



HEALTHOGRAPHY

The Role of Nursing in Place Based Healthcare

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LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION ...

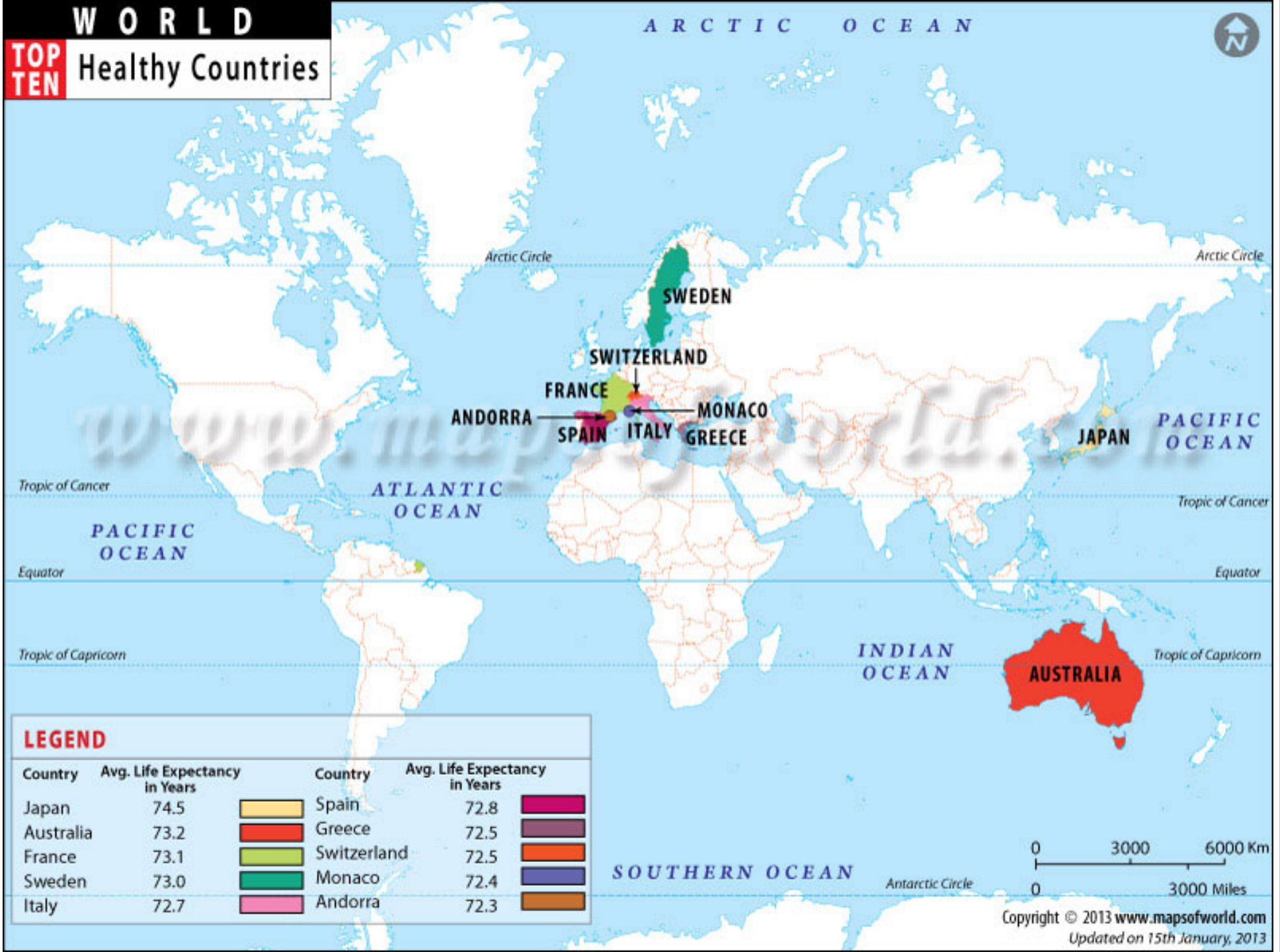
- A combination of “health” and “geography,” it refers to the application of geographical information when studying health.



