## Closing the Health Equity Gap: Strategies for Addressing Health Disparities in Rural Communities

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### Disclosures

I have no financial disclosures to declare.

### Objectives

1

Define health equity, health disparities and health determinants

2

Describe rural health disparities

3

Explain drivers of rural health disparities

4

Identify strategies for improving rural health equity







### My Friends & Teachers

Ghana (2000-2002)

Zimbabwe (2008-2010)

Haiti (2012-Present)

Burkina Faso (2014-Present)

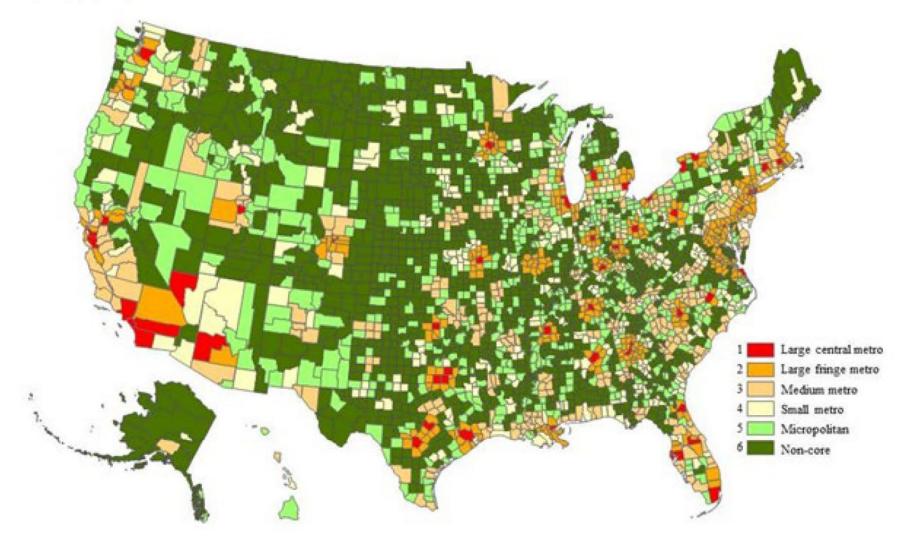
South Texas (2017-Present)





### Part I-Definitions & Common Language

#### Map Applying NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-access/urban-rural.htm#2013">https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-access/urban-rural.htm#2013</a> Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. Accessed November 24, 2021.

### Health Disparity

Preventable <u>differences in the burden, disease, injury, violence, or in opportunities to achieve optimal health</u> experience by socially disadvantaged racial, ethnic and other population groups and communities.

-Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)

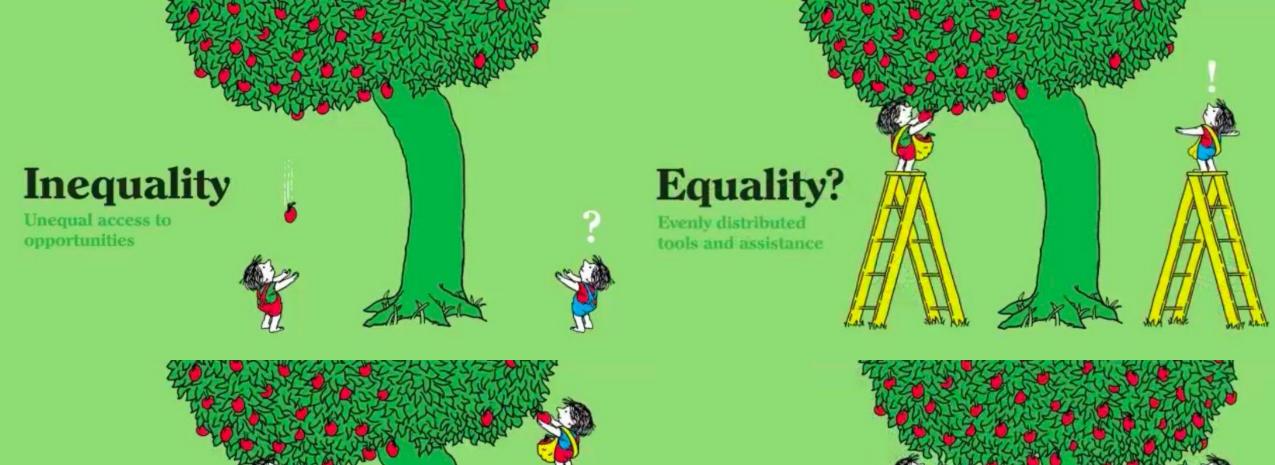
### Health Inequity

Systematic differences in the opportunities groups have to achieve optimal health, leading to unfair and avoidable differences in health outcomes

