CDC's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities

Promoting the health of babies, children, and adults, and enhancing the potential for full, productive living

The State of the State in Health Disparities and Intellectual Disabilities: Beyond Disparities

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Health Frontiers for Intellectual Disabilities

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Overview

- Poorer Health of People with ID
  - Adverse health conditions
- Health Disparities and ID
  - What is a disparity?
- Health Equity and Social Determinants
- Life Course View of Health Development

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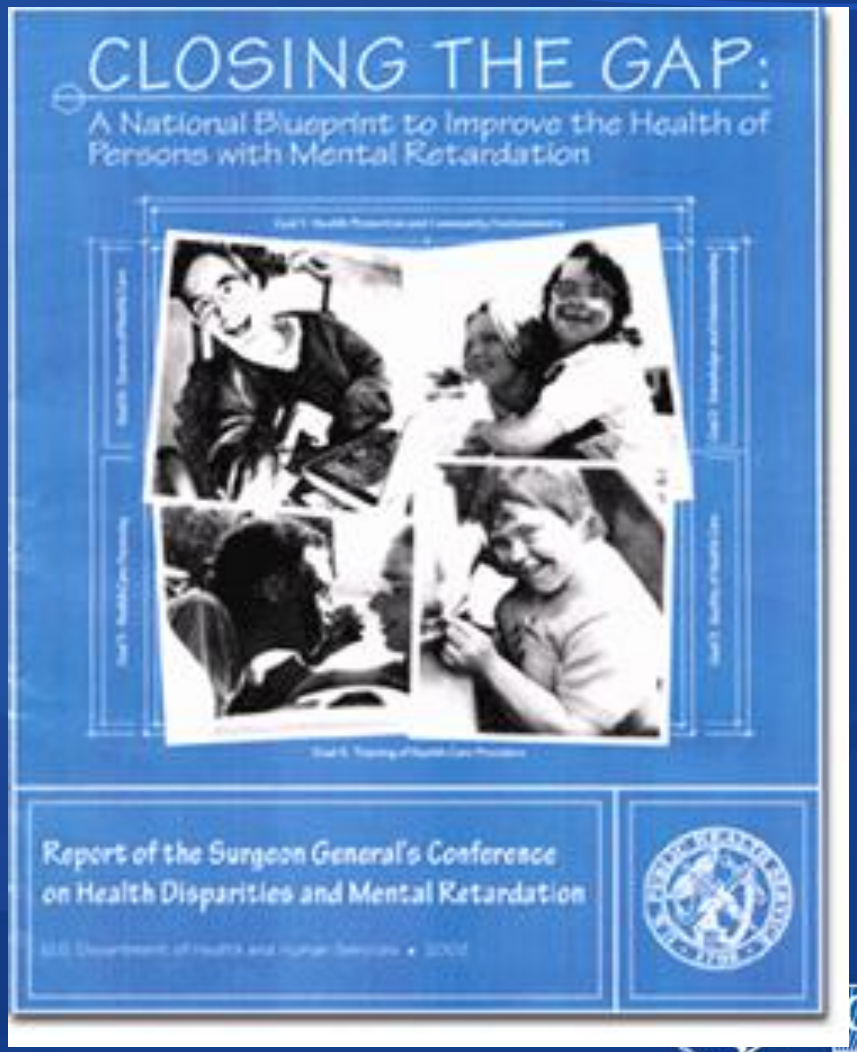
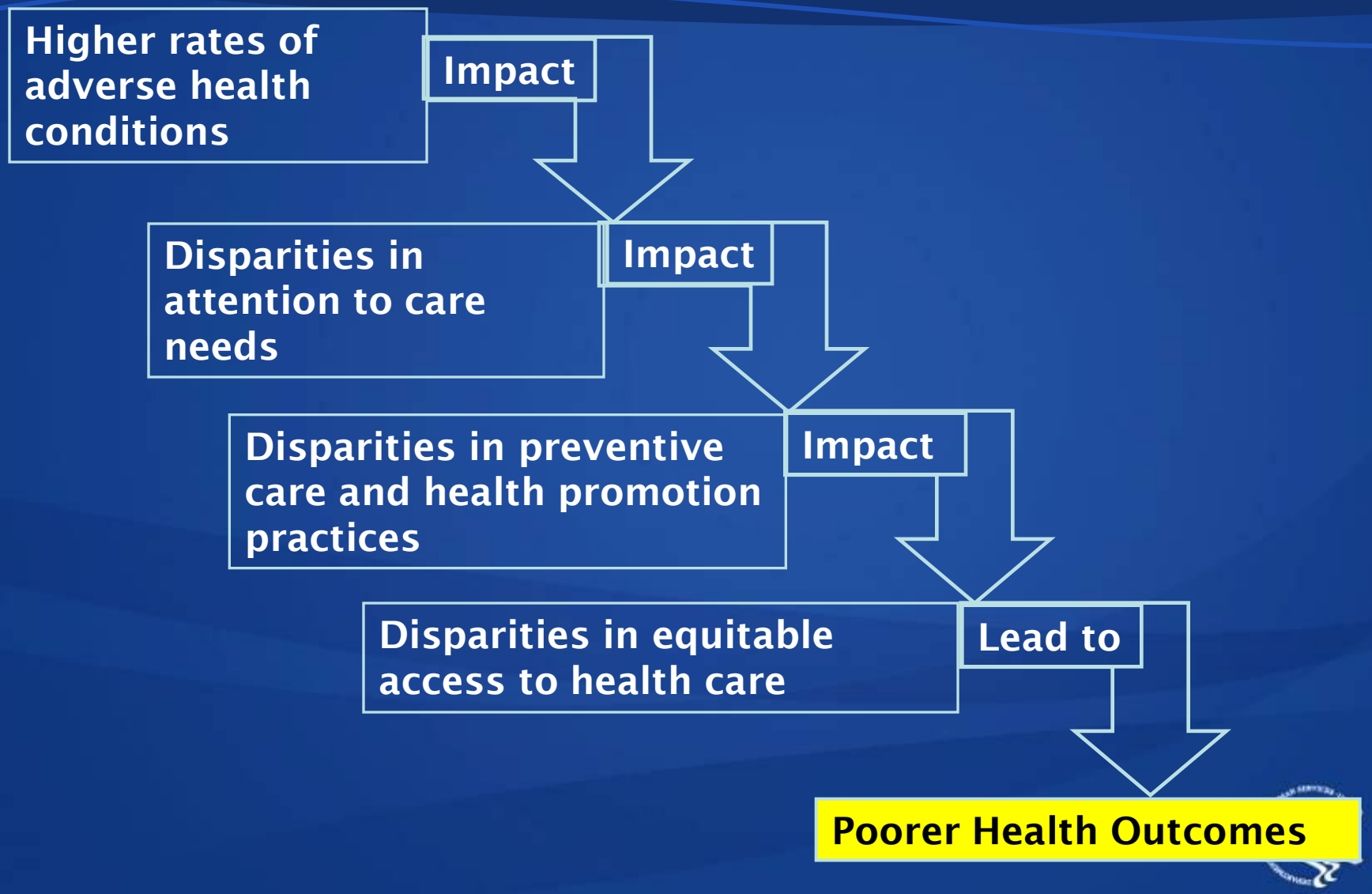
Surgeon General 's Report—2002

