

Bureau of Family Health Examining Health Inequity Through the Life Course

First, a word from a sponsor...

- Health Disparities versus Health Inequities

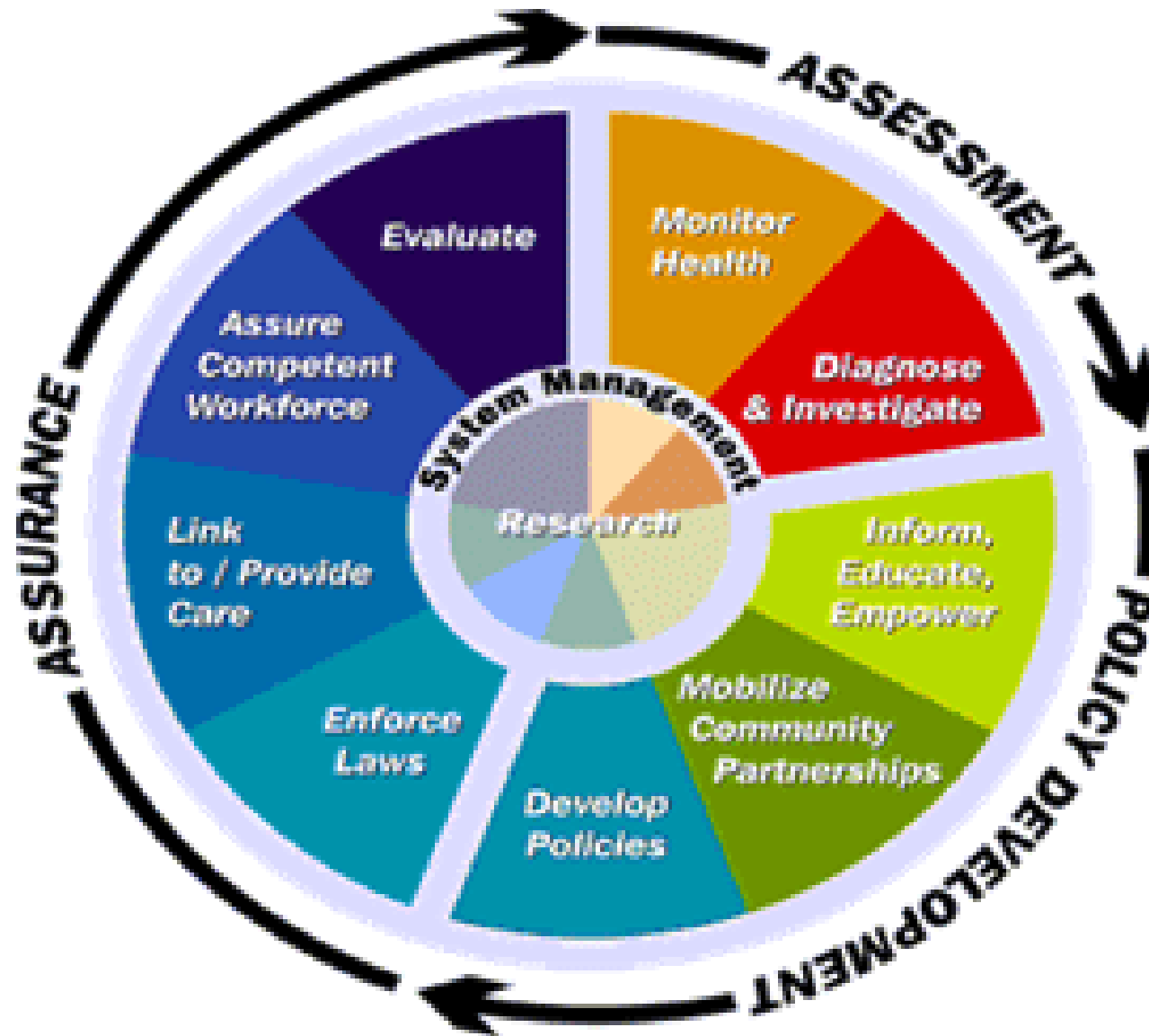
Iowa Household Health Survey 2010 Report

Health Disparities among Children in Iowa

- While not all aspects of the social determinants of health were captured in the report; in addition to health services, they were able to investigate aspects of food security, social exclusion, income, and the social safety net, all of which indicated a significant disparity by race/ethnicity.
- Studies have indicated that when considering what most affects our health status, health care services only affect about 10% of our health. A combination of the social determinants combined with environmental factors and our genetics account for the other 90%.

Bureau of Family Health

- Programming for Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood, Child, Adolescent and Reproductive Health
- Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention



Policy Development

Changing a Mindset

- Like most public health programmers, BFH staff have addressed health inequities by planning initiatives that aim to increase access to services
- Target populations based on income
- Some programs target minorities
- None specifically target communities

Raising awareness

- Staff screening of the Unnatural Causes series - a documentary that examines the root causes of socio-economic and racial inequities in health.
<http://www.unnaturalcauses.org/podcasts.php>

What we learned: The social circumstances in which we are born, live and work can actually disrupt our health as much as diseases.

