(s)…

Psychosocial Risk Factor	Measuring Tool Used
Domestic Violence	HITS Domestic Violence Screener, E-HITS
Substance Abuse	NIDA Quick Screen, 5 items
Depression	MI_PRAMS 2012-2015 (CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System)
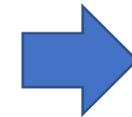
Prenatal HITS 7+
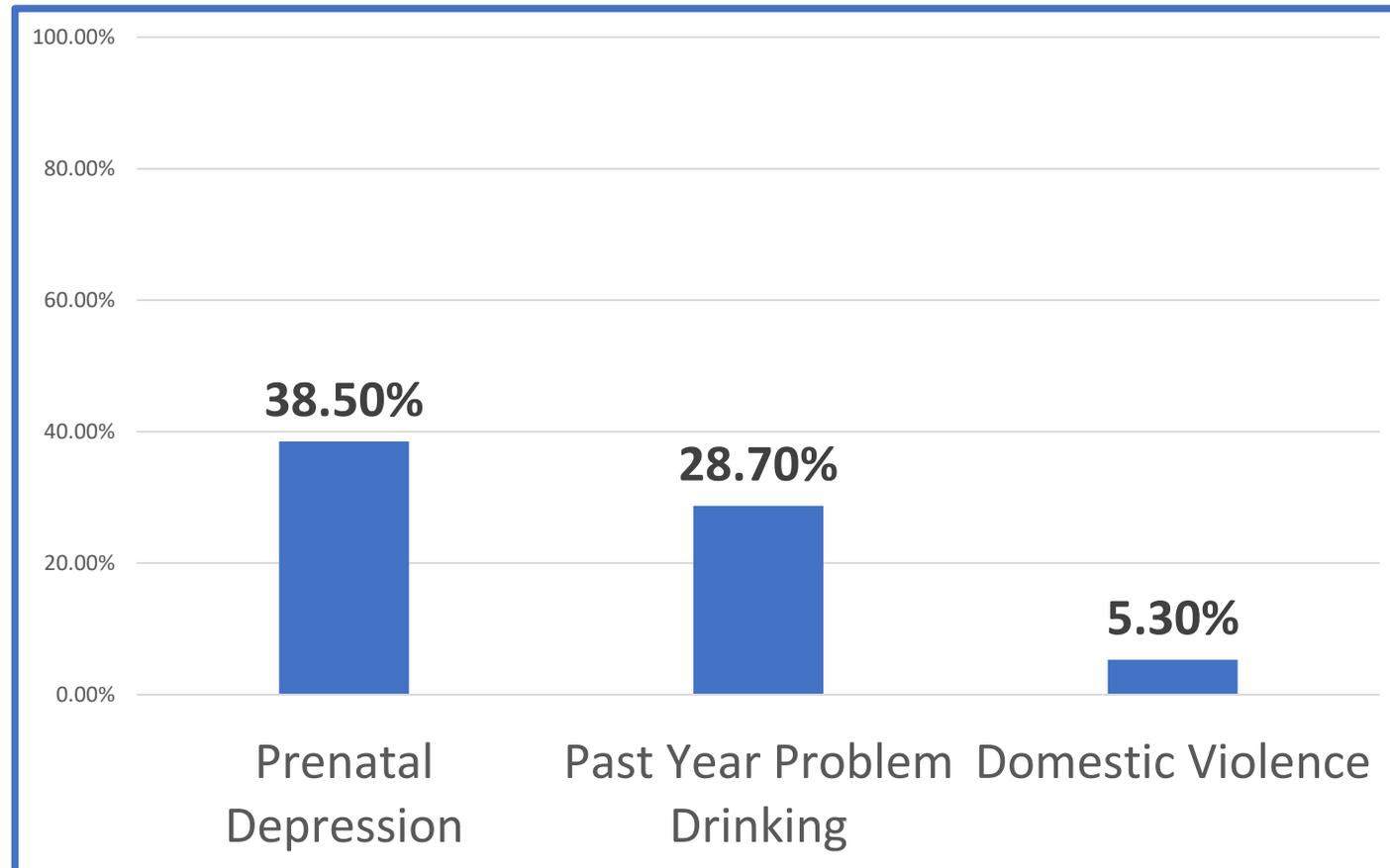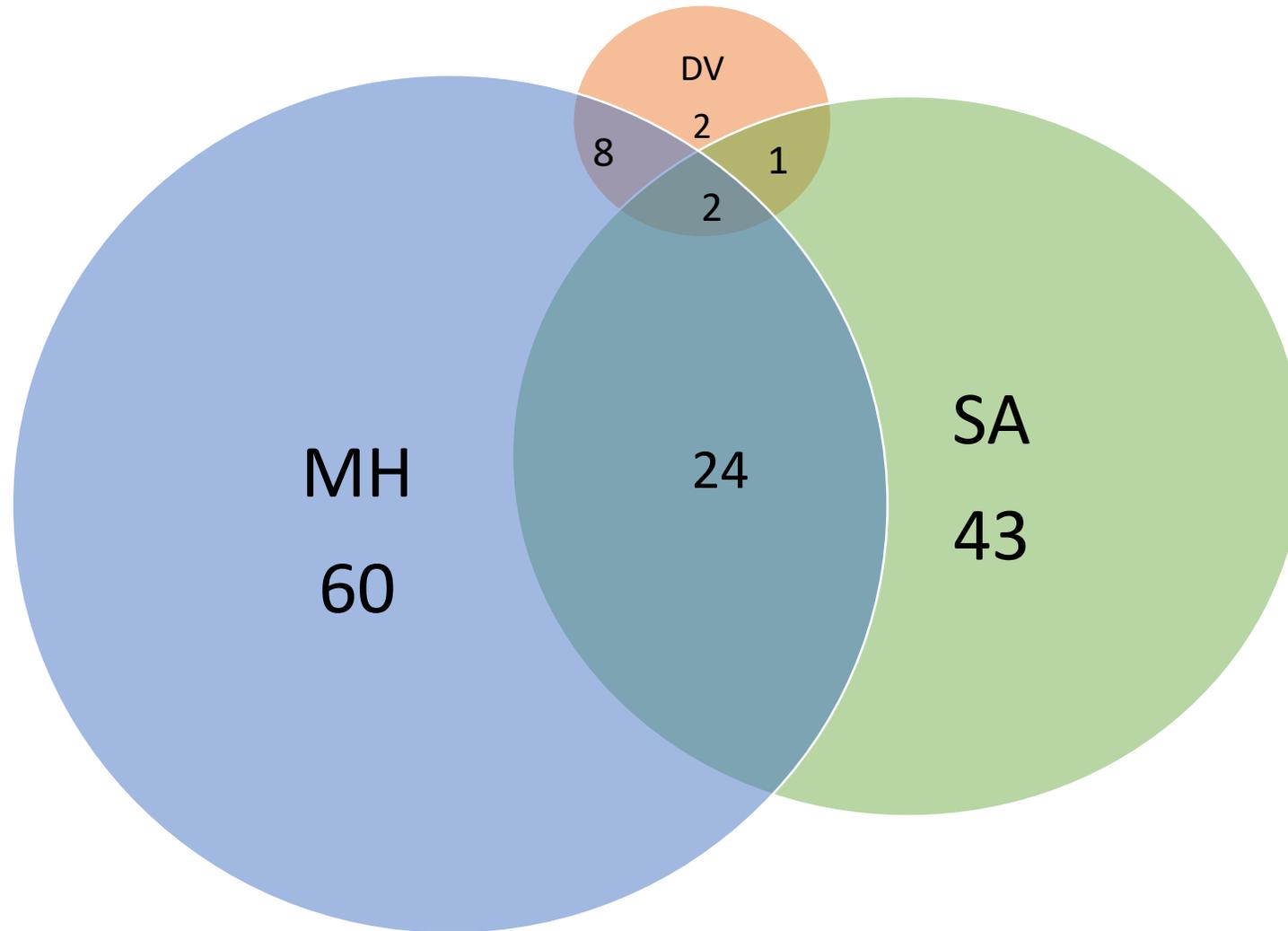
Prenatal Alcohol
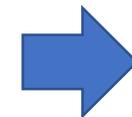
Prenatal Depression