Recommendations:

- Health promotion in communities
- Knowledge on health
- Health care quality
- Train HC providers
- Financing
- Increase sources of care



"The Cascade of Disparities" for People with ID

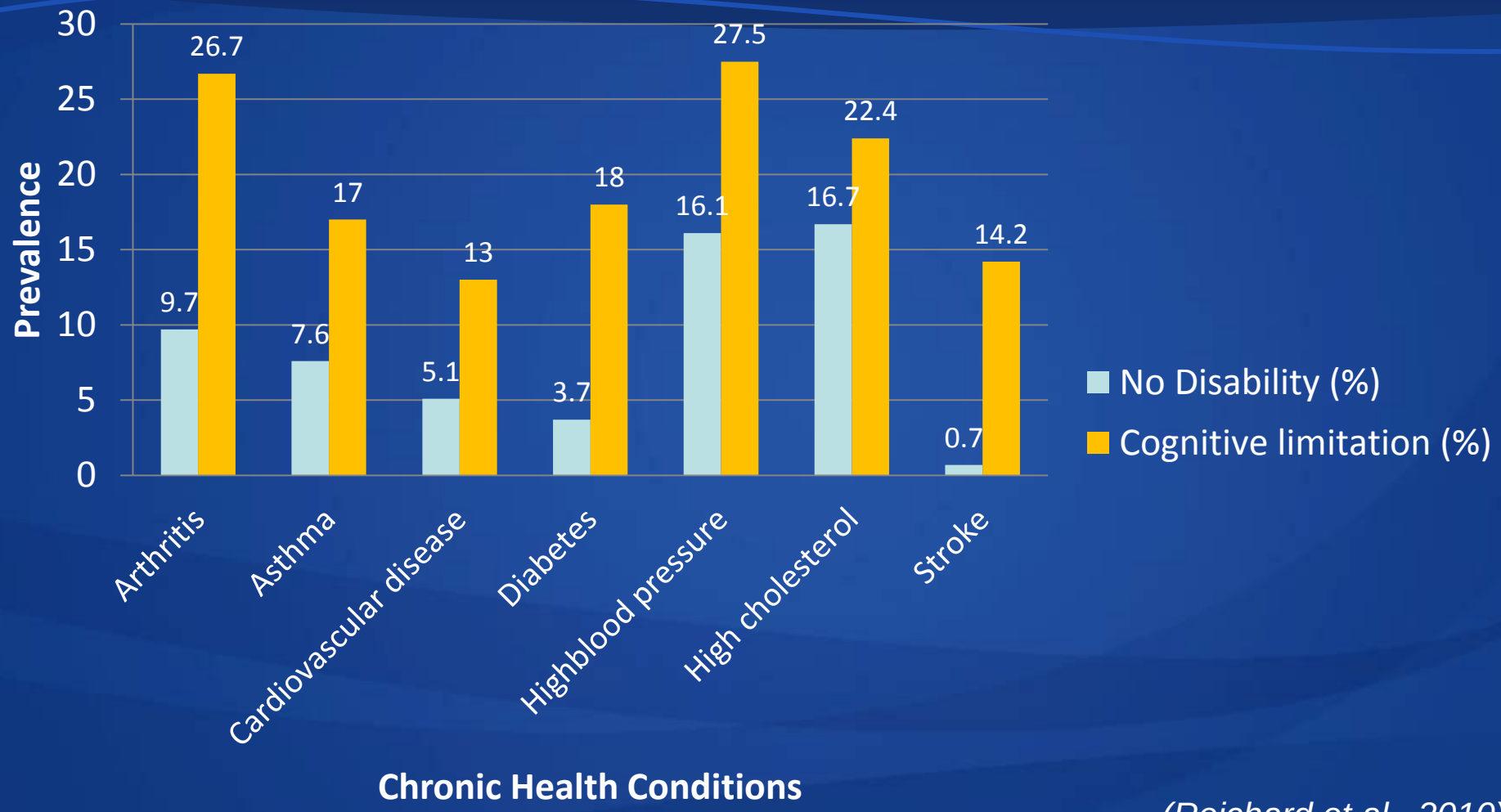


Higher rates of adverse health conditions

Condition	Ouellette-Kuntz et al, 2005	Krahn, et al 2006
Communication limitation	~30%	
