Background
• During a clinical encounter, stereotype threat can trigger psychological responses which may decrease medication adherence
• Previous studies have shown patients who affirm their core values before a primary care visit were more engaged during the visit.
• Values affirmation has been used in education to reduce racial disparities.
• Among self-identified non-Hispanic African American or Black (AAB), American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) and White patients with hypertension, the goal of this study is to
1) compare the frequency of specific values chosen by participant race
2) identify common themes for why values are important for patients.

Methods
• Multiple methods study using data from two blinded, RCTs, enrolling non-Hispanic AAB, White, and AI/AN populations with uncontrolled hypertension

Description of original clinical trials
• Participants complete a blinded values affirmation writing exercise.
• Intervention patients pick the three most important values to them and control patients pick the three least important values.
• The values affirmation exercise includes a list of 11 values: Relationship w/ friends or family, Religious, Approbation of groups, Social isolation, Happiness, Personal development, Sense of humor, Education level, Family, Living with other(s), and Employment status.

Description of current study
• The values selected by each participant were recorded. Among those included in the qualitative subsample, all writing exercises were transcribed into digital text.

Quantitative Analysis
• Multivariable Poison models with robust variance were used to examine race as a factor in participants' probability of selecting each value, adjusting for differences in age, gender, employment category, and marital status.

Qualitative Analysis
• A subsample of writing exercises (n=128) proportional to enrollment across all groups was transcribed for analysis.

Findings
• Table 1: Demographics
• Figure 1: Most important values by race
• Figure 2: Least important values by race

Discussion/Conclusions
• Likely underpowered to show meaningful differences between AI/AN participants and others given small number of AAN.
• In all qualitative studies, findings may be influenced by the perspectives of the investigators.