- Discussion of segment after viewing

How can we structure our programs to address these inequities based on what we now know about the impact of socio-economic factors on health and well-being?

CDC Health Impact Pyramid

Factors that Affect Health



Check the Tarrant County Public Health Web site to learn more.
<http://health.tarrantcounty.com>



Drafting a BFH Purpose Statement

BFH programs promote the health and well-being of Iowa's women, children and families.

Life Course Model

- BFH has also been working to align its programming along the life course –
- Experiences in early life have a cumulative effect on life-long health and well-being
- “Life Course Service Timeline”
- Protective and risk-factors
- Increase protective factors while decreasing risk-factors

Bureau of Family Health Lifespan Timeline

Serving Families Throughout Their Lives



Preconception



Maternal & Fetal



Newborn



Child



Adolescent



Adult Women



Adult Men



Elderly

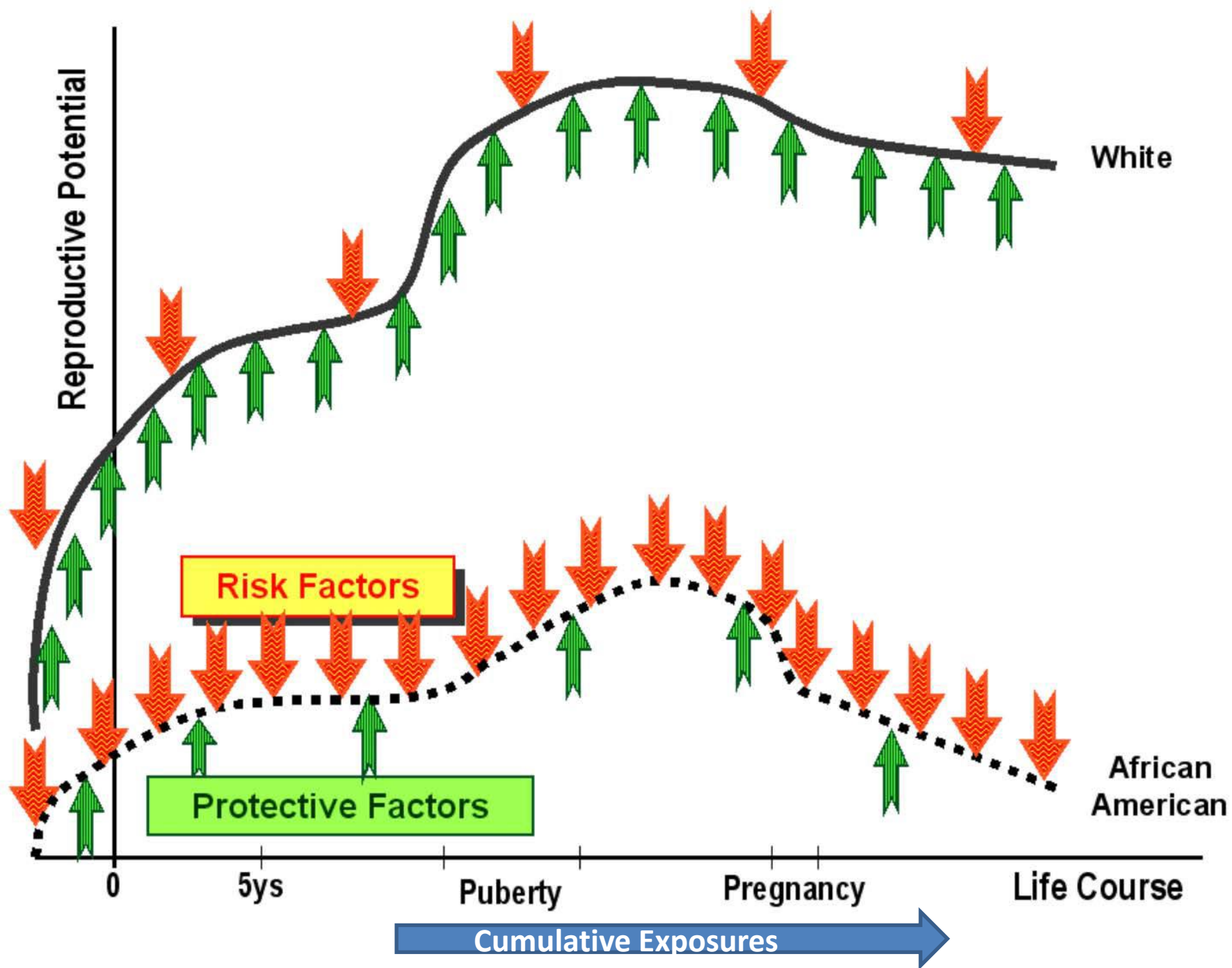
Program:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Life Plan • Title X Family Planning • Preconception Genetic Testing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women • Title V Maternal Health Services • Prenatal Screening • PRAMS • Barriers to Prenatal Care Survey • MCH Epidemiology • MIECHV • Title X • HOPES/HFI • Statewide Perinatal Care Program • Maternal Mortality Review • Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Program • HCCI • Stillbirth Surveillance and Prevention • MCH Epidemiology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide Perinatal Care Program • SIDS Prevention • Shaken Baby Prevention • Early Hearing Detection and Intervention • Newborn Screening Program • Metabolic Food and Formula Program • MIECHV • HOPES/HFI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPSDT/Child Health • hawk-i Outreach • Project LAUNCH • Early Childhood Iowa • Household Health Survey • Early ACCESS • HCCI • MCH Epidemiology • MIECHV • HOPES/HFI • Presumptive Eligibility for Children • 1st Five • Adverse Childhood Experiences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PREP • Abstinence Education • CHIPRA Teen Outreach • MCH Epidemiology • Domestic Violence Prevention • Title X Family Planning • EPSDT/Adolescent Health • Iowa Child and Family Household Health Survey • Adverse Childhood Experiences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title X Family Planning • Women's Health Program • Regional Genetics Consultation Service • Family Health History Initiative • Domestic Violence Prevention • HCCI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title X Family Planning • Regional Genetics Consultation Service • Family Health History Initiative • Domestic Violence Prevention • HCCI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Health History Initiative • Domestic Violence Prevention |
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Impact:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease unintended pregnancies • Healthy pregnancies • Smoking cessation • Improved women's health and screening • Appropriate preconception screening and interventions around family history | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early, regular prenatal care • Healthy pregnancy • Insurance coverage for eligible pregnant women • Improve family coping skills and functioning • Promote positive parenting and family interaction • Early identification of fetal anomalies • Health and safety education and care coordination for families with children in childcare • Development of stillbirth prevention initiatives • Early detection of fetal anomalies through maternal prenatal screening • Promotion of optimal maternal health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newborn care standards are met • Increased number of children with health care coverage • Reduce/prevent infant morbidity and mortality • All Iowa newborns are screened for congenital and inherited disorders, including hearing loss | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children receive regular physical and developmental screenings • Children birth to age 3 receive early intervention services to develop to their full potential • Children birth to age 5 are assessed for social and emotional health risk factors and referred to community-based services • Healthy and safe child care environments • Decrease child abuse • Increasing parental attachment and nurturing skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in teen pregnancy rates • Delayed sexual initiation • Increase knowledge of contraceptives • Increase knowledge of local resources and understand what a healthy relationship should be • Decrease in STI rates • Positive goal-setting and decision-making skills • Suicide prevention • Higher graduation rates • Healthier relationships • Healthier lifestyles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved spacing and timing of pregnancy • Lower STI rates • Appropriate preventive screening activities for women's health, preconception, and chronic diseases • Healthier lifestyles • Healthier relationships • Domestic violence screening • Healthy lifestyle education • Employee health education, services, and care coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower STI rates • Increased involvement in pregnancy planning • Improved relationships • Improved preventive screening activities • Domestic violence and sexual assault prevention • Employee health education, services, and care coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early intervention for individual and descendants based on disease risk • Prevention/identification of elder abuse |
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CHIPRA—Child Health Insurance Program Reinstatement Act
 EPSDT—Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment
 HCCI—Healthy Childcare Iowa
 HFI—Healthy Families Iowa
 HOPES—Healthy Opportunities for Parents to Experience Success
 MCH—Maternal and Child Health
 MIECHV—Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting
 PRAMS—Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System
 PREP—Personal Responsibility Education Program
 SIDS—Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
 STI—Sexually Transmitted Infection