Problem

Results: Prevalence of Problems

n=244

57.3% of women experienced a psychosocial problem during perinatality
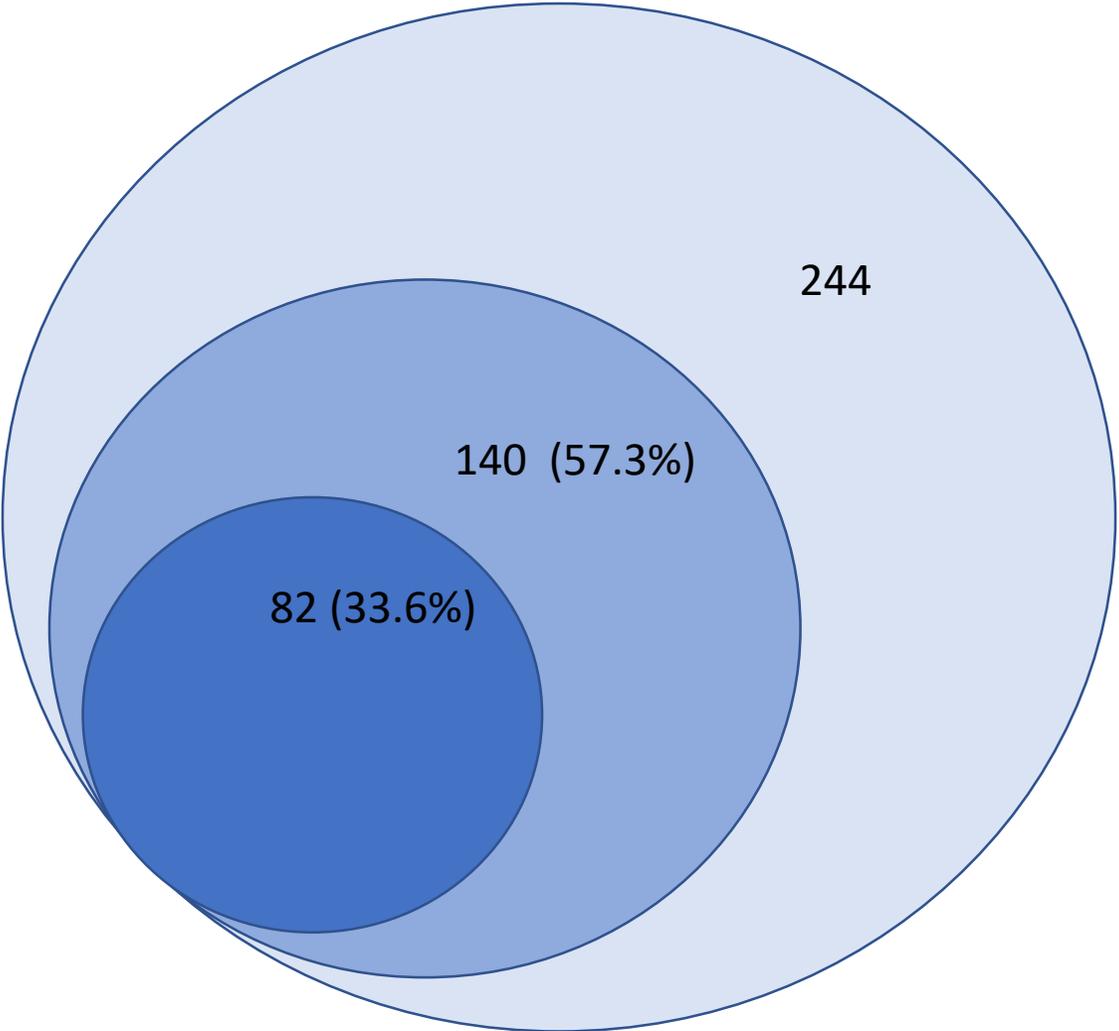
Results: Overlap of Problems

DV

8

2

1

2

MH
60

24

SA
43

n = 140

Disclosure

Results: Overall Disclosure

244

140 (57.3%)

