

Breaking Down Walls Improving ED Care of Patients with Limited English Proficiency

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Good morning everyone. Thank you for coming

Objectives

- Discuss legal requirements and national standards for language access.
- Convince you that this is important and will impact your patient care.
- Highlight best practices and effective skills when working with LEP.

Today I'd like to accomplish 3 goals....

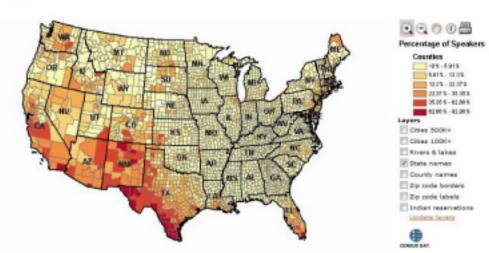
Outline

- Didactic overview
 - Epidemiology
 - Definitions
 - History, legal background, national standards
 - BMC stats and policies
 - Significance and implications
 - Modalities
- Videos
- Discuss best practices

Epi of languages spoken
Review some common definitions
Go over some of the history, legal background and national standards of providing care for LEP
Present the most recent BMC stats and policies

Language Distribution in the U.S.

- 381 languages spoken in the U.S.
- Distribution of Spanish (Modern Language Association mla.org)



Language Epi (spanish shown)
Encourage to use this website to play around and explore needs of where you might work someday

USA vs. Massachusetts

- Languages spoken at home by most people > 5
 - English only: 237.8 million
 - Spanish: 40.5 million
 - Chinese (Mandarin & Cantonese): 3.4 million
 - Tagalog (Filipino): 1.7 million
 - Vietnamese: 1.5 million
 - Arabic: 1.2 million
 - French: 1.2 million
 - Korean: 1.1 million
 - Russian: 0.91 million
 German: 0.91 million
 - Haitian creole: 0.86 million

Source: American Community Survey 2016

- Interpreter Services utilization in MA acute care hospitals
 - Spanish
 - Portuguese
 - Russian
 - Chinese
 - Haitian Creole
 - Cape Verdean
 - Vietnamese
 - Arabic
 - American Sign Language
 - 10. Albanian

Source: Office of Public Health Strategy and Communications, Revised October 2010

*update this slide dates

What is

Limited English Proficiency (LEP)?

Individuals who do not speak
English as their primary
language and who have a limited
ability to read, write, speak, or
understand English may be
Limited English Proficient, or
"LEP," entitled to language
assistance with respect to a
particular type of service, benefit,
or encounter.

–U.S. Department of Justice







How many people are of Limited English Proficiency (LEP)?

- In the U.S.
 - ■8% of population > 5 y.o.

 (Migration Policy Institute, 2018)
 - ■51% of immigrants > 4 y.o.
- At BMC:
 - ■32% of our patients







At bmc 32% LEP

Interpreter vs. Translator



Interpreter

Someone who converts an ORAL or SIGNED message from one language to another.



Translator

Someone who converts a written text into another language, in WRITING.

Bancroft, M.A. (2014). Cultural Competence: A Trainer's Guide. Columbia, MD: Culture & Language Press.

Interp also includes cultural

Language Access

- Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964:
 - Discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin is prohibited.
 - Health care providers, including hospitals, that receive federal funding, including Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP, are required to provide language access services for their patients.

Source: www.nwiglobal.com/blog/hospitals-required-provide-language-access-services/

What does Title VI say we have to do?

- Any agency, program or service that receives federal financial assistance must take reasonable steps to provide equal access.
- Organizations that provide vital services are typically expected to provide interpreters.
- Agencies should also advise LEP clients of their rights (e.g., with multilingual posters).
- If an LEP client brings an interpreter, the agency should still offer an interpreter.