WORLD

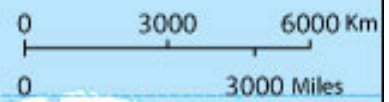
TOP
TEN

Healthy Countries



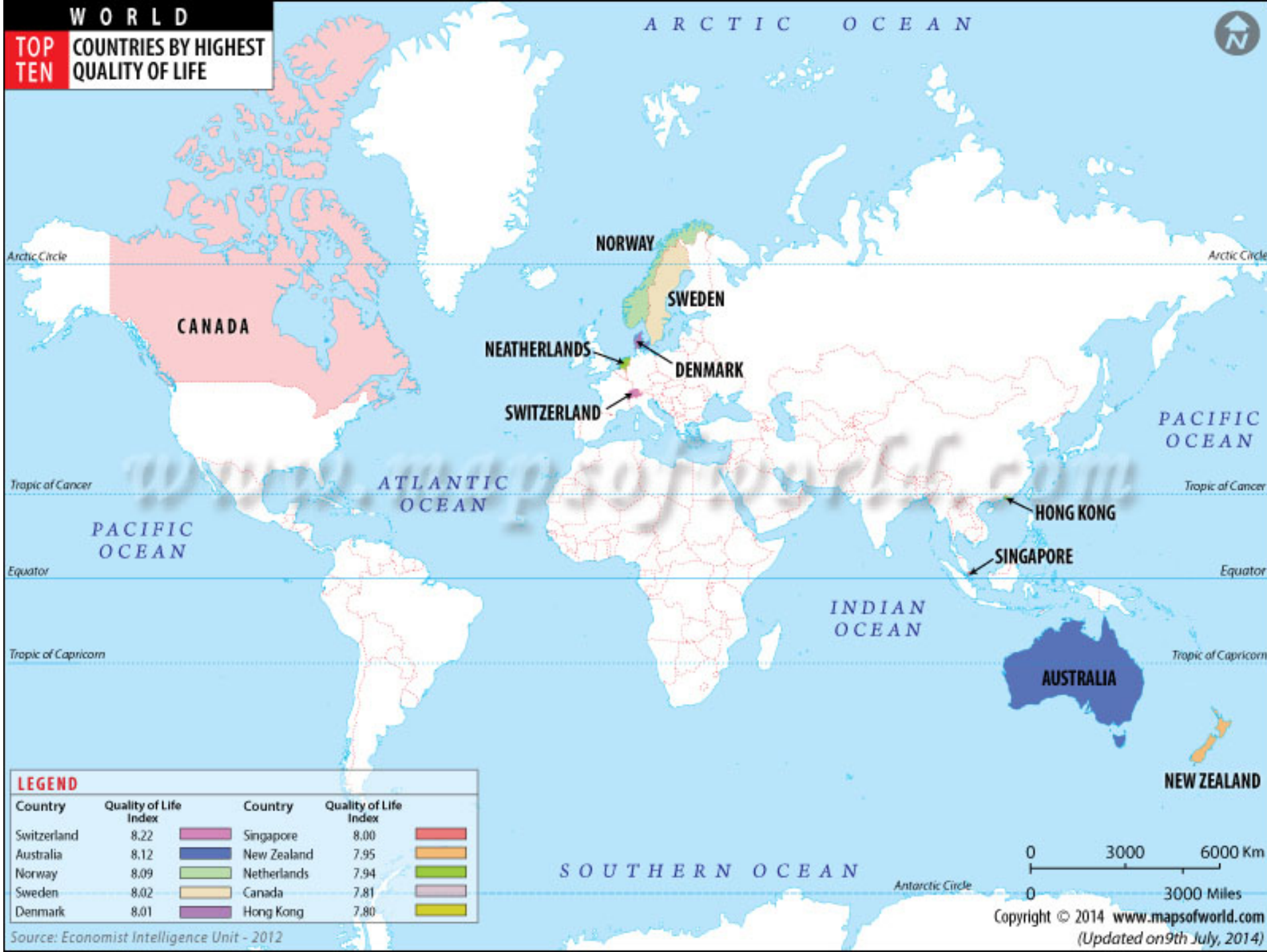
LEGEND

Country	Avg. Life Expectancy in Years	Country	Avg. Life Expectancy in Years
Japan	74.5	Spain	72.8
Australia	73.2	Greece	72.5
France	73.1	Switzerland	72.5
Sweden	73.0	Monaco	72.4
Italy	72.7	Andorra	72.3



