

Improving Health Research in Rural

Areas: The Case of Kentucky

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The Case of Kentucky

4 M people, 120 Counties; Largest Jefferson 762,000 Smallest Robertson 2155; Median Marion 19,820







Kentucky Area Development Districts KY BRFS Data

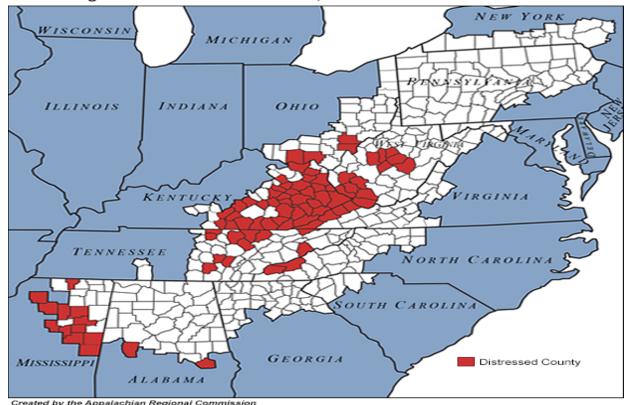


Rentucky Area Development District (ADD Profiles Kentucky Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (KyBRFS)





Appalachia Kentucky



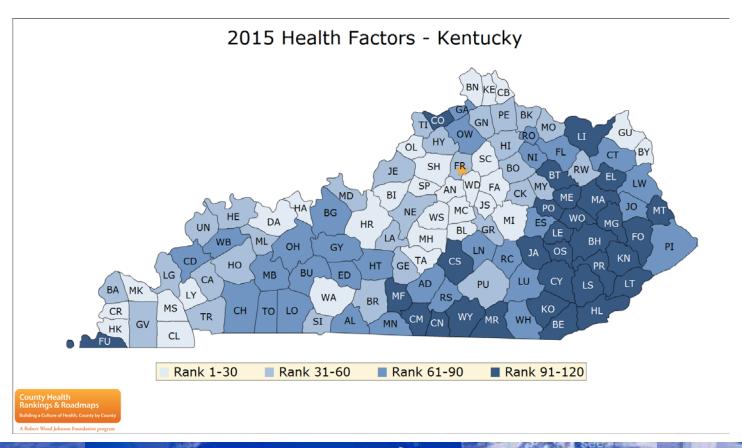
Created by the Appalachian Regional Commission

Unemployment data: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS, 2013-2015 Income data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, REIS, 2015 Poverty data: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2011-2015





County Health Rankings







Community engaged research

Community Engaged Research

- is a collaborative process between the researcher and community partner designed to benefit the community and advance knowledge
- it identifies the assets of stakeholders and incorporates them in the design and conduct of the research process; asset mapping
- includes community based participatory research and participatory action research.





Community Asset Mapping

asset mapping is a tool that relies on a core belief of asset based community development; assets suited to advancing those communities

• assets include physical and economic assets, stories, local residents, local associations, local institutions.







