2018 Paul Ambrose Scholars Community Project Visuals

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The posters and presentations from the 2018 Paul Ambrose Scholars are examples of the excellent work that our scholars produce during and after the program. The research, collaboration, and time devoted to the community projects is a helpful guide for future applicants and showcases past successes in different disciplines.

Melissa Rabinek

Discipline — Physician Assistant
Institution — Shenandoah University
LHI Topic — Clinical Preventive Services
Title — Prevention of Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections at Reston Hospital Center Using More Judicious Urine Testing Practices

THE CATHETER'S LAMENT

Dr. Martin Kiernan

I am a urinary catheter
Dark places I must go
My job is clear
I have no fear
I need to ease the flow

You are the one I am inside
It enters not your head
That if I'm left in
(a moral sin)
You could just end up dead

At times, I am useful aide
But my use you should not flout
On every day
Someone should say
It's time to take me out!

Taylor Velasquez

Discipline   Dentistry
Institution   A.T. Still University
LHI Topic   Oral Health
Title   How to Become a Leader
   in Your Community

Dental School Stats

- 66 dental schools across the U.S. that provide a D.M.D. or D.D.S.
  - 65 four-year program
  - 1 three-year program (Pacific University, San Francisco, CA)
- Apply after all requirements are completed
- Average debt a dental student will have: $263,000
- Dental Specialities require more school after dental school: 9 recognized specialities
  - Orthodontics: 3 years
  - Periodontics: 3 years
  - Oral Surgery: 4-7 years
  - Pediatric Dentistry: 3 years
  - Prosthodontics: 3 years
  - Endodontics: 3 years
  - Pathology: 2-3 years
  - Radiology: 2-3 years
  - Public Health: 2 years
  - Anesthesiology: 2 years
  - Advanced General Dentistry: 1-2 years

- Associate's degree in Dental Hygiene or Bachelor's of Science in Dental Hygiene
- Most programs take 2 years to complete
- 8 dental hygiene programs in Arizona
  - NAU: Bachelor of Science
  - Phoenix College
  - Fortis College
  - Mesa Community College
  - Carrington College
  - Rio Salado
  - Mohave Community College
  - Pima Community College
- Total of 300 hygiene programs across the country

Sahil Angelo

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Discipline	Medicine (DO)
Institution	Emory School of Medicine
LHI Topic	Social Determinants of Health
Title	Grady Healthy Living: Addressing Social Determinants of Health in Primary Care Clinics

Patient SDOH Screening Results

- 1,061/3,889 surveys completed (27.3% response rate)
- 10 SDOH categories identified with > 15% respondents impacted in previous year
- SDOH resource-related handout provided to 26 patients (2.5%)
- Physician referral for social work, financial planning, behavioral health, health education classes, nutritional services, or diabetes education offered to 33 patients (3.1%)

Social Determinant of Health	% of Patients who experienced in previous 12mo (n=1,061)
1. Food Insecurity	25.3%
2. Couldn't access MD due to cost	25.1%
3. Unemployment	24.8%
4. Social Isolation	19.6%
5. Lack of Transportation	18.1%
6. Inaccessible mental health resources due to cost	17.9%
7. Housing Instability	16.9%
7. Lack of Utilities at home	16.9%
9. Community Gun Violence	16.7%
10. Limited Literacy	16.6%

Patient Insurance Status (n=995)
- Uninsured: 11.6%
- Medicaid: 35.0%
- Grady card: 34.5%
- Private: 12.2%
- Medicare: 30.9%
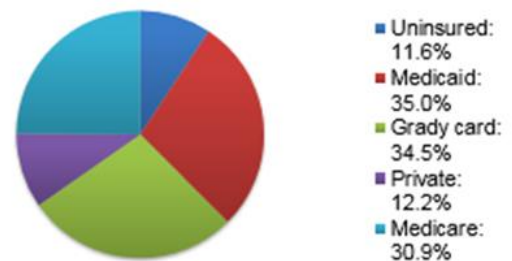
% Patients Enrolled in Govt Assisted Programming (n=709)
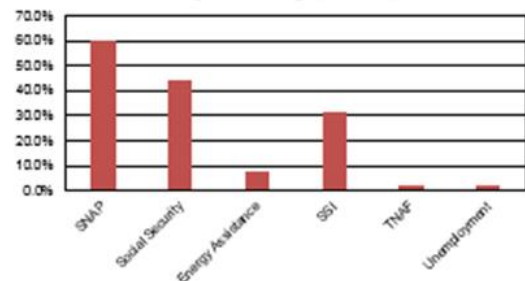
Janice Guider

