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Variation in Patient Satisfaction based on Clinician's Gender, Race, Age, and Degree

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Variation in Patient Satisfaction Based on Clinician's Gender, Race, Age and Degree

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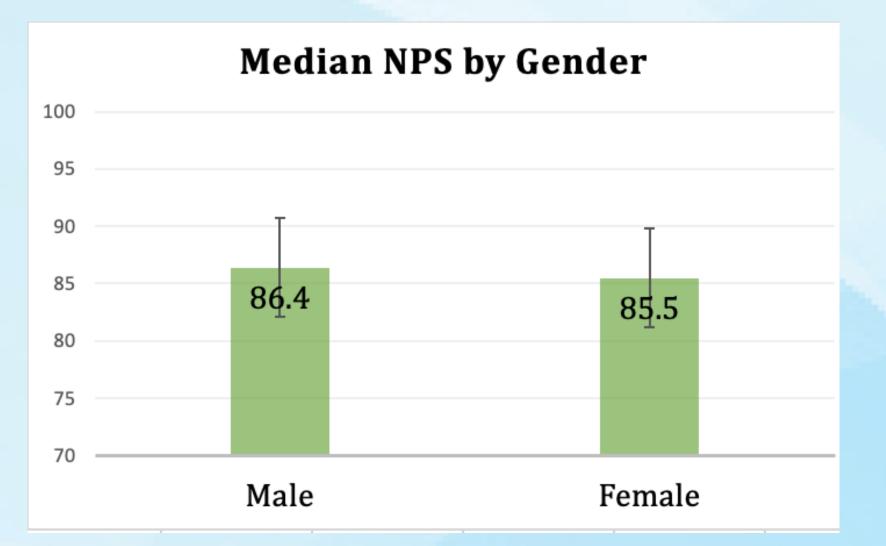
Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, Pennsylvania

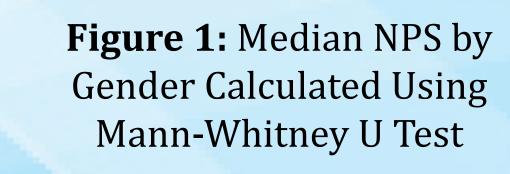
Introduction & Objectives

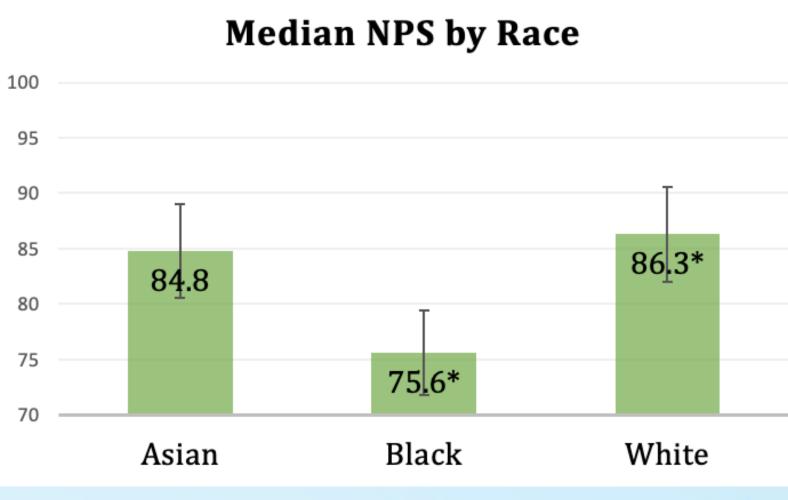
- NRC (National Resource Corporation) Health collects Lehigh Valley Health Network (LVHN) consumer data through a standardized patient satisfaction survey.¹
- LVHN uses the Net Promoter Score (NPS) from NRC data as one component of the Value Incentive Plan (VIP) compensation payment to clinicians.
- Previous studies show that implicit bias negatively impacts clinicians' patient satisfaction performance.²
- This project aims to evaluate NRC data from 140 clinicians within the LVHN Family Medicine Department for potential bias.

