

DEMOGRAPHIC DISCORDANCE BETWEEN PATIENT REPORTED AND ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS

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Keywords:

Background: Background: Socio-demographics, such as patient race, gender, preferred spoken language, and ethnicity, are commonly used to measure health care disparities, improve quality of care, and evaluate population-specific clinical outcomes. There are conflicting data on the accuracy of data capture on demographic variables. Objectives: To assess the consistency of medical staff entry versus patient-reported ethnicity, race, gender, preferred spoken language, and preferred written language within the electronic health record (EHR). We hypothesize that there will not be a discordance between self-reported and staff collected data of patient race, ethnicity, and preferred spoken language.

Materials/Methods: Methods: Self-reported data from the EHR and information collected through questionnaire that was provided by researcher were compared. To explore test of agreement between patient self-reported race, ethnicity, language, and gender in comparison to what is documented in the electronic medical record, Krippendorff's alpha along with a bootstrapping procedure will be utilized to calculate inter-coder reliability. The results will be reported using Krippendorff's alpha, the 95% CI, and the percent chance that the finding would be below 0.80 if the whole population was surveyed and compared.

Results: Pending

Conclusions: Pending

Images / Graph / Table: No image uploaded