WORLD

TOP TEN COUNTRIES BY HIGHEST QUALITY OF LIFE



LEGEND

Country	Quality of Life Index	Country	Quality of Life Index
Switzerland	8.22	Singapore	8.00
Australia	8.12	New Zealand	7.95
Norway	8.09	Netherlands	7.94
Sweden	8.02	Canada	7.81
Denmark	8.01	Hong Kong	7.80

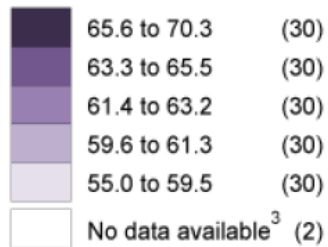


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(Updated on 9th July, 2014)

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit - 2012

Males

(Total number of areas = 152)



Males in England
can expect to live
63.2 years
in a state of 'Good'
health

Lowest Healthy Life Expectancy

Manchester
55.0 years

Isles of Scilly

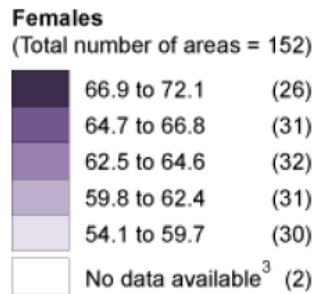


London



Issuing Body:

Office for National Statistics



Females in England
can expect to live
64.2 years
in a state of 'Good'
health

Largest Gender Inequality
where female HLE is higher
Rutland
5.0 years

Isles of
Scilly



London

Issuing Body:
Office for National Statistics

WHAT INFLUENCES HEALTH?



Source Healthy People 2020. [health.gov](https://www.health.gov)

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- The social determinants of health are the conditions in **which people are born, grow, live, work and age**, including the health system. These circumstances are shaped by the **distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels**, which are themselves influenced by policy choices.
- The social determinants of health are **mostly responsible for health inequities** - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and **between countries**.



