

Q1. COMMUNITY BENEFIT NARRATIVE REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

The Maryland Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC or Commission) is required to collect community benefit information from individual hospitals in Maryland and compile into an annual statewide, publicly available report. The Maryland General Assembly updated §19-303 of the Health General Article in the 2020 Legislative Session (HB1169/SB0774), requiring the HSCRC to update the community benefit reporting guidelines to address the growing interest in understanding the types and scope of community benefit activities conducted by Maryland's nonprofit hospitals in relation to community health needs assessments. The reporting is split into two components, a Financial Report and a Narrative Report. This reporting tool serves as the narrative report. In response to the legislation, some of the reporting questions have changed for FY 2021. Detailed reporting instructions are available here: https://hscrc.maryland.gov/Pages/init_cb.aspx

In this reporting tool, responses are mandatory unless specifically marked as optional. If you submit a report without responding to each question, your report may be rejected. You would then be required to fill in the missing answers before resubmitting. Questions that require a narrative response have a limit of 20,000 characters. This report need not be completed in one session and can be opened by multiple users.

For technical assistance, contact HCBHelp@hilltop.umbc.edu.

Q2. Section I - General Info Part 1 - Hospital Identification

Q3. Please confirm the information we have on file about your hospital for the fiscal year.

	Is this information correct?		If no, please provide the correct information here:
	Yes	No	
The proper name of your hospital is: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Your hospital's ID is: 3029	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Your hospital is part of the hospital system called Adventist HealthCare	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The primary Narrative contact at your hospital is Gina Maxham	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The primary Narrative contact email address at your hospital is gmaxham@adventisthealthcare.com	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
The primary Financial contact at your hospital is PRIMARY FINANCIAL NAME	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Jacqueline Pourahmadi
The primary Financial email at your hospital is jpourahm@adventisthealthcare.com	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Q4. The next group of questions asks about the area where your hospital directs its community benefit efforts, called the Community Benefit Service Area. You may find [these community health statistics](#) useful in preparing your responses.

Q5. Please select the community health statistics that your hospital uses in its community benefit efforts.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Median household income | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race: percent white |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percentage below federal poverty line (FPL) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race: percent black |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percent uninsured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethnicity: percent Hispanic or Latino |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percent with public health insurance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Life expectancy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percent with Medicaid | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crude death rate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mean travel time to work | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percent speaking language other than English at home | |

Q6. Please describe any other community health statistics that your hospital uses in its community benefit efforts.

In addition to the areas above we also take into account the prevalence, incidence, and hospitalization of different disease states.

Q7. Attach any files containing community health statistics that your hospital uses in its community benefit efforts.

Q8. Section I - General Info Part 2 - Community Benefit Service Area

Q9. Please select the county or counties located in your hospital's CBSA.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegany County | <input type="checkbox"/> Charles County | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prince George's County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anne Arundel County | <input type="checkbox"/> Dorchester County | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne's County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore City | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frederick County | <input type="checkbox"/> Somerset County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore County | <input type="checkbox"/> Garrett County | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Mary's County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calvert County | <input type="checkbox"/> Harford County | <input type="checkbox"/> Talbot County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caroline County | <input type="checkbox"/> Howard County | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carroll County | <input type="checkbox"/> Kent County | <input type="checkbox"/> Wicomico County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cecil County | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montgomery County | <input type="checkbox"/> Worcester County |

Q10. Please check all Allegany County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q11. Please check all Anne Arundel County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q12. Please check all Baltimore City ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q13. Please check all Baltimore County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q14. Please check all Calvert County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q15. Please check all Caroline County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q16. Please check all Carroll County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q17. Please check all Cecil County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q18. Please check all Charles County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q19. Please check all Dorchester County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q20. Please check all Frederick County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20842 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21719 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21775 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20871 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21727 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21776 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21701 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21754 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21777 |

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21702 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21755 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21778 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21703 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21757 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21780 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21704 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21758 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21783 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21705 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21759 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21787 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21710 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21762 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21788 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21713 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21769 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21790 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21714 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21770 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21791 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21716 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21771 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21793 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21717 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21773 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21798 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21718 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21774 | |

Q21. Please check all Garrett County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q22. Please check all Harford County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q23. Please check all Howard County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q24. Please check all Kent County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q25. Please check all Montgomery County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20058 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20824 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20850 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20872 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20891 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20907 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20207 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20825 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20851 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20874 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20892 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20910 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20707 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20827 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20852 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20875 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20894 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20911 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20777 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20830 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20853 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20876 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20895 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20912 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20783 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20832 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20854 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20877 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20896 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20913 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20787 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20833 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20855 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20878 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20898 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20914 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20810 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20837 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20857 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20879 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20899 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20915 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20811 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20838 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20859 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20880 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20901 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20916 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20812 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20839 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20860 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20882 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20902 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20918 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20814 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20841 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20861 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20883 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20903 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20993 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20815 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20842 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20862 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20884 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20904 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21770 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20816 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20847 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20866 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20885 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20905 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21771 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20817 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20848 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20868 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20886 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20906 | <input type="checkbox"/> 21797 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20818 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20849 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20871 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20889 | | |

Q26. Please check all Prince George's County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20233 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20710 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20742 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20772 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20389 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20712 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20743 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20773 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20395 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20715 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20744 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20774 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20588 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20716 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20745 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20775 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20599 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20717 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20746 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20781 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20601 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20718 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20747 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20782 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20607 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20720 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20748 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20783 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20608 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20721 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20749 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20784 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20613 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20722 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20750 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20785 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20616 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20724 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20752 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20790 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20623 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20725 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20753 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20791 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20703 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20726 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20757 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20792 |

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20704 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20731 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20762 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20799 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20705 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20735 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20768 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20866 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20706 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20737 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20769 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20903 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20707 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20738 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20770 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20904 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20708 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20740 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20771 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20912 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20709 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20741 | | |

Q27. Please check all Queen Anne's County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q28. Please check all Somerset County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q29. Please check all St. Mary's County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q30. Please check all Talbot County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q31. Please check all Washington County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q32. Please check all Wicomico County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q33. Please check all Worcester County ZIP codes located in your hospital's CBSA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q34. How did your hospital identify its CBSA?

- Based on ZIP codes in your Financial Assistance Policy. Please describe.

- Based on ZIP codes in your global budget revenue agreement. Please describe.

- Based on patterns of utilization. Please describe.

The hospitals total service area is approximately 85.0 percent of total discharges for years 2016-2018. The first 60.0 percent of discharges account for the primary service area and the remaining 25.0 percent account for the secondary service area.

- Other. Please describe.

Q35. Provide a link to your hospital's mission statement.

Q36. (Optional) Is there any other information about your hospital's Community Benefit Service Area that you would like to provide?

Q37. Section II - CHNAs and Stakeholder Involvement Part 1 - Timing & Format

Q38. Within the past three fiscal years, has your hospital conducted a CHNA that conforms to IRS requirements?

- Yes
- No

Q39. Please explain why your hospital has not conducted a CHNA that conforms to IRS requirements, as well as your hospital's plan and timeframe for completing a CHNA.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q40. When was your hospital's most recent CHNA completed? (MM/DD/YYYY)

12/30/2019

Q41. Please provide a link to your hospital's most recently completed CHNA.

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/app/files/public/c2371c88-1fb4-4ea9-8b44-757fd9f99d7b/2020-chna-rehab.pdf>

Q42. Please upload your hospital's most recently completed CHNA.

[REHAB 2020-2022 CHNA.pdf](#)
7.2MB
application/pdf

Q43. Section II - CHNAs and Stakeholder Involvement Part 2 - Internal CHNA Partners

Q44. Please use the table below to tell us about the internal partners involved in your most recent CHNA development.

	CHNA Activities										Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	
CB/ Community Health/Population Health Director (facility level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
CB/ Community Health/ Population Health Director (system level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chair of the Community Benefit Steering Committee
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:

Senior Executives (CEO, CFO, VP, etc.) (facility level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Member of the Community Benefit Steering Committee
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Senior Executives (CEO, CFO, VP, etc.) (system level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Member of the Community Benefit Steering Committee
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Board of Directors or Board Committee (facility level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Board of Directors or Board Committee (system level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reviewed and approved final reports
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Clinical Leadership (facility level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Clinical Leadership (system level)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Population Health Staff (facility level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Population Health Staff (system level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Member of Community Benefit Steering Committee
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Community Benefit staff (facility level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Community Benefit staff (system level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Member of Community Benefit Steering Committee
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:

	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Member of CHNA Committee	Participated in development of CHNA process	Advised on CHNA best practices	Participated in primary data collection	Participated in identifying priority health needs	Participated in identifying community resources to meet health needs	Provided secondary health data	Other (explain)	Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
Physician(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nurse(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Social Workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hospital Advisory Board	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (specify) Community Benefit Steering Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q45. Section II - CHNAs and Stakeholder Involvement Part 3 - Internal HCB Partners

Q46. Please use the table below to tell us about the internal partners involved in your community benefit activities during the fiscal year.

	Activities										Other - If you selected "Other (explain)," please type your explanation below:
	N/A - Person or Organization was not Involved	N/A - Position or Department does not exist	Selecting health needs that will be targeted	Selecting the initiatives that will be supported	Determining how to evaluate the impact of initiatives	Providing funding for CB activities	Allocating budgets for individual initiatives	Delivering CB initiatives	Evaluating the outcome of CB initiatives	Other (explain)	
CB/ Community Health/Population Health Director (facility level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CB/ Community Health/ Population Health Director (system level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Senior Executives (CEO, CFO, VP, etc.) (facility level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	Informed - To provide the community with balanced & objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions	Consulted - To obtain community feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or solutions	Involved - To work directly with community throughout the process to ensure their concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered	Collaborated - To partner with the community in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives & identification of the preferred solution	Delegated - To place the decision-making in the hands of the community	Community-Driven/Led - To support the actions of community initiated, driven and/or led processes	Identify & Engage Stakeholders	Define the community to be assessed	Collect and analyze the data	Select priority community health issues	Document and communicate results	Plan Implementation Strategies	Implement Improvement Plans	Evaluate Progress
Maryland Department of Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other State Agencies -- Please list the agencies here: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local Govt. Organizations -- Please list the organizations here: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Faith-Based Organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
School - K-12 -- Please list the schools here: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
School - Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools -- Please list the schools here: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Informed - To provide the community with balanced & objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions	Consulted - To obtain community feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or solutions	Involved - To work directly with community throughout the process to ensure their concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered	Collaborated - To partner with the community in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives & identification of the preferred solution	Delegated - To place the decision-making in the hands of the community	Community-Driven/Led - To support the actions of community initiated, driven and/or led processes	Identify & Engage Stakeholders	Define the community to be assessed	Collect and analyze the data	Select priority community health issues	Document and communicate results	Plan Implementation Strategies	Implement Improvement Plans	Evaluate Progress
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Q49. Section II - CHNAs and Stakeholder Involvement Part 5 - Follow-up

Q50. Has your hospital adopted an implementation strategy following its most recent CHNA, as required by the IRS?

- Yes
- No

Q51. Please enter the date on which the implementation strategy was approved by your hospital's governing body.

7/13/2020

Q52. Please provide a link to your hospital's CHNA implementation strategy.

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/app/files/public/af087e4a-4571-420a-8caf-c0b4166ea484/2020-CHNA-AHC-ImplementationStrategy.pdf>

Q222. Please upload your hospital's CHNA implementation strategy.

[2020-2022 AHC Implementation Strategy July 10 2020 - FINAL.pdf](#)
479.1KB
application/pdf

Q53. Please explain why your hospital has not adopted an implementation strategy. Please include whether the hospital has a plan and/or a timeframe for an implementation strategy.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q54. Please select the CHNA Priority Area Categories most relevant to your most recent CHNA. The list of categories is based on the Healthy People 2030 objectives [available here](#). This list is not exhaustive. Please select "other" and describe any CHNA Priority Area Categories that are not captured by this list. Select all that apply even if a need was not addressed by a reported initiative.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Addiction | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Drug and Alcohol Use | <input type="checkbox"/> Populations - Women |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Arthritis | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Emergency Preparedness | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Populations - Workforce |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Blood Disorders | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Family Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Health Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Environmental Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Chronic Kidney Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Injury Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Global Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Chronic Pain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Nutrition and Healthy Eating | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Health Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Dementias | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Physical Activity | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Health Insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Preventive Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Health IT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Foodborne Illness | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Safe Food Handling | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Health Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Health Care-Associated Infections | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Sleep | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Hospital and Emergency Services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Heart Disease and Stroke | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Tobacco Use | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Housing and Homes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Infectious Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Vaccination | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Public Health Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Mental Health and Mental Disorders | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Behaviors - Violence Prevention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Oral Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Populations - Adolescents | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Osteoporosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Populations - Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Settings and Systems - Workplace |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Overweight and Obesity | <input type="checkbox"/> Populations - Infants | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Determinants of Health - Economic Stability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Pregnancy and Childbirth | <input type="checkbox"/> Populations - LGBT | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Determinants of Health - Education Access and Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Conditions - Respiratory Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Populations - Men | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Determinants of Health - Health Care Access and Quality |

- Health Conditions - Sensory or Communication Disorders
- Health Conditions - Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Health Behaviors - Child and Adolescent Development
- Populations - Older Adults
- Populations - Parents or Caregivers
- Populations - People with Disabilities
- Social Determinants of Health - Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Social Determinants of Health - Social and Community Context
- Other (specify) Faith Community Health Network

Q56. (Optional) Please use the box below to provide any other information about your CHNA that you wish to share.

Q57. (Optional) Please attach any files containing information regarding your CHNA that you wish to share.

Q58. Section II - CHNAs and Stakeholder Involvement Part 6 - Initiatives

Q59. Please use the questions below to provide details regarding the initiatives to address the CHNA Priority Area Categories selected in the previous question.

For those hospitals completing the **optional** CHNA financial reporting in FY 2021, please ensure that these tie directly to line item initiatives in the financial reporting template.

For those hospitals **not** completing the **optional** CHNA financial template, please provide this information for as many initiatives as you deem feasible.

Please note that hospitals will be required to report on each CHNA-related initiative in FY 2022.

Q163. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Addiction.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q182. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Arthritis.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q183. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Blood Disorders.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q184. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Cancer.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q185. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Chronic Kidney Disease.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q186. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Chronic Pain.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q187. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Dementias.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q188. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Diabetes.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q189. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Foodborne Illness.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q190. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Health Care-Associated Infections.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q191. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Heart Disease and Stroke.

Health Conditions - Heart Disease and Stroke Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Stroke Comeback Center - Stay in Touch Program	Virtual Stay in Touch support group series for stroke survivors, families and care givers to sustain their community of stroke and brain trauma survivors through connection, activity, and support until they can all safely return to in-person programs in their physical centers	"* 15-20 free Stay in Touch groups per month with at least 5 participants for 8 of the 9 grant period months • Average of 6 groups per month with at least 8 participants for stroke survivors and family/caregivers led by volunteers (not facilitated by a professional counselor due to lack of funding) • Average of 3.5 music therapy groups for stroke survivors per month with at least 8 participants"	"* # of free Stay in Touch groups per month with at least 5 participants for stroke survivors • # of groups per month with at least 8 participants for stroke survivors and family/caregivers facilitated by a professional counselor • # of music therapy groups for stroke survivors per month with at least 8 participants"
Initiative B				
Initiative C				
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q192. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Infectious Disease.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q193. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Mental Health and Mental Disorders.

Health Conditions - Mental Health and Mental Disorders Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless (MCCH) - Effectively Addressing Mental Health and Substance Use Concerns for Those Impacted by the Experience of Homelessness	MCCH will demonstrate that placing an individual in the position of a peer support staff will produce a reduction in the number of emergency calls to law enforcement and for emergency behavioral health treatment and/or hospitalizations. By focusing the efforts of the peer support staff on two distinct populations, we will be able to examine their impact on two related yet distinct components of behavioral health, while reducing harm to our clients related to mental health and substance use/abuse.	In Progress	#/% of decreased behavioral health related emergencies at HBCAC; #/% of decreased substance use related emergencies at Seneca Heights; increase in participation of behavioral health services by clients of color
Initiative B	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Hearts and Homes for Youth - Psychiatric Services	To provide high quality, comprehensive medication assessment, management and psychiatric services by a trusted, qualified child and adolescent board certified psychiatrist to decrease health disparities amongst youth of color in the child welfare system and increase the likelihood of learning to manage the symptoms of their trauma and decrease the acuity of their mental health diagnosis	In Progress	"* # of participants who are assess by a psychiatrist within 15 days of admission to the program • # of participants who have an increase in prosocial, adaptive behaviors as evidenced by engagement in therapy, activities and appropriate social interactions • # of participants who have a decrease in disruptive, physical incidents"
Initiative C	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: EveryMind - Crisis Prevention & Intervention Services	Provide increased staffing for their 24/7 crisis intervention hotline	In FY21, EveryMind experienced a sustained 12% increase in call volume that we believe was largely due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health. With this increase in volume, we were unable to meet our goal of 85% answer rate, but were able to maintain an answer rate of 75% with no increase in missed calls over the previous year. EveryMind answered 6,795 texts/chats and performed 297 interventions via our chat portal and decreased our missed texts by 42% on the EveryMind text line; EveryMind successfully increased hotline usage and access by 5,937 unique callers and received 6,162 chats through our chat portals.	# of Crisis Prevention and Intervention Specialists answering phone calls; # of EveryMind chat portals that were accessed; # of community members accessing the hotline
Initiative D	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Starting with Today - Starting With Today	Build upon the healing and transformative spaces of the Black barbershop & salons to deliver programs to address the financial, transportation and cultural barriers Black people face in accessing mental health services	Program is still in progress: end date 12/15/2021.	"* # of participants attending in-person and virtual programming • # of participants who receive accurate, vetted best practices, strategies, and services that will empower them to lead mentally healthier lives within themselves, their families, and their communities • # of participants reporting having more open conversations about mental health, embracing mental health services, and seeking and using professional one-on-one therapy sessions"

Initiative E	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Identity, Inc. - Identity Bilingual Community Mental Health Support COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Partially fund Upcounty MH Therapist (LCSW) who will respond to the traumatic mental health impacts of COVID-19	* 4 Community-based Mental Health Groups held: - Increased knowledge to recognize signs and symptoms of anxiety and/or depression. - Increased knowledge of the importance of self-care to promote positive mental health. - Increased knowledge and use of strategies to reduce anxiety, depression, and/or burnout. - Increased use of strategies to create healthy home environments and rituals to reduce anxiety, depression, and/or promote self-care. • Up-County Mental Health Therapist served 44 clients with 317 hours of individual and family short-term, supportive therapy or crisis intervention via telephone or teleconference, and connected participants to emergency resources and services. "	* # of Community-based Mental Health Groups held • # of supportive therapy or crisis intervention clients served"
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q194. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Oral Conditions.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q195. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Osteoporosis.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q196. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Overweight and Obesity.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q197. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Pregnancy and Childbirth.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q198. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Respiratory Disease.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q199. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Sensory or Communication Disorders.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q200. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Conditions - Sexually Transmitted Infections.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q201. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Child and Adolescent Development.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q202. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Drug and Alcohol Use.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q203. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Emergency Preparedness.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q204. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Family Planning.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q205. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Health Communication.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q206. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Injury Prevention.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Health Behaviors - Nutrition and Healthy Eating Initiative Details

	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Manna Food Center - Manna Food Center COVID-19 Response Funding	Provide culturally appropriate fresh foods through on-site pick-up and delivery options.	Manna's initiatives serve low-income residents at accessible distribution sites, where this past year, we shared food with over 50,510 individuals and families. When schools closed in mid-March, we quickly adapted our Smart Sacks program in collaboration with MCPS to distribute twice as many weekend bags to school-aged children and their families each Friday at locations across the county. We also pivoted our Community Food Rescue program to deliver to the elderly, those living with disabilities, or others impacted by COVID-19. Funding awarded enabled us to pivot service provision quickly, as a response to the coronavirus crisis. It gave us the audacity to think beyond just our typical models and create no-contact home delivery services to neighbors who found themselves homebound (ex. immune compromised). We also increased the amount of food distributed to each household, to help ensure our supplemental food package supports a family for longer during times of social distancing. The Community Food Rescue team successfully executed 3100 deliveries between April and December.	# of families and individuals who received food; # of food deliveries provided by the Community Food Rescue program
Initiative B	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Food & Friends - Food & Friends COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Specialized Nutrition Services program which provides medically tailored meals (delivered), nutrition support, and education	"• Prepared and delivered 1,180,000 medically-tailored meals to 4024 clients, their children, and caregivers living with life-challenging illnesses living in the Greater Washington Area; • Conducted 1557 individualized nutrition assessments to assess clients' needs and changes in health status; • Developed and adapted Food & Friends' signature Cooking Healthy to Eat and Win (CHEW) classes to online multi-part webinar series that was implemented in October 2020 and is continuing to date; • Leveraged at least 60,000 hours of service contributed by 4,500 volunteers from the local community and schools within the region. At the start of FY20, clients were asked the validated Hunger Vital Signs 2-question food security screener when beginning service with a three-month recall. Clients who are still on service three months later are asked the same questions a second time. Question #1: Within the past three months we were worried whether our food would run out before we got to buy more: 28% of clients who completed both screenings said "yes" initially said "no" at follow-up, indicating an improvement in food security status. 31% indicated persistent food insecurity at follow-up, and the remaining 41% indicated food security at both points. Question #2: Within the past three months, the food we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more: 31% of clients who completed both screenings said "yes" initially, said "no" at follow-up indicating an improvement in food security status. 35% indicated persistent food insecurity at follow-up, and the remaining 34% indicated food security at both points."	# of participants; # of nutrition assessments; total volunteer hours; # of meal deliveries
Initiative C	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Food & Friends - Specialized Nutrition Services	Specialized Nutrition Services program which provides medically tailored meals (delivered), nutrition support, and education	Same as above (both grants were used for the same program)	# of participants; # of nutrition assessments; total volunteer hours; # of meal deliveries
Initiative D	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Crossroads Community Food Network - COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Unlimited match on food benefits up to \$50/week at farmers market and bulk food deliveries to low-income communities	"• Total SNAP, WIC & Senior FMNP sales: \$68,202 • Total SNAP benefits spent with farmers: \$12,094 (up 23% from 2019) • \$78,577 in Fresh Checks distributed via market match to 1,672 residents • \$17,866 in Fresh Checks distributed via outreach and community partners to 1,714 residents • 100 CSA shares delivered weekly to two low-income senior apartment buildings serving 175+ seniors"	"• \$ Total SNAP, WIC & Senior FMNP sales • \$ Total SNAP benefits spent with farmers • \$ in Fresh Checks distributed • # residents receiving Fresh Checks • # of CSA shares delivered weekly to two low-income senior apartment buildings"
Initiative E	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Crossroads Community Food Network - Fresh Checks for Fresh Produce: Reducing Food Insecurity Exacerbated by the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Takoma/Langley Crossroads	Increase the consumption of locally grown, culturally appropriate, fresh fruits and vegetables in the Takoma/Langley Crossroads community and surrounding area through the expansion of our Fresh Checks nutrition incentive program	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"• % increase of the number of SNAP, P-EBT, WIC, and SFMNP shoppers • % increase of the amount of Fresh Checks distributed to market shoppers using SNAP, P-EBT, WIC, and SFMNP benefits • % increase of the number of market shoppers gaining knowledge about growing, preparing, and consuming healthy food via nutrition education activities"
Initiative F	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: CHEER - CHEER Long Branch Healthy Food Access Redirecting Funding & COVID-19 Families Support Request	Weekly food deliveries, case management and primary care connections for low-income adults COVID-19 positive patients and their families	"• Provided 12 COVID-19 families with 4 weeks of food delivery and intake case management to provide specific needs for the families, such as providing for other shopping needs. • 300+ households served by food distributions"	"• # of COVID-19 positive families served • # of households served by food distributions"
Initiative G	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: CHEER - Long Branch Healthy Food Access Program 2021	Increase fruit and vegetable consumption, increase food security, reduce obesity, and improve health outcomes for people with diabetes.	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"• % of participants with increased fruit and vegetable consumption and/or reduction in unhealthy food consumption • % participants with reduced BMI"
Initiative H	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Shepherd's Table - Shepherd's Table's Food Service Programs: Fighting Food Insecurity	To decrease the rates of hunger and food insecurity in our community: on-site and mobile hot meal programs for low-income residents, communities hardest impacted by COVID, and those experiencing homelessness	"• Over 640 meals per day total at all sites • Estimate that at least 160,000 meals will be provided in 2021"	"• # of meals per day at each site • minimum # of meals provided in 2021"
Initiative I				
Initiative J				

Q208. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Physical Activity.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q209. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Preventive Care.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q210. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Safe Food Handling.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q211. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Sleep.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q212. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Tobacco Use.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q213. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Vaccination.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q214. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Health Behaviors - Violence Prevention.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q215. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Adolescents.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q216. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Children.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q217. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Infants.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q218. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - LGBT.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q219. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Men.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q220. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Older Adults.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q221. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Parents or Caregivers.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q222. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - People with Disabilities.

Populations - People with Disabilities Initiative Details

	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Amputee Support Group (in-person & virtual)	This group focuses on the emotions and challenges of living life as an amputee. It is the groups focus to be positive, creative and resourceful in examining an amputee's experiences. Many topics are discussed including prosthetic development, therapeutic devices and training, as well as emotional counseling and support.	12 classes; 186 encounters	# of classes and # of encounters

Initiative B	Brain Injury Support Group (in-person & virtual)	The primary objective of this initiative is to provide support and education to individuals living with both traumatic and non-traumatic brain injuries, as well as their family members and friends in Montgomery County.	8 classes; 137 encounters	# of classes and # of encounters
Initiative C	Brain Injury Support Group - in Spanish	The primary objective of this initiative is to provide support and education to Spanish speaking individuals living with both traumatic and non-traumatic brain injuries, as well as their family members and friends in Montgomery County.	6 classes ;21 encounters	# of classes and # of encounters
Initiative D	Parkinson Disease Support Group	The Parkinson disease support group provides information and support for individuals and their family/friends. We meet once a month for informal or formal presentations from other healthcare professionals. Past speakers have included physicians, dietitians, physical therapists, occupational therapists, social workers and speech therapists.	11 classes; 54 encounters	# of classes and # of encounters
Initiative E	Spanish Spinal Cord Injury Support Group	The spinal cord injury support group serves the Spanish speaking population post injury. We have members who are both former patients of our facility as well as members of the community who have heard of our program. We meet once a month on a first Thursday for 60 - 90 minutes.	7 classes; 42 encounters	# of classes and # of encounters
Initiative F	Stroke Support Group	This support group meets on the second Wednesday of the month. The topics discussed include surviving change, building a new future with support, and coping with loss. The group is facilitated by an Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation social worker and volunteer from the Stroke Association.	1 class; 12 encounters	# of classes and # of encounters
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q223. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Women.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q224. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Populations - Workforce.

Populations - Workforce Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Occupational Therapy Students	Provide clinical internship opportunity for occupational health students to work and train with a licensed therapist	11 students served; 562 encounters	# of students served; # of encounters
Initiative B	Physical Therapy Students	Provide clinical internship opportunity for physical therapy students to work and train with a licensed therapist	5 students served; 270 encounters	# of students served; # of encounters
Initiative C	Speech Therapy Students	Provide clinical internship opportunity for speech therapy students to work and train with licensed therapist	11 students served; 508 encounters	# of students served; # of encounters
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q225. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Community.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q226. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Environmental Health.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q227. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Global Health.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Settings and Systems - Health Care Initiative Details

	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Mercy Health Clinic - Enhancements to Essential Healthcare for Low-income and Uninsured Adult Residents and Adolescents ages 13-17	Provide primary care and outpatient specialty care services to uninsured Montgomery County residents (primarily Spanish speaking and identify as Hispanic/Latino).	Served 2,100 patients with 6,300 visits (both telemedicine and face-to-face) between period July 2020 to June 2021.	"* number of patients served (and demographic information on each patient) * total number of office visits by all patients, including visit type * health outcomes (as measured against HEDIS and local health outcome goals) * medications provided * referrals for treatment and essential cancer screenings not provided at Mercy * COVID19 related cases-tracking methods under development"
Initiative B	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Mercy Health Clinic - Chronic Health Conditions & Acute Care COVID-19 Response	Fund 100% medical and support staff due to the loss of volunteers and increased need for paid essential workers such as Nurse Practitioners in order to continue to provide quality services to the community.	Funding provided a stabilization of operating procedures and the implementation of new safety protocols; maintaining our staff at levels comparable to pre-pandemic staffing levels; and implementing telemedicine to ensure a continuation of care for our patient population. Without emergency support funding, we would have been forced to reduce staff time and reduce operating hours which would have reduced services available to our patients. This funding support allowed for us to be creative and resilient during this extended crisis.	Essential staff retention; implementation of telemedicine
Initiative C	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award - Mary's Center COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Provide free COVID-19 testing and follow-up care for low-income community members; includes sponsorship for the purchase of gift cards to provide and distribute to teens during the holiday season and supply give medical sites with toy chests.	From March-Dec 200, Mary's Center administered 6,314 COVID-19 tests, with more than 1,290 (20%) patients testing positive; Converted approx. 41% of in-person medical visits, 72% of in-person behavioral health visits, and 72% of in-person nutrition visits to telehealth. From March 1 - December 31st, 2020 they implemented 79,491 telemedicine visits, 41,125 teletherapy visits, and 829 teledental visits	# of COVID-19 test administered; # of encounters; # of telehealth visits
Initiative D	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award - Mary's Center's COVID-19 Response Efforts	The overall goal for the program is to increase COVID-19 testing amongst LatinX populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. We will increase access to healthcare by connecting those we test to primary care and wraparound supports at Mary's Center.	Program still in progress: end date 12/31/2021	1.) The # of COVID-19 tests in targeted areas where Latino patients reside. 2.) % of patients who tested positive for COVID-19 will be referred to Mary's Center primary care provider to receive continuous care 3.) % of the Latino patients who were tested for COVID-19 will have been referred to Mary's Center for wrap-around services such as public education, case management, mental health therapy.
Initiative E	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Mobile Med - Mobile Medical Care (MobileMed) COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Funding for general operating support, with a focus on support for two of their community health centers: Germantown (Upcounty) and East County. Includes sponsorship to the virtual comedy show to raise funds for operating expenses.	MobileMed continued to provide high quality, culturally competent healthcare for community members. Fixed-site clinics were able to expand hours to offset the challenges of care delivery in our mobile van clinics. The organization was also largely able to retain employees, despite the stresses. Hazard pay has reinforced a culture of caring and staff wellness, supporting our colleagues in their physical, mental and emotional well-being. MobileMed is pleased that it has continued to offer both in-clinic and telehealth visits for existing and new patients. The addition of telehealth has helped address the barrier to care access that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. For the grant period, a slight majority of medical visits were conducted via telehealth; all behavioral health visits were conducted virtually.	Essential staff retention; implementation of telemedicine for primary and behavioral health services
Initiative F	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Mobile Med - Primary Care for Low-income Adults	MobileMed seeks to be a high-quality primary care medical home for the highest number of low-income adults in the communities we serve. Many patients face chronic, underlying health conditions that further heighten their COVID-19 risk & also represent risk if they are not regularly managed.	Provided care to 2,264 patients during six month period through 6,098 medical and behavioral health encounters. Completed over 70 vaccination clinics with 3/4 of vaccine recipients being people of color.	# of primary care visits to low-income adults at each of their clinics during a 6 month period
Initiative G	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Community Reach of Montgomery County/Mansfield Kaseman Clinic - COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Funds for general operating expenses, telehealth, supplies, and rent.	Kaseman Clinic was able to remain open and serve as a medical home to patients; Kaseman expanded to telehealth services; and provide COVID-19 testing to community members (provided two drive thru testing sites from Oct-Dec: 5,329 tests completed). A total of 636 patient visits for 6 months.	# of patient visits, # of COVID-19 tests completed
Initiative H	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Community Reach of Montgomery County/Mansfield Kaseman Clinic - Quality Health Services for the Medically Underserved	The overall goal of this proposal, as with all of our Clinic's services, is to improve the health and wellbeing of our community by removing barriers to care and providing quality, culturally appropriate healthcare to the medically underserved.	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021	# of patients served and # of patient encounters; % of clinic patients and Diabetes Center patients meeting or exceeding HEDIS Quality measures (patients with diabetes - A1C <8, hypertension patients with blood pressure control <140/90; patients screened for cervical, colorectal, and breast cancer)
Initiative I	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Montgomery Hospice - Montgomery Hospice COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Provide acute in-patient care for uninsured terminally-ill patients at Casey House	The Community Partnership Fund grant made a significant impact by helping Montgomery Hospice protect staff, patients, their families and the community from infection and keeping patients out of hospitals.	Terminally-ill, uninsured patients who received acute in-patient care
Initiative J	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Montgomery Hospice - CharityCare for Terminal-ill Casey House Patients	Patients will be admitted to Casey House without regard to insurance status or personal financial resources. In accordance with our mission and values, patients will receive the same individual attention, clinical care, appropriate medications, medical equipment, and supplies that they would if they had insurance.	From January through June, 31 days of inpatient care were provided to 5 individuals who were uninsured. Each person received the same medical, emotional and spiritual care appropriate to their conditions as they would have received if they had insurance coverage. Casey House provided charity care valued at \$37,604 during the six-month grant period	the # of uninsured patients who received comprehensive care at Casey House in 2021; # of uninsured patients who received the full number of days needed to address their acute symptoms; expend the funds needed to provide acute care to patients who are uninsured and unable to pay for their care due to personal financial resource limitations (charity care).
All Other Initiatives				

Q229. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Health Insurance.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q230. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Health IT.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q231. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Health Policy.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q232. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Hospital and Emergency Services.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q233. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Housing and Homes.

Settings and Systems - Housing and Homes Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless (MCCH) - Montgomery Coalition for the Homeless COVID-19 Response Funding Request	To provide acute crisis pay to front line personnel and quick-response staff during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic	Funds were allocated across multiple MCCH programs to ensure the safe continuity of services for clients residing in locations with congregate living arrangements	Front line personnel and Quick Response staff retention
Initiative B				
Initiative C				
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q234. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Public Health Infrastructure.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q235. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Schools.

Settings and Systems - Schools Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Athletic Training & Concussion Program	"1. Reduce the number of injuries among student-athletes at the participating Montgomery County Schools 2. Increase knowledge and awareness of concussion symptoms and care as well as self-efficacy for identifying and reporting concussion symptoms among student-athletes at the participating Montgomery County Schools.	16 concussions were diagnosed/suspected and treated; 168 injuries were assessed and diagnosed; 27 American Heart Association saver certifications were completed	"# of student athletes who get screened and evaluated by an Athletic Trainer # of student athletes baseline tested # of individuals who are certified/recertified in BLS # of concussions diagnosed # of injuries evaluated"
Initiative B				
Initiative C				
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q236. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Transportation.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q237. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Settings and Systems - Workplace.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q238. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Social Determinants of Health - Economic Stability.

