

Case advocacy To protect the interests of individual patients when the patients themselves cannot because of illness or inadequate health knowledge.* Class advocacy To protect the interest of vulnerable patient groups through development of systems, policies, and laws promoting equity for the underrepresented

Bridging the gap Community engagement Understanding of issues Belief that efforts can make a difference

Service-learning

 An educational method that incorporates specifically designed learning objectives into community service experiences and requires student reflection as a means to connect service to their academic work

Service-learning and nursing

- Has been shown to improve synthesis and application of classroom learning, increase community engagement, understand community needs, improve critical thinking skills, and improve cultural competence
- Only 11 studies specific to nursing and only 4 pertained to graduate nurses

Decision to require service:

**Service to the community is part of the college mission and while required for BSN students, graduate students had

ng opportunities sfor service.

- Adequate number of clinical sites
- Preceptor concerns regarding students early in • High level of poverty and the program
- Documentation of student
 Lack of education supervision

- Provider shortages
- Lack of healthcare access (especially preventive care)
- disparity in outcomes

The project

- Establish free health clinic and evaluate its impact on graduate nursing students and the community
- The mission of ACE-SAP Free Clinic is to provide health assessment and preventive services at no cost to underserved persons in the Cedar Valley while providing servicelearning opportunities for Allen College students.

Free Health Clinic

- Partnership between the college and the local Salvation Army
- Salvation Army
 Students taking Advanced
 Health Assessment were
 required to do 20 hours of
 service—learning under the
 supervision of licensed
 faculty
 Provides free preventive
 care, acute care, lipid and
 glucose screening,
 immunizations, health
 education, and referral



■ Evaluation

Students

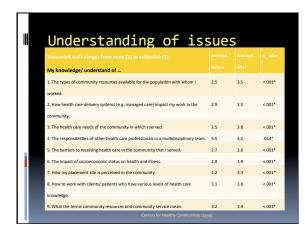
- Community-Campus Partnerships for Health
- Centers for Healthy Communities
- Journaling/ on-line discussion
- Post service reflection paper

Community

- Demographics
- Financial impact
- Educational impact/ satisfaction survey
- Referral impact







Understanding of issues					
Statement	Mean	Mean	p- value		
	score pre	score post			
2. I feel comfortable providing services to people from different	2.7	2.2	1.000		
ethnic and racial groups from my own.					
5. Upon graduation I would like to work in a setting with patients/	2.5	2.2	.190		
clients of various cultural backgrounds.					
9. Health care professionals should always try to incorporate the	1.4	1.3	.751		
patient/ client's health beliefs/ practices when planning treatment.					
15. I believe that there are valid alternative health care beliefs/	2.1	1.7	.165		
practice that may differ from traditional health care practices.					
Total pre and post scores compared			.032*		



Effects on the community Over \$70,000 of care provided at no charge in 2010 20% received referrals to agencies and programs 92% of patients report they understand their health better 50% report they plan to make positive changes in their health

Effects on the community

- Uninsured are significantly less likely to be aware of hypertension or hyperlipidemia.
 Treatment can decrease risk by 10% or more
- 1 out of 4 diabetics does not know they have it. Undiagnosed diabetes costs \$2,864 per year

Ayanian, Zaslavski, Weissman, Schneider, & Ginsburg, 21

Lessons learned: Student experience Before service-learning was required, students were not getting adequate experience with the underserved African American 27% 8.9 1.3 Asian <1 Caucasian 63% 87 85.6 Hispanic 7% 3 3.7 Other 2.7 Meets poverty guidelines 78% NA 17.3

Lessons learned: They did not come • Health care access is only part of the issue • Culture of poverty • Preventative care is not understood or valued • Point of care

Lessons learned: Value of the process

- Importance of common missions with community partners
- Involving stakeholders up front
- Advantages of supporting evidence

Added benefits of the clinic

- Positive community image
- Supports non-profit status
- Creates opportunity for grant support
- Practice site for faculty
- Promotes image of nurse-run clinic for students and community



Student impact

• "...I will apply knowledge that I have gained regarding poverty and use is to be more compassionate towards those less fortunate. The most important application I will use is the direction my career will take after graduating... Like many students who decide to pursue advanced degrees, I went into the program with the motivation to advance my career both professionally and financially. However, this experience has made me realize that I want more from my new career than just financial rewards. I originally got into healthcare because I believed my contribution to society would be through healthcare... My experience at the clinic was exactly why I got into healthcare and more specifically nursing! I wanted to help those that wanted to be helped and to know that I was making a difference. The time at the clinic has reminded me that is where my focus should and will be in my new career."

Allen College Nurse Practitioner student Summer 201

Endless potential Free rural clinic

References

- Undiagnosed hypertension and hypercholesterolemia among uninsured and insured adults in the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *American Journal of Public Health*, 93(12),
- 2051-2054.

 Baker, R. (1991). Development of a questionnaire to assess patients' satisfaction with consultations in general practice. British Journal of General Practice, 40(341), 487-490.

 Bentley, R. & Ellison, K. J. (2007). Increasing cultural competence in nursing through international service-learning experiences. Murse Education, 23(1), 207-211.

 Centers for Healthy Communities (1993). Student pre/ posttest. Wright University. Retrieved December 21, 2005, from https://doi.org/10.1007/journal-published-back-student-posttest-bdf
 Cohen, S. S. & Minon-Nuzzo, P. (2001). Advancing health policy in nursing education through Service-learning. Advances in Nursing Science, 23(3), 29-40.

- Service-Tearning. Advances in Nutsing Science, 23(3), 39-40.

 Gellmon, S.B., Holland B.A., Diriscoll, A., Spring A, & Kerrigan, S. (2001). Assessing servicelearning and civic engagement. Brown University. Campus Compact.

 Hales, A. (1997). Service-learning within the nursing curriculum. Nurse Educator, 22(2), 15-18.

 Hendrick, B. (2009). Costs are high from undiagnosed diabetes. WebMD Health News. Retrieved

References (cont)

- Narsavage, G. L., Lindell, D., Chen, Y. J., Savrin, C., & Duffy, E. (2002). A community engagement mitative Service-learning in graduate nursing curriculum. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 44(10), 457-461.

 Nokes, K. M., Nickitas, D. M., Keida, R., & Neville, S. (2005). Does sorvice-learning increase Cultural Completency, critical thinking, and civic engagement? *Journal of Nursing Education*,
- Cultural competency, cut-out commons, 44(2), 65-70.

 **O'Dowell, L., Steuve, A., San Doval, A., Duran, R., Haber, D., Atnafou, R., et al. (1999). The effectiveness of the Reach for Health community youth service learning program in reducing early and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school student. **American Journal of Public Health, 89(1), and unprotected sex among urban middle school sex among

- and only objective see Americal Young of the Manager Student School Student and Community of Students and Community Students Students and Community Outcomes in service-learning; part a-student perceptions. Journal of Nursing Education, 45(12), 512-515.

 Reising, D. L., Allen, P. N., & Hall, S. G. (2006b). Student and community outcomes in service-learning: part a community outcomes in service-learning: part a community outcomes. Journal of Nursing Educations, 42(13), 516-518.

 Shinnamon, A., Gelman, S., & Holland, B. (1993). Methods and strategies for assessing service-learning in the health professions. Community: Campus Partnerships for Health.

 Retrieved July 2, 2008, from http://decis.washination.edu/crahiped/filestoole-students.pdf

 University of Maryland School of Nursing (2007). EnviRN. Environment Health Policy, Retrieved June 30, 2011 from

 US Census (2007). QuickFacts retrieved April 6, 2009, from