Patient-Reported Access to **Telehealth: An Important and Unmeasured Social Determinant of Health**



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AIM: To identify patient demographics and social determinants of health (SDOH) which might limit access to remote telehealth services among patients with cancer.

METHODS



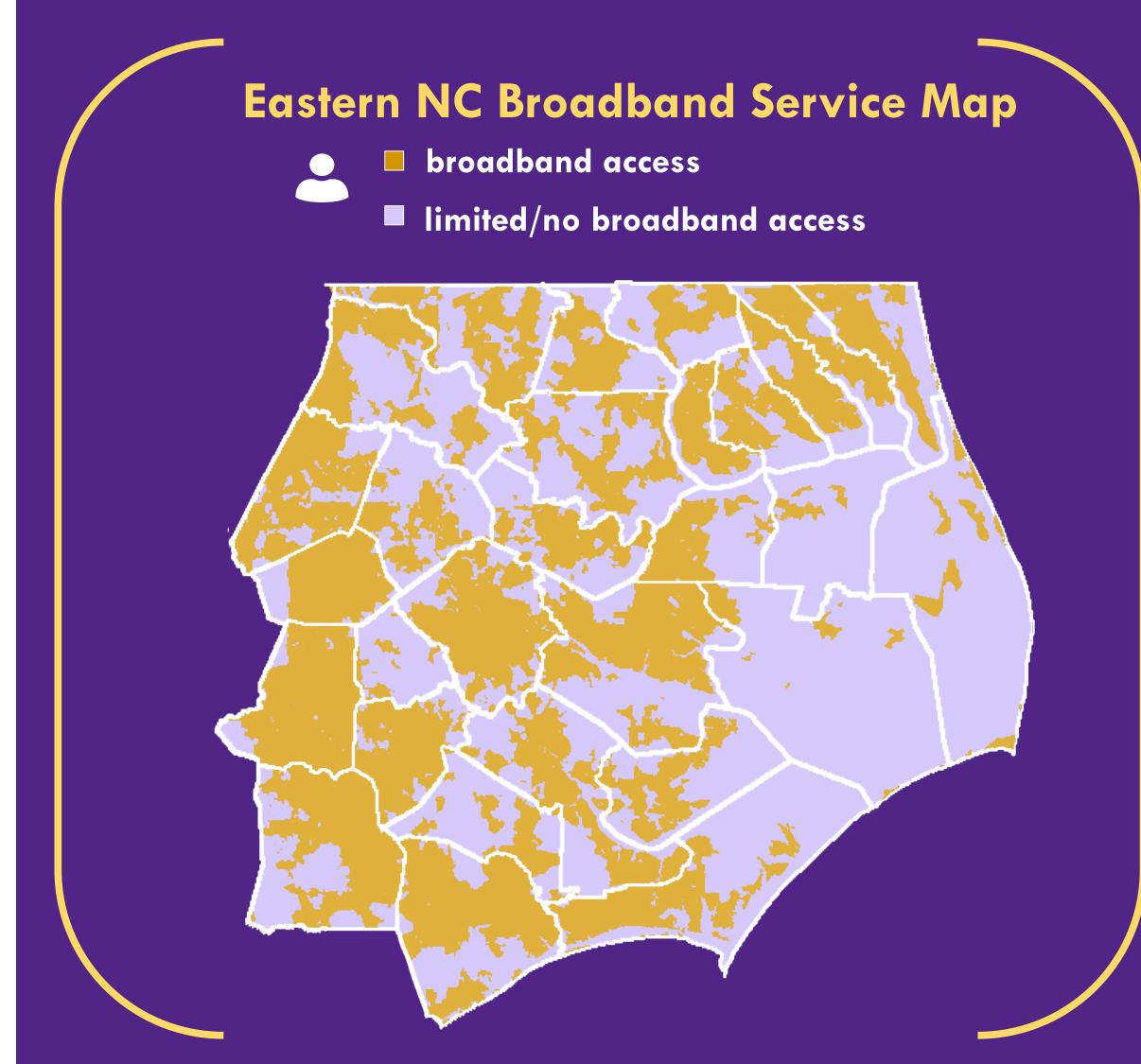
Retrospective analysis of administrative data of clinic visits between March 2020-April 2022 was conducted.



Prospective cross-sectional data obtained by convenience sampling within the medical and surgical oncology outpatient clinics from Nov 2021-April 2022.