Social Determinants of Health - Economic Stability Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Institute for Public Health Innovation - General Operating Support for Prince George's County Food Equity Council	PGC Food Equity Council – To provide operational support to the FEC and address food insecurity and hunger due to the COVID-19 pandemic through collaborative efforts with county agencies, community stakeholders, and residents	"* 10 resource sharing virtual meetings provided for 70+ food assistance providers and community leaders • SHABACHI Ministries, inc., one of the organizations provided with a cold storage trailer by IPHI, increased their supply of perishable foods and families served by 72% • The Food Assistance Director accessed over 120,000 times • The Food Assistance Resource Directory in Spanish accessed over 16,000 times. • IPHI facilitated the developed of 11 short and long term recommendations to address food security through a multi-sectoral County Council Committee • IPHI provided direct technical assistance to 6 councilmanic districts to develop plans and resources to address resident food access needs during the pandemic, including District 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8."	"* # of resource sharing meetings and participants • % increase in people served by partner meal distributions • # of hits on The Food Assistance Directory in English and Spanish • Development of short and long term recommendations and policy improvements to address food security "
Initiative B	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Generation HOPE - Generation Hope's Two-Generation Solution to Poverty	Holistic support to teen parents and their children (mentoring, career coaching, tuition assistance, case management, mental health support, etc.)	"* 95% of scholars who receive mental health support say services were high or very high quality and 95% agree or strongly agree that their mental health improved as a result of counseling • 91% of graduating scholars employed full-time and/or enrolled in a graduate studies program within 6 months of graduating; 82% of graduating scholars report an income above the federal poverty line 6 months after graduation • 74% of scholars maintain a 2.5 or greater GPA each semester; 79% of senior scholars graduated "	"* % of scholars who receive mental health support that say services were high or very high quality and % agree or strongly agree that their mental health improved as a result of counseling • % of graduating scholars employed full-time and/or enrolled in a graduate studies program within 6 months of graduating; graduating scholars report an income above the federal poverty line 6 months after graduation • % of scholars maintain a 2.5 or greater GPA each semester; senior scholars graduate this year;"
Initiative C	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: IMPACT Silver Spring - Local Economy and Community Wealth Building Initiative	Support immigrant and low-income communities overcome barrier to entrepreneurship through cooperative business models	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"* # of new worker-owned cooperatives • # of cooperative training sessions organized and offered "
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q239. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Social Determinants of Health - Education Access and Quality.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q240. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Social Determinants of Health - Health Care Access and Quality.

Social Determinants of Health - Health Care Access and Quality Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: CASA de Maryland - Redirecting Funding & COVID-19 Response Funding Request	Funding for this program helped with costs associated with CASA's COVID-19 response work including supplies and volunteers. This program helped to increase capacity for our multilingual health and social services hotline. Our centralized hotline provides health education and information, as well as navigational assistance to health services, food banks, shelter and other vital social services. In response to the crisis, we are also assisting callers in accessing COVID testing and treatment, quarantine support and contact tracing, as well as unemployment and other public benefits.	"1. Increasing our multilingual health hotline capacity and hours of operation; provided health system navigation in all three states; and continued to provide medical interpretation services to over 7,981 callers in 2020. 2. Increasing case management capacity to support public benefits enrollment, including unemployment, ACA, SNAP, and other local and state programs for 3,413 unduplicated individuals. 3. Working with local health departments on contract tracing, outreach, and interpretation at testing sites 4. Partnering with local public health institutions including the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins to recruit Latinx participants for stage 3 vaccine trials 5. Joining the State Vaccine Equity Task Force to represent Latino and immigrant participation in vaccine distribution."	# of medical interpretation services provides; # of individuals who received case management services
Initiative B	Community Partnership Fund: CASA de Maryland - Health and Human Services Program	Staffing for multilingual health hotline; benefits enrollment assistance, case management; wrap around contact tracing including testing, clinical follow up, and navigation	Program still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	# of individuals who received culturally and linguistically competent COVID-related resource navigation; # of individuals directly impacted by COVID-19 who received financial and social services; # of individuals who received enrollment assistance into a public benefit or health coverage option

Initiative C	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Vietnamese American Services - Accessible Healthcare for Vietnamese American Community	Provide patient navigation, food deliveries, and workforce development classes / to improve the health and well being of our community, especially for those whose poor access to care and poor health outcomes are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"* # and % of clients who get enrolled in eligible health insurance programs. • # of clients who received assistance with medical appointments • # of clients who received information on COVID-19 through our hotline, in response to their inquiry • # of % of seniors in our community received services through our Adult Day Care Center program • # of clients who got training on new employable skills through VAS • # of clients who got referred to new job opportunities through VAS "
Initiative D	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Identity, Inc. - Identity COVID-19 Case Management Response Program	Case Management program to minimize the most devastating impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable residents by connecting them to safety-net services and educating them on the measures to avoid contracting COVID-19.	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"* % of clients reporting having completed referrals and obtained needed food, medicine, clothing, technology, etc. • % of clients who receive direct emergency assistance for food, rental assistance, utilities, technology, medical needs, etc. • % of clients who receive relevant and timely information on COVID-19 prevention and care."
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q241. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Social Determinants of Health - Neighborhood and Built Environment.

Social Determinants of Health - Neighborhood and Built Environment Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Rebuilding Together - Addressing Social Determinants of Health: Safe and Healthy Homes	Free home safety repairs and accessibility modifications for low-income older adults to give them a safer and healthier environment in which to live and rehabilitate, allowing them to more safely age in place	"* 5 homes repaired and accessibility modifications installed • All 5 program participants were not admitted or readmitted to the hospital or in-patient care • All 5 program participants self-reported feeling safer in their physical environments and more confident in their day-to-day living"	"* # of homes repaired and accessibility modifications installed • # of program participants for which hospital readmissions is reduced • # of program participants self-reporting an increase in improved safety and mental health"
Initiative B				
Initiative C				
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q242. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing Social Determinants of Health - Social and Community Context.

Social Determinants of Health - Social and Community Context Initiative Details				
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Leadership Montgomery - Racial Equity	Provide nonprofit and business leaders with the tools to better understand the effects of institutional racism, hold themselves accountable to groups most likely affected by their actions and to take steps to create more equitable, anti-racist organizations	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"* # of participants having a clearer understanding of structural racism and how they can work for change • # of nonprofit professionals participating in REAL Inclusion Program "
Initiative B	COVID-19 Emergency Grant Award: Leadership Montgomery - Leadership Montgomery COVID-19 Response Funding Request	"Provide nonprofit and business leaders with the tools to better understand the effects of institutional racism and create more equitable, anti-racist organizations / Salaries of staff and consultants who are designing and implementing racial equity programs and training- \$50,000 Salaries of staff who are working with nonprofits to coordinate virtual volunteer opportunities- \$15,000"	"* 2 REAL (Racial Equity Action Leadership) Inclusion Program cohorts which served 74 participants total • Trained more than 100 people through Let's Talk About Race and Dismantling Inequities in the Workplace trainings. • The Corporate Volunteer Council hosted two service days in June 2020 and December 2020. The first provided over 400 boxed lunches to residents of two shelters, and the second provided toys and food for 250 families in Silver Spring."	"* # of REAL Inclusion Program cohorts and participants • # of participants in race equity trainings • # of service days hosted"
Initiative C	Community Partnership Fund Sponsorship Award: Leadership Montgomery - The Lead Forum	To give participants tools of action that will make them better prepared to continue the path of servant leadership	"Breakout session: 8 Registered Attendees: 144"	# of attendees

Initiative D	Community Partnership Fund Grant Award: Montgomery County Coalition for Adult English - Improving Equity through Increased East County Services	MCAEL-trained community-based facilitators will provide small group ESOL classes to immigrant residents	Program is still in progress: end date 12/31/2021.	"* # of new adult English learners having access to hyper-local, short session learning groups; # new group facilitators trained * # of CBOs that have a plan to start up low-cost ESOL classes; # of technical assistance hours * # of individuals provided direct technology support"
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q243. Please describe the initiative(s) addressing other priorities.

	Other Initiative Details			
	Initiative Name	Initiative Goal/Objective	Initiative Outcomes to Date	Data Used to Measure Outcomes
Initiative A	Faith Community Health Network (FCHN)	The FCHN serves faith communities by providing guidance, technical assistance, and materials, empowering them to become places of health and healing; and training RNs to become Faith Community Nurses.	8 FCHN consultation meetings; 63 congregations in network	# of congregations in the network; % participation in network meetings; # of nurses trained
Initiative B				
Initiative C				
Initiative D				
Initiative E				
Initiative F				
Initiative G				
Initiative H				
Initiative I				
Initiative J				
All Other Initiatives				

Q130. Were all the needs identified in your most recently completed CHNA addressed by an initiative of your hospital?

- Yes
 No

Q131.

In your most recently completed CHNA, the following community health needs were identified:

Health Conditions - Heart Disease and Stroke, Health Conditions - Mental Health and Mental Disorders, Health Behaviors - Nutrition and Healthy Eating, Populations - People with Disabilities, Populations - Workforce, Settings and Systems - Health Care, Settings and Systems - Housing and Homes, Settings and Systems - Schools, Social Determinants of Health - Economic Stability, Social Determinants of Health - Health Care Access and Quality, Social Determinants of Health - Neighborhood and Built Environment, Social Determinants of Health - Social and Community Context, Other (specify)

Other: Faith Community Health Network

Using the checkboxes below, select the needs that appear in the list above that were NOT addressed by your community benefit initiatives.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Services: Health Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease and Stroke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Services: Practicing PCPs | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Services: Regular PCP Visits | <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization and Infectious Diseases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Services: ED Wait Times | <input type="checkbox"/> Injury Prevention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Services: Outpatient Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Maternal and Infant Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition and Weight Status |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Health, including Mental Health and/or Substance Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Older Adults |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Oral Health |

- Children's Health
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Community Unity
- Dementias, including Alzheimer's Disease
- Diabetes
- Disability and Health
- Educational and Community-Based Programs
- Environmental Health
- Family Planning
- Food Safety
- Global Health
- Health Communication and Health Information Technology
- Health Literacy
- Health-Related Quality of Life & Well-Being

- Physical Activity
- Respiratory Diseases
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Sleep Health
- Telehealth
- Tobacco Use
- Violence Prevention
- Vision
- Wound Care
- Housing & Homelessness
- Transportation
- Unemployment & Poverty
- Other Social Determinants of Health
- Other (specify)

Q132. Why were these needs unaddressed?

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation does not currently provide ongoing community outreach or programs specific to chronic diseases (cancer and diabetes) because they are being addressed by other organizations in the community including Shady Grove Medical Center and White Oak Medical Center, both of which are part of the Adventist HealthCare system.

Q244. Please describe the hospital's efforts to track and reduce health disparities in the community it serves.

When completing the Community Health Needs Assessment process as much as is possible, all of the data collected is stratified by demographics such as race, ethnicity, sex, and age so that disparities are not masked by the aggregated data. Disparities identified are highlighted in the reports and taken into account when completing the prioritization process and developing the implementation strategy. As an example, as part of our grant giving program, our giving areas align with our CHNA priority areas. Applicants are asked to identify the disparities they will be addressing (within the priority areas) and how they have developed their programs to address those disparities. Whether they are addressing disparities in a meaningful way is one of the factors that determines if funding will be awarded. When evaluating programs, demographic data is also collected and utilized in the analysis. Patients receiving care at all of our locations are also asked to provide demographic data which is used to stratify metrics such as patient outcomes and patient experience.

Q245. If your hospital reported rate support for categories other than Charity Care, Graduate Medical Education, and the Nurse Support Programs in the financial report template, please select the rate supported programs here:

- Regional Partnership Catalyst Grant Program
- The Medicare Advantage Partnership Grant Program
- The COVID-19 Long-Term Care Partnership Grant
- The COVID-19 Community Vaccination Program
- The Population Health Workforce Support for Disadvantaged Areas Program
- Other (Describe)

Q129. If you wish, you may upload a document describing your community benefit initiatives in more detail.

Q60. Section III - CB Administration

Q61. Does your hospital conduct an internal audit of the annual community benefit financial spreadsheet? Select all that apply.

- Yes, by the hospital's staff
- Yes, by the hospital system's staff
- Yes, by a third-party auditor
- No

Q246. Please describe the third party audit process used.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q62. Does your hospital conduct an internal audit of the community benefit narrative?

- Yes
 No

Q63. Please describe the community benefit narrative audit process.

This question was not displayed to the respondent.

Q64. Does the hospital's board review and approve the annual community benefit financial spreadsheet?

- Yes
 No

Q65. Please explain:

The Adventist HealthCare Board of Trustees reviewed and approved the Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Strategy. Financial and executive leadership review and approve the financial spreadsheet.

Q66. Does the hospital's board review and approve the annual community benefit narrative report?

- Yes
 No

Q67. Please explain:

The Adventist HealthCare Board of Trustees reviewed and approved the Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Strategy. The Board of Trustees only meets twice per year so they have not yet had a chance to review this report.

Q68. Does your hospital include community benefit planning and investments in its internal strategic plan?

- Yes
 No

Q69. Please describe how community benefit planning and investments are included in your hospital's internal strategic plan.

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital (Rehab) is dedicated to Community Benefit which aligns with the systems core mission and values. The Strategic Plan for Rehab as well as all of Adventist HealthCare (AHC) is based on our pillars of success: Bigger, Better (People; Quality and Safety; Experience; Finance), and Beyond. Each of the pillars are centered on measurable objectives and targets and is led by an overarching council with several committees reporting up to it. Population Health and community benefit efforts are all included within the Beyond pillar. The Community Benefit Steering Committee which oversees the CHNA and Implementation Strategy process as well as community benefit system-wide, reports to the Population Health Division Council. The strategic plan also outlines system-wide community benefit infrastructure and the areas of focus as determined by the CHNA process.

Q70. If available, please provide a link to your hospital's strategic plan.

The strategic plan is not a publicly available document.

Q133. Do any of the hospital's community benefit operations/activities align with the Statewide Integrated Health Improvement Strategy (SIHIS)? Please select all that apply and describe how your initiatives are targeting each SIHIS goal. [More information about SIHIS may be found here.](#)

- Diabetes - Reduce the mean BMI for Maryland residents
 Opioid Use Disorder - Improve overdose mortality
 Maternal and Child Health - Reduce severe maternal morbidity rate
 Maternal and Child Health - Decrease asthma-related emergency department visit rates for children aged 2-17

Q134. (Optional) Did your hospital's initiatives during the fiscal year address other state health goals? If so, tell us about them below.

Q135. Section IV - Physician Gaps & Subsidies

Q223. Did your hospital report physician gap subsidies on Worksheet 3 of its community benefit financial report for the fiscal year?

- No
 Yes

Q218. As required under HGS19-303, please select all of the gaps in physician availability resulting in a subsidy reported in the Worksheet 3 of financial section of Community Benefit report. Please select "No" for any physician specialty types for which you did not report a subsidy.

	Is there a gap resulting in a subsidy?		What type of subsidy?
	Yes	No	
Allergy & Immunology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Anesthesiology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cardiology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dermatology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Emergency Medicine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Family Practice/General Practice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Geriatrics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Internal Medicine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Medical Genetics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Neurological Surgery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Neurology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Obstetrics & Gynecology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Oncology-Cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ophthalmology	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Orthopedics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Otolaryngology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pathology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pediatrics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Plastic Surgery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Preventive Medicine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Psychiatry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Radiology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Surgery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Urology	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other (Describe)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q219. Please explain how you determined that the services would not otherwise be available to meet patient demand and why each subsidy was needed, including relevant data. Please provide a description for each line-item subsidy listed in Worksheet 3 of the financial report.

Q139. Please attach any files containing further information and data justifying physician subsidies your hospital.

Q140. Section VI - Financial Assistance Policy (FAP)

Q141. Upload a copy of your hospital's financial assistance policy.

[AHC-FinancialAssistance-Policy_2021.pdf](#)
627.9KB
application/pdf

Q220. Provide the link to your hospital's financial assistance policy.

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/app/files/public/cecfe073-900d-4040-99bf-98e381c6452d/AHC-FinancialAssistance-Policy.pdf>

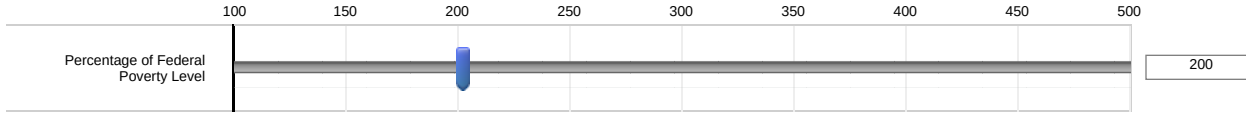
Q147. Has your FAP changed within the last year? If so, please describe the change.

No, the FAP has not changed.

Yes, the FAP has changed. Please describe:

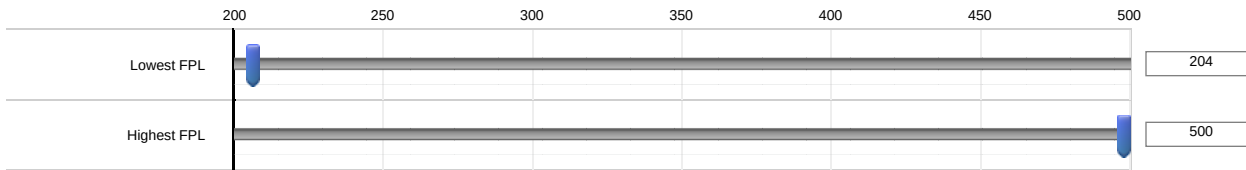
Q143. Maryland hospitals are required under Health General §19-214.1(b)(2)(i) COMAR 10.37.10.26(A-2)(a)(i) to provide free medically necessary care to patients with family income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Please select the percentage of FPL below which your hospital's FAP offers free care.



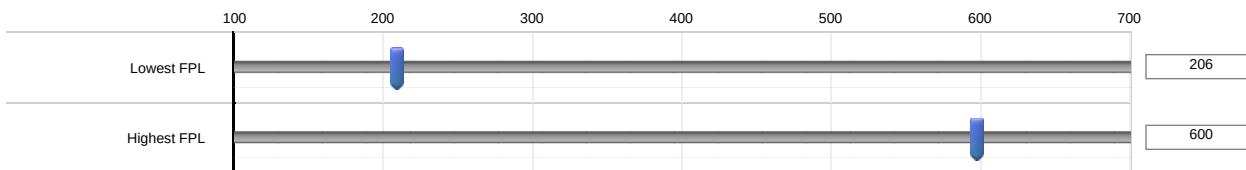
Q144. Maryland hospitals are required under COMAR 10.37.10.26(A-2)(2)(a)(ii) to provide reduced-cost, medically necessary care to low-income patients with family income between 200 and 300 percent of the federal poverty level.

Please select the range of the percentage of FPL for which your hospital's FAP offers reduced-cost care.

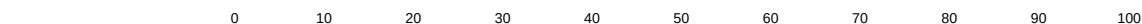


Q145. Maryland hospitals are required under Health General §19-214.1(b)(2)(iii) COMAR 10.37.10.26(A-2)(3) to provide reduced-cost, medically necessary care to patients with family income below 500 percent of the federal poverty level who have a financial hardship. Financial hardship is defined in Health General §19-214.1(a)(2) and COMAR 10.37.10.26(A-2)(1)(b)(i) as a medical debt, incurred by a family over a 12-month period that exceeds 25 percent of family income.

Please select the range of the percentage of FPL for which your hospital's FAP offers reduced-cost care for financial hardship.



Q146. Please select the threshold for the percentage of medical debt that exceeds a household's income and qualifies as financial hardship.



Q221. Per Health General Article §19-303 (c)(4)(ix), list each tax exemption your hospital claimed in the preceding tax able year (select all that apply)

- Federal corporate income tax
- State corporate income tax
- State sales tax
- Local property tax (real and personal)
- Other (Describe)

Q150. Summary & Report Submission

Q151.

Attention Hospital Staff! IMPORTANT!

You have reached the end of the questions, but you are not quite finished. Your narrative has not yet been fully submitted. Once you proceed to the next screen using the right arrow button below, you cannot go backward. You cannot change any of your answers if you proceed beyond this screen.

We strongly urge you to contact us at hcbhelp@hilltop.umbc.edu to request a copy of your answers. We will happily send you a pdf copy of your narrative that you can share with your leadership, Board, or other interested parties. If you need to make any corrections or change any of your answers, you can use the Table of Contents feature to navigate to the appropriate section of the narrative.

Once you are fully confident that your answers are final, return to this screen then click the right arrow button below to officially submit your narrative.

Location Data

Location: [\(39.037002563477, -77.041198730469\)](#)

Source: GeoIP Estimation





Community Health Needs Assessment

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation 2020 – 2022

*Approved by Adventist HealthCare
Board of Trustees in October 2019*



Adventist HealthCare
Rehabilitation

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Section I: Introduction



Letter from the President & CEO



Thank you for the opportunity to present the Adventist HealthCare 2020-2022 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) report and findings. The assessment, which is done every three years, helps our organization identify the needs of our patients and local community members, and address those needs through collaborative partnerships and healthcare service offerings.

Adventist HealthCare is an integrated healthcare delivery network including four nationally accredited acute-care and specialty hospitals, behavioral health services, home health agencies, urgent care centers, primary care offices and imaging centers. Our role is to not only deliver high-quality care, but to contribute to societal well-being and equitable care throughout the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

For example, we will continue to focus on areas such as chronic disease prevention and management, behavioral health and maternal and child health. We will also look at the social determinants of health, such as homelessness and food insecurity.

Societal well-being is an important part of our Mission to extend God's care to the community we serve. Our community includes individuals and families who have access to resources like housing, transportation, education, employment and health care, which are important factors leading to good health and well-being. However, there are those in our community who face social and economic challenges—racial and social injustice, economic inequality, and lack of access to resources and services—that affect their quality of life and health outcomes. Paying attention to factors that affect health is imperative to improve care experience, improve quality, reduce costs and advance health equity for all.

Our Mission and values of respect and integrity call us to recognize the infinite worth of each individual and to be conscientious and trustworthy in everything we do. We demonstrate our commitment to equity and inclusion by acting with integrity, holding ourselves to the highest standards, and ensuring that everyone is treated respectfully and receives equitable healthcare.

I invite you to read more about the work we have done and our continued focus on delivering high-quality and compassionate care to the communities we serve.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Terry Forde". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Terry Forde
President & CEO

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Overview

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation, which opened in January 2001, is the first and only acute rehabilitation hospital in Montgomery County, Maryland. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation offers comprehensive rehabilitation programs for brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, stroke, amputation, orthopedic injuries and surgeries, sports-related injuries, work-related injuries and neurological disorders.

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation has two hospital locations: a free-standing 55-bed hospital in Rockville, Maryland, and a 42-bed hospital located in Takoma Park, Maryland. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation also provides outpatient rehabilitation services at our hospital location in Rockville and our community-based centers in Silver Spring, Maryland and Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF) for all four of its specialty programs including stroke, spinal cord injury, brain injury and amputee. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation was one of the first acute rehabilitation facilities in the nation to earn specialty accreditation for its amputee program.

Inpatient & Outpatient Rehabilitation Services

Specialized inpatient treatment programs are available for persons with functional limitations who are 18 years of age or older, and under special circumstances, emancipated minors.

Our acute inpatient rehabilitation programs are run by a team of rehabilitation experts who guide patients along a practical and personalized treatment program focused on increasing self-reliance and gaining independence. The team is led by a physiatrist, a medical doctor who specializes in physical medicine and rehabilitation. Specialized rehabilitation nursing is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week with services including the spinal cord injury program, amputee program, stroke program, brain injury program, general rehabilitation program (orthopedic, cardiac, and multi-trauma diagnoses), and prosthetics and orthotics.

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation's outpatient facilities are responsible for treating a variety of diagnoses and conditions for patients with physical challenges. These departments act not only as a continuation of our inpatient setting but also have a focus on new patients. In our outpatient setting, we concentrate on patients who come to us for rehabilitation services related, but not limited to, surgical recovery, immobility and strength deficiencies.

Similar to our inpatient facilities, our outpatient facilities treat patients who are 18 years of age or older. The outpatient rehabilitation services offered at our facilities include the Neuro Rehab and Balance Center, driver evaluation and rehabilitation program, lymphedema therapy, joint replacement program, seating and mobility clinic, sports medicine and Lee Silverman Voice Treatment (LSVT) speech language and swallowing therapy.

Accreditation

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation is accredited by the Joint Commission and CARF. The Joint Commission evaluates the quality and safety of care for more than 15,000 health care organizations. In order to earn and maintain accreditation, an extensive on-site review by a team of health care professionals from the Joint Commission is conducted once every three years. The purpose of this review is to evaluate performance in areas that affect patient care. We are proud to announce that Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation was successfully reviewed by the Joint Commission and received accreditation for an additional three years.

Programs and services that have been accredited by CARF have demonstrated that they largely meet internationally recognized standards. Having earned a CARF accreditation, patients can be confident that Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation has made a commitment to continuously enhance the quality of our programs and services.

Executive Summary

With increasing racial and ethnic diversity of residents in the greater Washington D.C. metropolitan area (including Montgomery and Prince George's counties), addressing the needs of a diverse community is an integral part of fulfilling Adventist HealthCare's mission. The Adventist HealthCare Population Health strategy aims to improve the patient experience of care, reduce the total cost of care, and advance health equity by coordinating health care and services for communities we serve. Disadvantaged populations--such as those experiencing poverty or homelessness, people of color, women, and others who have persistently experienced social disadvantage or discrimination--systematically experience worse health outcomes or greater health risks than more advantaged social groups (Braveman, 2006). Infant mortality is more than two times higher for Black women than for white women. Breast and prostate cancer mortality are higher for women and men of color, respectively. These disparities in health outcomes, which are widely proven to be avoidable and unjust, are very well documented.

Like many hospitals and healthcare systems across the nation, Adventist HealthCare works to bring the best quality of care and access to care to the populations we serve. However, our organization recognizes the importance of addressing the environment (housing and transportation, for example), health behaviors (nutrition, exercise, tobacco use) and socioeconomic factors (education, employment, income, support and safety systems) that affect health. The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute Model

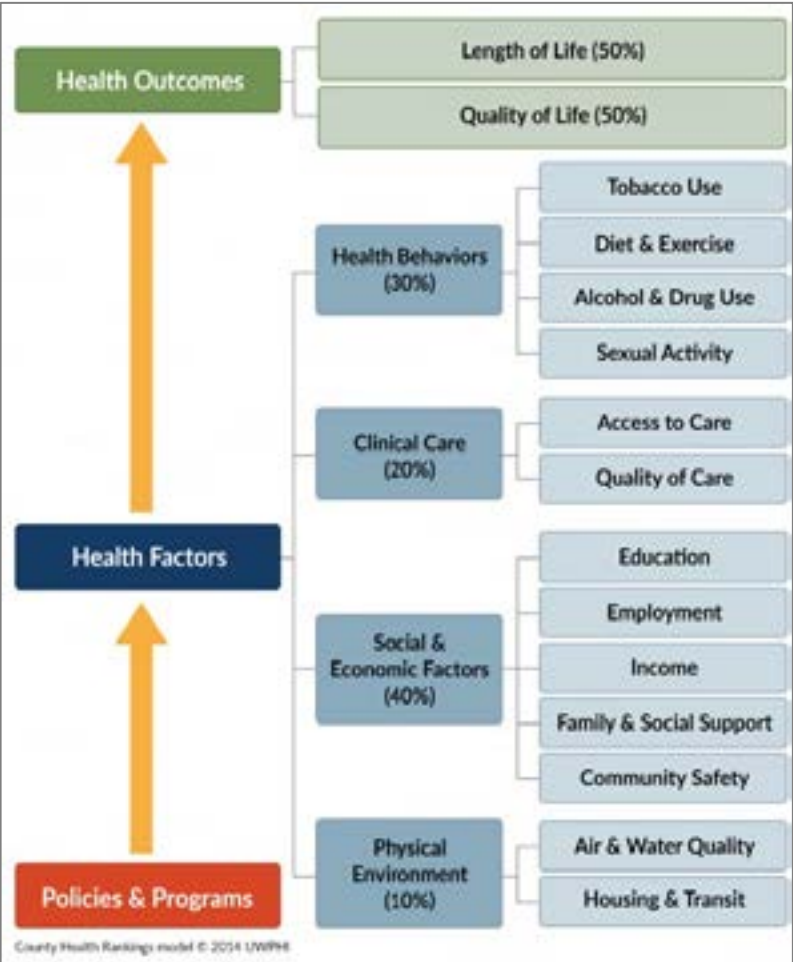


Figure 1. County Health Rankings Model
(Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute)

(Figure 1) indicates that these factors contribute significantly to health outcomes (80%) such as one's quality of life and life expectancy. While hospitals have significant control over clinical care (20%), using a collaborative approach to address a broader set of community needs is required to ensure that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to achieve the best health possible (the definition of health equity). Through a comprehensive needs assessment, Adventist HealthCare has collected information about population demographics, existing community assets, and gaps in resources to share with patients and community members, community partners, and staff and leaders. Together with our partners, we share responsibility for improving the health of the community and exploring new ways to deliver patient-centered and equitable care.

The 2020-2022 Adventist HealthCare Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) reports include information about community-identified needs in areas where Adventist HealthCare offers health care and related services to our community. Each hospital has a report that summarizes information about the health status and health needs of residents in their particular service area (primarily in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties) using reliable and public data sources as well as input from community members, leaders, and organizations. Key representatives of the community are included in the input: diverse county residents; partners in public health, public safety, housing, and education; and communities with limited access to care, programs, and resources such as people with disabilities or those experiencing poverty, hunger, or homelessness. The comprehensive information in this report helps our organization learn about community-based organizations and local assets, resource gaps, racial inequities, and health and healthcare needs that our community deems important. Our goal is to use this information to focus our healthcare strategy on population-based care, programs, and services that promote healthy communities over the next three years.

There has been a myriad of evidence showing that disparities exist in quality of care, access to care, clinical conditions, and health outcomes. Factors such as race and ethnicity, sex and gender identity, housing conditions, access to healthy food, and others can influence health and access to healthcare. Many respondents to our primary survey noted a lack of trust in and bias among healthcare providers, and they expressed the desire for culturally sensitive health care. The section titled "**Our Community**" describes the changing demographics of diverse populations residing in specific zip codes in our community service area. Besides race, ethnicity, and age, the section includes information about the educational attainment, household income, poverty level, insurance coverage, and access to care of residents, particularly highlighting those who face barriers to equitable healthcare.

The **Methodology** section describes the data collection and analysis approaches used to assess health, social, and other community needs. The section also describes how we gathered input from community members and leaders through community conversations, key informant interviews, and an online survey. In addition, we include a description of the process for prioritizing and selecting areas of focus for strategic community health improvement planning and implementation.

In the **Findings** section, the report describes two system-wide priority areas of focus identified from the assessment: (1) increasing access to care and (2) addressing social determinants of health. For each hospital-specific report, the themes that came up most often were related to chronic disease prevention and management, maternal and child health, behavioral health, and social determinants of health such as homelessness and food insecurity. The section includes the findings from the various data collection methods and presents detailed information by chronic or infectious disease, overall health and wellness (e.g., maternal and child health, behavioral health), and topics related to societal well-being (e.g., education, food access, housing, and transportation).

Finally, the section on **Evaluation** shares the programs and outcomes of the 2017-2019 CHNA implementation strategy, including changes over time (improving, worsening, or staying the same) and disparities among different populations. This final summary of the last three-year cycle provides background on the activities to address concussion education and care for high school athletes.

Section II: Our Community



The Community We Serve

Introduction – Our Community

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital primarily services residents of Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties in Maryland.

Approximately 85.0 percent of discharges come from our Total Service Area, which is considered Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital’s Community Benefit Service Area (CBSA). Within that area, 60.0 percent of discharges account for the Primary Service Area and include the following zip codes/cities:

20906 – Silver Spring, 20878 – Gaithersburg, 20850 – Rockville, 20854 – Potomac, 20874 – Germantown, 20904 – Silver Spring, 20902 – Silver Spring, 20877 – Gaithersburg, 20852 – Rockville, 20817 – Bethesda, 20901 – Silver Spring, 20853 – Rockville, 20783 – Hyattsville, 20886 – Montgomery Village, 20910 – Silver Spring, 20912 – Takoma Park, 20782 – Hyattsville, 20855 – Derwood, 20832 – Olney, 20814 – Bethesda, 20879 – Gaithersburg, 20876 – Germantown, 20706 - Lanham.

The remaining 25.0 percent of discharges account for our Secondary Service Area (SSA) which includes the following zip codes/cities:

20903 – Silver Spring, 20705 – Beltsville, 20815 – Chevy Chase, 20871 – Clarksburg, 20872 – Damascus, 20895 – Kensington, 20851 – Rockville, 20740 – College Park, 20785 – Hyattsville, 20774 – Upper Marlboro, 20905 – Silver Spring, 21703 – Fredrick, 20882 – Gaithersburg, 20770 – Greenbelt, 20784 – Hyattsville, 20743 – Capitol Heights, 20837 – Poolesville, 21702 – Frederick, 21701 – Frederick, 20011 – Washington, 20707 – Laurel, 20841 – Boyds, 20781 – Hyattsville, 20747 – District Heights, 20721 – Bowie, 20748 – Temple Hills, 20737 – Riverdale, 20866 – Burtonsville, 21771 – Mount Airy, 20012 – Washington, 20019 – Washington, 20744 – Fort Washington, 20712 – Mount Rainier, 20816 – Bethesda, 20833 – Brookeville, 20772 – Upper Marlboro, 20723 – Laurel, 20708 – Laurel, 20020 – Washington, 20746 – Suitland.

The map below depicts our primary and secondary service areas for Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital based on total discharges for years 2016 – 2018 (Figure 1).

