Dialogues About Race Week 3 Antiracist Clinical Practices

Presentation By: Delmira Monteiro, Psy.D.

Supported by an "APPIC Call to Action on Equity, Inclusion, Diversity, Justice, and Social Responsivity" grant awarded to VA Northern California's Psychology Training Program; Co-Pls: Delmira Monteiro, Psy.D., Larry E. Burrell II, Ph.D., & Matthew J. Cordova, Ph.D.





What is Antiracism?



Why is Antiracist Clinical Care Important?



Antiracist Clinical Practices



Mistakes & Repair



Case Scenarios

What is Antiracism?

Racism: the merging of racist ideas and racist policies which produces and normalizes racial oppression and inequities

Antiracism: a state of mind, feeling, political commitment, and set of actions aimed at eradicating racial oppression and inequities

Why is
Antiracist
Clinical Care
Important?

Racism is an important social determinant of health and mental health disparities

Health and health care disparities adversely impact population health

Clinical interactions are vulnerable to racial bias and discrimination

Providers are more likely to do harm when they deny or are unaware of their racial biases

Antiracist Clinical Practices

Prior to Patient Interactions

Commit to Continuous Education & Learning

Engage in Self-Reflection & Build Self-Awareness Consider
Systemic
Manifestations of
Racism

More Antiracist Clinical Practices

During Patient Interactions

Build Alliances

Respect
Patient SelfDetermination

Self-Reflection

Key Reflection Questions

During Patient Interactions

- How well am I practicing inclusion in this conversation?
- Am I keeping an open mind, or am I being judgmental?
- Am I really listening to understand?
- Should I be asking more clarifying questions?
- Are we still having a dialogue, or are we having a debate?
- Are there things being said that are causing me to become defensive?

Following Patient Interactions

- How did I do? What could I have done differently?
- What biases did I notice in my thinking?
- What made me say X or Y?
- How did I interpret the patient's response?
- Why did I interpret that situation so differently from the patient?
- What do I need to learn for these types of conversations to go better next time?

Mistakes & Repair



Mistakes will happen!



Prioritize acknowledging and correcting mistake or repairing the harm



Respond from a place of humility



Seek consultation to process challenging feelings you may experience



Case Scenarios

Case #1: Integrating Culture into Treatment & Care

What are some ways that we can ask our patients about aspects of their culture and identities?



Case #2: Attending to Rupture & Respecting Patient Self-Determination

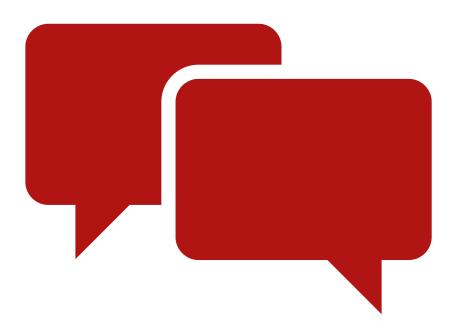
- ▶ **Scenario:** You are treating a 57-year-old, Black, cis man (he/him pronouns), Army Veteran with a history of PTSD, Type II Diabetes, and headaches.
- You are discussing treatment recommendations with the patient and the conversation starts to become tense due to disagreements. The patient begins to shut down stating that he does not feel you are hearing or understanding him and his experience.
- ▶ What are effective, antiracist ways of responding to this patient's disclosure?

Case #3: Building Trust & Respect for Patient Self-Determination

- ▶ **Scenario:** You are treating a 34-year-old, Dominican, trans woman (she/they pronouns) with a history of anxiety and chronic neck/back pain.
- ▶ She is a new patient who is hoping to establish care for chronic pain difficulties. Per your review of the patient's chart, you note that they have had previous difficulties establishing rapport with providers and is reportedly non-adherent with prescribed pain medications. When discussing treatments used for pain, the patient reported that she does not like pain medications and prefers the use of herbal, plant-based remedies, stretching, and prayer.
- ▶ In what ways can you cultivate an environment for effective, cross-cultural dialogue and antiracist care?

Case #4: Acknowledging & Repairing Harm

- ▶ **Scenario:** You are treating a 22-year-old, Navajo and White, cis woman (she/her pronouns) with a history of depression.
- During your third follow-up appointment, she discloses that there has been something on her mind since her last visit with you that she wanted to discuss. She expresses that she felt the previous appointment went well until the end when you two were discussing next steps. The patient recounts, how you stated, "We'll do X, Y, and Z and see what happens, have a pow wow about it, and go from there." The patient shares that your use of this term in this context was disrespectful and disparaging given the cultural significance of these events for Indigenous communities.
- ▶ What are effective, antiracist ways of responding to this patient's disclosure?



