

Cultural Background and Barriers to Mental Health Care for African American Adults

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CME Objective

After studying this article, you should be able to:

- Assess patient and provider cultural biases toward ADHD symptoms and treatment

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Historical, economic, and cultural issues all contribute to barriers to African Americans' mental health care in the United States. African Americans compose about 12% of the US population, with over 50% living in the South.¹ Significant health disparities exist between the white majority and African Americans (a culturally diverse group including immigrants from Africa, the Caribbean, Central America, and other areas).²

Health disparities encompass differences in domains of health, such as illness incidence, access to care, and outcomes of care.¹ Mental health conditions, such as depression and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), can impede patients' social and occupational functioning if they remain undiagnosed and untreated.³

Clinicians must learn the historical background of African Americans and psychiatry in the United States, recognize barriers to care, and incorporate strategies to overcome barriers that hinder African Americans from receiving mental health care services.

HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY AND AFRICAN AMERICANS

Exploring the historical experiences that contribute to mistrust and underutilization of mental health care services among African Americans is key if effective change is to occur. One reason that some African Americans mistrust the mental health care system is a troubling history of racism rooted in medical research and diagnosis.⁴

Before the Civil War, pseudoscience was instrumental in initiating racial myths to defend slavery in the United States by describing African Americans as intellectually weak and innately submissive.⁴ Because of the belief that slavery was a natural condition for African Americans, the desire to escape it was pathologized. A slave-specific disorder, drapetomania, was invented to describe behaviors by slaves such as running away to seek freedom, destroying property on a plantation, being disobedient, talking back, fighting with their masters, or refusing to work. After the Civil War, unethical experimentation on African Americans continued to take place, such as in the Tuskegee syphilis study, as well as sterilization without consent.⁴

While these are only a few of the factors associated with a fear of medicine in general among some African Americans, acknowledging this history can help clinicians understand why some African Americans believe that the diagnosis and treatment of the behaviors characteristic of ADHD are an attempt at social control.⁵ African Americans may also fear misdiagnosis, labeling, or being misunderstood due to inadequate knowledge about African American culture among mental health providers.

This COMMENTARY section of *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* presents the highlights of the planning teleconference series "Challenges in the Recognition and Management of ADHD in African American Adults in the United States," which was held in April and May 2014. This report was prepared and independently developed by the CME Institute of Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc., and was supported by an educational grant from Shire.

The teleconference was chaired by **Anthony L. Rostain, MD**, Department of Psychiatry and Pediatrics and the Adult Developmental Disorders Section, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia. The faculty were **J. Russell Ramsay, PhD**, Department of Psychiatry and the Adult ADHD Treatment and Research Program, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia; and **Roberta Waite, EdD, PMHCNS-BC, FAAN**, Department of Nursing, Assistant Dean of Academic Integration and Evaluation of Community Programs, Drexel University College of Nursing and Health Professions, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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BARRIERS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Many barriers affect health care utilization among African Americans. Factors such as income, health insurance, and attitudes may hinder patients from seeking or obtaining care, while other barriers stem from access problems or bias among health care providers.

Patient Factors

Low income. The median income of African American households is less than two-thirds that of non-Hispanic white households, with 27% of African Americans living below the poverty level compared with about 10% of non-Hispanic white people.⁶ The rate of poverty for rural African American households is triple the rate for rural non-Hispanic white households (40.6% and 13.5%, respectively).⁷ In 2012, the unemployment rate for African Americans was 14% compared with 7% in the white population.⁸

These disparities in income and employment are due to a variety of factors, such as family composition and educational attainment. Family composition influences poverty levels because families with 2 adults will most likely

have more sources of income than single-adult families.⁷ Because income and employment are linked to educational attainment, high school and college graduation rates can affect the earning potential of African Americans. The high school graduation rate for African American students in 2011 and 2012 was 69%, which was much lower than the 88% rate for Asian and Pacific Islander students, 86% for non-Hispanic white students, and 73% for Hispanic students.⁹

Lack of health insurance. Lack of health insurance also plays a large role in the inadequate health care of African Americans.² The rate of uninsured African Americans in 2012 was 19% compared with 11% of non-Hispanic white people.⁶ These percentages reveal startling disparities for African Americans, which affect their mental health care utilization. For example, only 6% of African American children had used mental health care services compared with 14% of white children, according to parents' reports in a study of 5,147 US fifth graders.¹⁰ This study also showed that fewer African American and Hispanic children with recent symptoms of ADHD, oppositional defiant disorder, or conduct disorder had used mental health care services compared with white children.¹⁰

While income and insurance are 2 major factors contributing to mental health care utilization, other barriers, such as negative attitudes toward mental health disorders or treatments, may also exist.

