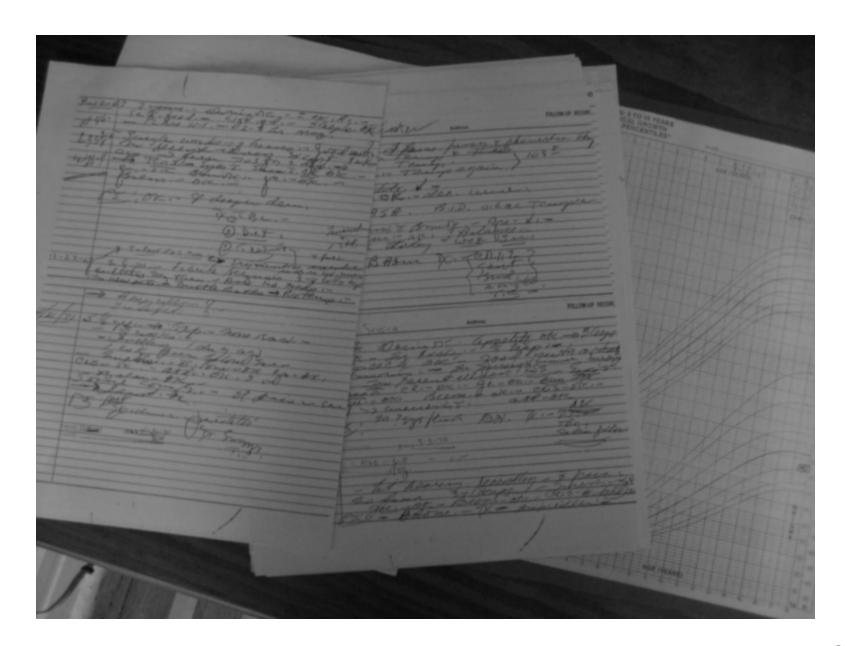
Numeracy and health

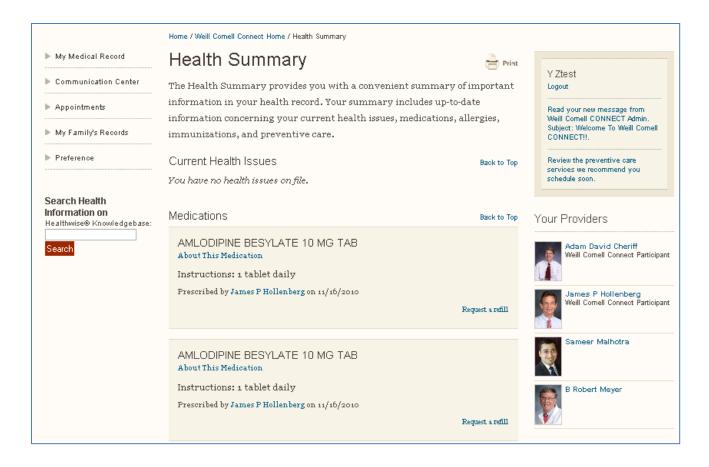
Jessica S Ancker, MPH, PhD
Assistant professor
Center for Healthcare Informatics and Policy
Weill Cornell Medical College







2009 federal mandate ("Meaningful Use Program") to provide electronic copies of data to patients upon request



	myNYP.org – Your Persona	I Health Connection to NewYork-Presbyteri	an Hospital
ABC WITH D	IFF		
		D V	B . 1.0
Date	Test	Result_	Deviation
Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30 AM	WBC	12.5 10^9/I	
	RBC	4.69 10^12/I	
	HGB	10.8 g/dl	
	нст	32.0 %	L
	MCV	68.2 II	
	MCH	23.0 pg	L
	MCHC	33.8 g/dl	
	RDW	18.6 %	Н
	PLT	168 10^9/I	
	MPV	10.4 fl	
	NRBC	0.0 /100 WBC	
	ABSOLUTE NRBC COUNT	0.00 10^9/L	
	% NEUTROPHILS	85 %	
	% LYMPHS	8 %	L
	% MONOS	6 %	
	% EOS	0 %	
	% BASOS	0 %	
			Back to to
PT/INR			
Date	Test	Result	Deviation
Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	PT	18.7 sec	
AM	INR	1.48	Н
			Rook to to
			Back to to
APTT			
Date	Test	Result	Deviation
Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	APTT	33.1 sec	
AM			
			Back to to
	BOLIC PANEL		
BASIC META			
BASIC META			
BASIC META Date	Test	Result	Deviation
		Result137 mM/l	Deviation
Date	Test		Deviation
Date Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	TestSODIUM	137 mM/l	
Date Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	SODIUM POTASSIUM CHLORIDE	137 mM/l 5.8 mM/l 113 mM/l	
Date Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	Test SODIUM POTASSIUM CHLORIDE CO2	137 mM/l 5.8 mM/l 113 mM/l 22 mM/l	
Date Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	Test_ SODIUM POTASSIUM CHLORIDE CO2 BUN	137 mM/l 5.8 mM/l 113 mM/l 22 mM/l 21 mg/dl	Н
Date Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	Test_ SODIUM POTASSIUM CHLORIDE CO2 BUN GLUCOSE	137 mM/l 5.8 mM/l 113 mM/l 22 mM/l 21 mg/dl 163 mg/dl	
Date Jan 29, 2009 : 06:30	Test_ SODIUM POTASSIUM CHLORIDE CO2 BUN	137 mM/l 5.8 mM/l 113 mM/l 22 mM/l 21 mg/dl	Н