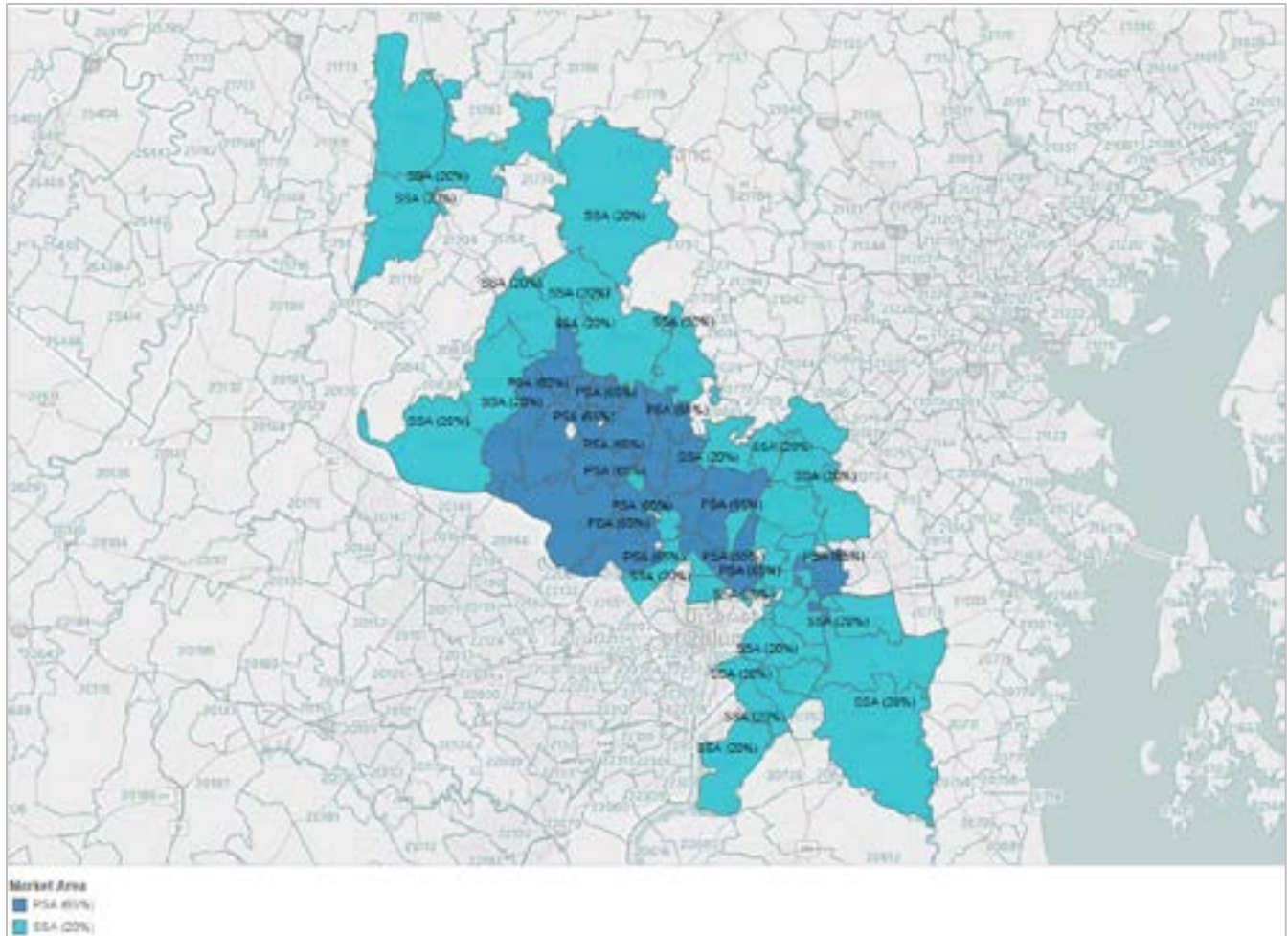


Figure 1. Map of Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital’s Primary and Secondary Service Areas

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital’s CBSA, includes roughly 2,111,122 individuals (Figure 2). Of those individuals the majority are Black and White, each accounting for 38.9 percent of the population. Approximately a 17.7 percent of CBSA residents identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Community Benefit Service Area Demographics 2013 - 2017

Demographics	CBSA	
<i>Total Population*</i>	2,111,122	
	Number (N)	Percent (%)
<i>Total Population by Gender*</i>		
Male	1,015,033	48.1%
Female	1,096,089	51.9%
<i>Total Population by Race*</i>		
Asian	197,076	9.3%
Black	822,650	38.9%
Native American or Alaskan Native	6,829	0.32%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	906	0.04%
White	821,406	38.9%
Some Other Race	191,336	9.1%
Multiple Races	70,919	3.4%
<i>Total Population by Ethnicity*</i>		
Hispanic/Latino	373,235	17.7%
Male	193,749	51.9%
Female	179,486	48.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,737,887	82.3%
<i>Hispanic Population by Race*</i>		
Asian	1,343	0.49%
Black	14,635	1.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	3,044	44.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	38	15.5%
White	154,810	17.5%
Some Other Race	182,725	68.6%
Multiple Races	16,640	22.5%
<i>Non-Hispanic Population by Race*</i>		
Asian	195,733	11.3%
Black	808,015	46.5%
Native American or Alaskan Native	3,785	0.22%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	868	0.05%
White	666,596	38.4%
Some Other Race	8,611	0.5%
Multiple Races	54,279	3.1%
<i>Total Population by Age*</i>		
0 – 4	141,970	6.7%
5 – 17	349,983	16.6%
18 – 24	184,343	8.7%
25 – 34	305,093	14.5%
35 – 44	288,970	13.7%
45 – 54	300,470	14.2%
55 – 64	266,674	12.6%
65+	273,619	13.0%

<i>Educational Attainment**</i>		
Bachelor's Degree	646,853	45.08%
No schooling completed	164,727	11.48%

Notes:
 *Trinity Health Data Hub – Vital Statistics Report – Rehab CBSA
 **Buxton Data Software

Figure 2. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital Community Benefit Service Area Demographics
 (Source: Trinity Health Data Hub & Buxton Analytics Software, 2019)

Health Inequity

People of color, low-income individuals, and other disadvantaged populations disproportionately experience poor health outcomes.¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that communities with predominantly minority groups continue to have lower socioeconomic status; these groups face greater barriers to health-care access, greater risks for disease, and greater burden of disease as compared to other populations.² For example, the infant mortality rate among African Americans is more than double that of Whites^{3,4} and African American women regardless of their education and income level are three to four times more likely to die from preventable pregnancy-related complications than non-Hispanic White women.⁵ Furthermore, there is evidence that racial/ethnic minority groups are less likely to receive needed medical procedures, more likely to receive less useful medical procedures, and experience an overall reduced quality of health care services.⁶

Due to the persistent health disparities that exist in the U.S., health care experts have called for efforts to address the root causes of health disparities, by addressing both the biological and social determinants of health as well as healthcare spending. Research shows that health disparities lead to unnecessary healthcare spending and that addressing the root causes of health disparities will help to reduce the cost of health care in this country. A national study found that eliminating health disparities for racial/ethnic minority groups would reduce medical care expenditures by about \$230 million and indirect costs associated with illness and premature death by more than \$1 trillion.⁷ For health systems, reducing health disparities is not just the right thing to do; it can yield positive financial gains associated with improving quality of care and reducing health care costs for people who use health care services.

¹ Edgoose, J., Davis, S., Atwell, K., Balajee, S. S., Bazemore, A., Bierman, A. S., and et.al. (2018). A guidebook to health equity curricular toolkit. Retrieved from https://www.aafp.org/dam/AAFP/documents/patient_care/everyone_project/health-equity-toolkit/hops19-he-guidebook.pdf

² CDC. (2019). Surveillance of health status in minority communities--Racial and ethnic approaches to community health across the U.S. (REACH U.S.). Risk Factor Surveillance Survey, United States, 2009. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dnpao/division-information/data-stats/index.htm>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). Infant mortality. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/infantmortality.htm>

⁴ Penman-Aguilar, A., Bouye, K., Liburd, L., Office of Minority Health and Health Equity, and Office of the Director, CDC. (2016). Background and rationale. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/su/su6501a2.htm?s_cid=su6501a2_w

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). Pregnancy mortality surveillance system. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/pregnancy-mortality-surveillance-system.htm>

⁶ Institute of Medicine. (2003). Unequal treatment: Confronting racial and ethnic disparities in health care. National Academies Press.

⁷ LaVeist, T. A., Gaskin, D., & Richard, P. (2011). Estimating the economic burden of racial health inequalities in the United States. *International Journal of Health Services*, 41, 231-238.

According to Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. Specifically: "This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care." This requires valuing everyone equally and working intentionally to combat the effects of bias and discrimination to eliminate health disparities. To the 2020-2022 CHNA survey question asking respondents the main reason why they thought they may have been treated unfairly when getting medical care, many noted bias among healthcare providers, and they expressed the desire for culturally sensitive health care.

Health inequities are differences in health outcomes that are systematic, avoidable, and unjust. In order to address health inequities, hospitals, physicians and other providers, and community partners must work collaboratively to identify and monitor community needs and barriers to accessing health care. The Institute for Healthcare Improvement (2016) suggests that organizations combine efforts to improve health equity with a plan to address multiple factors that affect health outcomes. In particular, they should find effective ways to care for the health of their communities in partnership with community organizations, and especially to eliminate barriers to accessing healthcare.

Demographics & Trends⁸

In Maryland, the population demographics are rapidly changing, particularly among residents living in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties (Figure 3). Adventist HealthCare serves two of the most diverse communities in the United States, constantly undergoing economic, social and demographic shifts that result from an ever-changing, ever-growing population (Figure 4).

Montgomery County is the most populous jurisdiction in Maryland and has retained its status as the second largest jurisdiction in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.⁹ From 1990 to 2017, Montgomery County's population grew 38 percent, increasing from 765,476 to 1,058,810 people.² The greatest population growth occurred inside the Capital Beltway (Interstate 495), which also includes Prince George's County. According to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC), the growth in Montgomery County was driven largely by births to residents and increasing international migration. At 32.6 percent, Montgomery County has a foreign-born population twice that of the state of Maryland. Prince George's County is the second-largest jurisdiction in Maryland with nearly one million residents.¹⁰ The county has seen significant population growth increasing by nearly 50,000 residents or 5.7 percent from 2010 to 2017.¹¹

Both Montgomery & Prince George's Counties are majority-minority counties meaning they are made up of less than 50 percent non-Hispanic Whites (Figure 3). The majority of residents (62.0 percent) in Prince George's County are Black, followed by Hispanic or Latino (19.1 percent). The majority of residents (43.4 percent) in Montgomery County are non-Hispanic White, followed by Black and Hispanic (19.9 percent each), and Asian (15.6 percent). The racial and ethnic diversity in the county has continued to increase with the increase in the overall population (Figures 5 and 6).

Regarding life expectancy, Montgomery County at 84.3 years is higher than that of Maryland (79.2 years) and Prince George's County (79.6 years) (Figure 7). In both counties, the life expectancy is slightly higher for Whites compared to Blacks.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2018). QuickFacts. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/MD,montgomerycountymaryland/PST045218>

⁹The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. (2019). Montgomery County Trends: A look at people, housing, and jobs since 1990. Retrieved from https://montgomeryplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/MP_TrendsReport_final.pdf

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2015). Maryland at a glance: Population. Retrieved from <http://msa.maryland.gov/msa/mdmanual/01glance/html/pop.html#county>

¹¹ Prince George's County, Maryland Health Department, Office of Assessment and Planning (2019). 2019 Prince George's County Community Health Assessment. Retrieved from https://www.fortwashingtonmc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/FINAL_-2019-Prince-Georges-CHNA.pdf

2018 Population Estimates by County			
	Maryland	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
Total Population	6,042,718	1,052,567	909,308
Population by Race and Ethnicity, %			
Asian	6.7%	15.6%	4.5%
Black/AA	30.9%	19.9%	64.4%
Hispanic/Latino	10.4%	19.9%	19.1%
Native HI/PI	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
White	58.8%	60.2%	27.0%
White alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	50.5%	43.4%	12.5%
Population by Age, %			
Under 5 Years	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%
Under 18 Years	22.2%	23.2%	22.2%
65 Years and Older	15.4%	15.5%	13.3%
Median Household Income	\$78,916	\$103,178	\$78,607
Population Characteristic			
Veterans, 2013 - 2017	380,555	43,481	57,387
Foreign-born persons, % 2013 – 2017	14.9%	32.6%	21.9%
Persons in Poverty, %	9.0%	6.9%	8.3%
Population by Educational Attainment, %			
Population 25+ with High School Diploma, %	89.8%	91.1%	86.1%
Population 25+ with bachelor's degree or Above, %	39.0%	58.3%	31.9%

Figure 3. 2018 Population Estimates by Race and Ethnicity in Maryland, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties
(Sources: [U.S Census Bureau QuickFacts](#), 2018 & [American Community Survey](#), 2017)

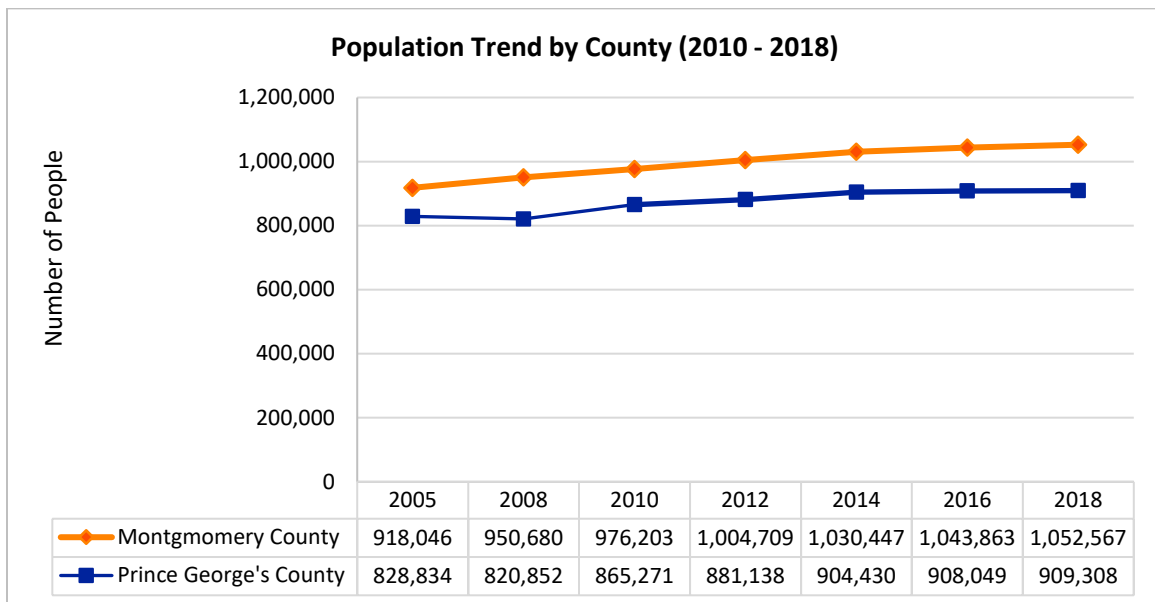


Figure 4. Population Trend by County 2010 – 2018
(Source: [American Community Survey – Population Total 1 – year Estimates, Tables B01003 and DP05](#), 2018)

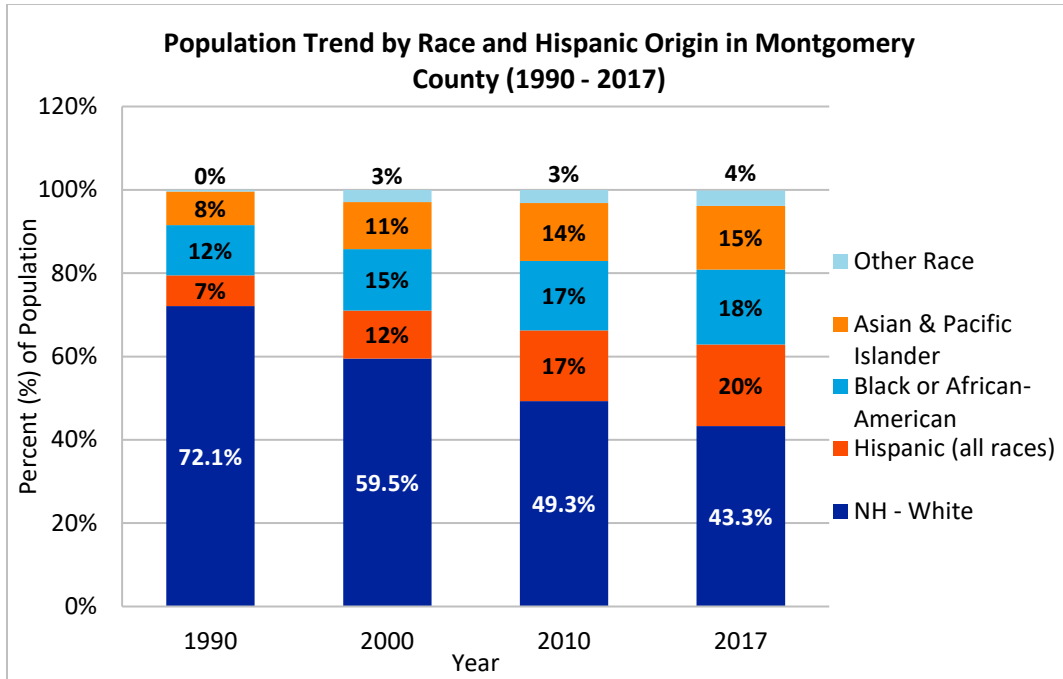


Figure 5. Population Trend by Race and Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 1990 – 2017
 (Source: [U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B03002](#) & [MNCPPC Report](#), 2019)

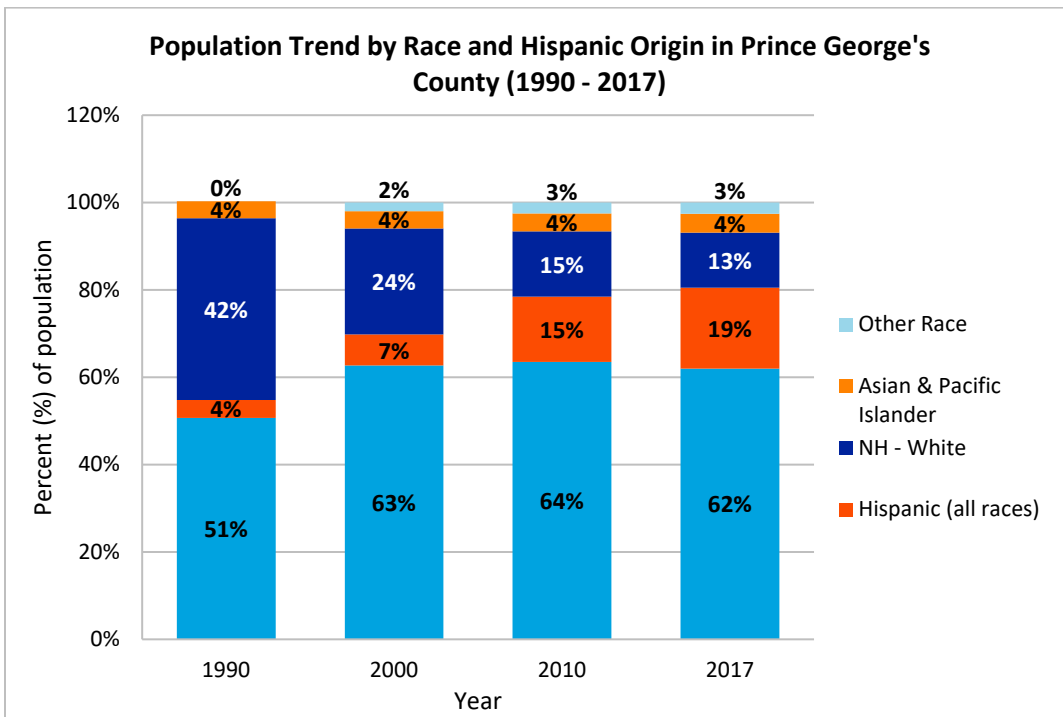


Figure 6. Population Trend by Race and Ethnicity in Prince George's County, 1990 – 2017
 (Source: [U.S. Census Summary Table DP-1, 2010](#); [American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B03002, 2010 - 2017](#) & [MD State Data Center Historical Census](#), 1990)

Life Expectancy by County			
	Maryland	Montgomery County	Prince George's County
Life Expectancy			
Overall	79.2	84.3	79.6
Race			
White	79.7	83.6	79.4
Black	76.9	82.0	78.4

Figure 7. Life Expectancy in Montgomery County and Prince George's County, Maryland
(Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2015-2017)

Aging Population: Change Over Time, 1990 – 2016¹²

According to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC), there has been a noticeable population age shift in Montgomery County from 1990 to 2016, largely in part to the aging baby boomer generation born between 1946 and 1964 (Figure 8). From 1990-2016 the median age of residents in the county rose from 33.9 years to 39 years. Meanwhile, the percentage of young adults, 20 to 34 years, decreased by 7.7 percent and adults age 35 to 44 years decreased by 3.9 percent. Children under age 18 decreased marginally and are projected to remain steady.

According to data from the U.S. Census American Community Survey, there has also been a significant population age shift in Prince George's County from 1990 to 2016 (Figure 9). Similar to Montgomery County, the largest age group in 1990 was 20-34 years, compared to 45-64 years in 2016. The 35-44 age group has decreased 4.0 percent and children under age 18 decreased marginally and are projected to remain steady.

The fastest growing population, 65+, is projected to grow 7.0 percent in Montgomery and 9.0 percent in Prince Georges, reaching 21.0 percent of the population in both counties by the year 2040.

The aging of the population will have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of the community. There will be a larger demand for services such as healthcare and a smaller workforce to meet the demand.

¹² Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC). (2019). Montgomery County Trends: A look at people, housing, and jobs since 1990. Retrieved from https://montgomeryplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/MP_TrendsReport_final.pdf

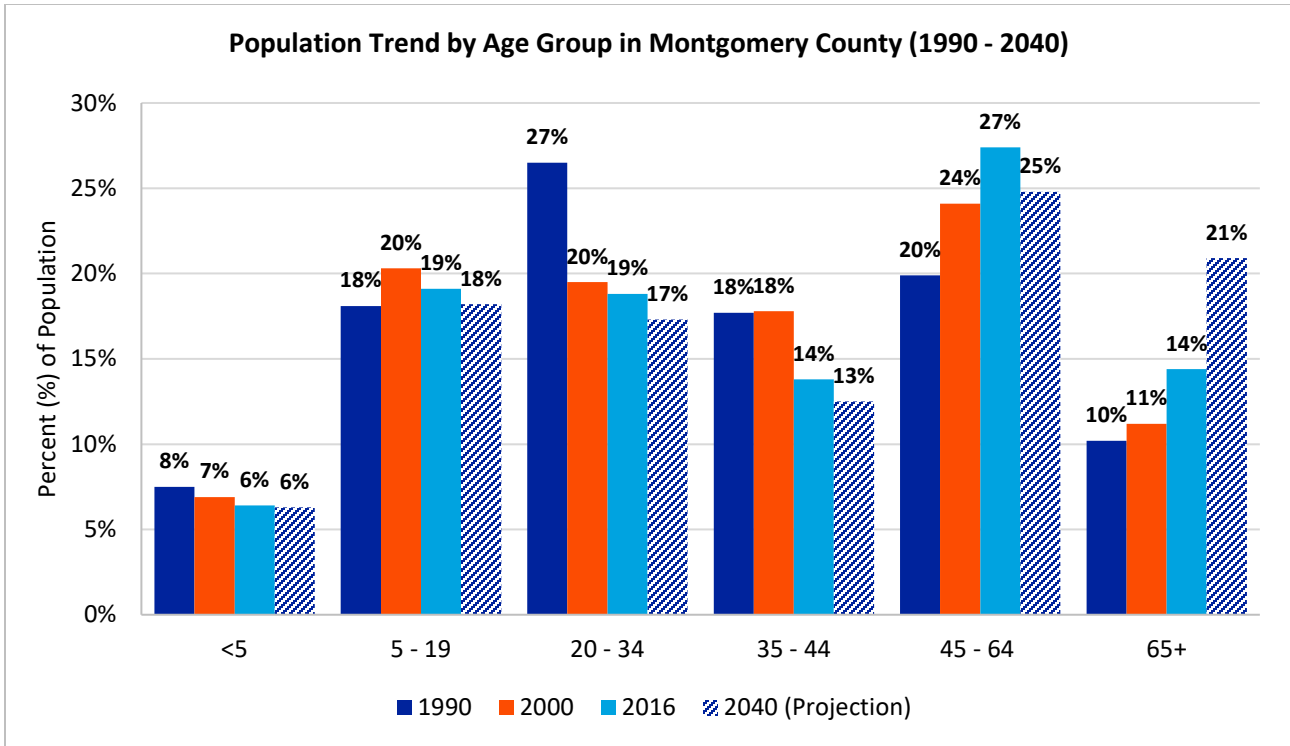


Figure 8. Percent of Population by Age Group in Montgomery County
 (Source: [U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Table S0101](#), 2019)

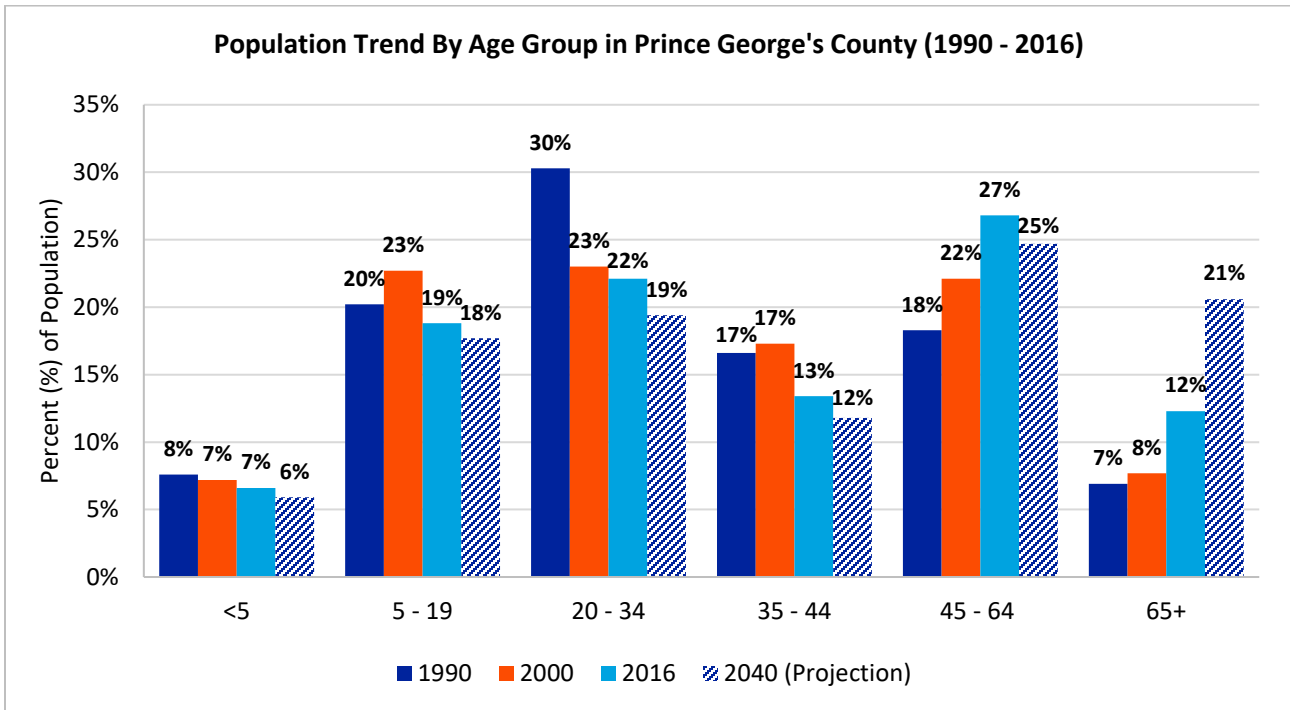


Figure 9. Percent of Population by Age Group in Prince George's County
 (Source: [U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Table S0101](#), 2019)

Foreign-born Population¹³

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Maryland is one of the top ten destinations for foreign-born individuals with a significant amount residing in Montgomery County.¹⁴ A foreign-born individual is anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. From 1980 to 2016, the population of foreign-born individuals living in Montgomery County increased from 12.0 percent to 33.0 percent. The majority of foreign-born residents who live in Montgomery County come from both Asia and Latin America, with the top five countries consisting of El Salvador, China, India, Korea, and Ethiopia (Figure 10). Of those individuals who are foreign-born and living in Montgomery County, 15.4 percent primarily speak English, 30.8 percent speak Spanish, 22.4 percent speak an Asian or Pacific Islander language and 21.4 percent speak an Indo-European language (Figure 11).

In Prince George's County, one out of every five residents or 22.6 percent are born outside the United States.^{15,16} In 2017 alone, there were over 200,000 foreign-born residents in the county. The top five countries that contribute the most to the foreign-born population include: El Salvador, Nigeria, Guatemala, Mexico, and Jamaica (Figure 12). Of the foreign-born residents living in Prince George's County, one in five or 21.5 percent speak English as their primary language and 44 percent speak Spanish (Figure 13).

In Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation's CBSA, 12.4 percent of individuals aged 5+ are limited English proficient (Figure 14). The rate of limited English proficiency in Adventist Rehabilitation's CBSA is lower than that of Montgomery County, slightly higher than Prince George's County, and almost 2X that of Maryland.

Due to the diversity in language spoken and English proficiency levels in the community, it is crucial to provide interpreter and translation services to overcome language barriers for those accessing the healthcare, social service and education systems, among others.

¹³ Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC). (2019). Montgomery County Trends: A look at people, housing, and jobs since 1990. Retrieved from https://montgomeryplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/MP_TrendsReport_final.pdf

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). QuickFacts. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

¹⁵ Prince George's County Health Department – Office of Assessment and Planning. (2019). Community Health Assessment. Retrieved from https://www.fortwashingtonmc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/FINAL_-2019-Prince-Georges-CHNA.pdf

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table S0501

Top 10 Countries of Birth among Foreign-born Residents in Montgomery County, Maryland		
Country of Origin	Population (N)	Percent (%) Foreign-Born
El Salvador	47,792	13.9%
China	28,243	8.2%
India	24,306	7.1%
Korea	15,185	4.4%
Ethiopia	15,139	4.4%
Vietnam	12,384	3.6%
Honduras	11,234	3.3%
Peru	10,229	3.0%
Iran	7,947	2.3%
Guatemala	7,564	2.2%

Figure 10. Top 10 Countries of Birth among Foreign-born Residents in Montgomery County, Maryland 2016
 (Source: [Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission – Montgomery County Trends Report](#), 2019)

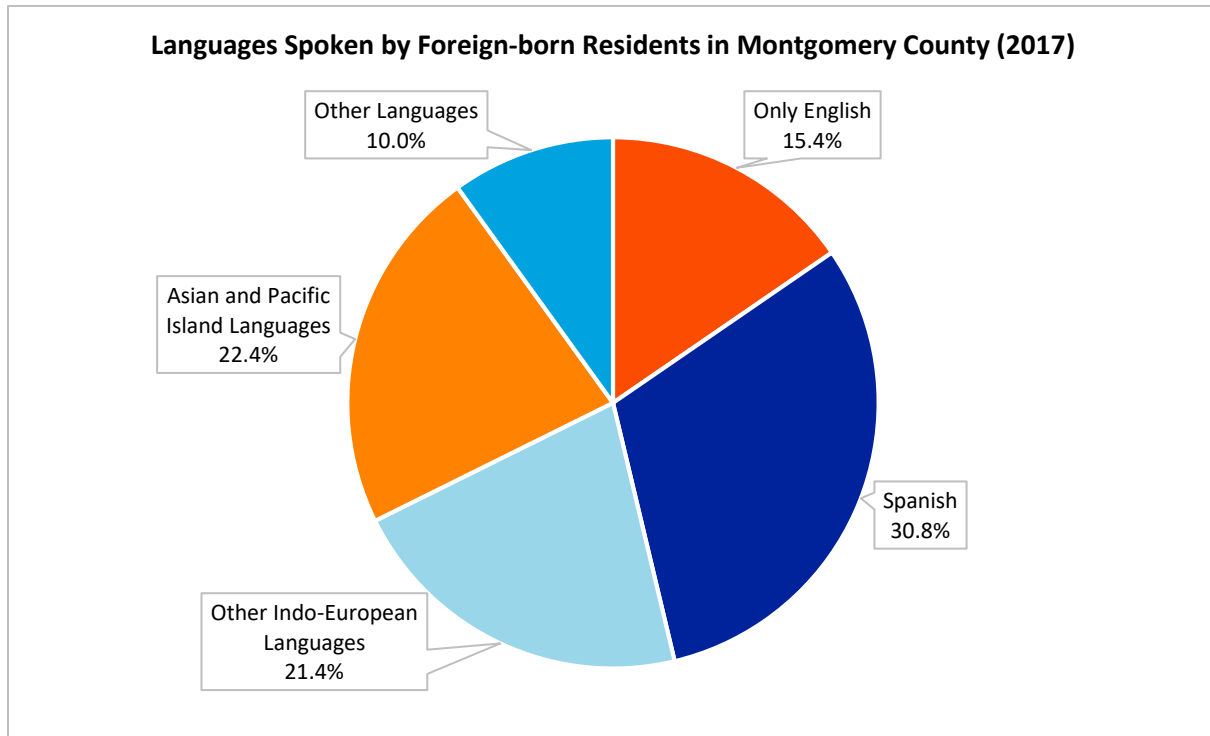


Figure 11. Languages Spoken by Foreign-born Residents in Montgomery County, 2017
 (Source: [U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B06007 & C16005](#), 2017)

Top 10 Countries of Birth among Foreign-born Residents in Prince George's County, Maryland	
Country of Origin	Percent (%) Foreign-Born
El Salvador	22.0%
Nigeria	7.8%
Guatemala	7.3%
Mexico	6.1%
Jamaica	5.3%
Philippines	3.9%
Cameroon	3.5%
Honduras	3.4%
Sierra Leone	3.0%
India	2.5%

Figure 12. Top 10 Countries of Birth among Foreign-born Residents in Prince George's County, Maryland 2017
 (Source: [Prince George's County, MHD, Office of Assessment and Planning – Community Health Assessment, 2019](#) & [American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05006, 2013 – 2017](#))

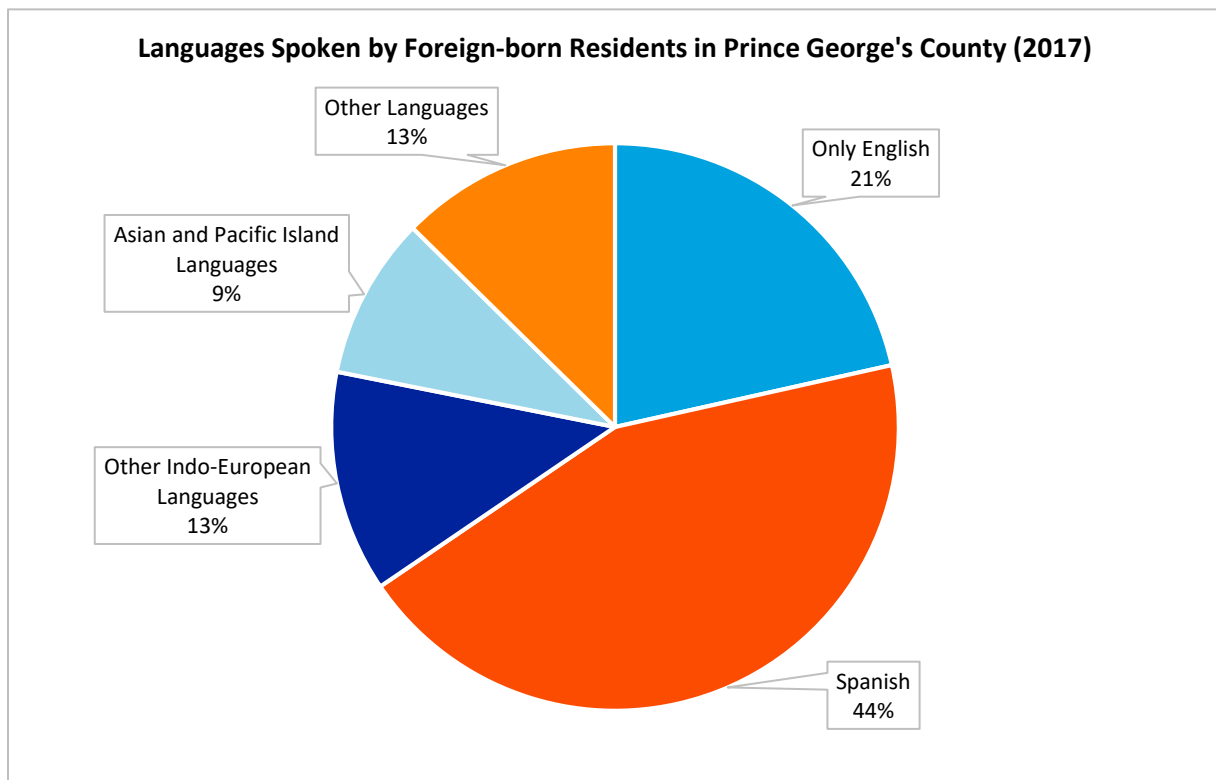


Figure 13. Languages Spoken by Foreign-born Residents in Prince George's County, 2017
 (Source: [U.S Census Bureau American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Table B06007 & C16005, 2017](#))

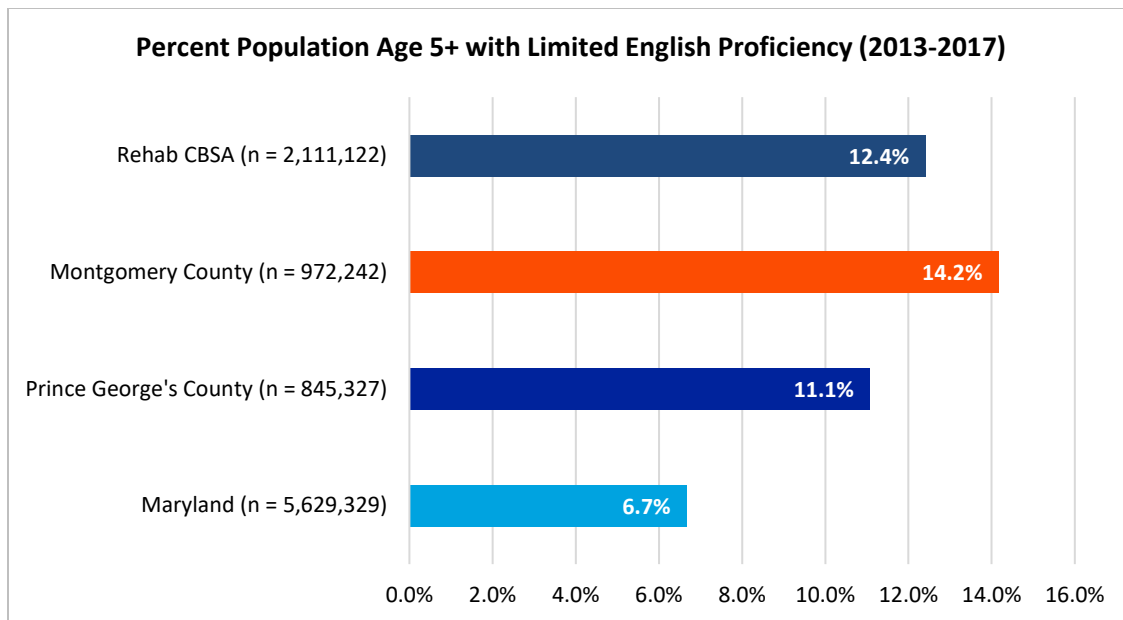


Figure 14. Percent of the Population Age 5+ with Limited English Proficiency, 2013 – 2017
 (Source: [U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#), 2013 – 2017)

As racial and ethnic minority populations become increasingly predominant, concerns regarding health disparities grow – persistent and well-documented data indicate that racial and ethnic minorities still fall behind nonminority populations in many health outcome measures. These groups are less likely to receive preventive care to stay healthy and are more likely to suffer from serious illnesses, such as cancer and heart disease.