THE ROLE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS IN PROMOTING HEALTH AND HEALTH EQUITY

Social Determinants of Health

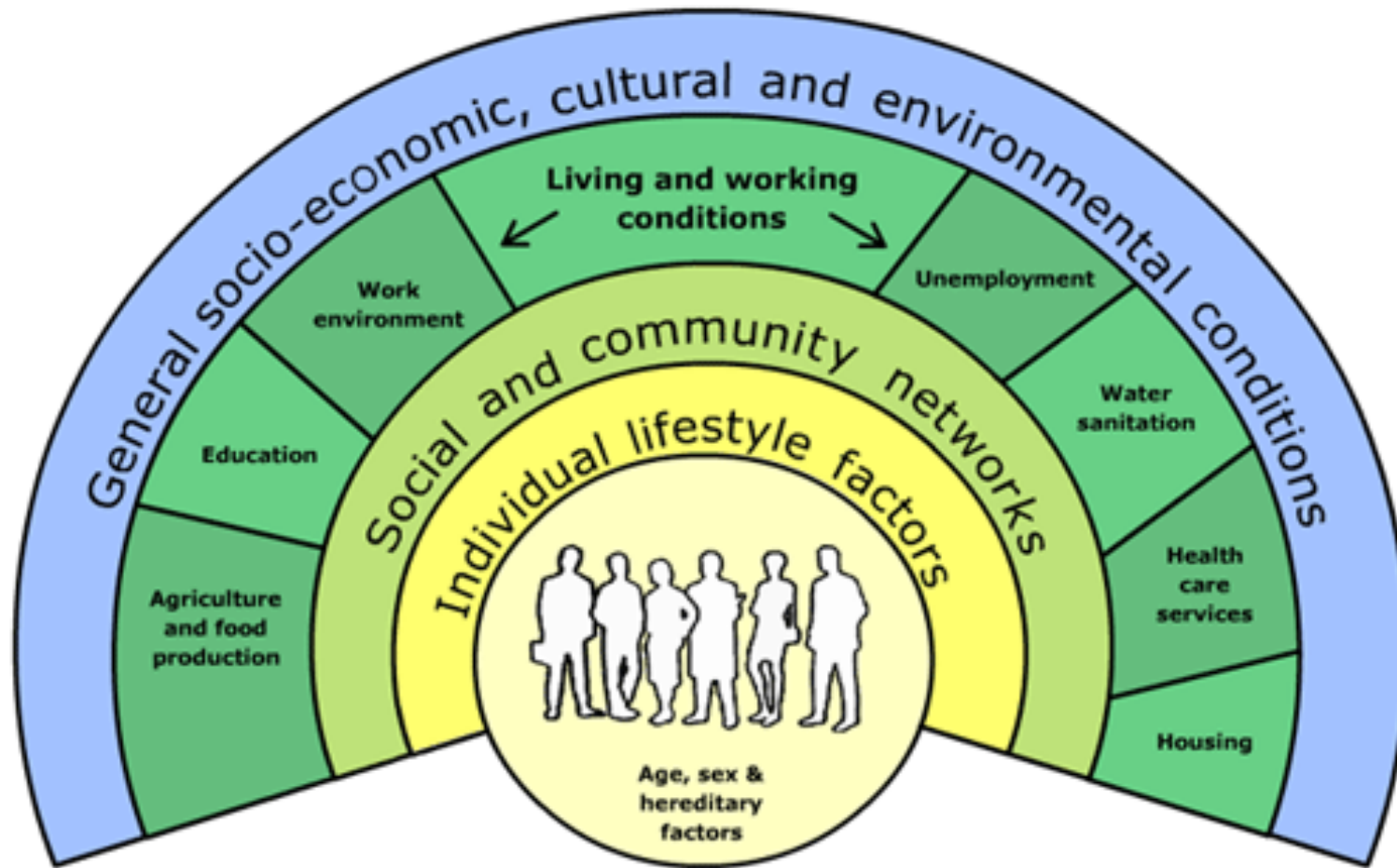
Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	Quality of care
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education			
Support	Walkability				

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

BETTER HEALTH

The Main Determinants of Health



HEALTHY PEOPLE

○ Healthy people do healthy things

Healthy Behavior

- Eating smart
- Being active
- Maintain healthy weight
- Avoid tobacco

Measures of Health

- Healthy weight
- Healthy lipid profile
- Normal blood sugar
- Normal blood pressure

