LATINO IMMIGRATION AND CHRONIC DISEASE:
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDIATORS

FRANCES FERNANDO
LATINO HEALTH IN AMERICA

Problems:

• Chronic disease burden differs from Non-Hispanic Whites (NHW)
  • ↑ Risk of dying from chronic disease is 50% higher
  • Poorer management and control
  • 3X more likely to be uninsured than NHW
• Chronic disease is mediated by a variety of factors
  • Diverse ethnic backgrounds

GOAL: Facilitate the development of program plans and grant proposals to improve Latino immigrant health
**METHOD:** Literature Selection

- **Initial Search:** n = 112
  - Rejected from Abstract Review: n = 49
- **Abstract Review:** n = 63
  - Rejected from Full Text Evaluation: n = 17
- **Full Text Evaluation:** n = 46
  - Insufficient sample size, data, or incomplete longitudinal studies: n = 6
- **Final Selection:** n = 40
RESULTS

I. INDIVIDUAL FACTORS
   • Race and Ethnicity
   • Acculturation and Self-Efficacy
   • Personal Stressors

II. SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS
   • Social Support, Family and Culture
     • Familismo and fatalismo

III. PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS
   • Risk factors
CONCLUSIONS

INDIVIDUAL FACTORS
- Race / Ethnicity
- Acculturation
- Self-efficacy
- Personal stressors

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS
- Social support
- Family
- Culture
- Social stressors
- Health insurance
- Access to care
- Policy

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
- Risk factors
- Genetics
- Family history

DIABETES AND CVD IN LATINOS