Additionally, racial and ethnic minorities often have challenges accessing quality healthcare, either because they lack health insurance or the communities in which they live are underserved by health professionals. As the proportion of racial and ethnic minority residents continue to grow, it will become even more important for the healthcare system to understand the unique characteristics of these populations to meet the health needs of the overall community. As a result, this report examines health status and outcomes among different racial and ethnic populations in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, with the goal of eliminating disparities, achieving health equity, and improving the health of all groups.

Area Deprivation Index

The Area Deprivation Index (ADI) uses data from the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (ACS) to represent a geographic area-based measure of the socioeconomic deprivation experienced by a census block group/neighborhood. The index includes factors of income, education, employment, and housing quality. The ADI is typically used to inform health delivery and policy, primarily for the most disadvantaged neighborhood groups. The index has a measurement scale of 1 (blue = least disadvantaged block group) to 10 (red = most disadvantaged block group).

When looking at the state of Maryland overall (Figure 15), there are variations of both least and most disadvantaged neighborhoods/census block groups. The WOMC CBSA (Figure 16), is similar to Maryland with some of the most disadvantaged neighborhoods/block groups adjacent to neighborhoods that are least disadvantaged. Examples of neighborhoods that rank anywhere between 7 to 10 on the ADI include: Paint Branch, White Oak, Fairview Estates, Northwest Park, Adelphi, Langley Park, and Briggs Chaney to name a few.

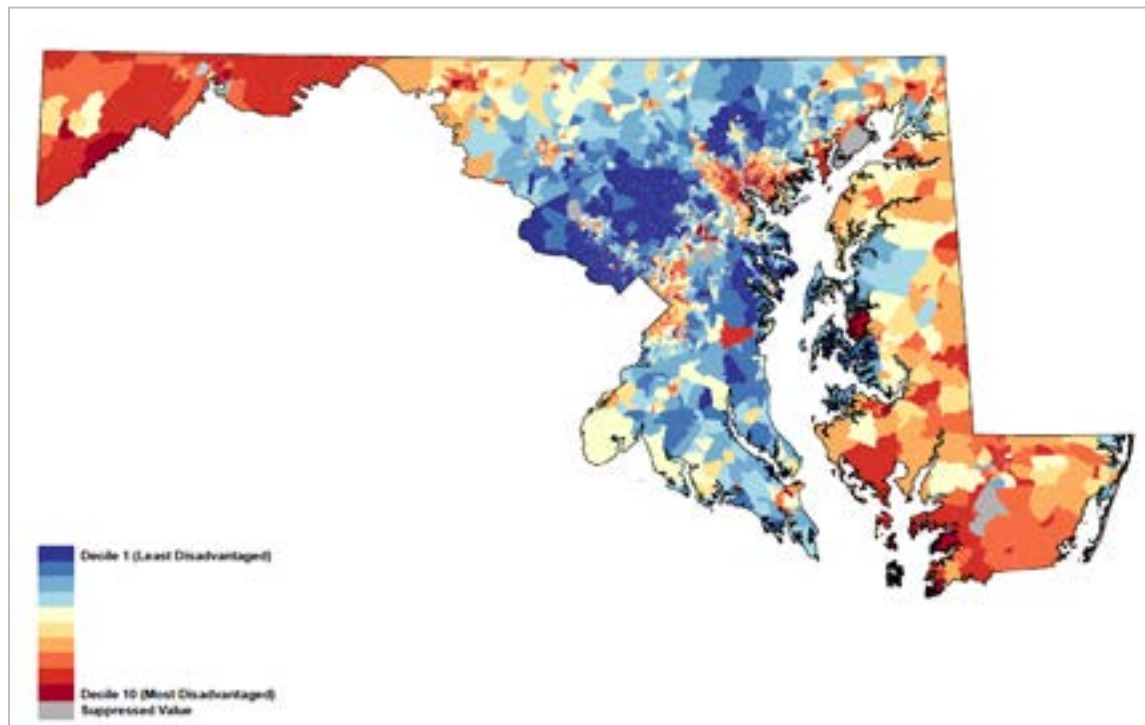


Figure 15. Maryland Area Deprivation Index (ADI) State Rankings, 2015

(Source: [University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health – Department of Medicine](#), 2015)

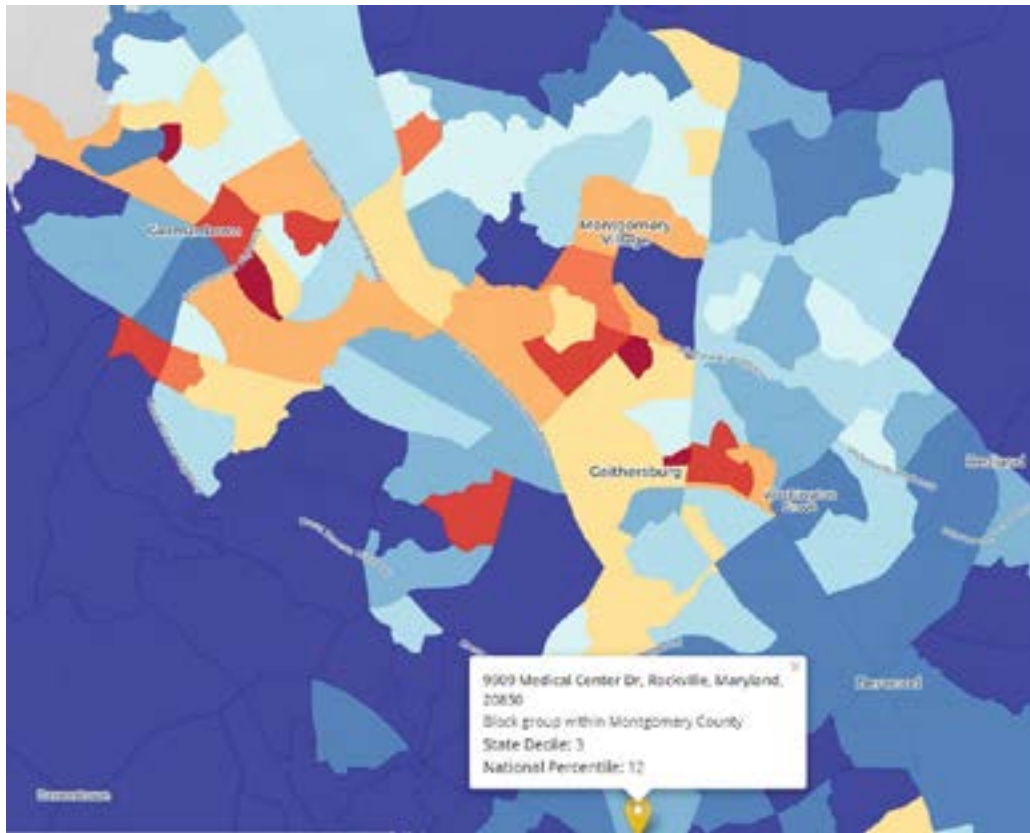


Figure 16. Area Deprivation Index – Map of Neighborhoods/Block Groups Near AHC Rehab
 (Source: [University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health – Department of Medicine](#), 2015)

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (2019)¹⁷

The County Health Rankings Model (Figure 17) illustrates the wide range of factors that influence how long and well we live. Socioeconomic factors such as income, education, and employment can influence the way we make decisions about our health and access healthcare related services. Although some people have access to essential elements for healthy living, many people do not have the same opportunities and are significantly limited in access.

The County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (CHR&R) provide a snapshot of how health is influenced by more than just clinical care and the physical environment - health behaviors as well as social and economic factors have a much greater impact on health. The goal is to achieve the highest level of health for all and close the gap between those with the best and worst health outcomes. The CHR&R measures vital health factors which include high school graduation rates, obesity, smoking, unemployment, access to healthy foods, quality of air and water, income inequality, and teen births. The CHR&R also measures health outcomes which include both length and quality of life.

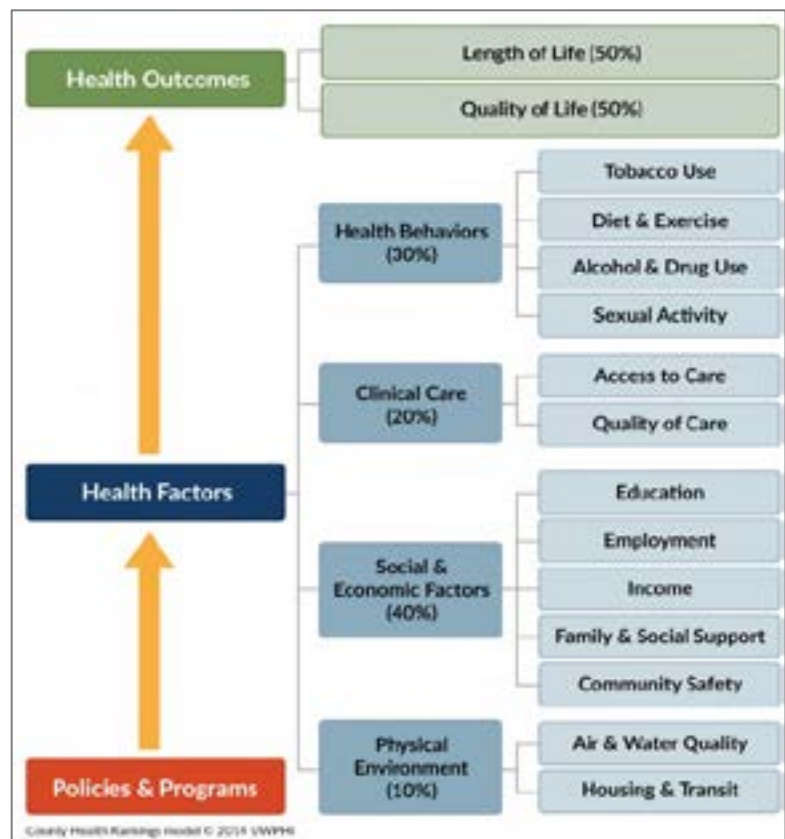


Figure 17. County Health Rankings Model

(Source: [County Health Rankings and Roadmaps – Building a Culture of Health County by County](#), 2019)

The Ranking scale listed below (Figure 18), provides a snapshot of how Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties compare to one another and the other 22 counties in Maryland. Based on the 2019 report, Montgomery County ranked number one for health outcomes overall and number two for health factors overall. In comparison, Prince George’s County was ranked 11th for health outcomes overall and 16th for health factors overall.

¹⁷ County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2019). About County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/about-us>

Maryland 2019 County Health Rankings			
Health Outcomes Overall		Health Factors Overall	
Rank	County	Rank	County
1	Montgomery	1	Howard
2	Howard	2	Montgomery
3	Fredrick	3	Carroll
4	Carroll	4	Fredrick
5	St. Mary's	5	Calvert
6	Calvert	6	Queen Anne's
7	Queen Anne's	7	Harford
8	Anne Arundel	8	Anne Arundel
9	Talbot	9	Talbot
10	Harford	10	Baltimore
11	Prince George's	11	St. Mary's
12	Charles	12	Charles
13	Baltimore	13	Garret
14	Kent	14	Kent
15	Garret	15	Washington
16	Worcester	16	Prince George's
17	Washington	17	Worcester
18	Cecil	18	Alleghany
19	Wicomico	19	Cecil
20	Alleghany	20	Wicomico
21	Caroline	21	Dorchester
22	Dorchester	22	Caroline
23	Somerset	23	Baltimore City
24	Baltimore City	24	Somerset

Figure 18. County Health Rankings in Maryland
 (Source: [County Health Rankings – Health Outcomes and Factors Overall](#), 2019)

Income and Poverty

The median household incomes in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties are \$103,178 and \$78,607, respectively.¹⁸ Comparatively, the 2017 median household income in Maryland is \$78,916, which is higher than the U.S. median of \$57,652. When broken down by race and ethnicity, significant income disparities exist. In Montgomery County, the median income of White and Asian households is over \$30,000 higher than that of Black and Hispanic households (Figure 19). In Prince George’s County, Asian and White households have the largest Median household income, followed by Black households and Hispanic households who have the largest income inequality.

Household income has a direct influence on a family’s ability to pay for necessities, including health insurance and healthcare services.

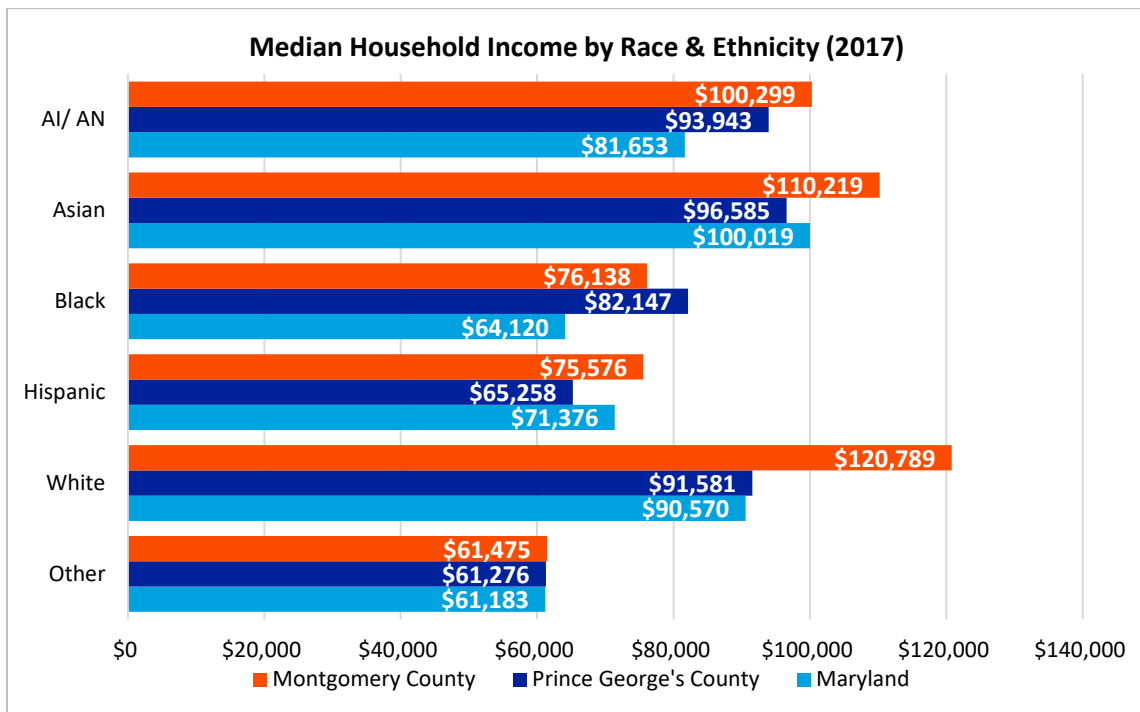


Figure 19. Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2017

(Source: [United States Census Fact Finder](https://factfinder.census.gov), 2017)

Among the zip codes located in Rehab’s CBSA, the majority are below the county averages for median household income (indicated in red in Figure 20).

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). Median household income in the past 12 months: 2017 American community survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_1YR_B19013&prodType=table

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation CBSA Median Household Income 2017		
Location	Zip Codes	Median Household Income
District of Columbia	20011	\$65,327
	20012	\$87,824
	20019	\$35,487
	20020	\$34,508
	<i>Overall</i>	\$77,649
Frederick County	21701	\$77,967
	21702	\$73,834
	21703	\$77,999
	21771	\$120,661
	<i>Overall</i>	\$88,502
Howard County	20723	\$109,230
	<i>Overall</i>	\$115,576
Montgomery County	20814	\$120,632
	20815	\$150,313
	20816	\$192,066
	20817	\$185,135
	20832	\$128,475
	20833	\$153,919
	20837	\$143,828
	20841	\$166,646
	20850	\$104,515
	20851	\$85,047
	20852	\$94,378
	20853	\$110,364
	20854	\$203,952
	20855	\$127,948
	20866	\$103,802
	20871	\$125,649
	20872	\$115,351
	20874	\$86,718
	20876	\$95,338
	20877	\$66,988
	20878	\$120,149
	20879	\$92,694
	20882	\$152,771
	20886	\$78,253
	20895	\$136,433
20901	\$103,830	
20902	\$87,244	
20903	\$63,106	

	20904	\$81,277
	20905	\$117,296
	20906	\$70,929
	20910	\$81,429
	20912	\$73,901
	<i>Overall</i>	\$103,178
Prince George's County	20705	\$82,351
	20706	\$74,700
	20707	\$78,183
	20708	\$68,673
	20712	\$51,592
	20721	\$123,923
	20737	\$61,286
	20740	\$63,369
	20743	\$60,942
	20744	\$96,598
	20746	\$64,762
	20747	\$60,583
	20748	\$66,421
	20770	\$69,601
	20772	\$104,743
	20774	\$95,560
	20781	\$74,241
	20782	\$65,622
	20783	\$63,366
	20784	\$64,969
20785	\$67,056	
<i>Overall</i>	\$78,607	
Maryland	<i>Overall</i>	\$78,916

Note: **Green** indicates the location's income is equal to or above the county value. **Red** indicates the location's income is below the county value (i.e. a potentially vulnerable population.)

Figure 20. Median Household Income by Zip Code, 2017

(Source: [Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates](#))

The 2017 Federal Poverty Level for a family of four is \$24,600.¹⁹ Montgomery County experienced a decrease in residents living below the federal poverty level from 7.5 percent in 2015 to 7.0 percent in 2017. In 2017, across all counties in Maryland, less residents were living below the poverty level (9.7 percent) than in 2015 (10.0 percent). Despite the slight decrease in poverty rates, a large income inequality gap persists. In Maryland, White individuals have the lowest percentage of residents living in poverty when compared to non-White individuals. In Prince George’s County White residents have a higher percentage of individuals living in poverty compared to Black and Asian residents who experience the lowest rates of poverty (Figure 21). In Montgomery County Black and Hispanic residents experience poverty at a rate nearly three times that of White residents (Figure 21).

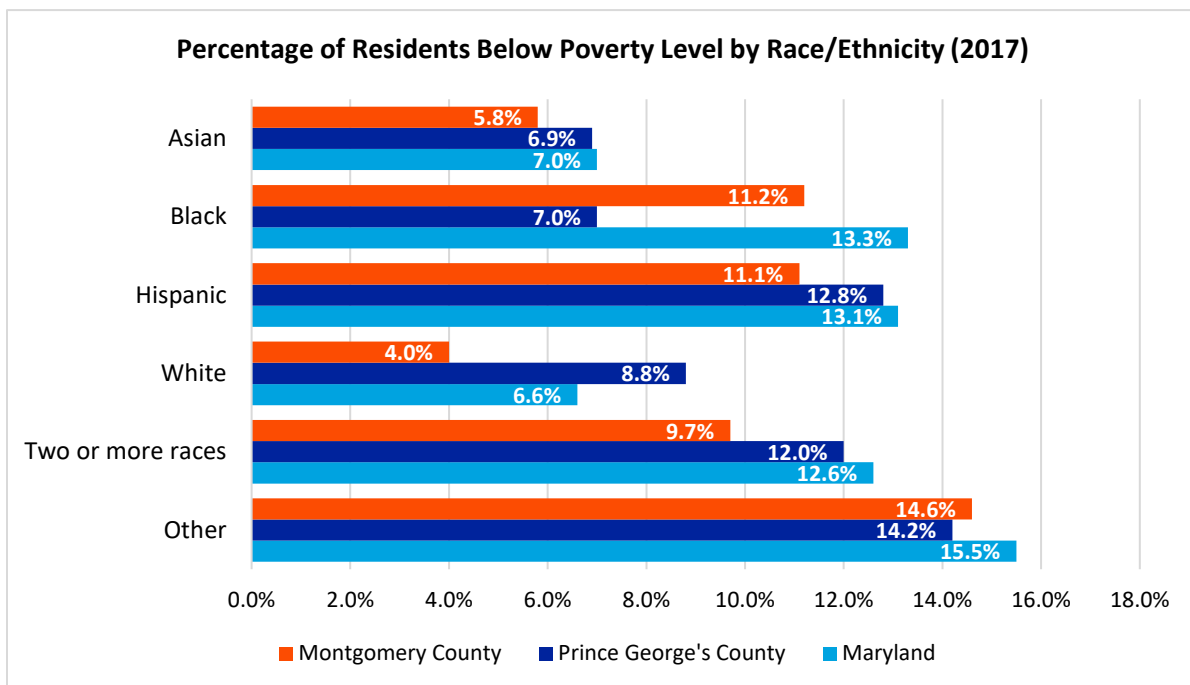


Figure 21. Percentage of Residents in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties and Maryland, 2017

(Source: [U.S. Census Bureau – 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S1701](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/acs/tables.html), 2017)

¹⁹ Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2017). 2017 Poverty Guidelines. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2017-poverty-guidelines>

Access to Care & Health Insurance Coverage

AHRQ’s 2015 National Healthcare Disparities Report defines access to healthcare as the efficient and timely use of personal health services to obtain the best health outcomes. The report states that people of color—as well as people with low incomes—are more likely to be uninsured or have coverage through public programs. Overall, people of color tend to have more limited access to healthcare services—and the care they do receive is often of poor quality—which results in a multitude of healthcare complications.²⁰

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, approximately 7.0 percent of all Maryland residents under the age of 65 are uninsured. In 2017, 38 percent of Hispanics in Maryland were uninsured, which is higher than any other racial/ethnic group. Black individuals are most likely to be covered by Medicaid and White individuals are most likely to have health insurance coverage through an employer-based plan than any other racial or ethnic group (Figure 22). In AHC Rehab’s CBSA, 20.5 percent of the population is receiving Medicaid which is higher than Montgomery and Prince George’s counties as well as Maryland.²¹

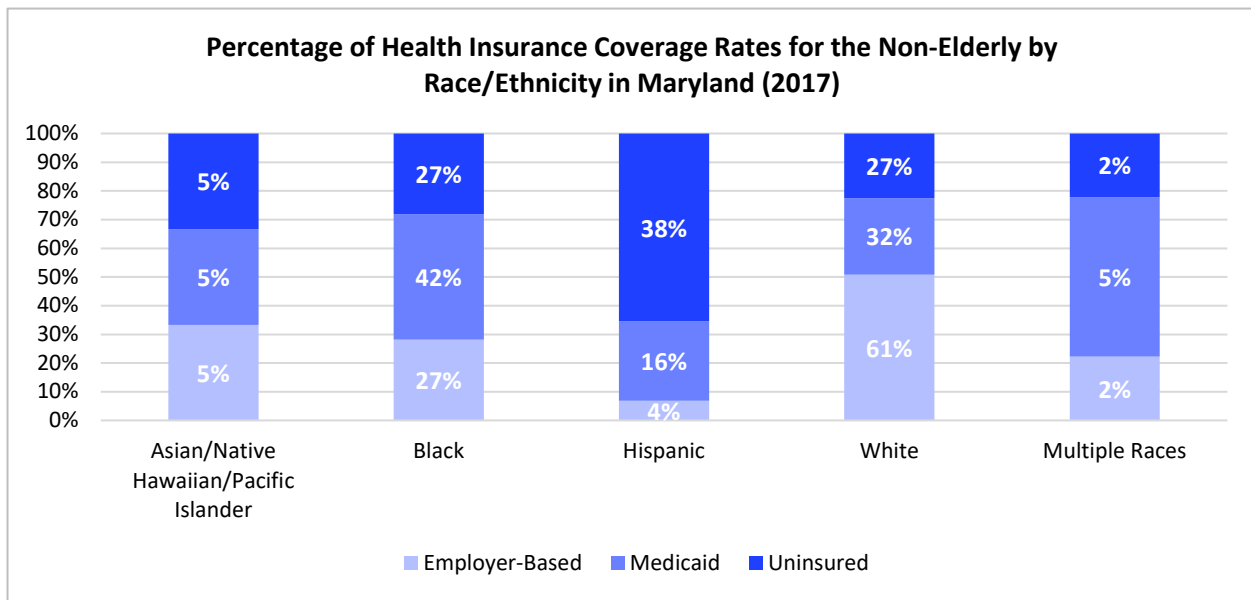


Figure 22. Health Insurance Coverage Rates of 0- to 64-Year Old’s by Race and Ethnicity in Maryland, 2017. (Source: [Kaiser Family Foundation](#), 2017)

*Note: Estimates are based on U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2008 - 2017

²⁰ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2016). 2015 National healthcare quality and disparities report and 5th anniversary update on the national quality strategy. *AHRQ Pub, 16-0015*. Retrieved from <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/nhqrdr/nhqrdr15/index.html>

²¹ Trinity Health Data Hub. (2019). Vital Signs Report – Rehab CBSA. Retrieved from <https://trinityhealthdatahub.org/vital-signs-report/>

Despite Montgomery County’s relative wealth regarding income, education and support for public services, between 80,000 and 90,000 residents are uninsured.²² More than 100,000 residents in Prince George’s County are uninsured.²³

In Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties as well as in Maryland overall, Hispanics are significantly more likely to not have health insurance coverage compared to White and Black individuals (Figure 23).

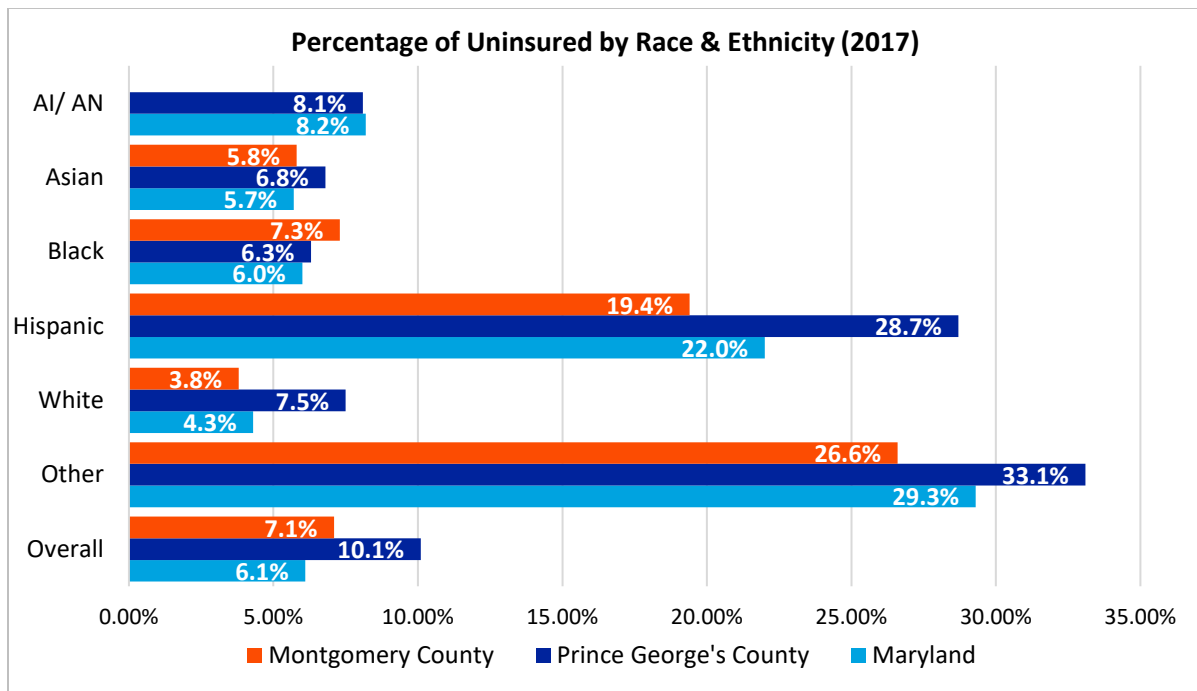


Figure 23. Percentage of Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, 2017

(Source: [U.S. Census Bureau-American Community Survey](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF), 2017 1-year estimates)

In Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, men are more likely to be uninsured than women (Figure 24). In Prince George’s County the gap is more pronounced with women being 30 percent more likely to be insured than men.

²² U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). Selected characteristics of health insurance coverage in Montgomery County: 2017 American community survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

²³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). Selected characteristics of health insurance coverage in Prince George’s county: 2017 American community survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

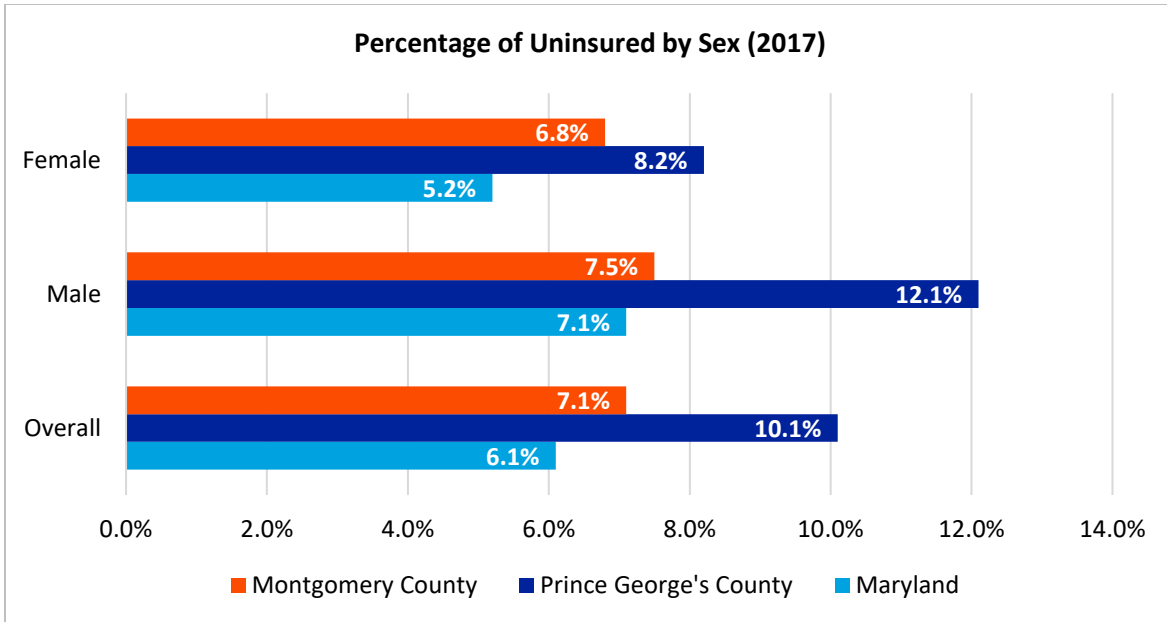


Figure 24. Percentage of Health Insurance Coverage by Sex in Montgomery, Prince George’s Counties, and Maryland, 2017
 (Source: [U.S. Census Bureau-American Community Survey](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/acs/5yrr/health.html), 2017 1-year estimates)

Within AHC Rehab’s CBSA, 10 percent of residents are uninsured.²⁴ The majority of zip codes located within Rehab’s CBSA are below the county averages for percent uninsured (indicated in red in Figure 25).

²⁴ Trinity Health System (2019). County vitals sign report - Montgomery County and Prince George’s County, Maryland. Retrieved from <https://cares.page.link/HoXh>
 U.S. Census Bureau. (2017). Selected characteristics of health insurance coverage in Montgomery County: 2017 American community survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation CBSA Percent Uninsured 2017

Location	Zip Codes	Percent Uninsured
District of Columbia	20011	8.70%
	20012	5.40%
	20019	4.40%
	20020	4.50%
	<i>Overall</i>	4.70%
Frederick County	21701	5.60%
	21702	7.20%
	21703	7.80%
	21771	3.60%
	<i>Overall</i>	5.30%
Howard County	20723	8.60%
	<i>Overall</i>	4.80%
Montgomery County	20814	2.20%
	20815	3.70%
	20816	1.10%
	20817	2.10%
	20832	2.10%
	20833	4.30%
	20837	3.10%
	20841	3.20%
	20850	5.70%
	20851	21.70%
	20852	5.60%
	20853	9.60%
	20854	2.50%
	20855	5.60%
	20866	9.90%
	20871	4.80%
	20872	3.20%
	20874	7.60%
	20876	8.90%
	20877	18.70%
	20878	5.30%
	20879	9.40%
	20882	3.10%
	20886	11.70%
20895	4.40%	
20901	11.90%	
20902	16.20%	
20903	25.20%	

	20904	10.60%
	20905	7.10%
	20906	14.00%
	20910	6.00%
	20912	14.70%
	<i>Overall</i>	8.40%
Prince George's County	20705	11.80%
	20706	14.10%
	20707	9.70%
	20708	11.50%
	20712	18.80%
	20721	4.00%
	20737	26.60%
	20740	9.20%
	20743	10.70%
	20744	9.30%
	20746	10.00%
	20747	8.40%
	20748	8.70%
	20770	12.70%
	20772	5.50%
	20774	6.40%
	20781	19.10%
	20782	19.00%
	20783	35.00%
20784	17.50%	
20785	11.40%	
<i>Overall</i>	11.90%	
Maryland	<i>Overall</i>	7.30%

Note: **Green** indicates the location's uninsured percentage is below the county value. **Red** indicates the location's uninsured percentage is above the county value

Figure 25. Percent Uninsured by zip code, 2017

(Source: [Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates](#))

Section III: Methodology



Data Collection

Overview

In completing the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process, Adventist HealthCare strived to construct a complete picture of the needs and resources in the community. To do this, three strategies were utilized during the data collection and analysis process:

- **Collecting Input from the Community as well as from Reliable Secondary Sources**
Secondary data sources provide a big picture perspective of the needs in a community. They can provide information on the magnitude of a need, whether the need has increased or decreased over time, and how it compares to other population groups or geographic locations. Secondary data helps to answer the question of *what* the need is. This information can be made richer with the addition of input directly from community members and key stakeholders. From this input additional details, insights, and personal perspectives that may otherwise have been missed can be accounted for.
- **Focusing on Social Determinants of Health as well as Physical and Mental Health Needs**
Social determinants of health can begin to answer the question of *why*. By considering social determinants such as income, insurance status, and transportation, among others, additional insight can be obtained regarding underlying causes of health problems as well as barriers to addressing them.
- **Utilizing a Health Equity Lens**
Significant disparities continue to persist in health and health care. As permitted by availability, data in this report is presented stratified by demographics such as race, ethnicity, sex, and age. By stratifying the data disparities that may have otherwise been masked in aggregate are brought to the forefront. By stratifying, the question of *who* is most in need can be better answered.

