# Social Determinants of Health and COVID-19: A Provider's Brief Perspective

Dr. Michael Maurer, MD, FAAP University of Miami Miller School of Medicine Addressing Inequalities and Social Determinants of Health Webinar June 24th, 2020

# Disclosures

No financial disclosures

# Objectives

- Understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food insecurity
- Discuss the complexities of telemedicine as a solution to accessing care as well as creating another barrier for low-income families
- Review the racial disparities observed during the COVID-19 pandemic and describe racism in the context of child health
- Provider healthcare workers tools to combat racism and implicit bias in their daily lives and practices

# Food Insecurity

#### Definition

- The disruption of food intake or eating patterns because of lack of money or other resources¹
- Two categories:
  - (1) Low food security: "Reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake."
  - (2) Very low food security: "Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake."

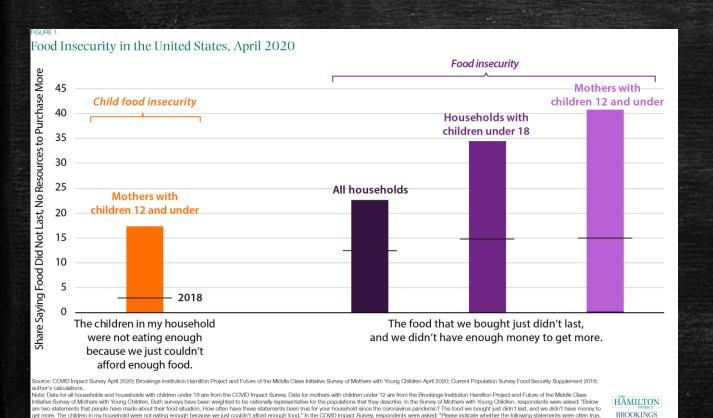
# Food Insecurity, cont.

- Contributes to worsening of illnesses and prolonged recovery from illnesses
- Linked to mental health problems (connected to other SDH) and behavioral health problems
- Malnutrition, obesity
- Toxic stress!<sup>2</sup>

# My Experience

- Largely immigrant communities
- 85% of students on free or reduced lunch

# So, what have we seen nationally?

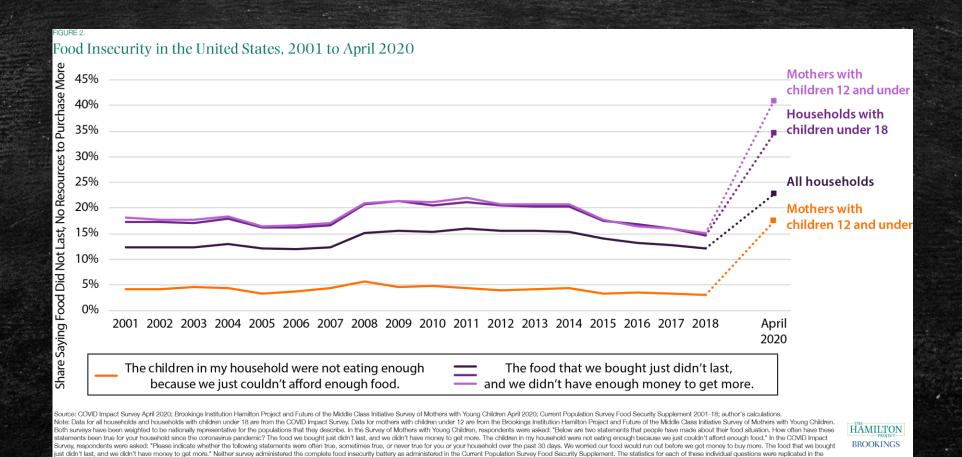


true for you or your household over the past 30 days. We worned our food would run out before we got money to buy more. The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more.

- COVID Impact Survey and The Hamilton Project/Future of the Middle Class Initiative Survey of Mothers with Young Children
- Food insecurity doubled in homes with children under 12 years of age
- Higher rates in homes WITH CHILDREN

# More specifically,

Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement for 2018.



#### A Case

- Patient is a 3-year-old male born in Ecuador with a past history of speech delay, needed follow up during COVID-19 pandemic
- Mother contacted by patient access team, agreed to telemedicine appointment
- At time of appointment, mother was at work in the agricultural fields, patient not with her, but still wanted to complete the appointment on her phone
- Mother very engaged and provided full history and updates regarding patient's care

#### The New Frontier- Telemedicine

- Eliminates transportation as a barrier to accessing a clinician
- Can complete through a smart phone, which surprisingly almost every family has
- Allows provider to take a look into the homes and lives of her/his patients
- Can connect from anywhere and at anytime

#### The New Barrier- Telemedicine

- No computer access
- Unreliable internet connection
- Families unable to take off work and children left with other caregiver
- Inconsistent ability to use technology
- Disrupted patient visits in home environment
- Patient/family reluctance to perform virtual visits
- Sensitive examinations and patient privacy/confidentiality

# Racial Disparities During COVID-19

- Black patients are dying at nearly 2x the rate of white patients
- CDC report shows that 33% of hospitalized patients are black when they represent only 18% of the surrounding community population
- Similar (or worse) data seen in majority of states
- Multifactorial in nature, but with underlying foundations in systemic racism

# Systemic Racism and Children

POLICY STATEMENT

Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

American Academy of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

# The Impact of Racism on Child and Adolescent Health

Maria Trent, MD, MPH, FAAP, FSAHM, Danielle G. Dooley, MD, MPhil, FAAP, Jacqueline Dougé, MD, MPH, FAAP, SECTION ON ADOLESCENT HEALTH, COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY PEDIATRICS, COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE

#### What can we do?

- Look inside—Educate ourselves, become aware of our own implicit bias
- Be a leader—Set the stage in your office, practice, workspace to create and inclusive environment
- Advocate—Tell your representatives what we need as clinicians to help our patients as well as the impact certain policies have on child health and well- being

# Thank you!

 A special "Thanks!" to the Children's Health Fund and the National Center for Disaster Preparedness