What about here at BMC? ELIDA

BMC: a national leader in interpreter services

- One of the oldest, most extensive interpreter services programs in the U.S.
- 60 staff and per diem professional medical interpreters
- Face-to-face interpreting for 13 spoken languages and American Sign Language as well as Certified Deaf Interpreters
- Telephone and video interpreting capabilities in > 250 languages
- Operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week



BMC FY18 Total Requests by Language LANGUAGES Albanian Amheric Arabic ASL Cantonese Cape Verdean French 2,640 Haltian 45,133 Mandarin 3,515 23,763 Portuguese Somali 205,634 Spanish. Spanish SBN Tygrina 1,347 Vietnamese 15,315

Alegna's info

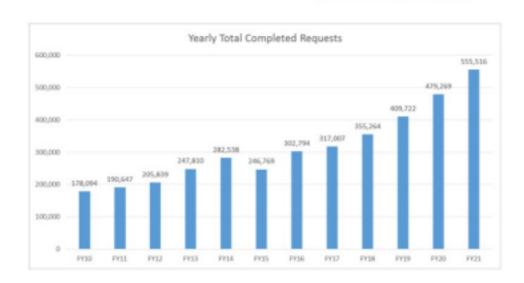
Other Languages

8,830

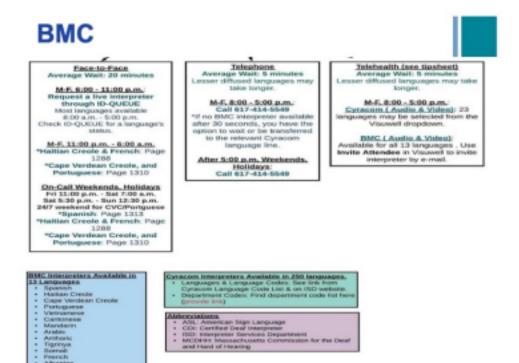
BMC Interpreter Services Dept. Data



ISD's completed call volume (including BMC and CyraCom) has been consistently increasing by 15% in the last 5 years

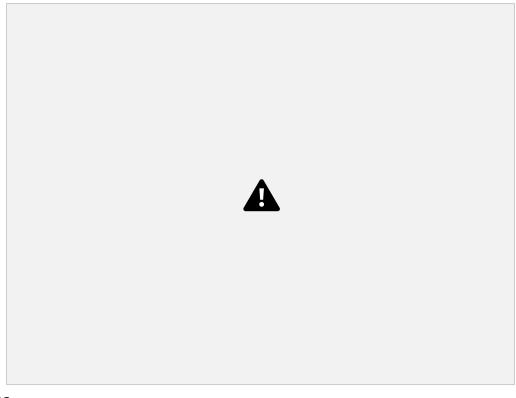


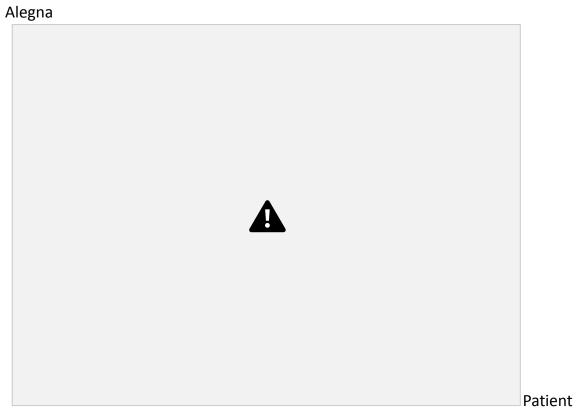
Even in covid (From Alegna)



