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Disclosure and Disclaimer

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Disclosure: We have no real or perceived vested interests that relate to this presentation nor do we have any relationships with pharmaceutical companies, biomedical device manufacturers, and/or other corporations whose products or services are related to pertinent therapeutic areas.



35 year old Hispanic male presents to your office for the first time with fever, joint pain and headache on May 3, 2016.



This is a
Spanish only
Speaking
Patient
How are you
going to
communicate?



What else do you want to know? What is your most likely diagnosis?

Which of these questions would you ask?



Answers

- Where do you live
 - Puerto Rico
- How long have you been in Chicago?
 - 3 days
- Where were you born
 - Puerto Rico
- Who have you been traveling with
 - My wife and 2 children
- What sort of work do you do
 - Agricultural Worker

What else do you want to know?

- Anyone else at home sick?
- Anyone else at home with any chronic illnesses?
- What treatment have you had?
- What do you think you have?





Lessons Learned

A culturally and linguistically responsive focused comprehensive clinical history is the most valuable and powerful diagnostic tool in our current medical toolbox.

- Must always take into account cultural aspects of history (fear if this patient was undocumented, stigma, "hispanics" are not homogeneous)
- Read "between the lines" why did this person choose now to be evaluated, what is the "body language" of the patient or family members, what is your "gut feeling" about the information you are given.

Lessons Learned from Past Outbreaks

A culturally and linguistically responsive focused comprehensive clinical history is the most valuable and powerful diagnostic tool in our current medical toolbox.

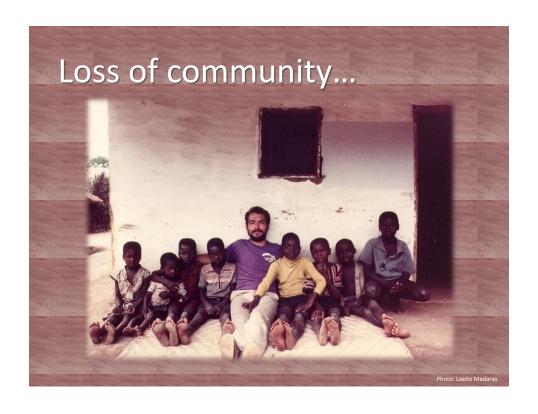
A robust public health/primary care health system is required to quickly identify/isolate/eliminate epidemics now and in the future

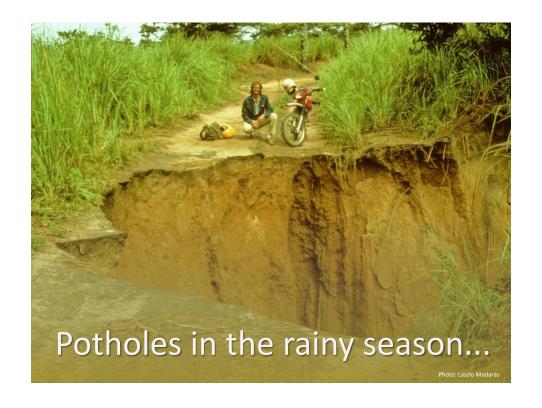
The world is becoming much smaller every year and millions of individuals will be migrating every year and with them will be potential for infections

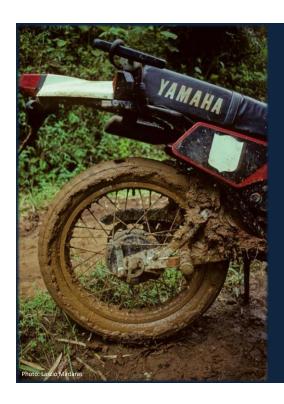


Fear of isolation...









Stalling out in 1st gear on the way to the health center...

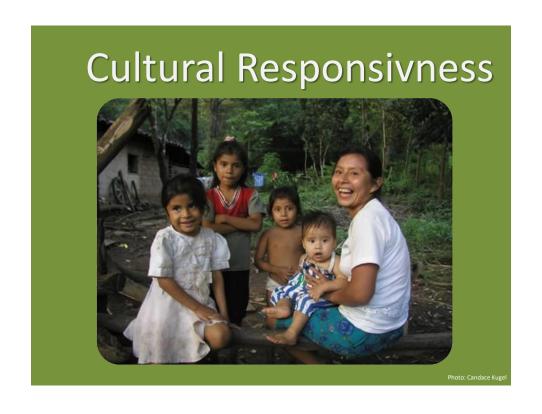


Sharing the road...