Participants were asked a standard set of survey questions regarding telehealth accessibility during an in-person clinic visit.



A greater proportion of Black participants self-reported lack of internet access and lack of EHR patient portal access compared to White patients. Black patients disproportionally under-participated in telehealth visits, suggesting underlying structural disparities in access to digital care.

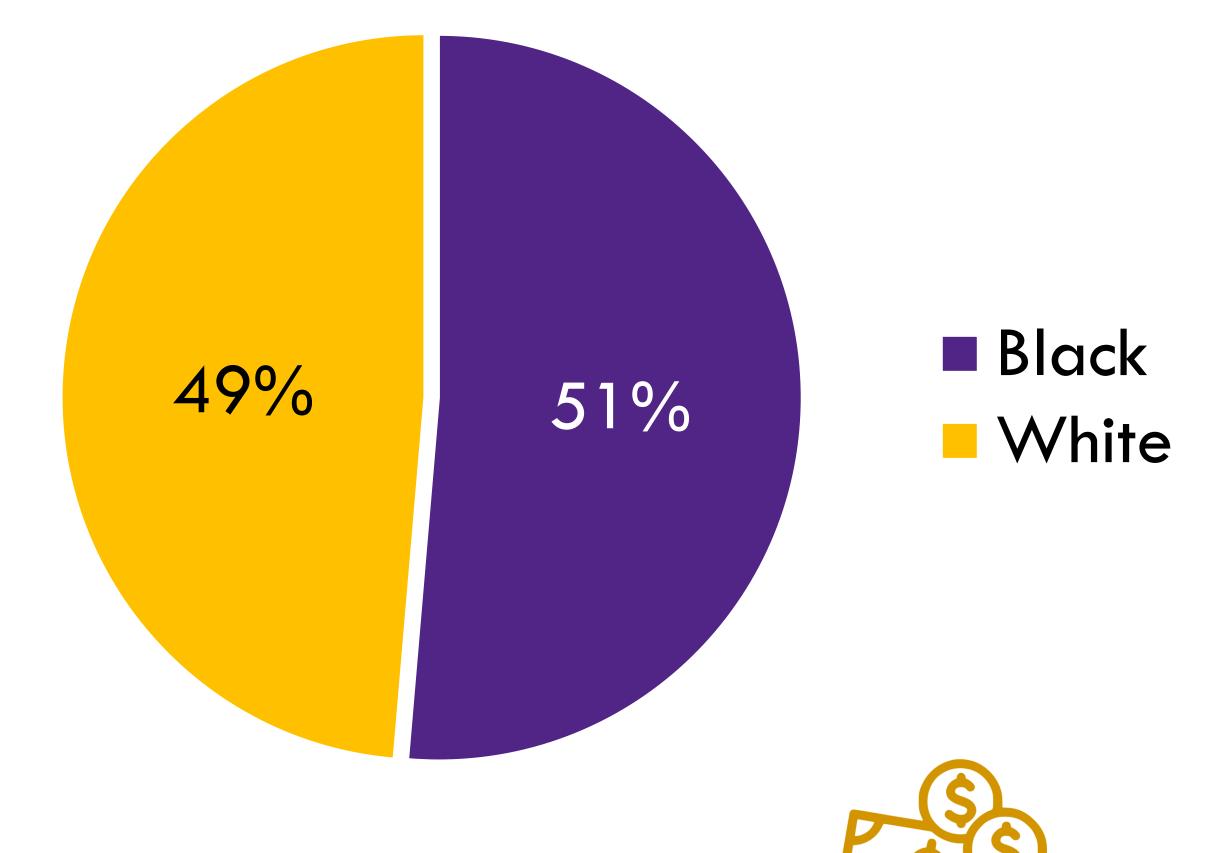
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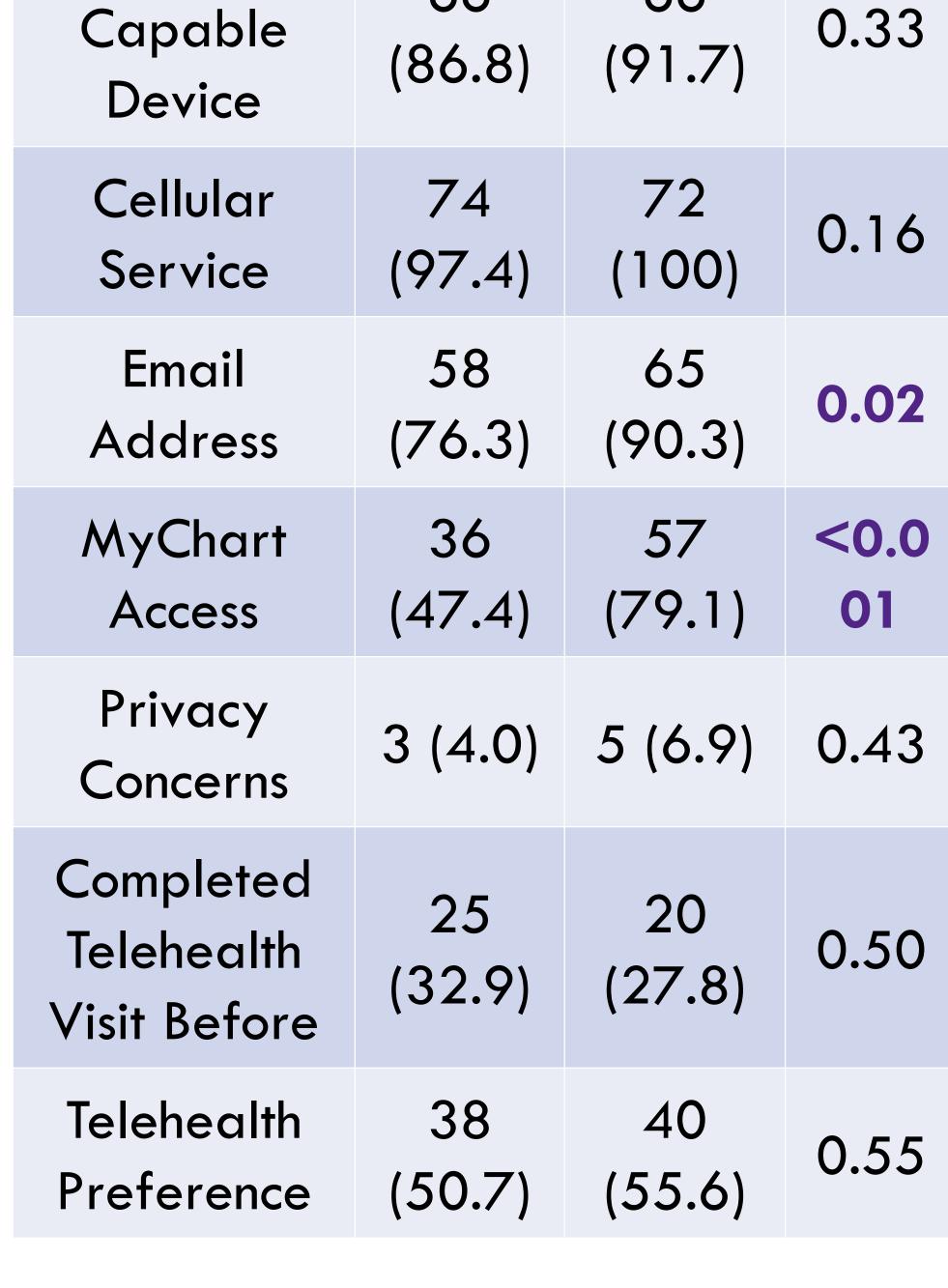
According to administrative data (n=20,953), Telehealth Visits made up twice the number of total visits for White patients (18%) than Black patients (9%).

PROSPECTIVE STUDY POPULATION (n=148)



Black Patients

- Lower income (p<0.05)
- Lower educational status (p<0.01)



Black

(%)

56

(73.7)

66

Internet

Access

Video

White

(%)

65

(90.3)

66



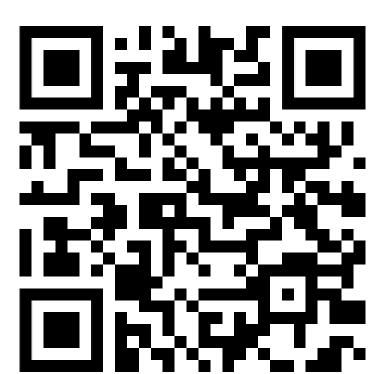
Black Patients:

Decreased Internet Access 74% vs. 90% (p<0.01)

Decreased EHR Access 47.4% vs. 79.1% (p<0.001)

Lack of Privacy Concerns 4% vs 6.9%

Ensuring equal internet access and digital literacy will be critical to reduce further disparities in cancer care among racial minorities.





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