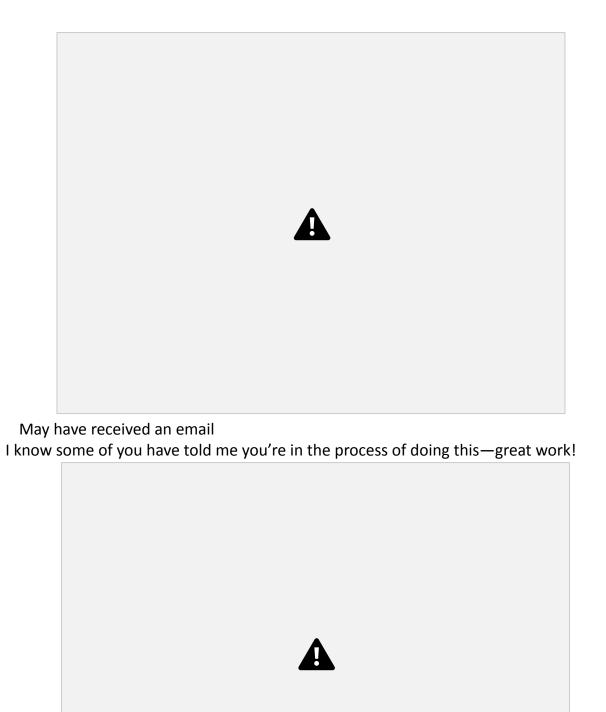


We will provide our patients with interpreter services

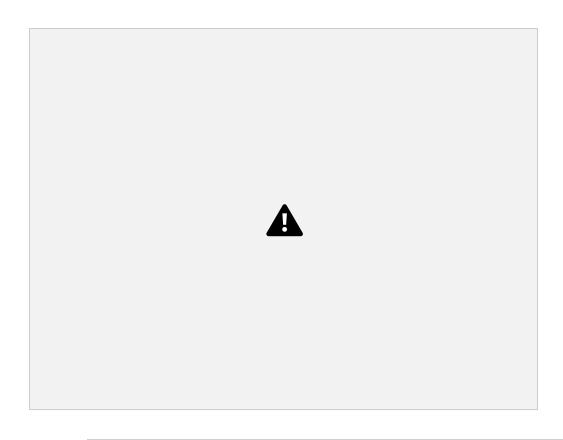


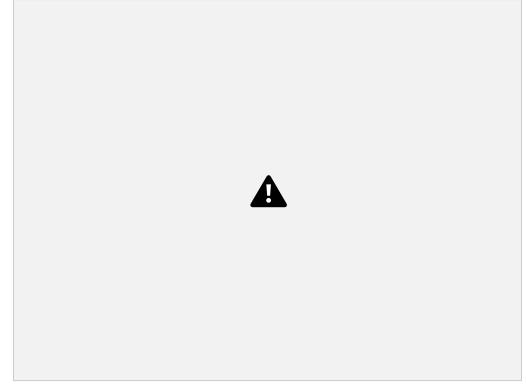


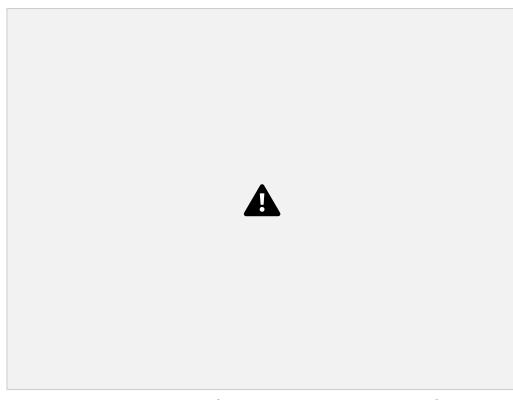
is actually supposed to sign a waiver if they prefer family/friend to interpret



Can only interpret for YOURSELF







^{*}Difficult to separate language from other socioeconomic factors.

Weinick RM, Krauss NA: Racial/ethnic differences in children's access to care. Am J Pub Health 90:1771-1774, 2000.

Manson

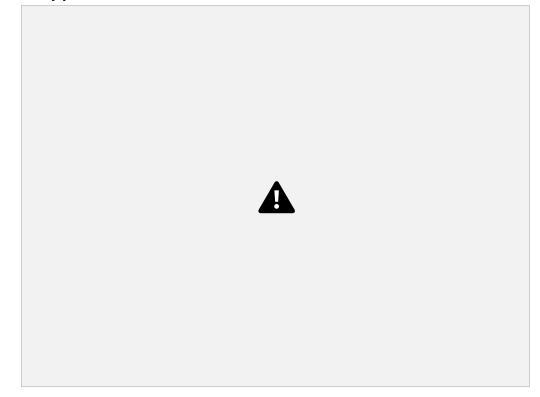
Gandhi TK, Burstin HR, Cook ED, et al: Drug complications in outpatients. J Gen Intern Med 15:149-154, 2000.