-Braveman, 2006; WHO, 2011



# Equity vs. Equality

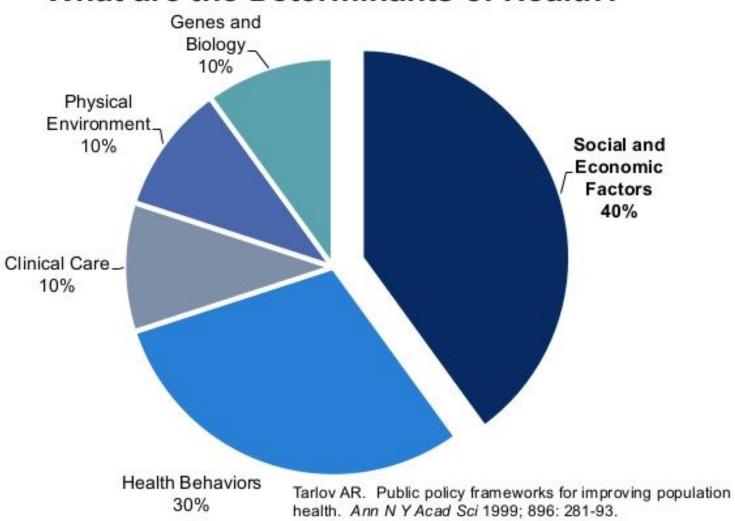




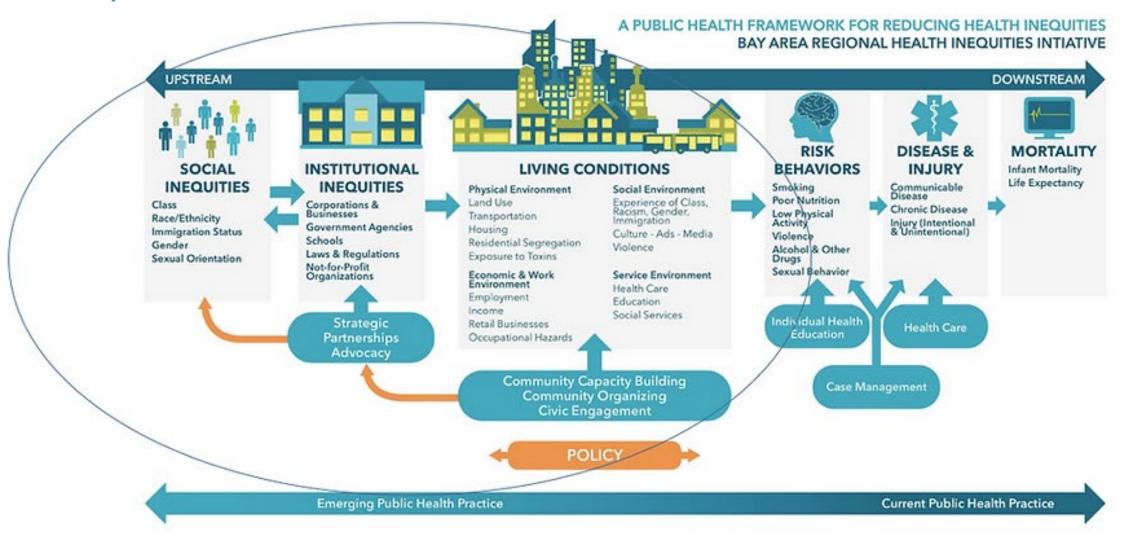




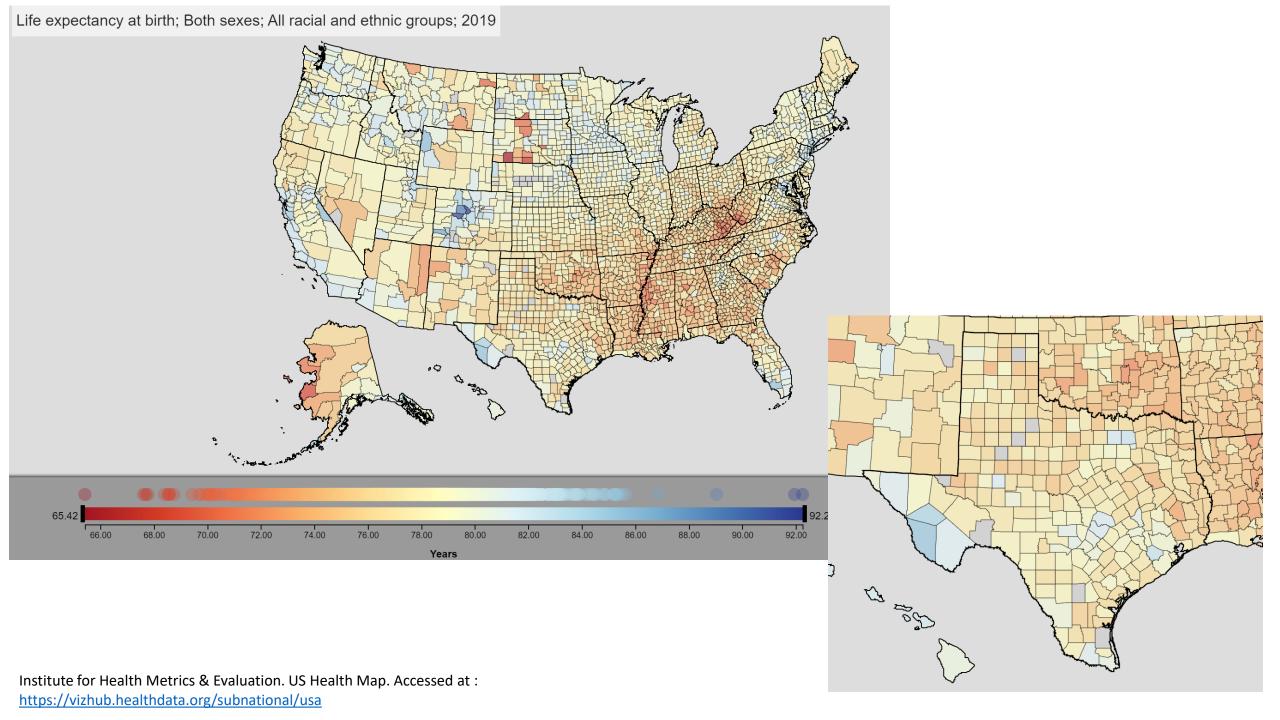
### What Creates Health? What are the Determinants of Health?