Attitudes. Some African Americans may be concerned about the medicalization of social problems, believing that the problem of hyperactive children results from insufficient school resources and from culturally insensitive teachers. Others lack an understanding about the nature of mental health disorders and about the benefits of evidence-based treatment. A sizable percentage of African Americans fear that stimulant medications can lead to misuse, abuse, and addiction. Some believe that behavior problems related to ADHD are due to negative personality traits.³ African Americans may mistrust health care providers or have concerns about provider competence with their racial group, especially if they have experienced mistreatment by a mental health professional.¹¹

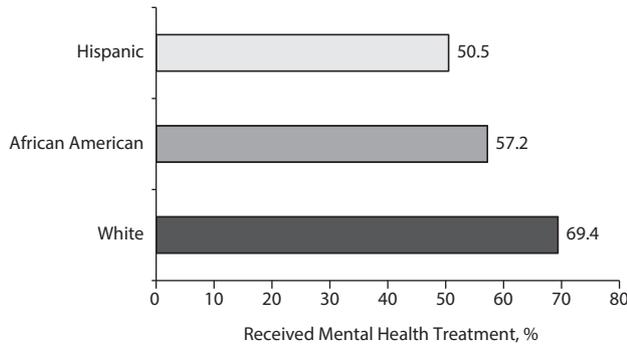
Mental illness is associated with considerable stigma among African Americans, which contributes to avoidance of diagnosis and treatment. Social stigma associated with seeking professional help is a significant barrier to treatment, and African Americans may rely mainly on family or friends when they have a problem.¹²

Fear of treatment or of hospitalization can also keep African Americans from visiting a mental health provider.¹³ African Americans tend to have a strong sense of pride, self-reliance, and family privacy, which are resilient qualities but which may also discourage people from seeking help. For example, "toughing it out" is advocated in African American culture during difficult times.¹²

Health Care System Factors

African Americans often receive poorer quality care and lack access to culturally competent care.² Several problems

Figure 1. Adults Who Received Mental Health Treatment or Counseling for Serious Mental Illness, 2008–2012^a



^aData from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.¹⁵

in the health care system could be improved to reach more African Americans with mental health disorders and increase the quality of their care.

Limited access. The number and location of mental health care providers greatly influence the availability of treatment for African Americans.¹³ Generally, a shortage of mental health care providers exists,¹⁴ and fewer mental health care providers are located in rural areas.¹³ Additionally, few mental health providers are African American—fewer than 5% of psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers.¹³ In addition, as in any specialty, mental health providers can lack cultural competence.

From 2008 to 2012, the rate of adults who received treatment for serious mental illnesses was 57% for African Americans but almost 70% for white adults (Figure 1).¹⁵ Regarding access to depression treatment, 41% of African Americans received any treatment versus 60% of white patients, and rates of adequate treatment were 12% for African Americans versus 33% for white patients.¹¹ This difference is significant because it speaks to disparities that exist in the actual delivery of care to those seeking help. Although the prevalence of ADHD among African American children is similar to that among white children (9.5% and 10.6% in 2009, respectively),¹⁶ white children are nearly twice as likely to receive ADHD medications.¹⁷ These rates indicate a need for improved access to care and more effective treatment and follow-up in African American patients. Additionally, African Americans are more likely to seek health care from hospital emergency departments rather than outpatient offices that can provide better preventive treatment and follow-up.¹³

Specific subpopulations within the African American community are at higher risk for mental illness, including people who are homeless, incarcerated, or supported by welfare. These subpopulations often have limited access to mental health care due to their poor socioeconomic status.¹³ Furthermore, if care is available, African American patients with poor socioeconomic status may be unable to manage the logistics of getting to and following through on a comprehensive evaluation and follow-up treatment. Ideal

- The history of psychiatry may contribute to African Americans' feelings of mistrust and fear regarding mental health care.
- Patient-related barriers to care include low income, lack of health insurance coverage, and negative attitudes, while health care system barriers include limited numbers of specialists and culturally competent providers.
- Clinicians can address barriers to care by providing education to patients and communities, promoting policies to improve insurance and access to services for minority patients, and focusing on prevention and early intervention.

Table 1. Strategies to Overcome Barriers to Care

Barrier	Strategy/Response
Low income/cost of care	Increase awareness of government, nonprofit, and pharmaceutical companies' programs that assist patients with medication costs
Lack of insurance	Promote affordable health insurance coverage
Stigma, fear, mistrust, concern about labeling/treatment	Provide accurate, science-based information to individuals and communities regarding mental health conditions and treatments
Limited access to specialists	Use remote access technology to bring specialist services to rural or underserved areas
Lack of culturally competent and minority providers	Listen to and respect the history, beliefs, perspectives, and concerns of minority patients and advocate for minority specialists
Providers' bias	Recognize biases regarding behavioral and environmental factors and participate in cultural competence training

treatment for many individuals may be a combination of psychosocial and pharmacologic treatment,¹⁸ which means coordinating several appointments with different providers.

