Patient Advocacy Workshop



The Leadership Scholars Certificate Program is a two-year selective, interdisciplinary certificate program that prepares Rutgers undergraduate women to be informed, innovative, and socially responsible leaders.

Leadership Scholars design and implement social action projects to expand their understanding of issues and problems and to develop leadership skills.

This project gives Scholars the opportunity to apply the theoretical knowledge they have gained about leadership, advocacy, and social change with the practical and experiential knowledge they have developed about a particular policy issue or problem through the field site placement. It also further develops leadership skills by giving undergraduates the opportunity to practice leadership through action.

To find out more please visit the Institute for Women's Leadership's website at http://iwl.rutgers.edu.

just the reproductive system.

Women's health is more than

Women are 5 times more likely to be undertreated for pain than men.

women versus
38% of men
receive timely
EKGs. The
average time
from door to
EKG for women
was 21 minutes
and for men was
15 minutes.

Only 29% of

Women are more likely to be diagnosed with psychological illnesses, like panic disorder, that share symptoms with

cardiac disease.

Men are 22x more likely to be recommended for a total joint replacement. Type 2 diabetes
is more
prevalent in
women. This
results in
increased risks
for coronary
heart disease
and other
comorbid
conditions.

[Source: Hoffman and Tarzian] [Source: Pelletier et al.]

[Source: Sheikh et al.]

[Source: Kent et al.]

[Source: Pinn]

Mission Statement

To encourage aspiring healthcare professionals to adopt a patient-centered approach to care.

Event

2-hour workshop

- Patient advocacy
- Patient-centered approach
- Implicit gender biases



NOVEMBER 12, 2019 7-9PM | BUSCH STUDENT CENTER ROOM 116 B/C

Join us for this workshop on:

- social determinants of health
- inequities
- implicit biases
- shared decision-making
- patient-centered approach







Why a Workshop?

- Education and awareness-raising
- Both clinical and preclinical students benefit from an advocacy training [Source: Gerber et al.]
- Advocacy is a skill that must be introduced early and continuously during a student's medical training [Source: Benrimoh et al.]

Workshop Program

- Introductions
- Discuss Dr. Roland Wong
- Introduce Advocacy
- Privilege Walk
- Case Studies
- Patient Rights
- Closing Case





25 Students



7 Case Studies

Topics Discussed

Pain Management

Male Norm in Research

HIPAA and
Civil Rights Act, Title VI

Interpreter Use

Chest Pain

Patient Rights and Second Opinions

SAP Impact

- Holistic approach to health
- Show students ways they can be patient advocates
- Inform students about patient's rights
- Discuss some of the social resources available to assist patients

Insights

- Healthcare providers are leaders, even if they don't see themselves in that way
- Every patient is unique
- Build upon existing work and knowledge—starting from scratch isn't always the way to go

Lessons Learned

- Get as many opinions as possible
- Don't have to do everything alone
- Aim high, but set realistic goals
- Support is crucial
- Plans change—that's okay
- Passion as a driving force



Acknowledgements

- Mary Trigg, PhD
- Sasha Taner, B.S.
- ♦ AE∆ Honors Society
- Emily Haran, M.A.
- Gloria Bachmann, MD, MMS





Bibliography

David Benrimoh, et al. "An Advocacy and Leadership Curriculum to Train Socially Responsible Medical Learners." MedEdPublish, vol. 5, no. 2, Association for Medical Education in Europe (AMEE), Aug. 2016, doi:10.15694/mep.2016.000062.

Flores, Glenn, et al. "Errors in Medical Interpretation and Their Potential Clinical Consequences in Pediatric Encounters." Pediatrics, vol. 111, no. 1, Jan. 2003, pp. 6–14, doi:10.1542/peds.111.1.6.

Gerber, Laurie, et al. "Lived Experience and Patient Advocacy Module: Curriculum and Faculty Guide." MedEdPORTAL: the Journal of Teaching and Learning Resources, vol. 13, Aug. 2017, pp. 10617–10617, doi:10.15766/mep_2374-8265.10617.

Hoffman, D., & Tarzian, A. (2001). The girl who cried pain: A bias against women in the treatment of pain. The Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics, 13–27. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/docview/223509438/

Kent, Jennifer A., et al. "Gender Disparities in Health Care." Mount Sinai Journal of Medicine: A Journal of Translational and Personalized Medicine, vol. 79, no. 5, Wiley Subscription Services, Inc., A Wiley Company, Sept. 2012, pp. 555–59, doi:10.1002/msj.21336.

Pelletier, Roxanne, et al. "Sex-Related Differences in Access to Care Among Patients with Premature Acute Coronary syndrome.(Research) (Report)." CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association Journal, vol. 186, no. 7, Joule Inc., Apr. 2014, pp. 497–504, doi:10.1503/cmaj.131450.

Sheikh, Javaid I, et al. "Gender Differences in Panic Disorder: Findings From the National Comorbidity Survey." American Journal of Psychiatry, vol. 159, no. 1, American Psychiatric Publishing, Jan. 2002, pp. 55–58, doi:10.1176/appi.ajp.159.1.55.

Pinn, Vivian W. "Sex and Gender Factors in Medical Studies: Implications for Health and Clinical Practice." JAMA, vol. 289, no. 4, American Medical Association, Jan. 2003, pp. 397–400, doi:10.1001/jama.289.4.397.