

## VA Research Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Initiatives

Mark Roltsch & Cendrine Robinson
VA Office of Research and Development
Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Working Group Co-Chairs





Office of Research & Development

### Acknowledgments



#### **DEIWG MEMBERSHIP**

**MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** 

Cendrine Robinson & Mark Roltsch Alex Chiu
Brian Schulz
Carol B. Fowler
Carole Woodle
Chinagozi Ugwu
Christopher Bever
Emily Evans
Jana Drgonova

Jane Battles
Janet Jackson
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Kristina Nord
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Melissa Braganza
Miriam Smyth

Mitch Mirkin Rachel Ramoni Robert O'Brien Shirley Groer Stephanie L. Guerra Tiffin Ross-Shepard Wendy Tenhula Angela Foster Carol Roberts Christina Williams Jenish Patel Naomi Tomoyasu Patricia Dorn Shakeria Cohen Tanya N. Byfield Vetisha McClair Ying-Yee Kong



## **ORD DEI workgroup**

- A DEI workgroup (WG) was established in July 2020 with broad representation among ORD staff and strong support from leadership
- The workgroup strives to:
  - promote DEI within ORD and among VA researchers
  - build a training pipeline for junior investigators from underrepresented populations, and
  - strengthen research on health equity in VA





### **DEIWG OVERVIEW**

### ORD DEI Working Group fulfills the mission through support from:

- ORD staff volunteer to join subcommittees
- \$2.5 million annual investment from ORD FY 22
- \$8 million budget from ORD FY23
- Partnerships with VA offices and Academic Institutions
- Stakeholder Engagement Board

Training Subcommittee

Workforce
Resources and
Opportunities
Subcommittee

Minority Health and Health Disparities

Subcommittee

Health Services
Research &
Development
DEI Working Group





## **Major Accomplishments**

- Established a Supplement to Promote Diversity to recruit and train junior scientists from underrepresented populations (awarded 11 out of 20 applicants in FY21)
- Organized seminars to help minority investigators to be successful in obtaining research funding
- Established a core recruitment site at Morehouse/Atlanta VAMC to support outreach effort to HBCUs
- Established Stakeholder Engagement Group to ensure that the DEIWG meets needs of communities that we serve
- Launched Summer Research Program



## **Summer Research Program**

- Summer Research Program (SRP): provides research experiences and related opportunities that can enrich the pool of individuals from diverse backgrounds
- 21 VAMCs awarded 3-year pilot to recruit undergraduate students to conduct research in the VA
  - Programs provide mentored experience in research and educational training to prepare students for career in health sciences
  - Students will be paid for up to two months in the SRP
- Goal is to develop a future program that can go nationwide



### **New Initiatives**

- Funding opportunity that promotes collaboration between VA PI and midcareer investigators at a Minority Serving Institutions
- Implicit bias in peer review
- Funding to support diverse recruitment of Veterans into VA research
- Health Equity Journal Special Collection of VA DEI Research Initiatives



### **Lessons Learned**

- Have funding to start the program\*\*\*\*
- Have Co-Chairs
- Allow team members to develop ideas then champion the idea
- Setting up sub-committees
- Co-Chairs supporting the sub-committees and actively involved in all aspects.
- Communication
- Complete support from the top\*

### For More Information:

- https://www.research.va.gov/programs/dei/default.cfm
- Cendrine.Robinson@va.gov, Mark.Roltsch@va.gov



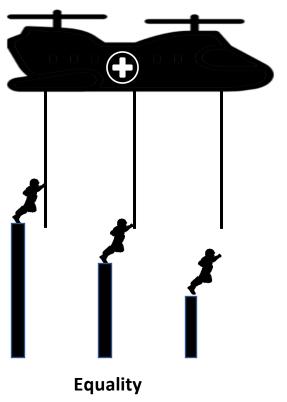


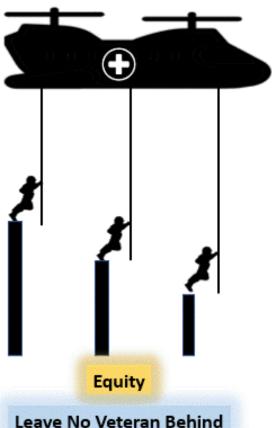
## Putting Equity to Work: Research Needs to Ensure Sustainability

Ernest Moy, VHA Office of Health Equity
Leslie Hausmann, Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion

Health Equity = All Veterans get support that helps them achieve their highest level of health

We're not all in the same place. **Equity** is reaching out to those in need, so no one is left behind.





## What is VA doing to promote equity?

- We work with Staff to ensure a diverse and inclusive environment.
- 2. We work with Social Supports to address social risks.
- 3. We work with Providers to reduce health inequities in health care.



## Mission of the VHA Office of Health Equity (OHE)

#### **Veterans**

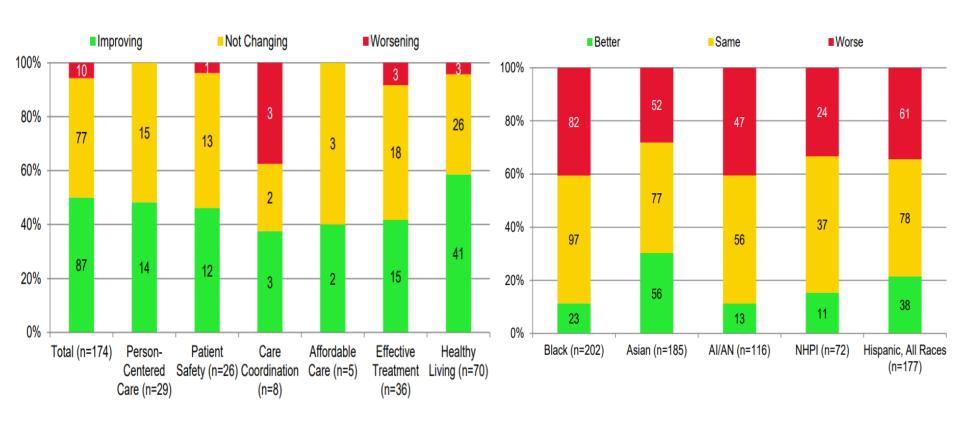
Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Rural, Disability, SOGI, Mental Conditions

