

2010 USPHS Scientific and Training Symposium

COMMUNITY BASED RESEARCH

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OBJECTIVE

**Identify opportunities to
conduct community based
nursing research in the African
American community**

WHO WE ARE

- **NBNA is a non-profit professional nursing association**
- **Founded in 1971**
- **Represent 150,000 African American nurses**
- **77 chapters in 35 states**

HEALTH DISPARITIES

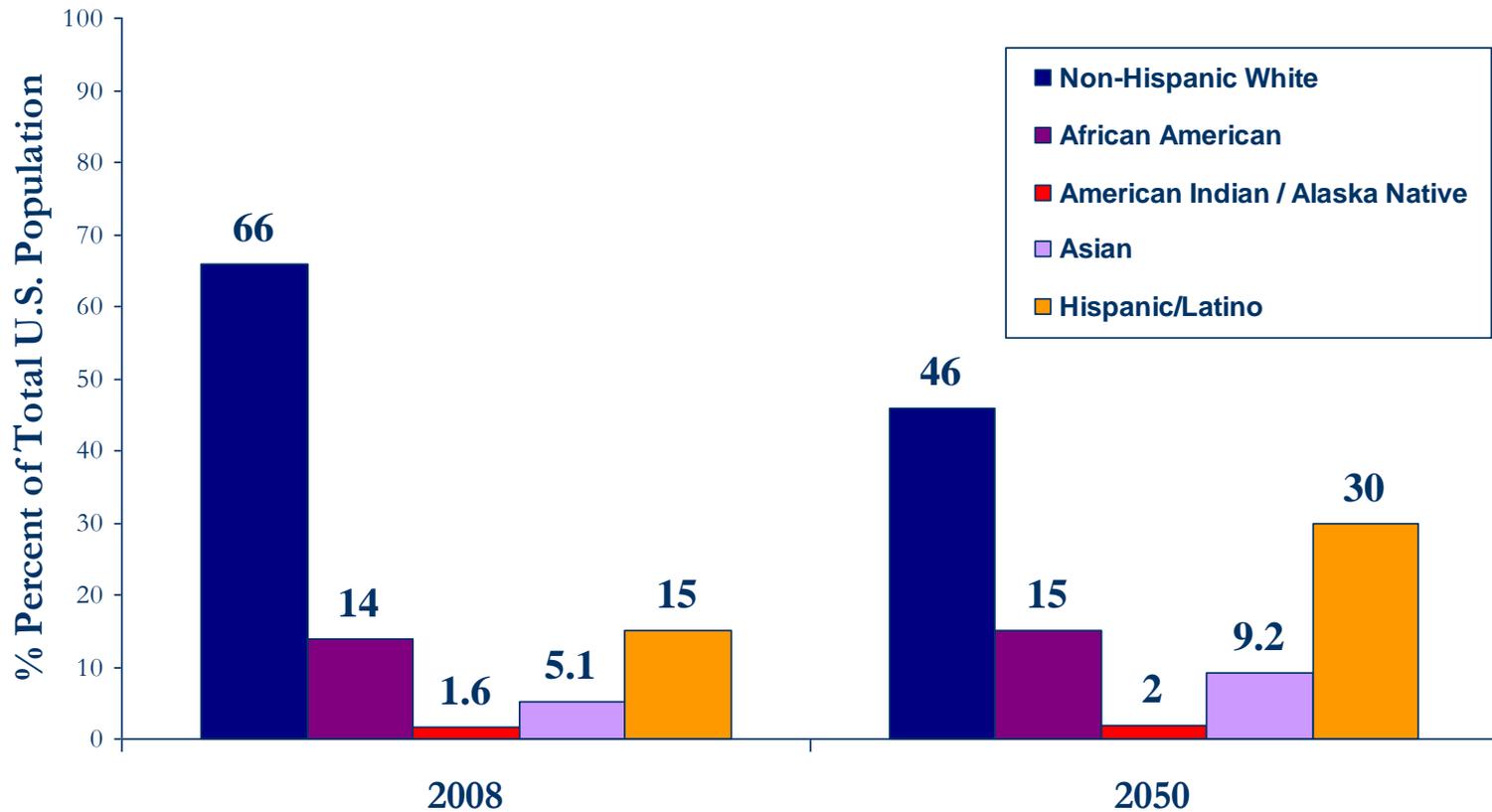
- **Diabetes**
- **Cardiovascular Disease**
- **HIV/AIDS**
- **Cancer**



Disproportionate rates of chronic disease and illness exist in communities of color.

