

Leveraging the Electronic Health Record to Collect Social Determinants of Health Data in Patients with Cancer

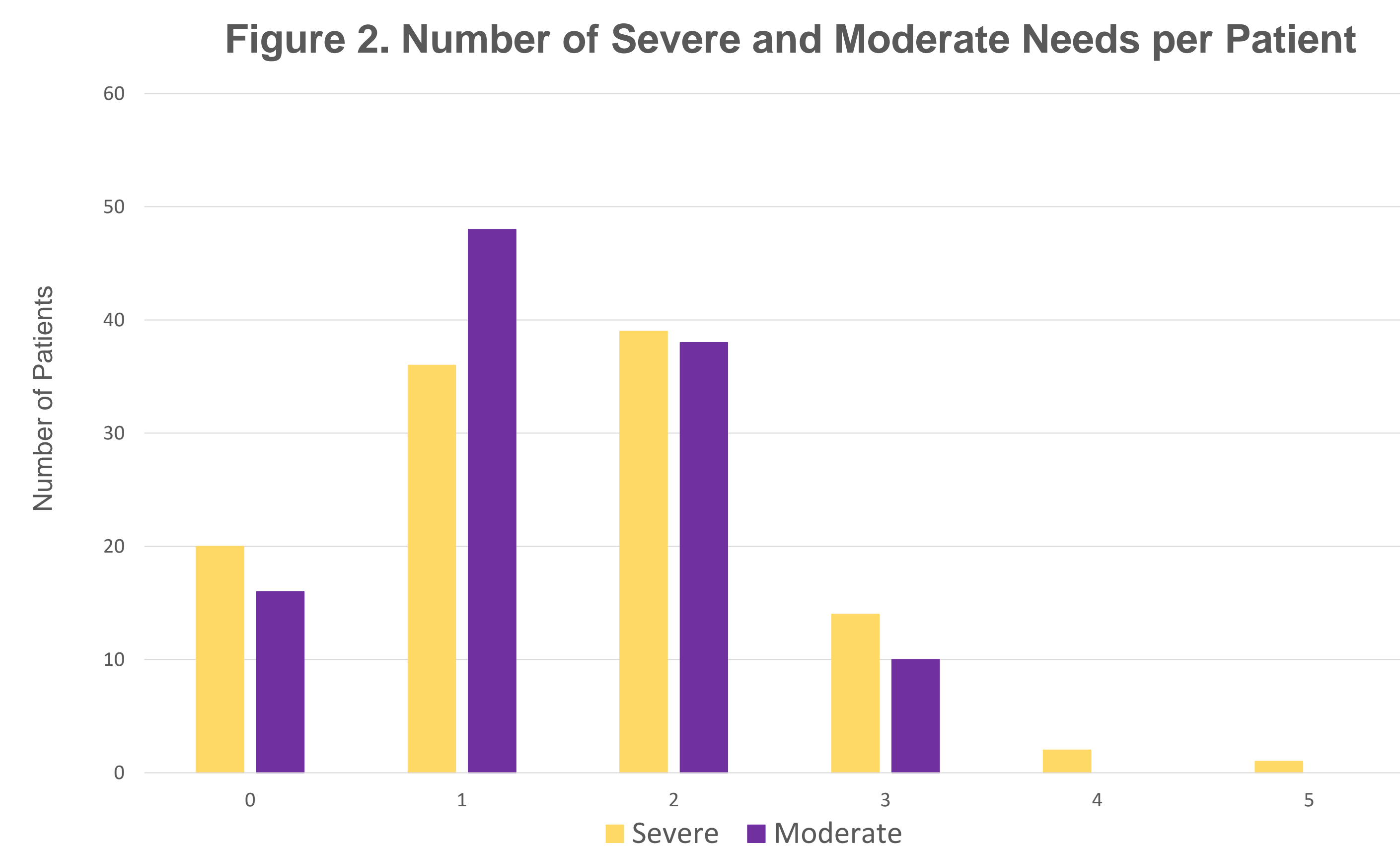
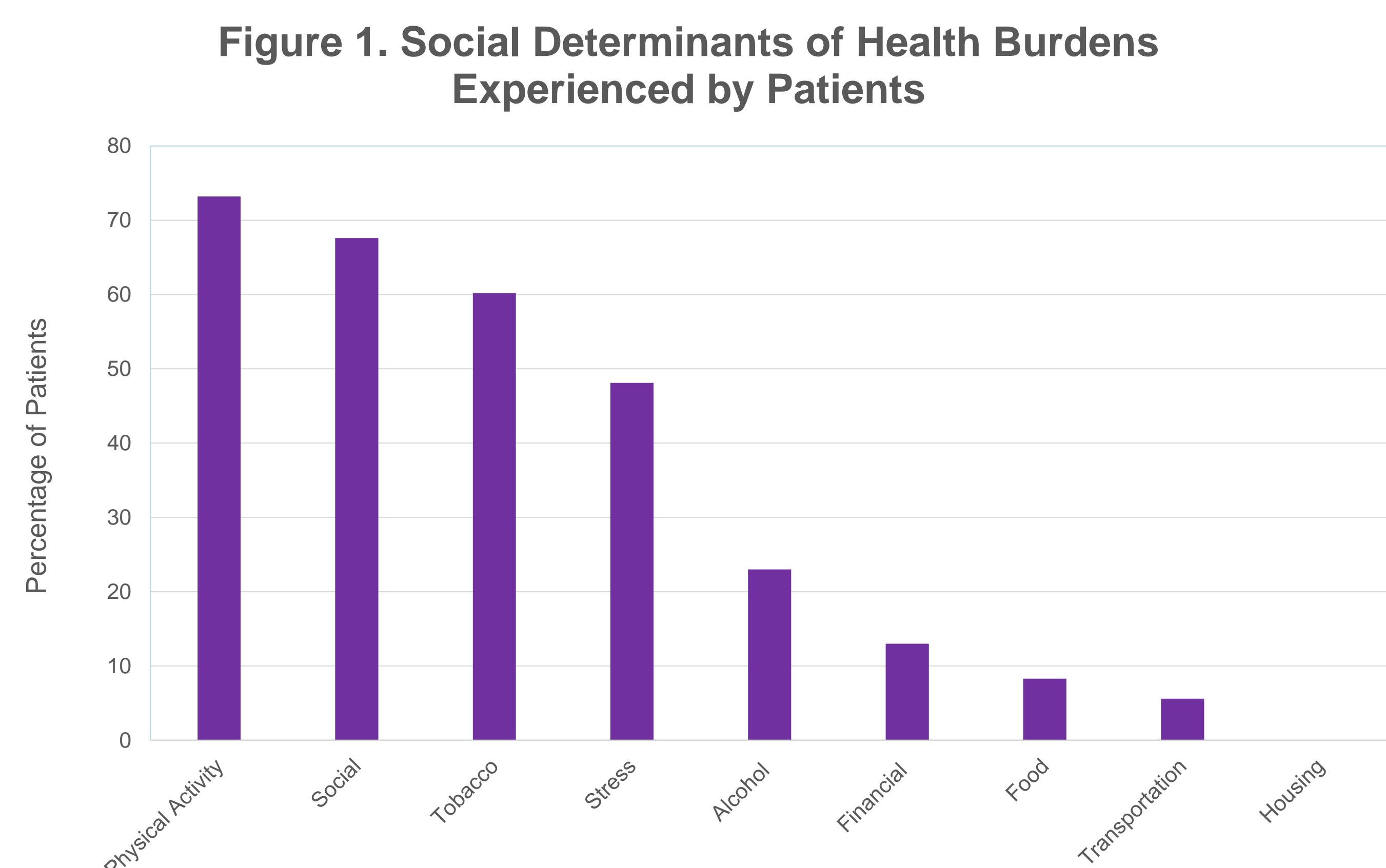
Presenters: Jack Iasiello & Chris Mejia