Providers' biases. Different biases may influence how a health care provider views different disorders, such as schizophrenia or ADHD, in African American patients. One such bias is a belief that ADHD symptoms are the fault of the individual or of his or her environment. Physicians may believe that behavior that results from underlying ADHD is instead the result of individual shortcomings, particularly in adults, because it is associated with violation of social norms (eg, interrupting others, being reckless).¹⁹ A tendency also exists to overestimate environmental factors (such as poor parenting or poor education) that may contribute to the manifestation of ADHD behaviors and to underestimate actual illness.¹⁹ For example, a health care professional may think, "The school district is bad, so that is why I'm seeing these problems in this patient." While environment should be a consideration in making the diagnosis, it can also be part of a bias that might lead to underdiagnosis.

ADHD symptoms in some patients may also be viewed as a behavioral issue, not a clinical issue, requiring only nonclinical support such as seeking help from a pastor or school counselor. Getting help from those resources can be beneficial in adults with ADHD, and is possibly even indicated, but it may not be all that is required. Additionally, the symptoms may be viewed as stemming from another behavioral or clinical issue requiring nonspecialty support or counseling. The patient may be advised to see a therapist, but if the ADHD diagnosis is lacking, specialty care may not be sought.

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS BARRIERS TO CARE

The first step toward improving mental health care among African Americans is to conduct stigma awareness training in every facet of society, including religious leaders, health care providers, schools, and community groups and organizations (Table 1).² Everyone needs to understand how stigma surrounds mental illness and how it creates barriers to care. It is also important to talk openly about mental disorders, substance abuse, and the burdens these impose on individuals, families, and society so misconceptions can be addressed and corrected. Individuals living with a mental disorder in minority communities need the support of family and friends to help them overcome the isolation that social stigma imposes. In addition, clinicians can provide accurate, science-based information to family and friends of African American patients to help dispel the most common myths regarding mental illness.³

Second, clinicians need education on the disparities in health care between African Americans and other groups so they can advocate policies that promote care equity.² For example, clinicians can support and advance policies that increase diversity in the mental health care workforce.²⁰ Having more minority providers could improve access to care and build trust between African American patients and providers.²⁰ Policies that ensure access to comprehensive, affordable health coverage (such as the Affordable Care Act) should help reduce the number of uninsured people. Clinicians also need to be aware of the link between mental health disorders and chronic disease because patients with both face more challenges staying healthy and adhering to treatment.² Clinicians can also benefit from cultural competence training to better understand the circumstances and symptom reports of African American patients.²⁰

Third, clinicians should help increase community awareness of mental health services to improve utilization and follow-up, including among high-risk populations such as those who are homeless, incarcerated, and unemployed.² Access to specialists may be improved with increased availability of remote access to expert case consultation services.

Finally, a focus on prevention and early intervention will help patients deal with mental health conditions before they become chronic problems.² While no single solution can reduce the barriers to care, clinicians can help by improving access to quality health care; by providing education to

African American patients, families, and communities; and by incorporating culturally competent strategies for managing patients of different races.

CONCLUSION

The history of psychiatry and African Americans plays a role in some current barriers to care, such as attitudes of mistrust and fear of treatment. Additionally, income or insurance problems may be hindering patients from obtaining mental health care. Health care providers must be alert for signs of mental health disorders, such as depression and ADHD, in their adult patients and refer patients to specialists, if indicated and available. Providers must guard against biases that could affect their diagnosis or attitudes toward African American patients. Finally, clinicians should educate patients and communities on mental health disorders and services, advocate policies to improve insurance coverage and access to specialists, and take time to understand the unique beliefs, perspectives, and concerns of African American patients.

Disclosure of off-label usage: Dr Rostain has determined that, to the best of his knowledge, no investigational information about pharmaceutical agents that is outside US Food and Drug Administration–approved labeling has been presented in this activity.

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POSTTEST

To obtain credit, go to PSYCHIATRIST.COM (Keyword: March) to take this Posttest and complete the Evaluation.

1. **Your new African American patient, Mr C, is a 28-year-old without health insurance. He is from a poor neighborhood and has not had medical care for most of his life, but he has a new job managing inventory at a home improvement store. He wants his current job to work out and asks if you can recommend any medications to help his difficulty with concentration and disorganization. What would be the best next step in his care?**
 - a. Because of the risk for medication misuse, recommend psychotherapy to help him with his symptoms
 - b. Prescribe a stimulant medication and have him return for a follow-up visit to track his symptoms
 - c. Ask more about his background, history, and symptoms and then discuss treatment options to see what would be cost- and time-efficient for him
 - d. Refer him to a mental health specialist