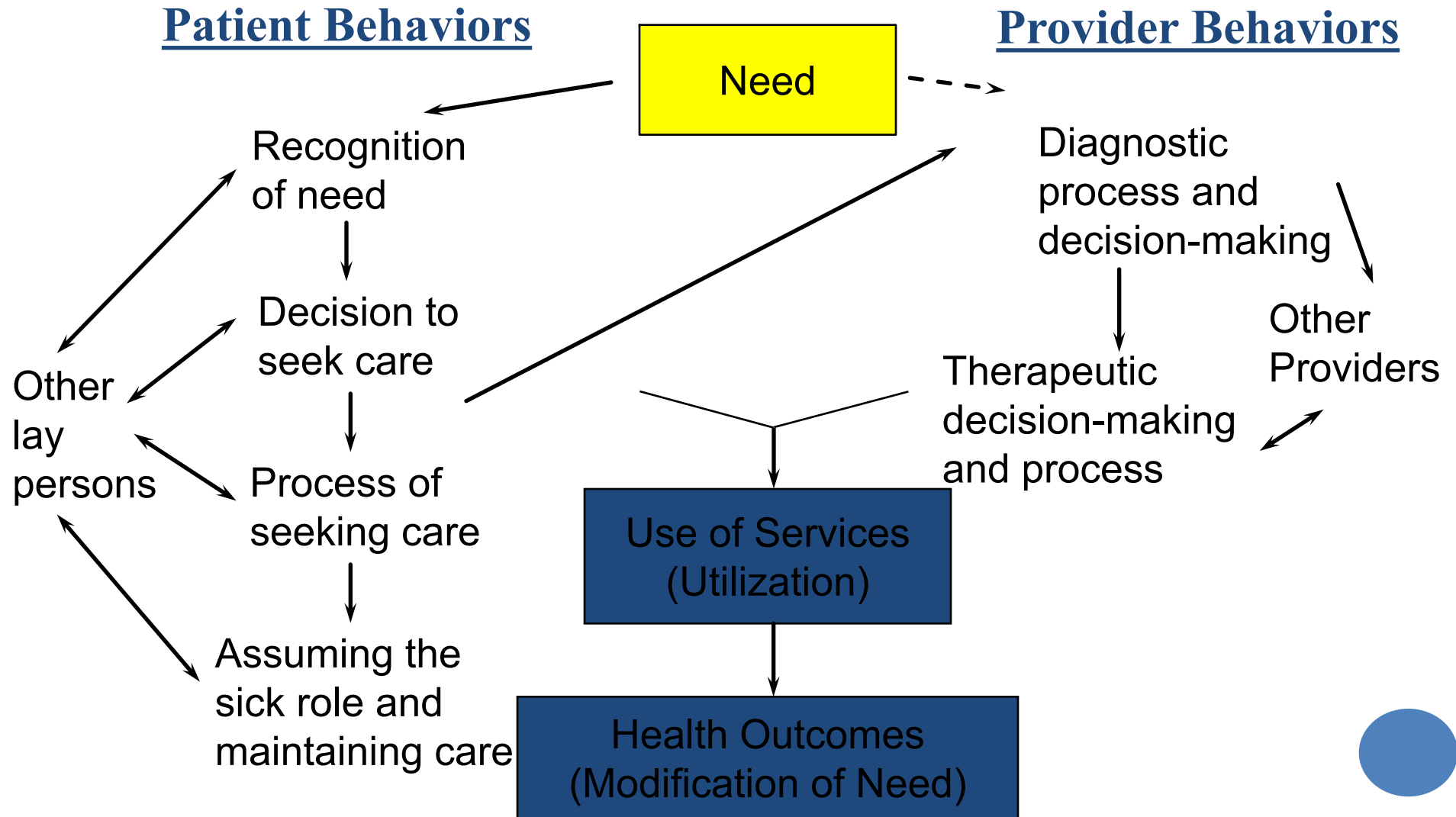


HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

- **Healthy communities have the elements that enable health**
 - **Accessible, affordable food**
 - Supermarkets
 - Gardens and farmer's markets
 - **Accessible, affordable venues for activity**
 - Safe, lighted sidewalks
 - Dual use schools
 - Parks
 - Fitness/Recreation Centers
 - **Safe, healthy academically strong schools**
 - **Wellness supporting workplaces - jobs**
 - **Accessible, affordable primary care (medical home)**
 - **Access to “public health” services**



