

Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) as a Leadership Tool

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Rapid Health Impact Assessment

A Rapid HIA provides a comprehensive and systematic approach to evaluation of complex data sets and policy decisions. HIA steps:

Screening: Determine if HIA is needed

Scoping: Develop plan and identify potential health risks and benefits

Assessment: Describe baseline health effects and assess potential health risks and benefits

Recommendations: Develop practical solutions : political, economic and policy

Reporting: Disseminate findings to decision makers, community and key stakeholders

Monitoring and evaluation: Monitor health changes and mitigation strategies (Health Impact Partners, 2013)

Background

DNP Students at the Edgewood College's Henry Predolin School of Nursing, completed a Rapid HIA on proposed policy changes to the Wisconsin Well Woman Program as part of a Population Health and Policy Class.

Research Questions

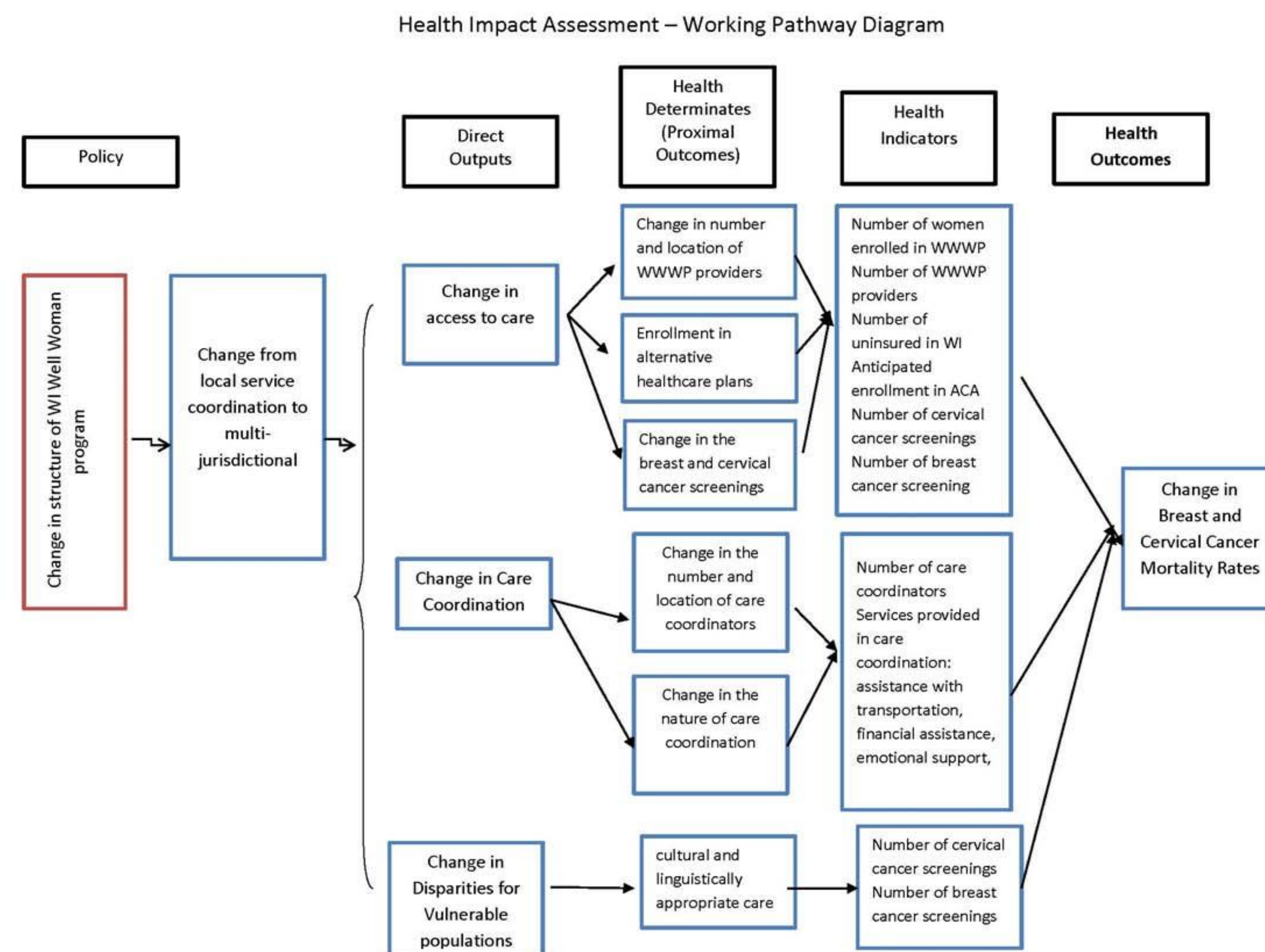
What impact will this policy have on:

1. Care coordination?
2. Women's access to care?
3. Breast and cervical cancer incidence rates?
4. Access to care for American Indian women?

Impact Assessment

What will the impact of this policy be on the care coordination women receive?			
Health Determinate or Health Outcome	Likelihood	Direction, Magnitude & Severity	Vulnerable Populations
# of Providers – Currently there is 1000 providers	Certain	↓↓	Disproportionate harms: Native American, Non-English Speakers, and Rural
Location of Providers from Local to Regional	Certain	↓↓	Disproportionate harms: Native American, Non-English Speakers, and Rural
Nature of Care Coordination	Insufficient Evidence	Uncertain	Uncertain
What will the impact of this policy be on Women's access to healthcare?			
Health Determinate or Health Outcome	Likelihood	Direction, Magnitude & Severity	Vulnerable Populations
Enrollment in ACA	Likely	↑	Undocumented
# of Providers – Currently there is 1000 providers	Certain	↓↓↓	African American, Hispanic, Native American, rural populations
Location of Providers from Local to Regional	Certain	↓↓↓	African American, Hispanic, Native American, rural populations
What will the impact of this policy be on Breast and Cervical Cancer Incidence?			
Health Determinate or Health Outcome	Likelihood	Direction, Magnitude & Severity	Vulnerable Populations
Number of Breast CA Screenings	Likely	↓	African American, Hispanic, Native American populations
Number of Cervical CA Screenings	Likely	↓	African American, Hispanic, Native American populations
Breast CA Mortality Rates	Likely	↓↓↓	African American, Hispanic, Native American populations
Cervical CA Mortality Rates	Likely	↓↓↓	African American, Hispanic, Native American populations
What will the impact of this policy be on access to care or Mortality for American Indian women?			
Health Determinate or Health Outcome	Likelihood	Direction, Magnitude & Severity	Vulnerable Populations
Number of Breast CA Screenings	Likely	↓↓↓	NI women particularly those living in rural areas or on Indian Reservation/Tribal Land
Number of Cervical CA Screenings	Likely	↓↓↓	NI women particularly those living in rural areas or on Indian Reservation/Tribal Land
Breast CA Mortality Rate	Possible	↓↓	NI women particularly those living in rural areas or on Indian Reservation/Tribal Land
Cervical CA Mortality Rate	Likely	↓↓↓	NI women particularly those with oncogenic serotype

Wisconsin Well Woman Program Case Study : Rapid Impact Assessment Pathway



Recommendations

1. Determination of systems, providers and coordinators should be based on geographical need.
2. Service proposal must include care coordinator *best practices* and current care coordination assessments.
3. Wisconsin leaders must encourage participation of women in the ACA through enrollment support.
4. Consistent reporting and data access needed to ensure outcome measurement and program evaluation.

Acknowledgements

Presenters would like to acknowledge Jennifer Weitzel , MS, RN (course instructor)
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