

# Results from Two Linguistically and Culturally Appropriate Health Education Interventions for Deaf Adults

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# Outline

- Background
- Intervention
- Results
- Lessons Learned & Challenges
- Limitations
- Conclusions



# Background

- Deaf culture
- Deaf are at increased risk for deficits in health knowledge and healthy living
- Anecdotal evidence based on:
  - Low general English proficiency
  - Low socioeconomic brackets
  - Empirical knowledge from health care providers of the Deaf



# Background

- First Step: Conduct a comprehensive health survey with Deaf adults
  - 203 Participants
  - Conducted in ASL
- Results: Level of knowledge about health and healthy behaviors generally low across most topic areas
  - 40% of respondents could not identify a single warning sign of heart attack
  - 60% of respondents could not identify a single warning sign of stroke
- Results: Forty percent of our respondents endorsed having depressive symptoms
  - 75% from mental healthcare settings
  - 16% from primary healthcare settings



#### Intervention

- 3-year demonstration project
  - 8-week class format
  - Pre-/Post-test design; 3-month follow-up
  - Lead by Deaf health educators/conducted in ASL
  - Classes held throughout Chicagoland area
- Goal: Evaluate the effectiveness of two health education interventions on:
  - Health knowledge
  - Self-efficacy
  - Self-management



#### Intervention

#### Major Topics

Self-Management of Depression

Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)



# Intervention Eligibility

- ❖ ≥ 18 years
- Deaf
- Proficient in ASL



# Intervention: Eligibility

#### Self Management of Depression :

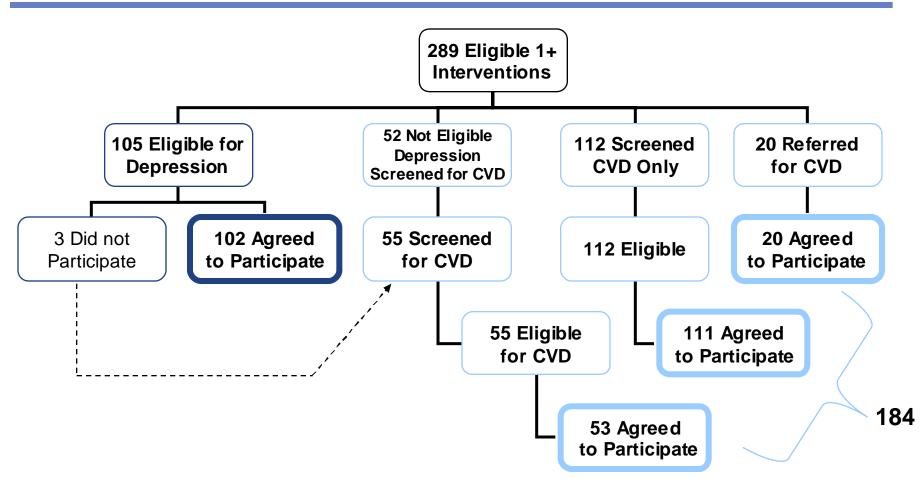
- Score positive for depression using the Beck Depression Inventory-II. A score of  $\geq 20$  was considered positive for depression; **OR**
- \* Referred by a mental health worker with a diagnosis of depression

#### Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease:

- ❖ ≥I risk factor for CVD (elevated blood pressure, elevated cholesterol, family history, diabetes, smoking, BMI≥25, age greater than 40); OR
- Currently receiving treatment for CVD risk factor or CVD itself



## Intervention Recruitment





# Intervention Retention

- Self-Management of Depression
  - 102 agreed to participate
    - 78 (76%)were enrolled
      - 56 (72% of enrolled) completed the intervention
- Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease
  - 184 agreed to participate
    - 166 (90%) were enrolled
      - 150 (90% of enrolled) completed the intervention



# Self-Management of Depression



# Depression Participant Characteristics

- Characteristics of those enrolled (n=72)
  - 85% female
  - 77% from suburbs
  - Median age: 40 years
  - 57% NHW, 18% NHB, 19% Hispanic
  - 60% with greater than HS education
  - $-65\% \le $20,000$  annual household income
  - 40% work full or part-time
  - 49% public health insurance; 33% private health insurance



