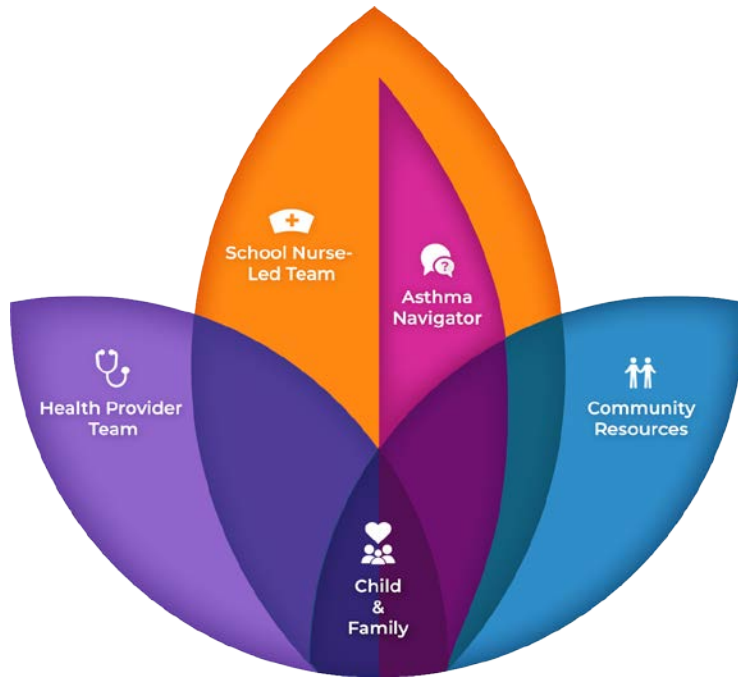


Engaging members of Systematically Disadvantaged communities- to identify Priority Outcomes of Success for a School-based Asthma Management Program



Stop Asthma Attacks

Andrea Jimenez-Zambrano, PhD, MPH
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ADULT AND CHILD CONSORTIUM FOR HEALTH OUTCOMES
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Acknowledgment



We honor and acknowledge that the University of Colorado's four campuses are on the traditional territories and ancestral homelands of the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Ute, Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, Lakota, Pueblo and Shoshone Nations. Further, we acknowledge the 48 contemporary tribal nations historically tied to the lands that comprise what is now called Colorado.

Background



- Asthma is a common chronic disease for children that disproportionately impacts low-income families.
- Over the past 2 decades, our team has sought to address pediatric asthma disparities:
 - Developed a school-based asthma program in partnership with urban, low-income schools and communities
 - Active care management of asthma and social determinants of health (SDOH)
 - Our program has reduced **health care utilization** and **school absences**
- In 2020, we received NHLBI DECIPHeR funding to promote health equity by scaling out this program across 5 regions of Colorado

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Background



Approach: to leverage **Dissemination and Implementation (D&I)** science frameworks to guide the translation of an effective SBAP in Colorado, and to accelerate future translation in to public health

RESEARCH GOAL: Translate an effective pediatric school-based asthma program (SBAP) intervention into schools across 5 Colorado regions



Key Objective in Planning Phase

Engage regional Community Advisory Boards (CABs) to come to consensus on priority **outcomes of success** of this project

- Schools
- **Social Determinants of Health**
- Child/Family
- Health Care Providers