#### **SDOH**

Housing, Food,
Education,
Employment,
Safety, Legal,
Transportation

Health Equity = All Veterans get care that helps them achieve their highest level of health

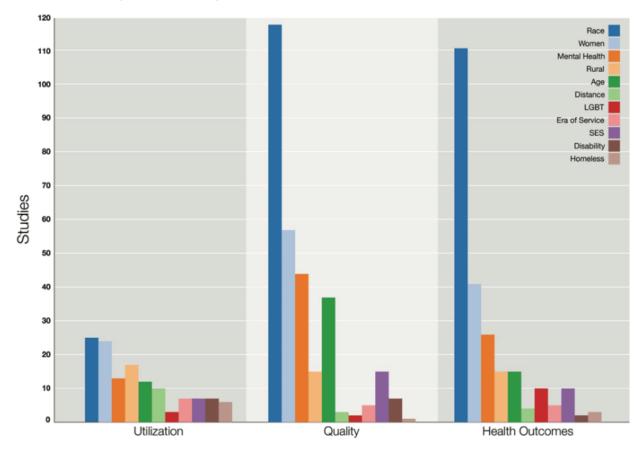
## Annual AHRQ National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Reports track quality of care (shown here) and access to care for the Nation and States.



Many studies examining disparities in utilization, quality, and health outcomes among Veterans.

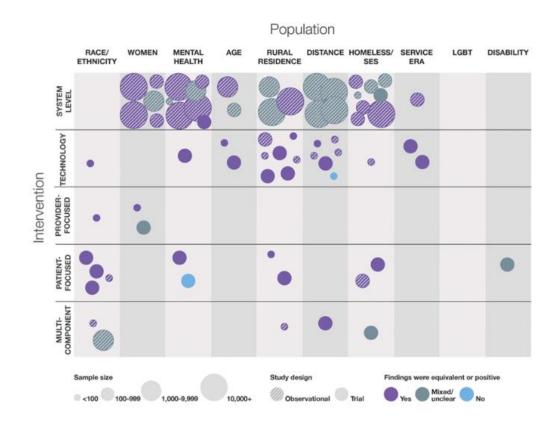
Kondo K, Low A, Everson T, et al Prevalence of and Interventions to Reduce Health Disparities in Vulnerable Veteran Populations: A Map of the Evidence. VA ESP Project #05-225; 2017.

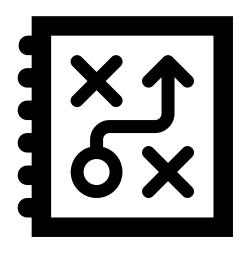
#### Evidence Map: All studies by outcome



Many studies examining interventions designed to reduce disparities in VA.

Kondo K, Low A, Everson T, et al Prevalence of and Interventions to Reduce Health Disparities in Vulnerable Veteran Populations: A Map of the Evidence. VA ESP Project #05-225; 2017. Evidence Map: Studies examining interventions designed to reduce health disparaties in VA by population and intervention type





## Elements of the Equity Quality Improvement Playbook

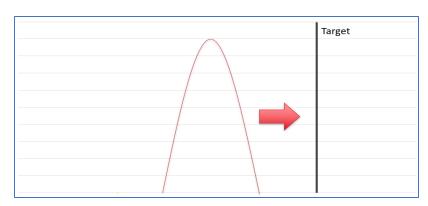
- Goals:
  - Every VA patient and employee knows they are valued and respected.
  - They work together to keep every Veteran as healthy as possible.
- 2. Philosophy: High Equity Reliability Organization
- Strategic Assessment Tool: Equity Guided Improvement Strategy
- 4. Operational Support Tool: Primary Care Equity Dashboard

# High Equity Reliability Organization Fundamentals

Specific Considerations	General Orientation	Impact on Processes	Ultimate Outcome		
Sensitivity to Operations					
Preoccupation with Failure					
Deference to Expertise	State of Mindfulness	High Reliability	Exceptionally Safe, Consistently High Quality Care		
Resilience		And Equity =	For All Patients =		
Reluctance to Simplify		No Disparities In Processes	Equity In Outcomes		

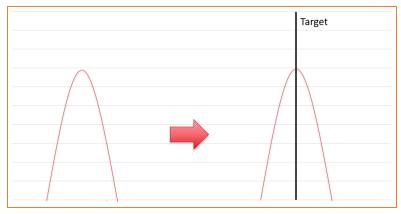
## Equity Guided Improvement Strategy (EGIS) leverages existing Quality Improvement Infrastructure

#### **Traditional Quality Improvement**



Redesigns processes to move a homogeneous population closer to target

#### **Equity-Guided Improvement Strategy**



Customizes processes to move an underperforming subset of a heterogeneous population closer to target

### VA Resources to Achieve Equity: Benchmarking Dashboard

- ✓ Data to examine disparities.
- ✓ Providers committed to delivering optimal care.
- ✓ Researchers who have identified successful interventions.
- ✓ Quality improvement infrastructure to guide change.
- ✓ Few financial barriers to care.
- ✓ Social supports to address social determinants of health.