Wrap-Up

References & Additional Resources

- Acosta, D. & Ackerman-Barger, K. (2017). Breaking the silence: Time to talk about race and racism. *Academic Medicine*, 92(3), 285-288.
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2019). 2018 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report. (Report No. 19-0070-EF).
- American Psychological Association, APA Working Group on Stress and Health Disparities. (2017). Stress and health disparities: Contexts, mechanisms, and interventions among racial/ethnic minority and low-socioeconomic status populations. Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/pi/health-disparities/resources/stress-report.aspx
- Artiga, S. & Hinton, E. (2018). Beyond health care: The role of social determinants in promoting health and health equity. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.
- Artiga, S. & Orgera, K. (2019). *Key facts on health and health care by race and ethnicity*. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.
- Bailey, Z.D., Krieger, N., Agénor, M. Graves, J., Linos, N., & Bassett, M.T. (2017). Structural racism and health inequities in the USA: Evidence and interventions. *Lancet*, 389(10077), 1453-1463.
- Bleich, S.N., Findling, M.G., Casey, L.S., Blendon, R.J., Benson, J.M., SteelFisher, G.K., Sayde, J.M., & Miller, C. (2019). Discrimination in the United States: Experiences of Black Americans. *Health Services Research*, *54*(2), 1399-1408.
- Blendin, R.J., Miller, C., Gundenkauf, A. et al. (2017). *Discrimination in American:* experiences and views of African Americans. NPR, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, & Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. https://www.npr.org/assets/img/2017/10/23/discriminationpoll-african-americans.pdf

- Brach, C., & Fraserirector, I. (2000). Can cultural competency reduce racial and ethnic health disparities? A review and conceptual model. *Medical Care Research and Review*, *57*(1), 181-217.
- Chapman, E.N., Kaatz, A., & Carnes, M. (2013). Physicians and implicit bias: How doctors may unwittingly perpetuate health care disparities. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 28, 1504-1510.
- Corneau, S. & Stergiopoulous, V. (2012). More than being against it: Anti-racism and anti-oppression in mental health services. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 49(2), 261-282.
- Crenshaw, K. (1991). Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241-1299.
- Dei, G.J. (1996). Theory and practice: Antiracism education. Fernwood Publishing.
- Dominelli, L. (2017). *Anti-racist social work: A challenge for White practitioners and educators* (4th ed.). Red Globe Press.
- Eliacin, J., Cunningham, B., Partin, M.R., Gravely, A., Taylor, B.C., Gordon, H.S., Saha, S., & Burgess, D.J. (2019). Veterans affairs providers' beliefs about the contributors to and responsibility for reducing racial and ethnic health care disparities. *Health Equity*, *3*(1), 436–448.
- FitzGerlad, C. & Hurst, S. (2017). Implicit bias in healthcare professionals: A systematic review. *BMC Medical Ethics*, 18(19), 1-18.

More References & Additional Resources

- Hall, W.J., Chapman, M.V., Lee, K.M., Merino, Y.M., Thomas, T.W., Payne, K.B., Eng, E., Day, S.H., & Coyne-Beasley, T. (2015). Implicit racial/ethnic bias among health care professionals and its influence on health care outcomes: A systematic review. *American Journal of Public Health*, 105, 60-76.
- Hamaz, S. (2008). How diversity trainers and consultants embody antiracism? *International Journal of Sociology*, *38*(2), 30–42.
- Institute of Medicine. 2003. *Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care*. The National Academies Press.
- Kendi, I.X. (2019). How to be an antiracist. Penguin Random House LLC.
- Kim, A.S. & del Prado, A. (2019). It's time to talk (and listen): How to have constructive conversations about race, class, sexuality, ability, & gender in a polarized world. New Harbinger Publications, Inc.
- Larson, G. (2008). Anti-oppressive practice in mental health. *Journal of Progressive Human Services*, 19(1), 39–54.
- Legha, R.K. & Miranda, J. (2020). An anti-racist approach to achieving mental health equity in clinical care. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 43(3), 451-469.
- Masters, C., Robinson, D., Faulkner, S., Patterson, E., McIlrath, T., & Ansari, A. (2019). Addressing biases in patient care with the 5Rs of cultural humility, a clinician coaching tool. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, *34*(4), 627-630.
- McGuire, T.G. & Miranda, J. (2008). Racial and ethnic disparities in mental health care: Evidence and policy implications. *Health Affairs*, 27(2), 393–403.

- Mosher, D.K., Hook, J.N., Captari, L., Davis, D.E., DeBlaere, C., & Owen, J. (2017). Cultural humility: A therapeutic framework for engaging diverse clients. *Practice Innovations*, 2(4), 221-233.
- Murray-Garcia, J.L., Harrell, S., Garcia, J.A., Gizzi, E., & Simms-Mackey, P. (2014). Dialogue as Skill: Training a health professions workforce that can talk about race and racism. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 84(5), 590-596.
- Oluo, I. (2018). So you want to talk about race. Seal Press.
- Ratele, K. & Malherbe, N. (2020). What antiracist psychology does and does not (do). *South African Journal of Psychology*, 1-5.
- Ratts, M.J., Singh, A.A., Nassar-McMillan, S., Butler, K.S., & McCullough, J.R. (2016). Multicultural and social justice counseling competencies: Guidelines for counseling profession. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling & Development*, 44, 28-48.
- Saad, L.F. (2020). Me and white supremacy: Combat racism change the world, and become a good ancestor. Sourcebooks.
- Sue, D. W. (2015). Race talk and the conspiracy of silence: Understanding and facilitating difficult dialogues on race. John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Sue, D.W., Arredondo, P., & McDavis, R.J. (1992). Multicultural competencies and standards: A call to the profession. *Journal of Multicultural Counseling and Development*, 20, 64-88.
- Turner, A. (2018). *The business case for racial equity: A strategy for growth.* W.K. Kellogg Foundation & Altarum.
- Winters, M.F. (2020). *Inclusive conversations: Fostering equity, empathy, and belonging across differences*. Berrett-Koehler Publishers, Inc.