

COVID-19, Disability, and REALD Data

December 18, 2020

While we wait to get started...

- We are recording this webinar.
- To access captioning, click on **captions – show subtitles**.
- For ASL interpreter access, **you can “pin” the video on your screen to keep the interpreter view at all times.**
- Private chat to Tom Cogswell if you are having **technical challenges**.
- **If your name is not visible** / clear, please rename yourself for clarity if possible.

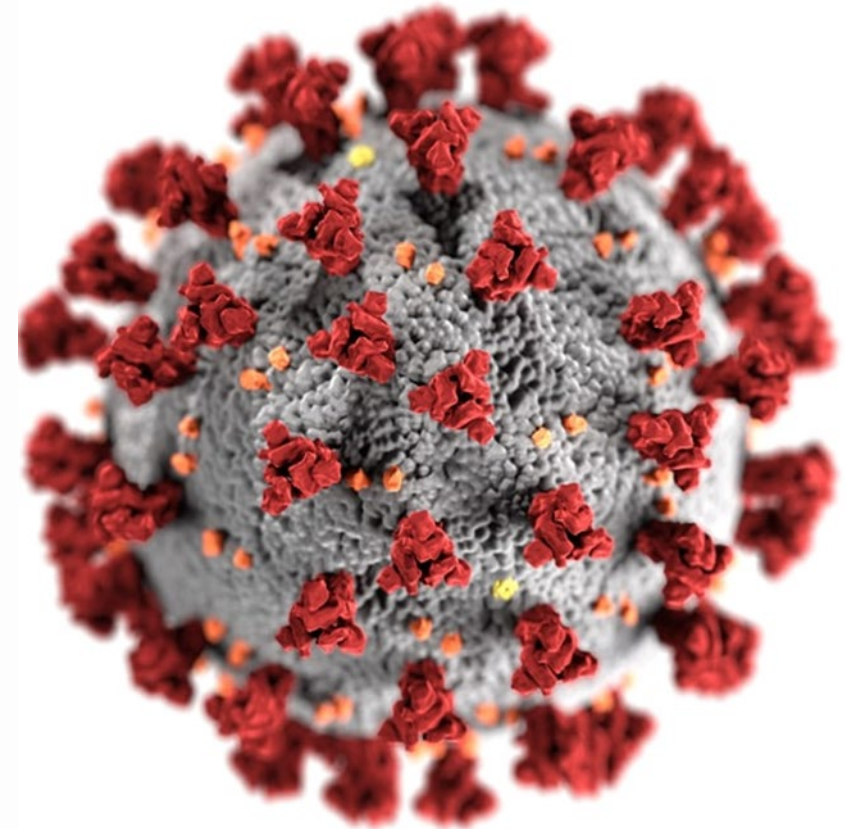
Oregon
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Welcome and structure for today

- Introductions
 - OHA staff:
 - Tom Cogswell, OHA Transformation Center
 - Marjorie McGee, OHA Equity and Inclusion Division
MARJORIE.G.MCGEE@dhsosha.state.or.us
 - Presenter and Panel Moderator: Gloria Krahn
 - Panelists:
 - Kathleen Bogart
 - Tamyca Branam
 - Ian Jaquiss
 - Monica Moore
 - Carole Zoom

Purpose

- To address two issues:
 - COVID-19 and its impact on persons with disabilities
 - Implementation of OHA disability questions within the REALD question set.
- Format:
 - Disability questions in REALD
 - Brief presentation on COVID and people with disabilities
 - Panel discussion of people with disabilities on health care experiences



Approaches and challenges in defining disability¹

Approaches

- Disability as a **demographic variable** to define a population and identify and address inequities
- REALD disability questions use a **functional limitation approach** to help overcome challenges in defining disability as a demographic.

Challenges

- Great diversity among people with disabilities:
 - When the disability was acquired
 - Type of disability
 - Combinations of disabilities
- Stigmatization hinders “disability” pride
 - Most do not identify as disabled

1. Krahn, Walker & Correa de Araujo, 2015

Disability questions in REALD

All ages (hearing, vision):

- Are you deaf or have serious difficulty **hearing**?
- Are you blind or have serious difficulty **seeing**, even when wearing glasses?