# Depression Intervention Goals and Evaluation Measures

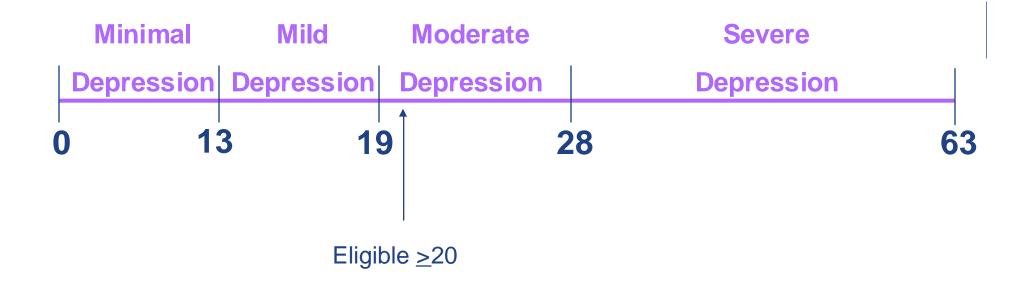
- Increase knowledge of depression
- Increase self-efficacy to manage depressive symptoms more effectively
- Increase the likelihood that participants will adopt one or more positive self-management behaviors
- Decrease levels of depression among participants



# Depression Intervention Results

#### Beck Depression Inventory II

21 statements designed to measure the severity of depression

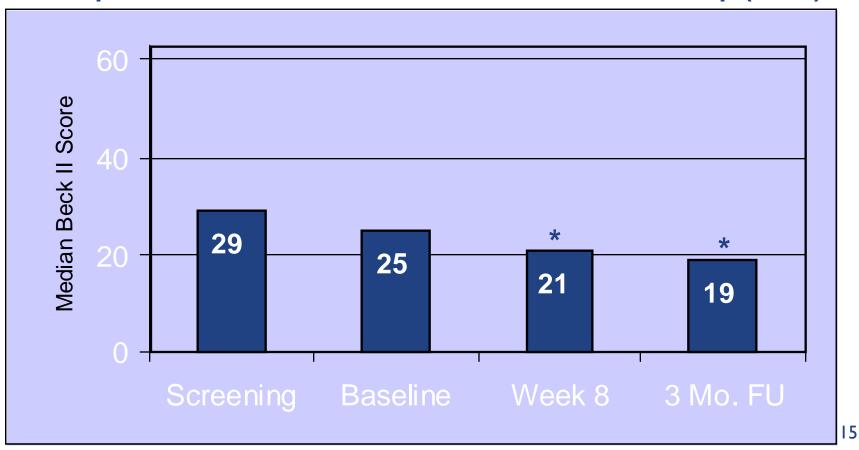


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# Depression Intervention Results

# Beck II Depression Scores among All Depression Intervention Participants: Baseline vs. Week 8 and 3-Month Follow-up (n=50)

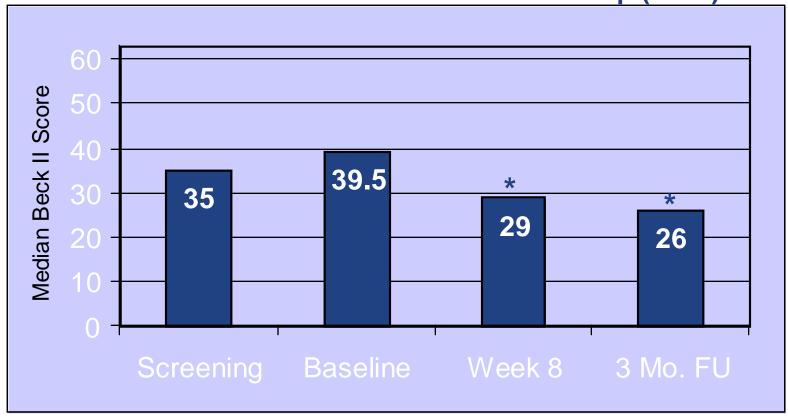


<sup>\*</sup>Statistically significant per the Wilcoxon signed rank sum test (p<0.05)