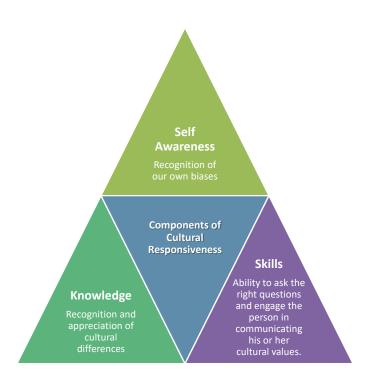






Cultural Responsiveness

The knowledge and interpersonal skills that allow providers to understand, appreciate, and work with individuals from cultures other than their own. It involves an awareness and acceptance of cultural differences; self-awareness; knowledge of the patient's culture; and adaptation of skills.



Self-Awareness

24 y/o white female graduated from Yale at age 21 daughter of physician mother and lawyer father



42 y/o Hispanic male, arrived into the US "undocumented" at age 19 as a migrant farmworker



17 y/o African American female with one child age 6 mos



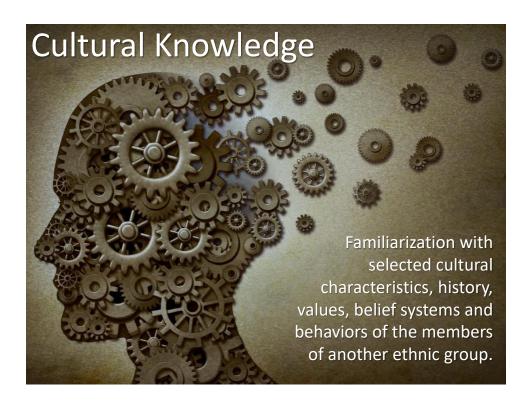




"Mary" has had substance abuse problems since her early teenage years. Presents to you for treatment of active TB following her recent discharge from her third Drug/Alcohol Rehab for chronic meth-amphetamine addiction. She is HIV and HepC positive.

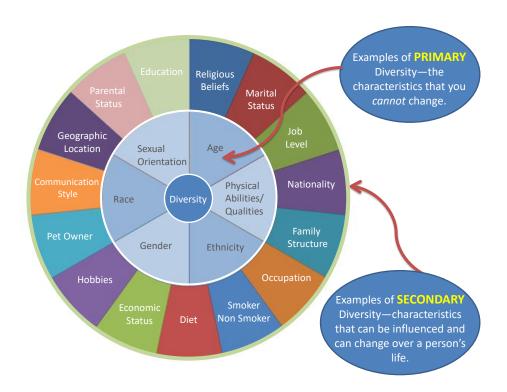


- "Nakisha" will be graduating from an inner-city high school in NYC this May as the Valedictorian of her class. She has scored 1540 on her SATs and has a full scholarship to college in the fall.
- Her pregnancy was the result of a rape when she was 15.
- She is scheduled to see you today because she had a positive TST when she had her college PE, she remembers being told that her grandmother died of TB when she was a young child.





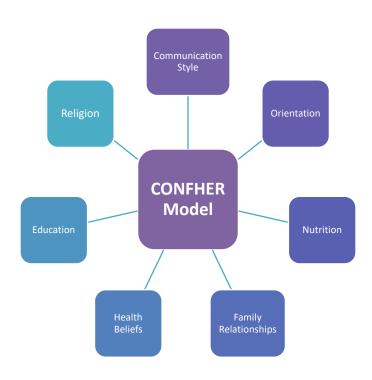






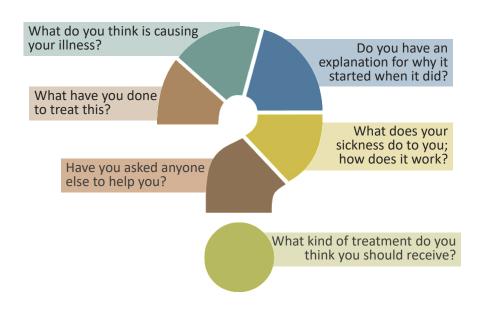
Cultural Sensitivity

Knowing that cultural differences as well as similarities exist, without assigning values to those differences.