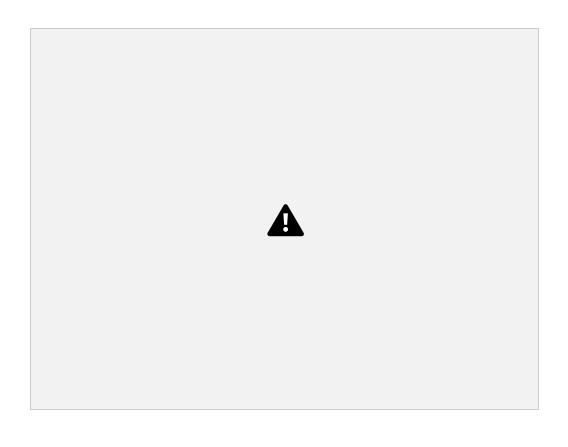






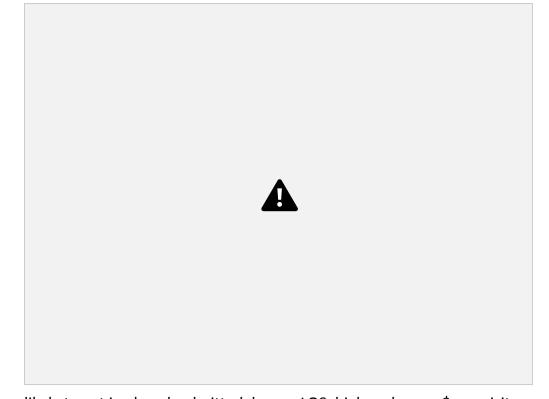
Type of translator??



