

## Supplementary Online Content

Wieland ML, Beckman TJ, Cha SS, Beebe TJ, McDonald FS; Underserved Care Curriculum Collaborative. Resident physicians' knowledge of underserved patients: a multi-institutional survey. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2010;85(8):728-733.

**eAPPENDIX 1.** Learner's Needs Assessment Survey

**eAPPENDIX 2.** Learner's Needs Assessment Responses

This supplementary material has been peer reviewed, edited, and approved by the authors.

## eAPPENDIX 1. Learner's Needs Assessment Survey

### LEARNER'S NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Your program director requests your feedback regarding your training needs and knowledge in the area of medically underserved populations. Medically underserved populations in this survey refers to groups in society that are traditionally less advantaged or have difficulty accessing the health care system (e.g., low income, low education, racial and ethnic minorities, and uninsured). The objective of the survey is to better understand the learning needs of resident physicians in order to facilitate curriculum planning in this area. Your participation is voluntary and results will remain confidential. Your program director will not receive any results linking responses to any individual.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Thank you for assisting with this survey.

Please read each question carefully and mark the box that represents your best answer.

## SELF-ASSESSMENT

For each of the following topics, please indicate how knowledgeable you are. Also, please rate the level of importance each has to your medical education.

	<u>Knowledge Level</u>			<u>Importance Level</u>		
	Very knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Not at all knowledgeable	Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important
Health care availability (i.e., health care supply) for the medically underserved	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health care utilization (i.e., use of health care) by the medically underserved	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access to health care for low income nations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The relationship between insurance status and health outcomes in the U.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health care models that may enhance access to care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For each of the following topics, please indicate how knowledgeable you are. Also, please rate the level of importance each has to your medical education.

	<u>Knowledge Level</u>			<u>Importance Level</u>		
	Very knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Not at all knowledgeable	Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important
The relationship between income and health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The relationship between health literacy (the degree to which individuals can obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions) and health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The relationship between occupational level and health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mechanisms for how socioeconomic position could impact health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental health and socioeconomic position	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For each of the following topics, please indicate how knowledgeable you are. Also, please rate the level of importance each has to your medical education.

	<u>Knowledge Level</u>			<u>Importance Level</u>		
	Very knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Not at all knowledgeable	Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important
Health outcome discrepancies among different racial/ethnic groups in the U.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mechanisms for why racial and ethnic disparities exist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Racial stereotyping and medical decision making	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Language barriers in health systems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health equity (an inequity is an avoidable difference in health between more and less advantaged social groups)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**ABOUT YOU****Are you male or female?**

- Male       Female

**What is your age?**

- 30 or younger     31 to 40     41 to 50     51 to 60     61 to 70     71 or older

**Are you any of the following?**

- Hispanic or Latino     Hmong     Somali     Vietnamese     None of the above

**Which of the following best describes you? (Mark all that apply.)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White or Caucasian                | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> African American                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please describe below: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native |  |
-

**What was the approximate average annual income of your parents/guardians while you were growing up?**

- \$20,000 or less
- \$20,001 to \$30,000
- \$30,001 to \$40,000
- \$40,001 to \$50,000
- \$50,001 to \$60,000
- \$60,001 to \$70,000
- \$70,001 to \$80,000
- \$80,001 to \$90,000
- \$90,001 to \$100,000
- \$100,001 or more
- Don't know

**What is the highest level of education attained by either of your parents?**

- Did not finish high school
- High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED)
- Some college, but no degree
- Two year college degree or certificate
- Four year college degree
- Post college graduate or professional school
- Don't know



## KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT

Your answers to these questions will not be used to assess you individually. Rather they will help inform the need for future curricula. So please DO NOT look up or refer to reference material for any of the answers. Do not spend too much time on any one item, please just mark your choice for the answer to each question based on your current knowledge and understanding of the topic.

