

Becoming a Community Engaged Department in an Academic University

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School of Nursing

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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What is Community Engagement?

Collaboration between institutions of higher education and their larger communities (local, regional/state, national, global) for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity. (Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching,)

The purpose of community engagement is the partnership of college and university knowledge and resources with those of the public and private sectors to enrich scholarship, research, and creative activity; enhance curriculum, teaching and learning; prepare educated, engaged citizens; strengthen democratic values and civic responsibility; address critical societal issues; and contribute to the public good (1-6).

Becoming a Community Engaged Department

In 2018, the George Washington School of Nursing recently was awarded a Community Engagement Grant from the Nashman Center for Civic Engagement and Public Service.

The purpose of this project was to develop a strategic plan to further enhance the School of Nursing as a Community Engaged Department and to further engage our community partners in this process.

Through this grant, we held at least two full-day seminars with faculty and community partners over a year to increase our commitment as a School to community engaged scholarship, teaching and service.

Community Engagement Days

The first event was held on July 10, 2018.

It was attended by 25 faculty, who evaluated the event as very good to excellent.

The second event was held on Feb 1, 2019 with 53 in attendance including 20 faculty and 33 community partners in attendance.

Evaluations were excellent.



Local and International Examples of Community Engagement

1. The Uganda Project
2. Reducing Childhood Anemia in Caracol, Haiti (REACH) Project
3. Photo Voice Project
4. Improving Care Coordination and Patient Advocacy in School and Community Settings for Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs: This PCORI project

Nurse-led Community Partnership Initiative to Identify and Reduce Hypertension in the Mukono district, Uganda



Dr. Karen Dawn
DNP, RN, PHCNS-BC, CDE

Partnerships are key to successful community health

GWU School of Nursing, partnering with the NGO Omni-Med:

- developed an innovative plan to educate the community health workers (CHW), as the first level of care for villagers,
- on HTN diagnosis, education, and medical referral.



Using frontline workers: CHWs

- HTN identification and management in Uganda is difficult due to a lack of primary care, therefore it goes undetected until a major catastrophic health event occurs.
- CHWs have been proposed to tackle non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (WHO, 2013b)
- CHWs are cost effective in screening for CVD in medically low resource areas (Gaziano, et al, 2015).



Nursing Students

Training CHWs – 90 and counting



Aims of the Partnership

- To train CHWs in measuring and recording blood pressures (BP) on local villagers and
- refer those with BP's greater than 160/90 to a level 2, 3, or 4 health center
- educate CHWs on lifestyle changes to improve BP.
- Sustainability of BP screening, education, and follow-up



SONs involvement in global health and reduction in NCDs

- Pre-licensure nursing students can effectively train Ugandan CHWs in HTN screening and treatment.
- Student nurses can be used to train CHWs in NCD screening and education, with emphasis/reinforcement on initial training.
- Preparatory work prior to departure allows for smooth implementation upon Uganda arrival.
- The importance of community partnerships is emphasized with the nursing students pre-departure and daily during de-briefs.
- Successful monitoring of this program, with the HTN control liaison within Omni-Med, helps guarantee sustainability.





THE REACH PROJECT



Reducing Childhood Anemia in Caracol, Haiti A Mixed-Method, Community-Based Action Study for Sustainable Improvement - Phase I

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GWURB #101726

Study Objectives/Methods

Study Objective: work in partnership with community stakeholders to expand understanding of factors associated with childhood anemia prevalence and severity and jointly develop a sustainable, community-based plan for reducing anemia in children.

Mixed Methods: action research, participatory, collaborative, multiple stakeholders