Health and healthcare in equality places a human and economic toll on the nation.

Population of the United States by Race & Hispanic Origin: 2008 & Projected 2050



EVIDENCED BASED PRACTICE

- **Data is in the community**
- **Evidence has always been there**
- **First hand knowledge in the community**
- **When working with people in communities, evidence-based practice must be based on the knowledge co-created by the community.**

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- **Systematic approach for nurses to critically evaluate research evidence**
 - **EBP based on real world observation and methodology**
 - **Community partnerships improve care**



Community-based research is a collaboration between community groups and researchers for the purpose of creating new knowledge or understanding about a community issue in order to bring about change.

COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH

- Is the care the same in all zip codes?
- Is one group receiving better care than another?
- Research will identify the need.
- Compare one neighborhood to another
- Compare one school to another

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The purpose of CER is to assist consumers, clinicians, purchasers, and policy makers to make informed decisions that will improve health care at both the individual and population levels.

IOM DEFINITION

The Institute of Medicine defines CER as "the generation and synthesis of evidence that compares the benefits and harms of alternative methods to prevent, diagnose, treat, and monitor a clinical condition or to improve the delivery of care."

HEALTH BELIEVES AND PRACTICES

- **How the community defines health and wellness**
- **Cultural health value is associated with feeling 'connected' to traditional beliefs about the causes and consequences of illness and disease**

COMMUNITY LEADERS/STAKE HOLDERS

- **Who are the stakeholders/gatekeepers?**
- **Are they vested in the research?**
- **Are they a part of the community or a member of the advisory board?**
- **Must have community buy in, trust**

ACCESS TO CARE

- **9-5 health care system**
- **Uninsured individuals**
- **Who and where are the providers?**
- **Care different in men and women**
- **Social and environmental issues**

BARRIERS TO CARE

- **Who are the providers?**
- **Socioeconomic barriers**
- **Geographic**
- **Cultural**
- **Language**

SOCIAL DETERMINATES OF HEALTH

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the health system.

TRANSLATION TO ACTION

- **Implementation**
- **Easier said than done!**

NATIONAL COALITION OF ETHNIC MINORITY NURSE ASSOCIATION

- **5 ethnic minority nurse associations**
- **Increase minority nurse researchers**
- **Successfully compete for NIH funding opportunities**
- **Increase disparities research conducted by nurses**