Through a clearer understanding of what the needs are, who is most affected, and what barriers they may face, a more strategic and targeted plan of action can be developed to address the needs in the community.

Secondary Data Collection

Several sources of secondary data were utilized in completing this CHNA. Sources included but are not limited to: Healthy Montgomery, PGC Health Zone, the Maryland State Health Improvement Process, U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Maryland Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Cancer Institute, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Community Commons.

All secondary data is presented in a standard format. When possible:

- **Data is stratified by race, ethnicity, sex, and age** to highlight any disparities that may be present;
- **A time series is provided** to better understand how each indicator has changed over time, whether it is improving, worsening, or has plateaued; and
- **Relevant targets and benchmarks are included** to provide perspective on how each indicator on the local level compares to other geographic areas and/or established targets (e.g. Healthy People 2020 goals).

Community Input

A key priority of this CHNA was to gather input from a diverse and representative sample of the community. Several strategies were employed to achieve this including partnering with the Local Health Improvement Coalition (Healthy Montgomery), conducting a community survey, and completing key informant interviews and community conversations.

Partnership with Healthy Montgomery

Adventist HealthCare, in addition to the other Montgomery County hospitals, collaborates with Healthy Montgomery which serves as the Local health Improvement Coalition. Healthy Montgomery works to bring together the county government, hospital systems, minority health programs, advocacy groups, academic institutions, and other community-based stakeholders to achieve optimal health and well-being for all county residents. The group works to set a health priority agenda as well as an action plan to address the prioritized needs. In doing so, the group has established a core measure set for the top priority areas as well as a community health dashboard for the county. The dashboard encompasses indicators that span physical and mental health, health behaviors, and social determinants.

Adventist HealthCare contributes \$50,000 annually to support the infrastructure of Healthy Montgomery. In addition to providing financial support, representatives from Adventist HealthCare (AHC) play an active role through representation on multiple committees and planning groups including the Healthy Montgomery Steering Committee which sets the direction for the group.

In completing this CHNA, Adventist HealthCare utilized the Healthy Montgomery priority areas not only as a starting point for identifying the needs in the community but also as a factor for consideration when completing the prioritization process.

Community Survey

The Community Health Needs Assessment Survey consisted of thirteen questions centered on health status, access to care, and perceived community health needs and strengths. Available in English and Spanish, the survey was disseminated through several avenues including at community events and programs, via email and listservs, social media, and through community partners and organizations. To encourage participation, three prizes were offered as incentive. All survey participants were provided with the option to enter the voluntary raffle upon completing the survey for a chance to win a \$300 Amazon gift card or one of two \$50 Visa gift cards. Identifying information collected in connection with the raffle entry was stored separately from, and not associated with survey responses to maintain confidentiality.

Key Informant Interviews & Community Conversations

In complement to the data collected through the community survey, key informant interviews were conducted with community leaders and organizations that represent the interests of diverse and often hard to reach populations.

Stakeholders across Montgomery and Prince George's Counties were interviewed and included representatives from multiple sectors and populations such as:

- County Government
- Social Service & Advocacy Organizations
- Healthcare Foundations
- Health Care Practitioners & Clinics
- Fire and Rescue, Law Enforcement, and Crisis Intervention
- School & University Systems
- Behavioral Health
- Housing & Homelessness
- Food Security & Distribution
- Employment & Workforce Development
- Multiple Faith Communities & Denominations
- LGBTQ Communities
- People with Disabilities
- Minority and Immigrant Populations

To ensure consistency, a script was developed outlining the purpose of the interview, how the data would be used, and three primary questions to ask. Each interviewee was asked to identify what they believed to be the top issues impacting the health of the community; what strengths and resources are available in the community; and what services or resources they would like to see to address the health needs of their community.

In addition to the key informant interviews, Adventist HealthCare partnered with Manna Food Center to conduct community conversations at various community centers and schools. Similar to the community survey and key informant interviews, the community conversations centered around identifying community needs, existing resources, and desired services to address existing gaps.

Public Comment

Adventist HealthCare welcomes feedback from the public on past and current Community Health Needs Assessments. A dedicated email address (ourcommunity@adventisthealthcare.com) is listed on the Adventist HealthCare website along with each hospital's report.

Data Gaps & Limitations

Data gaps and limitations were present in both the secondary data collection as well as the community input collected.

When compiling and analyzing available secondary data, the following limitations persist:

- Data is often unavailable at the ZIP code or neighborhood level
- Race is often not differentiated in persons of Hispanic origin
- Varying data collection and analysis methodologies are utilized across databases
- While trend data is now more readily available, it is often unavailable or difficult to access historical data points stratified by race and ethnicity

A significant challenge when collecting input from community members is ensuring that a representative sample is being reached and that the voices of hard to reach populations are being heard. Surveys in particular tend to have overrepresentation of Whites, females, and individuals with higher income and education levels. While this cycle's survey results were more representative than in the previous Community Health Needs Assessment, the demographics were still skewed. To address this limitation, targeted key informant interviews and community conversations were conducted.

Prioritization of Needs

Process and Criteria Used

The prioritization of needs for this Community Health Needs Assessment cycle was completed on a system level. The initial prioritization was led by Adventist HealthCare's Community Benefit Steering Committee (CBSC). The purpose of the CBSC is to guide the community benefit work of Adventist HealthCare to fulfill our mission and improve the health and wellbeing of the community we serve. The CBSC is comprised of leaders from each of our hospital entities as well as from population health, mission integration and spiritual care, marketing, philanthropy, and finance.

To complete the prioritization process, the CBSC members were asked to evaluate each of the identified areas of need utilizing the following factors:

- **Incidence and Prevalence:** How big of a problem is the need in the community?
- **Presence and Magnitude of Disparities:** Are some populations disproportionately burdened?
- **Change over Time:** Has the need improved, worsened, or seen no change in recent years?
- **County Alignment:** Is the health area aligned with Montgomery and Prince George's County priority areas?
- **Community Support:** Based on the community input collected, is this a significant area of need?
- **Gaps and Resources in the Community:** Are there existing resources sufficiently addressing the need or are additional resources needed? Where specifically do the gaps lie?



- **Alignment with Adventist HealthCare Strategy:** Does this area align with an Adventist HealthCare strategy or area of focus?
- **Existing Adventist HealthCare Resources and Expertise:** Does Adventist HealthCare have expertise in this area? Are there existing resources that could be utilized to address this area of need?
- **Existing and Potential Partnerships:** Does Adventist HealthCare have relevant existing partnerships that can be leveraged or potential partnerships that can be developed?
- **Potential for Measurable and Achievable Outcomes:** Will it be possible to make an impact in this area? Are there relevant metrics that can be monitored and measured?

Based on these factors, CBSC members were asked to recommend which of the following would be an appropriate role for Adventist HealthCare to take in addressing the area of need:

- **Leader Role:** Adventist HealthCare is well positioned to take a leadership role in addressing this area.
- **Collaborator Role:** Adventist HealthCare will partner with other leading organizations to actively address this area.
- **Supporter Role:** While Adventist HealthCare recognizes the importance of this area of need on the wellbeing of our community, it is currently outside the scope of our strengths and resources to address directly. Adventist HealthCare will support the work of other organizations doing work in this area.

Prioritized Needs

For the 2020 - 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Cycle, Adventist HealthCare has prioritized addressing unmet needs of uninsured and underserved populations in the following areas:

ACCESS TO CARE	SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
Behavioral Health Chronic Disease Maternal and Child Health Disability and Rehabilitation Services	Food Access Housing and Homelessness Education Transportation

Specific initiatives addressing each of these areas -- including Adventist HealthCare's role, partner organizations and evaluation plans -- will be detailed in each hospital's Implementation Strategy to be released in May of 2020.

Section IV: Findings



Section IV: Findings

Part A: Community Input



Community Survey

Overview

In the spring of 2019 Adventist HealthCare conducted a thirteen question survey centered on health status, access to care, and perceived community health needs and strengths. A total of 1,957 community residents completed the survey. Additional information on the methodology for the survey data collection can be found in Section III of this report.

Demographics of Survey Respondents

Of the 1,957 respondents, 1,909 (97.5 percent) live in the Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital community benefit service area. While the demographics of this cycle's survey respondents are more reflective of the community, there continues to be an overrepresentation of Whites, females and individuals with higher income and education levels.

- The majority of survey respondents identified as White (65.2 percent) followed by Black or African American (17.0 percent) (Figure 1).
- 11.1 percent of respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino (Figure 2).
- More than three times as many females responded to the survey as did males (Figure 3).
- Age groups of respondents were well distributed. Those aged 56-65 accounted for the largest group while those aged 18-25 accounted for the smallest group (Figure 4).

SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY RACE

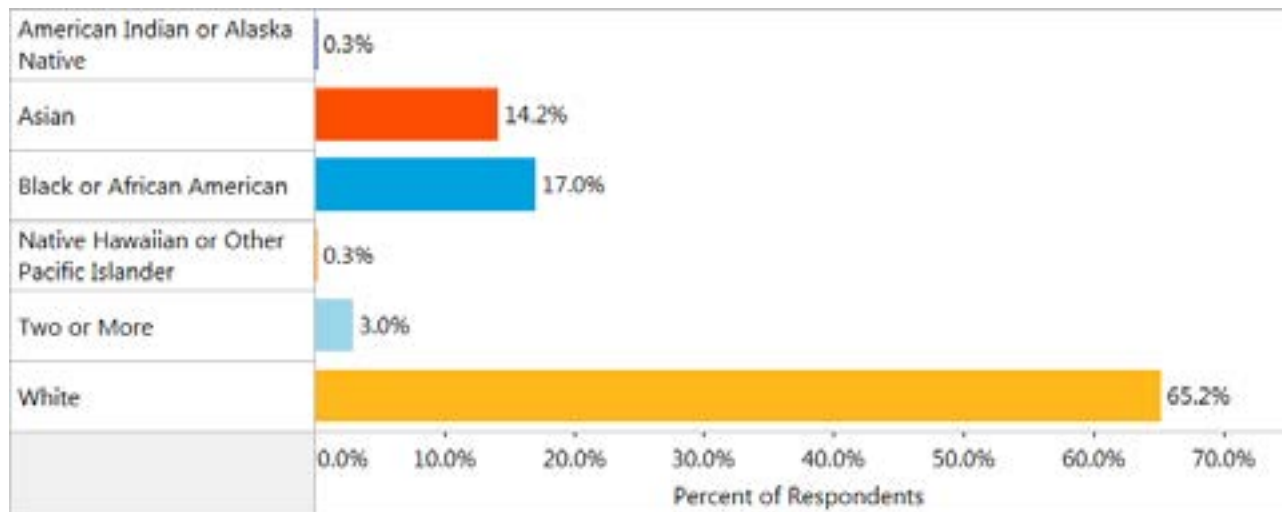


Figure 1. Survey Respondents by Race, 2019

SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY ETHNICITY

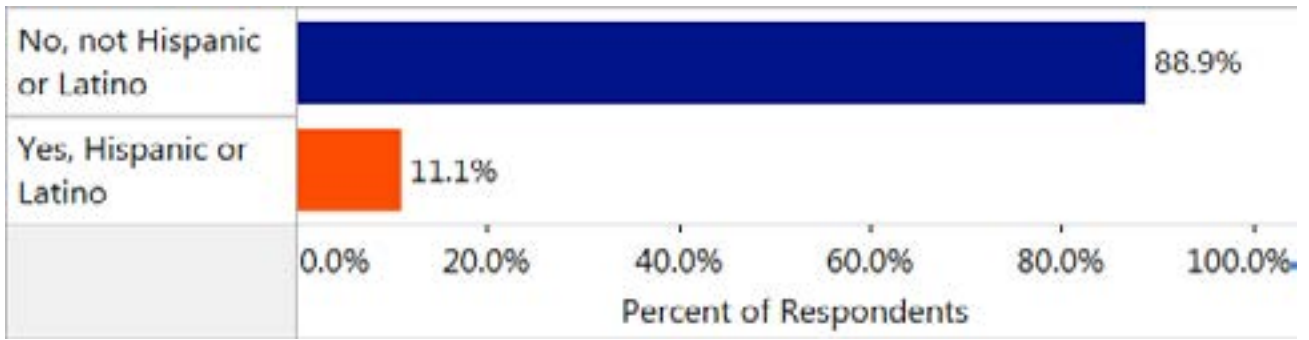


Figure 2. Survey Respondents by Ethnicity, 2019

SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

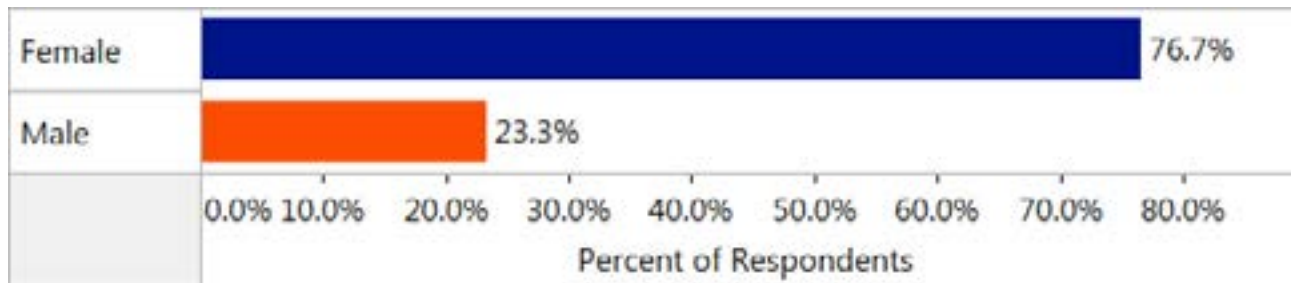


Figure 3. Survey Respondents by Gender, 2019

SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY AGE

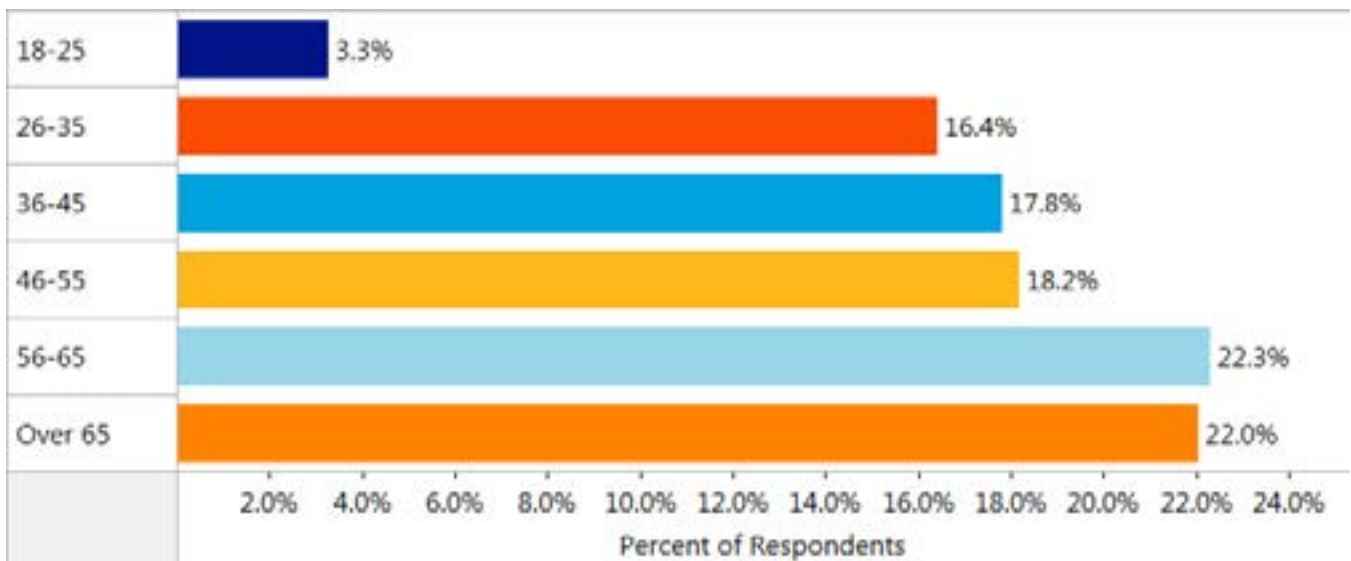


Figure 4. Survey Respondents by Age, 2019

In terms of socioeconomic status, as measured by annual income and highest level of education, the participant pool was skewed more towards the upper range. However, compared to previous CHNA cycles, there is better representation of lower income households.

- Over half of the respondents have an annual income exceeding \$75,000 (Figure 5).
- Over 70.0 percent of respondents have a college degree, with 40.2 percent having also earned a post graduate degree (Figure 6).

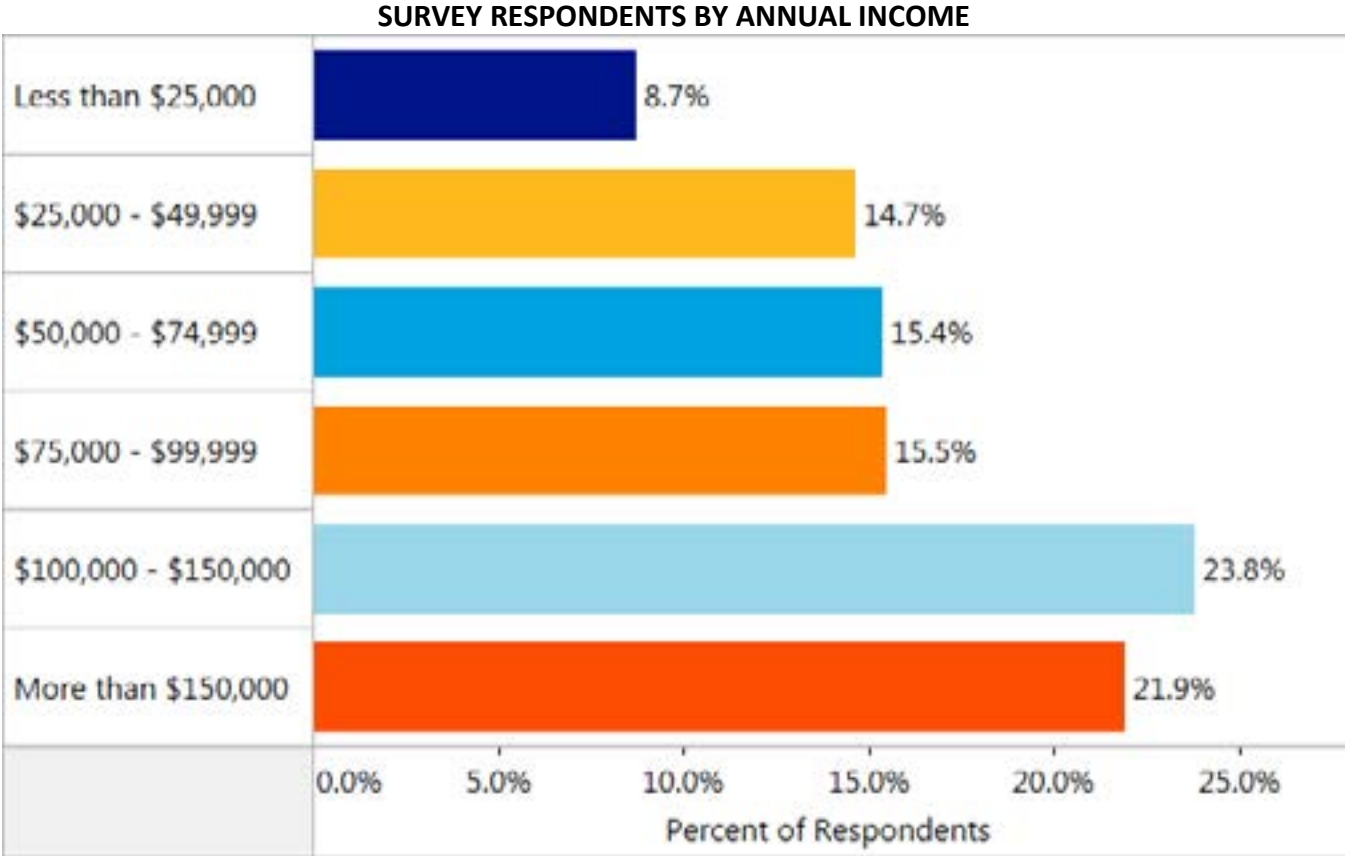


Figure 5. Survey Respondents by Annual Income, 2019

SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

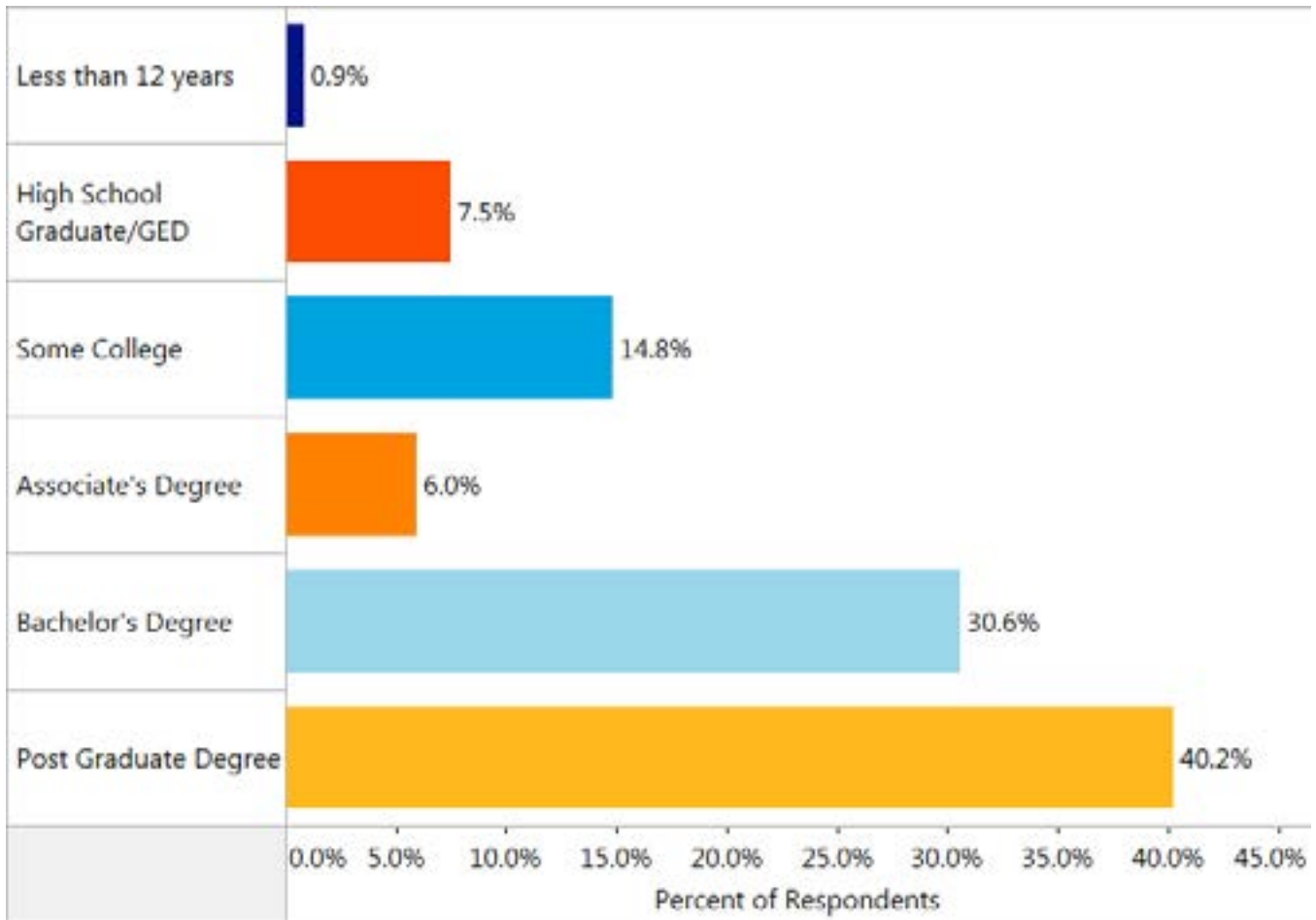


Figure 6. Survey Respondents by Highest Level of Education, 2019

Survey Findings

Participants were asked to rate their overall mental and physical health on a scale of poor to excellent.

- Over 60.0 percent of respondents rated their mental health as either very good or excellent (Figure 7).
- Most participants rated themselves to be in good (38.6 percent) or very good (31.9 percent) physical health (Figure 8).

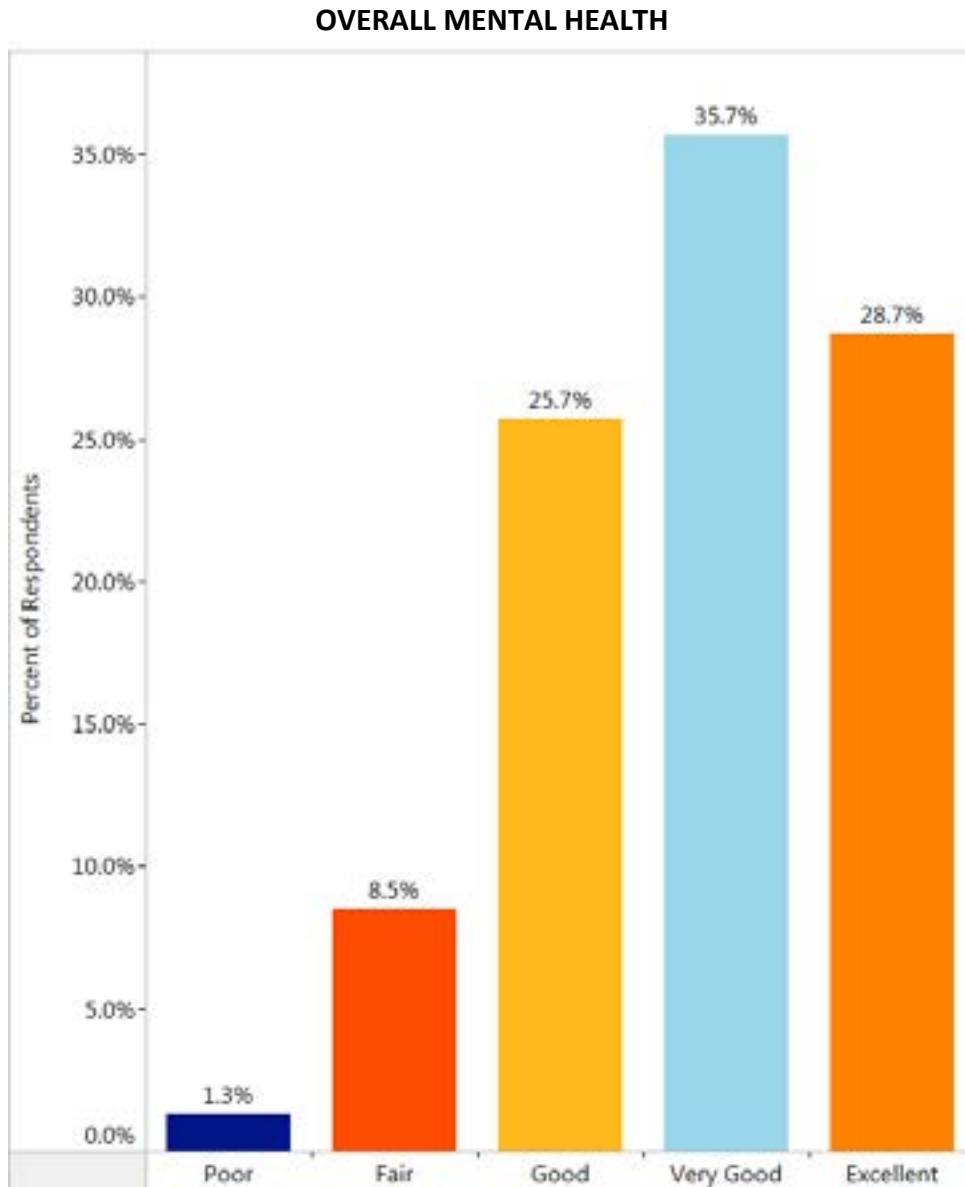


Figure 7. Survey Respondents Self-Reported Overall Mental Health, 2019

OVERALL PHYSICAL HEALTH

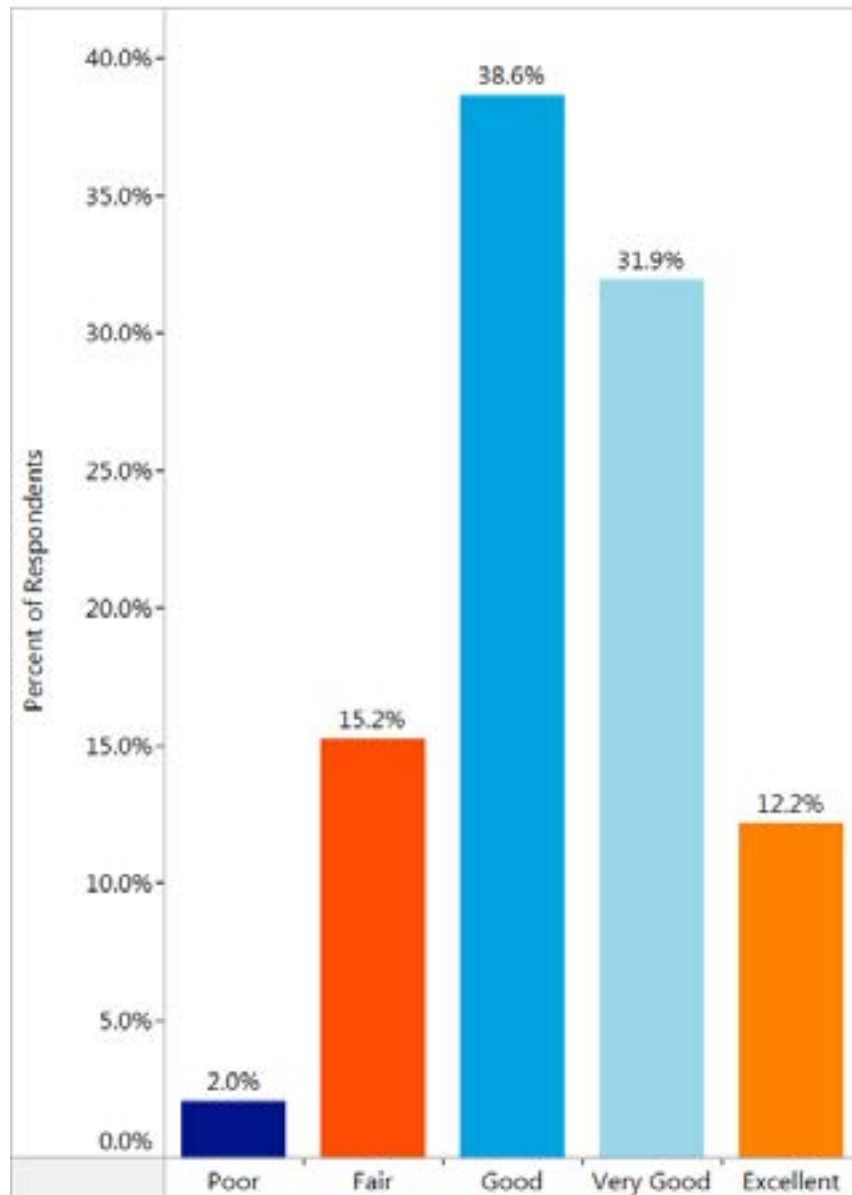


Figure 8. Survey Respondents Self-Reported Overall Physical Health, 2019

Survey participants were asked if they can visit a doctor (other than at a hospital or emergency room) when needed.

- 63.4 percent of respondents reported that they are always able to see their doctor when needed (Figure 9).
- Respondents unable to see a doctor when needed reported an inability to get an appointment quickly, busy work schedules, and inconvenient doctor's office hours as the top three barriers (Table 1).

