### Background
Health literacy is described as the ability to acquire, process, and understand basic health information and services to make suitable health care decisions (Berkman, Sheridan, Donahue, Halpern & Crotty, 2011). Limited health literacy affects adults in all racial and ethnic groups; 77 million adult people in US have difficulty with common health tasks, such as following treatment’s directions or reading a drug label (Singleton & Krause, 2009).

![Level of Health Care literacy](image)

### Methods
A cross-sectional study using an internet questionnaire survey will be implemented asking to adult Hispanics individuals in South Florida from where they mainly acquired their health care information. Additionally, questions to determine individuals’ educational level, and level of health care literacy pre and post intervention will be included in the survey.

### Purpose
Improve health care literacy among the South Florida Hispanic population through implementation of broadcasted health care education.

### Objectives
I. Determine that health care illiteracy among the Hispanic population is related to factors others than language barrier.

II. Provide health care education and information among the South Florida Hispanic population through utilization of broadcasting media.

### Significance
Lowering rates of health illiteracy will decrease poor health care outcomes and re-hospitalization rates among Hispanics

### Conclusion
Lowest health literacy among Hispanics is associated with lower educational levels. Innovative approaches, and application of existing best practices are needed to successfully support individuals to manage their own health, and make the best use of health care resources.

### References
