Translating Health Knowledge and Using Emerging Technologies for Ethnic Minority Populations

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Presenter Disclosures



Allan Noonan and Eduardo Velasco

The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose.



What are	e Em	ergi	ing
Technol	ogie	s?	



- The practical application of knowledge
- A manner of accomplishing a task especially using technical processes, methods or knowledge

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition

- Interventions that are developed to improve health and quality of life
- Examples:
- Immunizations, medications, information technology, screenings, surgical procedures, devices/equipment, therapies, genomics, robotics, neuroimaging

Health and Social Justice



- WHO definition of health: Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
- In the context of Social Justice: Quality without equity is an example of social *in*justice, and will result in poor health for the population overall.

Session Overview



- Review of examples of the impact of evolving health knowledge and emerging technologies on specific health problems of ethnic minority populations.
 - Mental health
 - · Sickle cell disease
 - Diabetes



Access to Effective Behavioral Health Treatment Programs for Insured Minority Populations: What Works?

October 2009

- Research group: Dr. Eduardo Velasco, Dr. Allan Noonan, Dr. Annelle Primm, Dr. Kim Sydnor, Nun Amen-Ra, Dr. Marisela Gomez, Dr. Kathe Fox, Dr. Hyong Un
- Key Informants: Dr. Julia Anderson, Dr. Tawara Foode, Dr. Mareasa Isaacs, Mr. Warren Hewitt, Dr. Steven Sharfstein, Dr. Lucy Perez

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Mental Health: Challenges 🛕 MORGAN



- Destruction of the mental health infrastructure
- Justice system responsible for more mental health care
- Differential marketing
- Prevention plays a secondary role to treatment
- Lack of trust
- Stigma

Screening



- Inadequate diagnosis
- Cultural idiosyncrasies misinterpreted as mental illness
- Reluctance to reveal signs and symptoms
- Stigma
- DSM V does not include enough information relevant for ethnic minority populations

Treatment:	Systems	Change
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- Employ family- and community-based treatment/therapy modalities
- Implement new and develop additional therapeutic treatment modalities for ethnic minorities
- Importance of health information technology in enhancing provider-provider and provider-client communication
- Change the mental health workforce:
- Increase diversity of types of providers
- Increase ethnic diversity of providers
- Increase involvement of primary care providers

Impact of Health Care Reform on Mental Health



- ▶ Health Insurance Exchanges (2014)
- Expanded Medicaid to childless adults (2014)
- Health care workforce improvements
- Cures Acceleration Network (CAN)
- Melanie Blocker Stokes Postpartum Depression Program
- Centers of Excellence on Depression

Sickle Cell Disease:



Screening and Treatment

- Newborn Screening recommended 1987
- Newborn screening for sickle cell implemented in all states - 2006
- Prophylactic penicillin for the first five years
- ▶ Hydroxy Urea and other treatments

Sickle Cell	Disease:
The Future	



- Impact of lab decentralization, virtual labs
- Point-of-care testing
- Further clinical research on new treatment options (umbilical chord blood as stem cell sources)
- Availability of NBS results at adolescence



A Review of Literature on Diabetes Mellitus Type II Prevention and Management Interventions for Minority Populations

Co-authors:

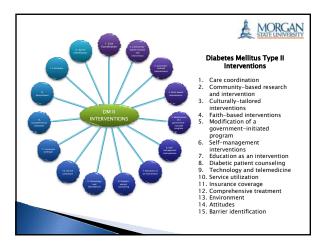
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Purpose



- Review literature and evidences on best practices and interventions that work in minority community settings
- Identify intervention strategies that have a positive impact on maintaining optimal blood glucose levels, promoting healthy behavior, and improving quality of life of diabetic adults



Recommendations



Based on the evidence presented in the literature, effective approaches to managing diabetes among minority populations have the following characteristics:

- · Comprehensive approach to treatment
- Culturally tailored to meet the needs of the population
- Involve the community in all phases of the intervention
- Promote self-efficacy
- Multi-level approach (from individual to policy-level, from an ecological standpoint)

Ethical, Legal and Social Issues



- Genomics
- ▶ Prevention
- ▶ Imaging
- Diagnoses
- Drugs
- ▶ Treatment

Imp	oact of	Health	Care	Reform
On	Emerg	ing Te	chnol	ogy



- Development of new technologies
- Expanded coverage
- > Comparative Effectiveness Research
- New quality standards



THANK YOU

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