



Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Current Awareness Bulletin January 2022

Published research

Association of Telemedicine with Primary Care Appointment Access After Hospital Discharge

Journal of General Internal Medicine, January 2022

Available at: [Journal of General Internal Medicine](#)

This concise research report examined whether telemedicine affected post-discharge access to primary care follow-up among patients discharged from the medicine service and trends in visit completion rates by race.

Barriers and facilitators to accessing and utilising post-treatment psychosocial support by Black men treated for prostate cancer-a systematic review and qualitative synthesis.

Supportive care in cancer, January 2022

Available via [journal article request](#)

To synthesise findings from published studies on barriers and facilitators to Black men accessing and utilising post-treatment psychosocial support after prostate cancer (CaP) treatment. Ten qualitative studies involving 139 Black men were included. Data analysis identified four analytical constructs: experience of psychosocial support for dealing with treatment side effects (including impact on self-esteem and fear of recurrence); barriers to use of psychosocial support (such as perceptions of masculinity and stigma around sexual dysfunction); facilitators to use of psychosocial support (including the influence of others and self-motivation); and practical solutions for designing and delivering post-treatment psychosocial support (the need for trusted healthcare and cultural channels). Few intervention studies have focused on behaviours among Black CaP survivors, with existing research predominantly involving Caucasian men. There is a need for a collaborative approach to CaP care that recognises not only medical expertise but also the autonomy of Black men as experts of their illness experience, and the influence of cultural and social networks.

Comparison of comorbidities among severe and non-severe COVID-19 patients in Asian versus non-Asian populations: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Nursing open, January 2022; vol. 9 (no. 1); p. 733-751

Available at: [Nursing open](#)

This study aimed to evaluate the comorbidities among severe and non-severe COVID-19 patients in Asian versus non-Asian populations. This study demonstrated that the proportion of hypertension was significantly higher in severe group than in non-severe group for Asian (OR = 2.46) and non-



Asian (OR = 1.60, 95% CI: 1.37-1.86, I² = 84%; p < .00001) patients. Similarly, the proportion of diabetes, cardiovascular disease and chronic kidney disease was significantly higher in severe group than in non-severe group for both Asian and non-Asian studies. We found no statistically significant difference between the severe versus non-severe group for cancer (OR = 1.26) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (OR = 1.32) among non-Asian patients.

Features of Common Skin Disorders in Pediatric Patients with Skin of Color.

Dermatologic clinics, January 2022; vol. 40 (no. 1); p. 83-93

Available via [journal article request](#)

Many dermatologic conditions common in the pediatric population may have unique presentations in skin of color or occur with greater incidence. This may be due to ethnic origin, socioeconomic factors, or other influences. Awareness of the potential variations in skin of color may enhance prompt diagnosis, appropriate treatment, and/or reassurance as indicated.

Normal Skin Findings and Cultural Practices in Pediatric Patients with Skin of Color.

Dermatologic clinics, January 2022; vol. 40 (no. 1); p. 73-81

Available via [journal article request](#)

The understanding of melanocytes is fundamental to the study of dermatology. These dendritic cells underly the most feared primary cutaneous malignancy, fuel escalating progress in immunotherapy strategies, and invariably underlie entire socioeconomic constructs consciously or unconsciously based on skin tone. Various ethno-genotypes combine with increasing frequency over time, increasing the diversity of skin types that may present with dermatologic diagnoses. Understanding the biology of a variety of skin tones and ethnic practices congruent with distribution of skin tone is invaluable to any physician who wishes to practice efficient and expert care, especially to pediatric patients of this category.

Reducing Implicit Bias in Maternity Care: A Framework for Action

Women's Health Issues, January 2022; 32(1): 3-8

Available via [journal article request](#)

We compiled core concepts present in the literature that can be used to design implicit bias interventions. We propose that three domains are critical: education and self-awareness, communication skills, and cognitive reframing. We also strongly advocate that patient advisory boards or focus groups be central to the development process and engaged early as collaborators in all domains. Interventions should include all care team members, including physicians, midwives, nurses, social workers, front desk staff, and custodial staff. Although efficacy data within each domain are suboptimal, interventions may have a greater effect when combined. This notion is supported by other obstetric safety and quality improvement initiatives that are enhanced by multidimensional approaches to change. Because specific literature on bias intervention in obstetrics is limited, we provide a mixture of evidence from within and outside of obstetrics in this commentary.



Addressing skin tone bias in wound care: assessing signs and symptoms in people with dark skin tones

Wounds UK, November 2021

Available at: [Wound UK](#)

Discrepancies in healthcare have long been an issue, with evidence-based best practice guidance needed to ensure that patients receive the best possible care. Disparities and biases due to ethnicity have been highlighted in particular.

Ethnic health inequalities in the UK's maternity services: a systematic literature review

British Journal of Midwifery, 2021; 29(2), pp. 100-107

Available via [journal article request](#)

Black, Asian, and minority ethnic (BAME) women have significantly higher morbidity and mortality rates in the UK as well as poorer experiences of care. To date, a systematic literature review has not been undertaken in the UK to explore ethnicity based health inequalities. Aim: To explore the maternal health inequalities encountered by BAME women in the UK in relation to their experiences and use of services. A total of eight studies with various ethnicities and geographical locations were included. Five themes emerged following thematic analysis: communication, midwife-woman relationship, healthcare services and systems, culture and social needs. Conclusion: The review identified consistency within and across the five themes. Maternity services and systems is a predominant theme that has a residual effect on the remaining four themes.

Books

[Mind The Gap](#)

An online clinical handbook of signs and symptoms in Black and Brown skin. The authors are always looking for contributions and in particular would welcome clinical signs for the chest, abdomen and lower limbs (vascular).



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<https://bestpractice.bmj.com/oafed>

ClinicalKey is a database which supports healthcare professionals by providing access to the latest evidence across specialties: <https://www.clinicalkey.com/>