Effects of Acculturation and Social Norms on Intention to use Antibiotics without a Prescription among Hispanic or Latino Individuals

Poster #1770

Baylor

College of

Medicine

RESULTS: Factors Associated with Intention to Use Non-Prescription Antibiotics BACKGROUND Predic

- Non-prescription use of antibiotics in the U.S. may contribute to antimicrobial resistance.
- Hypothesis: Among Hispanic/Latino patients, the intention to use nonprescription antibiotics would be linked to:
 - Preference to socialize with Hispanics/Latinos (lower acculturation)
 - Having friends or relatives who utilize antibiotics without a doctor's guidance (social norms)

METHODS

- Surveys were administered in safety-net primary care clinics and private emergency departments in the greater Houston, Texas area between January 2020 and June 2021.
- 263 patients were surveyed in Spanish or English on patient, health system, and clinical encounter factors.

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents and patient reported experiences (n=263)

Characteristic

No. (%) of questionnaires completed in Spanish In English No. (%) of respondents reporting use or intention non-prescription antibiotics **Reported prior non-prescription use Reported intention to use non-prescription** How many of your friends or relatives use antibiotic contacting a doctor? None/Don't Remember/Don't Know Some **About Half** Most All

Osvaldo Alquicira¹, Sophia Braund¹, Barbara Trautner^{1,2}, Jean Raphael¹, Juanita Salinas¹, Kenneth Barning¹, Hamad Mahmood¹, Thomas Porter¹, Richard Street², Moramay Lopez-Alonso³, Michael Paasche-Orlow⁴, Larissa Grigoryan¹

> ¹Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, ²Houston VA Center for Innovations in Quality, Effectiveness and Safety (IQuESt), ³Rice University, Houston, TX, ⁴Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA

> > **Acculturation Scale** Ethnic Social Relat

Insurance

Uninsured

Survey Language

Spanish

Social Norms How many of your frier use antibiotics without doctor?

Most

All

Barriers To Healthc The Last 12 Months

High cost of doctor

A language barrier

[†]NS = Not significant in multivariate analysis, OR = Odds Ratio

 Interventions aime the Hispanic/Latin

- Affordable
- Promotion
 - social norm

	Value	
	155.0 (59)	
	108 (41)	
on to use		
	123 (47)	
antibiotics	95 (36)	
cs without		
	105 (40)	
	98 (37)	
	15 (6)	
	33 (13)	
	12 (5)	

ctor	Bought Without a Prescription in the U.S	From Another Country	From Friends/Relatives
le ations Subscale	NS	OR = 0.6 <i>P</i> = 0.02	NS
	OR = 2.4 <i>P</i> = 0.03		
	OR = 2.3 <i>P</i> = 0.02		
ends or relatives ut contacting a			
	OR = 3.2 <i>P</i> = 0.01	OR = 3.9 <i>P</i> = 0.01	OR = 4.3 <i>P</i> = 0.01
	OR = 4.1 <i>P</i> = 0.04	OR = 10.7 <i>P</i> < 0.01	OR = 9.7 <i>P</i> < 0.01
care Access In s or visits	OR = 4.3 <i>P</i> = 0.01		OR = 4.5 <i>P</i> = 0.01
er		OR = 6.3 <i>P</i> = 0.02	

CONCLUSIONS

ned to reduce non-prescription use in	•	VA
ino community should focus on:		an
e, language-concordant healthcare		an
n of antibiotic stewardship as a		
rm		





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

'A Center for Innovations in Quality, Effectiveness, nd Safety (#CIN 13-413) nd AHRQ HS026901