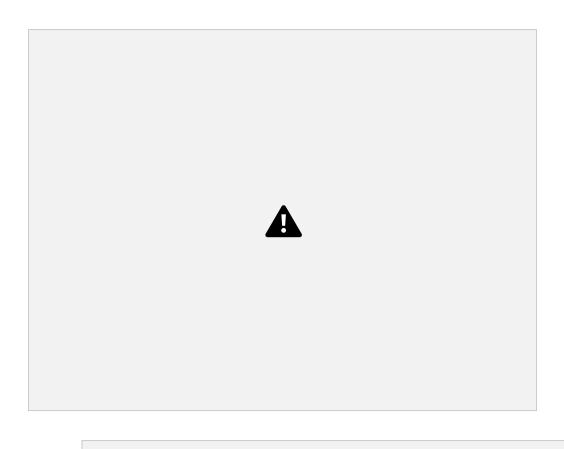


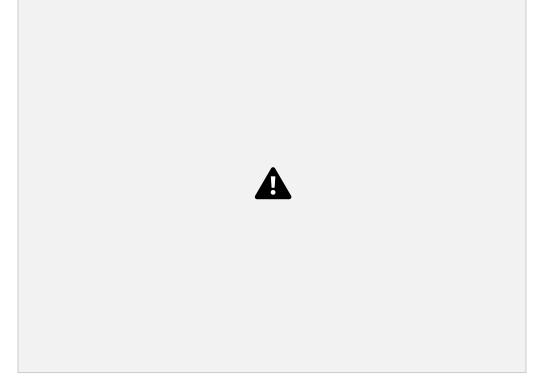




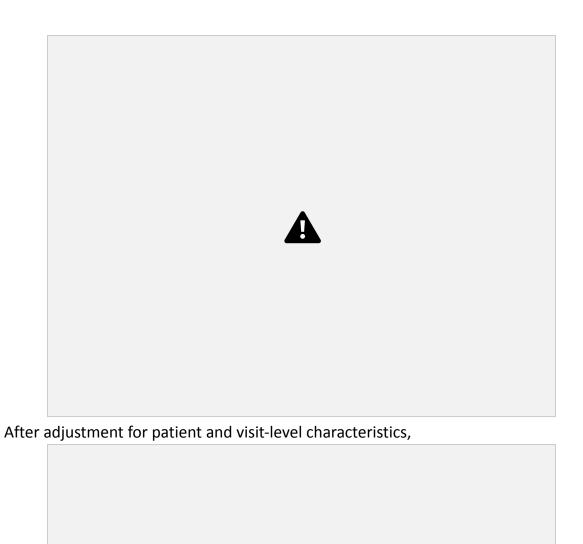


More likely to get iv placed, admitted, longer LOS, higher charges \$ per visit

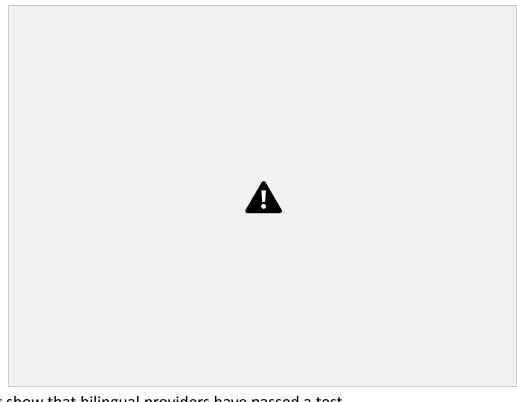




Interpreter use for families who preferred a non-English language was 45.4%. Use of interpretation was less likely during busier times of day (odds ratio [OR] 0.85, confidence interval [CI] 0.78–0.93), with a lower triage acuity (OR 0.66, CI 0.62–0.70), and with each increasing year of patient age (OR 0.97, CI 0.96–0.98).







Must show that bilingual providers have passed a test

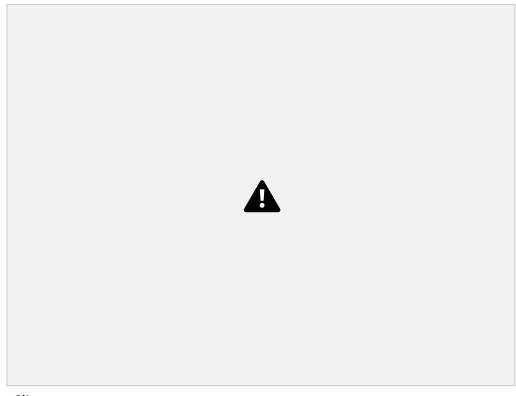


If you're still not convinced...

There have been a few highly publicized incidents of medical interpretation gone wrong, one being the 1980 case of Willie Ramirez, the result of an intracerebellar hemorrhage—to doctors at an area hospital. Initially diagnosed as an intentional drug overdose.

The word *intoxicado* =dizzy or nauseous.

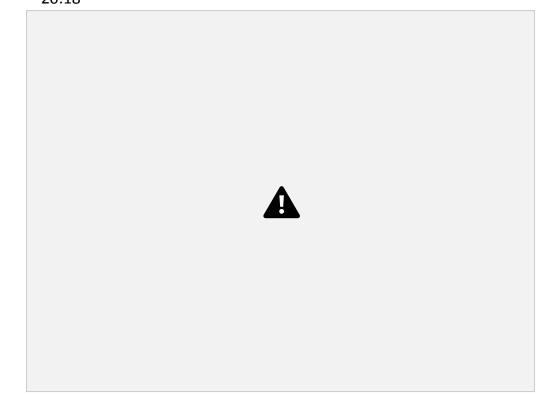
Ramirez became a quadriplegic as the result of the misdiagnosis.