**What is the largest barrier to availability of health care in more developed countries?**

- Insufficient numbers of domestic health care practitioners being trained into the workforce
- Insufficient and fluctuating numbers of foreign health care practitioners
- Inadequate distribution of health care practitioners and services
- Inadequate reimbursement of health care practitioners and health services
- Don't know

**In the United States, which geographic setting has seen the most rapid growth of health care practitioners over the past twenty years?**

- Large cities
- Small cities
- Suburbs
- Small towns
- Rural areas
- Don't know



**What percent of American families who file for personal bankruptcy do so for medical reasons?**

- 10%
- 20%
- 30%
- 50%
- Don't know

**You suspect malignancy in one of your patients with chronic heartburn in your community clinic. You find out that they are recently uninsured and unable to pay for the endoscopy that you recommend. What is the most appropriate first step towards enhancing this patient's health care utilization?**

- Request transfer of care to an academic center or public facility, where there are more systems in place to enhance utilization among the uninsured
- Explore options within your health system to meet these needs
- Understanding cost prohibitions, you treat conservatively with medication and ensure close follow-up
- Refer the patient to the emergency department
- Don't know

**What is the primary health financing model in low income nations?**

- Private health insurance
- Government sponsored health plan
- Fee for service
- Managed care
- Employer-based health insurance
- Don't know

**Which intervention by itself is least likely to improve health care utilization in low-income countries?**

- Equity funds to enable poorest patients to be exempt from health care costs
- Abolition of user fees for health care
- Establishment of new clinics in resource poor areas
- Cash payment for use of health care services
- Don't know

**Which of the following is true regarding the uninsured population in the United States?**

- Programs to universally insure children (e.g., SCHIP) do not affect utilization of health care by these groups
- There is no significant difference between insured and uninsured populations in receiving recommended preventive services
- 12% of Americans are currently uninsured
- Being uninsured is associated with increased all-cause mortality
- The majority of the uninsured are also unemployed
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**Which of the following racial/ethnic groups has the lowest rates of health insurance?**

- White or Caucasian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Don't know

**You are contacted by the business office that your patient with diabetes, hypertension, and coronary artery disease has recently lost his health insurance. Which of the following is most likely regarding this patient?**

- He will likely continue to be uninsured until he is eligible for Medicare or Medicaid benefits
- If he were to regain health insurance a month later, his gap in coverage would label him as underinsured for the year
- A health savings account is unlikely to improve his long-term health care utilization
- A cost-sharing health insurance policy would improve his long-term health care utilization
- None of the above
- Don't know

**Which health care delivery system is the primary provider of "safety net" coverage to medically underserved populations in the United States?**

- Public, non-profit, and teaching hospitals and clinics
- Emergency departments
- Community health clinics
- Private physicians
- Don't know

**Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding population-level life expectancies?**

- The discrepancy in life expectancy between the countries with the highest and lowest life expectancies is 25 years
- The difference in life expectancy between the best off and worst off groups in America is 8 years
- Among more developed countries, the life expectancy correlates with Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Life expectancy within countries is directly associated with socioeconomic position
- Don't know

**You are about to see a patient with uncontrolled diabetes who has missed previous appointments and has been experiencing clinical decline. You read a social work note from one of his hospitalizations that describes significant financial stress at home. Which approach to this visit is most likely to positively affect health outcomes?**

- Elicit the patient's perspective of diabetes, and assess vulnerabilities and strengths
- Add medications to enhance glycemic control
- Reiterate the medical (and financial) consequences of uncontrolled diabetes
- Refer the patient to social services for financial assistance
- Don't know

**You practice in a community with significant socioeconomic diversity. Half of your patients have a high-school education, while the other half has a graduate/professional school education. What is a likely difference between these groups?**

- The higher-educated group is less likely to exercise regularly
- The higher-educated group is less likely to report a superior quality of life
- The higher-educated group is more likely to smoke
- The higher-educated group is likely to live longer
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**Which group has the lowest health literacy and associated discrepancies in health outcomes?**

- Young adults (18 to 39)
- Middle-aged adults (40 to 64)
- Elderly (65 or older)
- Don't know



**The groundbreaking Whitehall studies examined health outcomes as they related to which measure of socioeconomic position?**