82 (33.6%)

n = 244

Results: Disclosure Rates Vary by Problem
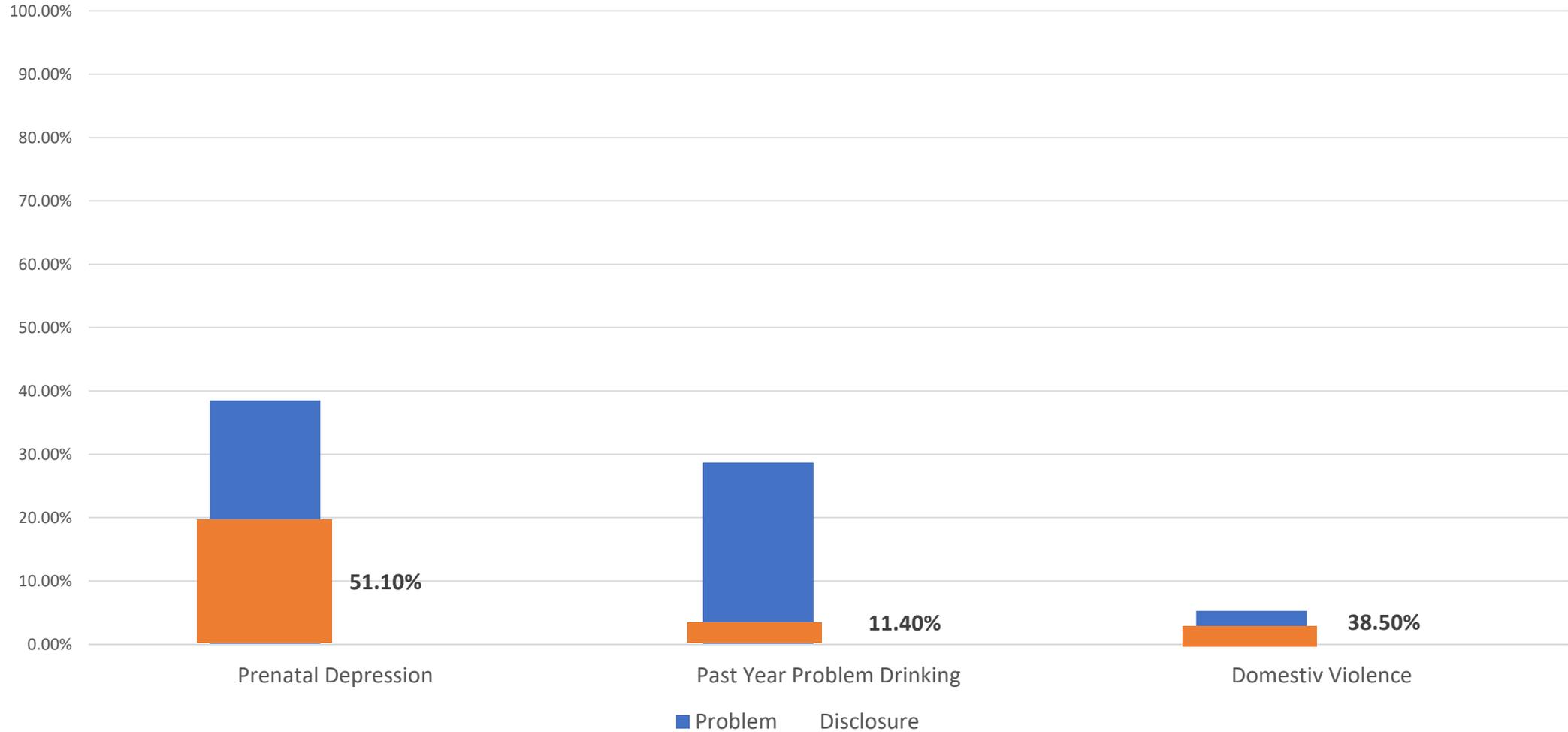
n = 244

Results

	LOGISTIC REGRESSION – Predicting Disclosure among those with Problem(s) (n=140)
Pt-Provider Factors	Medical home (ref=no)
	PCP (ref=no)
	Communication Index*
Problem Factors	Mental Health (ref=no probl)
	Subs Abuse (ref=no probl)
	Dom. Viol. (ref=no probl)
	Multiple problems (ref=single)
Demogra-phics	SES (ref=private ins)
	Race (ref=white)

