Patient and Provider Factors that Increase Disclosure of Psychosocial Problems

Julia Tullio BS, Jacob Lautze BS, Deb Lenz MA, Terra Bautista, Grace Lubwama DPP, Catherine L. Kothari PhD
Disclosure

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Study findings have been informed by Cradle Kalamazoo partners and Kalamazoo community members.
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\textsuperscript{1}, physician trust\textsuperscript{2}
  • Physician barriers: comfort asking the appropriate questions, having the resources for the unique needs of that patient available to them\textsuperscript{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

- Domestic Violence
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Illness

Disclosure
Research Objectives

1. Describe rates of disclosure to providers
2. Determine if disclosure varies by demographics or by patient-provider relationship

Psychosocial Risks

- Domestic Violence
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Illness

Disclosure

$$$ / 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

Eligible, 471
Not, 45
Approached, 426
Not, 126
Consented, 300
Not, 56
Completed Survey, 244

No differences by race or SES

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
Measuring the Problem(s)...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychosocial Risk Factor</th>
<th>Measuring Tool Used</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>HITS Domestic Violence Screener, E-HITS</td>
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<td>NIDA Quick Screen, 5 items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>MI_PRAMS 2012-2015 (CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System)</td>
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- Prenatal HITS 7+
- Prenatal Alcohol
- Prenatal Depression
Problem
Results: Prevalence of Problems

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

- MH: 60
- SA: 43
- DV: 2

Legend: 1 overlap

Total: n = 140
Disclosure
Results: Overall Disclosure

n = 244

- 82 (33.6%)
- 140 (57.3%)
- 244
Results: Disclosure Rates Vary by Problem

- Prenatal Depression: Disclosure = 51.10%
- Past Year Problem Drinking: Disclosure = 11.40%
- Domestic Violence: Disclosure = 38.50%

n = 244
## Results

**LOGISTIC REGRESSION – Predicting Disclosure among those with Problem(s) (n=140)**

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### Links
- [Domestic Violence](#)
- [Substance Abuse](#)
- [Mental Illness](#)

### Relationship
- [Logistic Regression](#)
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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 it's 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