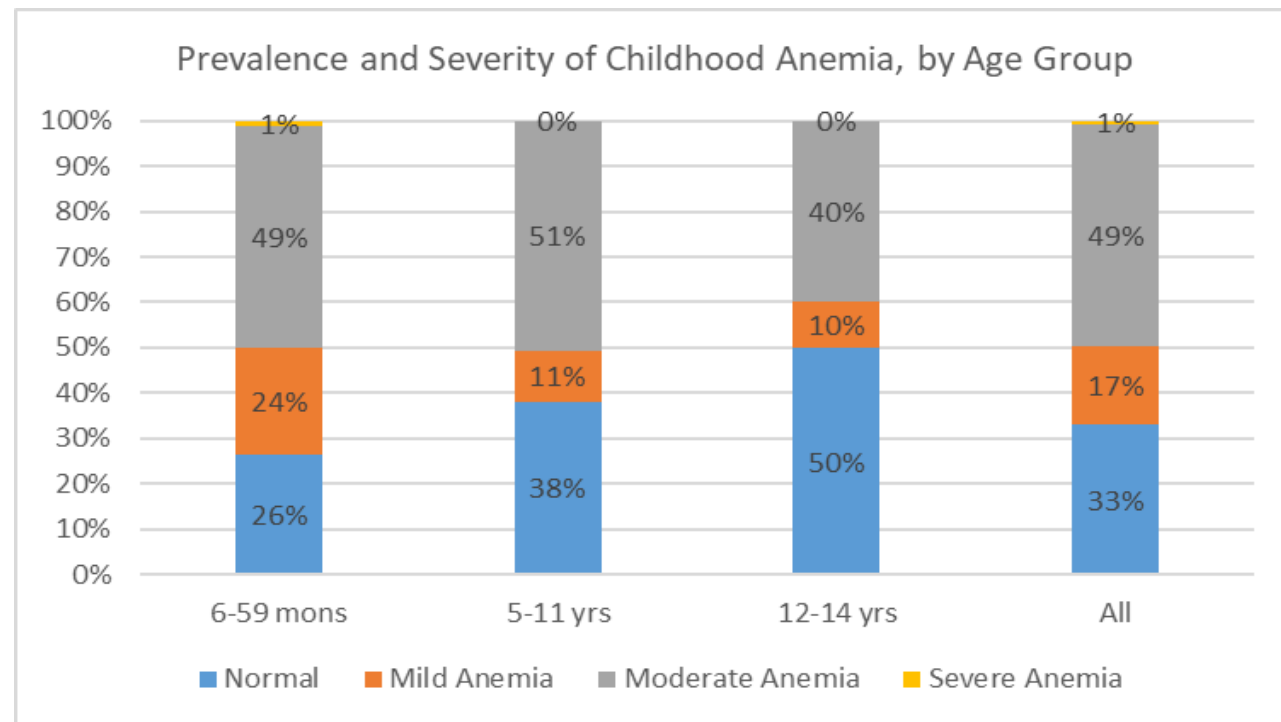
Qualitative: Interviews, focus groups

Quantitative Medical Records Analysis: descriptive statistics of prevalence and severity of anemia by age groups



Results: Quantitative Findings

- 149 children, 6 months to 14 years
- Anemia rate: 67% (17% mild, 49% moderate, 1% severe)
- Key risk factors, bivariate:
 - a Road to Health Card (+)
 - # of bednets at home (-)
- Significant factor after multivariate logistic model:
 - # of bednets at home
 - OR=0.6, 95% CI (0.37-0.97), p=0.038



Qualitative Findings

A Paradox of Knowing

Inaccuracy; food only, other factors not described

Lack of Support and Resource

Money, jobs, training, help

No Possibility: From Depression to Oppression

From anger to despair: “It’s not that we don’t know what to do. It’s that we don’t have the possibility to do it”

Inequity

We have the Will.....

“We have the will at home to fight this thing...”

Impressions

People love their children, know what anemia is, feel responsible

Opportunity for education on causes and how to improve

Anger. What’s different?

Leadership naturally emergent and partnership wanted

Conclusions

- This study found a significant difference in the number of bednets in their home for anemic (mean=0.93, SD=1.29) and non-anemic (mean=1.41, SD=1.84) children ($p=0.004$).
- Also there was not a difference in the incidence of anemia in this sample from a study on anemia in children done 20 years ago.
- The study was not able to determine the causes of anemia but many possible causes are possible including:
 - Hemoglobinopathies such as sickle cell anemia and thalassemia trait and disease,
 - malaria, hookworm and parasites in water
 - nutritional deficiencies

The study also found that the population was not knowledgeable about the causes of anemia but the patients did want to be part of the solution and did want education to improve this problem.

