



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

News

BBC News

[Covid: Sajid Javid orders review of medical device racial bias](#)

mHealth Intelligence

[Older, Black Patients More Likely to Use Audio-Only Telehealth](#)

Not only are patients who are older and Black less likely to use video visits as compared to phone visits, but also those who live in a rural zip code and have Medicaid, a new study shows.

Guidelines, Policies and Reports

Public Health England

[Sexually transmitted infections: Promoting the sexual health and wellbeing of people from a Black Caribbean background](#)

From research to public health practice: an evidence-based resource for commissioners, providers and third sector organisations.

Published research

Developing a realist informed framework for cultural adaptation of lifestyle interventions for the prevention of type 2 diabetes in South Asian populations in Europe.

Diabetic Medicine; Nov 2021; vol. 38 (no. 11); p. 1-12

Available at: [Diabetic medicine](#)

Selected lifestyle interventions proven effective for White-European populations have been culturally adapted for South Asian populations living in Europe, who are at higher risk of type 2 diabetes. However, a limited theoretical basis underpins how cultural adaptations are believed to augment intervention effectiveness. We undertook a realist review to synthesise existing literature on culturally adapted type 2 diabetes prevention interventions, to develop a framework that shows 'how' cultural adaptation works, for 'whom' and in 'what contexts'. This work instigates research into the mechanisms of cultural adaptation which, if pursued, will allow a more nuanced understanding of how to apply adaptations, and for whom. In practice we recommend greater consideration of heterogeneous and intersecting population characteristics; how intervention design can safeguard sustainability; and how the four key contexts identified influence how, and whether, these interventions work.



Differences in survival and mortality in minority ethnic groups with dementia: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

International journal of geriatric psychiatry; Nov 2021; vol. 36 (no. 11); p. 1640-1663

Available at: [International journal of geriatric psychiatry](#)

Although there are disparities in both risk of developing dementia and accessibility of dementia services for certain minority ethnic groups in the United States and United Kingdom, disparities in survival after a dementia diagnosis are less well-studied. Our objective was to systematically review the literature to investigate racial/ethnic differences in survival and mortality in dementia. Literature indicates that Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino groups may experience lower mortality in dementia versus comparison groups in the United States, but further research, using clearer and more and consistent reporting of race/ethnicity, is necessary to understand what drives these patterns and their implications for policy and practice.

EBCOG position statement: Inequality in fertility treatment in people of colour.

European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology & Reproductive Biology; Nov 2021; vol. 266; p. 74-76

Available via: [Journal article request](#)

Despite advances in promoting sexual and reproductive rights by the United Nations, WHO and UNFPA, inequities in the provision of health care for women exist and are influenced by the socioeconomic status and the ethnicity and the migrant status. Of late, Human Fertility and Embryology Authority (HFEA) of the United Kingdom has identified that inequities exist in quality, accessibility and outcomes of fertility services for people of colour in the UK. EBCOG calls upon the EU Commission to set up a monitoring system akin to HFEA to ensure that all citizens of Europe not only enjoy equitable access to fertility treatments but also the outcomes of interventions meet the highest standards of care.

Family caregivers' experiences of providing care for family members from minority ethnic groups living with dementia: A qualitative systematic review.

Journal of clinical nursing; Nov 2021

Available via: [Journal article request](#)

To review the literature on family caregivers' experiences of providing care for a family member from an ethnic minority group living with dementia within the European context. Due to labour migration during the late 1960s and early 1970s, many European countries are now encountering an increasing number of older people from diverse ethnic minority groups who have been diagnosed with dementia. Although family care is predominantly used as a care pathway among families with immigrant backgrounds, little is known about family caregivers' experiences of providing care for a family member with dementia. Most of the family caregivers highlighted the value of being able to care for a family member living with dementia. However, the findings also reveal that they experience controversies and challenges due to their lack of dementia health literacy and perceived barriers to seeking healthcare support. The findings from the current review can inform healthcare and social services in relation to implementing models of care that facilitate and complement family caregivers' role in caring for family members living with dementia from minority ethnic groups.



Family communication and coping among racial-ethnic minority cancer patients: A systematic review.

Health & social care in the community; Oct 2021

Available via: [Journal article request](#)

The ability to actively cope with cancer has been extensively associated with better patient-reported outcomes (PROs). This systematic review aims to synthesise the available literature assessing the experience of cancer patients from racial-ethnic minoritised groups. Given the role of sociocontextual factors, greater emphasis was placed on the relationship between family communication and cancer patients' coping within the three largest racial-ethnic minority groups in the United States. Family communication and coping styles varied across minoritised groups, with open family communication contributing to effective individual and family coping. However, empirical evidence about the nature and contribution of family communication to the coping process is sparse. Future research is needed to increase knowledge and psychosocial assessment techniques and interventions targeting family communication and coping among minority communities.

Preliminary evidence for a race-based stress reduction intervention for Black women at risk for cardiovascular disease.

Complementary Therapies in Medicine; May 2021; vol. 58

Available at: [Complementary therapies in medicine](#)

Despite evidence that chronic stress, racism, and discrimination impact the well-being and the risk for cardiovascular disease (CVD) in Black women, there are few evidence-based interventions that improve well-being and reduce the risk for CVD in women of minority groups. The purpose of this pilot study was to evaluate the psychobehavioral and anti-inflammatory benefit of a race-based stress reduction program "Resilience, Stress, and Ethnicity (RiSE) for Black women at risk for CVD. Findings provide preliminary evidence in Black women at risk for CVD that RiSE contributes to decreases in avoidance coping. Although preliminary, these results suggest RiSE to be an effective intervention to promote improved coping associated with racism and discrimination in minorities.

Blogs

Medical News Today

[What to know about skin cancer on Black skin](#)

Skin cancer on Black skin can be harder to detect because many lesions are black or brown. Many dermatologists also lack familiarity with Black skin, which can delay diagnosis.



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Online Resources

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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/>