Ages 5 and up (mobility, cognitive, learning, communicating, self-care):

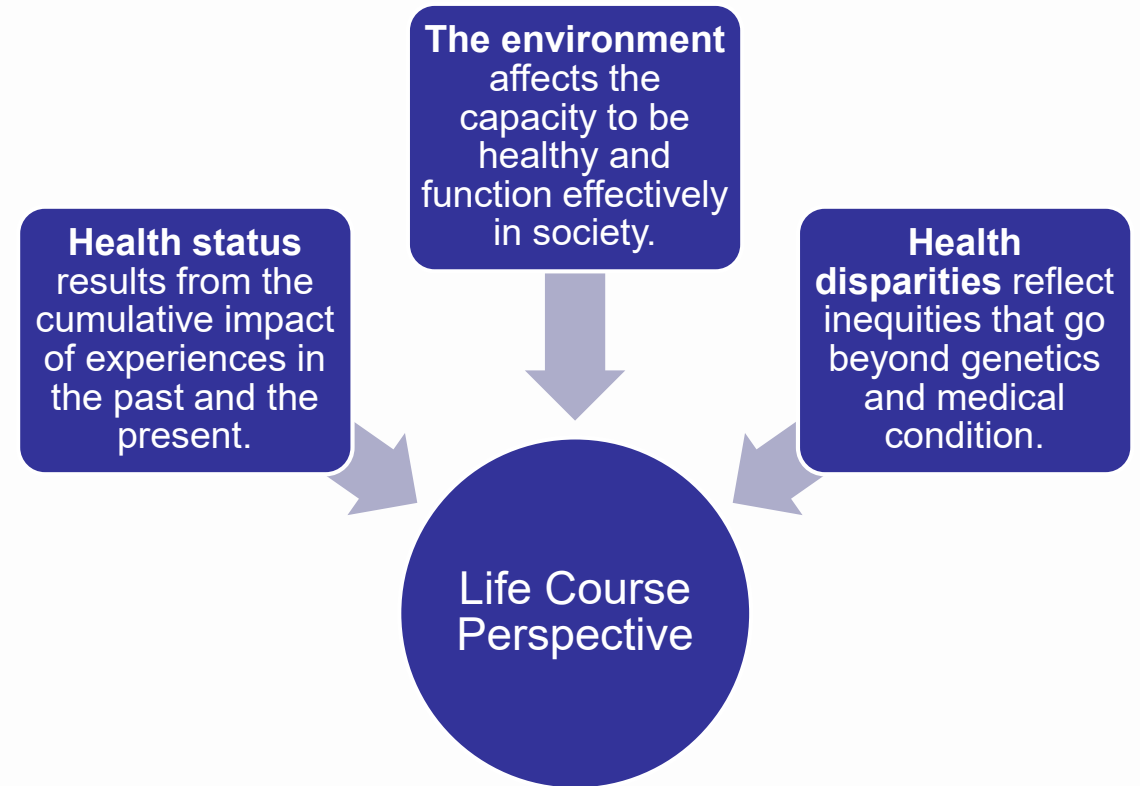
- Do you have serious difficulty **walking or climbing stairs**?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, do you have serious difficulty **remembering, concentrating**, or making decisions?
- Do you have serious difficulty **learning** how to do things most people your age can learn?
- Using your usual (customary) language, do you have serious difficulty **communicating** (for example understanding or being understood by others)?
- Do you have difficulty **bathing or dressing**?

Ages 15 and up (independent living, mental health):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, do you have difficulty **doing errands alone** such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?
- Do you have serious difficulty with the following: **mood, intense feelings, controlling your behavior, or experiencing delusions or hallucinations**?

“Age at onset” questions

- There is a follow-up question if a person answers yes.
 - “At what age did this condition begin?”
- “Age at onset” questions allow us to:
 - Understand impact of differences in social determinants within groups so that we can identify and address inequities.
 - Enable a life course perspective, which recognizes that health trajectories are particularly affected at certain times in life.



