

A1005 and A1010 Ethnicity and Race

Assessing ethnicity and race helps identify higher-risk patients. Some health conditions are more prevalent in certain people groups. In addition, a recent study from the Health Economics Review found that catastrophic health expenditures were higher in racial and ethnic minority groups.

A1100 Language

Language barriers have a major impact on the cost and quality of healthcare. Research proves that adverse effects occur more frequently among those with limited English proficiency. Agencies must identify those patients with an inability to understand instructions or treatment plans.

A1250 Transportation

According to the American Hospital Association, over 3.6 million Americans each year do not receive the care they need because of transportation problems. Lack of transportation leads to missed or delayed appointments and higher healthcare costs. As a result, transportation concerns often lead to worse outcomes.

B1300 Health Literacy

Low health literacy is linked to multiple negative outcomes. Among them are:

- More hospitalizations and ER visits
- Lower use of preventative care
- Poorer capacity to understand their health and treatment
- Poorer health status
- Higher mortality
- Higher healthcare expenses

In addition, inadequate health literacy worldwide is linked to decreased quality of life.

D0700 Social Isolation

It is widely known that social isolation can have detrimental effects on a person's mental health. Now, the latest research shows an impact on physical health as well. Seclusion can lead to [problems such as:](#)

- Increased risk of heart conditions
- Obesity
- Anxiety and depression
- Memory issues
- Death

Feelings of isolation are more common in older adults, those who are retired, and those who live alone.