Group	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White	
VISN	Population	Performance	Population	Performance	Population	Performance	Population	Performance
<b>+</b> 1	1493	66.7%	73084	66.2%	29582	68.5%	867351	69.8%
+ 2	6184	66.9%	254513	67.3%	87960	69.1%	830888	74.7%
+ 4	2526	65.4%	262291	65.2%	33421	68.6%	1096909	75.0%
+ 5	6263	68.7%	314919	62.5%	16389	65.6%	637693	72.0%
+ 6	10418	67.7%	905147	68.6%	45300	69.2%	1135594	72.9%
+ 7	6846	69.4%	1335094	68.3%	41120	68.1%	1169305	73.6%
+ 8	14980	71.9%	591561	69.3%	520287	73.8%	1839857	75.6%
+ 9	2739	75.5%	370832	71.4%	21060	73.5%	1317558	76.7%
+ 10	2780	66.5%	490155	66.4%	44381	69.6%	2246960	74.0%
± 12	4571	72.5%	268108	68.4%	46641	71.8%	953147	76.0%
± 15	2743	71.0%	214168	69.0%	28088	71.5%	1137712	75.6%
<b>±</b> 16	8122	73.3%	877568	70.2%	96233	70.6%	1417165	72.4%
+ 17	16133	75.3%	500866	71.0%	534071	72.8%	1110119	75.5%
<b>±</b> 19	7100	74.4%	148130	70.6%	100082	71.7%	1130629	74.8%
+ 20	18892	68.9%	78138	62.2%	39645	63.4%	892237	66.1%
± 21	121306	72.2%	203900	66.6%	146980	69.7%	772030	72.3%
+ 22	103706	72.7%	312534	66.2%	376185	67.4%	1068331	70.3%
+ 23	2694	74.1%	60792	68.0%	22804	70.8%	1339460	75.7%
Total	339496	71.9%	7261800	68.3%	2230229	71.0%	20962945	73.8%

Group	Female			Male			Total			
VISN	Numerator	Population	Performance	Numerator	Population	Performance	Numerator	Population	Performance	
± 1	102330	237433	<b>UO. 1</b> /0	1030371	2333332	/ 1.0 /0	1021323	2313401	10.170	
<b>+</b> 8	140294	190603	73.6%	2082205	2812137	74.0%	2222498	3002740	74.0%	
<b>+</b> 9	76364	102507	74.5%	1227568	1624859	75.5%	1303932	1727366	75.5%	
<b>±</b> 10	99545	141412	70.4%	1938021	2666856	72.7%	2037566	2808268	72.6%	
<b>±</b> 12	47030	64991	72.4%	907930	1222004	74.3%	954961	1286995	74.2%	
<b>±</b> 15	53540	72879	73.5%	989126	1326322	74.6%	1042666	1399201	74.5%	
<b>±</b> 16	119698	169841	70.5%	1617932	2259303	71.6%	1737631	2429144	71.5%	
<b>± 17</b>	123734	169968	72.8%	1500347	2031067	73.9%	1624081	2201035	73.8%	
<b>±</b> 19	64372	87348	73.7%	997575	1347801	74.0%	1061947	1435149	74.0%	
<b>±</b> 20	41709	64874	64.3%	657174	999053	65.8%	698883	1063927	65.7%	
⊡ 21	50284	72031	69.8%	892120	1259796	70.8%	942404	1331827	70.8%	
(V21) (358) Manila, PI HCS	413	532	77.7%	23554	35599	66.2%	23967	36131	66.3%	
(V21) (459) Honolulu, HI HCS	3988	6455	61.8%	74582	115120	64.8%	78570	121575	64.6%	
(V21) (570) Fresno, CA HCS	3964	5350	74.1%	81071	115008	70.5%	85035	120358	70.7%	
(V21) (593) Las Vegas, NV HCS	16704	23579	70.8%	207971	290778	71.5%	224674	314357	71.5%	
(V21) (612A4) N. California HCS	11832	16743	70.7%	218246	304396	71.7%	230078	321139	71.6%	
(V21) (640) Palo Alto, CA HCS	6143	8803	69.8%	128256	180282	71.1%	134399	189085	71.1%	
(V21) (654) Reno, NV HCS	3865	5233	73.9%	88840	118165	75.2%	92705	123398	75.1%	
(V21) (662) San Francisco, CA HCS	3374	5336	63.2%	69602	100448	69.3%	72976	105784	69.0%	
<b>±</b> 22	74201	108741	68.2%	1256175	1818202	69.1%	1330376	1926943	69.0%	
± 23	47117	62961	74.8%	1049447	1395917	75.2%	1096564	1458878	75.2%	
Total	1401138	1979137	70.8%	21226735	29350552	72.3%	22627873	31329689	72.2%	
Diabetes: BP < 140/90 Diabetes: HbA1	c < 8 II	betes: Not Poor	ll l	s: Statin	Diabetes: St	ll ll	t Disease: Statin Adherence	Heart Dise	''	oei E

