

Identifying Barriers to Complete Treatment

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Introduction to TB Nurse Case Management
Online

Objective

Identify potential barriers to completing treatment



Potential Barriers

Barrier: a circumstance or obstacle that keeps people or things apart or prevents communication or progress

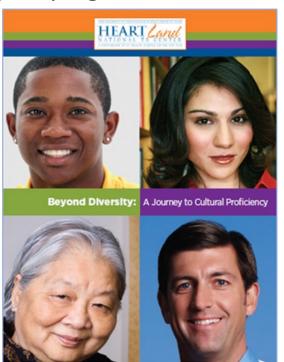


- Cultural
- Socioeconomic
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Health
- Homelessness
- Educational
- Health Disparities



Cultural Barriers

- Western Medicine is frowned upon or feared in certain cultures
- Some cultural beliefs dictate that illness is deserved
- Stigma: The stigma attached to tuberculosis is farreaching and crosses cultural borders.
 - See Heartland's <u>#StopTheStigma</u> campaign
- Some populations view treatment of LTBI as unnecessary or unimportant
- Language



Eliminating Stigmatizing Language

Non-hurtful Replacement Language

Key Terms suggested by the Stop TB Partnership

Use this	Not that
Adherence / Non-adherence	Compliance / Non-compliance
Person lost to follow up	Defaulter
TB Prevention and Care	TB Control
Person to be evaluated for TB	TB Suspect
HIV-Positive	HIV-infected

HNTC Survey Results

Language suggested by participants

Use this	Not that
TB Infection	Latent TB
Lack of housing; Under-housed; People experiencing homelessness	Homeless/Homelessness
Immigrant	Alien
Undocumented	Illegal; Illegal alien
Person with TB disease	TB case
Treatment failed	Treatment failure
Missed doses/Non-adherent	Delinquent
Contact Analysis; Contact Elicitation; Contact Identification	Investigation; Investigate
Exposed to TB	TB contact
Tuberculosis	Consumption; White Plague

Stigmatizing language and suggested replacements was identified by an HNTC survey requesting pledgers to identify language that they personally experienced or witnessed.

Supported by Treatment Action Group (TAG)



Socioeconomic Barriers

- Time=Money: Everyone's time is valuable
- Employment: time off for treatment
- Transportation: people without a vehicle or available transportation my not be able to commit fully to treatment
- Location: Distance from facility





Substance Abuse

- Competing priority: results in increased missed doses, increased risk for development of resistance
- Fear of increased judgement
- Increased prevalence of Adverse Medication Effects: hepatotoxicity prevalence is increased in persons with regular abuse of alcohol and/or other illicit substances
- Fear of legal repercussions: may be in and out of correctional facilities, may fear "getting caught" by coming into a state/government building



Mental Health

- People with various degrees of mental health issues are greatly underserved in the United States
- Diagnoses such as schizophrenia may alter the patient's perception of your intentions
- Resources may not be available for people living with mental illness
 - May not have money for medications to treat mental illness
 - May not have health insurance to be able to afford to seek treatment for diagnosis
 - Patient may not wish to treat mental health diagnosis and that is OKAY





Lack of Housing

- No address: DOT can be very difficult
- Communication and consistency are key to success
- Limited transportation: public transport, no car, no money for bus or gas
- Can be at increased risk for developing TB disease from weakened immune system: unmanaged comorbidities (HIV, Diabetes), exposure to stressors, and in some, substance abuse
- Need for treatment overshadowed by the stress of trying to survive



Educational

- Reading level
- Educational level
- Know your audience: what do they need to hear to understand your counseling?
- Provide a wide range of educational material, translation services, and illustrative information
- Some people have been taught about TB in a different way and are resistant to new conflicting information





Health Disparities

- Disparities are evident regarding tuberculosis
 - In 2015, TB was reported in 1,995 black, non-Hispanic persons, nearly 21% of all persons reported with TB nationally. Also in 2015, the rate of TB in black, non-Hispanic persons was 5.0 cases per 100,000 population, which is over 8 times higher than the rate of TB in white, non-Hispanic persons (0.6 cases per 100,000 population).
 - Statistics overwhelmingly indicate health disparities in people of color nationwide.
 - We must do our part to recognize these disparities and remedy them.



Communication is Key

- It is the responsibility of the TB healthcare worker to ensure that persons living with TB infection and disease understand their diagnosis.
- Provide open, non-judgmental, lines of communication with patients
- You are not there to alter their lifestyle but to figure out how to help them within that lifestyle.
- Be consistent.
- Show up when you say you will
- Provide services and resources you say you'll provide



Incentives

- Incentives: motivate patients
- Makes treatment worthwhile to the patient
 - Tailored to individual's needs
 - Meaningful to patient
 - Immediate gratification
- •Examples:
 - Cash for DOT
 - Clothing
 - Food



Enablers

- Interventions to assist the patient in completing therapy
- •Slightly different than incentives: Enables people to seek treatment while still maintaining their lifestyle
- •Examples:
 - Bus passes
 - Utility bill/rent payment
 - Childcare
 - Healthcare referrals



Closing

- Components for providing successful TB treatment
 - Compassion
 - Understanding
 - Flexibility
 - Patience