RESEARCH INITIATIVES

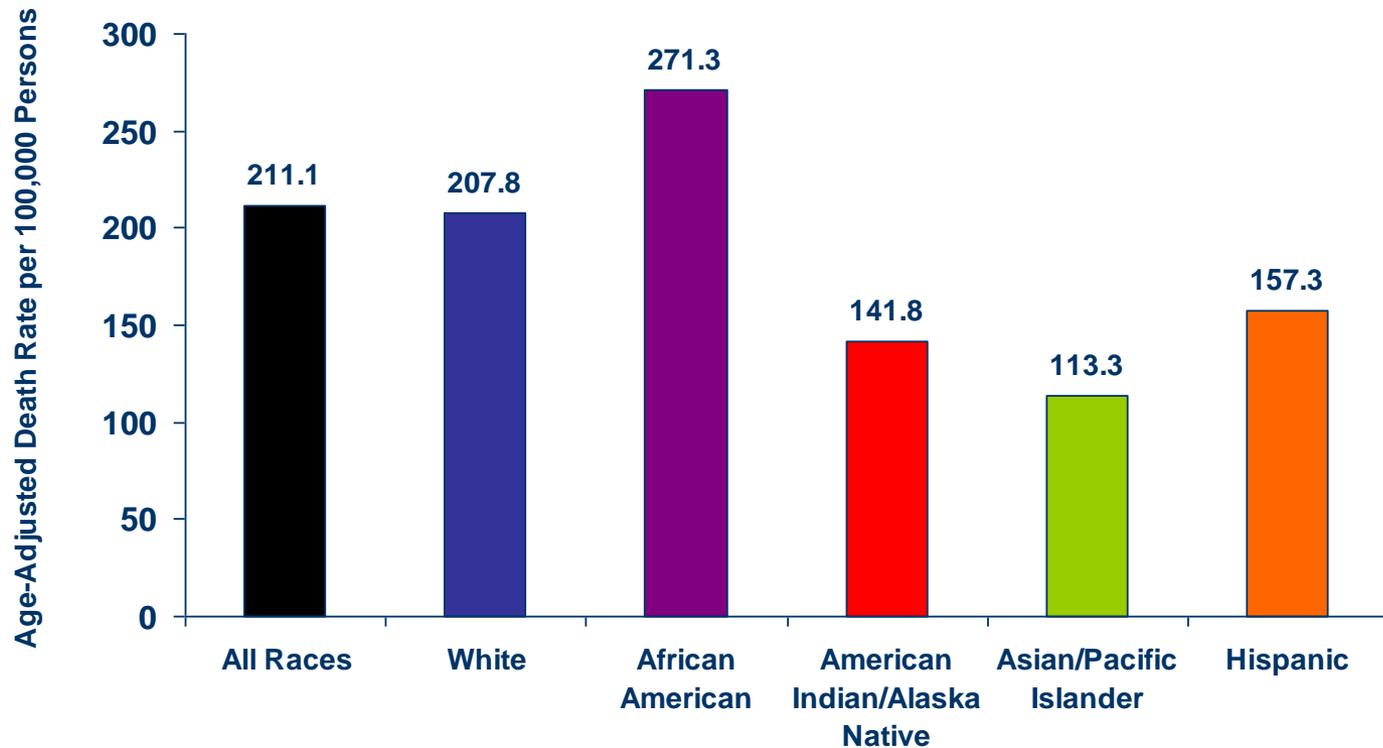
- **Cancer**
- **Cardiovascular**
- **Diabetes**
- **HIV/AIDS**
- **Women's Health**
- **Genetic**

GOAL

- **To improve health outcomes**
- **Address clinical nurses best practices**
- **Decrease morbidity and mortality rates**
- **Report strategies and processes that bolster the value of health screening and detection**
- **Identify health policy that impact nursing practices**
- **Share community improvement initiatives from the field**

Heart Disease

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Persons by Race & Hispanic Origin: U.S. 2005

