

Community Health Assessment/ Community Benefit Plan Strategy and Implementation Plan

<i>Problem Statement</i>		<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	
Problem	Why?	How?	Specific Actions	Intermediate	Long-Term
<i>Diabetes Mellitus</i> 6th leading cause of death in Mississippi. 12% of deaths annually in Sunflower County are attributed to diabetes or its complications. 15% adults in Sunflower County were diagnosed with diabetes.	Poor Nutrition	Education regarding proper nutrition and lifestyle changes	SSCH has partnered with Delta Health Alliance and has put in place a Health Coach trained in diabetes management who will follow patients for 45 days after discharge to help keep them on track and complaint.	Encourage compliance with meds/treatment. Decrease the number of patients with type 2 diabetes in sunflower county within 3 years.	Reduce the number of diabetes-related deaths in Sunflower County.
	Lack of access to health care	Access to information and compliance encouragement	Dietician education is provided for newly diagnosed patients and patients needing further education.		
	Lack of knowledge and non-compliance		Encourage participation in Diabetes support groups held at the BB King museum monthly.		

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<i>Cardiovascular Disease</i> Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in Mississippi. 37% of deaths annually in Sunflower County are attributed to cardiovascular disease.	Tobacco use with a smoking rate in Sunflower county at 20.70% in 2015	Offer Smoking cessation assistance/ Tobacco Quitline. Provide education at health fairs regarding benefits of smoking cessation.	SSCH has been designated as a tobacco-free campus; and smoking cessation resources are offered to patients who smoke who are admitted to SSCH.	Reduce the % of adult smokers in the community within 3 years, therefore, reducing the number of people exposed to second-hand smoke.	Decrease the number of people with high blood pressure and other risk factors of cardiovascular disease. Reduce the number of cardiovascular deaths in Sunflower County.
	Poor blood pressure control and lack of compliance	Educate patients on the importance of controlling blood pressure	SSCH has partnered with Delta Health Alliance to provide a health coach who will follow up with patients diagnosed with CHF for 45 days after leaving the hospital to further education and encourage compliance		
	Lack of knowledge regarding risk factors (physical activity and poor nutrition) and how to reduce them	Participate in health fairs and offer free blood pressure screenings to members of the community as well as education regarding heart healthy diets and exercise.	SSCH will participate in local health fairs as applicable and offer free blood pressure screenings and diet education.		

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<p><i>Infant Mortality</i></p> <p>In 2011, the infant mortality rate was 9.4/1000 live births. There is significant racial disparity; the rate of SIDS in Mississippi is 27% higher among nonwhites than among whites.</p> <p>Rate of babies born to teenage mothers is 7% in Sunflower County. Infant deaths in Sunflower County from 1998-2007 averaged 20/year.</p>	<p>Lack of support systems from young mothers. 75% of unwed mothers in Sunflower County</p> <p>Lack of Insurance or access to care. 61.6% of the population live below poverty income</p> <p>Lack of education</p>	<p>Educate pregnant teens and women regarding the importance of prenatal care. Promotion of abstinence for young girls</p> <p>Enhance access to insurance. Educate pregnant teens and women regarding infant care.</p>	<p>SSCH teamed up with Healthy Home MS. Pregnant women and new mothers can be signed up with these programs and health coaches will make weekly home visits until the child is 3y/o to educate the mother and help provide resources and access to care.</p> <p>SSCH now offers Hospital Presumptive Eligibility to pregnant teens and women who present with no insurance. Approving medicaid allowing access to care they need. SSCH is working to become a "baby-friendly" facility;</p>	<p>Increase awareness of the importance of prenatal care and good nutrition while pregnant; therefore, increasing the percentage of women receiving prenatal care. A reduction in the number of teen pregnancies.</p>	<p>Decrease infant mortality rates.</p>