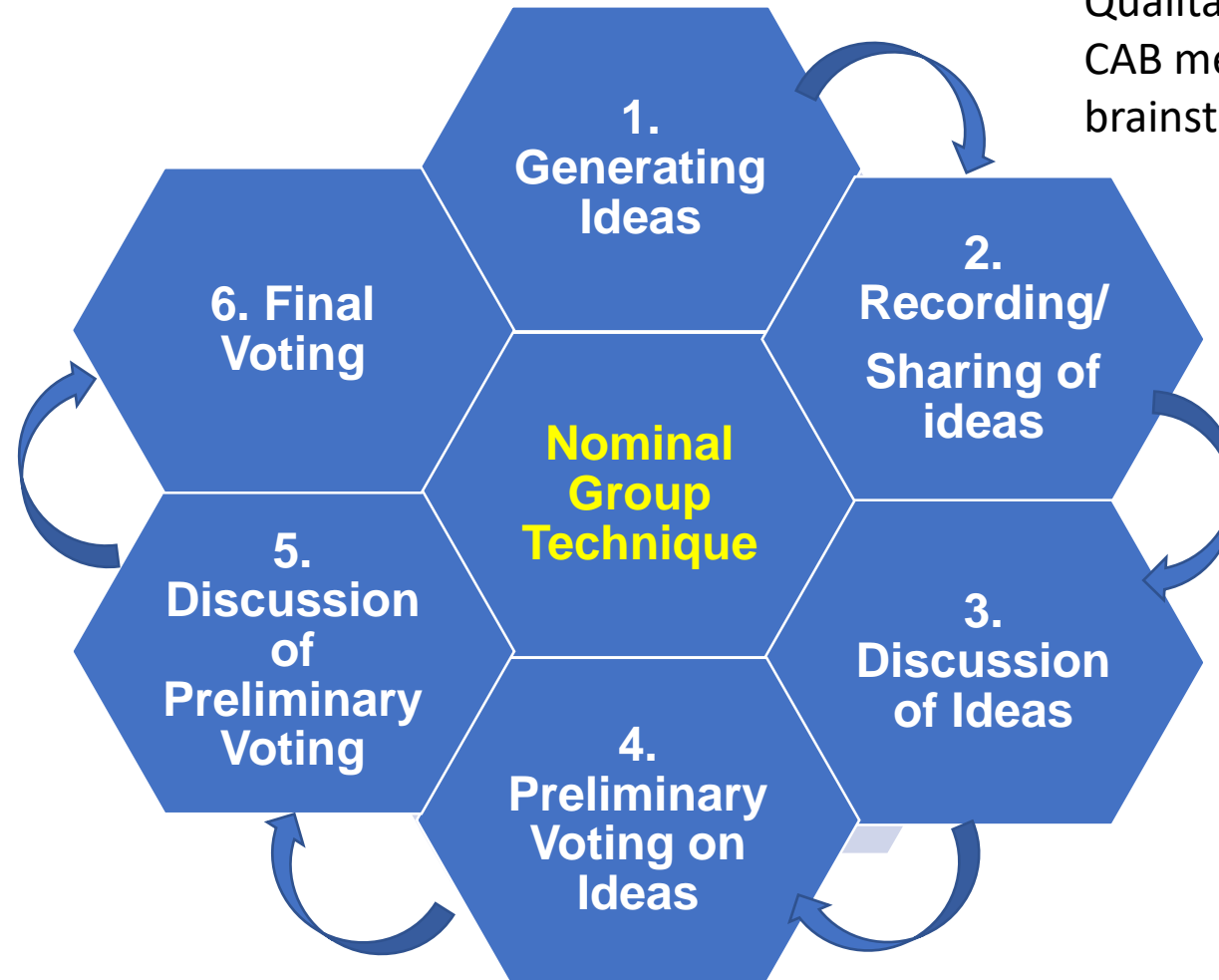
Composition of CAB members



Variety of community partners were represented across the 5 CABs:

- Health care providers
- School nurses
- Parents of child with asthma
- Local SDOH agency members
- Local public health

Our consensus-building method



Qualitative interviews of CAB members; CAB brainstorming sessions

CABs each came to consensus on top 2-3 priority outcomes of success in each category

Each CAB reviewed the ideas generated across all CABs in each of the 4 categories (e.g., school, SDOH)

Results- Initial List



SDOH

Health literacy – parent/family

Availability of educational resources (create fun low literacy how to use inhaler for kids)

Language justice- materials available to meet community needs- literacy, language