Adherence

Therapy

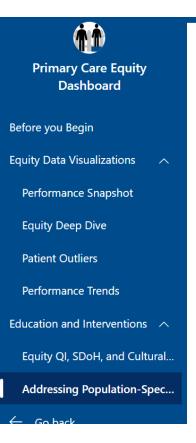
Adherence

Therapy

HbA1c Control

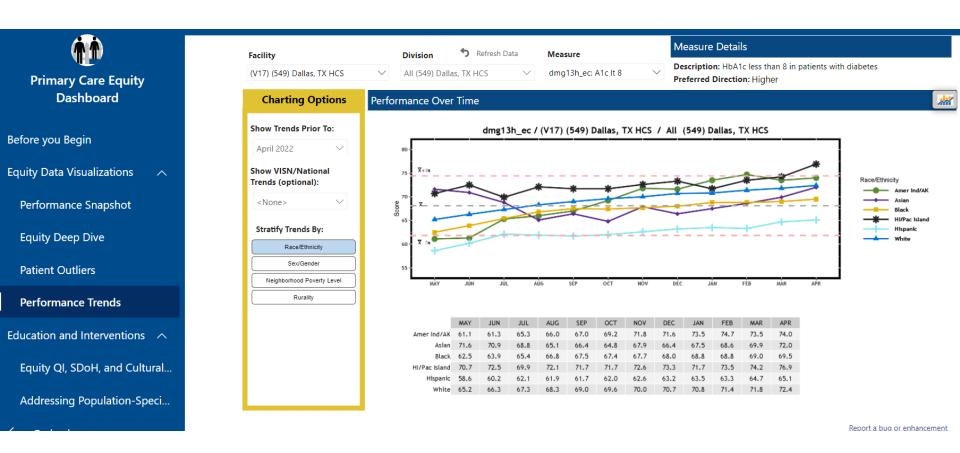
Measure	Diabetes: BP < 140/90		Diabetes: HbA1c < 8		Diabetes: Not Poor HbA1c Control		Diabetes: Statin Adherence	
Contrast	Not Met	Performance	Not Met	Performance	Not Met	Performance	Not Met	Performance
─ Race/Ethnicity								
Asian	361	74.8%	414	71.1%	289	79.8%	200	79.8%
Black	1536	58.3%	1425	61.3%	1021	72.3%	475	76.7%
Hispanic	448	61.2%	426	63.1%	298	74.2%	172	75.9%
White	2946	64.3%	2847	65.5%	1695	79.4%	859	83.4%
_								
								82.4%
	3903	63./%	3/46	65.2%	2603	/5.8%	12/9	80.2%
_	267	EE 00/	206	CE C0/	104	76 70/	67	83.8%
								80.7%
mare	3007	0 11 170	5005	05,070	3207	771570	1037	001770
Measure	Diabetes: Statin		Heart Disease: Statin		Heart Disease: Statin		Hypertension: Good BP	
Contrast		Performance			1.7	Performance		Performance
_ B								
_	200	02 /10/	วา	0.4.00/	25	06 60/	726	70.7%
White								
□ Rurality								
Rural	944	74.6%	141	81.3%	138	84.7%	3877	61.3%
Urban	2321	74.0%	270	84.5%	214	89.2%	8988	61.4%
□ Sex								
Female	321						727	
		75.3%						61.6%
	Contrast  Race/Ethnicity Asian Black Hispanic White Rurality Rural Urban Sex Female Male  Measure  Contrast Race/Ethnicity Asian Black Hispanic White Rurality Rural Urban Sex Female Sex Female	Contrast         Not Met           Asian         361           Black         1536           Hispanic         448           White         2946           Rurality         Rural         1548           Urban         3903           Sex         Female         367           Male         5087           Measure         Diabetes           Therapy         Not Met           Race/Ethnicity         Not Met           Raian         200           Black         963           Hispanic         242           White         1696           Rurality         Rural         944           Urban         2321           Sex	Contrast         Not Met         Performance           ■ Race/Ethnicity         361         74.8%           Black         1536         58.3%           Hispanic         448         61.2%           White         2946         64.3%           ■ Rurality         803         63.7%           ■ Sex         Female         367         55.9%           Male         5087         64.4%           Measure         Diabetes: Statin Therapy           Contrast         Not Met         Performance           ■ Race/Ethnicity         Asian         200         83.4%           Black         963         68.3%           Hispanic         242         75.1%           White         1696         75.6%           ■ Rurality         Rural         944         74.6%           Urban         2321         74.0%           ■ Sex         Female         321         56.6%	Contrast	Contrast         Not Met         Performance         Not Met         Performance           ■ Race/Ethnicity         Asian         361         74.8%         414         71.1%           Black         1536         58.3%         1425         61.3%           Hispanic         448         61.2%         426         63.1%           White         2946         64.3%         2847         65.5%           Rurality         Rural         1548         64.4%         1541         64.6%           Urban         3903         63.7%         3746         65.2%           E Sex         Female         367         55.9%         286         65.6%           Male         5087         64.4%         5003         65.0%           Measure         Diabetes: Statin Therapy         Heart Disease: Statin Adherence           Contrast         Not Met Performance         Not Met Performance           ■ Race/Ethnicity         Asian         200         83.4%         22         84.9%           Black         963         68.3%         94         80.4%           Hispanic         242         75.1%         11         90.1%           White         1696         75.6%	Race/Ethnicity	Race/Ethnicity   Asian   361   74.8%   414   71.1%   289   79.8%   1425   61.3%   1021   72.3%   1425   63.1%   298   74.2%   2847   65.5%   1695   79.4%   1541   64.6%   797   81.7%   17.5%   1695   16	Contrast

## Expands Equity QI Resources



Filter by Diseas	;e	Resource Type		
All	~	All	$\vee$	
Addressing Po	pulation-Specific Disp	parities		
Disease	Demographic Group(s)	Resource Type	Brief Description	Link to Full Text
Diabetes	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Tip sheet with 50 recommendations on weight loss, healthy eating, physical activity and other wellness areas for African Americans. (2016, CDC-NDEP, NIDDK)	https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health- information/diabetes/overview/preventing-type-2- diabetes/50- ways#:~:text=%20Choose%20More%20than%2050%20Ways %20to%20Prevent take%20smaller%20bites%20and%20eat %20less.%20More%20
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Lower rates of cardiac procedures for minority patients (particularly African Americans) even when covered by equivalent insurance. (2018, Health Equity)	https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/heg.2018.0067
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Tools developed as part of a primary care project aimed at reducing disparities in statin adherence for Black Veterans, including a sample script used for patient education visits and sample language used to document educational visits in the medical record.	https://dvagov.sharepoint.com/sites/VACOVHAOHE/SitePag es/Statin.aspx
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Young African Americans live with diseases more common in whites at older ages, with tips for what can be done to address this disparity. (2017, CDC)	https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/pdf/2017-05-vitalsigns.pdf
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	A culturally tailored educational booklet for African Americans on heart healthy living. (2008, NHLBI)	https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/all-publications- and-resources/move-better-heart-health-african-americans-
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Fact sheet for patients on risks and benefits of taking a statin. (2018, DHHS-Million Hearts)	https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/Scoop_on_Statins-508.pdf
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Fact sheet targeted to Latinos/Latinas with 4 key steps to heart health and blood pressure control. (2016, DHHS-Million Hearts)	https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/4_Steps_Forward_English.P_ DE
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Fotonovela that depicts the story of a Latino family as they find ways to control fat and cholesterol to prevent heart disease. (2019, DHHS)	https://www.cdc.gov/cholesterol/docs/fotonovela_cholestero lpdf
Hypertension	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	A multi-level hypertension control program tailored for Asian Americans. (2017, Trans Behav Med)	https://academic.oup.com/tbm/article/7/3/444/4644899
Hypertension	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Addressing upstream determinants of cardiovascular health including income, education, employment, neighborhood factors and minority	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31190099/

### Continues Run Charts

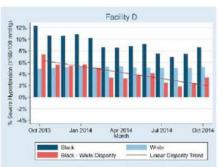


When VAs have focused on reducing disparities, equity is improved, and overall quality is improved.



