

GUIDELINES FOR CLINICAL CONFERENCE FORMAT

Topic: Eliminating Rural Health Disparities

Date: 3/13/12

Student Leaders Names:

1. Nicole Perretta
2. Chelsea Youngman

Objectives: (At least three)

- Students will be able to define disparities and be able to identify some of the disparities Healthy People 202 have identified by the end of this conference
- Students will be able to identify ways to help to decrease disparities in their local community by the end of this conference
- Students will be able to identify vulnerable populations that are at risk for having health disparities by the end of this conference
- Students will be able to show understanding of how community nurses can help/deal with disparities by stating the community nurse's role in eliminating health disparities by the end of this conference

Critical Thinking Questions: (At least three)

- What is the community nurses role in eliminating disparities?
- What are the different types of health disparities? What type of populations are most at risk of health disparities?
- What are the 7 groups that Healthy People identified as needing special attention and creative solutions to live a health life?
- What are the characteristics of people who live in rural areas?

Content: (Outline)

- I. Behavioral Objectives
- II. Defining Disparities
- III. What is vulnerability and how does it differ from undeserving populations
- IV. Health priorities in rural areas
 - a. Social determinants of health and health disparities
 - b. Rural Populations
 - i. Brief description of the definitions of urban/rural areas\\
 - c. Health Personnel Issues
 - i. Primary care HPSAs
 - ii. Dental HPSAs
 - iii. Mental Health HPSAs
 - iv. MUAs
 - v. MUPs
 - d. Morbidity and Mortality Issues
 - e. Health Factors and Effects of living in Rural Geopolitical Areas
 - f. Ranking of Rural Health Priorities (Healthy People 2010 and Healthy People 2020 Goals)
- V. Elderly
- VI. Occupational and Environmental Health Problems
 - a. Positive and Negative effects
- VII. Health priorities in gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people; in people in correctional institutions and in people who are homeless
 - a. Correctional Health: Underserved populations in jails and prisons
 - b. Gay Lesbian Bisexual and transgender people
 - c. Homeless populations
- VIII. Access to health care
- IX. Conclusion

References: **Use at least six references: one reference from textbook; at least three from professional journals; and 2 research articles.**

References

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2010). 2010 National Healthcare Quality & Disparities Reports. <http://www.ahrq.gov/qual/qdr10.htm>
- CDC (2011). Health Disparities. <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/disparities/index.htm>

Office of the Surgeon General. Eliminating Health Disparities. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/priorities/disparities/index.html>

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Eliminating Health and Safety Disparities at Work (2011). NIOSH. <http://www.aocdata.org/conferences/healthdisparities/index.html>

Eliminating Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Health Care: What Are the Options? (2008). The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. http://www.kff.org/minorityhealth/h08_7830.cfm

Harkness, G., & DeMarco, R. (2012). *Community and public health nursing evidence for practice*. (pp. 334-352). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Healthy People 2020 (2010). Disparities. Healthy People 2020. <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/>

Mikkelsen, Lesile, et al. (2002). Eliminating health disparities: the role of primary prevention.

Public Health (2012). Eliminating Health Disparities. Pennsylvania Health Department.

http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/healthy_living/9279/

OMHD. Eliminating Racial & Ethnic Health Disparities. Centers for Disease Control. <http://www.cdc.gov/omhd/About/disparities.htm>