- Income
- Educational level
- Occupational class
- Social capital
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**When taking a social history, you find out that your patient works on the production line at a local dairy processing plant. Which of the following is most likely to be correct?**

- Your patient is less likely to smoke than his plant manager
- All else being equal, your patient's all-cause mortality risk is higher than that of his plant manager
- Your patient's job is less physiologically and psychologically "stressful" than that of his plant manager
- Your patient is less likely to be exposed to physical, chemical, and biological hazards at the workplace than his plant manager
- Don't know

**Which of the following work environments is most likely to improve health outcomes among employees?**

- Low demand work load
- High demand work load
- High control over work environment
- High effort at work with low reward system
- Don't know

**Your patient is being discharged after treatment of a myocardial infarction. You recall that social support (emotional and informational support from family, friends, and colleagues) is independently associated with improved post-MI outcomes. Which patient group is most likely to enjoy these benefits of social support?**

- High-income male
- Low-income male
- High-income female
- Low-income female
- Don't know

**Which of the following is true regarding environmental health?**

- In the developing world, the most quantifiable environmental health risks are indoor air pollution and water pollution
- Socioeconomic position is not associated with environmental risk
- Outdoor air pollution affects all socioeconomic groups equally
- The "precautionary principle" states that all new chemical and biologic products should be tested for adverse health effects, and withdrawn from the market if adverse health effects are confirmed
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**You are seeing a 29 year-old patient in your inner city clinic with obesity, impaired glucose tolerance, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension. Which realm of environmental health is likely to be contributing most to his health problems?**

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- The built environment (e.g., housing, schools, workplace, green spaces)
- Hazardous waste
- None of the above
- Don't know

**Which of the following is true regarding health care disparities between African Americans and Whites in the United States?**

- There is no significant difference in referral rates for cardiac catheterization or coronary bypass surgery between White and African American patients
- African Americans receive more analgesia for cancer pain than Whites
- African Americans with end-stage kidney disease are less likely to be considered for a kidney transplant
- Quality of hospital care for treatment of pneumonia and congestive heart failure are no different for African American and White patients
- African Americans receive more curative surgery than Whites for non small-cell lung cancer
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**Which of the following racial/ethnic groups has the lowest life expectancy among the U.S. population?**

- White or Caucasian
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- African American
- Hispanic or Latino
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Don't know

**In their 2002 publication, *Unequal Treatment*, which of the following did the Institute of Medicine conclude were primary root-causes for racial and ethnic healthcare disparities in the United States?**

- Healthcare disparities can largely be explained by the tendency of certain minority groups to refuse treatment
- Healthcare disparities can largely be explained by the increased health care needs of minority groups
- Healthcare disparities are inevitable realities of the health care system
- Healthcare disparities can largely be explained through bias, stereotyping, prejudice, and clinical uncertainty of providers and health systems
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**You practice in an ethnically diverse community, and you note that African Americans are 28% more likely to die from cardiovascular disease, but they are far less likely to be referred for cardiac catheterizations. Which mechanism is likely to be the strongest contributor to this health care disparity?**

- Differences in disease severity between African Americans and Whites
- Geographic variations in type of hospital/health care facility
- Higher rates of refusal of care among African Americans
- Social isolation, segregation, and financial vulnerability
- Overuse of services by Whites
- Increased co-morbidities among African Americans
- Don't know



**According to major studies addressing this topic, which of the following is true regarding minority health care providers?**

- Individuals from minority groups prefer to obtain health care in an environment where they see minority health care providers
- Minority health care providers are less likely to practice in underserved areas
- Minorities are less likely to take part in a research study when research is conducted by a health care provider from the same minority group
- Minorities are represented at population levels among physicians
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**During a first visit with a black patient, you notice that he is somewhat reluctant to pursue recommended testing. What is most likely regarding this patient's level of trust of the medical system?**