Community Engaged Research

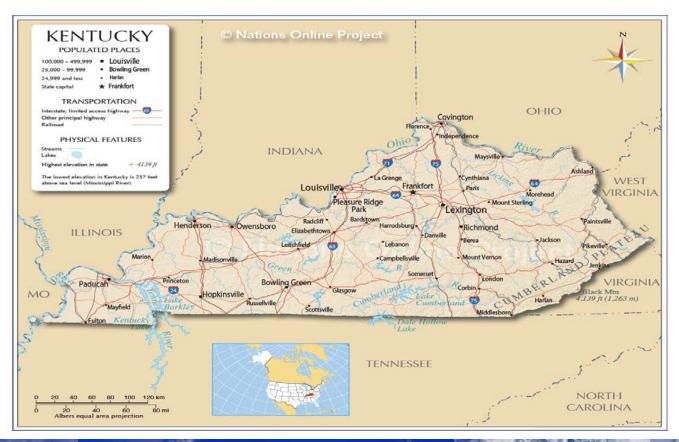
Increasing Level of Community Involvement, Impact, Trust, and Communication Flow Outreach Collaborate Consult Involve Shared Leadership Some Community More Community Better Community Strong Bidirectional Community Involvement Involvement Involvement Involvement Relationship Communication flow is Communication flows Communication flows to Communication flows Final decision making is bidirectional at community level. from one to the other, to the community and then both ways, participatory Forms partnerships with back, answer seeking form of communication inform community on each Entities have formed Gets information or feed-Involves more participaaspect of project from strong partnership Provides community with back from the community. tion with community on development to solution. structures. information. issues. Entities share information. Entities form bidirectional Outcomes: Broader Entities coexist. Entities cooperate with communication channels. health outcomes affect-Outcomes: Develops coneach other. ing broader community. Outcomes: Optimally, nections. Outcomes: Partnership Strong bidirectional trust establishes communica-Outcomes: Visibility of building, trust building. built. tion channels and chanpartnership established nels for outreach. with increased coopera-Reference: Modified by the authors from the International Association for Public Participation.

Figure 1.1. Community Engagement Continuum





Location of Existing UK Outreach and Community Activities







UK Research Outreach: Patient and Population Illustrations

- UK Center of Excellence in Rural Health (Hazard)
- CTSA/CCTS Research Liaison (ATRN-ETSU, Marshall, WVU, OSU, Ohio University, UC) (Hazard and Morehead-Research Study Coordinator)
- UK/Kentucky Regional Medical School Program (Morehead, Bowling Green, Covington, Hazard)
- Markey Cancer Center Outreach
- UK Cooperative Extension (Project HEEL)
- Area Health Education Centers (Morehead, Hazard, Covington, Mt Vernon)
- Research Networks (KAN, KPHREN, Dentistry, Rehabilitation)





Illustrations of opportunities and Mature Coalitions





PHAB Accreditation Standards

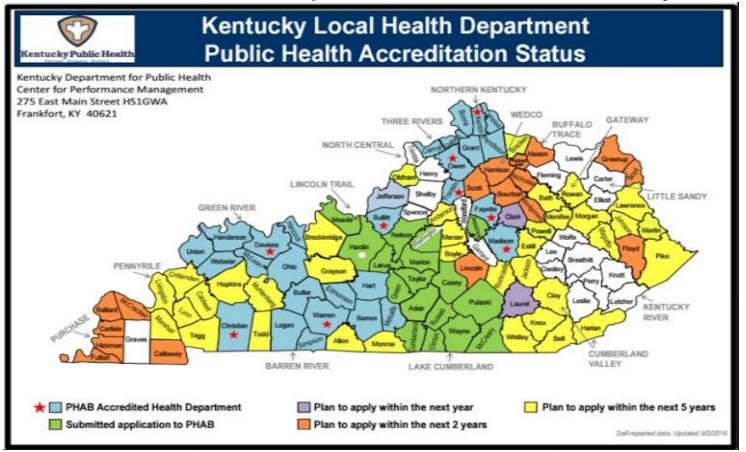
Standard 1.1 Participate in or Lead a Collaborative Process Resulting in a Comprehensive Community Health Assessment

Standard 5.2 Conduct a Comprehensive Planning Process Resulting in a Tribal/State/Community Health Improvement Plan





PHAB Accreditation of Local Health Departments in Kentucky







Non-profit Hospitals and CHNA

- Recent changes in legislation (ACA) now require that non-profit hospitals explicitly and publicly demonstrate community benefit by conducting a community health needs assessment (CHNA) and adopting an implementation strategy to meet the identified community health needs.
- ACA added new requirements that 501(c)(3) hospitals must conduct a CHNA at least once every three years in order to assess community need and annually file information regarding progress toward addressing identified needs.
- This can involve partnerships with other clinical, public health, and population health focused organizations





MODELS OF COLLABORATION INVOLVING HOSPITALS, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, AND OTHERS Improving Community Health through Successful Partnerships

