



Goal 2: Students will be prepared to function in diverse settings.

Didactic Year

PAS 510 Psychosocial Medicine: Social determinants of health, healthcare disparities, and the practice of medicine

Instructional Objectives: Evaluate how cultural, class, and ethnic differences may affect health-centered encounters.

- Describe the effects of poverty, race, and ethnicity on health and the access to quality health care in the adult and pediatric populations.
- Explore health disparities among minority and ethnic groups and describe programs and efforts to close the gap in these disparities.
- Explore culturally different ways that people have of understanding and interpreting disease and treatment, interpreting behavior and gestures, showing respect, handling space and time, and prioritizing values.
- Recognize the impact the following issues may have on the rendering of effective healthcare: ethnically varying concepts of disease and illness, folk and popular traditions versus mainstream healthcare, problems of language and translation, dietary practices, religious practices, issues of compliance, health literacy, and the role of the family.
- Identify issues of adherence and noncompliance to a long-term medical regime, focusing on: access to biomedical knowledge, continued patient education, community resources, and maintenance of the therapeutic relationship.
- Describe and discuss factors that affect the ability of patients to follow a medical professional's management plan or guidance and evaluate methods to address them.
- Describe and discuss what is meant by cross-cultural communication and the delivery of culturally competent care.
- Describe and illustrate the importance of cultural competence when interacting with and caring for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) patients.
- Identify the challenges you will face as a PA working with diverse patient populations.
- Identify techniques to improve history taking and physical examination skills when interacting with patients who have mental and/or physical disabilities and examine the legal responsibilities when delivering care to this patient population.
- Explore characteristics of personal identity and how this plays a role in the daily performance as a health care provider.
- Recognize the importance of differences in other ethnicities and cultures without allowing personal biases to affect medical treatment or care.

Clinical Year

PAS 799C: Module Three Aquifer cases

Instructional Objectives: Aquifer case: Culture in Health Care 01: 6-year-old female with seizures

- Discuss the importance of curiosity, empathy, and respect in patient care.
- The student should be able to identify personal tendencies toward stereotyping and bias in clinical encounters.
- Cite examples that illustrate the impact of stereotyping and bias on the provision of medical care.

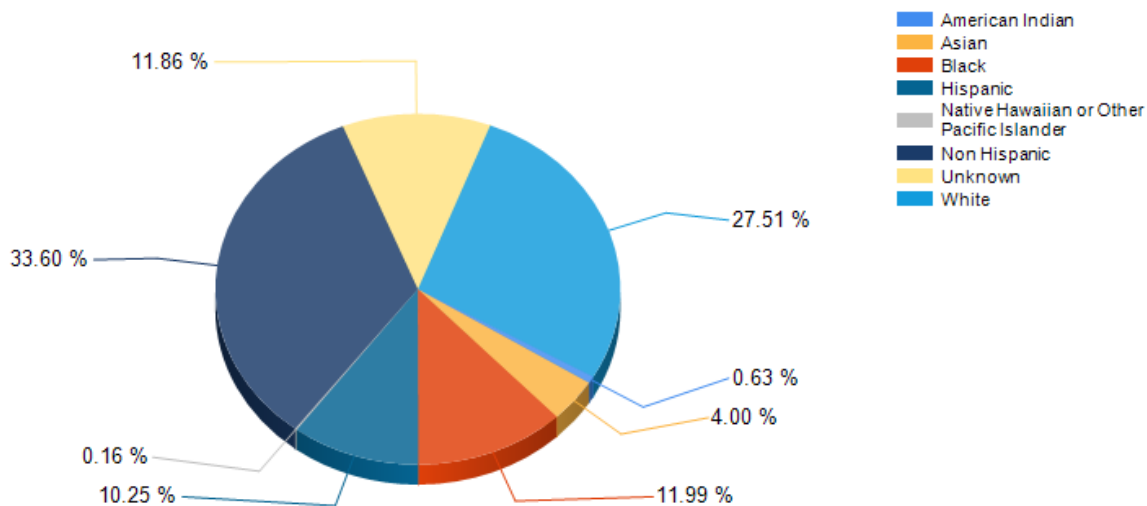
- List and discuss social determinants of health and ways to modify care to account for these factors (i.e., education, socioeconomic status, housing, employment, etc.).
- Ask questions about patient preferences and listen to patients discuss their health beliefs in a nonjudgmental manner.
- Identify a patient's explanatory model and discuss how to enhance patient adherence in relation to this explanatory model.
- Give examples of how to enhance patient adherence by collaborating with traditional and other community healers.
- Use negotiating and problem-solving skills in shared decision-making with patients.
- Use an interviewing style that starts with open-ended questions then continues with more specific question to fully understand the history.
 - Family Medicine 08:54-year-old male with elevated blood pressure
- Upon completion of this module, the student should be able to:
 - Describe the importance of providing socio-culturally sensitive and responsive education, counseling, and care to patients and their families

