





Addressing inequalities in heart valve disease:

Building trust in Black African and Caribbean communities

Clinicians found a stark difference in the diagnosis and treatment rates of heart valve disease (HVD) in Black African and Caribbean (BAAC) communities.

We wanted to know why.



STUDY AIMS

We wanted to engage with BAAC communities to understand:

- Awareness of heart valve disease
- Attitudes towards HVD and treatment
- Ways to increase levels of trust and engagement
- How to encourage culturally sensitive clinical communications





PARTICIPANTS

We recruited 86 people from BAAC communities aged 50 and older (56% female, 44% male). They were recruited through culturally sensitive promotional materials, and were to watch a video on HVD to participate.



The study was based on the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability.

We used surveys, focus groups, and 1:1 interviews for qualitative and quantitative insight.



SELECT FINDINGS

- Historic / current racialised health inequality impacts trust in the healthcare system
- Ethnicity not sensitively considered by clinical teams in diagnosis / treatment



- High acceptability of community sites / mobile units for screening, including pharmacy
- Trust with providers can significantly mitigate wider system mistrust



SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS





- Empower and enable community led support
- Deploy cultural sensitivity training to care teams
- Create space for lifestyle impacts and alternative treatments

It's not that people don't want to get fixed. It's probably because most of our hearts are broken already and need fixing.





Read the full <u>report</u> slcn.nhs.uk

The study was conducted by Mabadiliko CIC, which aims to amplify the voices of those often overlooked through community engagement and research activity.