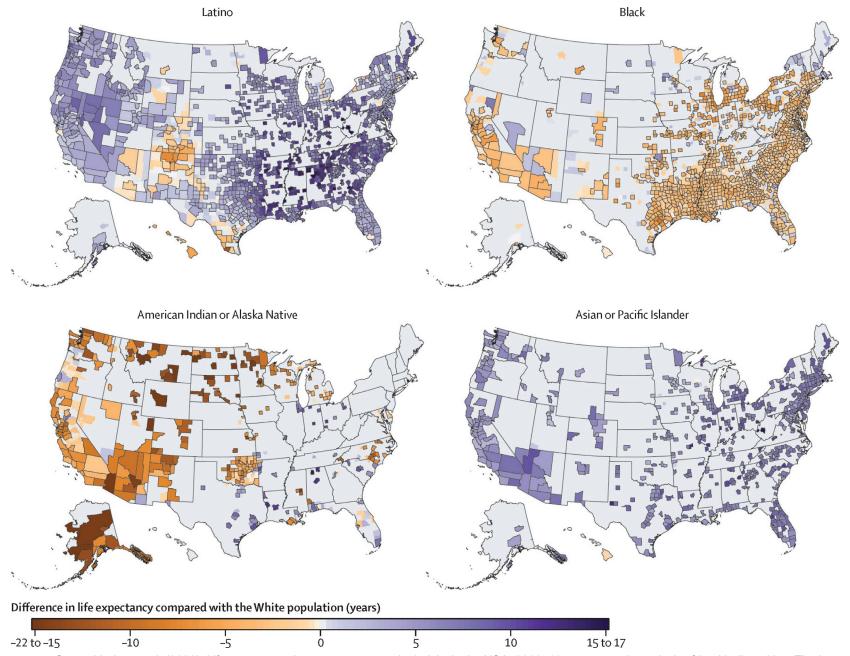


### Upstream vs. Downstream



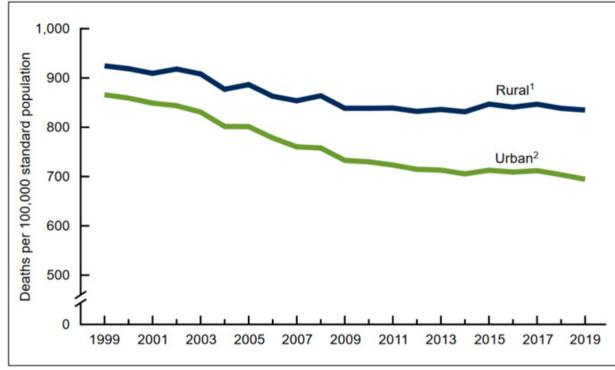
### Part II-Rural Health Disparities





Swyer-Lindgren et I. (2022). Life expectancy by county, race, and ethnicity in the USA, 2000–19: a systematic analysis of health disparities. The Lancet, 400 (10345).DOI: (10.1016/S0140-6736(22)00876-5)

Figure 1. Age-adjusted death rates, by urban-rural classification: United States, 1999–2019



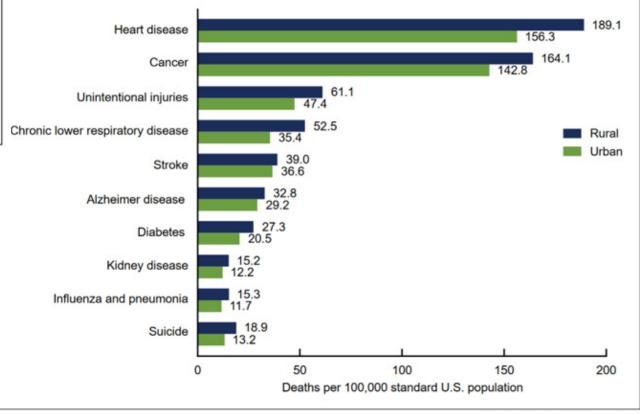
<sup>1</sup>Significant decreasing trend from 1999 through 2010; stable trend from 2010 through 2019 (p < 0.05).

<sup>2</sup>Significant decreasing trend from 1999 through 2019, with different rates of change over time (p < 0.05).

NOTES: Urbanicity of county of residence is based on the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties; see Data source and methods. Access data table for Figure 1 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db417-tables.pdf#1.

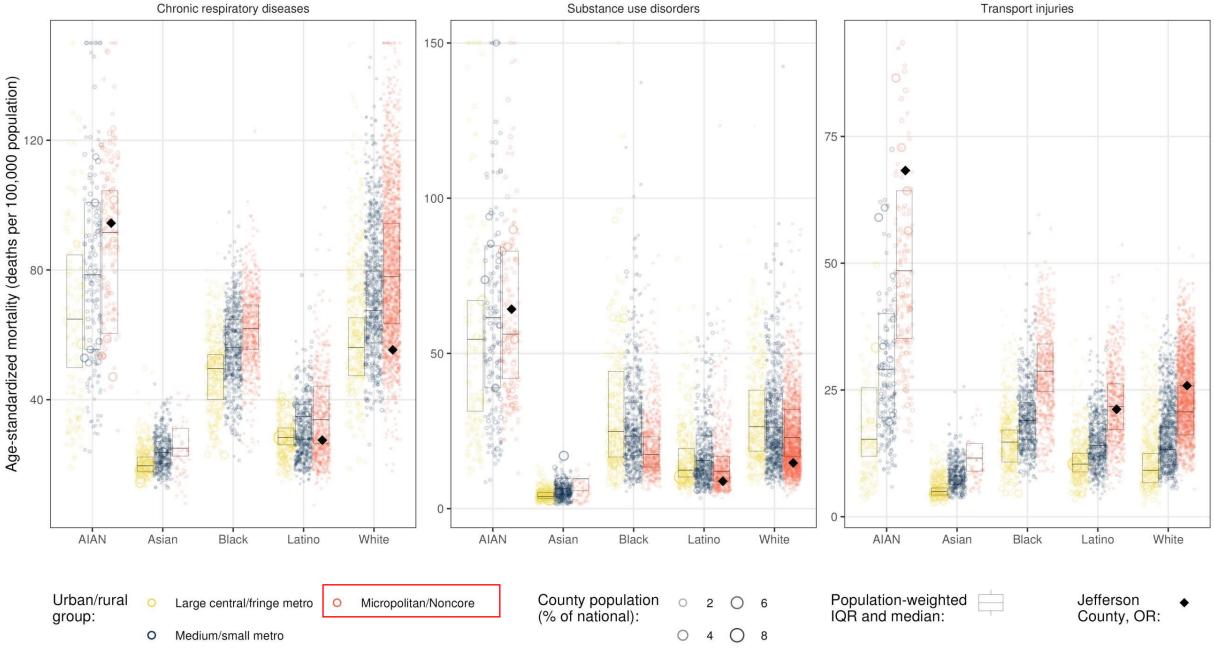
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

ure 3. Age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death, by urban-rural classification: United States, 2019