Sample Questions



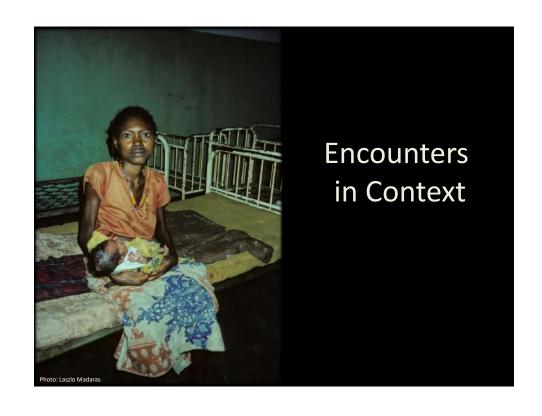


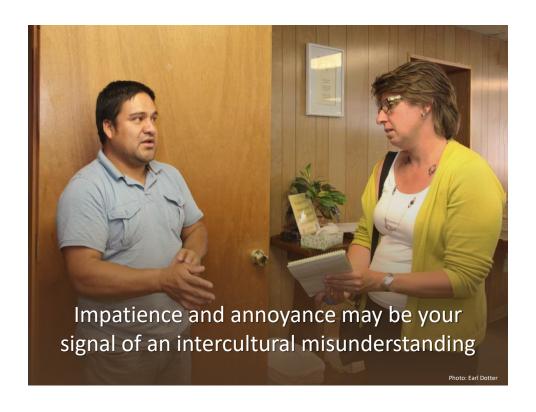
Translation is written is oral

Plan ahead Avoid jargon or technical terms

Ask one question at a time

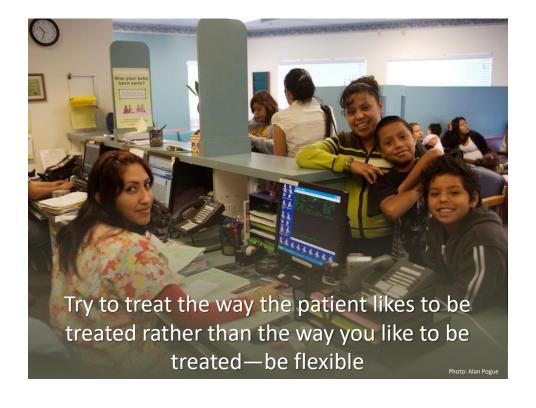
Think of several ways to restate











If patients repeat your instructions in exact form, there is a likelihood they do not understand. Rephrase and ask them to restate.



Use professional medical interpreters whenever possible or: Bilingual trained staff Language line A former patient from community Other unrelated bilingual individual (only in emergencies)

Interpretation Dos



- ✓ Have interpreter sit beside and slightly behind patient.
- ✓ Establish "ground rules" with interpreter before patient interview.
- ✓ Speak directly to the patient not to the interpreter.
- ✓ LISTEN to patient.
- ✓ Pay close attention to "body language."

Photo: Ed Zuroweste

Interpretation Don'ts



- ✓ Do not use family, especially children!
- ✓ Do not use an unqualified interpreter.
- ✓ Do not speak directly to the interpreter or phone.
- ✓ Do not ignore cultural differences (i.e. some cultures do not appreciate looking you in the eye).

Photo: Ed Zuroweste

Communication Skills



Photo: Candace Kugel

Other Considerations...

- ✓ Providers are not able to understand all cultural aspects of TB patients from very large global pool.
- ✓ Be open-minded and non-judgmental.
- ✓ Ask questions and respond with empathy.
- ✓ Make adjustments to protocols when necessary without compromising treatment outcomes.









