

Introduction

For a family physician, community understanding and interaction is essential. Family Medicine residency programs teach community-based primary care as a fundamental concept. In the family medicine residency clinic, where UT Heath San Antonio Family Medicine residents are trained, the community of the clinic continues to grow and change.

With shifts in the community, the needs, gaps, and unaddressed social determinants of health of patients continue to multiply. A Community Health Needs Assessment offers an opportunity for family medicine residents to practice research and evaluation skills, while learning about the Social Determinants of Health in which people live, learn, work and play.

In a systematic approach we scanned our clinical environment, historical data and current practice to create community collaborations towards building an outcome driven logic model.

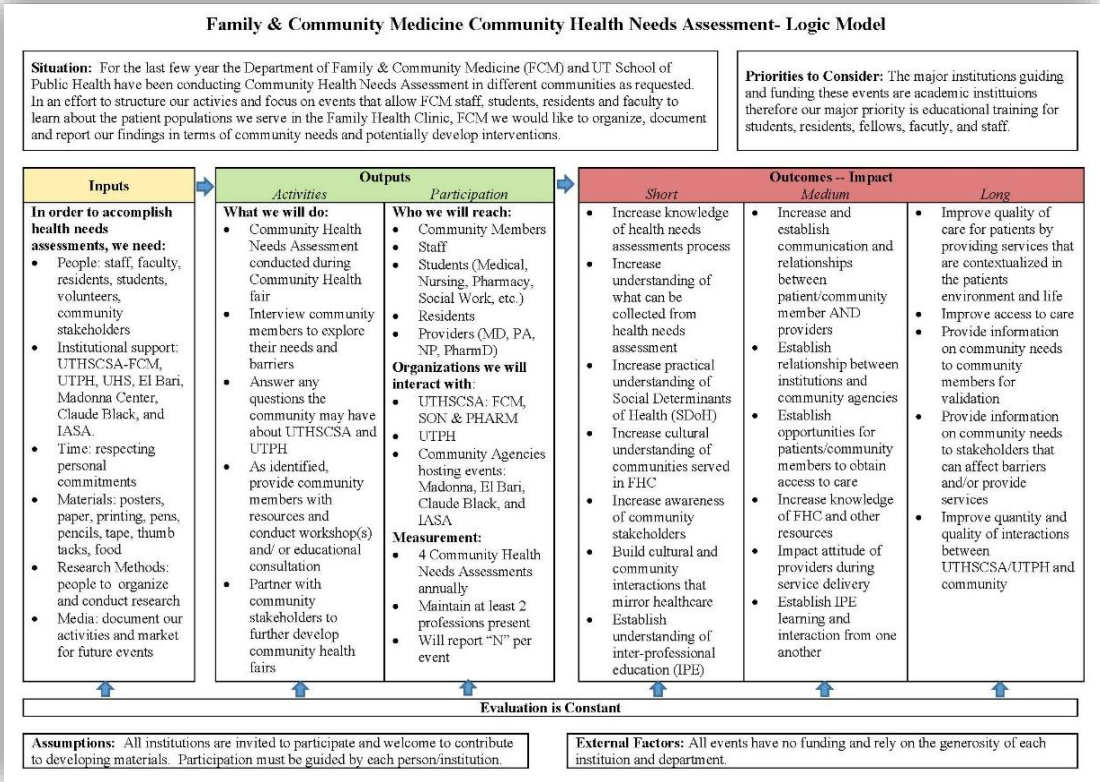


Image 1: Picture of Family & Community Medicine Logic Model.

Results

Three of the four Community Health Needs Assessments have been completed. The creation of a list identifying each community’s top priorities for health and barriers to health, will be a major finding for this project. Despite the different communities represented, commonalities were found between priorities and barriers; differences occurred in terms of the order of their priority.