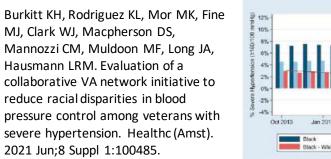


















## Summary

- Health equity means getting all Veterans the supports they need not the same supports
- VA advances health equity by
  - Creating a diverse and inclusive environment
  - Identifying and reducing health-related social risks
  - Identifying and reducing health care disparities
- Disparities are common in the general public and among Veterans; when VA has focused on reducing disparities, it has been successful.
- Lots of research examining disparities among Veterans and testing interventions to reduce disparities.
- More research is needed on how best to communicate and implement interventions to reduce disparities.



# VA Research Diagnosing Disparity

Louis J Dell'Italia, MD ACOS Research Birmingham VA Health Care System





### **Diagnosing Disparity**

SPONSORED CONTENT



**Table of Experts Series** 











## **CDC and WHO Disparity Definition**

- This concept carries an all-encompassing term called the exposome, which is the measure of how all the exposures of an individual in a lifetime relate to health.
- An individual's exposure begins before birth and includes insults from environmental and occupational sources.
- They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.



## **Disparity**

- Social conditions and circumstances that constrain an individual's life choices and impact their experience of health.
- Economic stability and healthcare quality are factors, as are one's support system, access to education, and physical environment.
- Education levels, income levels, insurance status and zip codes are among these factors.



## **Disparity**

- Lack of street lighting that creates unsafe environment could prevent people from walking and being active.
- Lack of green spaces impacts the opportunities for physical activities.
- Not having a job or a safe place to live impacts health by increasing levels of stress.
- Relationships, literacy, access to mental health care, unemployment, adequate housing and lifestyle behaviors all connect to health issues.



## **Disparity**

- Health starts in our homes, schools and communities.
- Living in disadvantaged neighborhoods present barriers that keep people from being able to make healthy choices.
- Lack of access to appropriate nutrition, health care, transportation, employment and housing may limit an individual's options when making healthy decisions or seeking preventive care
- Lack of access to healthy food impacts health and leads to chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity and hypertension.





## **Disparity in Hypertension**

- The European Project on Genes in Hypertension demonstrates that phenotype-genotype relations depend on host factors, such as sex and age, race, as well as lifestyle, especially, <u>salt intake reflected by 24-hour urinary sodium excretion</u>.
- Hypertension US African American adults in has one of the highest prevalence rates in the world.
- African Americans have a greater propensity to salt sensitivity and a predisposition to sodium retention and oxidative stress.





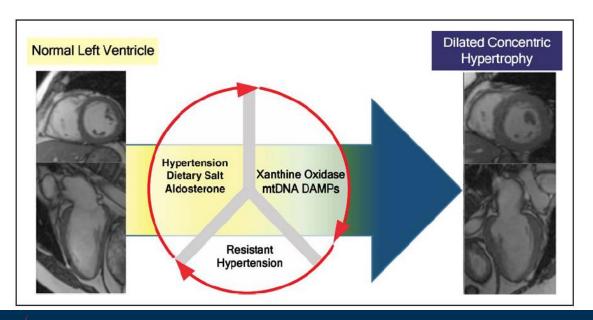
## **Dietary Salt & Resistant Hypertension**

### **ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

Hypertension 2022;79:775-784.

Racial Differences in XO (Xanthine Oxidase) and Mitochondrial DNA Damage-Associated Molecular Patterns in Resistant Hypertension

Brittany Butts<sup>©</sup>,\* Jamelle A. Brown<sup>©</sup>,\* Thomas S. Denney, Jr.<sup>©</sup>, Scott Ballinger, Steven G. Lloyd<sup>©</sup>, Suzanne Oparil<sup>©</sup>, Paul Sanders<sup>©</sup>, Tony R. Merriman<sup>©</sup>, Angelo Gaffo<sup>©</sup>, Jasvinder Singh<sup>©</sup>, Eric E. Kelley, David A. Calhoun, Louis J. Dell'Italia<sup>©</sup>





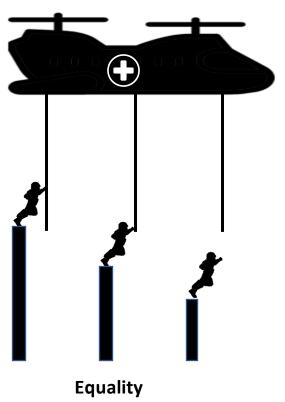


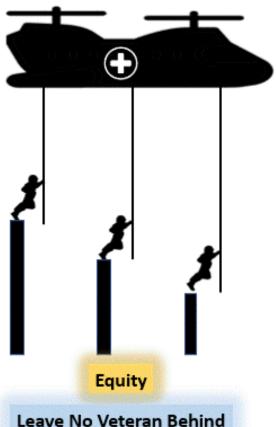
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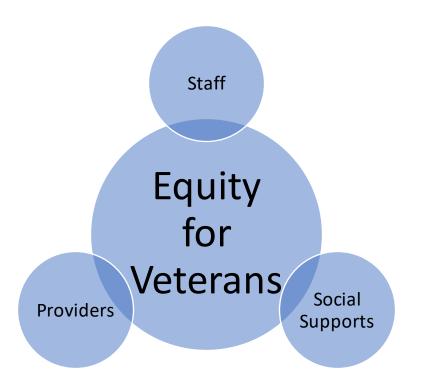
We're not all in the same place. **Equity** is reaching out to those in need, so no one is left behind.