Video Clips:

CCHCP; VTS_02_0.IFO

What's Going wrong 05:15-08:30; Discuss; then answers are 8:30-10:50 What's going well 10:50-13:00 (then gets into cultural interp); then answers 19:25-20:18

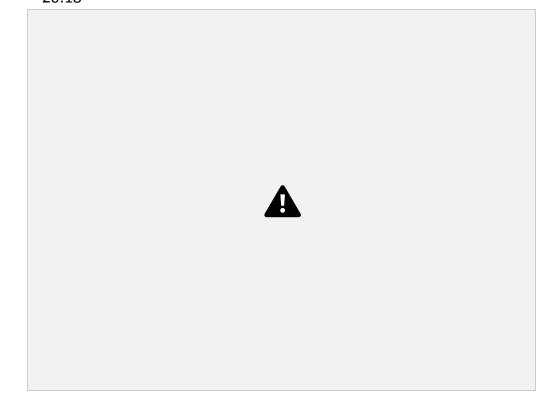




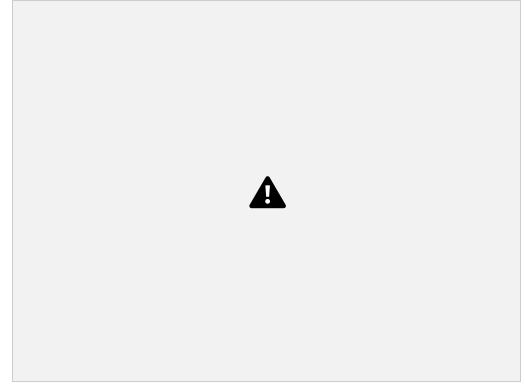
Video Clips:

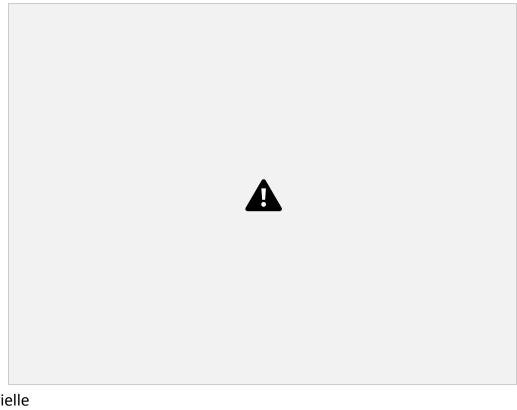
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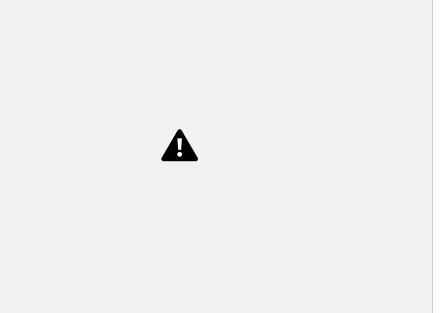