BETTER HEALTH CARE



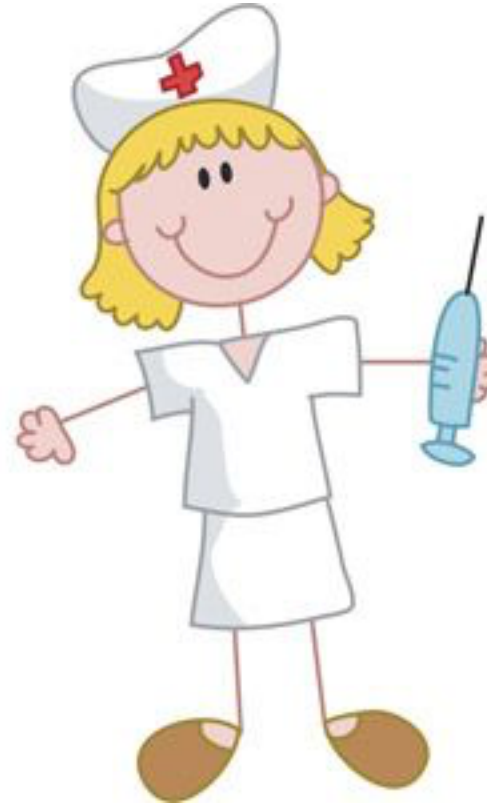
ROLE OF NURSES

- Nurses wear many hats while conducting day-to-day practice.
- The focus of nursing includes not only the individual, but also the family and the community, meeting these multiple needs requires multiple roles.



NURSE IS

1. Care provider
2. Educator
3. Advocate
4. Manager
5. Collaborator
6. Leader
7. Researcher



1. CARE PROVIDER "CLINICIAN"

- The **clinician** role means that the nurse ensures that health services are provided not just to individuals and families, but also to groups and populations.
- Holistic nursing care encompasses the comprehensive and total care of the client in all areas, such as physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and economic.



EXAMPLES

- Immunization of preschoolers.
- Family planning programs.
- Cholesterol screening.
- Prevention of behavioral problems in adolescents.
- Protecting and promoting the health of vulnerable population.



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

- Problems caused by pollution.
- Violence and crime.
- Drug abuse.
- Unemployment.
- Poverty.
- Homelessness.



2. EDUCATOR

- The educator or health teacher role is especially usefulness in promoting the public's health
- A continuing process of informing people how to achieve and maintain good health; of motivating them to do so; and of promoting environmental and lifestyle changes to facilitate their objective.



SCHOOL NURSES AND OBESITY

- School nurse can lead a class for obese adolescents, and together they set the goal of weight loss.
- The nurse helps the group to design a plan that includes
 - Counting calories.
 - Reducing fat in their diets.
 - Increasing physical activity.
 - Buddy system to bring about the behavior change



