

ABC 2018 ROUNDTABLE: ADDRESSING PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE (PAD) DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT DISPARITIES

Roundtable objectives

The goal of this Association of Black Cardiologists Roundtable was to convene a group of diverse stakeholders to:

- **Review information and discuss challenges** specific to the diagnosis and treatment of **African American patients** with PAD
- **Identify and prioritize up to five solutions** or actions that will improve appropriate diagnosis and initial treatment in African American patients
- Obtain the needed information and consensus to **inform the development of a formal Summary Recommendations** document

Attendees

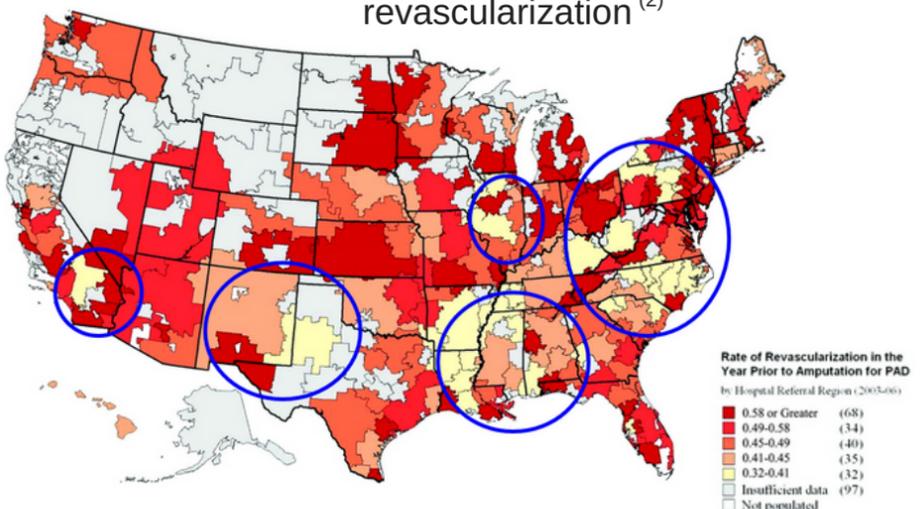
 Co-chaired by **Foluso Fakorede, MD** and **Lee Kirksey, MD, MBA**, the event had a diverse group of stakeholders that included clinicians, advocacy, faith leaders, patients, and others. See our website for a full list of participants.

Background: Why this issue

19.8 Million people in the US have PAD ⁽¹⁾
\$223- \$414 Billion annual hospital costs are associated with PAD ⁽¹⁾

PAD in African Americans

High prevalence of PAD in areas with larger African American population and lowest rates of revascularization ⁽²⁾



2 X
higher prevalence of PAD than Whites and Hispanics

1.5-3 X
more likely to lose a limb from PAD


higher prevalence in African American males

Many PAD risk factors ⁽³⁾ are higher in AA patients



Discussion of specific barriers to diagnosis & treatment



Patient-level challenges
For African American patients

- Low rates of awareness and screening for PAD
- Lack awareness on the threat of amputation
- Often do not show typical claudication
- Low levels of physician trust
- Possible discrimination based on type of insurance coverage



Provider-level challenges

- Low disease awareness among primary care physicians
- Challenges identifying “asymptomatic” vs. “atypical”
- Relatively low levels of compensation for treating asymptomatic patients
- Few financial incentives to screen and treat Medicare/Medicaid patients



Community-level challenges

- Absence of community-based health initiatives
- Lack of effective messaging to raise health awareness
- Insufficient health education provided by faith-based organizations, which typically serve large numbers of African Americans

1. Mahoney EM. Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes 2008;1:38-45, Margolis J. J Manag Care Pharm 2005; 11(9): 727-24
 2. Fowkes FG, et al. Lancet. 2013;382(9901):1329-1340.
 3. Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes 2012;5:94-102

