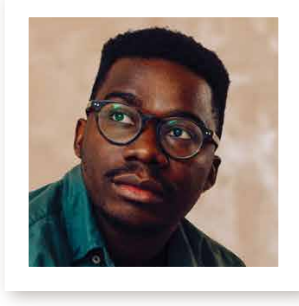


Meet Antonio and Ronald

SAME DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENT SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH)



WHY DOES IT MATTER?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE SDOH IMPACT HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



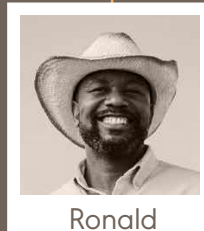
SDOH are non-medical variables and forces that impact everyone's health



SDOH change throughout our lives and affect our well-being

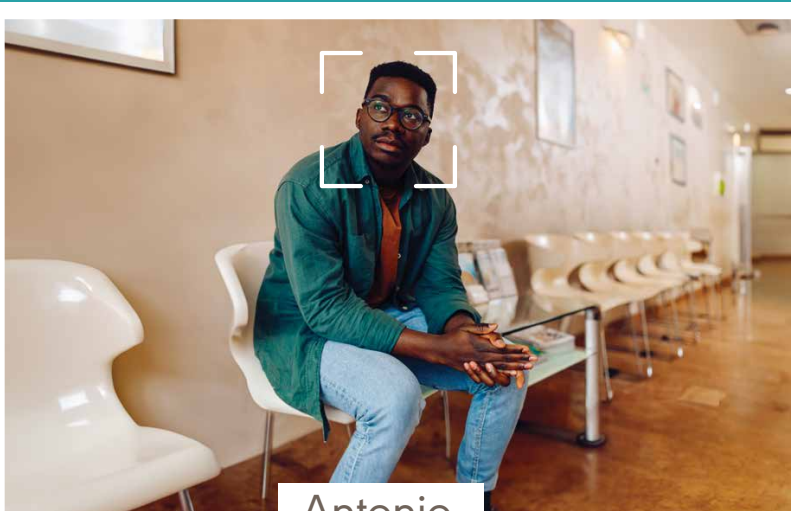
And because audiologists and speech-language pathologists frequently work with people with the same diagnosis and different SDOH