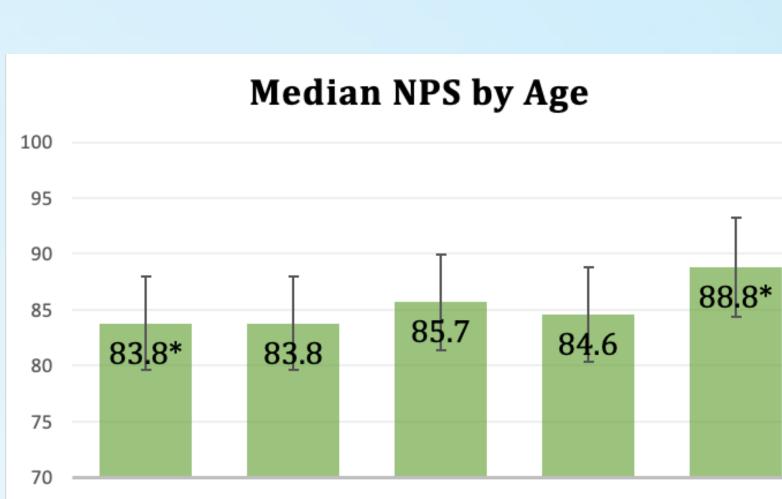
Methods Review Literature Conduct Mann-Identify Whitney U or Kruskal-Wallis Clinician Demographic Test for Each Factors Demographic Factor Organize NRC and Demographic Data SCAN ME For more information, please scan the following QR code: > SCAN ME

Results









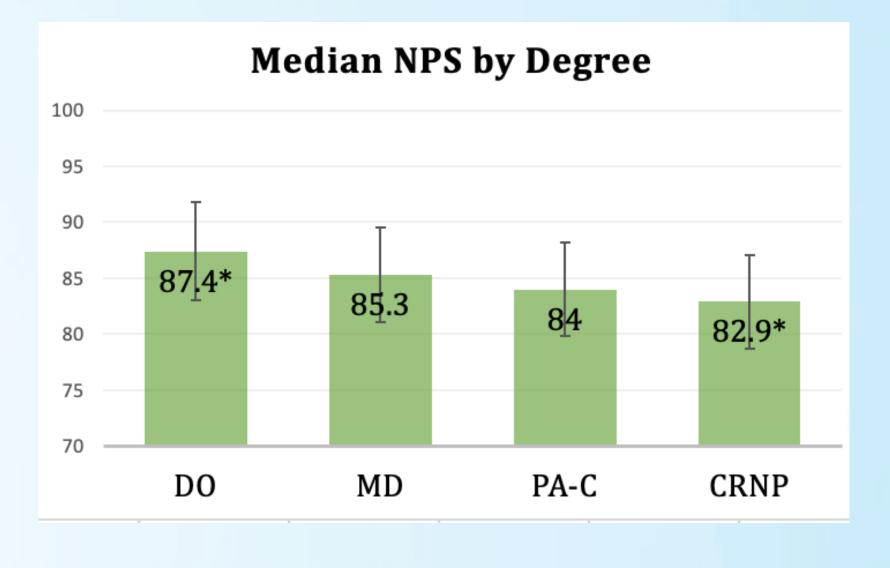


Figure 2: Median NPS by Race Calculated Using Kruskal-Wallis

Test

Figure 3: Median NPS by Age Calculated Using Kruskal-Wallis Test

Figure 4: Median NPS by Degree Calculated Using Kruskal-Wallis Test

*Contains a statistically detectable pairwise comparison calculated by Kruskal-Wallis test and Dunn's procedure with a Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons

Conclusions

- The distribution of NPS was not the same across categories of clinician's race, age, and degree.
 However, the distribution of NPS was the same across categories of gender.
- Non-white clinicians receive a lower NPS than white clinicians.
- Younger clinicians receive a lower NPS than older clinicians.
- Nurses and nurse practitioners receive a lower NPS than doctors.

Future Directions

- Create an adjustment factor to standardize clinicians' scores across demographic categories.
- Develop a countermeasure for biases mitigation within LVHN, for both patients and clinicians.
- Evaluate the consistency of bias across networks to potentially advocate for large-scale change in discriminatory laws and federal policies.³

Limitations

- Further research needs to be conducted while controlling for confounders, such as continuity of care and location of visit.
- The NRC dataset was limited, taken from July 2020 to April 2021.
- Lehigh Valley Health Network. "About Our Survey." (Available from: https://www.lvhn.org/about-our-survey). Accessed 17 June 2021.
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- Chen, J. G., Zou, B., & Shuster, J. (2017). Relationship Between Patient Satisfaction And Physician Characteristics. *Journal of patient experience*, *4*(4), 177–184. (Available from: https://doi.org/10.1177/2374373517714453). Accessed 10 June 2021.

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- 3. Kay Van Whey. Unequal Access to Healthcare: The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same. The National Law Review Aug 2020, 11 (190). (Available from: https://www_natlawreview.com/article/unequal-access-to-healthcare-more-things-change-more-things-stay-same). Accessed 1 July 2021. Alexander v. Sandoval. (n.d.). *Oyez*. (Available from: https://www.oyez.org/cases/2000/99-1908). 1 July 2021.



