

### **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?

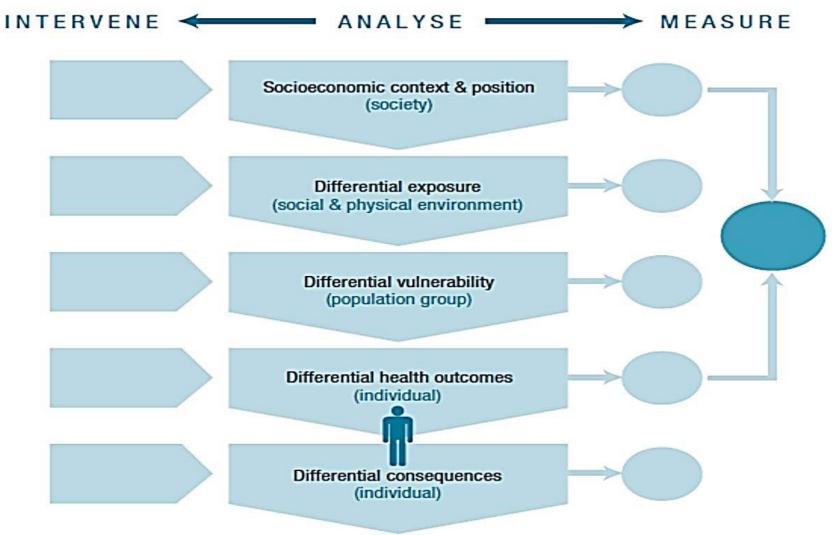
- Well-paying jobs?
- Financial security?
- Retirement security?
- Affordable, easily accessed services?
- Health Insurance?
- Safe, stable, affordable housing?

<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.

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