Discipline: Public Health
Institution: Benedictine University
LHI Topic: Mental Health
Title: Mitigating Major Depressive Episodes in the Adolescent Population Ages 12-17

Mitigating Major Depressive Episodes in the Adolescent Population

The Logic Model:

Resources

System inputs	Key processes		Outcomes	Impact
	Activities	Outputs		
High school students

Emergency Dept. Clinicians

First Responders

Parents

Mental health workers

Educators | Survey /Focus Groups of students to identify lived-experience perceptions of risk factors

Focus groups/interviews of key informers

Heighten awareness of risk variables for major depressive symptoms | Provide significant tool to maximize the distribution of current resources

Creating a collaborative effort within community to advance research with goal to improve good mental health | Recognize behaviors associated with risk factors

Create a proactive dialogue for changing behaviors associated with major depressive episodes | Increased awareness of risk factors and impact on social emotional well - being as well as mental health.

Recommendation to consolidate resources to effectively change behaviors and/or policy, with geographical specificity for improved mental health well-being |

Fadi Jamaleddin Ahmad
Discipline   Public Health
Institution   University of New Mexico
LHI Topic
Title   Apprentice Model Clinic and A1c Levels
                  Among Hispanics in New Mexico During
                  a Period of Political Stressors, 2015-2018

Research Question

▶ **Were A1c levels among Latino patients with type 💬 diabetes at Simply Salud Clinic altered between 2015-2018, a time period that includes political stressors in the United States?**

- The outcome of interest is A1c levels, as indicated in the laboratory reports from clinic medical records.

- Exposure of interest is the time of their initial A1c lab reports (2015) to end of the 2017 year.

- <u>Confounders</u>: use of diabetes medications as prescribed by Simply Salud clinician, medical condition (anemia, hyperlipidemia) as confirmed by doctor diagnosis throughout lab results, gender, body mass index, blood pressure, family history, and age .

- Gender will be assessed for effect modification.

Results (1)-Demographics

Table 1. Baseline Socio-Demographics Characteristics, Among Hispanic/Latino Patients with Type 2 Diabetes at Simply Salud Clinic with at least one A1C result, 2015-2018.
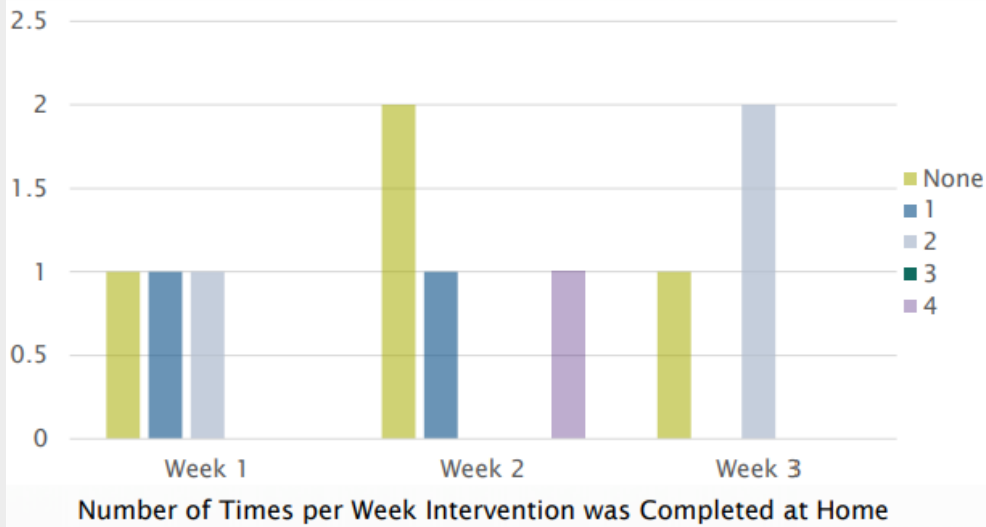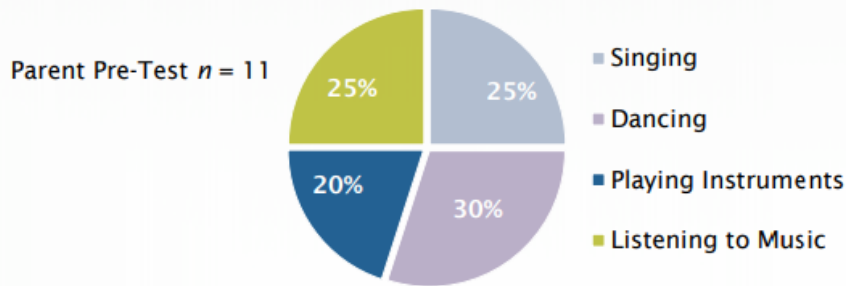
	Characteristics				
All Participants (n, %)	405, 100%				
	2015 (n, %)	2016 (n, %)	2017 (n, %)	2018 (n, %)	p-values
Gender (Both)	100, 19%	122, 24%	104, 20%	79, 15%	0.0023
Male					
Female					
Mean Age, years					
BMI, Kg/m²					
Language					
English					
Spanish					
Bilingual (Spanish + English)					
Diabetes Medications					
Metformin					
xxxxxxxx					
Xxxxxxxx					
No medications					
Other Medical Diagnosis					
xxxxxxxx					
xxxxxxxx					
xxxxxxxx					