ABILITY TO VISIT DOCTOR WHEN NEEDED

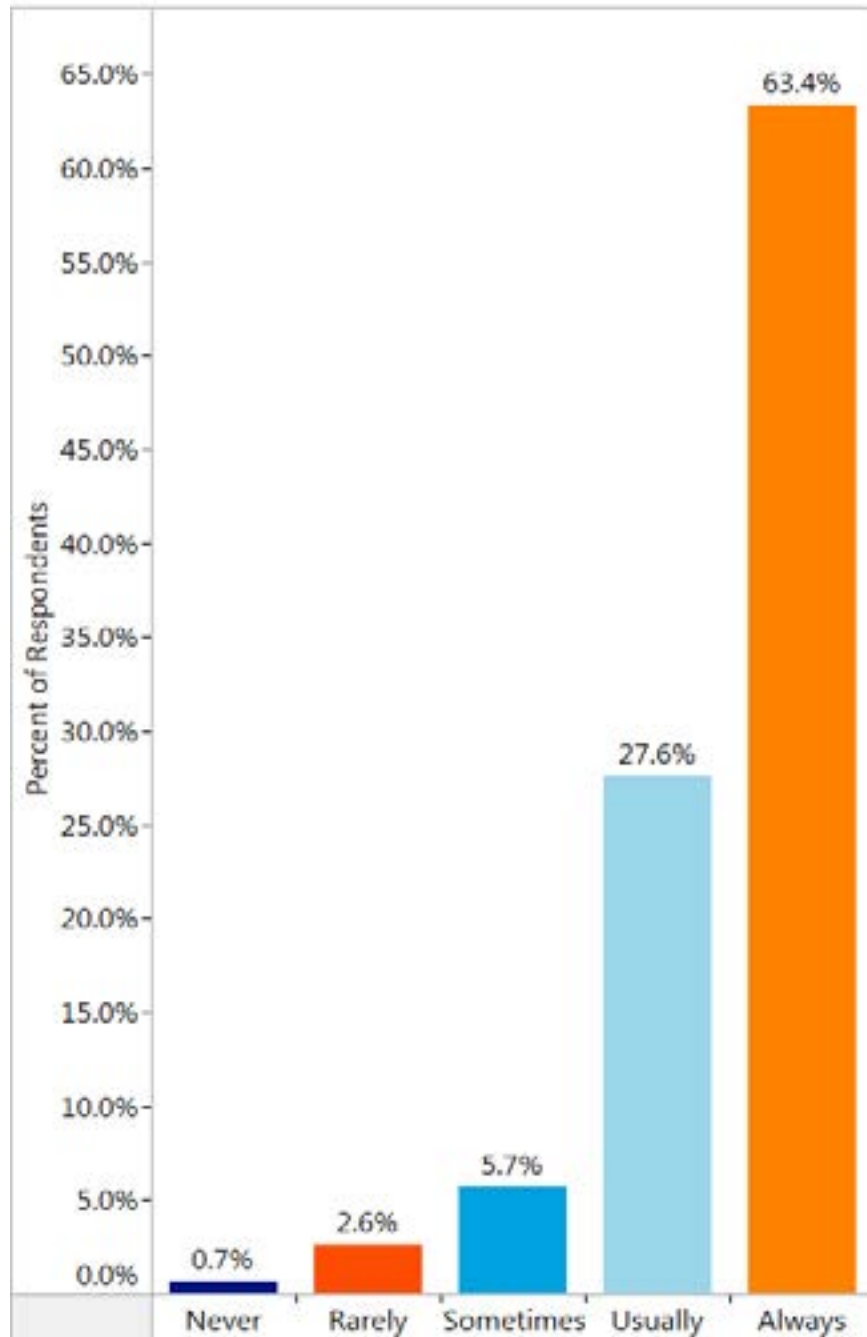


Figure 9. Survey Respondents Self-Reported Ability to visit a Doctor When Needed, 2019

Rank	Reasons for Not Being Able to Visit a Doctor	Number of Respondents
1	I cannot get an appointment quickly	274
2	I have a busy work schedule or am unable to take time off work	202
3	My doctor's office hours are not convenient	92
4	I am concerned that it would be too expensive	82
5	I do not have a regular doctor	75
6	I do not have health insurance	32
7	I am unable to get childcare	30
8	I cannot find a doctor that is accepting new patients	28
9	My doctor is too far away	26
10	I do not have access to transportation	22
11	I cannot find a doctor who accepts my insurance	20
12	<i>Other:</i> I need care outside of business hours or weekends	15
13	<i>Other:</i> I need a specialist	9
14	I cannot find a doctor that speaks my language	8
15	<i>Other:</i> Emergency situations	2
16	<i>Other:</i> Mental health services/providers are not available or hard to find	2
17	<i>Other:</i> My doctor is rude	2
18	<i>Other:</i> Unsure of what doctor to see	1
19	<i>Other:</i> Fatigue	1
20	<i>Other:</i> I sometimes need someone to come with me	1

Table 1. Reasons for Not Being Able to Visit a Doctor, 2019

Participants were asked about their health maintenance and prevention practices. Participants were asked to indicate when they last had a physical checkup, dental exam, mammogram, pap smear, colonoscopy, and flu shot.

The results show that most respondents completed doctor visits and screenings within the recommended time frames. For example, within the prior year 82.2 percent of respondents had a physical exam, 78.9 percent had a dental exam, and 76.2 percent received a flu shot (Table 2).

How long has it been since you last?	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 – 2 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Never	N/A
Visited a doctor for routine check-up or physical (n= 1,896)	51.7%	30.5%	12.0%	3.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Had a dental exam (n= 1,894)	58.9%	20.0%	10.9%	4.6%	4.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Had a mammogram (Women Only) (n= 1,679)	23.5%	22.2%	13.2%	3.7%	2.1%	17.1%	18.2%
Had a pap test/pap smear (Women Only) (n= 1,683)	19.4%	25.7%	22.7%	7.8%	4.4%	1.9%	18.0%
Had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy to test for colorectal cancer (n= 1,878)	7.0%	6.7%	13.8%	17.3%	9.9%	37.0%	8.4%
Had a flu shot (n= 1,884)	64.4%	11.8%	6.3%	2.6%	3.6%	10.3%	1.1%
Had cholesterol checked (n= 1,878)	48.1%	29.7%	12.0%	3.3%	1.5%	4.1%	1.3%
Had blood sugar or A1C checked (n= 1,872)	49.2%	27.0%	10.3%	2.7%	1.6%	5.9%	3.3%
Had blood pressure checked (n= 1,891)	79.7%	14.0%	3.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Had a prostate exam (Men Only) (n= 1,427)	8.2%	6.0%	4.5%	2.5%	1.8%	12.1%	65.0%

Table 2. Survey Respondents Health Prevention and Maintenance History, 2019

Participants were asked about behaviors that may impact their health.

- Most participants indicated that they do not use tobacco products, however 15.6 percent are exposed to second hand smoke (Table 3)
- Over 25 percent of participants are consuming less than 2 servings of fruit per day over 20 percent are consuming less than two servings of vegetables (Table 3)
- Less than half of respondents are exercising for 30 minutes per day (Table 3)

In the last 30 days, did you?	Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure
Chew tobacco or smoke cigarettes, cigar, or pipes (n= 1,901)	4.6%	95.0%	0.6%
Use e-cigarettes or vape pens (n= 1,894)	2.0%	98.0%	0.5%
Breathe second hand smoke (n= 1,890)	15.6%	76.6%	7.8%
Take drugs not prescribed to you (n= 1,888)	1.3%	98.0%	0.9%
Have more than 2 (women) or 3 (men) drinks on a single occasion (n= 1,897)	18.7%	80.0%	1.3%
Eat at least 2 servings of vegetables a day (n= 1,886)	74.3%	20.2%	5.5%
Eat at least 2 servings of fruit a day (n= 1,776)	68.5%	26.5%	5.0%
Exercise for 30 minutes or more a day (n= 1,901)	48.8%	47.7%	3.5%

Table 3. Survey Respondents Health Behavior, 2019

Participants were asked whether in the past five years, they have been treated unfairly when receiving medical care. 38.9 percent of respondents indicated that they had been treated unfairly when receiving care (Figure 10).

- Most respondents indicated that they were unsure why they received unfair treatment. For those respondents that indicated a reason, the top responses included age, race or skin color, and gender or gender identity (Table 4)
- Common write-in responses included weight, insurance type or status, and the provider being rushed (Table 5)

IN THE LAST 5 YEARS, HAVE YOU BEEN TREATED UNFAIRLY WHEN GETTING MEDICAL CARE?

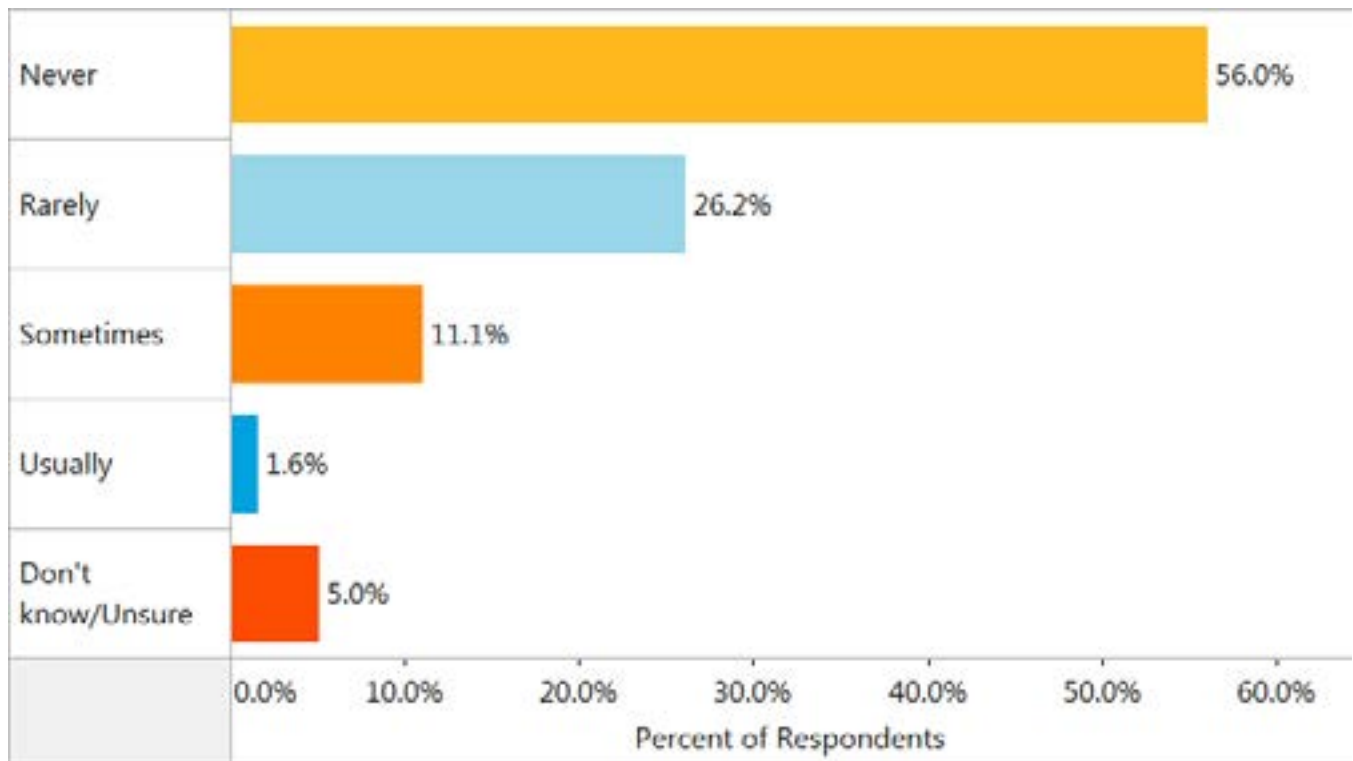


Figure 10. Survey Respondents Self-Reported Being Treated Unfairly When Getting Medical Care, 2019

Rank	Self-reported Reasons for Being Treated Unfairly When Getting Medical Care	Number of Respondents
1	Don't know/Unsure	357
2	Other	182
3	Your age	70
4	Your race or skin color	58
5	Your gender or gender identity	61
6	You speak with an accent	25
7	English is not your native language	28
8	Your ancestry or national origin	26
9	Your sexual orientation	5

Table 4. Survey Respondents Reason for Being Treated Unfairly When Getting Medical Care, 2019

"Other" Reasons for Being Treated Unfairly When Getting Medical Care	Number of Responses
Weight	46
Insurance type or status (uninsured/underinsured)	28
Provider was rushed	26
Provider was rude/had an attitude	12
Mental health condition	5
Lifestyle choices	5
Disability	4
Previous medical history	4
Patient's preference for provider gender	2
Tattoos	2
Socioeconomic status	2

Table 5. Survey Respondents "Other" Reason for Being Treated Unfairly When Getting Medical Care, 2019

Emerging Themes

Overview & Key Findings

In addition to the community survey, Adventist HealthCare conducted 35 key informant interviews with over 75 stakeholders and 4 community conversations with approximately 25 participants. Details on the methodology for each of these data collection strategies can be found in Section III of this report.

Survey participants, key informants and community conversation participants were all asked about the:

- top health needs and concerns affecting their community,
- strengths and resources in their community that contribute to wellbeing, and
- current gaps in resources or programming they would like to see filled to optimize the health of their community.

In response to the questions above, survey responses focused on the physical environment and wanting more community resources to provide free workout classes, low cost gyms, educational workshops on healthy eating habits, parenting workshops, and health screenings or wellness checks at main hubs of the community (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Community Survey Word Cloud for Community Needs and Gaps, 2019

Main points addressed during key informant interviews and community conversations centered on entering and exiting the healthcare system including the follow up after care, unintended utilization of healthcare services, behavioral health issues, unemployment and job security, physical health needs, and the growing senior population (Figure 12).

An additional recurring theme across all input received was the desire to see an increase in engagement of community members to counter experiences of isolation and stress (Figures 11 and 12).



Figure 12. Key Informant and Community Conversation Word Cloud for Community Needs, Strengths and Gaps, 2019

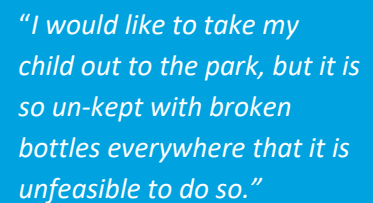
Findings

Physical Environment

Concerns with the physical environment were oriented to the safety of parks, sidewalks, litter or pollution, and the large number of fast food chains in the community.

Community members were concerned with the **condition and associated safety of their physical environment**. Some attributed the decline in their existing green spaces due to rapid development and construction in their neighborhoods. They also highlighted that parks should be upgraded and be accessible to all ages and physical abilities. Some had apprehensions about the safety of their parks which limited their desire to utilize them.

Many voiced issues around **poorly maintained sidewalks and roads** and that they desired “safer pedestrian walkways, raised crosswalks, and bike lanes.” There were also concerns surrounding **pedestrians being hit by cars** due to “not watching before crossing streets assuming cars will stop for them” and that others would like to see



“I would like to take my child out to the park, but it is so un-kept with broken bottles everywhere that it is unfeasible to do so.”

reductions in car use and to make “more car free zone for pedestrians.” Some voiced that increasing car-sharing programs or bike rental services would assist in transportation for those that can’t easily afford it and reduce dependency on personal cars or public transportation. Concerns surrounding safety weren’t siloed to community parks but also to public and private transportation. One individual stated, “I have been in [metro] cars where I have felt that my personal safety or others’ could be at risk.”

There were many complaints focused around **litter and pollution** within the community that were also tied to larger concerns about **climate change**. Some of these areas of pollution were due to large factories in their communities that they felt impacted the air quality and water contamination with one individual stating concerns of the “use of pesticides in agricultural areas that run off into our water supplies” while others stated that it was likely due to car exhaust.

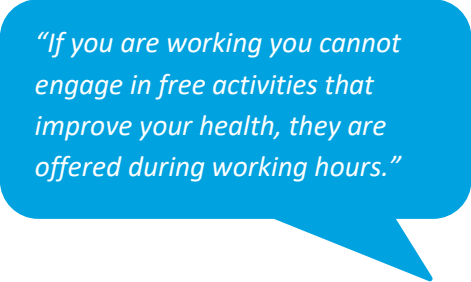
The other major area mentioned about the physical environment was the large **number of fast food options** and few areas of healthy quick food options. Others specified wanting more **access to healthy food options** and would highlight wanting farmer’s markets and healthier food stores to move into their local neighborhoods.

Community Resource Hubs

Many community members discussed their desire to see community resource hubs that provide multiple services in one location. Desired services included health education classes, parenting resources, behavioral health screenings and treatment, physical health screenings, and treatments to address acute crisis.

Many community members voiced the desire for a distinct physical or online platform with multiple resources for various populations. This desire for this type of a resource was due to **difficulties navigating existing resources** in the community. One member specified wanting, “A service to help you find resources other than your insurance company.”

Some community members indicated that they desired **exercise and health education classes** that are free or low cost including “nutrition counselors and cooking classes to counteract [the] epidemic of obesity. Also teach people how to shop with in-store counselors and educators.” Others mentioned that health education courses should be focused on how to manage chronic illnesses like diabetes and should include “how to shop for healthy and culturally appropriate foods here.” Another area of interest for healthy eating behaviors was how to learn to garden and grow your own vegetables.



“If you are working you cannot engage in free activities that improve your health, they are offered during working hours.”

Other activities suggested to be provided by these resource centers were physical activity classes for all ages and physical abilities. There were concerns about the cost of these types of activities that might not be affordable to those with lower incomes.

Health literacy classes were also suggested including how to, “explain Medicare, vaccines, medical bills etc.” Some suggested having community health workers to provide these types of classes or information. They also desired for some level of **social services** to assist at these resource centers to provide information around paying for food and utilities. Some desired **behavioral health resources and coping mechanisms** like support groups, yoga, acupuncture, and meditation. One individual indicated the need for, “classes that focus on self-esteem for adults.”

Lastly, there was a desire for resources focused on new or single parents and youth. These resources included better **access to childcare for young children**, **parenting classes** to “educate parents on effective parenting”, “mom friendly fitness or rec centers for parents with young children that are more affordable”, and “access to **breastfeeding/postpartum supports** for mothers and families.” Other desires for the community involved more opportunities for **free or cost-effective activities for children**, including general recreational and educational afterschool programs.

Barriers to Healthcare Access

One of the most frequently mentioned topics was navigating the healthcare system. There were many concerns and barriers mentioned about entering the healthcare system, knowledge about insurance and government benefit programs, and how to navigate exiting the healthcare system and accessing needed follow-up care. Barriers entering the healthcare system were centered around language needs, insurance status, cost of care, transportation, and lack of quality healthcare providers.

Community members voiced a desire for information on **how to interact with healthcare providers** to be more knowledgeable about resources that would be available to them based on their **eligibility for government benefits** around disability, Medicare, and Medicaid. They also desired guidance on how to have discussions around **medication management**.

Some community members also discussed exiting the healthcare system and follow-up care as being areas of concern. After being released from the hospital there is often a **lack of resources and social support** for the patient to receive the care they need. This lack of family structure or “*who walks the journey with you*” was mentioned by many community members who expressed a need for **more guidance from healthcare professionals** and greater collaboration with family members to coordinate care to adequately meet the physical and social needs of the patient.

“When it comes to behavioral health calls, particularly for those with alcohol or substance abuse struggles, we are seeing the same people over and over. Unfortunately, we often don’t have anywhere else to take them other than the ER.” – EMS Personnel

Language was often cited as a barrier to accessing healthcare, more specifically **lack of translation and interpreter services** to provide information and care in multiple languages.

Cost of care was often brought up in conversations, often influenced by insurance status, high costs of co-pays, or self-pay

“Even though resources are out there, the problem remains that people or communities lack information due to factors like language barriers.”

costs. Many community members felt that the health insurance they have is too expensive or

“Unfortunately, many top ranked doctors and pediatricians do not take Medicaid.”

that the insurance they can afford has limited benefits. Others felt that they received subpar care from medical providers based on their insurance status, particularly if they had Medicaid. Many felt that lower costs of healthcare or insurance

would encourage individuals to seek healthcare more frequently. Others also expressed a need for “*more community services for those who don’t have medical coverage*” to help increase the uptake of

services. Some of these conversations were focused on increasing preventative care and avoiding the reliance on the emergency services.

Transportation challenges were another area of concern for some that could not afford public or private transportation. For those that frequently used public transportation, they discussed how it wasn't always reliable for arriving on time for appointments and that it was not always able to accommodate individuals with physical disabilities. For those with physical mobility constraints, there is also the extra challenge of getting out of their homes to get to the bus stop, medical taxi or other form of public transport.

A lack of **locally accessible quality providers and services** was also discussed. It was noted that many local providers had a long waitlist for services or that ideal providers weren't located locally. To meet the need of more locally available health services, many community members shared thoughts to mitigate this which included having free health screening clinics, mobile healthcare vans, and health fairs for free medical and dental screening. Additional suggestions included home or community visits from doctors or telemedicine options if in-person healthcare visits weren't feasible or if patients were experiencing homelessness.

Unintended Utilization of Services

Many Emergency Medical Service (EMS) providers discussed a heavy reliance on 911 and EMS for non-medical emergencies.

EMS providers indicated that many individuals would call 911 because they wanted to talk to someone due to **feelings of isolation**. At times individuals experiencing homelessness would call 911 services indicating suicidal ideation so that they could be transported to the hospital for a warm meal and housing. These services were also used by the elderly to be transported out of their homes due to **mobility limitations** preventing them from being able to leave the house without assistance. For the elderly, most of these calls occurred during off hours when their care nurse or aid was no longer in the home or the individual was back at their home after day care with no one there to help them with basic needs (i.e. showering, getting dressed, cooking, cleaning, etc.).

Behavioral Health

Behavioral health needs were mentioned frequently in the community survey responses and were mentioned during every key informant interview and community conversation. Discussions surrounding behavioral health focused on a lack of accessible mental health services, burnout and stress, substance use and abuse, and stigma around seeking out needed services.

Community members indicated a significant need for behavioral health services in their community. There were concerns voiced about the **number of quality service providers** and an inadequate number

of beds in hospital settings to address mental health and substance abuse needs. Among the limited providers in the area, there are often long **waitlists** to receive care or services. Some specified that there was a “*lack of access to affordable mental health services*” and one individual also highlighted the need for, “*more affordable therapists of color.*” For those with insurance coverage, co-pays and out of pocket costs were cited as a barrier, as were the number or duration of services that would be covered. For those without insurance, self-pay costs were cited as a significant barrier. These concerns were also often compounded with the **stigma** that still surrounds accessing behavioral health services.

An emerging area of need that was mentioned was for **behavioral health services for children and youth**. Stress, anxiety, and bullying were just some of the areas mentioned that are affecting children and coming on at younger ages.

Burnout and stress were noted for emergency service providers including police, paramedics, counselors, and crisis center workers. Even though these individuals provide services for others, they often have little support for themselves around the demands and stresses of their jobs. Some community members thought it would be beneficial to have therapists on staff for first responders to get support.

Substance use and abuse issues were discussed within the community with mention of alcohol, marijuana, opioids, and improper prescription medication usage as being prevalent. Marijuana was stated by some to be a gateway to higher level drugs, especially among those under 20 years of age. Alcoholism was also noted as being prevalent among community members. There were views that drug users were also overly reliant on Narcan where one individual linked it to being a “DD” or designated driver when it came to drug use.

Physical Health

Discussions surrounding physical health were focused around chronic disease, obesity, weight loss and sexual health.

Desires for **guidance and assistance for weight loss** were discussed by many participants. Two individuals discussed the value of fitness trackers to help with their weight loss with one individual highlighting how this would help them independently work on their weight loss goals, “*I wish I could get a Fitbit at no cost, for at least some period of time, so that I could track some of my personal fitness markers*” while the other indicated that they wished a Fitbit could be used by his healthcare provider to track his physical achievements virtually.

For those that wanted to engage in more physical activity they discussed how having **childcare for parents** who go to the gym at community centers would be extremely helpful. Also, that if the community hosted exercise challenges such as local 5K or running events, it would encourage

community members to engage more in physical activity. These types of activities were believed to help combat obesity, especially for children.

Others also discussed how their community needed additional sexual health services. Most prominent were discussions surrounding needing **STI screening services** and additional **women's health resources**.

Growing Senior Populations

With the senior population rapidly growing, many community members mentioned the need for more services for this population, particularly around home care and transportation.

For older adults it was indicated that there was a **need for care throughout the day** including after normal business hours (evenings and weekends) for those that attend day care centers as well as those with in-home care.

Seniors may be financially strained or on a fixed income and therefore unable to afford additional assistance, or their insurance (or lack of insurance) does not cover sufficient in-home assistance.

"More services [are needed] to assist seniors and disabled persons with handling day to day life."

Others indicated that the lived reality for these individuals includes **feelings of isolation** because of physical limitations not allowing them to leave their house freely. Many seniors don't have a family member (or adult child) that lives in the area because they often relocate as adults which may lead this population to feel that they have **no support system**. Some voiced that having the support from an animal as company may help with these feelings, but that many condos and apartments in the area don't always allow for it. Some voiced the need for more group activities and programming, there *"really needs to be something for the in between - 50's and 60's."*

Community Engagement

A lack of community involvement and sense of community was often mentioned.

Many community members indicated that it was difficult to interact frequently and naturally with their neighbors. Many desired the notion of their community *"to become neighbors again"* which could be encouraged through community activities or events such as block parties, neighborhood walking clubs,

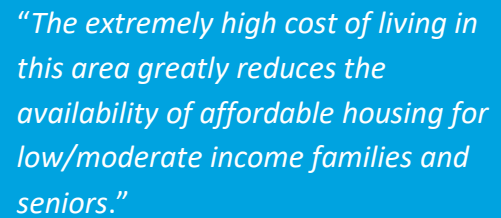
"People are so stressed and busy, there's more tendency to go home after work & just stay there."

outdoor games during the summer, and other ways to socialize and meet other community members. Others discussed that even when there are community events in their neighborhood, they often can't attend due to time and day of events, transportation issues, and inability to receive information.

Housing

Many community members commented on the high cost of living, lack of affordable housing, and prevalence of homelessness.

Community members discussed the need for more **affordable housing options** including both rentals and homeownership. Efforts to increase affordable housing were thought to be able to reduce homelessness in their communities. Also, an increased availability of affordable housing near metro and town centers would allow for those employed to reduce their commute time to work.



“The extremely high cost of living in this area greatly reduces the availability of affordable housing for low/moderate income families and seniors.”

Employment and the Job Market

Specific needs surrounding job security and the job market were centered around challenges for those over age 55 to acquire a job, a lack of job availability for those with high level degrees, and barriers to obtaining unemployment benefits.

Community members 55 and over felt that many employers would turn them away from a potential position due to their age. Veterans, undocumented individuals, and individuals that were previously incarcerated were also noted as having unique difficulties to **entering the workforce**.

Additional discussions centered on **needing a more diverse pool of local jobs** including those that do not require a degree or trained skillset, as well as those that would allow individuals to utilize their higher-level degrees. This is a unique region with high proportions of residents earning a post-graduate degree, however, there are not enough jobs available locally for these individuals. This often leads to feelings of stress, defeat and low self-confidence surrounding entering the job market. Those that have worked in job centers have noted that these individuals tend to not come to job centers for assistance and often have a difficult time presenting themselves to employers as they may seem desperate or overqualified for available positions due to their multiple or advanced degrees. The **negative effects of unemployment on mental health** were also discussed for lower-income individuals, particularly those who have families and children.

There were also concerns raised surrounding the ease of **acquiring unemployment**. There were suggestions made for a mandatory program for individuals who are unemployed to acquire information on job opportunities at the same location that unemployment is offered.

Prejudice, Discrimination and Racism

There is a distrust of the health care and school systems for certain populations such as undocumented individuals, people of color and LGBTQ individuals.

Due to historic injustices and inequities that persist to this day, as well as the current political climate, certain populations are fearful, guarded, distrustful, and feel threatened and unsafe. These feelings stem from beliefs of *“intolerance of people of different faiths, ethnicities and sexuality”* which is why community members wanted more *“culturally sensitive health care.”* These feelings led one individual to state that, *“the hospital is a place to go to die, rather than live.”* Others highlighted they were concerned that they will get experimented on, that undocumented individuals will be reported to immigration services, healthcare workers do not want to help you get better, and providers have slow response times to provide care to minority populations.

Within the school environment community members recommended there to be LGBTQ liaisons at different locations where anxiety may arise when students may need to disclose their sexual orientation. It was also stated that additional education and **resources are needed throughout the community to avoid biases** at healthcare centers, counseling centers, and career centers.

Strengths and Resources in the Community

There is a vast number of organizations working to improve the health and wellbeing of the community. Organizations are constantly collaborating and adapting to share resources and meet the needs of the community. Community members value many resources available to them including community centers, parks and recreation areas, faith communities, and walking and hiking trails.

Community members often cited community centers, parks and recreation areas, and walking or hiking trails as valued resources in the community. It was discussed that the recreation department runs a lot of programs, *“but they cost money and don't fit with a working schedule with a long commute.”* Many also valued the healthy grocery stores, fitness centers and gyms, and hospitals or community clinics, but wanted more or larger ones in their community. *“Some hospitals offer classes but not at a time when the participants that need it most can participate.”* The other valued services were senior centers, public transportation, houses of worship, food banks, libraries, school services, and safe/well maintained parks.

Section IV: Findings


Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 1: General Rehabilitation



General Rehabilitation

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of general rehabilitation patients at Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital are White males Women are two times more likely to develop Multiple Sclerosis compared to men More women than men have primary knee and hip replacements across the United States 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MD had an increasing trend of Parkinson's Disease mortality from 2014-2017
Community Perception ¹	
<div data-bbox="500 1290 1117 1421"> <p>"Metro Access is very hard to get into, have to go to DC in order to take the test to see if you qualify, there is also a long waitlist."</p> </div> <div data-bbox="500 1487 1117 1618"> <p>There was awareness in the community that there should be, "<i>more services to assist seniors and disabled persons with handling day to day life.</i>"</p> </div>	

¹ Adventist HealthCare. (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment Primary Data Survey.

General Rehabilitation

Overview

Physical medicine and rehabilitation is a field of medicine involved in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of disabling musculoskeletal, neuromuscular or neurological diseases, disorders and injuries. Physical therapy addresses issues such as joint pains, mobility issues, vascular conditions, and age-related disabilities. Physical rehabilitation services are used by people of all ages, ranging from children to seniors. The following sections cover specific types of orthopedic and neurological rehabilitation.

Orthopedic Rehabilitation

Joint Replacement

- Joint replacements, also known as joint arthroplasty, are common surgeries in the United States of America. The most common types of joint replacement surgeries are primary and revision hip and knee.
- There were 1,525,435 joint replacement procedures performed between 2012 and 2018, with primary total hip and knee accounting for 88.2 percent (Figure 1).

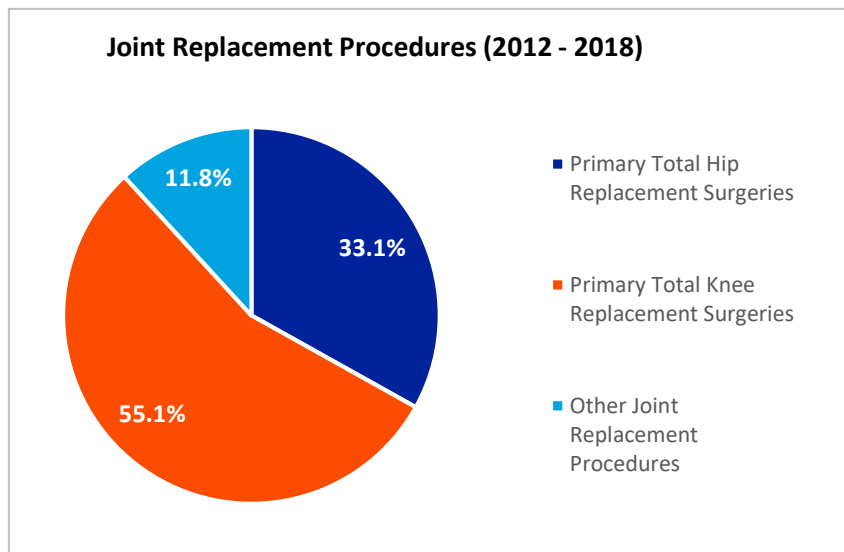


Figure 1. Joint Replacement Procedures, 2012 - 2018
(Source: [American Joint Replacement Registry Annual Report](#), 2019)

- Overall, the prevalence of joint replacement is higher among women than men. More than 50.0 percent of patients <59 years of age undergoing elective primary total hip arthroplasty were male. After the age of 60, females predominate and this trend increases with each additional decade of life (Figure 2).
- For patients undergoing total knee, women account for the majority across all age groups (Figure 3).

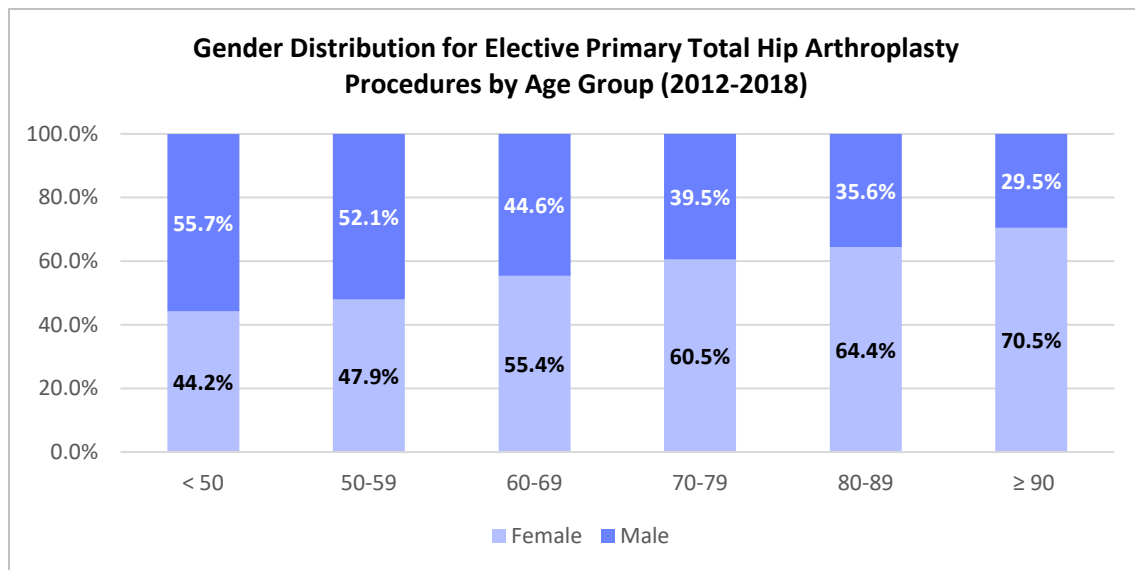


Figure 2. Gender Distribution for Elective Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty Procedures by Age Group, 2012-2018
(Source: American Joint Replacement Registry Annual Report, 2019)

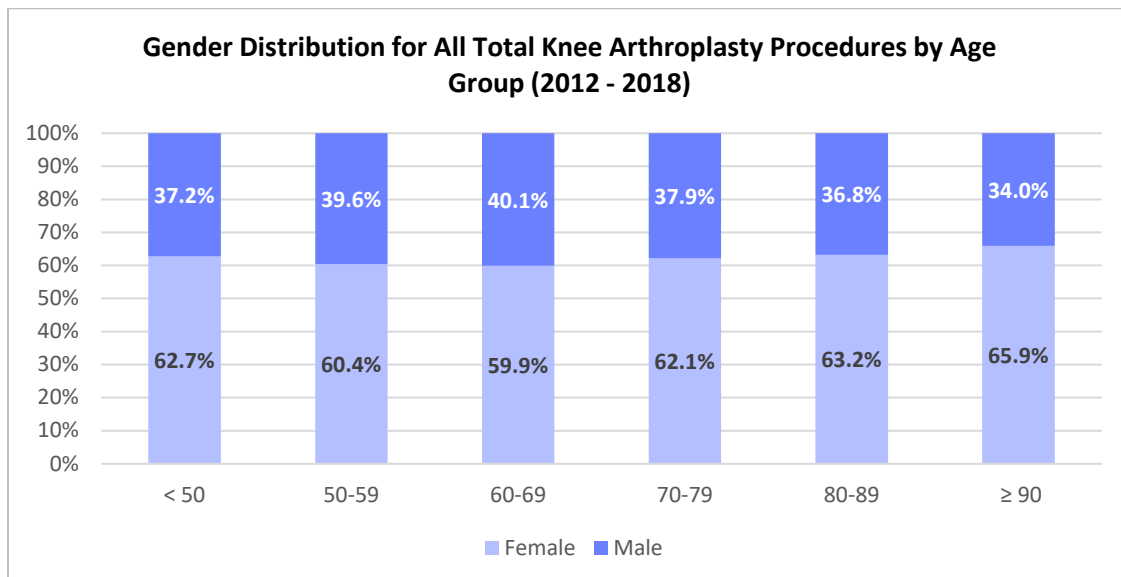


Figure 3. Gender Distribution for All Total Knee Arthroplasty Procedures by Age Group, 2012-2018
(Source: American Joint Replacement Registry Annual Report, 2019)

Hospital Data

- In 2018, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital served 381 orthopedic patients. The patients were majority female (Figure 4) and had an average age of 69 years.
- When stratified by race and ethnicity, there were 3X more White patients than African-American, which is the second largest group of patients (Figure 5).