- To identify, compare, and contrast <u>exceptional models of</u> <u>collaboration</u> involving community hospitals, public health departments, and other stakeholders who share commitment to improving community health and determine the <u>key lessons</u> learned from their experience.
- Identify models of collaboration in improving community health that are operational and considered to be highly successful;
- Produce insights that will assist policy makers and leaders of public and private organizations in building strong, successful partnerships designed to improve community health.
- http://www.uky.edu/publichealth/studyOverview.php





Illustrative Coalition Effort: Markey Cancer Center and Cancer Coalitions





Kentucky Regional Comprehensive Cancer Control

- The Kentucky Cancer *Consortium* (KCC) focuses on multi-regional and statelevel efforts in cancer control. KCC is funded through CDC.
- The <u>Kentucky Cancer Program (KCP)</u> is a <u>state-funded</u>, university-affiliated, and <u>community-based regional cancer control program</u>, focused at the regional and local level.
- KCP operates through a network of 13 regional offices staffed by cancer control specialists who lead cancer prevention and control initiatives for all of Kentucky's 120 counties.
- KCP works closely with 15 District Cancer Councils across the state to analyze local cancer data, identify and prioritize the community's cancer needs, and develop interventions/solutions.
- KCP is jointly administered by the University of Kentucky <u>Lucille Parker</u>
 <u>Markey Cancer Center</u> and the University of Louisville <u>James Graham</u>
 <u>Brown</u> Cancer Center.





Kentucky Cancer Consortium

- The mission of the Kentucky Cancer Consortium shall be to achieve reductions in the incidence, morbidity and mortality of cancer in Kentucky through a comprehensive, integrated and coordinated approach to cancer control. This approach covers the cancer continuum from prevention, early detection, treatment and care.
- The Consortium is Kentucky's state comprehensive cancer control coalition a <u>statewide partnership of 70+ diverse organizations</u> united to reduce the burden of cancer in Kentucky.
- The Consortium provides a common forum for like-minded organizations to take collective action. Through group consensus at Consortium meetings, statewide cancer control events, and evaluation, the Consortium determines common priorities, prevents overlap, maximizes resources, and evaluates impact.





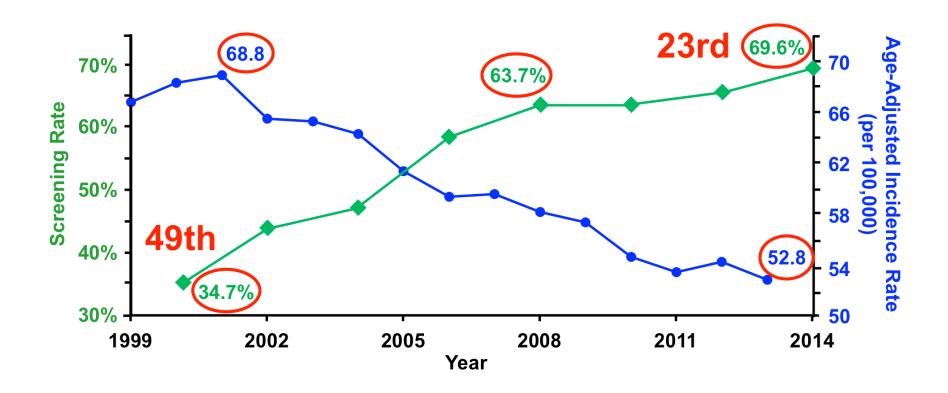
Markey Cancer Center Clinical Liaison







Measures of Success: Colorectal Cancer Screening and Incidence







Keys to Success

- Rural focused dissemination and implementation science
 - Extensive formative research, training, resources, funding, technical assistance
- Sustainability
- Coordination of activities and players / silos of funding and initiatives within CRC
 - Benefit of KCC to bring together and lead all of these partners
- Innovative use of "other settings", community-based networks and staff, and health communication *in combination* with personal-touch
- Capitalize on community-clinical linkages
- Patient-centered communication / patient navigation







That's all folks!
Questions?
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