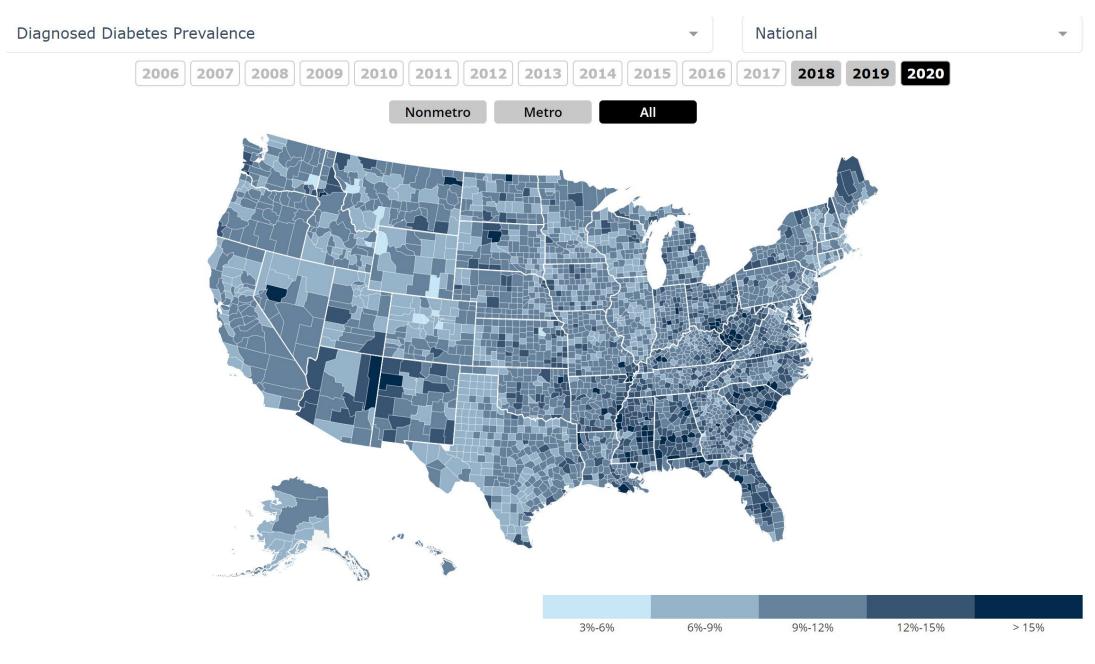


NOTES: Urbanicity of county of residence is based on the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties; see Data source and methods. Causes of death are ranked according to the number of deaths for the total population. Rates for all causes in rural areas were significantly higher than rates in urban areas (p < 0.05). Access data table for Figure 3 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db417-tables.pdf#3.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.



GBD US Health Disparities Collaborators. Cause-specific mortality by county, race, and ethnicity in the USA, 2000-19: a systematic analysis of health disparities. Lancet. 2023 Sep 23;402(10407):1065-1082. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(23)01088-7. Epub 2023 Aug 3. PMID: 37544309; PMCID: PMC10528747. AND https://www.thinkglobalhealth.org/article/examining-diversity-rural-united-states





### Social Well-Being





**Social Isolation:** diminished physical interaction with others, characterized as living alone, having few social network ties, and having infrequent social contact (Holt-Lunstad et al, 2015)

**Loneliness:** the perception of social isolation, or the subjective experience of being lonely (Cacioppo et al, 2015)

Loneliness and social isolation are associated with...

• Poor health behaviors including smoking, physical inactivity, and poorer sleep (Cacioppo et al., 2002; Hawkley, Thisted, & Cacioppo, 2009; Theeke, 2010).

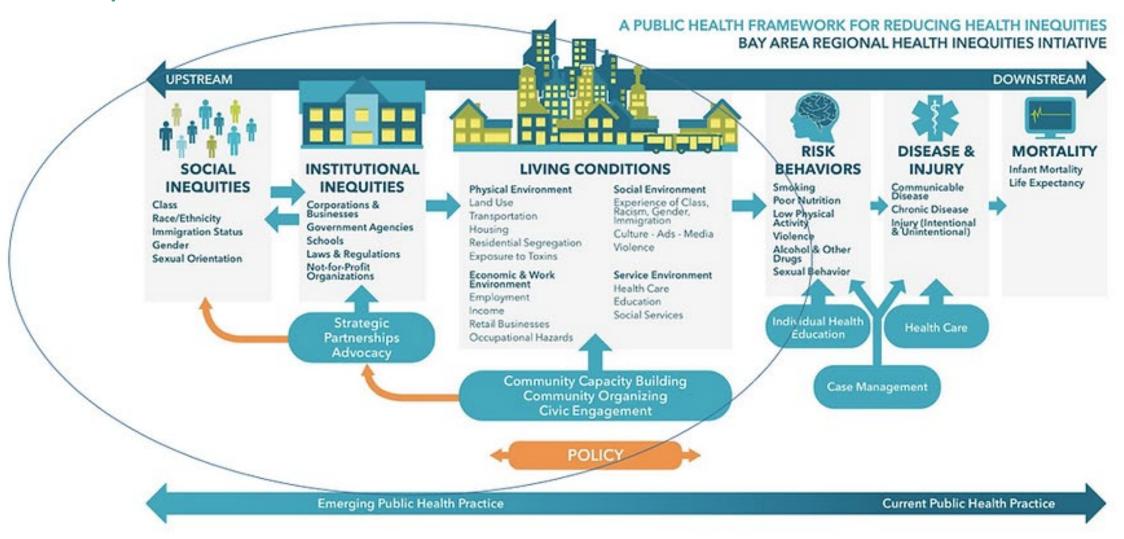
Loneliness is linked to and a risk factor for...