"BP = 140/90"

"Your blood pressure is high" (comparison)

"High blood pressure
puts you at risk of having
a stroke"
(consequences)

"Here are some
very effective ways
to help you lower
your blood
pressure"
(developing and
applying
generalizable rules
and theories)

Increasing expectations for health literacy and numeracy

- Health literacy: Ability to comprehend and make use of written and oral information for one's own health
 - Low/marginal health literacy estimated in nearly half of US population

 Paasche-Orlow 2005
- Health numeracy: Ability to comprehend and make use of quantitative information for one's own health
 - Poor numeracy even more prevalent Ancker, Kaufman JAMIA 2007

Numeracy

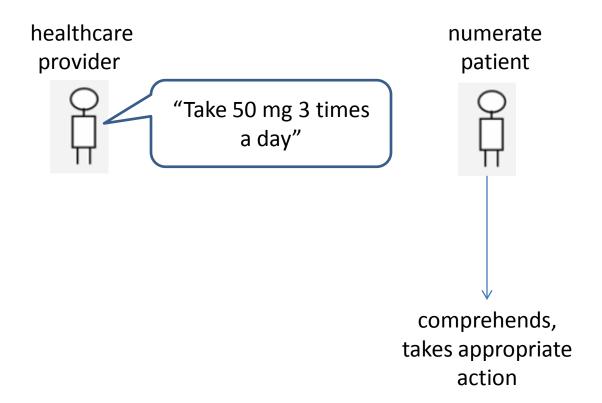
Questionnaire about bladder infection administered to 600 women -- "Please circle which rate is higher."

- 1. 2.6 per 1000 women, or 8.9 per 1000 women
 - 73% of respondents got it right
 - ≤ 9 years of education: 50%
- 2. 1 in 384 women, or 1 in 112 women
 - 56% of respondents got it right
 - ≤ 9 years of education: 30%

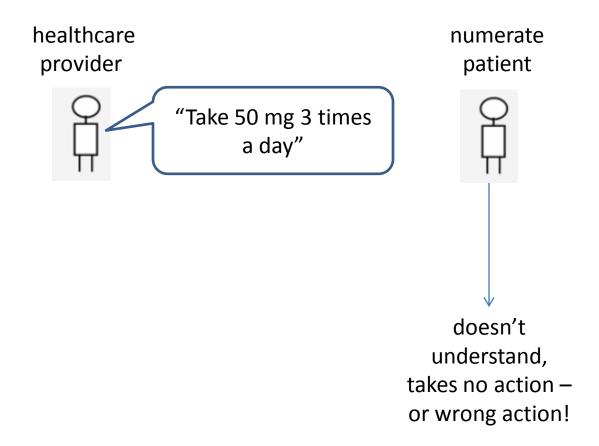
Evidence about importance of numeracy

- Poor numeracy skills associated with poorer medical decisions (Peters et al, 2006)
- Poor numeracy skills associated with worse health:
 - asthma (Apter 2006)
 - anticoagulation (Estrada 2004)
 - diabetes (Osborn 2009)

