



# Current Awareness Bulletin: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) community

July 2021

## Guidelines, Policies and Reports

### **British Association of Dermatologists**

#### [Skin diversity descriptors guidance for healthcare professionals](#)

This guideline is designed to provide guidance on describing skin conditions across a broad spectrum of skin tones. [Ongoing project – more guidelines to be produced.]

### **NIHR Evidence**

#### [Better access to healthcare for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities is key to increasing vaccination rates](#)

A series of workshops across the UK with healthcare providers and representatives of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities identified five proposals to improve vaccination rates. The proposals focused on access to services; most important was training in cultural competence for front-line staff in general practice. The other proposals were noting ethnicity on healthcare records, having a named person in the GP practice, flexible appointment systems and specialist health visitors.

## Published research

### **Barriers to Cardiac Rehabilitation in Ethnic Minority Groups: A Scoping Review.**

**Source:** Journal of Immigrant & Minority Health; Aug 2021; vol. 23 (no. 4); p. 824-839

**Available from:** [Journal article request](#)

Cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is under-utilized by ethnic minorities. This study aimed to identify barriers associated with referral, enrollment, and completion/adherence of CR for cardiac participants from ethnic minorities. Overall, 12 multi-level barriers were identified in the three CR participation phases, with language being present in all phases. Barriers reported in ethnic minority groups are multi-level. Although identified, literature did not support recommendations to overcome these barriers and clearly more research in this area is needed.

### **Understanding the Pap Testing Behaviors of African Immigrant Women in Developed Countries: A Systematic Review.**

**Source:** Journal of Immigrant & Minority Health; Aug 2021; vol. 23 (no. 4); p. 840-856

**Available from:** [Journal article request](#)

African immigrant (AI) women remain burdened by cervical cancer, but the prevalence and correlates of Pap testing remains unclear in this population. Sixteen studies met the inclusion criteria. The prevalence of Pap testing ranged from 4.6% to 73.0%. Having a female provider and access to primary care facilitated Pap testing.



Barriers to Pap testing included low income, male healthcare providers, and no history of gynecological exam. Conclusions: Healthcare providers and social determinants-particularly income and healthcare access, play an important role in improving Pap testing among AI women. Larger qualitative and mixed methods studies are needed to explore other important determinants of Pap testing such as disease knowledge, self-efficacy, health literacy to reduce the burden of cervical cancer among AI women.

**High-dose statin pretreatment decreases periprocedural myocardial infarction and cardiovascular events in East Asian patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention: A meta-analysis of fifteen randomized controlled trials.**

**Source:** Medicine; Jun 2021; vol. 100 (no. 25); p. e26278

**Available from:** [Medicine](#)

Numerous studies have shown that high-dose statin pretreatment may reduce the risk of periprocedural myocardial infarction (PMI) and short-term major adverse cardiac events (MACE) in western people undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). However, the effects in East Asian patients are still controversial. The objective was to evaluate the effects of short-term high-dose statin (all types) pretreatment compared with the control (low-dose or no statin) on the reduction of the rate of MACE and PMI in East Asian patients.

CONCLUSION: High-dose statin pretreatment can significantly reduce 30-day MACE and PMI for East Asian patients undergoing PCI.

**Immune Inflammation Pathways as Therapeutic Targets to Reduce Lethal Prostate Cancer in African American Men.**

**Source:** Cancers; Jun 2021; vol. 13 (no. 12)

**Available from:** [Cancers](#)

Despite substantial improvements in cancer survival, not all population groups have benefitted equally from this progress. For prostate cancer, men of African descent in the United States and England continue to have about double the rate of fatal disease compared to other men. This review will discuss mechanisms by which inflammation may contribute to the disparate outcomes experienced by African American men with prostate cancer and how these immunogenic and inflammatory vulnerabilities could be exploited to improve their survival.

**Obesity and Metabolic Care of Children of South Asian Ethnicity in Western Society.**

**Source:** Children; May 2021; vol. 8 (no. 6)

**Available from:** [Children](#)

In this review we aim to discuss the validity of body mass index (BMI) and other tools in screening for adiposity in South Asian children.

**The experience of palliative care among older Chinese people in nursing homes: A scoping review.**

**Source:** International Journal of Nursing Studies; May 2021; vol. 117

**Available from:** [Journal article request](#)

Given the distinctive experiences of older Chinese residents in nursing homes when faced with death and dying, cultural beliefs strongly influenced their attitudes and behaviours in receiving end-of-life care. As Chinese immigrants have become a major ethnic group in western countries, there is benefit in recognising that older Chinese people living in nursing homes and needing palliative care will face specific challenges. Culturally appropriate interventions to address older Chinese people's existential stress, grief related to loss,



communication and dietary requirements, and other barriers should be developed and implemented.

**Diabetes Complications in Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations in the USA.**

**Source:** Current Diabetes Reports; Jan 2021; vol. 21 (no. 1); p. 1-8

**Available from:** [Current diabetes reports](#)

This narrative review highlights the epidemiologic trends in diabetes complications specific to racial and ethnic minorities and underscores differences in microvascular and macrovascular complications of diabetes, health care utilization, and diabetes prevention efforts and also reviews interventions aimed to reduce racial/ethnic disparities and their limitations.

## Library services

<https://www.nhslincslibrary.uk/>

### KnowledgeShare

Sign up to KnowledgeShare and we will send out regular emails alerting you to the latest evidence on a particular topic.

<https://www.nhslincslibrary.uk/knowledgeshare-request/>

### Literature Searching

We can undertake literature searches on your behalf to support your work and CPD – this could be to find the evidence to support patient care; an audit; service improvement; or to keep you up to date with a particular topic.

<https://www.nhslincslibrary.uk/page/search-request/>

### Information Skills Training

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/page/training/>

## Online resources

**BMJ Best Practice** is available to all NHS staff. This clinical decision support tool 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/>