- All else being equal, he is less likely to trust the health care system than a similar White patient
- He represents an American populace that is reporting increased trust in the medical system over the past two decades
- He is likely concerned that he or a family member will be treated unfairly in the medical system because of this ethnicity
- He is likely to cite the Tuskegee syphilis study as the primary reason for his mistrust
- Don't know



**One of your patients, a Spanish-speaking immigrant, did not show up for his appointment with you. Which of the following practices is most likely to positively influence this patient's health care utilization?**

- Improve the services offered in specialty care practice to enhance quality of care to minority populations
- Hire trained medical interpreters to enhance the linguistic competency of the institution
- Conduct an afternoon workshop on cultural competency for health system staff
- Educate the health system staff on health-seeking behaviors of racial/ethnic minorities as a whole
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**You practice in a diverse community where half of the population speaks little English. What is likely to be true regarding the health care of your non-English-speaking patients?**

- They will experience inferior quality of care
- They are more likely to seek care
- They are less likely to be admitted to the hospital from the emergency department
- They are more likely to be satisfied with their health care provider and institution than the English-speaking patients
- All of the above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**Which of the following is an example of a health inequity?**

- Increased prevalence of sickle cell disease among African Americans compared to Whites
- Increased prevalence of breast cancer among women compared to men
- Increased prevalence of myocardial infarction among lower income groups compared to higher income groups
- Increased prevalence of lung cancer in smokers compared to non-smokers
- All of above
- None of the above
- Don't know

**As a physician, you feel an obligation to promote initiatives that would positively influence the health of your community. Addressing which set of issues would likely be the strongest contribution to health equity?**

- Achieving universal access to health care
- Eliminating racial stereotyping among health care providers and health care systems
- Achieving more equal access to healthy food, housing, and environmental conditions
- Optimizing patient safety in health care systems
- Don't know

**THANK YOU!**

**Please submit the survey!**

# eAPPENDIX 2. Learner's Needs Assessment Responses

## Learner's Needs Assessment

n=498

1.

### Health care availability (i.e., health care supply) for the medically underserved

Scale 1 - Knowledge Level			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	43	8.7%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	376	76.3%	
Not at all knowledgeable	74	15.0%	

2.

### Health care utilization (i.e., use of health care) by the medically underserved

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	43	8.7%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	353	71.5%	
Not at all knowledgeable	98	19.8%	

3.

### Access to health care for low income nations

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	54	10.9%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	244	49.4%	
Not at all knowledgeable	196	39.7%	

4.

### The relationship between insurance status and health outcomes in the U.S.

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	54	11.0%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	286	58.1%	
Not at all knowledgeable	152	30.9%	

5.

### Health care models that may enhance access to care

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	32	6.5%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	265	54.0%	
Not at all knowledgeable	194	39.5%	

6.

### The relationship between income and health

Scale 1 - Knowledge Level			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	103	21.0%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	357	72.7%	
Not at all knowledgeable	31	6.3%	

7.

### The relationship between health literacy (the degree to which individuals can obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions) and health

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	97	19.8%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	340	69.4%	
Not at all knowledgeable	53	10.8%	

8.

### The relationship between occupational level and health

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	
Very knowledgeable	66	13.4%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	353	71.7%	
Not at all knowledgeable	73	14.8%	

## Learner's Needs Assessment

9.

### Mechanisms for how socioeconomic position could impact health

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	89	18.2%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	342	69.9%	
Not at all knowledgeable	58	11.9%	

10.

### Environmental health and socioeconomic position

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	60	12.2%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	330	67.3%	
Not at all knowledgeable	100	20.4%	

11.

### Health outcome discrepancies among different racial/ethnic groups in the U.S.

Scale 1 - Knowledge Level			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	72	14.7%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	352	71.8%	
Not at all knowledgeable	66	13.5%	

12.

### Mechanisms for why racial and ethnic disparities exist

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	54	11.1%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	330	67.8%	
Not at all knowledgeable	103	21.1%	

13.

### Racial stereotyping and medical decision making

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	54	11.1%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	316	64.8%	
Not at all knowledgeable	118	24.2%	

14.