Domestic Violence

Substance Abuse

Mental Illness

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Relationship

Results

	LOGISTIC REGRESSION – Predicting Disclosure among those with Problem(s) (n=140)		
		Simple Regression	
		OR	CI (p)
Pt-Provider Factors	Medical home (ref=no)	3.03	0.62, 14.81 (.172)
	PCP (ref=no)	0.67	0.34, 1.33 (.251)
	Communication Index*	1.03	0.95, 1.11 (.532)
Problem Factors	Mental Health (ref=no probl)	9.35	3.02, 29.02 (<.001)
	Subs Abuse (ref=no probl)	1.21	0.49, 2.97 (.685)
	Dom. Viol. (ref=no probl)	1.06	0.31, 3.69 (.925)
	Multiple problems (ref=single)	2.76	1.26, 6.05 (.011)
Demogra-phics	SES (ref=private ins)	2.43	1.22, 4.84 (.012)
	Race (ref=white)	1.13	0.57, 2.22 (.735)

Results

	LOGISTIC REGRESSION – Predicting Disclosure among those with Problem(s) (n=140)				
		Simple Regression		Multivariable Regression	
		OR	CI (p)	OR	CI (p)
Pt-Provider Factors	Medical home (ref=no)	3.03	0.62, 14.81 (.172)	--	--
	PCP (ref=no)	0.67	0.34, 1.33 (.251)	--	--
	Communication Index*	1.03	0.95, 1.11 (.532)	--	--
Problem Factors	Mental Health (ref=no probl)	9.35	3.02, 29.02 (<.001)	6.81	2.51, 18.47 (<.001)
	Subs Abuse (ref=no probl)	1.21	0.49, 2.97 (.685)	--	--
	Dom. Viol. (ref=no probl)	1.06	0.31, 3.69 (.925)	--	--
	Multiple problems (ref=single)	2.76	1.26, 6.05 (.011)	1.33	0.56, 3.15 (.521)
Demogra-phics	SES (ref=private ins)	2.43	1.22, 4.84 (.012)	1.88	0.88, 3.99 (.102)
	Race (ref=white)	1.13	0.57, 2.22 (.735)	--	--

Domestic Violence

Substance Abuse

Mental Illness

$$$

Relationship

Results

- Provider factors were not significantly associated with disclosure.
  - Provider factors include:
    - Medical Home
    - Primary Care Provider
    - Provider Relationship

- The type psychosocial problems is associated with disclosure.
    - As Depression increases, so does disclosure

Limitations

- "Problem" measure is a proxy (self-reported)

- "Disclosure" measures are limited...
    - Our abstraction from the medical records
    - Just because its not documented doesn't mean it wasn't disclosed or asked.
    - We also don't know if it was asked multiple times and not recorded

Conclusions

- Psychosocial problems are common among pregnant women

- Disclosure was not

- Patient circumstances mattered more than provider characteristics
  - Patient circumstances included having multiple problems and having a lower income
  - Provider provider characteristics included having a medical home, a primary care provider, and a relationship with the provider

Implications

- Consider flipping the medical diagnose-treat, and applying a resource-first approach to social problems

- Depression should be a red flag

- It could be the first step for women with multiple, complex psychosocial problems

Citations

1. Fleegler EW, Lieu TA, Wise PH, Muret-Wagstaff S. Families Health-Related Social Problems and Missed Referral Opportunities. *Pediatrics*. 2007;119(6). doi:10.1542/peds.2006-1505
2. King PAL, Cederbaum JA, Kurzban S, Norton T, Palmer SC, Coyne JC. Role of patient treatment beliefs and provider characteristics in establishing patient-provider relationships. *Family Practice*. 2015;32(2):224-231. doi:10.1093/fampra/cmu085
3. Feder GS. Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence. *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2006;166(1):22. doi:10.1001/archinte.166.1.22
4. Schultz, William M, et al. "Socioeconomic Status and Cardiovascular Outcomes." Circulation, vol. 137, no. 20, 15 May 2018.