COVID-19 and vulnerable populations

- Early concerns about COVID-19 and people with disabilities
 - International community¹ (*The Lancet*)
 - CDC²
 - Advocacy groups³
- Concerns of:
 - Vulnerability for getting COVID-19
 - Loss of direct care/interpreter support in health care settings and residences
 - Ventilators being taken from people with disabilities
 - Vaccination access

1. Armitage et al, 2020
2. Boyle et al, 2020
3. Sabatello et al, 2020

What we know so far....

- Vulnerability:
 - COVID-19 is over-represented among people with disabilities, people of color, and poorer people¹
- Loss of support in health care settings and residences:
 - Inadequate ASL language access for deaf people²
 - Initial ban on support people in health care settings
 - Less support from direct care workers (through illness or safety-driven decisions that limit direct contact)
- Ventilators being taken from people with disabilities: Not occurring
- Vaccination access: Requires advocacy and monitoring³



1. Chakraborty, 2020;

2. Kushalnager & Ammons, 2020

3. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations-process.html>

COVID-19 outcomes for adults with IDD, New York State

Residential Setting Reports¹ (53% reporting)

Outcome	With IDD	Gen'l Pop.	Difference
Cases (per 100,000)	7,481	1,910	~ 4 X higher
Case-fatality (#deaths/#cases)	15.0%	7.9%	~ 2 X higher

COVID-19 TriNetX Data²

Outcome	With IDD	Gen'l Pop.	Difference
Case-fatality overall	5.1%	5.4%	Same
Case-fatality <= 17 years	1.6%	<0.01%	Much higher
Case-fatality 18-74 years	4.5%	2.7%	~1.6 X higher

1. Landes, Turk, et al, May 2020
2. Turk, Landes et al, May 2020

Vulnerabilities of people with disabilities for COVID-19

1. Comorbidities
2. Communities
3. Communication
4. Data



Today's panel:

- Kathleen Bogart
- Tamyca Branam
- Ian Jaquiss
- Monica Moore
- Carole Zoom

Closing questions

COVID-19, Disability, and REALD Data

References

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- Chakraborty J. Social inequities in the distribution of COVID-19: An intra-categorical analysis of people with disabilities in the U.S [published online ahead of print, 2020 Sep 18]. *Disabil Health J*. 2020;101007. doi:10.1016/j.dhjo.2020.101007
- Krahn, GL, Walker DK, Correa –De-Aruajo, R. (2015). People with disabilities are an unrecognized health disparity population. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2015:105(52): S198-S206.
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- Landes SD, Turk MA, Formica MK, McDonald KE, Stevens JD. (2020) COVID-19 outcomes among people with intellectual and developmental disability living in residential group homes in New York State. *Disability and Health Journal*, 13 (4): <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dhjo.2020.100969>
- Mudrick N., Breslin M., Nielsen KA. *et al.* (2020) Can disability accommodation needs stored in electronic health records help providers prepare for patient visits? A qualitative study. *BMC Health Serv Res* **20**, 958 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-020-05808-z>
- Sabatello M, Burke TB, McDonald KE, & Appelbaum PS, (2020). [Disability, ethics, and health care in the COVID-19 pandemic](https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305837), *American Journal of Public Health* 110, 1523-1527, <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305837>
- Turk MA, Landes SD, Formica MK, Goss KD. (2020) Intellectual and developmental disability and COVID-19 case-fatality trends: TriNetX analysis. *Disability and Health Journal*, 13(4) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dhjo.2020.100969>

Whom to contact

- For questions on implementing REALD, use of REALD tools and data reporting:
 - Contact Marjorie McGee at marjorie.g.mcgee@dhsosha.state.or.us
- For questions on HB 4212 Collection and Reporting of REALD for COVID-19 encounters:
 - Contact Belle Shepherd at belle.shepherd@dhsosha.state.or.us
- For questions about the electronic data exchange for ELR or eCR for reporting COVID-19:
 - Email to ELR.project@dhsosha.state.or.us mailbox.