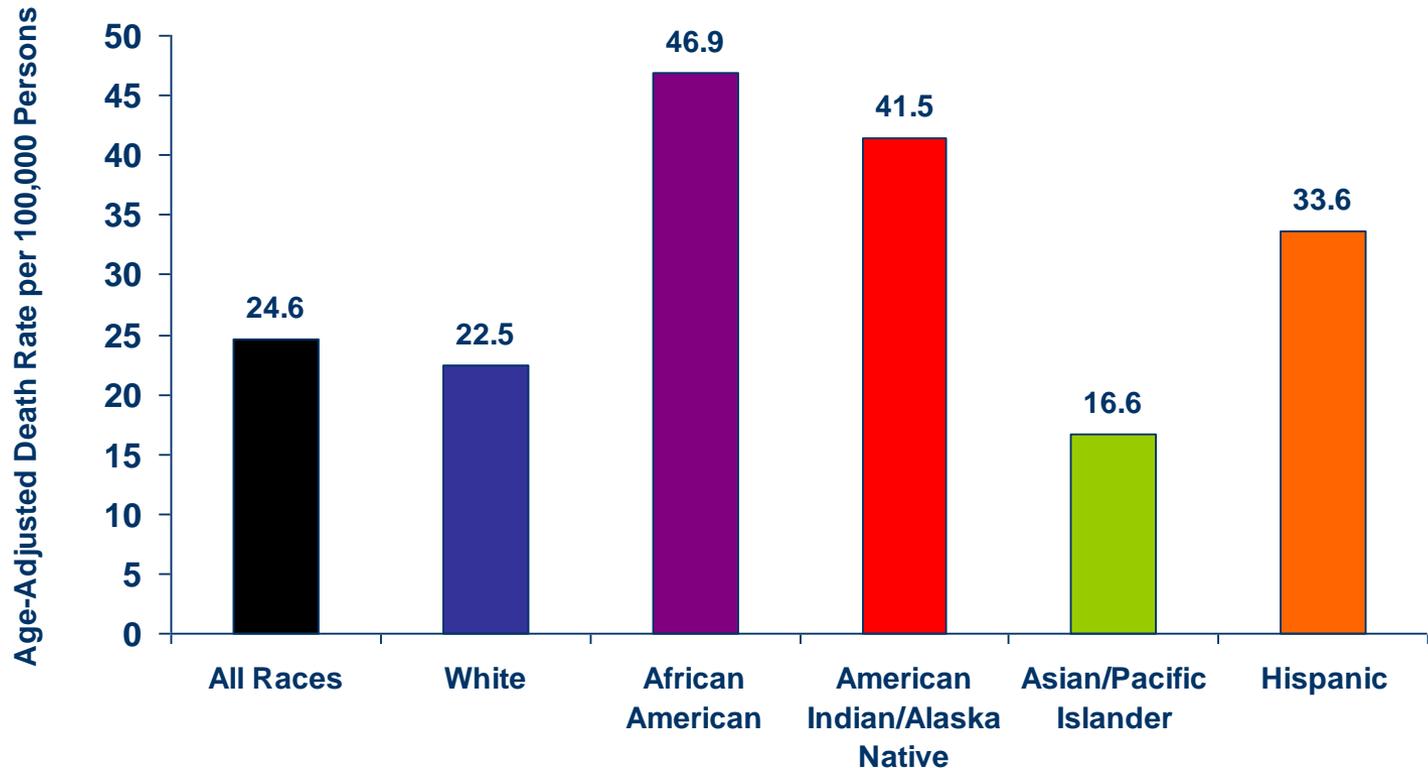


“HEALTH BELIEFS AND HEART HEALTH BEHAVIORS IN AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN”

**African American women
often do not follow the
lifestyle habits that are heart
healthy and that reduce risk.**

DIABETES

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Persons by Race & Hispanic Origin: U.S. 2005



“AFRICAN AMERICANS PERCEPTION OF RISK FOR DIABETES COMPLICATIONS”

There is a need to develop interventions aimed at increasing the perception of risk for developing diabetes complications among high risk urban African American adult population with Type 2 diabetes.

“Developing & Testing a Community Based Mammography Intervention for AAW”

Lack of early detection and treatment are contributing factors to AAW’s disproportionate breast cancer mortality rates.

“Abstinence And Safer Sex HIV Risk-Reduction Interventions For African American Adolescents”

“Many adolescents and young adults still do not understand the disease or the at-risk behaviors that can lead to its transmission”

Dr. Loretta Sweet Jemmott

“IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY”: OBTAINING CULTURE SENSITIVE AFRICAN AMERICA FAMILY HEALTH HISTORY

Knowing what type of diseases or illness occur in a family is the first line of defense to taking health care action that can impact outcomes.

Ida Spruill, RN, PhD, LISW

Bernice Coleman, RN, PhD, ACNP-BC, FAHA

DISSEMINATION

- **Journal of the National Black Nurses Association**
- **Health Affairs**



**Yes you can impact
what is happening
in your
community!!**



THANK YOU!

REFERENCES

- Hills & Mullett, 2000
- http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/
- www.NBNA.org
- www.milkeninstitute.org

QUESTIONS?

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