Community Priorities

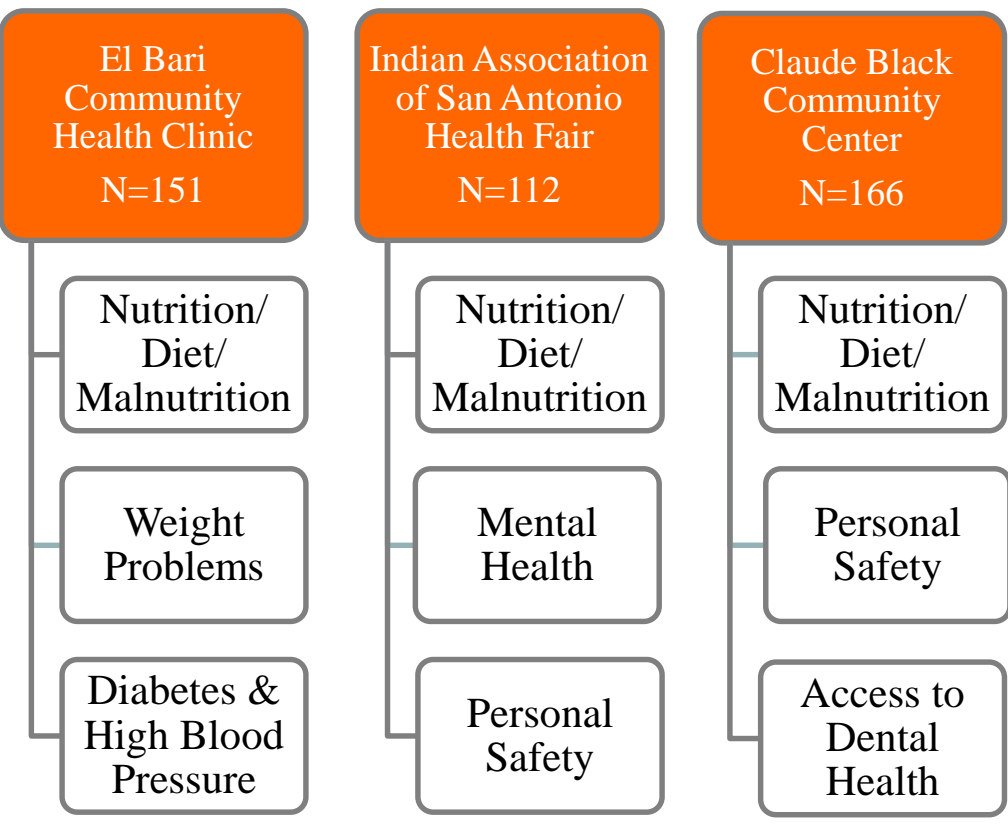


Image 2: Group Photo of Family & Community Medicine Residents and Faculty Members.

Community Health Collaborators

Community Health Needs Assessments have been made possible through the collaboration of three organizations working with The Department of Family & Community Medicine.



Materials and Methods

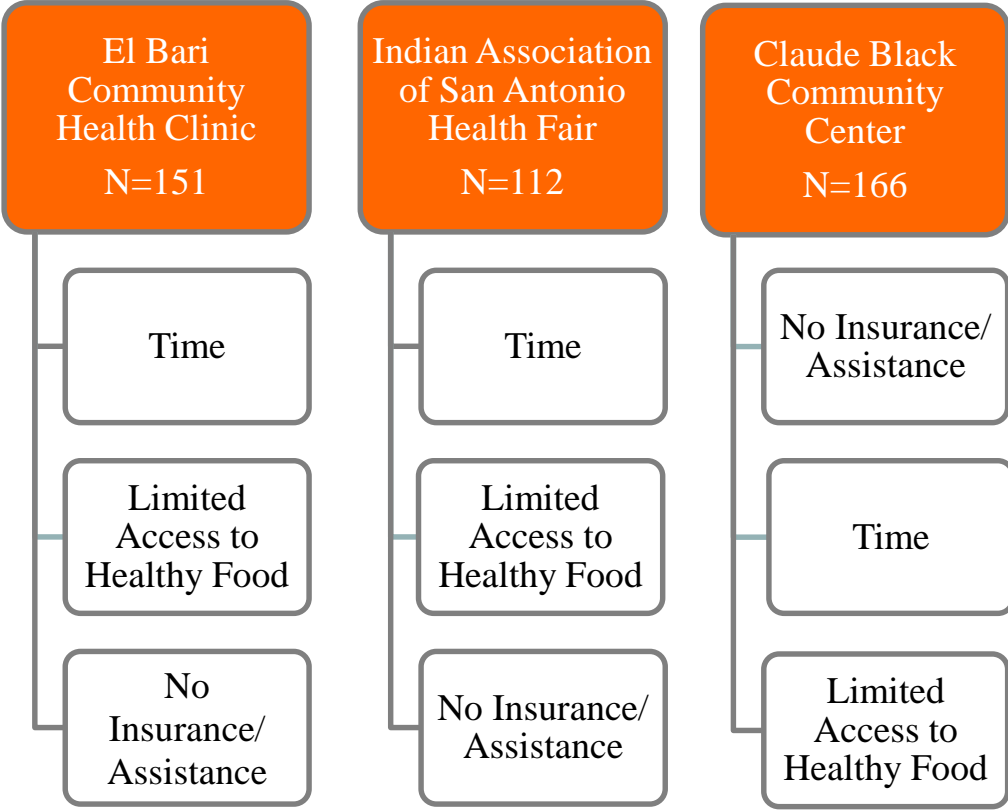
A formative research approach is used where the residency clinic is part of the local community. A mixed method process was used including surveys to collect primary quantitative data and informal discussions to collect qualitative data.

This study takes place at four community health fairs. Participants include all community members that attend the health fairs. Inclusion is based on being from a served zip code. All data collected is relevant regardless of response.



Image 3: Data collection boards used at the El Bari Health Fair.

Community Barriers



Conclusions

This study strives to teach family medicine physicians in training about the changing health landscape of the community. It is important that they recognize that community health needs are relevant to clinical practice. Conducting a community based health needs assessment in a family medicine training program familiarizes physicians with the community they serve, while making future physicians culturally competent.

We anticipate that we will have all data collected by October 2018. Any communities interested in participating should contact either Dr. Inez Cruz cruzi@uthscsa.edu or Dr. Fozia Ali alif@uthscsa.edu.

References

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