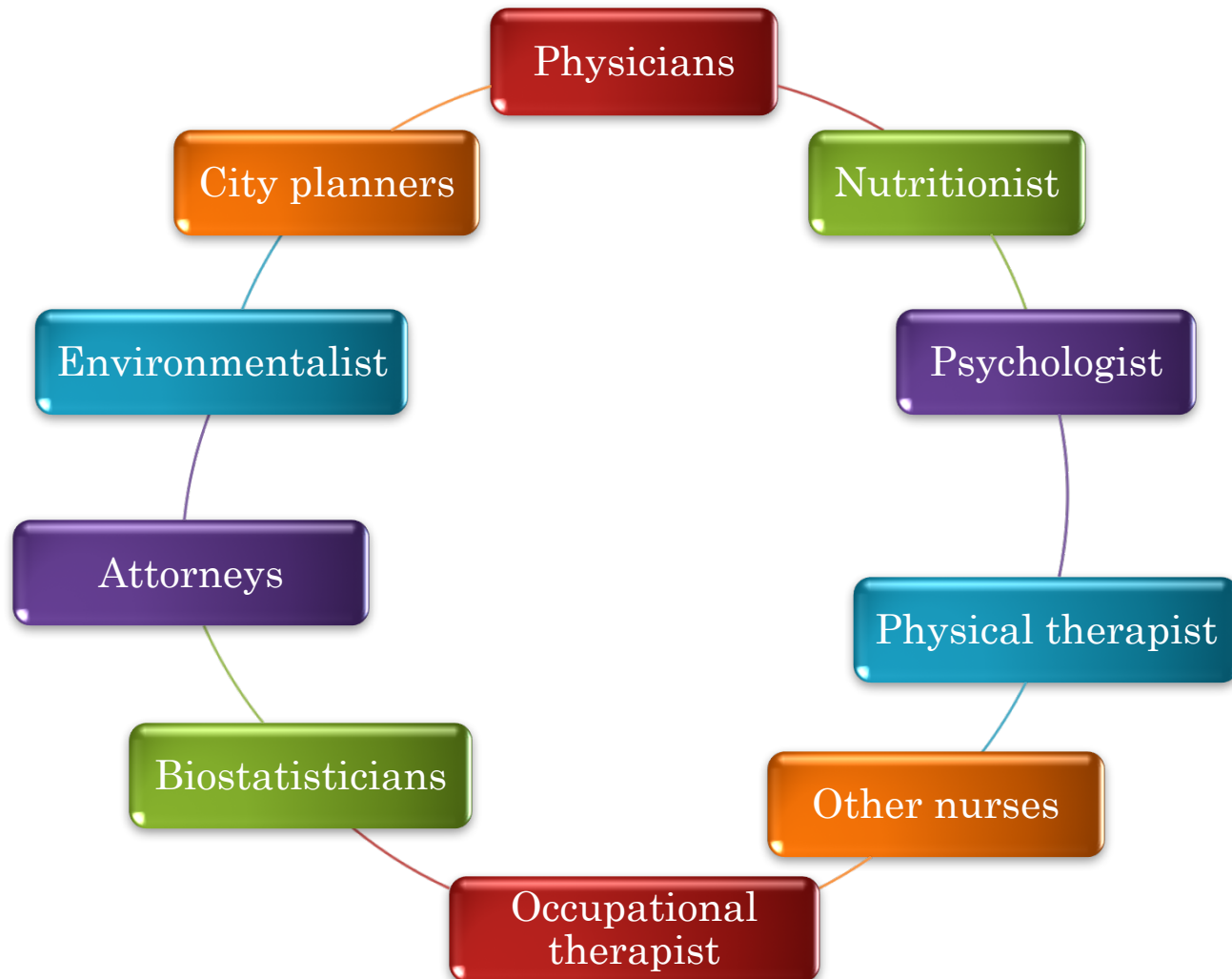
4. MANAGER ROLE

- As a case manager, the nurse exercises administrative direction toward the accomplishment of specified goals by:
 - Assessing client's needs.
 - Planning and organizing to meet those needs
 - Controlling and evaluating the progress to ensure that goals are met



5. COLLABORATOR

Nurses seldom practice in isolation. They must work with many people:



6. LEADER

- Nurses are becoming increasingly active in the leadership role, the leadership role focuses on affecting change, thus the nurse becomes an agent of change.
- As leaders, nurses seek to initiate changes that positively affect people's health.



7. RESEARCHER

- Nurses engage in systematic investigation, collection, and analysis of data for solving problems and enhancing community health practice



A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the slide, featuring several thin white and light blue stripes. To the right of these stripes are several blue circles of varying sizes, arranged in a vertical line that tapers towards the bottom.

SUCCESSFUL MODELS

Examples from the Field

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

- Bridge the gap between healthcare providers and populations in need of care.
- CHW's are a trusted member or have a close understanding of the community they serve.
- They are a link between the patient and the health or social services agencies, striving to improve health outcomes.
- Ultimately, a CHW improves access to services and quality of care for patients.”





NURSE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP



- *Improve pregnancy outcomes*
- *Improve child health and development*
- *Improve parents' economic self-sufficiency*

- *First pregnancy, women living in poverty*
- *Frequent home visits over 2 ½ years*
- *Focus on behavior, skills, confidence*
- *Flexible, structured intervention*
- *Monitoring of implementation and outcomes*

- *Knowledge, judgment and skills*
- *High level of trust, low stigma*
- *Credibility and perceived authority*



HOME VISIT OVERVIEW

Personal Health

Health Maintenance Practices
Nutrition and Exercise
Substance Use
Mental Health Functioning

Environmental Health

Home
Work, School, and
Neighborhood

Life Course

Development *Family*
Planning *Education and*
Livelihood

Parental Role

Identity: Mothering/Fathering
Physical Care
Behavioral and Emotional Care

Family and Friends

Personal Network Relationships
Assistance with Childcare

Health and Human Services

Service Utilization



PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

- Extended beyond sick care to encompass advocacy, community organizing, health education, political and social reform.
- Specifically, these are roles that involve collaboration and partnerships with communities and populations to address health and social conditions and problems.