# Depression Intervention Results

Beck II Depression Scores among Depression Intervention Participants Most Severely Depressed at Baseline (>28): Baseline vs. Week 8 and 3-Month Follow-up (n=20)



<sup>\*</sup>Statistically significant per the Wilcoxon signed rank sum test (p<0.05)



# Depression Intervention Key Findings

- Increase in depression knowledge
- Improvement in emergency response knowledge
- Increase in self-efficacy
- Increase in specific positive behaviors



# Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease



# CVD Participant Characteristics

- Characteristics of those enrolled (n=164)
  - 55% female
  - 76% from suburbs
  - Mean age: 60 years
  - 80% NHW, 9% NHB, 7% Hispanic
  - 43% with greater than HS education
  - 39% ≤ \$20,000 annual household income
  - 46% retired, 29% work full or part-time
  - 46% public health insurance; 48% private health insurance



# CVD Intervention Goals and Evaluation Measures

Increase participants' knowledge of CVD

Increase perceived self-efficacy to change
 CVD risk factors

 Increase the likelihood that participants will change one or more CVD risk behaviors



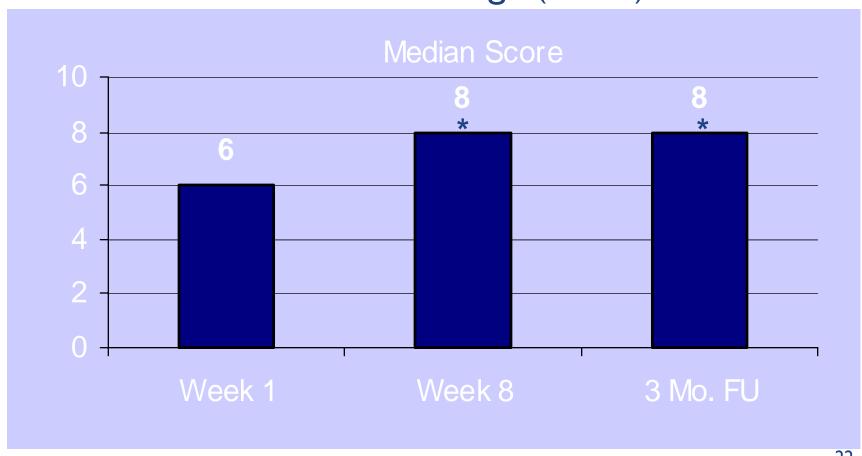
#### CVD Intervention Results

- CVD Knowledge
  - 10 questions
  - Score range 0-10
  - Questions measure knowledge of:
    - Heart attack and stroke warning signs
    - Risk factors
    - Emergency response
    - Behaviors to decrease one's risk



#### CVD Intervention Results

#### CVD Knowledge (n=148)



\*Statistically significant per the Wilcoxon signed rank sum test (p<0.05)



# **CVD** Intervention Results

Cardiovascular Disease Answer (n=148)	Week 1 % Correct	Week 8 % Correct	Week 8 p-value*	3-Mo. FU % Correct	3-Mo. FU p-value*
Chest pain that goes to left arm is a warning sign for a heart attack	88	93	NS	94	NS
Leg won't move is a warning sign for a stroke	51	74	<0.0001	67	<0.05
Call 911 and take aspirin if you think you are having a heart attack	61	86	<0.0001	86	<0.0001
If you stop smoking you will decrease the risk of heart attack and stroke	54	85	<0.0001	85	<0.0001
A heart attack is when some of the heart dies from not enough oxygen	30	76	<0.0001	78	<0.0001

<sup>\*</sup>McNemar test for proportions used to assess significance between Baseline and the 8 week or 3 month follow-up.



# Prevention of CVD Key Findings

Improved knowledge

Improved self-efficacy

Improved specific behaviors



# Lessons Learned & Challenges

Overall

Recruitment/Retention

Scheduling classes

Evaluation



## Recommendations

Recruitment

Course Length

Course Marketing/Content



## Limitations

• Self-selection bias

No control group

Questionnaire validity



# Conclusions

- Main goals of intervention were met:
  - Increased knowledge
  - Improved self-efficacy
  - Positive behavior change
- Sustainability
- Other interventions have proven effective as well



# Acknowledgements

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Full report can be found online at www.SUHlchicago.org