The Social Determinants of a Heart Healthy Community

A Participatory Action Research Project

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Nursing

Purpose

- Engagement
- Identification of the facilitators and barriers to a heart healthy community
 - Photography
 - Group dialogue
- Collaborative analysis
- Having a Voice
- Connections between health, the environment and policy



The Saturday Institute

Fall Semester 2018



Faculty



GW SON
ABSN Students



AnBryce
Saturday Institute
Middle School
Students

Affordable, Healthy Foods



Anthony's story: I see fruit in Giant grocery store on the shelves on sale 2 for \$5. Healthy eating should be affordable. Fruit is tasty and people want to eat it. If you eat healthy you have less negative health consequences when you are older. Try to incorporate fruit into your diet. It may take time to develop a healthy lifestyle but never give up.

Improving the Community with Organic Food Stores



Arrisa's story: The picture on the left shows people drinking liquor and throwing it away in the streets. This shows that there are drunk people who hang out in the community, and that it is full of bottles of liquor. The photo can educate people in my community by showing what most people are hooked on, and telling them to cut down the amount of liquor they consume. The picture on the right is an example of how to improve the community. For every one liquor store you have there should be one organic store too.

Advertising a Healthy Heart



This giant wall could be used as a large canvas to grab people's attention in the community. Add some colors on the wall and brighten up the wall with heart health paintings and graffiti. Let's advertise all about healthy eating and activities on this dull blank wall so that all citizens can be healthier and happier. Painting the wall also can be a community project with all kinds of people coming together!

--Caleb

Explore More!

Located on the museum's second floor



Anthony



AVAILABLE HEALTHY FOODS

"The shelves of the local grocery store are full of fresh produce. It's important to have healthy options available to the community. I hope to see more people taking advantage of these options and making healthier choices for themselves and their families."



Arrisa



IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY WITH ORGANIC FOOD STORES

"The photos above show people drinking liquor and smoking in the streets. This shows that there are health risks associated with these activities, and that it is important to have organic food stores in the community. The photos show that people are taking steps to improve their health, and that is a positive sign for the community. The photos below are an example of how to improve the community. The photos show that there should be more organic food stores."



David



EXERCISE AND HEALTHY HEARTS

"The photos above show people walking and jogging in the park. This shows that there are many ways to stay healthy and active. The photos below are an example of how to improve the community. The photos show that there should be more parks and recreational areas."



HEALTHY AND SAFE

"The photos above show people walking and jogging in the park. This shows that there are many ways to stay healthy and active. The photos below are an example of how to improve the community. The photos show that there should be more parks and recreational areas."



A HEALTHY COMMUNITY

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ADVERTISING HEALTHY CHOICES

"The photos above show people walking and jogging in the park. This shows that there are many ways to stay healthy and active. The photos below are an example of how to improve the community. The photos show that there should be more parks and recreational areas."

Developing a Student/Family-Centered School Health Collaborative



Erin Maughan, National Association of School Nurses (NASN)
Mayumi Willgerodt, Mariah Roseblum, Sharyl Brown, Aneisha Toler, &
Rodney Ford: Seattle, Washington
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Wanda Polite: Washington, DC



W UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



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Nursing

Stakeholders:
Elementary school nurses
Parents
Other community stakeholders

Purpose:

Community based participatory research project
Identify and train parent advocates to serve as champions and to facilitate patient engagement and improved care outcomes
Ultimately, we hope to foster systems level change within the schools and at the state and local levels



Evidence and practice change



Evidence: A literature review on parent advocacy and care management for CSHCN.

Practice change: Train parents to serve as champions for families of CSHCN within the school and community.

Research design: Community involvement (stakeholders in Seattle Washington, May 2018)

Implementation strategies

Create a peer to peer network of parents who can identify, and support parents of CSHCN

Develop and support a cadre of parent advocates/champions using a train the trainer approach

Enhance peer to peer support and engagement through adaptation and use of an evidence based parent activation training curriculum



Evaluation strategies

Measure self-efficacy of parents pre- and post- initiation of the curriculum

Improve students and parents' ability to explain and self-manage their condition

Improve students' and parents' engagement in school and their ability to advocate for system level changes.



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Questions ??