## What is VA doing to promote equity?

- We work with Staff to ensure a diverse and inclusive environment.
- 2. We work with Social Supports to address social risks.
- 3. We work with Providers to reduce health inequities in health care.



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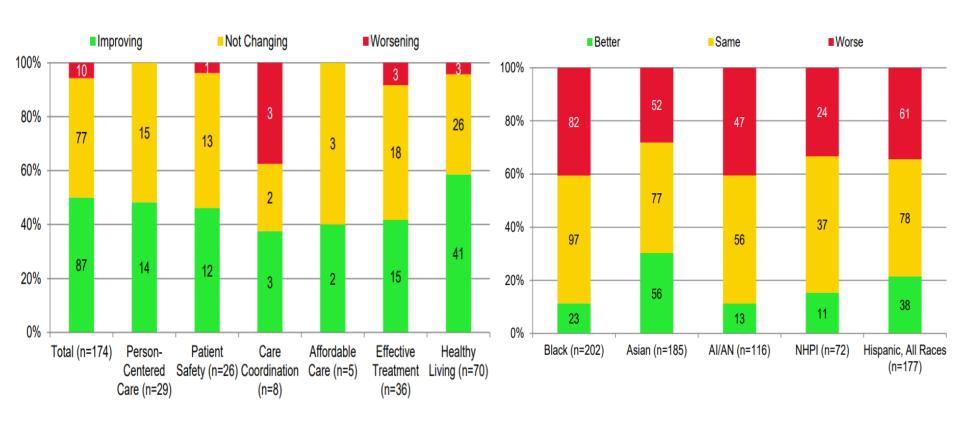
Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Rural, Disability, SOGI, Mental Conditions

### **SDOH**

Housing, Food,
Education,
Employment,
Safety, Legal,
Transportation

Health Equity = All Veterans get care that helps them achieve their highest level of health

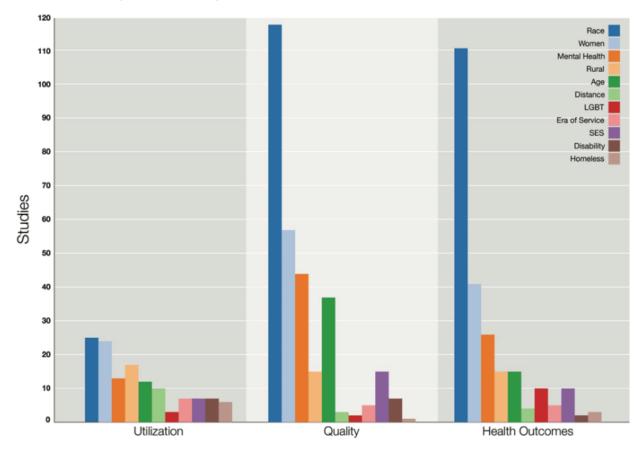
## Annual AHRQ National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Reports track quality of care (shown here) and access to care for the Nation and States.



Many studies examining disparities in utilization, quality, and health outcomes among Veterans.

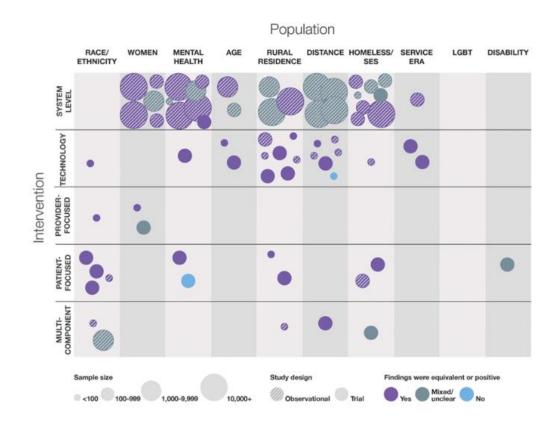
Kondo K, Low A, Everson T, et al Prevalence of and Interventions to Reduce Health Disparities in Vulnerable Veteran Populations: A Map of the Evidence. VA ESP Project #05-225; 2017.

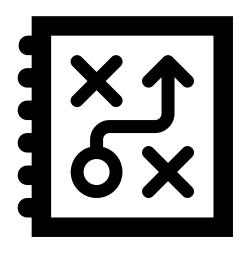
#### Evidence Map: All studies by outcome



Many studies examining interventions designed to reduce disparities in VA.

Kondo K, Low A, Everson T, et al Prevalence of and Interventions to Reduce Health Disparities in Vulnerable Veteran Populations: A Map of the Evidence. VA ESP Project #05-225; 2017. Evidence Map: Studies examining interventions designed to reduce health disparaties in VA by population and intervention type





## Elements of the Equity Quality Improvement Playbook

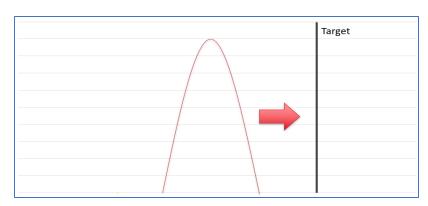
- Goals:
  - Every VA patient and employee knows they are valued and respected.
  - They work together to keep every Veteran as healthy as possible.
- 2. Philosophy: High Equity Reliability Organization
- Strategic Assessment Tool: Equity Guided Improvement Strategy
- 4. Operational Support Tool: Primary Care Equity Dashboard

# High Equity Reliability Organization Fundamentals

Specific Considerations	General Orientation	Impact on Processes	Ultimate Outcome
Sensitivity to Operations			
Preoccupation with Failure			
Deference to Expertise	State of Mindfulness	High Reliability	Exceptionally Safe, Consistently High Quality Care
Resilience		And Equity =	For All Patients =
Reluctance to Simplify		No Disparities In Processes	Equity In Outcomes

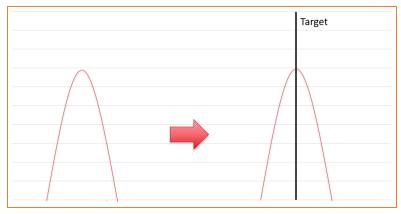
## Equity Guided Improvement Strategy (EGIS) leverages existing Quality Improvement Infrastructure

### **Traditional Quality Improvement**



Redesigns processes to move a homogeneous population closer to target

### **Equity-Guided Improvement Strategy**



Customizes processes to move an underperforming subset of a heterogeneous population closer to target

### VA Resources to Achieve Equity: Benchmarking Dashboard

- ✓ Data to examine disparities.
- ✓ Providers committed to delivering optimal care.
- ✓ Researchers who have identified successful interventions.
- ✓ Quality improvement infrastructure to guide change.
- ✓ Few financial barriers to care.
- ✓ Social supports to address social determinants of health.