Physical disabilities	~30%	
Behavioral/psychiatric	~30%	21-49%
Sensory (hearing/vision)	~10%/20%	10-99%
Epilepsy and neurological disorders		17-70%
Dermatology		33-63%
Fractures/lacerations		11-43%
Gastrointestinal		8-10%
Cardiovascular		9-45%

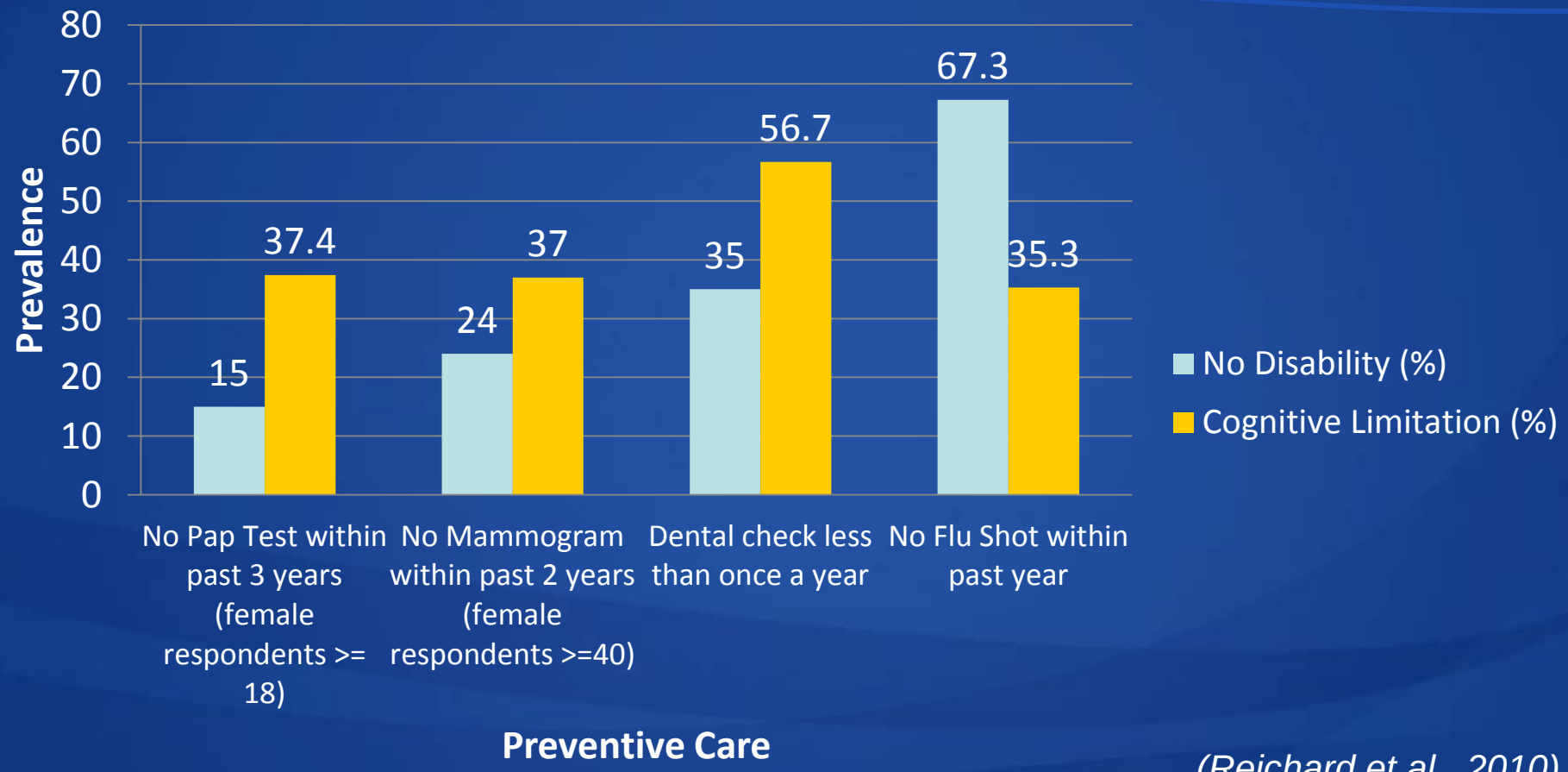
Ouellette-Kuntz, Minnes, Garcin, Martin, Lewis, Holden, 2005
Krahn, Hammond & Turner, 2006