Angela Burla

Discipline   Physical Therapy/Occupational Therapy
Institution   St. Catherine University
LHI Topic   Social Determinants
Title   Educating Parents English Language
Learners on Healthy Routines for Children

FINDINGS

Types of music used in the home pre-intervention

Parent Pre-Test *n* = 11

- Singing — 25%
- Dancing — 30%
- Playing Instruments — 20%
- Listening to Music — 25%

Number of Times per Week Intervention was Completed at Home

Legend:
- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

STAFF RESPONSES:

"The children and I love the actions and movements, I will definitely use these activities"

"We'll use many of these ideas from now on."

"Thanks to [the OT students] I had the courage to try this."

Sindhuja Ranganathan

Discipline	Medicine (DO)
Institution	University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine
LHI Topic	Clinical Preventive Services
Title	Role of Mobile Communication Technology in Addressing Medication Noncompliance: A Pilot Study

Methods:

Data Collected

Data collection consisted of two separate questionnaires:

The first was a validated patient reported outcome metric called the Medication Adherence Questionnaire (MAQ). This questionnaire is a scale used to assess adherence to medications. It has been used in many published studies regarding medication compliance, as well as validated with high internal consistency and prective value.

The second was a survey composed of questions designed to collect basic information about participants' demographics.

Medication Adherence Questionnaire	Participant Information
1. Do you ever forget to take your medicine? 2. Are you careless at times about taking your medicine? 3. When you feel better do you sometimes stop taking your medicine? 4. Sometimes if you feel worse when you take the medicine, do you stop taking it?	1. Age 2. Gender 3. Ethnicity 4. Education- Highest level completed 5. Employment status 6. Household income 7. Are you interested in receiving daily text message reminders to take your medication?

Study Design

- Patients were recruited in the Emergency Department at St. Michael's Medical center in Newark, NJ
- Following consent process, participants' self-reported medication compliance was assessed via MAQ, and demographics information was collected
- For patients who reported medication noncompliance and interest in study intervention, daily text message reminders were sent to the participants via automated app for a period of four weeks
- Following the four week intervention, the MAQ was readministered through online survey methodology

Results:

Pilot Study Population

The pilot study sample included 15 participants: 73% female, 27% male, 53% Black, 47% Latino, average age 58 years old. Education ranged from some grade school to some college, with 40% reporting high school graduate status. Employment status ranged from retired to full-time, with 20% of participants currently unemployed. 47% reported an income of less than $10k, 47% reported an income of $10-50k, and 6% reported an income of $50-100k. 100% of participants owned a cell phone. 13% agreed to receive the study

Pilot Study Population	
Male	4
Female	11
Total	15
Ethnicity	8 Black, 7 Latino
Avg. age	58 (Range 34 – 78)
Ave. education	High school graduate
Avg. income	$0-50k (7 <$10k, 7 $10-50k)
Text message intervention	2 Yes, 13 No

Initial MAQ Results

Of the 15 total participants, 60% reported forgetting to take their medicine. 20% of participants reported being careless about taking their medicine. 40% reported sometimes stopping their medicine when feeling better, and 40% reported sometimes stopping their medicine when taking it makes them feel worse

MAQ Question	Yes	No
Forget to take medicine	60%	40%
Careless about taking medicine	20%	80%
Stop when feeling better	40%	60%
Stop when feeling worse	40%	60%