Group	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White	
VISN	Population	Performance	Population	Performance	Population	Performance	Population	Performance
<b>+</b> 1	1493	66.7%	73084	66.2%	29582	68.5%	867351	69.8%
+ 2	6184	66.9%	254513	67.3%	87960	69.1%	830888	74.7%
+ 4	2526	65.4%	262291	65.2%	33421	68.6%	1096909	75.0%
+ 5	6263	68.7%	314919	62.5%	16389	65.6%	637693	72.0%
+ 6	10418	67.7%	905147	68.6%	45300	69.2%	1135594	72.9%
+ 7	6846	69.4%	1335094	68.3%	41120	68.1%	1169305	73.6%
+ 8	14980	71.9%	591561	69.3%	520287	73.8%	1839857	75.6%
+ 9	2739	75.5%	370832	71.4%	21060	73.5%	1317558	76.7%
+ 10	2780	66.5%	490155	66.4%	44381	69.6%	2246960	74.0%
± 12	4571	72.5%	268108	68.4%	46641	71.8%	953147	76.0%
± 15	2743	71.0%	214168	69.0%	28088	71.5%	1137712	75.6%
<b>±</b> 16	8122	73.3%	877568	70.2%	96233	70.6%	1417165	72.4%
+ 17	16133	75.3%	500866	71.0%	534071	72.8%	1110119	75.5%
<b>±</b> 19	7100	74.4%	148130	70.6%	100082	71.7%	1130629	74.8%
+ 20	18892	68.9%	78138	62.2%	39645	63.4%	892237	66.1%
± 21	121306	72.2%	203900	66.6%	146980	69.7%	772030	72.3%
+ 22	103706	72.7%	312534	66.2%	376185	67.4%	1068331	70.3%
+ 23	2694	74.1%	60792	68.0%	22804	70.8%	1339460	75.7%
Total	339496	71.9%	7261800	68.3%	2230229	71.0%	20962945	73.8%

Group	Female			Male			Total			
VISN	Numerator	Population	Performance	Numerator	Population	Performance	Numerator	Population	Performance	
± 1	102330	237433	<b>UO. 1</b> /0	1030371	2333332	/ 1.0 /0	1021323	2313401	10.170	
<b>+</b> 8	140294	190603	73.6%	2082205	2812137	74.0%	2222498	3002740	74.0%	
<b>+</b> 9	76364	102507	74.5%	1227568	1624859	75.5%	1303932	1727366	75.5%	
<b>±</b> 10	99545	141412	70.4%	1938021	2666856	72.7%	2037566	2808268	72.6%	
<b>±</b> 12	47030	64991	72.4%	907930	1222004	74.3%	954961	1286995	74.2%	
<b>±</b> 15	53540	72879	73.5%	989126	1326322	74.6%	1042666	1399201	74.5%	
<b>±</b> 16	119698	169841	70.5%	1617932	2259303	71.6%	1737631	2429144	71.5%	
<b>± 17</b>	123734	169968	72.8%	1500347	2031067	73.9%	1624081	2201035	73.8%	
<b>±</b> 19	64372	87348	73.7%	997575	1347801	74.0%	1061947	1435149	74.0%	
<b>±</b> 20	41709	64874	64.3%	657174	999053	65.8%	698883	1063927	65.7%	
⊡ 21	50284	72031	69.8%	892120	1259796	70.8%	942404	1331827	70.8%	
(V21) (358) Manila, PI HCS	413	532	77.7%	23554	35599	66.2%	23967	36131	66.3%	
(V21) (459) Honolulu, HI HCS	3988	6455	61.8%	74582	115120	64.8%	78570	121575	64.6%	
(V21) (570) Fresno, CA HCS	3964	5350	74.1%	81071	115008	70.5%	85035	120358	70.7%	
(V21) (593) Las Vegas, NV HCS	16704	23579	70.8%	207971	290778	71.5%	224674	314357	71.5%	
(V21) (612A4) N. California HCS	11832	16743	70.7%	218246	304396	71.7%	230078	321139	71.6%	
(V21) (640) Palo Alto, CA HCS	6143	8803	69.8%	128256	180282	71.1%	134399	189085	71.1%	
(V21) (654) Reno, NV HCS	3865	5233	73.9%	88840	118165	75.2%	92705	123398	75.1%	
(V21) (662) San Francisco, CA HCS	3374	5336	63.2%	69602	100448	69.3%	72976	105784	69.0%	
<b>±</b> 22	74201	108741	68.2%	1256175	1818202	69.1%	1330376	1926943	69.0%	
± 23	47117	62961	74.8%	1049447	1395917	75.2%	1096564	1458878	75.2%	
Total	1401138	1979137	70.8%	21226735	29350552	72.3%	22627873	31329689	72.2%	
Diabetes: BP < 140/90 Diabetes: HbA1	c < 8 II	betes: Not Poor	ll l	s: Statin	Diabetes: St	ll ll	t Disease: Statin Adherence	Heart Dise	''	oei E