Farmworkers and other recent immigrants at Increased Risk

- Access to care (including immigration status)
- Culturally and linguistically isolated
- Outdoor work
- Lack of access to insect repellant
- Usually not focus group for education by DOH



Population mobility and infectious disease vulnerability

various phases:

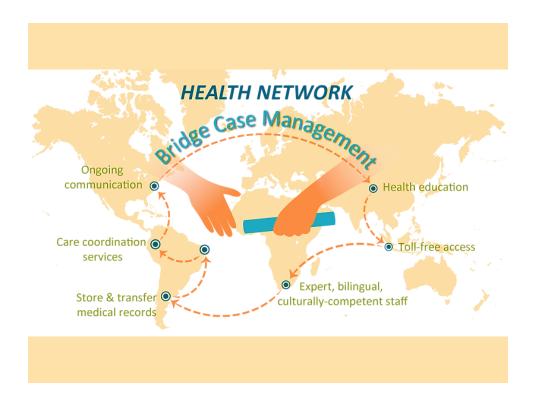
- ✓ during transit,
- ✓ in destination communities,
- ✓ in communities of departure and return

What we have learned from Ebola, TB, Zika, Dengue



- ✓ Travel History is essential
- ✓ Work History is essential
- ✓ Cultural/Linquistic Hx is essential
- ✓ Is this patient "Mobile"
- ✓ Early signs and symptoms can be very similar
- ✓ Recent family illness essential









Health Network Enrollment Criteria

1 Pa

Patient is:

- Mobile / Migrant
- Thinking of leaving area of care

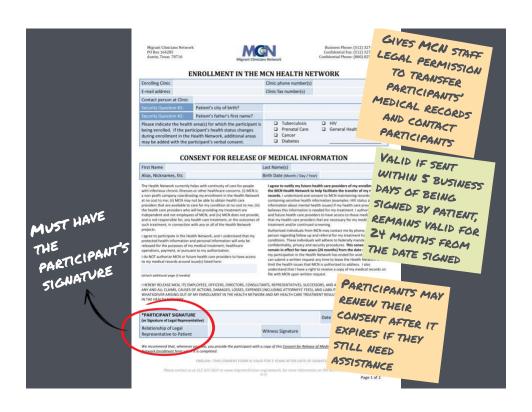
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Patient has:

- Need for clinical follow-up
- Working phone number or family member with phone number
- Signed MCN consent form
- Clinical base or enrolling clinic

Forms Required for Enrollment





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First Name				Name(s)								
Mother's Ma			Birth Date (Month / D									
	City					Female Single		Male	4	-	Other:	
Place of birth:	State		Mar	tal Status:		Married	0				Other.	
Race/Ethnicity	Country White - Non-Hispanic/Latin Asian - Non-Hispanic/Latin					n-Hispanic/Latino			☐ Hispanic/Lat		tino	
Language(s) Spoken:	☐ Asia ☐ Engl	ish 🗆 Creole		Indigeno		guage yo	u pre	fer to be			n:	
Occupation(s) (from past two years):	□ Farr	nworker nemaker		Construct Factory Child care			0 0 0		loye	ı		
Current Residence:	□ Farr	nworker Camp Housing ne		Jail ICE Deter	ntion	Center		Homele Other:	ss			
CURRENT CO	TACT IN	ORMATION FOR PARTI	CIPA	NT:								
*PHYSICAL AD	Street / P.O Box *PHYSICAL ADDRESS: *MAILING ADDRESS:					City			5	State	Zip/Country	
*PHONE NUM HOME / CELL /		your persona	heal		ion?	(if you do n	ot che		0 1		*INITIALS:	
OTHER CONT.	ACT INFOR	MATION OR PARTICI	PANT	(Place you	пог	mally mo	ve to):				
	Street / P.O Box				- 3	City			State		Zip/Country	
Physical Addre	ss:											
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you give MCN p	ermission to	e list someone we can cont contact that family membe tion(s) with this individual.	er or f	riend to assis	t you	in receivin	g cor	ntinued hea	alth o	are, wh	ich may require	
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	treet / P.O Box City			State				Zip/Country				
	HOME / CELL / WORK: about y		we talk to people that an ur personal health inform ther box, or you do not initial,			ation? (if you do not		not C	9 1		*INITIALS:	



Option 1

We Interview:

- 1. Simply have us interview the patient, we explain the program, fill out the forms
- 2. We will then fax the forms to you to have the patient sign them*
- 3. Then fax us the signed forms along with the patient's medical records
 - *Please be ready to have the patient sign the faxed consent form immediately after an interview.