Both are diagnosed with a new ischemic stroke

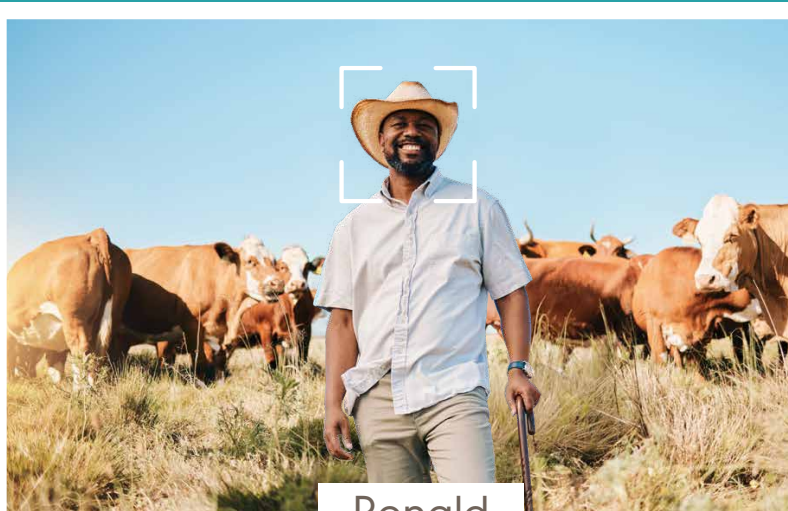


They are both 40 year old, non-hispanic, Black American men

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH BEFORE STROKE



Antonio

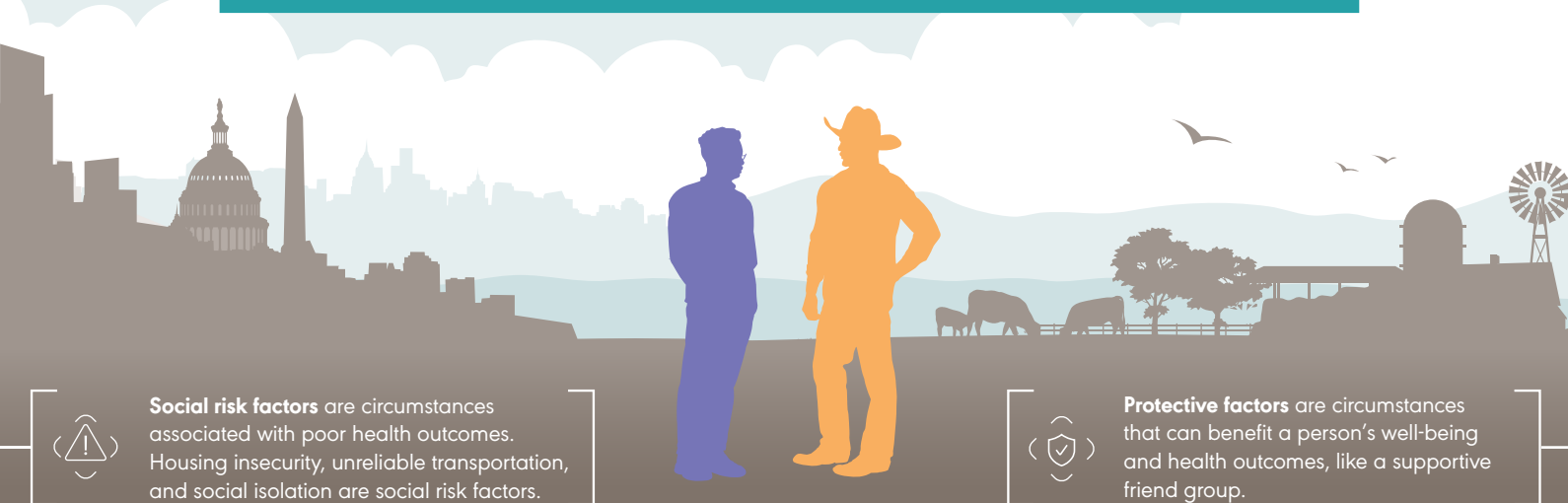


Ronald

Antonio	Category	Ronald
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lives in a large city Drives own car and uses public transit Consistent internet access 	NEIGHBORHOOD & PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lives in a rural community Drives; no access to public transit Inconsistent internet access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earned Master's degree in Public Policy Reads complex documents for work Applying for a PhD program 	EDUCATION ACCESS & QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earned High School Diploma Stays up to date in dairy practices by talking with other local farmers, reading American Dairy Association newsletters, and attending state university extension program workshops
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works as an education policy analyst Job covers extended, paid medical leave Owens a condo and second investment property 	ECONOMIC STABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runs family dairy farm Takes care of farm accounting and household finances Paid off home mortgage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently engaged to be married Spends most of his time working Enjoys restaurants, museums, and breweries 	SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CONTEXT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married to high school sweetheart; has three children Close relationships with mother and siblings, who live nearby Plays cards and watches sports with friends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private PPO insurance via employer Lives 10 minutes from large university teaching hospital Located 5 minutes from pharmacy and doctor 	HEALTH CARE ACCESS & QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HMO insurance via state marketplace Rural community hospital is located 1 hour drive from home Closest doctor and pharmacy located 40 minutes away

ANALYZE ANTONIO AND RONALD'S SDOH BEFORE STROKE

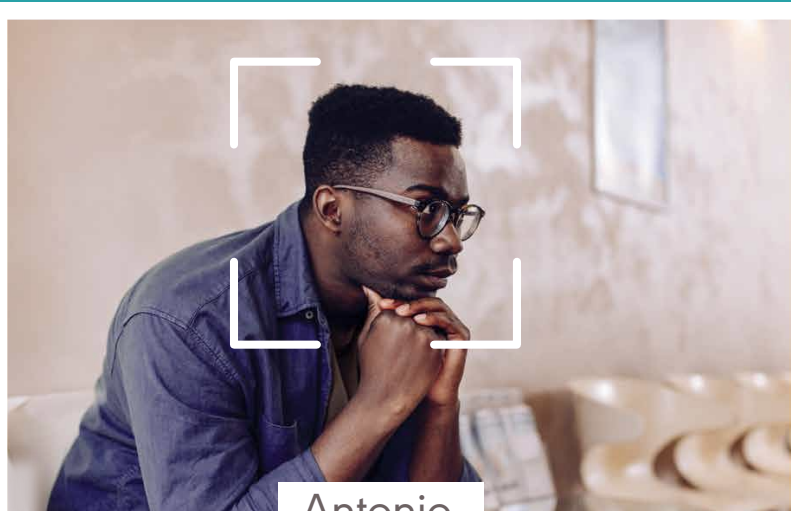
How do you predict a stroke might affect their health and SDOH?