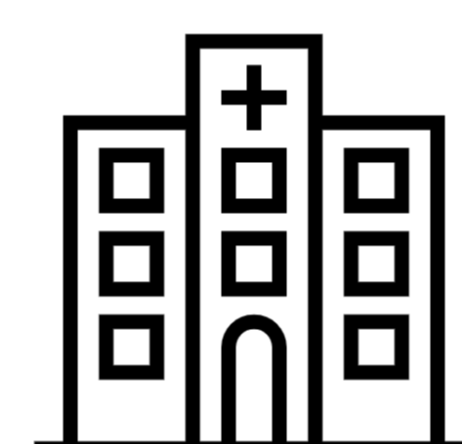
AIM: To leverage an underutilized screening tool to collect the social determinants of health and to identify specific SDOH domains which exist in our gastrointestinal cancer population.

INTRODUCTION

- Socioeconomically disadvantaged patients experience disparities in cancer care.
- The intersection between the social determinants of health (SDOH) and oncologic outcomes is not well understood because we do not routinely collect data on specific SDOH.
- Zip code of residence, median income, and insurance status are currently used as proxy markers to measure socioeconomic disadvantage.
- One cross-sectional study of US hospitals showed that only 24% of hospitals reported screening for the full spectrum of SDOH.



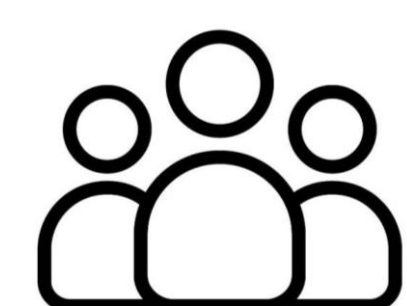
METHODS



Patients over the age of 18 with a newly diagnosed GI cancer at Vidant Medical Center were included in the study.



We screened patients using a screening tool within Epic. It covers 9 SDOH domains: Transportation, Stress, Food Insecurity, Depression, Tobacco, Alcohol, Social Connections, Physical Activity, and Financial Strain.



Patients with identified needs were referred to a social worker.

Table 1. Patient Demographics (Summer 2021)

Sex	
Male	10
Female	16
Cancer Diagnosis	
Colon	7
Pancreas	7
Liver	2
Rectal	4
Stomach	2
Gallbladder	2
Other	2
Average Age (years)	66.2
Standard Dev Age	11.9
Estimated Distance Traveled to Vidant (miles)	30.6
Standard Dev Distance Traveled	22.3

DISCUSSION

- Most patients to date (n = 112) had 1-2 moderate or severe needs (Figure 2).
- Most common severe needs include physical activity (n=60), stress (n=52), tobacco (n=22), and food insecurity (n=9).
- Most common moderate needs include social isolation (n=71), tobacco (n=43), physical activity (n=19), and financial strain (n=12).
- SDOH screening will continue for a period of 1 year. We will assess for associations between specific SDOH domains and oncologic outcomes.

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