Age Adjusted Prevalence Rates for Chronic Health Conditions, MEPS 2006



(Reichard et al., 2010)

Prevalence of Preventive Care Comparing Cognitive Limitations to No Disability, MEPS, 2006.



(Reichard et al., 2010)

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What are Health Disparities in the context of Disability?

Differences in health outcomes or health care use between socially distinct vulnerable and less vulnerable populations that are not explained by selection bias or *underlying condition*

What differences are inequitable? What can be prevented?

* Kilbourne, Switzer, Hyman, Crowley-Matoka & Fine (2006) *italics added*

Distinguishing among Health Conditions

Associated health conditions led to or are part of a syndrome that led to the impairment in functioning

Comorbid conditions are unrelated disease processes that have an adverse effect on health

Secondary conditions are preventable conditions that a person with a disability experiences at a higher rate than the general population

Iatrogenic conditions are adverse health outcomes related to treatment for a condition

**Krahn , Hammond & Turner, 2006*

**IOM Workshop on Future of Disability in America, 2007*

When is a health difference a disparity?

Condition	Disparity?
Associated condition (part of the condition)	No
Comorbid condition rates (e.g. later diagnosis of cancer)	Yes, even by conservative standard
Secondary condition (e.g., depression, obesity, pressure sores)	Likely, if not related to treatments
Iatrogenic condition	Perhaps, are there other treatment options?

When could no difference still mean a disparity?

Measure	Disparity?
Number of Health care visits per year	Likely
Rates of immunizations, influenza vaccinations	Perhaps

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State of the State in Disparities = Health Equity and Social Determinants

- Meaning of Health Equity?
  - Positive view of health
  - Social justice implications
  - Ableism and Disablism

- Social Determinants of Health
  - Popular in Europe (e.g., Emerson, Walsh)
  - Healthy People 2020

Three Views of Disability in Public Health

	Traditional: Prevention	Contemporary: Minority	Emerging: Social Determinants
Population:	General Population	People with Disabilities vs. People without Disabilities	People with Disabilities within General Population
Determinants of Health:	Disease or Injury	Disease process or health intervention	Disability & Related social mediating factors
Health Outcomes:	Disability as morbidity	Health and HRQOL	Health, HRQOL, and participation

*Drum, Krahn, Bersani, 2009
*Krahn & Campbell, 2011

Health Equity and Social Determinants Approach

- Focus on health, well-being, and participation
- Consider disability status as one of multiple variables influencing health
- Alters analysis methods to consider
  - multiple simultaneous effects and interactions
  - Disability as more than dichotomous
- Promotes an expectation of inclusion

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Life Course View of Health Development

- Multigenerational influences on health
- Cumulative effects
- Longitudinal tracking
- Early identification of health problems
- Health promotion

Implications for Health Professional Education

- People with ID experience unnecessarily poor health as a result of multiple reasons
- People with ID have more adverse health conditions to identify and manage
- Poor health occurs in a context of other influences
- Early improvement and maintenance of good health is important across the life course

"That's
all
folks!"