ACEs

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Childhood experiences shape the quality of adult lives.

Individuals with a higher number of ACEs demonstrate higher odds of high-risk behavior, such as IV drug use, smoking, risky sex, Behaviors such as smoking, substance use and risky sexual behavior are not only health outcomes in their own right, but also are powerful predictors of other serious health conditions that can develop and persist over a lifetime.

Ask not “What’s wrong with you?” but rather, “What happened to you?” Seek understanding of the underlying causes of behaviors and conditions.

Assessment

Medicaid Match

- Links Medicaid reimbursement status (paid claims) delivery-related codes with birth certificate demographic information and birth outcome data.
- Women with Medicaid reimbursed deliveries were less likely to initiate prenatal care in their first trimester, were more likely to give birth to a low birth weight infant, deliver their infant early, and experience the death of an infant before its first birthday. Non-Hispanic Black women have 2.4 times the infant mortality rate as non-hispanic Whites.¹

¹ 2012 Iowa Medicaid Birth Certificate Match Report – Disparities in prenatal care initiation and birth outcomes by Medicaid reimbursement status. Interdepartmental project of Iowa DHS and IDPH. Copies available by calling 1-800-383-3826.

Measuring Impact

MCH Life Course Indicators available at

<http://www.amchp.org/programsandtopics/data-assessment/Pages/LifeCourseIndicators.aspx>

MCH Performance Measures

Healthy Iowa Goals and Performance Measures

Program-specific Performance Measures (family planning, MIECHV, PREP, LAUNCH, Early ACCESS, etc.)

Assurance

Linkages

- Partnerships with DHS
- Home Visitation
- Care Coordination
- Case Management
- Local Public Health Agencies

A Few Last Words