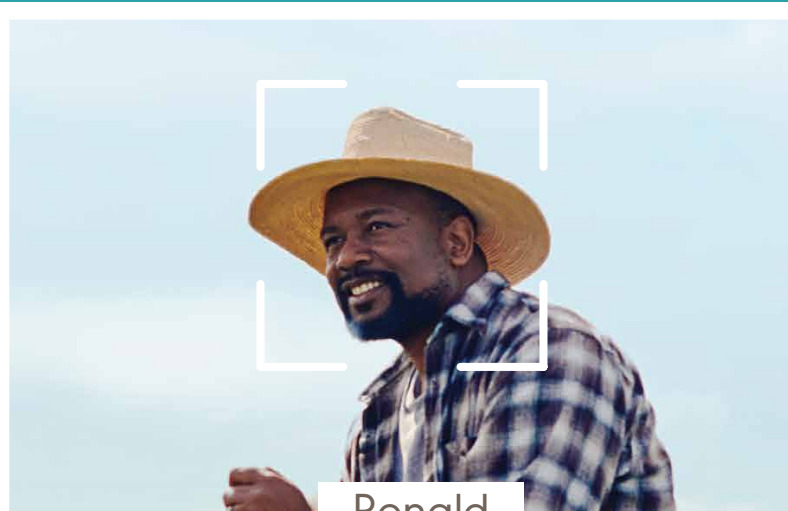
Social risk factors are circumstances associated with poor health outcomes. Housing insecurity, unreliable transportation, and social isolation are social risk factors.

Protective factors are circumstances that can benefit a person's well-being and health outcomes, like a supportive friend group.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH 1 YEAR POST-STROKE



Antonio



Ronald

Antonio	Category	Ronald
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer drives Uses ride-share service No change in internet access; uses tech less due to decreased motivation 	NEIGHBORHOOD & PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer drives Relies on family and friends for transportation No change in internet access or tech use
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses tech tools to support reading complex text, like former work documents, but is frustrated by it Dropped plans for PhD 	EDUCATION ACCESS & QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family members handle tasks that require reading, and read newsletters out loud to Ronald Attends in-person workshops. His internet speed is too slow to make virtual meetings worthwhile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hasn't returned to work Scheduled appointment with vocational rehab Applying for long-term disability benefits 	ECONOMIC STABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Returned to part-time manual farm work with the support of his wife, siblings and children Wife has taken over farm accounting and home finances Receiving partial disability benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiancee broke off engagement 8 months post-stroke Watches sports and drinks alone. Lost touch with his friends Reports feeling socially isolated and disconnected 	SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CONTEXT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family is supportive; wife, mother, and siblings pick up extra household and farm work Friends still visit a few times a week to watch sports and play cards Reports feeling occasionally frustrated, but well connected to his community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participates inconsistently in virtual aphasia programs Attends in-person outpatient treatment Takes meds as prescribed 	HEALTH CARE ACCESS & QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer receives outpatient services Cannot receive virtual care, due to unreliable cell and internet service Doesn't take meds consistently

REFLECTION QUESTIONS

How did your predictions with the patients' outcomes compare?

Which information is relevant to continuing speech and hearing care?

If Antonio or Ronald became your clients one year post-stroke, how would your consideration of SDOH impact your treatment plans for each client?



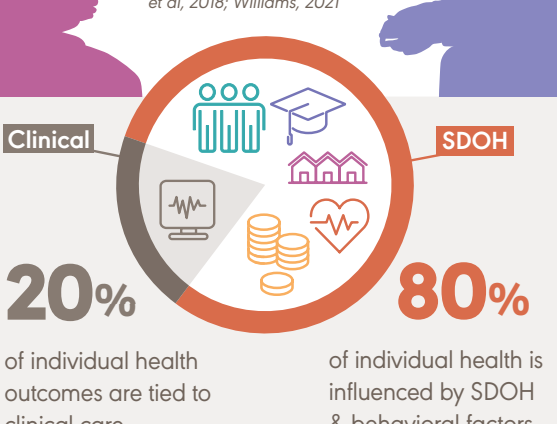
SAME DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENT SDOH: WHY DOES IT MATTER?

By comparing the social determinants of health of two clients with the same diagnosis and similar demographics, we can see the impact of SDOH on treatment outcomes.

KNOW THE FACTS & NUMBERS

People with communication disorders have worse health care outcomes than those without communication disorders. **SDOH are primary contributors to this disparity.**

Source: Morris, 2022; Stransky et al, 2018; Williams, 2021



Source: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement, Going Beyond Clinical Walls: Solving Complex Problems (October 2014)

Consider SDOH to contribute to **better health outcomes.**