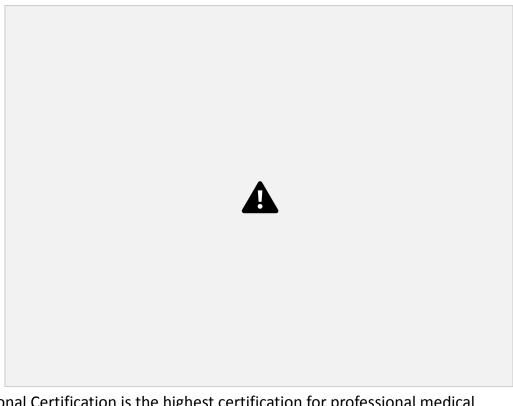






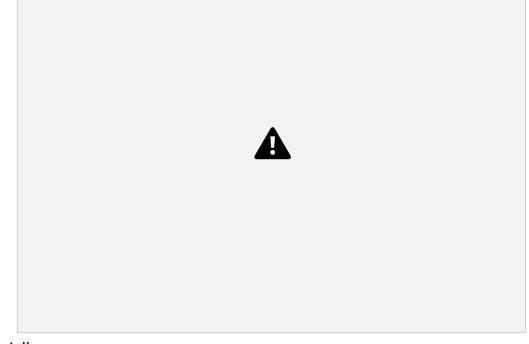
Gabrielle

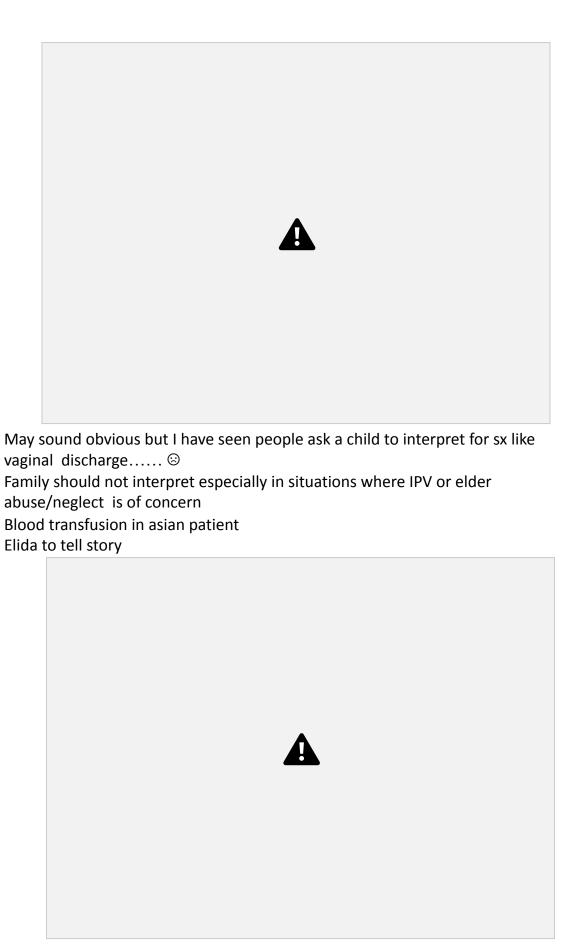


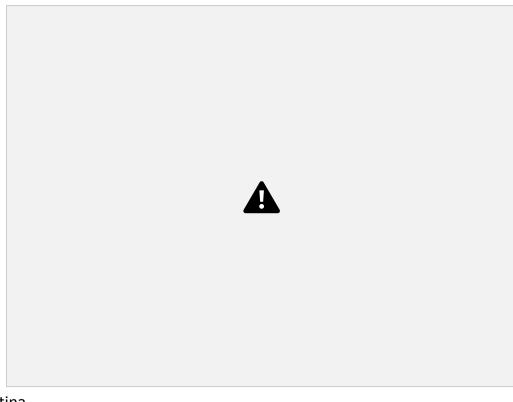


National Certification is the highest certification for professional medical interpreters. It is offered by two organizations that received accreditation by the National Commission of Certifying Agencies.

National Certified Interpreters need to renew their certification every 5 years, accumulate CEUs and show validation that they are still practicing the profession.