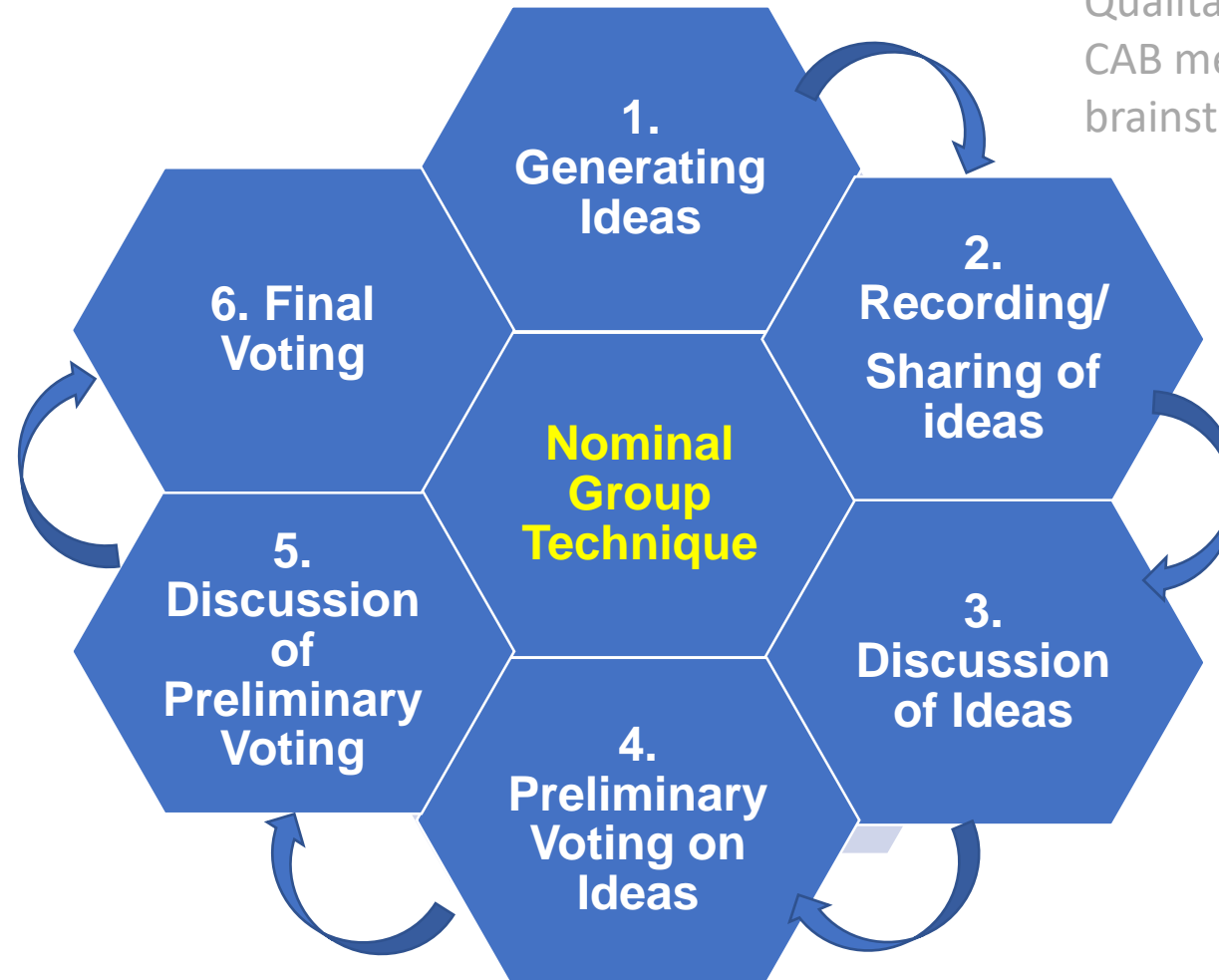
Referral and use of foodbanks

Housing stock quality- access to resources, legal access

Transportation resources- new services, referral and use

Document and track SDOH obstacles

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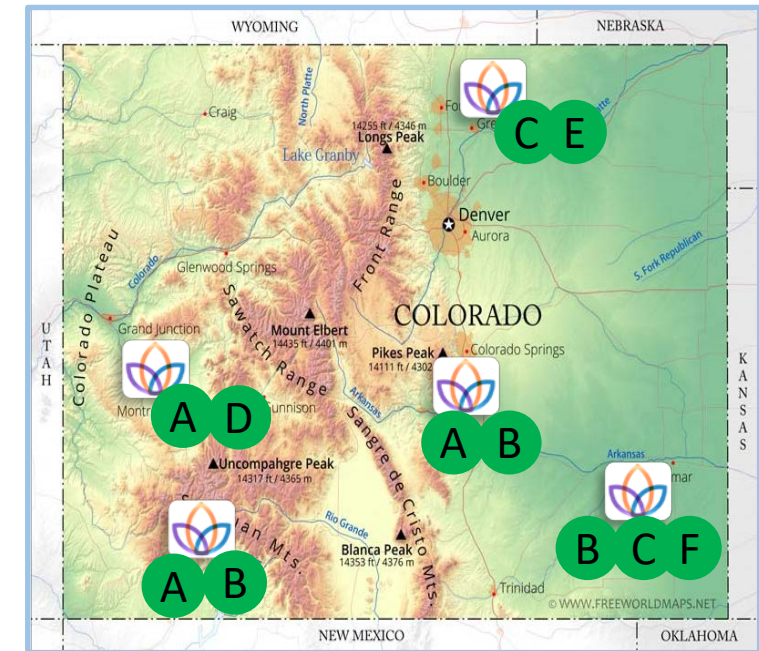
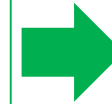
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Results



Community/SDOH Agencies:

- A** Address **health literacy needs** for parents/family (3 out of 5 regions)
- B** **Transportation resources** (3 out of 5 regions)
- C** Availability of **fun, low-literacy, educational resources** (e.g., how-to-use inhaler, resources for children) (2 out of 5 regions)
- D** **Language justice** (e.g., materials available to meet community needs- literacy, language) (1 out of 5 regions)
- E** Referral and use of **foodbanks** (1 out of 5 regions)
- F** Document and tracking of **SDOH obstacles** (1 out of 5 regions)



Discussion/Strength & Limitations



- Our Nominal Group Technique approach engaged CAB members to ensure diverse community perspectives on what constitutes “success” were heard.
 - Findings represents multiple regions across Colorado
- Parents and community members comprised less than a third of the CAB membership

Discussion/Conclusions



- The highest priority outcomes of success related to SDOH included factors that disproportionately impact racial/ethnic minorities, especially health literacy.
- Using this process to prioritize outcomes of success has informed:
 - Context-driven implementation strategy selection
 - Study outcomes we will track/report back to CABs
- Other studies may apply this process to define community-directed outcomes related to SDOH and equity.

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