### Language barriers in health systems

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	144	29.4%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	308	63.0%	
Not at all knowledgeable	37	7.6%	

15.

### Health equity (an inequity is an avoidable difference in health between more and less advantaged social groups)

Scale 1			
Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Very knowledgeable	61	12.5%	
Somewhat knowledgeable	343	70.3%	
Not at all knowledgeable	84	17.2%	

16.

### Are you male or female?

Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
Male	257	54.0%	
Female	219	46.0%	

17

### What is your age?

Response	Frequency	Percent	0 20 40 60 80 100
30 or younger	364	74.0%	
31 to 40	123	25.0%	
41 to 50	3	0.6%	
51 to 60	1	0.2%	
61 to 70	1	0.2%	
71 or older	0	0.0%	

## Learner's Needs Assessment

18.

Are you any of the following?

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Hispanic or Latino	35	7.3%						
Hmong	1	0.2%						
Somali	1	0.2%						
Vietnamese	1	0.2%						
None of the above	443	92.1%						

19.

Which of the following best describes you? (Mark all that apply.)

Scale 1			0	20	40	60	80	100
Response	Frequency	Percent						
White or Caucasian	358	73.2%						
African American	19	3.9%						
American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	0.8%						
Asian or Pacific Islander	71	14.5%						
Other, please describe below:	51	10.4%						

- Pakistani
- Asian Indian
- middle eastern
- arabic
- Indian
- Pakistani (genetically)
- African
- latino
- hispanic
- Indian
- black, caribbean
- Asian Indian
- Latin American
- Indian
- Latin American/Hispani
- American
- white and latino
- Italian, Mexican, 1st
- Mexican American
- hispanic
- African
- Latin american
- Bad ass mofo
- middle eastern
- Puerto Rican
- Indian (as in India, n
- Cuban
- hispanic
- Middle eastern
- Egyptian
- middle eastern
- latino
- Southeast Asian
- Hispanic
- Asian Indian
- Black and White
- Latino
- Middle eastern
- Latina
- Indian Subcontinent (h
- Afro-Caribbean
- Meditteranean
- South Asian
- Pakistani, brown skin
- Indian
- Asian - middle eastern
- arab
- asian american
- Latin American
- 50% Caucasian, 50% His
- hispanic
- Nigerian American
- Latin
- white canadian/black c
- middle eastern;arab

## Learner's Needs Assessment

20

**What was the approximate average annual income of your parents/guardians while you were growing up?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
\$20,000 or less	27	5.5%						
\$20,001 to \$30,000	31	6.3%						
\$30,001 to \$40,000	41	8.4%						
\$40,001 to \$50,000	45	9.2%						
\$50,001 to \$60,000	40	8.2%						
\$60,001 to \$70,000	39	8.0%						
\$70,001 to \$80,000	46	9.4%						
\$80,001 to \$90,000	31	6.3%						
\$90,001 to \$100,000	30	6.1%						
\$100,001 or more	134	27.3%						
Don't know	26	5.3%						

21

**What is the highest level of education attained by either of your parents?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Did not finish high school	15	3.0%						
High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED)	24	4.9%						
Some college, but no degree	33	6.7%						
Two year college degree or certificate	26	5.3%						
Four year college degree	100	20.3%						
Post college graduate or professional school	292	59.3%						
Don't know	2	0.4%						

22.

**What is the largest barrier to availability of health care in more developed countries?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Insufficient numbers of domestic health care practitioners being	45	10.0%						
Insufficient and fluctuating numbers of foreign health care	9	2.0%						
Inadequate distribution of health care practitioners and services	288	63.7%						
Inadequate reimbursement of health care practitioners and health	63	13.9%						
Don't know	47	10.4%						

23.

**In the United States, which geographic setting has seen the most rapid growth of health care practitioners over the past twenty years?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Large cities	174	38.5%						
Small cities	46	10.2%						
Suburbs	145	32.1%						
Small towns	6	1.3%						
Rural areas	10	2.2%						
Don't know	71	15.7%						

24.