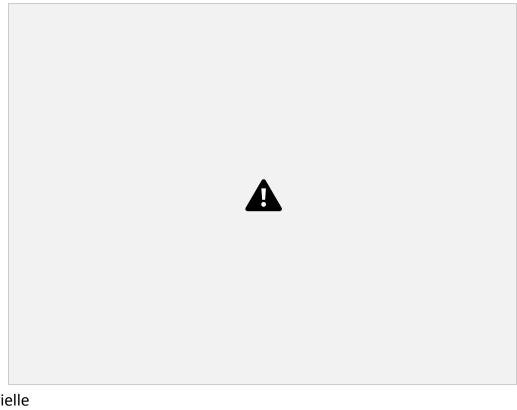




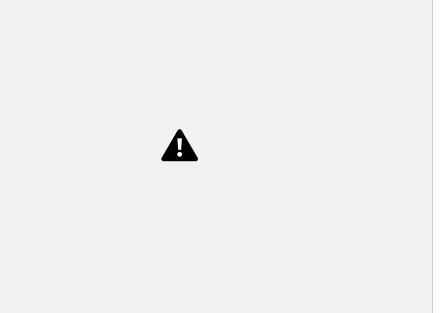


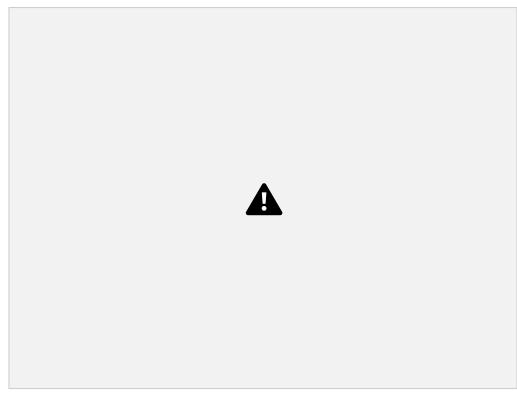
*video!





Gabrielle

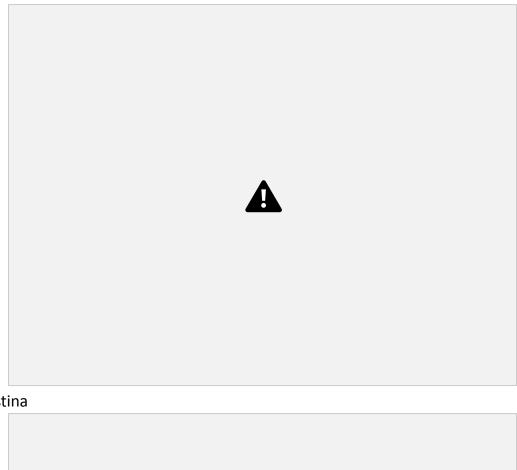




Use of a trained interpreter meets the legal requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and should be offered to patients with limited English proficiency. When using an interpreter, the clinician should address the patient directly in the first person. Seating the interpreter next to or slightly behind the patient facilitates better communication. When using an interpreter, the clinician should allow for sentence by-sentence interpretation.

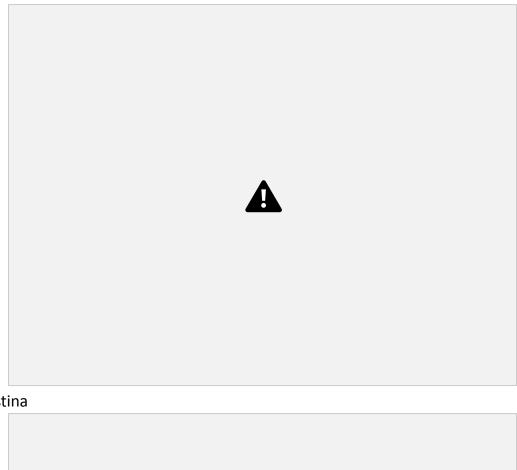
A trained interpreter should be used to improve communication (resulting in fewer errors), clinical

outcomes, and satisfaction with care in patients with limited English proficiency.



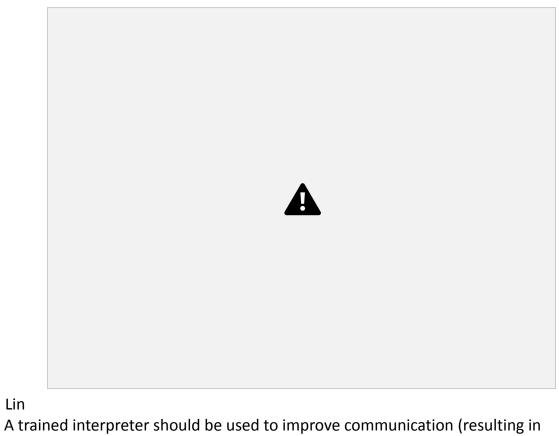












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