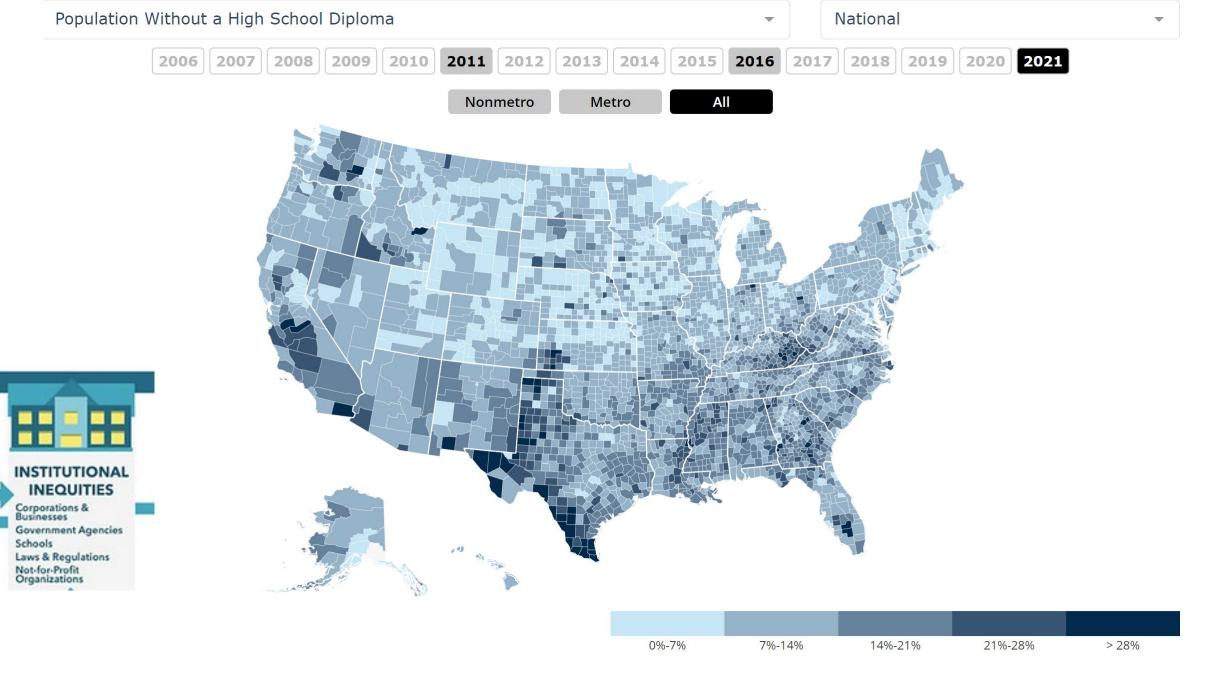
- Depression, alcoholism, suicidal ideation, social anxiety.
- Cognitive decline, Alzheimer's disease, recurrent stroke, heart disease, diabetes and obesity (Cacioppo et al., 2015)

Social isolation is the source of \$6.7 billion in additional health care costs annually (Flowers et al., 2017)

Part III: Drivers of Rural Health Disparities (Inequities)