65

Option 2

You Interview:

- 1. Fill out the information about the patient
- 2. Have the patient sign the consent form and provide all the contact information (must include phone numbers)
- 3. Fax the signed forms and medical records to Health Network staff

Health Network Summary of Services



Contacts patients on a scheduled basis



Contacts clinics on a scheduled basis



Assists patients in locating clinics for services and resources. Transportation/Scheduling



Reports outcome back to enrolling clinic



Maintaining a Patient in Care

The Patient's Role...



Inform HN of any phone or address changes and contact HN staff after arriving in a new area



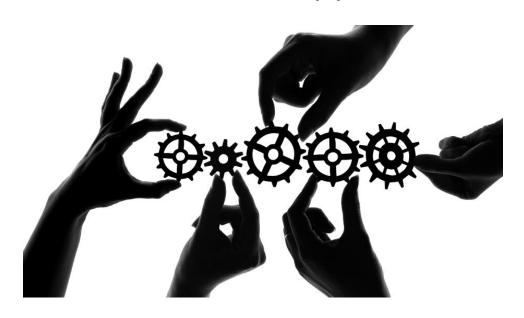


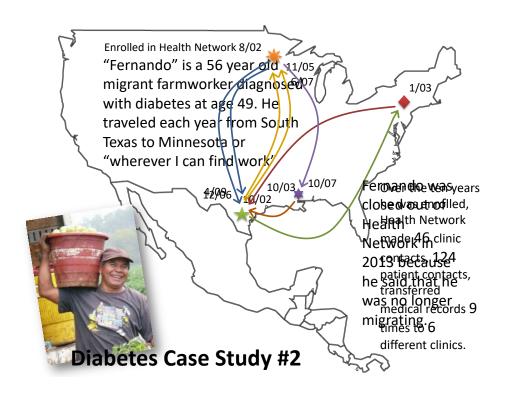
Stay on treatment as long as indicated

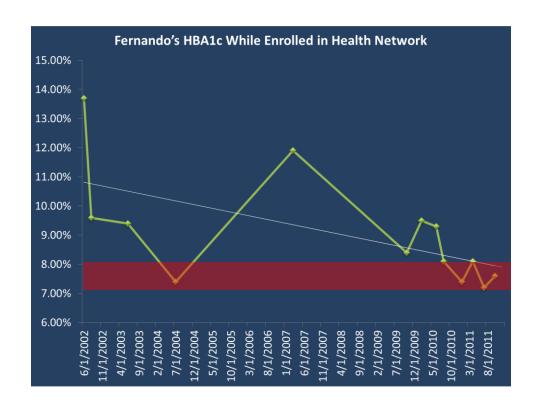
Notify new clinics of enrollment in HN



Team-Based Approach







Enrollment resources at your finger tips



www.migrantclinician.org

Tools for Maintaining a Patient in Care

ATTENTION PROVIDERS: This client is a user of the MCN
Health Network. MCN can high you access:

ATENCIÓN PROVEEDORES: Este pociente as usuario de la Red
de Solud MCN. MCN les puede ayudar a encontrar:

This patient's labit resultar la resultadas de laboraterios de cate paciente
Financial assistance for highre health care * Ayuda condmica para el
cutadad de na salud

This is a five servica * Bi servicio se gratis.

Coll 1-300-823-8205

De México 01-800-681-9508

THIS IS NOT A MEDICAL INSURANCE CARD,
Esta no es una tarjeta de seguro médico.

Make sure patients have the HN toll free number:

800-825-8205

or

01-800-681-9508 if calling from Mexico

Contact Us

• Health Network telephone:

800-825-8205 (U.S.) 01-800-681-9508 (from Mexico)

Health Network fax: 512-327-6140

MCN website: http://www.migrantclinician.org/

 If you have additional questions about the program, you may also contact

Theressa Lyons-Clampitt: 512-579-4511 or tlyons@migrantclinician.org