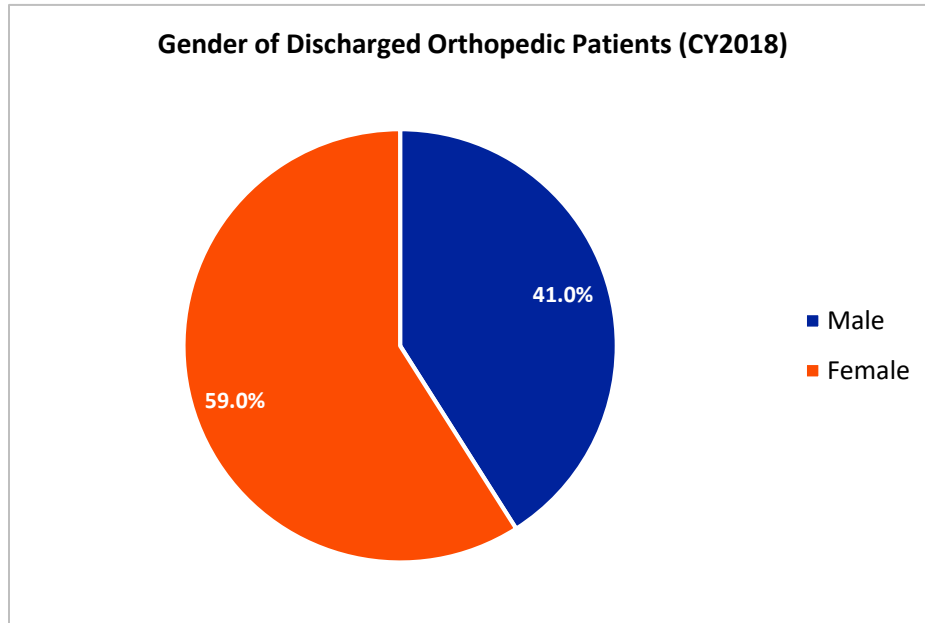


Figure 4. Gender of Discharged Orthopedic Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

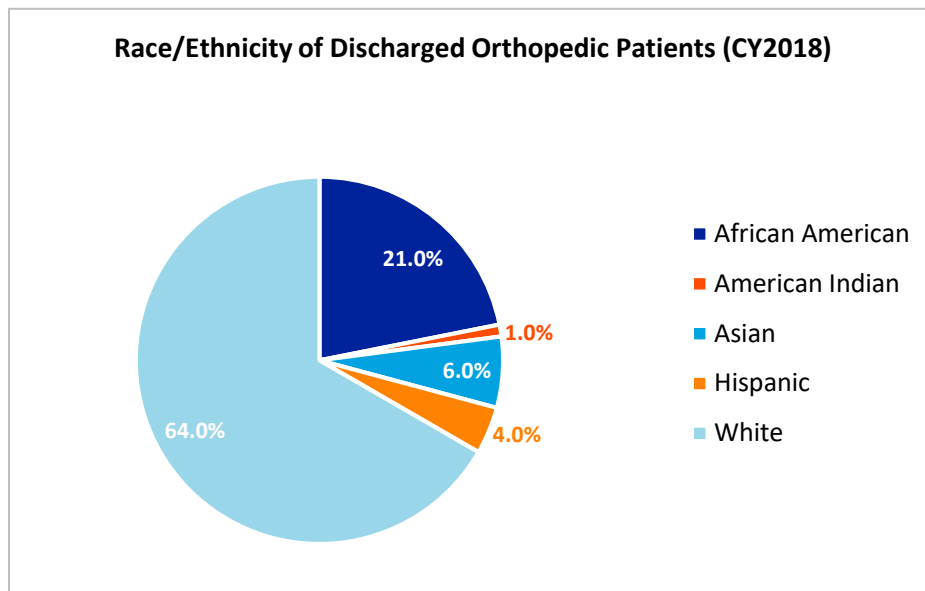


Figure 5. Race/Ethnicity of Discharged Orthopedic Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

Neurological Rehabilitation

Aphasia

Aphasia is an acquired communication disorder that impairs an individual's ability to speak and understand others, with a majority experiencing difficulty reading and writing. According to the National Aphasia Association, nearly two million Americans have aphasia, with an average of 180,000 people developing it annually. Aphasia results from damage to the left hemisphere of the brain and is most commonly caused by stroke. About 25 – 40.0 percent of stroke survivors develop aphasia.² In terms of gender, there are no significant differences in incidence rates. However, the severity and type of aphasia acquired may be different between the two genders. While aphasia affects people of all ages, races, nationalities, and gender, it is more common among older adults. Research shows that 15.0 percent of people under the age of 65 experience aphasia compared to 43.0 percent of people over the age of 85.³

Parkinson's Disease

There are approximately one million people living with Parkinson's disease (PD) in the United States. Around 60,000 Americans are diagnosed with PD every year, not including the cases that go undetected. The likelihood of developing PD increases with age, with about 4.0 percent of patients being diagnosed before age 50. Men are more at risk than women of developing PD.⁴

Research has also shown significant racial disparities among individuals with Parkinson's disease. When stratified by race and ethnicity, African-Americans suffering from PD are less likely to receive early treatment, therapeutic surgery, depression treatment, etc.⁵ Compared to White patients, African-Americans are less likely to receive care from a neurologist, which may lead to other disparities in treatment. It has also been found that African-Americans have lower health literacy regarding PD diagnosis and treatment.

Maryland had an increasing trend of Parkinson's Disease mortality for 2014 – 2017 (Figure 6).

² National Aphasia Association (2015). Aphasia FAQs. Retrieved from <http://www.aphasia.org/aphasia-faqs/>

³ American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (2016). Aphasia: Incidence and prevalence. Retrieved from http://www.asha.org/PRPSpecificTopic.aspx?folderid=8589934663§ion=Incidence_and_Prevalence

⁴ Parkinson's Foundation (2019). Understanding Parkinson's: Statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.parkinson.org/Understanding-Parkinsons/Statistics>

⁵ Dahodwala, N. (2013). What is known about racial disparities in Parkinson's disease diagnosis and treatment? *Neurodegenerative Disease Management*, 3(6). Retrieved from <http://www.futuremedicine.com/doi/pdf/10.2217/nmt.13.62>

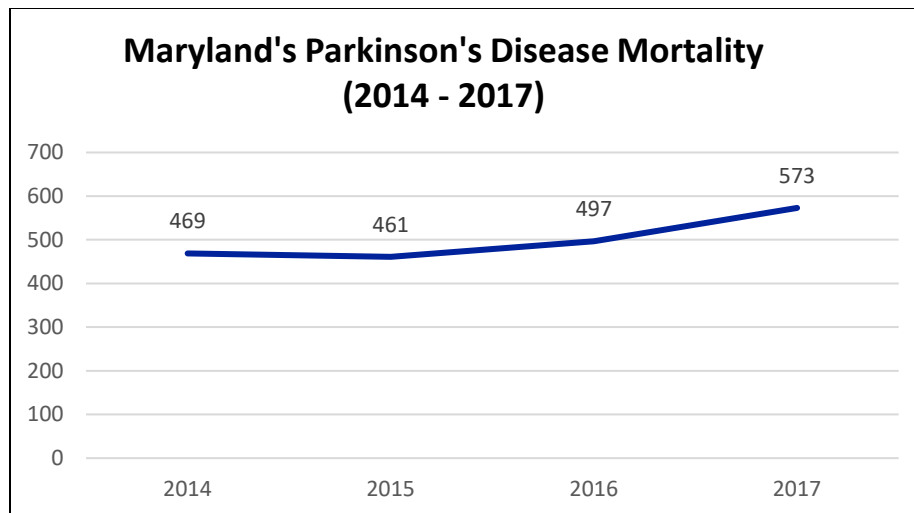


Figure 6. Maryland's Parkinson's Disease Mortality Rate, 2014 – 2017
(Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), 2019)

Multiple Sclerosis

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an unpredictable disease affecting the central nervous system and disrupting the flow of information in the brain as well as between the brain and body. Symptoms of MS include, but are not limited to blurred vision, loss of balance, poor coordination, and paralysis. An estimated 400,000 people in the United States are living with MS and more than 200 people are diagnosed every week. Most diagnoses of MS have been between the ages of 20 and 50, with women being two times more likely to be diagnosed.^{6,7}

Dysphagia

Dysphagia is a difficulty swallowing or in some cases, the inability to swallow and may be associated with pain.⁸ While dysphagia is more common among older adults, about one in 25 adults in the United States has trouble swallowing. There is also a high prevalence of dysphagia among children with physical disabilities and developmental disorders.^{9,10} Studies have also shown that dysphagia has a high prevalence among people who have suffered from stroke, traumatic brain injury, dementia, Parkinson's, Huntington's, multiple sclerosis, and other neurological diseases.¹¹ Based on the type and

⁶ National Multiple Sclerosis Society (n.d.). What is MS? Retrieved from <http://www.nationalmssociety.org/What-is-MS>

⁷ Hersh, C.M. (2014). Multiple sclerosis. Cleveland Clinic Center for Continuing Education. Retrieved from: http://www.clevelandcliniced.com/medicalpubs/diseasemanagement/neurology/multiple_sclerosis/

⁸ May Clinic (n.d.). Dysphagia. Retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/dysphagia/basics/definition/con20033444>

⁹ American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (n.d.). Adult dysphagia. Retrieved from http://www.asha.org/PRPSpecificTopic.aspx?folderid=8589942550§ion=Incidence_and_Prevalence

¹⁰ American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (n.d.). Pediatric dysphagia. Retrieved from <http://www.asha.org/Practice-Portal/Clinical-Topics/Pediatric-Dysphagia/>

¹¹ Goyal, R., Shaker, R. (2006). Neurological disorders affecting oral, pharyngeal swallowing. Retrieved from <http://www.nature.com/gimo/contents/pt1/full/gimo34.html>

severity of dysphagia, various treatments can provide relief. One such treatment is exercising certain swallowing muscles to trigger the swallowing reflex.

Hospital Data

- In 2018, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital served 144 patients with neurological rehabilitation. The average age for the patients was 61 years and they were majority female (Figure 7).
- The majority of the neurological rehabilitation patients were White (Figure 8).

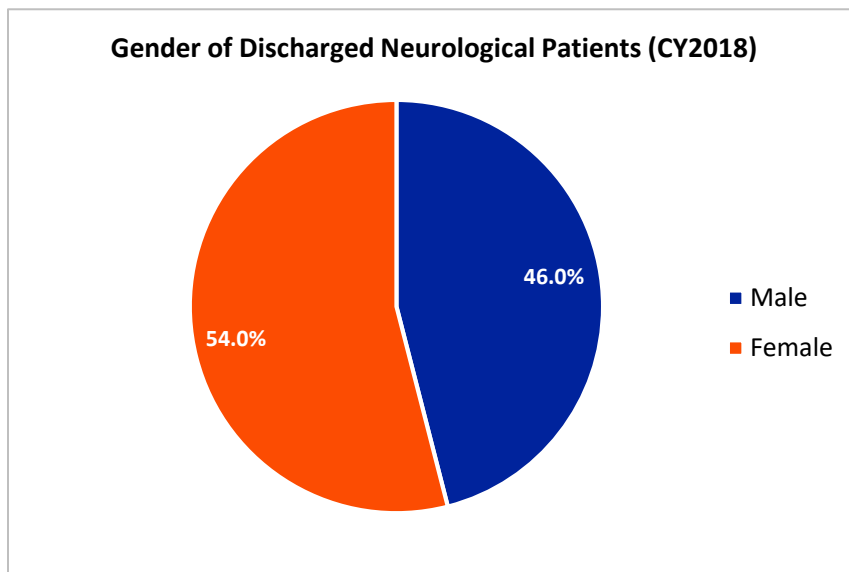


Figure 7. Gender of Discharged Neurological Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

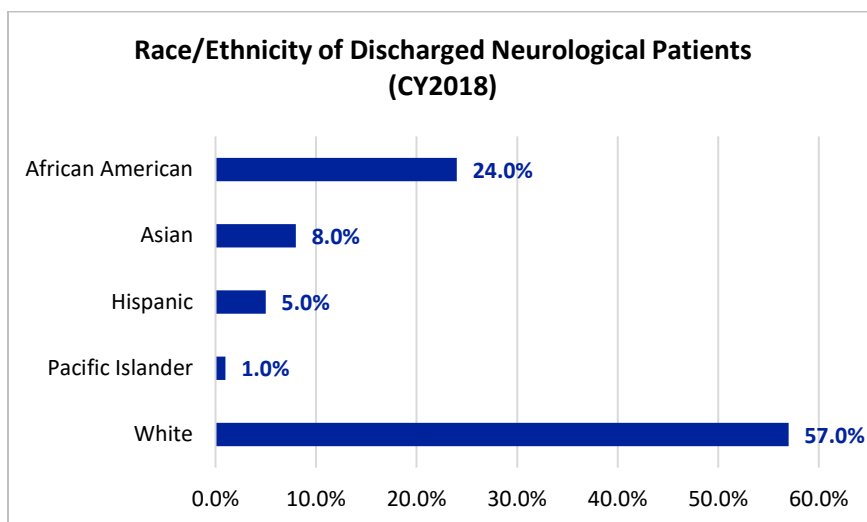


Figure 8. Race/Ethnicity of Discharged Neurological Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

General/Medical Rehabilitation

- In its general/medical rehabilitation program, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital served 357 patients with an average age of 73 years. The majority of the patients were male (Figure 9) and White (Figure 10).

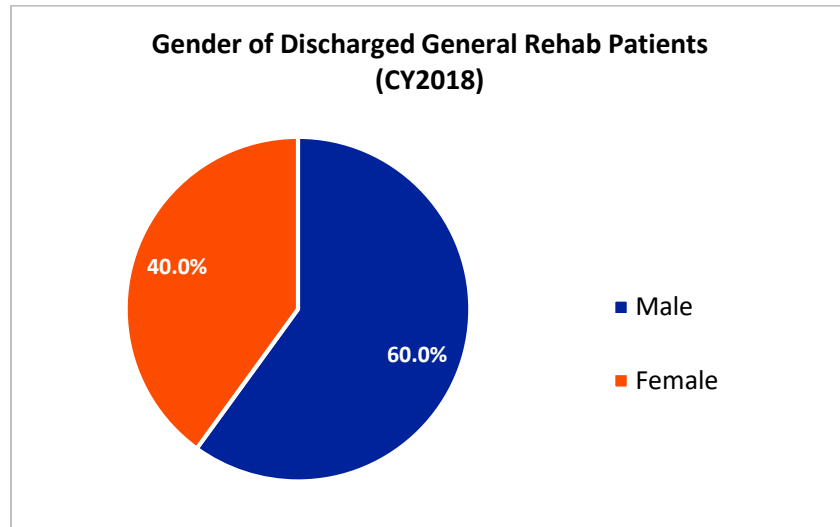


Figure 9. Gender of Discharged General Rehab Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

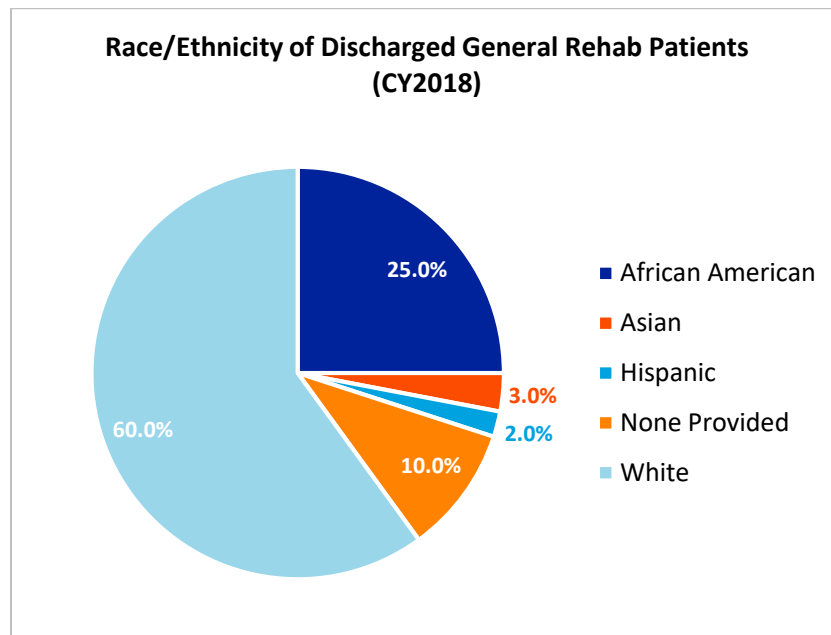


Figure 10. Race/Ethnicity of Discharged General Rehab Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

Community Resources

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital provides several therapies, treatment, and support services for those who require general physical rehabilitation services. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital and other local services in the Montgomery County and Prince George's County areas include:

1. ADVENTIST HEALTHCARE - REHABILITATION SERVICES

For free support groups and available community resources call or visit:

Phone: 1-800-542-5096

Website: [Adventist HealthCare Classes & Events](https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/classes-and-events)

2. MIRACLE 4 MELANIE

Is to honor our injured service men and women, wounded during OEF, OIF, and OND, by providing them with supplemental resources to aid in their day-to-day recovery and improve their daily morale.

Website: <http://miracle4melanie.org/>

3. AMPUTEE COALITION

Website: <https://www.amputee-coalition.org/>

4. DISABILITY PARTNERSHIPS

Website: <http://www.disabilitypartnerships.org/>

5. AMERICAN SPEECH – LANGUAGE – HEARING ASSOCIATION

Aphasia Resources

Website: <https://www.asha.org/PRPSpecificTopic.aspx?folderid=8589934663§ion=Resources>

Adult Dysphagia Resources

Website:

<https://www.asha.org/PRPSpecificTopic.aspx?folderid=8589942550§ion=Resources>

6. AMERICAN PARKINSON DISEASE ASSOCIATION

Maryland Chapter

Address: 110 S Paca Street, 3rd Floor, Baltimore, MD 21201

Phone: 410-328-3333

Website:

<https://www.apdaparkinson.org/community/maryland/>

7. RIGHT AT HOME – PARKINSON'S DISEASE CARE

Address: 11821 Parklawn Drive, Suite 302, Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: 301-255-0066

Website:

<https://www.rightathome.net/rockville-maryland/special-care-situations/parkinsons-disease>

8. COMFORT HOME CARE - PARKINSON'S DISEASE IN-HOME CARE

Address: 121 Congressional Lane, Suite 201 Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: 301-245-1941

Website:

<https://www.choosecomforthome.com/in-home-care/parkinsons-disease/>

9. NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

Greater DC – Maryland

Address: 1800 M Street Northwest,
Suite B50 North, Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-296-5363

Website:

<https://www.nationalmssociety.org/Chapters/MDM>

10. FOOD & FRIENDS

Address: The William P. Bresler Building,
219 Riggs Road NE, Washington, DC
20011

Phone: 202-269-2277

Email: info@foodandfriends.org

Website: <https://foodandfriends.org/>

11. MONTGOMERY COUNTY STROKE ASSOCIATION

Phone: 301-681-6272

Email: info@mcstroke.org

Website: <https://www.mcstroke.org/>

12. STROKE COMEBACK CENTER

Phone: 301-605-7620

Email: info@strokecomebackcenter.org

Website:

<https://strokecomebackcenter.org/>

Section IV: Findings



Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 2: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)



Traumatic Brain Injury

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In MD, most common cause of TBI related deaths is by firearm (279 deaths) followed by unintentional falls (278 deaths)In MD, the highest rate of TBI related ED visits were among ages 15-24 followed by ages 5-14NH-Whites were more likely (67%) to experience TBI at time of injury in 2017 in the Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MD TBI related deaths and hospitalizations decreased MD had an increasing trend of TBI related ED visits

Traumatic Brain Injury

Impact

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a traumatic brain injury (TBI) is “a disruption in the normal function of the brain that can be caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head, or penetrating head injury.” It is one of the leading causes of death and disability in the United States. Traumatic brain injuries are categorized into mild, moderate, or severe. Brains are unique so everyone experiences brain injuries differently. Injuries can range from a brief change in mental status or consciousness to an extended period of unconsciousness or memory loss after the injury. Symptoms may include, but are not limited to: difficulty with memory, attention, learning, or coordination; headaches; fatigue; and sleep disturbances. Most TBIs are concussions, which fall into the mild category. Common sources of traumatic brain injury are falls, vehicle related collisions, violence (i.e. gunshot wounds, domestic violence, child abuse), sports injuries, and combat related injuries.^{1,2}

Prevalence

- The Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems National Database, which tracks a sample of TBI patients in the United States, has found that males accounted for 73.6 percent of TBI cases as of June 2019 and the average age at the time of injury was 42.12 years (Figure 1).
- When stratified by race and ethnicity, the majority of TBI cases were among the White population (Figure 2).
- Half of the brain injuries in the database were caused by vehicular crashes, followed by falls, violent acts and other (Figure 3).³

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019) <https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/index.html>

² Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Board 2018 Annual Report. Retrieved from [https://bha.health.maryland.gov/Documents/2018%20TBI%20Advisory%20Board%20Annual%20Report%20\(1\).pdf](https://bha.health.maryland.gov/Documents/2018%20TBI%20Advisory%20Board%20Annual%20Report%20(1).pdf)

³ National Data and Statistical Center: Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems (2019). *National Database: 2019 Profile of People within the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems*. Retrieved from <https://www.tbindsc.org/StaticFiles/Presentations/2019%20TBIMS%20National%20Database%20Update.pdf>

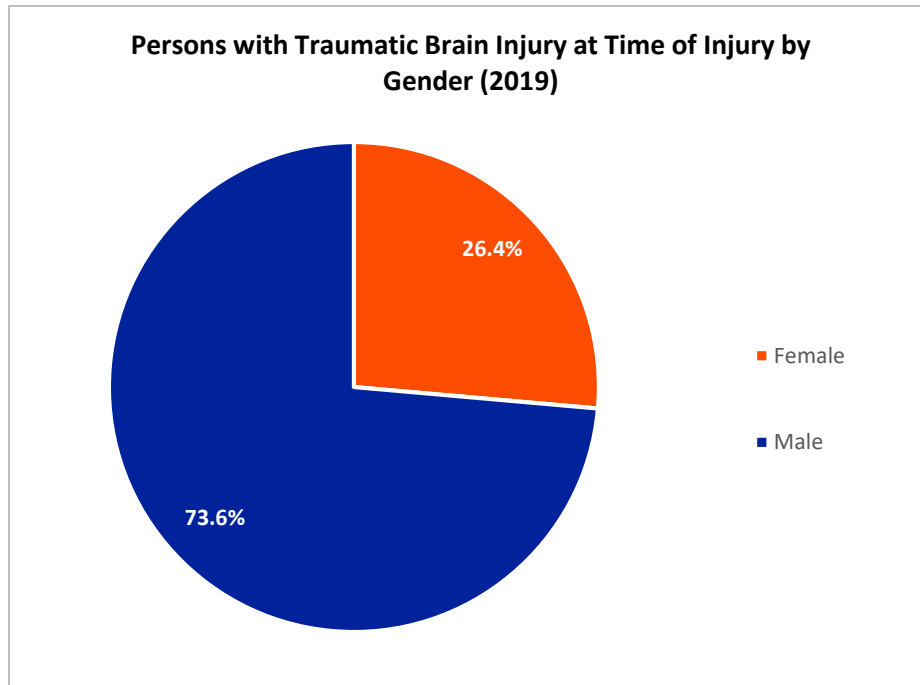


Figure 1. Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury at Time of Injury by Gender, 2019
 (Source: [National Database: 2019 Profile of People within the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems](#))

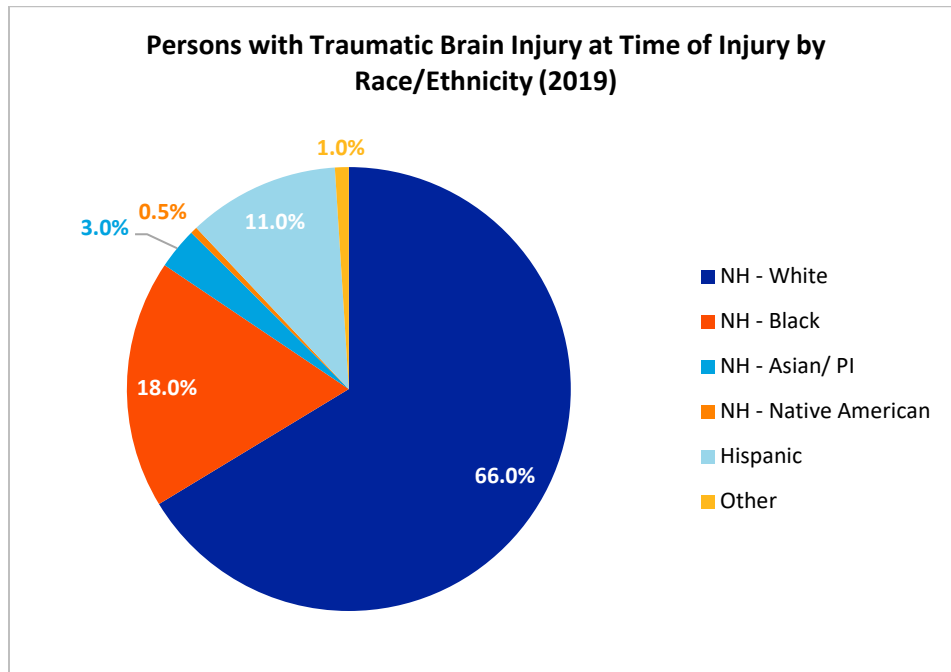


Figure 2. Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury at Time of Injury by Race/Ethnicity, 2019
 (Source: [National Database: 2019 Profile of People within the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems](#))

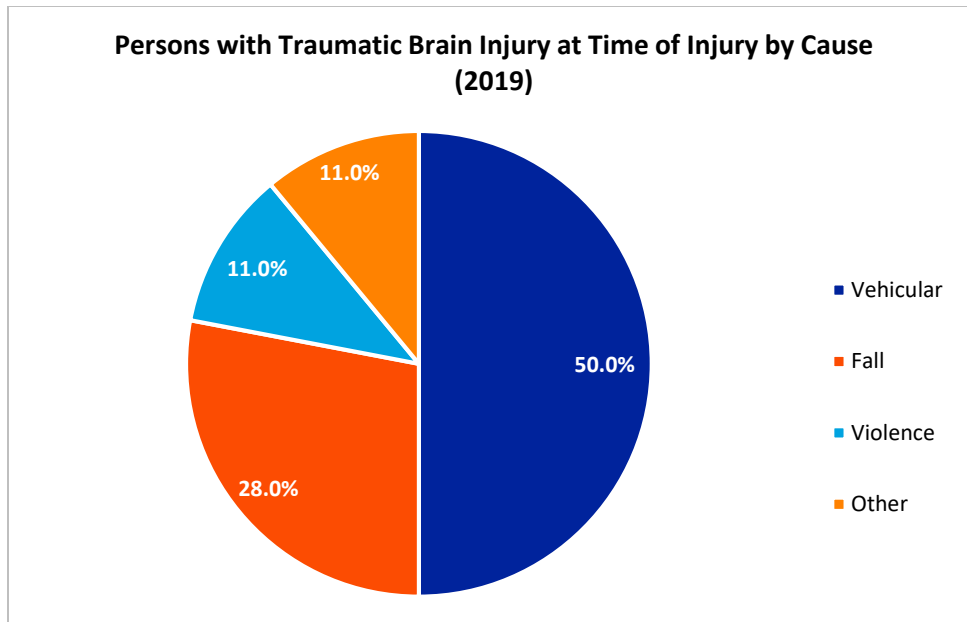


Figure 3. Persons with Traumatic Brain Injury at Time of Injury by Cause, 2019
 (Source: [National Database: 2019 Profile of People within the Traumatic Brain Injury Model Systems](#))

National Data

- Across the US, there has been an increase in emergency room visits and hospitalizations and a stabilization of deaths from 2011 – 2014 (Figure 4).

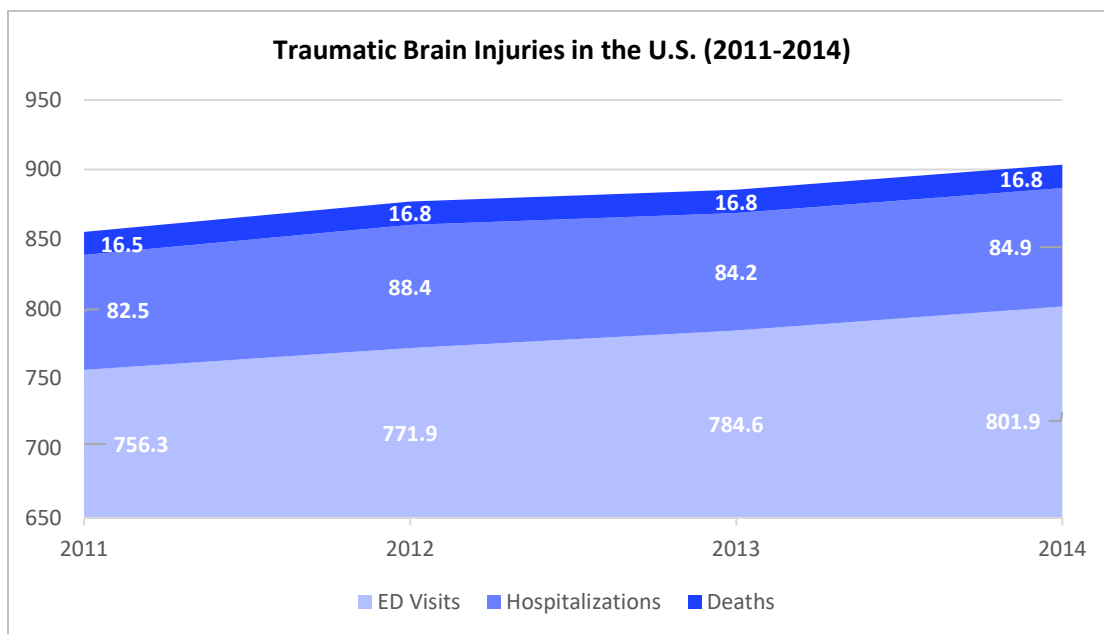


Figure 4. Traumatic Brain Injuries in the U.S., 2011-2014
 (Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019](#))

State Data

- Between 2012 and 2015, there has been an overall decrease in TBI related deaths and hospitalizations and an increase in emergency department visits among Marylanders (Figure 5).
- In 2015, Seniors 65+ had the highest rates of TBI related deaths and hospitalizations.
- Residents aged 5 – 24 had the highest rate of TBI related ED visits.
- Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury for TBI related deaths, ED visits, and hospitalizations.⁴

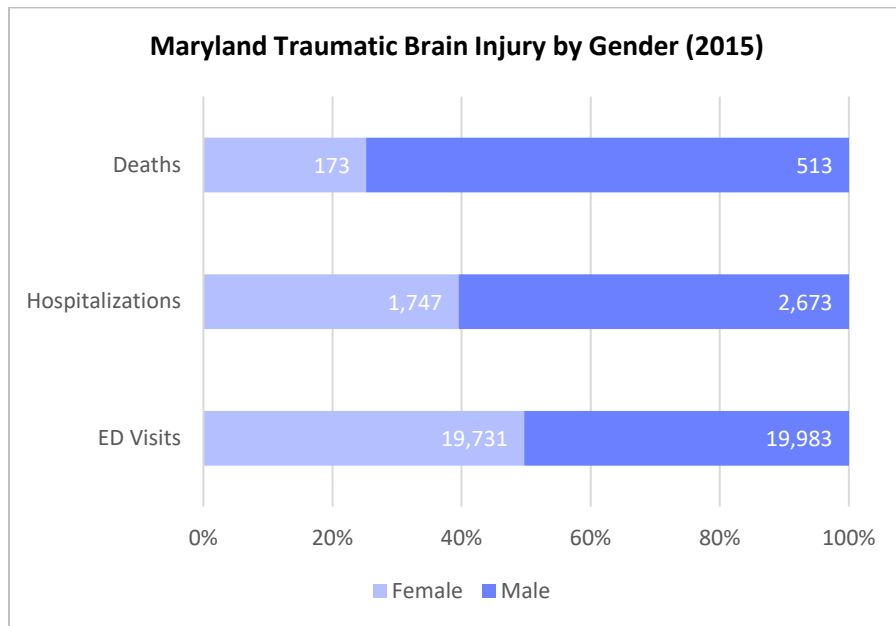


Figure 5. Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury by Gender, 2015
(Source: [Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury 2017 Annual Report](#))

⁴ Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Board 2017 Annual Report. Retrieved from [https://bha.health.maryland.gov/Documents/2017%20-%20TBI%20Advisory%20Board%20Annual%20Report%20\(1\).pdf](https://bha.health.maryland.gov/Documents/2017%20-%20TBI%20Advisory%20Board%20Annual%20Report%20(1).pdf)

Hospital Data

- In 2018, AHC Rehabilitation served 98 TBI and 126 non-TBI patients. For both categories, males (Figure 6) and the White population (Figure 7) were the majority.
- For TBI, the average age was 70 and 65 for non-TBI (Figure 8).

