

Antibiotic Use Through A Health Equity Lens

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- Do any elements of antibiotic use differ by characteristics or combinations of characteristics linked to social, economic, or environmental disadvantage?
- Characteristics such as:
 - Race/ethnicity;
 - Religion;
 - Socioeconomic status;
 - Gender;
 - Mental health status;
 - Cognitive, sensory, or physical ability;
 - Sexual orientation or gender identity;
 - Geographic location / place?

- Antibiotic prescription patterns?
 - Antibiotic prescription/receipt?
 - Prescription of unnecessary prescriptions?
 - Correct dose and duration?

Antibiotic Guideline adherence?

- Prescription of the recommended firstline antibiotic based on the indicated condition
- Patient adherence to antibiotic therapy?
- Outcomes of care where antibiotics were prescribed?
 - Morbidity
 - Mortality
- Do any of the above vary by setting?

- Are observed disparities linked to differences in
 - Environmental risk factors?
 - Hazard exposures?
 - Stressors or Constraints?
 - Material
 - Psychosocial
 - Behavioral

- Organization specific characteristics
 - Antibiotic use policies?
 - Administrative strategies on antibiotic use?

Community characteristics

- Norms on medication and antibiotics use?
- Work conditions?
- Neighborhood conditions?

Are observed differences linked to

- Variable access to vital conditions for community health or services to address urgent needs?
- Variable ability to effectively use vital conditions for community health or services to address urgent needs?
- Differences in the prevalence or management of conditions "requiring" antibiotics?

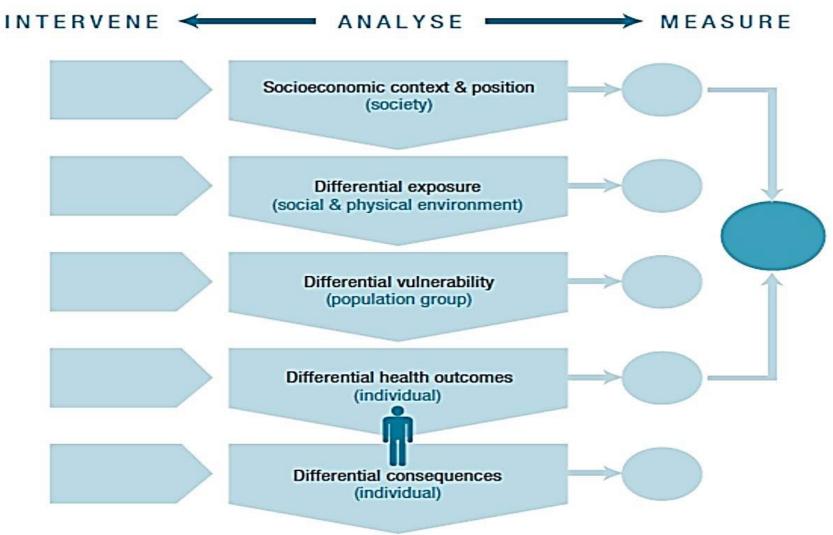
- Well-paying jobs?
- Financial security?
- Retirement security?
- Affordable, easily accessed services?
- Health Insurance?
- Safe, stable, affordable housing?

<u>*Properties of places and institutions that we all depend on to be healthy and well. Vital Conditions Primers. Available at Vital-Condition-Primers.pdf (wellbeingtrust.org)</u>

- Are any identified differences in health care outcomes linked to variations in the following?
 - quality of care
 - enjoyment of patient-centered care
 - barriers or enablers to patient/population-provider communication understanding or empathy
- What factors influence adherence to directions for proper use? For diverse populations or groups?
 - Obtaining/Picking up prescriptions
 - Completing the full treatment course
 - Dose skipping
 - Proper use of leftover medications
 - Use of antibiotics prescribed for another

- Are the social and economic consequences of poor health resulting from variations in appropriate use of antibiotics greater for some groups than others?
 - Lost earnings?
 - Inability to work?
 - Employment loss?
 - School attendance?
 - Care expenses / costs?
 - Consequences for family functioning?
 - Quality of life?

Priority Public Health Conditions Analytic Framework



Source: Blas E, Sivasankara Kurup A. Equity, social determinants and public health programmes. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2010.

For more information, contact CDC 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

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