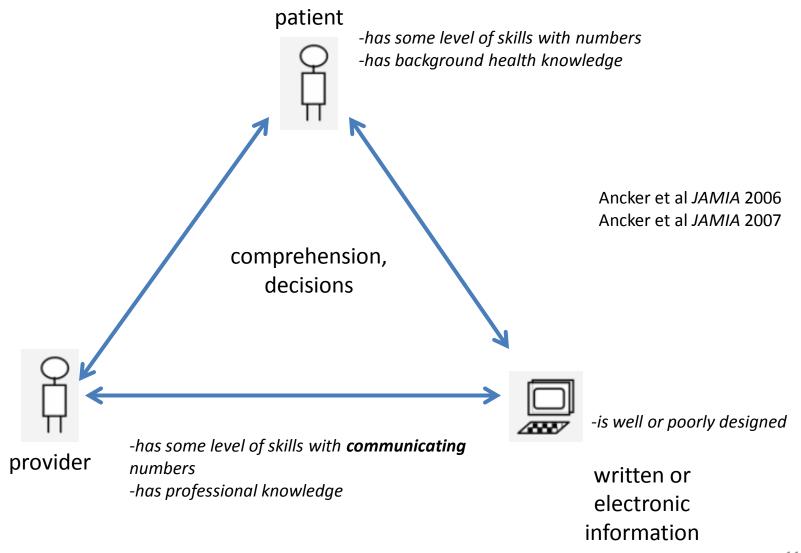
Numeracy: How people think it works



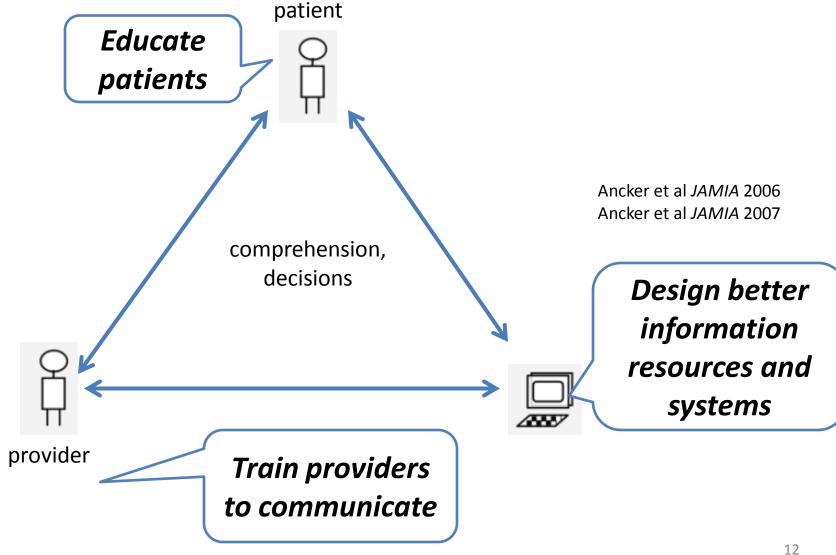
Numeracy: How people think it works



Numeracy: How it really works

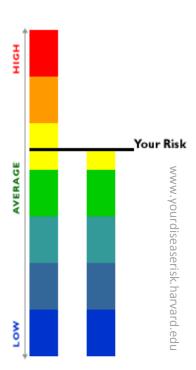


Improving patients' ability to use information

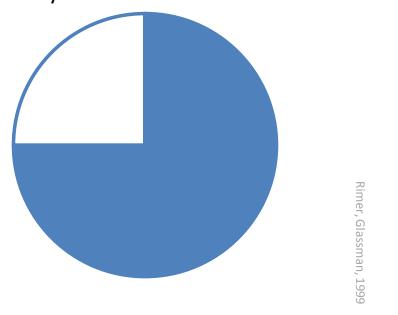


Good information design helps people use information

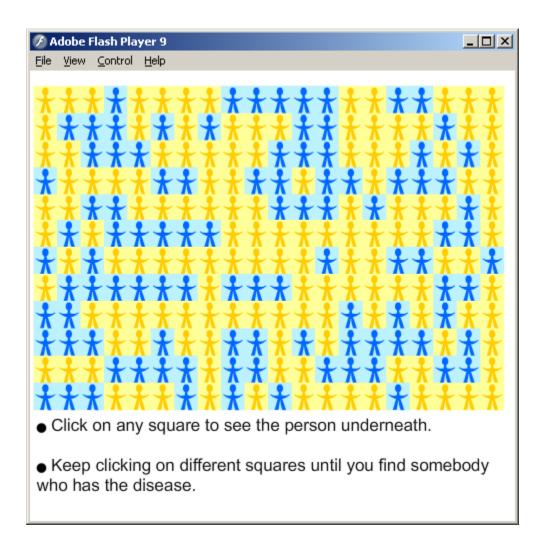
Your risk is above average



The chance that you have this mutation is 25%. The chance that you do not have the mutation is 75%.



Opportunity for innovation



Ancker et al *Medical Decision Making* 2011

Participants (n = 160) liked interactive graphics

Strongly agreed that the graphic				2 A	p
Helped me understand the risks all participants low numeracy only	33%	41%	44%	60%	.08
	46%	50%	46%	78%	.46

Graphics affected perceived risk and intention to take protective measures

- Searchers clicked 2-51 times before finding a blue person
- Number of clicks was
 - correlated with feeling vulnerable (rho = -0.52, p=.03)
 - correlated with qualitative risk (rho = 0.67, p=.003)
 - not correlated with numeric risk estimate (rho = 0.001, p>0.9)
- Interactive graphic substantively reduced the difference between high-numeracy and low-numeracy patients
 - feelings of vulnerability
 - qualitative descriptions of risk

Summary

- Numeracy is associated with health outcomes
 - plausible causal relationship
- Patient understanding of quantitative information is strongly affected by information design as well as numeracy
- Opportunities for research and innovation into creative and effective ways of presenting medical data to patients
 - data -> information -> knowledge

Thank you!

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