### Upstream vs. Downstream

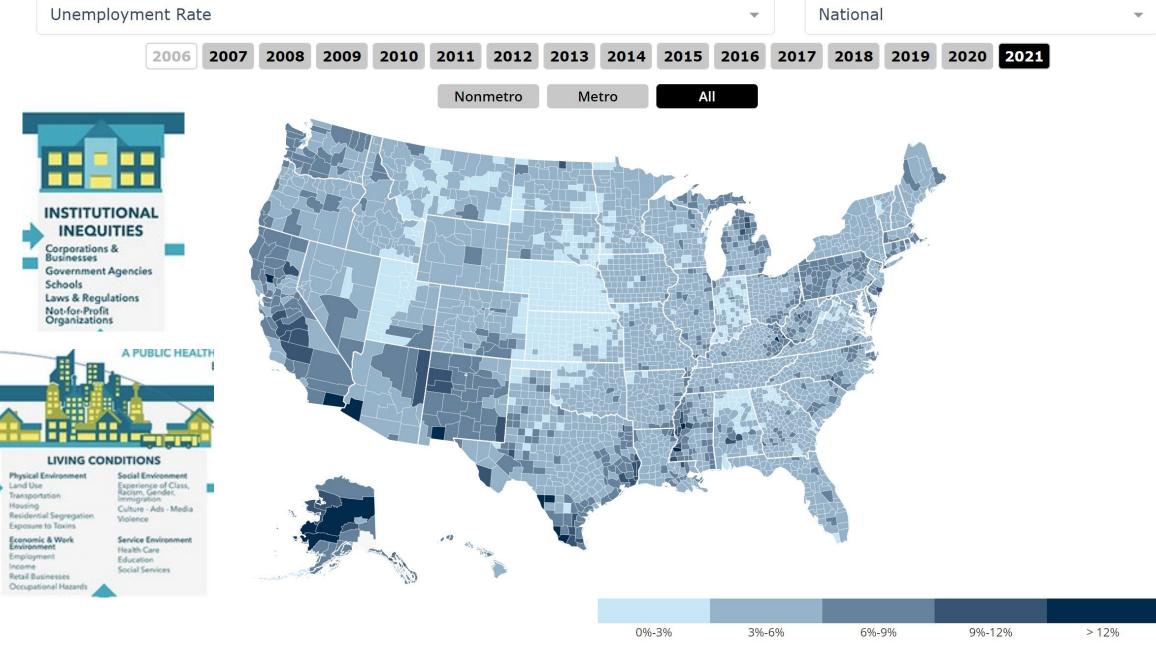








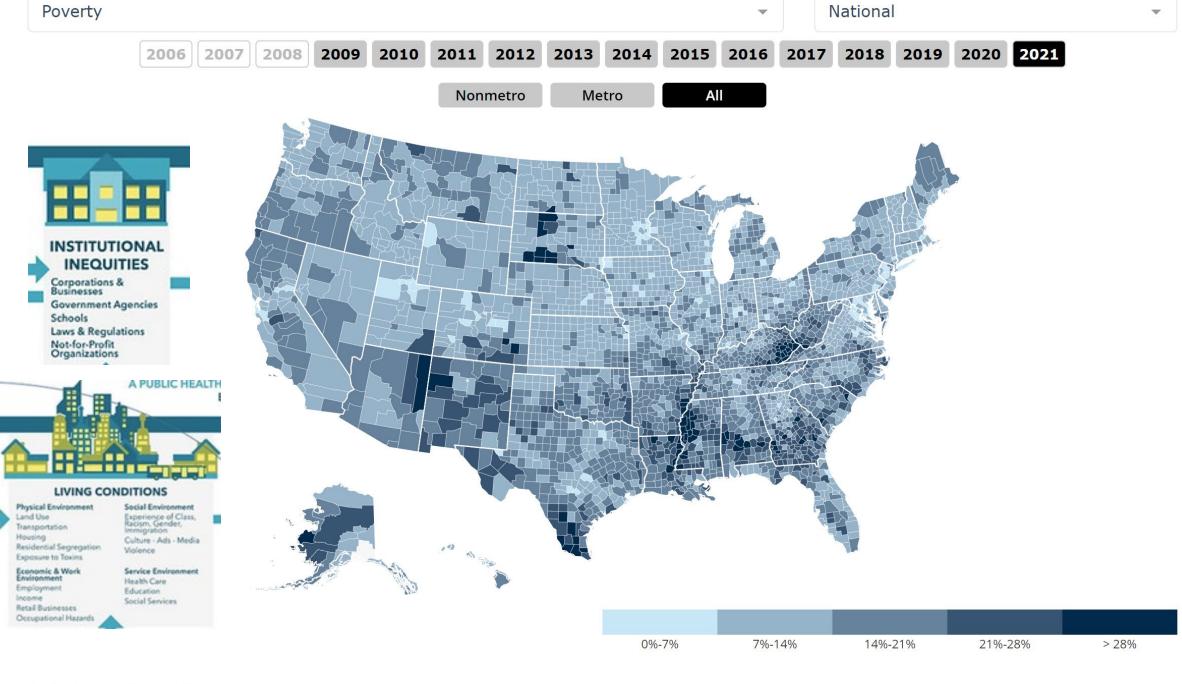






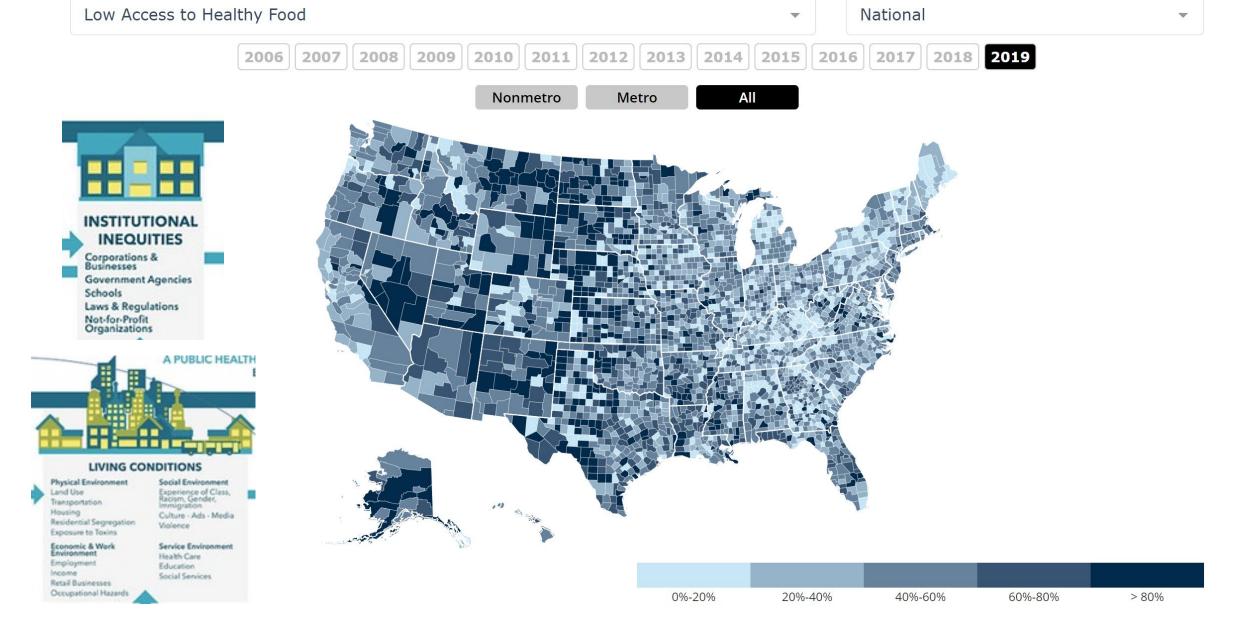














Note: Low-access areas are Census tracts with at least 500 people, or 33 percent of the population, living more than 1 mile (urban areas) or 10 miles (rural areas) from the nearest supermarket.