**What percent of American families who file for personal bankruptcy do so for medical reasons?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
10%	34	7.6%						
20%	81	18.0%						
30%	113	25.2%						
50%	82	18.3%						
Don't know	139	31.0%						

25.

**You suspect malignancy in one of your patients with chronic heartburn in your community clinic. You find out that they are recently uninsured and unable to pay for the endoscopy that you recommend. What is the most appropriate first step towards enhancing this patient's health care utilization?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Request transfer of care to an academic center or public facility,	46	10.2%						
Explore options within your health system to meet these needs	374	82.7%						
Understanding cost prohibitions, you treat conservatively with	9	2.0%						
Refer the patient to the emergency department	2	0.4%						
Don't know	21	4.6%						

26.

**What is the primary health financing model in low income nations?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Private health insurance	4	0.9%						
Government sponsored health plan	199	44.2%						
Fee for service	173	38.4%						
Managed care	3	0.7%						
Employer-based health insurance	0	0.0%						
Don't know	71	15.8%						



## Learner's Needs Assessment

27.

**Which intervention by itself is least likely to improve health care utilization in low-income countries?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Equity funds to enable poorest patients to be exempt from health care	46	10.2%						
Abolition of user fees for health care	35	7.8%						
Establishment of new clinics in resource poor areas	36	8.0%						
Cash payment for use of health care services	229	50.9%						
Don't know	104	23.1%						

28.

**Which of the following is true regarding the uninsured population in the United States?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Programs to universally insure children (e.g., SCHIP) do not affect	7	1.6%						
There is no significant difference between insured and uninsured	5	1.1%						
12% of Americans are currently uninsured	42	9.4%						
Being uninsured is associated with increased all-cause mortality	232	51.8%						
The majority of the uninsured are also unemployed	16	3.6%						
All of the above	44	9.8%						
None of the above	19	4.2%						
Don't know	83	18.5%						

29.

**Which of the following racial/ethnic groups has the lowest rates of health insurance?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
White or Caucasian	8	1.8%						
American Indian or Alaska Native	53	11.9%						
Asian	5	1.1%						
African American	136	30.4%						
Hispanic or Latino	173	38.7%						
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	0.2%						
Don't know	71	15.9%						

30.

**You are contacted by the business office that your patient with diabetes, hypertension, and coronary artery disease has recently lost his health insurance. Which of the following is most likely regarding this patient?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
He will likely continue to be uninsured until he is eligible for Medicare	138	30.8%						
If he were to regain health insurance a month later, his gap in	42	9.4%						
A health savings account is unlikely to improve his long-term health	24	5.4%						
A cost-sharing health insurance policy would improve his long-term	37	8.3%						
None of the above	11	2.5%						
Don't know	196	43.8%						

31.

**Which health care delivery system is the primary provider of "safety net" coverage to medically underserved populations in the United States?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Public, non-profit, and teaching hospitals and clinics	102	22.8%						
Emergency departments	261	58.3%						
Community health clinics	22	4.9%						
Private physicians	0	0.0%						
Don't know	63	14.1%						

32.

**Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding population-level life expectancies?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
The discrepancy in life expectancy between the countries with the	92	20.6%						
The difference in life expectancy between the best off and worst off	41	9.2%						
Among more developed countries, the life expectancy correlates with	34	7.6%						
Life expectancy within countries is directly associated with	140	31.3%						
Don't know	140	31.3%						

33.

**You are about to see a patient with uncontrolled diabetes who has missed previous appointments and has been experiencing clinical decline. You read a social work note from one of his hospitalizations that describes significant financial stress at home. Which approach to this visit is most likely to positively affect health outcomes?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Elicit the patient's perspective of diabetes, and assess vulnerabilities	90	20.2%						
Add medications to enhance glycemic control	5	1.1%						
Reiterate the medical (and financial) consequences of uncontrolled	17	3.8%						
Refer the patient to social services for financial assistance	286	64.1%						
Don't know	48	10.8%						

## Learner's Needs Assessment

34.

