Project Inclusive Genetics: Developing a Patient-Centered Counseling Approach



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Explicit vs. Implicit Bias



Explicit bias – have awareness of this attitude

Implicit bias – no awareness of this attitude and may be opposed to declared views

We all have implicit biases.

Healthcare providers manifest implicit biases to a similar degree as the general population.

Implicit Bias in Medicine



Racial bias in pain assessment and treatment recommendations, and false beliefs about biological differences between blacks and whites

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Genetics and Disability

Tay-Sachs Disease Spinal muscular atrophy Cri-du-Chat **Down Syndrome** Rett Syndrome Deafness Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease Huntington's Disease Fragile X Syndrome Achondroplasia Muscular Dystrophy

Many genetic diagnoses include physical or intellectual disabilities.

Evidence for Explicit Bias Against Disability in Genetics



"Seeing the bright side of being handicapped is like praising the virtues of extreme poverty." - James Watson

Prenatal Testing and Disability



Does providing prenatal testing and opportunities for pregnancy termination for certain genetic conditions imply a belief that individuals with disabilities are defective?

Evidence for Implicit Bias Against Disability in Healthcare

-Disconnect between personal views and understanding of role of physician in providing guidance to patients -Misunderstanding of elements of patient-centered counseling

-Patients not receiving balanced information from counselors

-PA students demonstrate preference for abled individuals

Bouchard et al, 1995; Roberts et al, 2002; Archambault et al, 2008



ISCC Project Inclusive Genetics



Clinical Decision-Making in the Prenatal Setting



Enter Module https://www.bucme.org/activity/8001



ACGME Competencies

- Patient care
- Practice-based learning and improvement
- Interpersonal and communication skills
- Professionalism

Acknowledgement

In collaboration with Biomedical Genetics Section, Boston Medical Center.



Does implicit bias for both physical and intellectual disability exist among healthcare providers?

- Does it vary by physical vs. intellectual disability?
- Does it vary by demographics of provider?
- Does it vary by specialty of provider or stage of training?



Study cohort



Action items and help with dissemination: ACOG ACMG ISONG NCEMNA PAEA AAPA SMFM etc.

Who is underrepresented?

- Physicians (medical geneticists and other specialties)
- Genetic counseling students
- Medical students (clinical years)
- Allied health professionals

n = 232 Data from 2/14/2020



Is there a correlation between implicit bias against disabled community and hypothetical prenatal genetic counseling of patients?

- Does it vary by physical vs. intellectual disability?
- Does it vary by demographics of provider?
- Does it vary by specialty of provider or stage of training?



Are providers able to appropriately apply principles of nondirective counseling to hypothetical prenatal clinical scenarios?

- Does it vary by physical vs. intellectual disability?
- Does it vary by demographics of provider?
- Does it vary by specialty of provider or stage of training?
- Is the educational module effective at mitigating any potential deficiencies in this skill?



Does implicit bias impact healthcare providers' ability to appropriately counsel patients in a prenatal setting, and can this be improved by training in non-directive counseling?

https://www.bucme.org/activity/8001



Your Participation is Important!

Thank you again for participating in this research study!

We have learned so much from people like you taking the time to be part of our work.

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Sessions include:

- "Scientific" racism and citizen science
- Prenatal and pediatric exome seq in underrepresented populations
- Wellness and burnout
- Course Directors, Lab Directors, and Residency Directors Group Meetings
 - Gamification of genetics concepts
 - Workshop creating polygenic risk score curricula