Adherence

Therapy

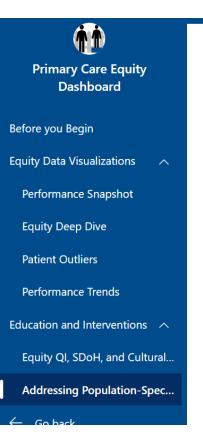
Adherence

Therapy

HbA1c Control

10/90 Diabetes	:: HbA1c < 8	Diabetes: N HbA1c Con		Diabetes: : Adherence	
mance Not Met	Performance	Not Met	Performance	Not Met	Performance
74.8% 414	71.1%	289	79.8%	200	79.8%
		1021	72.3%	475	76.7%
		298	74.2%		75.9%
64.3% 2847	65.5%	1695	79.4%	859	83.4%
					82.4%
63.7% 3746	65.2%	2603	75.8%	12/9	80.2%
55.9% 286	65.6%	19/	76.7%	67	83.8%
					80.7%
			ase: Statin		sion: Good BP
		1.7	Performance		Performance
02.40/	0.4.00/	2.5	9.5.50/	726	70.7%
74.6% 14	1 81.3%	138	84.7%	3877	61.3%
74.0% 270	0 84.5%	214	89.2%	8988	61.4%
56.6%				727	
75.3% 403	83.5%	349	87.7%	12156	61.6%
	74.8% 414 58.3% 1425 61.2% 426 64.3% 2847 64.4% 1541 63.7% 3746 55.9% 286 64.4% 5003  Heart D Adhere  rmance Not Me  83.4% 22 68.3% 94 75.1% 11 75.6% 266 74.6% 14 74.0% 276	74.8% 414 71.1% 58.3% 1425 61.3% 61.2% 426 63.1% 64.3% 2847 65.5% 64.4% 1541 64.6% 63.7% 3746 65.2%  55.9% 286 65.6% 64.4% 5003 65.0%  Heart Disease: Statin Adherence rmance Not Met Performance rmance Not Met Performance 83.4% 22 84.9% 68.3% 94 80.4% 75.1% 11 90.1% 75.6% 268 84.1%  74.6% 141 81.3% 74.0% 270 84.5%	mance Not Met         Performance Not Met           74.8%         414         71.1%         289           58.3%         1425         61.3%         1021           61.2%         426         63.1%         298           64.3%         2847         65.5%         1695           64.4%         1541         64.6%         797           63.7%         3746         65.2%         2603           55.9%         286         65.6%         194           64.4%         5003         65.0%         3207           10         Heart Disease: Statin Adherence         Therapy         Not Met           11         Performance         Not Met         25           68.3%         94         80.4%         60           75.1%         11         90.1%         13           75.6%         268         84.1%         239           74.6%         141         81.3%         138           74.0%         270         84.5%         214	74.8% 414 71.1% 289 79.8% 58.3% 1425 61.3% 1021 72.3% 61.2% 426 63.1% 298 74.2% 64.3% 2847 65.5% 1695 79.4% 63.7% 3746 65.2% 2603 75.8% 55.9% 286 65.6% 194 76.7% 64.4% 5003 65.0% 3207 77.5% 77.5% 77.5% 77.5% Not Met Performance Not Met Performanc	TALL         Performance         Not Met         Performance         Not Met           74.8%         414         71.1%         289         79.8%         200           58.3%         1425         61.3%         1021         72.3%         475           61.2%         426         63.1%         298         74.2%         172           64.3%         2847         65.5%         1695         79.4%         859           64.4%         1541         64.6%         797         81.7%         483           63.7%         3746         65.2%         2603         75.8%         1279           55.9%         286         65.6%         194         76.7%         67           64.4%         5003         65.0%         3207         77.5%         1697           60         Heart Disease: Statin Adherence         Heart Disease: Statin Therapy         Hypertence         Control Not Met           68.3%         94         80.4%         60         89.0%         3244           75.1%         11         90.1%         13         89.7%         805           75.6%         268         84.1%         239         87.7%         7841           74.6%

## Expands Equity QI Resources



Filter by Disea:	se	Resource Type		
All	~	All	<b>~</b>	
Addressing Po	opulation-Specific Dis	parities		
Disease	Demographic Group(s)	Resource Type	Brief Description	Link to Full Text
Diabetes	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Tip sheet with 50 recommendations on weight loss, healthy eating, physical activity and other wellness areas for African Americans. (2016, CDC-NDEP, NIDDK)	https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health- information/diabetes/overview/preventing-type-2- diabetes/50- ways#:~:text=%20Choose%20More%20than%2050%20Ways %20to%20Prevent.take%20smaller%20bites%20and%20eat %20less.%20More%20
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Lower rates of cardiac procedures for minority patients (particularly African Americans) even when covered by equivalent insurance. (2018, Health Equity)	https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/heg.2018.0067
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Tools developed as part of a primary care project aimed at reducing disparities in statin adherence for Black Veterans, including a sample script used for patient education visits and sample language used to document educational visits in the medical record.	https://dvagov.sharepoint.com/sites/VACOVHAOHE/SitePages/Statin.aspx
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Young African Americans live with diseases more common in whites at older ages, with tips for what can be done to address this disparity. (2017, CDC)	https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/pdf/2017-05-vitalsigns.pdf
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	A culturally tailored educational booklet for African Americans on heart healthy living. (2008, NHLBI)	https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/all-publications- and-resources/move-better-heart-health-african-americans
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Fact sheet for patients on risks and benefits of taking a statin. (2018, DHHS-Million Hearts)	https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/Scoop_on_Statins-508.pdf
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Fact sheet targeted to Latinos/Latinas with 4 key steps to heart health and blood pressure control. (2016, DHHS-Million Hearts)	https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/4_Steps Forward English. DF
Heart Disease	Race/Ethnicity	Tailored Education Materials	Fotonovela that depicts the story of a Latino family as they find ways to control fat and cholesterol to prevent heart disease. (2019, DHHS)	https://www.cdc.gov/cholesterol/docs/fotonovela_cholester l.pdf
Hypertension	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	A multi-level hypertension control program tailored for Asian Americans. (2017, Trans Behav Med)	https://academic.oup.com/tbm/article/7/3/444/4644899
Hypertension	Race/Ethnicity	Evidence-based Interventions	Addressing upstream determinants of cardiovascular health including income, education, employment, neighborhood factors and minority	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31190099/

### Continues Run Charts