**You practice in a community with significant socioeconomic diversity. Half of your patients have a high-school education, while the other half has a graduate/professional school education. What is a likely difference between these groups?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
The higher-educated group is less likely to exercise regularly	5	1.1%						
The higher-educated group is less likely to report a superior quality of	13	2.9%						
The higher-educated group is more likely to smoke	8	1.8%						
The higher-educated group is likely to live longer	291	65.0%						
All of the above	14	3.1%						
None of the above	45	10.0%						
Don't know	72	16.1%						

35.

**Which group has the lowest health literacy and associated discrepancies in health outcomes?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Young adults (18 to 39)	115	25.6%						
Middle-aged adults (40 to 64)	67	14.9%						
Elderly (65 or older)	186	41.3%						
Don't know	82	18.2%						

36.

**The groundbreaking Whitehall studies examined health outcomes as they related to which measure of socioeconomic position?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Income	10	2.2%						
Educational level	31	6.9%						
Occupational class	19	4.2%						
Social capital	8	1.8%						
All of the above	54	12.0%						
None of the above	1	0.2%						
Don't know	326	72.6%						

37.

**When taking a social history, you find out that your patient works on the production line at a local dairy processing plant. Which of the following is most likely to be correct?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Your patient is less likely to smoke than his plant manager	6	1.3%						
All else being equal, your patient's all-cause mortality risk is higher	303	67.3%						
Your patient's job is less physiologically and psychologically	23	5.1%						
Your patient is less likely to be exposed to physical, chemical, and	10	2.2%						
Don't know	108	24.0%						

38.

**Which of the following work environments is most likely to improve health outcomes among employees?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Low demand work load	48	10.7%						
High demand work load	12	2.7%						
High control over work environment	315	70.0%						
High effort at work with low reward system	2	0.4%						
Don't know	73	16.2%						

39.

**Your patient is being discharged after treatment of a myocardial infarction. You recall that social support (emotional and informational support from family, friends, and colleagues) is independently associated with improved post-MI outcomes. Which patient group is most likely to enjoy these benefits of social support?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
High-income male	153	34.0%						
Low-income male	36	8.0%						
High-income female	136	30.2%						
Low-income female	47	10.4%						
Don't know	78	17.3%						

40.

**Which of the following is true regarding environmental health?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
In the developing world, the most quantifiable environmental health	117	26.0%						
Socioeconomic position is not associated with environmental risk	5	1.1%						
Outdoor air pollution affects all socioeconomic groups equally	45	10.0%						
The "precautionary principle" states that all new chemical and	68	15.1%						
All of the above	38	8.4%						
None of the above	33	7.3%						
Don't know	144	32.0%						

## Learner's Needs Assessment

**41. You are seeing a 29 year-old patient in your inner city clinic with obesity, impaired glucose tolerance, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension. Which realm of environmental health is likely to be contributing most to his health problems?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Air pollution	34	7.6%						
Water pollution	6	1.3%						
The built environment (e.g., housing, schools, workplace, green)	223	50.0%						
Hazardous waste	4	0.9%						
None of the above	109	24.4%						
Don't know	70	15.7%						

**42. Which of the following is true regarding health care disparities between African Americans and Whites in the United States?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
There is no significant difference in referral rates for cardiac	5	1.1%						
African Americans receive more analgesia for cancer pain than	1	0.2%						
African Americans with end-stage kidney disease are less likely to be	251	56.0%						
Quality of hospital care for treatment of pneumonia and congestive	19	4.2%						
African Americans receive more curative surgery than Whites for non	0	0.0%						
All of the above	12	2.7%						
None of the above	52	11.6%						
Don't know	108	24.1%						

**43. Which of the following racial/ethnic groups has the lowest life expectancy among the U.S. population?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
White or Caucasian	3	0.7%						
American Indian or Alaska Native	130	29.0%						
Asian	2	0.4%						
African American	201	44.8%						
Hispanic or Latino	36	8.0%						
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	12	2.7%						
Don't know	65	14.5%						

