

# Patient Perspectives on Weight-Based Stigma and Bias at an FQHC Residency Clinic



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#### Background

- Weight bias is a highly prevalent and under-recognized issue
- Consequences of weight stigma include depression, anxiety, decreased social involvement, increased allostatic load, and avoidance of healthcare<sup>1-4</sup>
- A number of weight-inclusive practices have been identified, including de-emphasizing weight in conversations about health, using patient-centered communication and language, and ensuring the use of size-appropriate equipment<sup>5,6</sup>

#### Objectives

- 1. To identify the ways in which patients experience weight bias at a federally qualified health center (FQHC) in Madison, WI
- 2. To explore potential interventions to improve care for patients in larger bodies

# **Settings and Participants**

• We held 1 focus group with 2 participants who receive care at Wingra Family Medical Center in Madison, WI

Are you nervous about going to the

doctor because of your weight?

We want to hear from you!

We are looking for people 18 years or older to be in a research study. Participants will:

• Share their ideas for how Wingra and Northport Clinics can better serve people of

If interested, please

fill out this survey:

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• Talk about good and bad weight-based experiences they've had in clinic

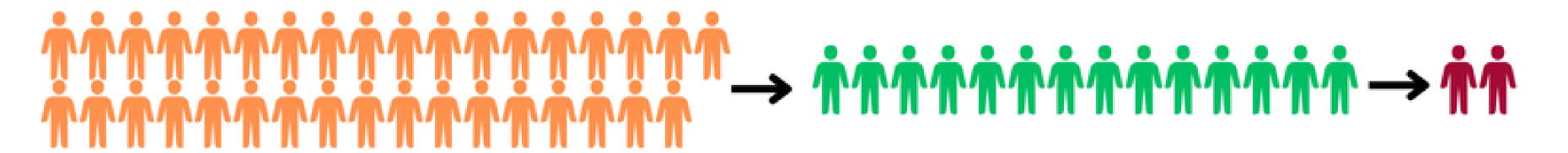
• Earn \$75 for their time

### Methods

- We engaged a patient advisory board for feedback on the study topic and recruitment methods and materials
- Flyers were hung in waiting rooms, restrooms, and patient exam rooms
- Participants self-selected and completed an online eligibility survey or contacted the research team directly
- In an attempt to increase participation, recruitment was extended to a second UW Health residency clinic, though no additional participants were recruited
- The focus group was conducted virtually and consisted of open-ended questions asking participants to 1) describe their weight-related
- experiences in clinic and 2) provide feedback on potential interventions
- Due to low number of participants, we conducted narrative analysis rather than thematic analysis

#### Results

- The eligibility survey was opened 35 times in 8 months
- 14 patients completed the eligibility survey or contacted the research team
- Of these, 2 patients participated in 1 focus group



#### Participant Stories

#### Participant 1

- Experienced weight bias in medical settings most of their life
- Learned to advocate for themselves over
- Changed doctors if they had a negative experience involving weight bias
- Requested not to be routinely weighed by their clinical team
- Prefers to decenter weight during primary care visits
  - "I guarantee you nobody has ever lost weight because they got weighed at a doctor's office and it's made them feel empowered, you know? Making people get weighed takes away their power.'

# Participant 2

- Experiences significant emotional distress in medical settings
- Felt pressured to be weighed during visits
- Had their chronic health issues misattributed to weight
- Interested in decentering weight during primary care visits

"And not only was it... emotionally hurtful, it was dangerous, because I ended up finding out that I actually have sciatic pain because... one of my legs is... shorter than the other, and I never really learned how to walk correctly. So now I have to go through physical therapy. I was going to have to do that anyway, but I wish I had known sooner."

The two focus group participants shared powerful experiences of encountering and overcoming weight bias in clinic:

Conclusions

- Participant 1 experienced years of weight bias and gradually learned how to advocate for themselves in healthcare settings
- Participant 2 experienced a delay in diagnosis and treatment due to having their chronic health issue misattributed to weight
- Despite general interest in this study, patient recruitment was a major challenge
- Future work should be focused on engaging a greater number of patients to share their perspectives on weight bias in primary care clinics

# Recruitment challenges

- Despite enthusiastic support for this study from the patient advisory board and apparent interest in participating (flyer tear-off tabs were almost all taken), there was a low volume of completed surveys and even fewer focus group attendees
- Potential reasons for this include:
- Weight is a sensitive topic for many people
- It can be challenging to engage marginalized groups (which accounts for much of an FQHC population) in research<sup>7</sup>
- Recruitment was limited to self-selection in an effort to avoid the potential stigma associated with targeted recruitment based on weight/BMI
- Focus groups were only able to be conducted in English, excluding a significant proportion of the clinic's patient population

#### Acknowledgments

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- We are incredibly grateful to our focus group participants for their willingness to share their experiences

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