



# Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Current Awareness Bulletin December 2021

## Published research

### **Asian patients' perspectives on advance care planning: A mixed-method systematic review and conceptual framework.**

*Palliative Medicine*; Dec 2021; vol. 35 (no. 10); p. 1776-1792

Available via: [journal article request](#)

Asian healthcare professionals hold that patients' families play an essential role in advance care planning. Thirty-nine to ninety percent of Asian patients were willing to engage in advance care planning. Our framework highlighted that this willingness was influenced not only by their knowledge of their disease and of advance care planning, but also by their beliefs regarding: (1) its consequences; (2) whether its concept was in accordance with their faith and their families' or physicians' wishes; and (3) the presence of its barriers. Essential considerations of patients' engagement were their preferences: (1) for being actively engaged or, alternatively, for delegating autonomy to others; (2) the timing, and (3) whether or not the conversations would be documented. The essential first step to engaging patients in advance care planning is to educate them on it and on their diseases. Asian patients' various beliefs about advance care planning should be accommodated, especially their preferences regarding their role in it, its timing, and its documentation.

### **Alzheimer disease in African American individuals: increased incidence or not enough data?**

*Nature reviews. Neurology*; Dec 2021

Available at: [Nature reviews](#)

Research on racial differences in Alzheimer disease (AD) dementia has increased in recent years. Older African American individuals bear a disproportionate burden of AD and cognitive impairment compared with non-Latino white individuals. Tremendous progress has been made over the past two decades in our understanding of the neurobiological substrates of AD. However, owing to well-documented challenges of study participant recruitment and a persistent lack of biological data in the African American population, knowledge of the drivers of these racial disparities has lagged behind. Therapeutic targets and effective interventions for AD are increasingly sought, but without a better understanding of the disease in African American individuals, any identified treatments and/or cures will evade this rapidly growing at-risk population. In this Perspective, I introduce three key obstacles to progress in understanding racial differences in AD: uncertainty about diagnostic criteria, disparate cross-sectional and longitudinal findings; and a dearth of neuropathological data. I also highlight evidence-informed strategies to move the field forward.



**Differences in Breast Cancer Presentation at Time of Diagnosis for Black and White Women in High Resource Settings.**

*Journal of immigrant and minority health; Dec 2021; vol. 23 (no. 6); p. 1305-1342*

**Available at:** [Journal of Immigrant & Minority Health](#)

This paper provides a narrative review of the existing literature on differences in demographic and biological features of breast cancer at time of diagnosis between Black and White women in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Black women were significantly more likely to present with less favourable tumour features at the time of diagnosis than White women. Significant differences were reported in age at diagnosis, tumour stage, size, grade and hormone status, particularly triple negative breast cancer.

**Understanding Black Women's Perspectives and Experiences of Cervical Cancer Screening: A Systematic Review and Qualitative Meta-synthesis.**

*Journal of Health Care for the Poor & Underserved; Nov 2021; vol. 32 (no. 4); p. 1-24*

**Available via:** [journal article request](#)

In this systematic review and qualitative meta-synthesis, we used an intersectional lens to understand Black women's experiences and perspectives of cervical cancer screening (CCS). We identified 12 factors related to the perspectives and experiences of Black women participating in CCS. Understanding Black women's experiences and perspectives of CCS can help individual clinicians and policymakers implement CCS in a way that is culturally appropriate and cognizant of structural oppression.



## Library and Knowledge Services

### Library Services

Would you like to keep up to date with the latest evidence on topics of your choice? Sign up for a current awareness alert: <https://www.nhslincslibrary.uk/knowledgeshare-request/>

Can't find the information you need? We can do literature searches for you:  
<https://www.nhslincslibrary.uk/search-request/>

We can provide training on how to search healthcare databases and resources as well as showing you how to appraise the information that you find:  
<https://www.nhslincslibrary.uk/training/>

### Online Resources

**BMJ Best Practice** is a clinical decision support tool that provides step-by-step guidance on diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and prevention of a wide variety of conditions:  
<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/>