**44. In their 2002 publication, Unequal Treatment, which of the following did the Institute of Medicine conclude were primary root-causes for racial and ethnic healthcare disparities in the United States?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Healthcare disparities can largely be explained by the tendency of	2	0.4%						
Healthcare disparities can largely be explained by the increased	16	3.6%						
Healthcare disparities are inevitable realities of the health care	21	4.7%						
Healthcare disparities can largely be explained through bias,	173	38.7%						
All of the above	38	8.5%						
None of the above	27	6.0%						
Don't know	170	38.0%						

**45. You practice in an ethnically diverse community, and you note that African Americans are 28% more likely to die from cardiovascular disease, but they are far less likely to be referred for cardiac catheterizations. Which mechanism is likely to be the strongest contributor to this health care disparity?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Differences in disease severity between African Americans and	3	0.7%						
Geographic variations in type of hospital/health care facility	32	7.1%						
Higher rates of refusal of care among African Americans	9	2.0%						
Social isolation, segregation, and financial vulnerability	263	58.7%						
Overuse of services by Whites	8	1.8%						
Increased co-morbidities among African Americans	33	7.4%						
Don't know	100	22.3%						

**46. According to major studies addressing this topic, which of the following is true regarding minority health care providers?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Individuals from minority groups prefer to obtain health care in an	209	46.8%						
Minority health care providers are less likely to practice in	28	6.3%						
Minorities are less likely to take part in a research study when	14	3.1%						
Minorities are represented at population levels among physicians	8	1.8%						
All of the above	18	4.0%						
None of the above	29	6.5%						
Don't know	141	31.5%						

## Learner's Needs Assessment

**47. During a first visit with a black patient, you notice that he is somewhat reluctant to pursue recommended testing. What is most likely regarding this patient's level of trust of the medical system?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
All else being equal, he is less likely to trust the health care system	195	43.4%						
He represents an American populace that is reporting increased trust	13	2.9%						
He is likely concerned that he or a family member will be treated	131	29.2%						
He is likely to cite the Tuskegee syphilis study as the primary reason	9	2.0%						
Don't know	101	22.5%						

**48. One of your patients, a Spanish-speaking immigrant, did not show up for his appointment with you. Which of the following practices is most likely to positively influence this patient's health care utilization?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Improve the services offered in specialty care practice to enhance	15	3.4%						
Hire trained medical interpreters to enhance the linguistic competency	198	44.3%						
Conduct an afternoon workshop on cultural competency for health	7	1.6%						
Educate the health system staff on health-seeking behaviors of	14	3.1%						
All of the above	136	30.4%						
None of the above	5	1.1%						
Don't know	72	16.1%						

**49. You practice in a diverse community where half of the population speaks little English. What is likely to be true regarding the health care of your non-English-speaking patients?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
They will experience inferior quality of care	203	45.3%						
They are more likely to seek care	10	2.2%						
They are less likely to be admitted to the hospital from the emergency	39	8.7%						
They are more likely to be satisfied with their health care provider and	32	7.1%						
All of the above	20	4.5%						
None of the above	38	8.5%						
Don't know	106	23.7%						

**50. Which of the following is an example of a health inequity?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Increased prevalence of sickle cell disease among African Americans	5	1.1%						
Increased prevalence of breast cancer among women compared to	1	0.2%						
Increased prevalence of myocardial infarction among lower income	331	74.0%						
Increased prevalence of lung cancer in smokers compared to	3	0.7%						
All of above	20	4.5%						
None of the above	38	8.5%						
Don't know	49	11.0%						

**51. As a physician, you feel an obligation to promote initiatives that would positively influence the health of your community. Addressing which set of issues would likely be the strongest contribution to health equity?**

Response	Frequency	Percent	0	20	40	60	80	100
Achieving universal access to health care	157	35.3%						
Eliminating racial stereotyping among health care providers and	55	12.4%						
Achieving more equal access to healthy food, housing, and	160	36.0%						
Optimizing patient safety in health care systems	12	2.7%						
Don't know	61	13.7%						