### Health Behaviors

Only 1 in 4 rural adults practice at least 4 of 5 health-related behaviors:

Not smoking

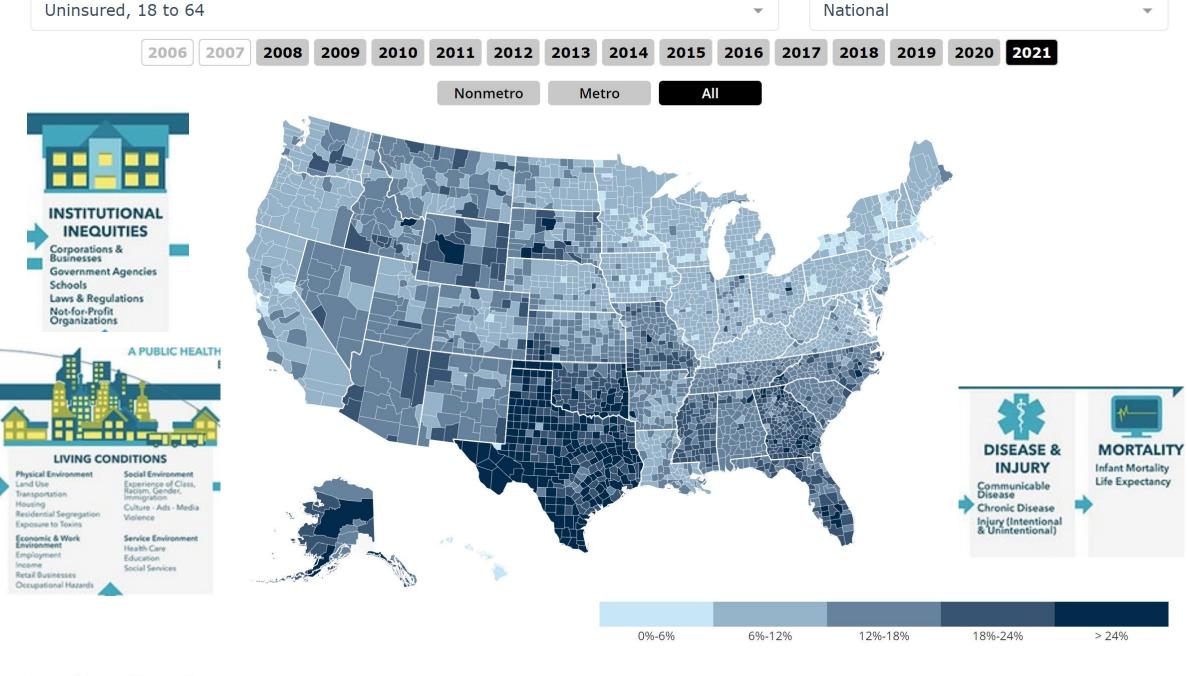
Maintaining normal body weight

Being active

Non-drinking or moderate drinking

Sufficient sleep

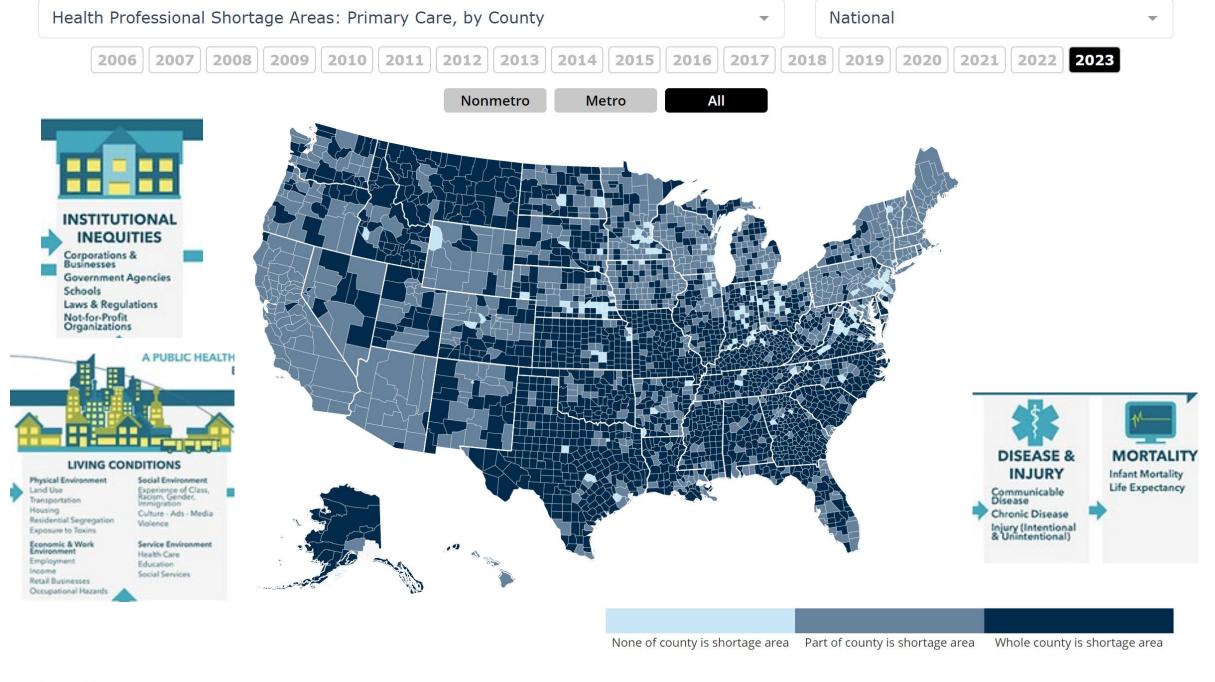


















# Part IV: Strategies



### CHW Evidence

#### Chronic Diseases

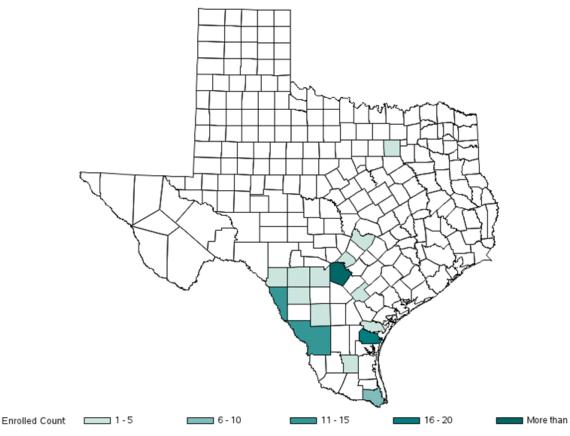
- Hypertension: improved control of blood pressure, keeping appointments, compliance with prescriptions, risk reduction and mortality
- Diabetes: declines in A1C, cholesterol and blood pressure; improved knowledge and life-style management behaviors; decreased utilization of emergency department
- Cancer: moderate benefit in improving timely care for breast, cervical, colorectal and prostate cancers; increased life expectancy; increased knowledge about cancer screening and improved screening outcomes
- Asthma: 35% reduced symptom frequency among adolescents

#### Infectious Diseases

- HIV: improved adherence to ART among low-income minorities and statistically significant reductions in viral loads and increased CD4 counts
  - Dose response relationship observed

