

# Social Determinants of Health (SDoH) and Primary Immunodeficiency Disease (PID)

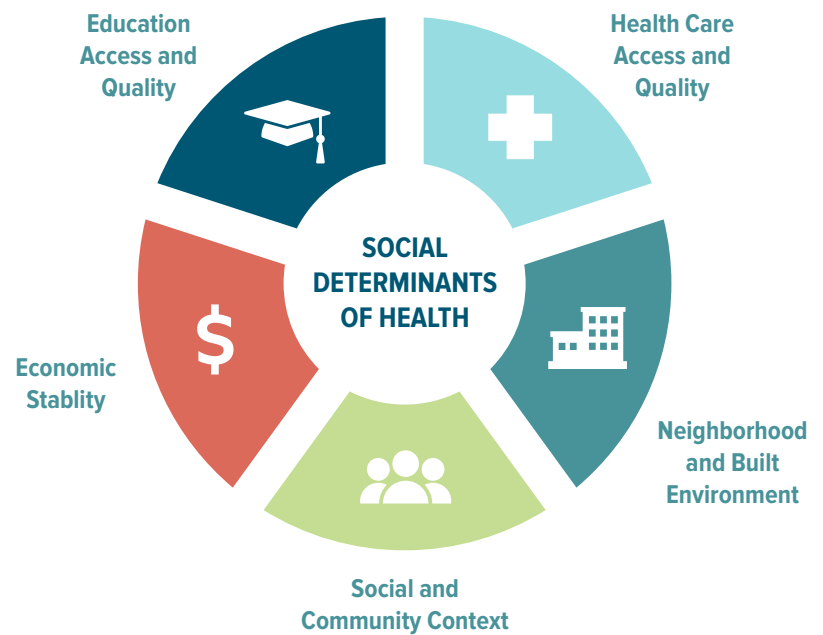
A RESOURCE FOR THE INTERPROFESSIONAL CARE TEAM



## SDoH and PID: Impacts on Patient Outcomes

**Social determinants of health** are the various conditions in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age, as well as the wider set of environmental and systemic forces that impact daily living along with overall health.

**SDoH can have a significant impact on if, when, and how patients are screened and treated for PID.** Access to primary preventative care, specialist care, specialized treatments and lab analyses, and consistent follow-up care are key components to improving patient outcomes in PID. Social determinants affect access to screening and diagnostic workup as well as access and adherence to guideline-concordant therapies, thereby impacting patient outcomes.



*Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.*  
<https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>

## Key Concepts

**Equity vs. Equality:** Equality is achieved when each person or group of people is given the same resources or opportunities. Equity is achieved when it is recognized that each person or group of people has different circumstances, and resources are allocated accordingly to reach an equal outcome

**Implicit Bias:** A form of prejudice in favor of or against a person or group that occurs unconsciously and unintentionally, but nevertheless affects judgments, decisions, and behaviors

**Health Disparity:** Health disparity is a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion

**Health Inequities:** Particular types of health disparities that stem from unfair and unjust systems, policies, and practices and limit access to the opportunities and resources needed to live the healthiest life possible

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion [NCCDPHP] Health Equity Glossary.*  
<https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/healthequity/health-equity-communications/nccdp-hp-health-equity-glossary.html>



PATIENT/CAREGIVER SDOH

# Questionnaire



- 1 Are you able to access care when you need it?
- 2 Do you have safe and accessible transportation to/from medical appointments?
- 3 Do you have easy access to a pharmacy?
- 4 Do you have access to care in your preferred language?
- 5 Do you have insurance for visits and prescriptions?
- 6 Are you able to afford out-of-pocket costs for visits and prescriptions?
- 7 Do you have access to safe and stable housing?
- 8 Do you have a safe and secure place to store/refrigerate medications?
- 9 Are there family, friends, and/or neighbors who can assist if you need help?
- 10 Are you experiencing discrimination that is negatively impacting your health?
- 11 Are your mental health and/or stress levels impacting your overall health or your ability to access care?
- 12 How do you prefer to learn about things?
- 13 Can you afford and access healthy food?