Diversity of clinical experience (100% of students have exposure to diverse patient populations & clinical sites)

Patient Log Race and Ethnicity Report

Practice Session CO2021 , Clerkship 1 CO2021 (Fall 2020) , Clerkship 2 CO2021 (Fall 2020) , Clerkship 3 CO2021 (Fall 2020) , Clerkship 4 CO2021 (Spring 2021) , Clerkship 5 CO2021 (Spring 2021) , Clerkship 6 CO2021 (Spring 2021) , Clerkship 7 CO2021 (Spring 2021) , Clerkship 8 CO2021 (Summer 1 2021) , Clerkship 9 CO2021 (Summer 2 2021)

Race and Ethnicity Pie Chart



Medically Underserved Area (MUA) and Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) Clinical Sites

MUA: Medically Underserved Areas/Populations are areas or populations designated by HRSA as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty or a high elderly population.

HPSA: Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated by HRSA as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be geographic (a county or service area), population (e.g. low income or Medicaid eligible) or facilities (e.g. federally qualified health center or other state or federal prisons).

Site Name	HPSA	MUA	# of slots
Advanced Quality Medical, PC	Y	N	9
Brookdale University Hospital & Medical Center	Y	Y	18
Child Family Health International			
Citimed JFK	N	N	
Ciuffo, Joseph, MD	Y	N	18-Jan
Flushing Hospital Medical Center			
Hospital for Special Surgery			
Innovative Healthcare Physicians, P.C.	N	N	
Jacobi Medical Center	Y	N	14
Lenox Hill Greenwich Village			
Lenox Hill Hospital	N	N	
Lincoln Medical & Mental Health Center	Y	Y	41
Lyon Primary Care	N	N	
Maimonides Medical Center	Y	Y	27
Medemerge, PA	N	N	
Memorial Hospital for Cancer & Allied Diseases			
Middletown Medical Group	N	N	
Montefiore - Sound Shore Medical Center	N	N	
Montefiore Medical Center	Y	Y	9
Mount Sinai Beth Israel	N	N	
Mount Sinai Queens	Y	N	27
Nicholas, Stephen, MD			
North Central Bronx Hospital	Y	Y	63
NYU Lutheran Medical Center	Y	Y	
NYU Medical Center	N	N	
Orange Regional Medical Center			
Pace University Health Clinic	N	N	
Park Avenue Family Medicine	Y	Y	18
Pediatric Health Care of Queens, P.C.	Y	N	9
ProHealth Care Associates, LLP	Y	N	3
Radhakrishna, Vijaya, MD	N	N	
Robert Segal, M.D. PLLC	N	N	
Rockland Psychiatric Center	N	N	
South Nassau Community Hospital	N	N	
The Mount Sinai Hospital			
The New York Presbyterian/Columbia Hospital			
The New York Presbyterian/Weill Cornell	N	N	
The New York Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Downtown	N	N	
White Plains Hospital Center			

Site Name	HPSA	MUA	# of slots
Winthrop University Hospital	N	N	
Total			256