South Texas CHW Workforce Preparedness Collaborative

Mission: increase the CHW workforce by recruiting ethnically and culturally similar community advocates for comprehensive training and professional development to serve medically underserved urban and rural populations living in 38 South Texas counties.



### Rural Telementoring & Training Center (RTTC)

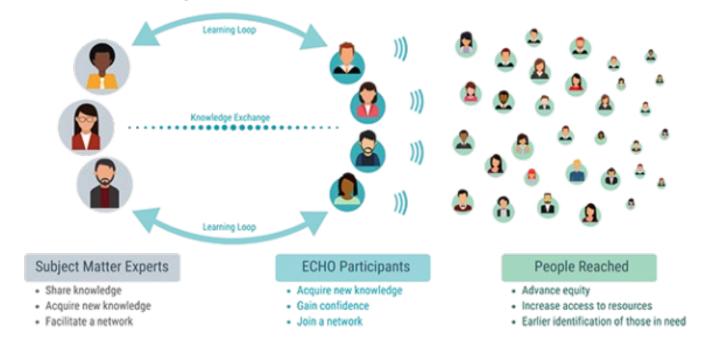


Sharing Resources, Information, Support, and Education

RISE for Rural Telementoring

### Project ECHO

#### **MOVING KNOWLEDGE, NOT PEOPLE**



### Home Health/Telehealth

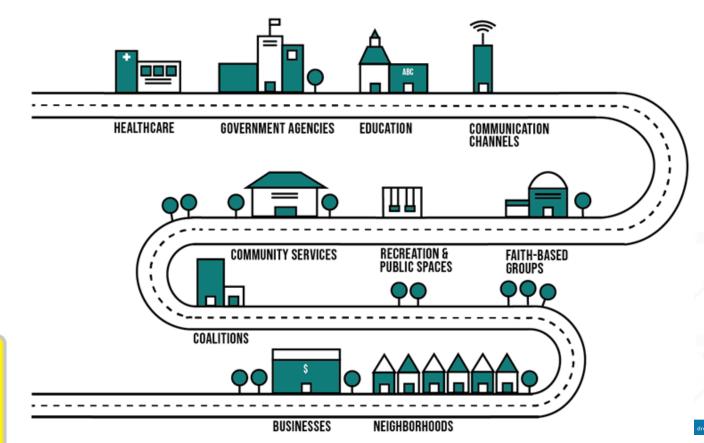






### Expand Public Health Umbrella











### Schools and Community Centers



https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/27146/engaging-community-health-workersyouth-ambassadors-to-improve-health-literacy-proceedings

### Health Literacy & Community Building







Confianza ECHO Training



Confianza Clubs



*Confianza*Ambassadors



Confianza
Pledge
Program









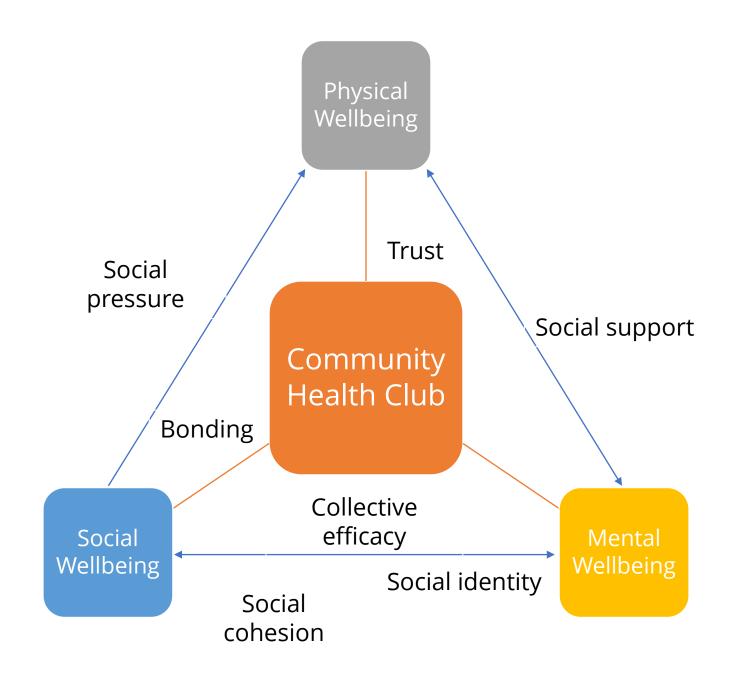


# COMMUNITY HEALTH CLUBS



### Community Health Clubs





#### **Contact information**

#### **Health Confianza**

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Thank you!