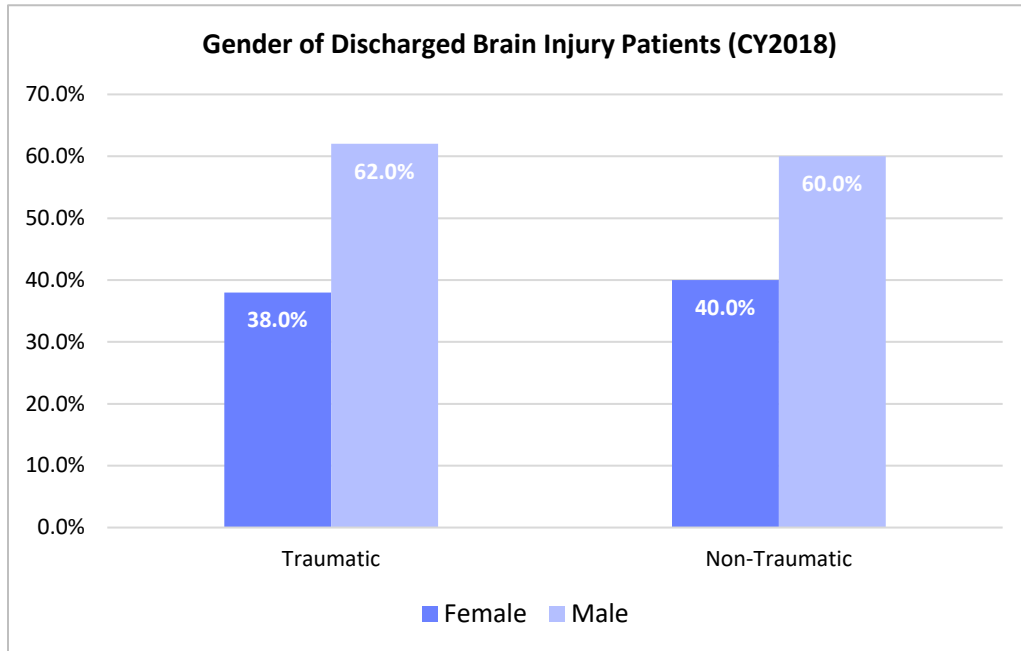


Figure 6. Gender of Discharged Brain Injury Patients, CY2018
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

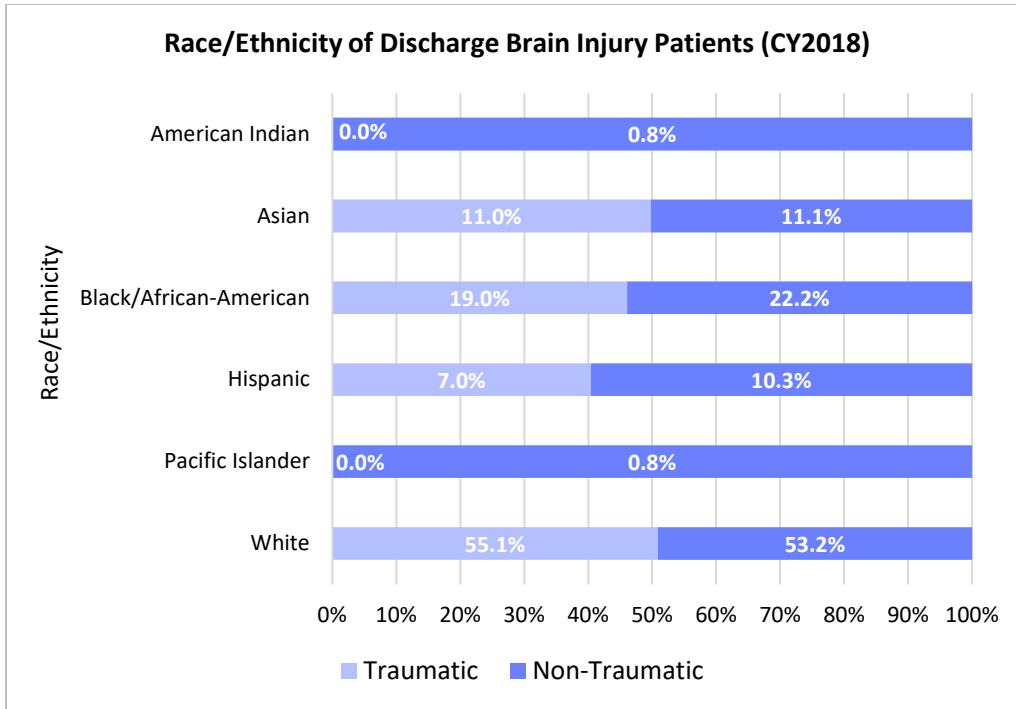


Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity of Discharged Brain Injury Patients, CY2018
 (Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

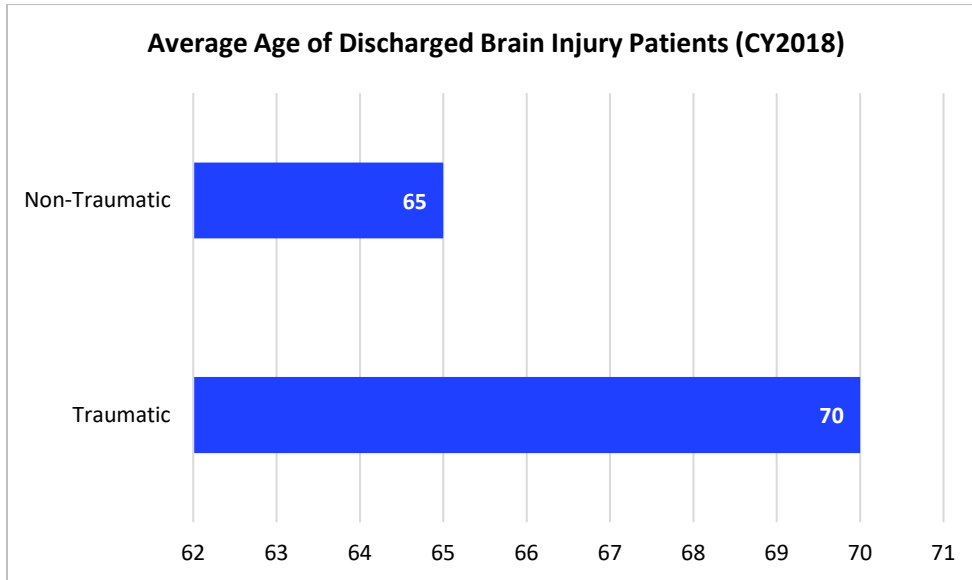


Figure 8. Average Age of Discharged Brain Injury Patients, CY2018
 (Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

Spotlight on Concussion

A concussion is a mild traumatic brain injury that affects your brain function. Concussion symptoms include, but are not limited to, headaches, nausea or vomiting, dizziness, balance problems, blurred vision, trouble thinking, and abnormal sleep patterns.⁵ Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital offers a comprehensive concussion program where patients are evaluated and treated from a multidisciplinary perspective. Examples of physical therapy offered to patients with concussion are:

- Balance retraining
- Hand-eye coordination testing and training
- Sport-specific training
- Vestibular rehabilitation to relieve dizziness

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital works with Montgomery County Public Schools to offer baseline testing for high school student-athletes. The baseline testing measures the students' thinking skills, problem-solving skills, memorization skills, and ability to concentrate on tasks. If the student suffers from head trauma, the student is tested again to determine the impact of the head injury. These baseline tests are offered at various locations throughout the county.⁶

⁵ Mayo Clinic. (2019). Concussion. Diseases and Conditions. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/concussion/symptoms-causes/syc-20355594>

⁶ Adventist HealthCare (2019). Sports Injury Rehabilitation. Retrieved from <https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/services/rehabilitation/sports-injury/>

Community Resources

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital provides treatment and support for those who suffer from a traumatic brain injury. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital and other local services in the Montgomery and Prince George's County area include:

1. ADVENTIST HEALTHCARE - REHABILITATION SERVICES

For free support groups and available community resources call or visit:

Phone: 1-800-542-5096

Website: [Adventist HealthCare Classes & Events](#)

2. MIRACLE 4 MELANIE

Is to honor our injured service men and women, wounded during OEF, OIF, and OND, by providing them with supplemental resources to aid in their day-to-day recovery and improve their daily morale.

Website: <http://miracle4melanie.org/>

3. BRAIN INJURY ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND

Phone: 1-800-221-6443

Washington DC Area Resources

Website:

<https://www.biamd.org/montgomerypg-dc-area.html>

4. HEAD INJURY REHABILITATION & REFERRAL SERVICES

Address: 11 Taft Court, Suite 100, Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 301-309-2228

Email: tbi@headinjuryrehab.org

Website:

<http://www.headinjuryrehab.org/>

5. BRAIN INJURY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Address: 1232 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-659-0122

Email: info@biadc.org

Website: <http://www.biadc.org/>

Support Group

Address: National Rehabilitation Hospital, 102 Irving St, NW Washington, DC.

Email: ellenwramsay@verizon.net

6. THE JOHN "JACK" GODFREY TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY SUPPORT GROUP

Address: 2900 Mercy Lane, Cheverly, MD 20785 (On the Campus of UM Prince George's Hospital Center)

Phone: 301-618-2160

Website:

<https://www.umms.org/capital/health-services/trauma/john-jack-godfrey-traumatic-brain-injury-support-group>

7. INNOVATIVE SPEECH THERAPY

Address: One Research Court, Suite 450, Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 301-602-2899

Email: joan@innovativespeech.com

Website:

<https://innovativespeech.com/>

8. RIGHT AT HOME – TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Address: 11821 Parklawn Drive, Suite 302, Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: 301-255-0066

Website:

<https://www.rightathome.net/rockville-maryland/special-care-situations/traumatic-brain-injury>

9. MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS – CONCUSSIONS, BASELINE TESTING, AND SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

Phone: 240-740-3000

Spanish Hotline: 240-740-2845

Email: ASKMCPS@mcpsmd.org

Website:

<https://www.montgomeryschoolsmd.org/departments/athletics/health/concussions.aspx>

10. PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS – CONCUSSION – BASELINE TESTING – SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

Phone: 301-952-6000

Website:

<https://www1.pgcps.org/page.aspx?Pageid=234147&id=245500>

Section IV: Findings

Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 3: Spinal Cord Injury



Spinal Cord Injury

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators

- As age at injury increases, life expectancy decreases across all spinal injuries
- **The most common cause of SCI** is **vehicular** (38.3%) followed by **falls** (31.6%) since 2015
- About 78% of **new SCI cases** are **males**
- Since 2015, **NH-Whites** have been more likely (60.6%) to experience spinal cord injuries

Community Perception

“Parks should be upgraded and be accessible for all ages and physical abilities”

Spinal Cord Injury

Impact

A spinal cord injury (SCI) is damage to any part of the spinal cord or nerves at the end of the spinal canal.¹ SCIs often cause permanent changes in strength, sensation, and other body functions below the site of injury. Injuries to the spinal cord usually do not sever it. The injury is more likely to cause fractures and compression of the vertebrae, which results in destruction of axons. A few, many, or almost all axons can be damaged. Some SCIs are treatable and will lead to complete recovery, while others lead to complete or incomplete paralysis.²

Prevalence

- According to the National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center, since 2015 there have been approximately 17,700 new SCI cases annually.
- Vehicular crashes remain the leading cause of SCIs followed by falls and violence (Figure 1). Younger individuals are the dominate group for vehicular crashes; people over 65 for falls.³
- The majority of SCI patients are white (Figure 2).
- The average age at the time of SCI injury is 43 years; males account for about 78.0 percent of new SCI cases.⁴

¹ Mayo Clinic (2019). Spinal cord injury. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/spinal-cord-injury/symptoms-causes/syc-20377890>

² National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (2019). Spinal Cord Injury Information Page. Retrieved from <https://www.ninds.nih.gov/Disorders/All-Disorders/Spinal-Cord-Injury-Information-Page>

³ American Association of Neurological Surgeons (2019). Spinal Cord Injury. Retrieved from <http://www.aans.org/patient%20information/conditions%20and%20treatments/spinal%20cord%20injury.aspx>

⁴ National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center (2018). Spinal Cord Injury Facts and Figures at a Glance. Retrieved from <https://www.nscisc.uab.edu/Public/Facts%20and%20Figures%20-%202018.pdf>

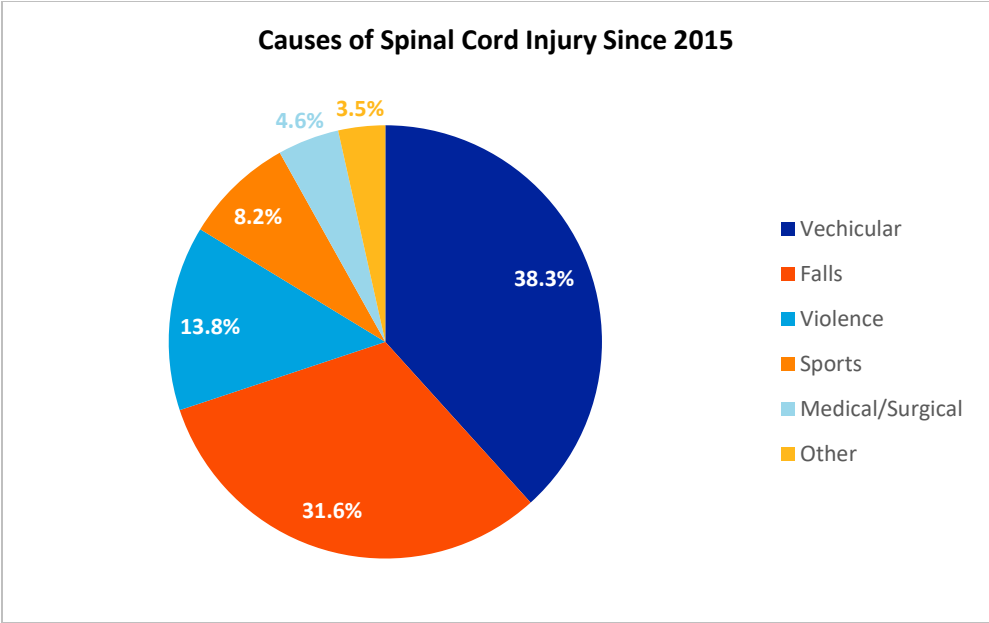


Figure 1. Causes of Spinal Cord Injury Since 2015
 (Source: [National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center](#), 2018)

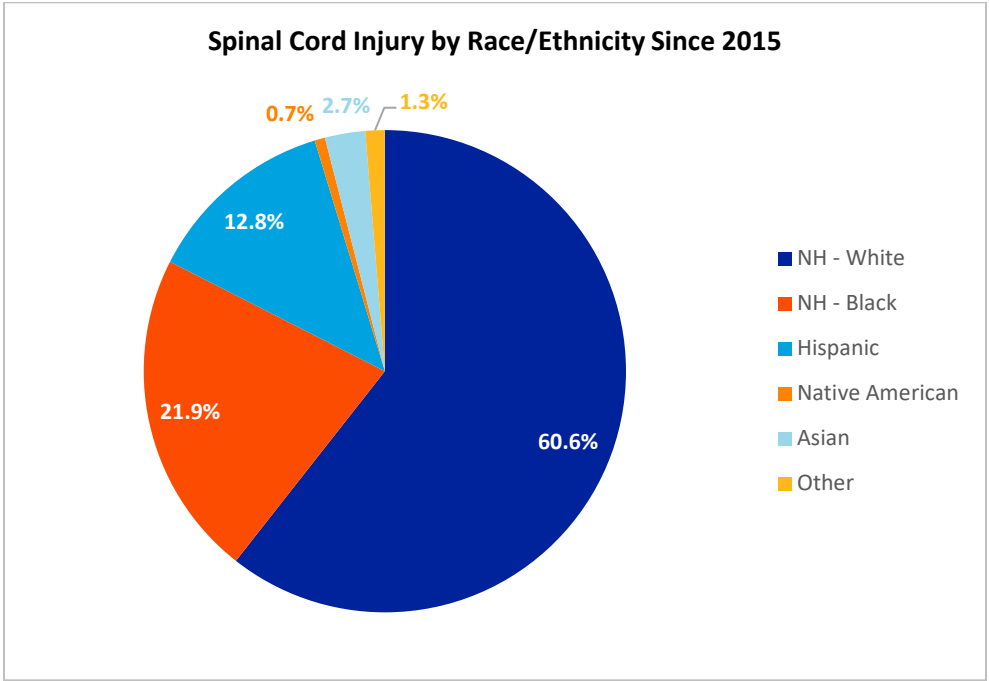


Figure 2. Spinal Cord Injury by Race/Ethnicity Since 2015
 (Source: [National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center](#), 2018)

There are three types of spinal cord injury: complete, incomplete, and penetrating.

- A complete SCI results in the patient not having any function on either side of the body below the level of injury; almost half of all SCI cases fall under this category.
- An incomplete SCI is when there is some function in the body below the location of injury.
- A penetrating SCI refers to open injuries to the spine that require the patient to be immobilized for a certain period of time until the fractured areas of the spine heal (for example, gunshots wounds to the back).⁵

Paralysis from a SCI may be classified as tetraplegia or paraplegia.

- Tetraplegia, also known as quadriplegia, means all four limbs and torso are affected.
- Paraplegia means the lower parts of the body and legs are affected.⁶
- Incomplete tetraplegia is the most common type of SCI since 2015 (Figure 3).

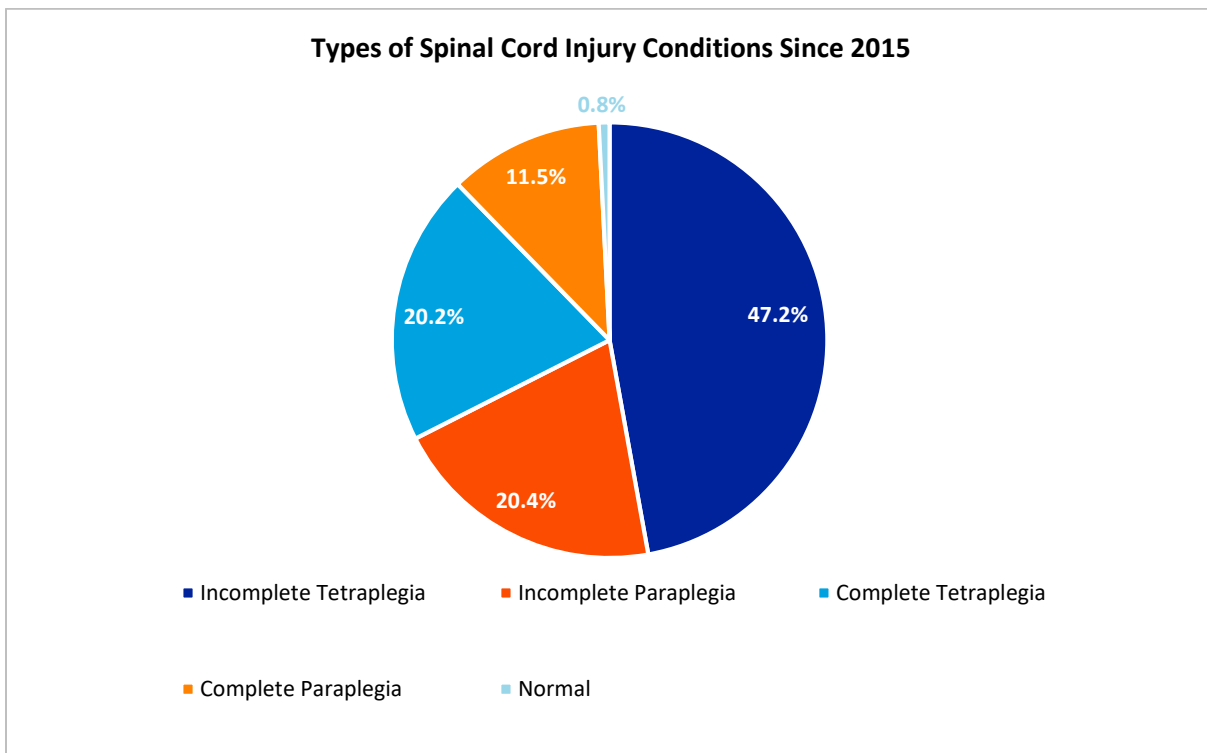


Figure 3. Types of Spinal Cord Injury Conditions Since 2015
(Source: [National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center](#), 2018)

⁵ American Association of Neurological Surgeons (2019). Spinal Cord Injury. Retrieved from <http://www.aans.org/patient%20information/conditions%20and%20treatments/spinal%20cord%20injury.aspx>

⁶ Mayo Clinic (2019). Spinal cord injury. Retrieved from <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/spinal-cord-injury/symptoms-causes/syc-20377890>

There is a difference between life expectancy of the general population and those living with SCI. The life expectancy estimations for SCI populations are based on patients who survived the first 24 hours and at least one-year post-injury.

- Life expectancy for people living with SCI has not improved since the 1980s.
- Figures 4 and 5 below contrast life expectancy for the general population against the varying life expectancies for different SCI conditions based on age at injury.
- The risk of mortality is significantly higher during the first year after injury than the following years.⁷

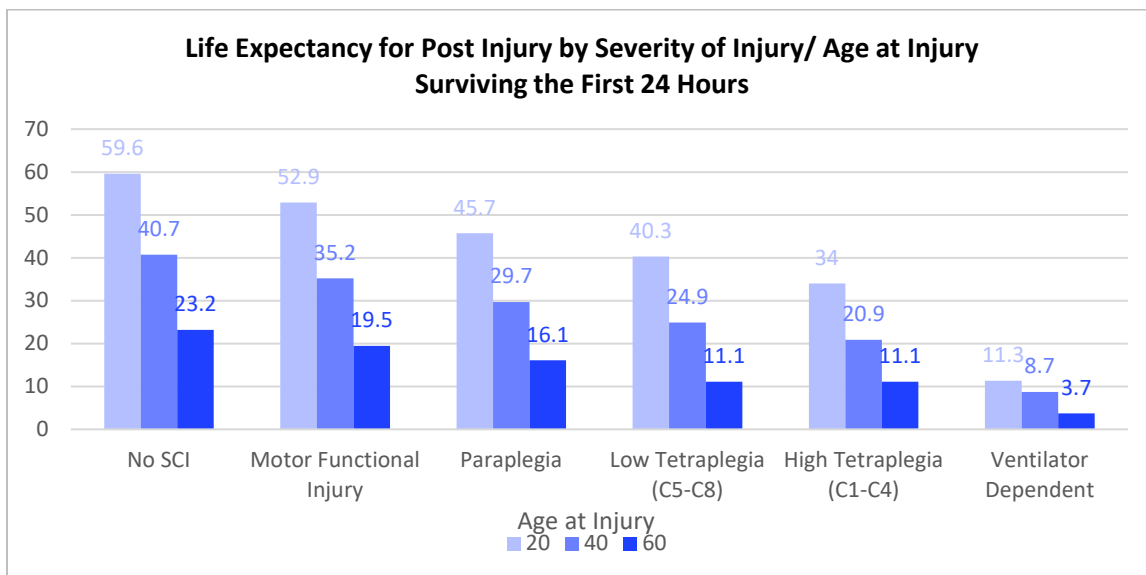


Figure 4. Life Expectancy for Post Injury by Severity of Injury/ Age at Injury Surviving the First 24 Hours (Source: [National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center](https://www.nscisc.uab.edu/Public/Facts%20and%20Figures%20-%202018.pdf), 2018)

⁷ National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center (2018). Spinal Cord Injury Facts and Figures at a Glance. Retrieved from <https://www.nscisc.uab.edu/Public/Facts%20and%20Figures%20-%202018.pdf>

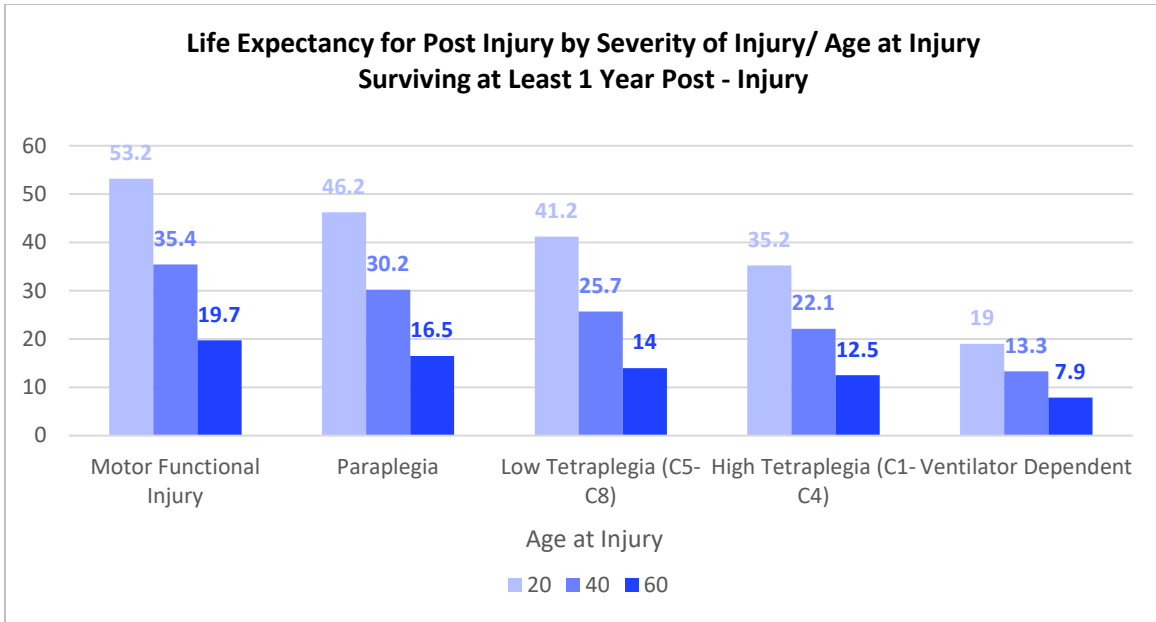


Figure 5. Life Expectancy for Post Injury by Severity of Injury/ Age at Injury Surviving at Least 1 Year Post-injury

(Source: [National Spinal Cord Injury Statistical Center](#), 2018)

Hospital Data

- In 2018, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital served a total of 214 spinal cord injury patients: 35 traumatic and 179 non-traumatic with an average age of 70 and 68 years, respectively.
- The majority of the patients were male (Figure 6).
- Whites made up the majority of both the traumatic and non-traumatic SCI patients (Figure 7).

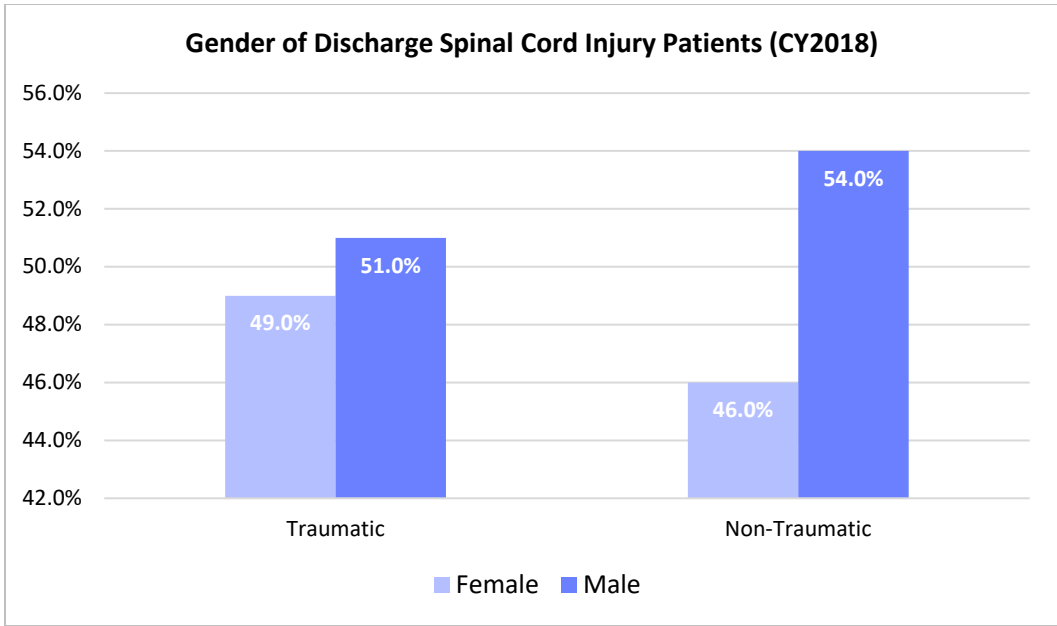


Figure 6. Gender of Discharged Brain Injury Patients, CY2018
 (Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

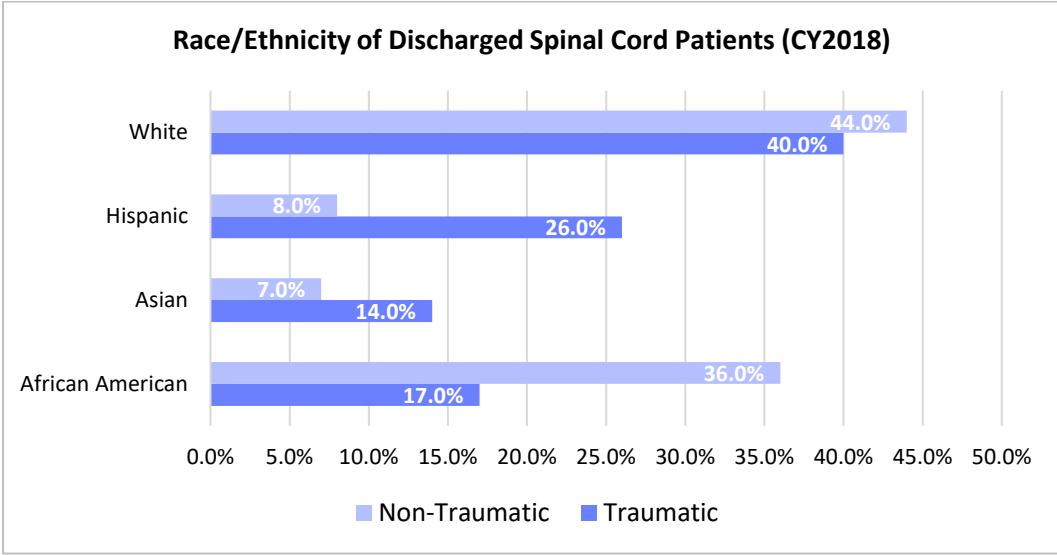


Figure 7. Gender of Discharged Brain Injury Patients, CY2018
 (Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

Community Resources

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital provides several therapies, treatment, and support services for those who suffer from spinal cord injuries. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital and other local services in the Montgomery County and Prince George's County areas include:

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Website: [Adventist HealthCare Classes & Events](http://www.adventisthealthcare.com/classes-and-events)

2. AMPUTEE COALITION

Website: <https://www.amputee-coalition.org/>

3. DISABILITY PARTNERSHIPS

Website: <http://www.disabilitypartnerships.org/>

4. MIRACLE 4 MELANIE

Is to honor our injured service men and women, wounded during OEF, OIF, and OND, by providing them with supplemental resources to aid in their day-to-day recovery and improve their daily morale.

Website: <http://miracle4melanie.org/>

5. INDEPENDENCE NOW

Montgomery County Office

Address: 12301 Old Columbia Pike, Suite 101, Silver Spring, MD 20904

Phone: 301-277-2839

Prince George's County Office

Address: 1300 Caraway Court, Suite 200, Largo, MD 20774

Email: info@innow.org

Website: <http://www.innow.org>

6. DETERMINED2HEAL

Phone: 703-795-5711

Email: determined2heal@aol.com

Website: <http://www.determined2heal.org/>

7. SPINAL CORD INJURY NETWORK

Address: 14 Wolf Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20904

Website: <http://www.spinalcordinjury.net/>

8. THE SPINAL CORD INJURY MODEL SYSTEM INFORMATION NETWORK

Website: <https://www.uab.edu/medicine/sci/>

9. FACINGDISABILITY.COM

Phone: 312-284-2525

Email: info@facingdisability.com

Website: <https://facingdisability.com/>

10. SUNRISE COMMUNITY – MARYLAND

Address: 4801 Forbes Blvd., Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 301-459-0566

Email: maryland@sunrisegroup.org

Website: <https://sunrisegroup.org/locations/MD>

Section IV: Findings

Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 4: Cancer

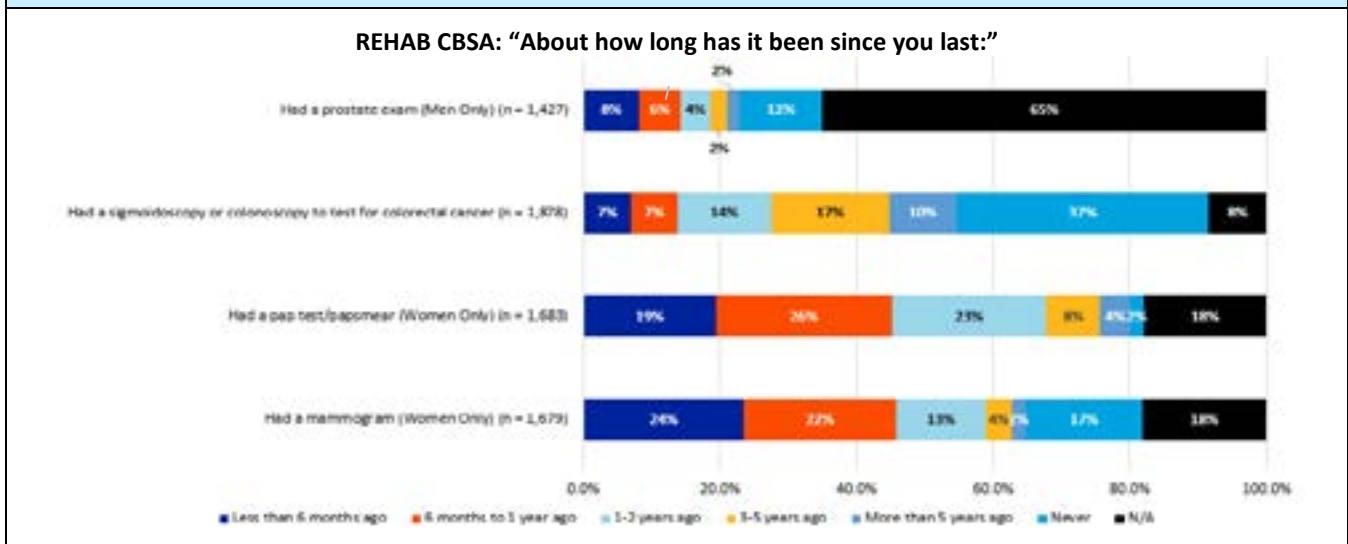
- 4.1: Breast Cancer
- 4.2: Lung Cancer
- 4.3: Colorectal Cancer
- 4.4: Prostate Cancer
- 4.5: Cervical Cancer
- 4.6: Skin Cancer
- 4.7: Oral Cancer
- 4.8: Thyroid Cancer

Cancer

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In both counties, breast cancer screening rates are lowest among the Asian population (19% less screenings than Hispanics in MC and 7% less screenings than the Black population in PGC) Breast cancer mortality is 2X higher among the Black/AA population compared to Hispanics in PGC and almost 3X higher compared to Asian/PI in MC; Black/AA in both counties do not meet the HP 2020 target (20.7%); PGC overall does not meet the target Prostate incidence and mortality rates are significantly higher among Black/AA in MC and PGC, neither meets the HP 2020 mortality target (21.8); the PGC overall rate does not meet the HP 2020 target for prostate mortality In PGC, males do not meet the HP 2020 target (39.9) for colorectal cancer incidence; for colorectal cancer mortality, PGC Whites, Black/AA, males, and PGC overall do not meet the HP 2020 target (14.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC continues to have the lowest age-adjusted mortality rate due to cancer and meets the HP 2020 target (161.4) From 2008 – 2015, the age-adjusted mortality rate due to cancer decreased in MC and PGC The % of Medicare beneficiaries treated for cancer increased in PGC from 2014 (8.2%) to 2015 (8.4%) From 2012 – 2016, breast cancer screening rates for women 50+ decreased by 17% in MC and 25% in PGC

Community Perception¹



¹ Adventist HealthCare (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment Primary Data Survey.

Cancer

Impact

Cancer is among the leading causes of death worldwide. In 2018, it was estimated that 1.7 million new cases of cancer would be diagnosed in the United States and over 600,000 people would die from the disease². Cancer outcomes vary by different populations such as race/ethnicity, age, sex, socioeconomic status, health insurance status (uninsured/underinsured), and geographic area of residence. Preventable cancer deaths occur in individuals who do not receive effective cancer prevention, screening and treatment which is often time-sensitive³. The most significant cost of cancer is cancer treatment which has an estimated direct medical cost of \$80.2 billion dollars in the United States⁴. In Montgomery and Prince George's County Maryland, cancer mortality differs based on demographic groups (race/ethnicity, age, sex, etc.). In both counties, the groups most disproportionately affected by cancer include Black/African-American, White, males, and individuals over 85 years old⁵. By addressing the multifaceted barriers to healthcare, we can lessen the deaths due to cancer.

Cancer at the State Level

- From 2011 to 2015, the largest decreases in incidence were seen in prostate, brain & other nervous system (ONS), and leukemia, while the largest increases in incidence were seen in melanoma of the skin, bladder, uterus, and liver & bile duct cancers (Figure 1).

² National Cancer Institute (2018). Cancer Statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/understanding/statistics>

³ Yabroff, K. R., Gansler, T., Wender, R. C., Cullen, K. J. and Brawley, O. W. (2019), Minimizing the burden of cancer in the United States: Goals for a high-performing health care system. *CA A Cancer J Clin*, 69: 166-183. doi:10.3322/caac.21556

⁴ American Cancer Society (2018). Economic Impact of Cancer. Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-basics/economic-impact-of-cancer.html>

⁵ LiveStories Statistics (2019). Montgomery County and Prince George's County cancer death statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.livestories.com/statistics/maryland/montgomery-county-cancer-deaths-mortality>

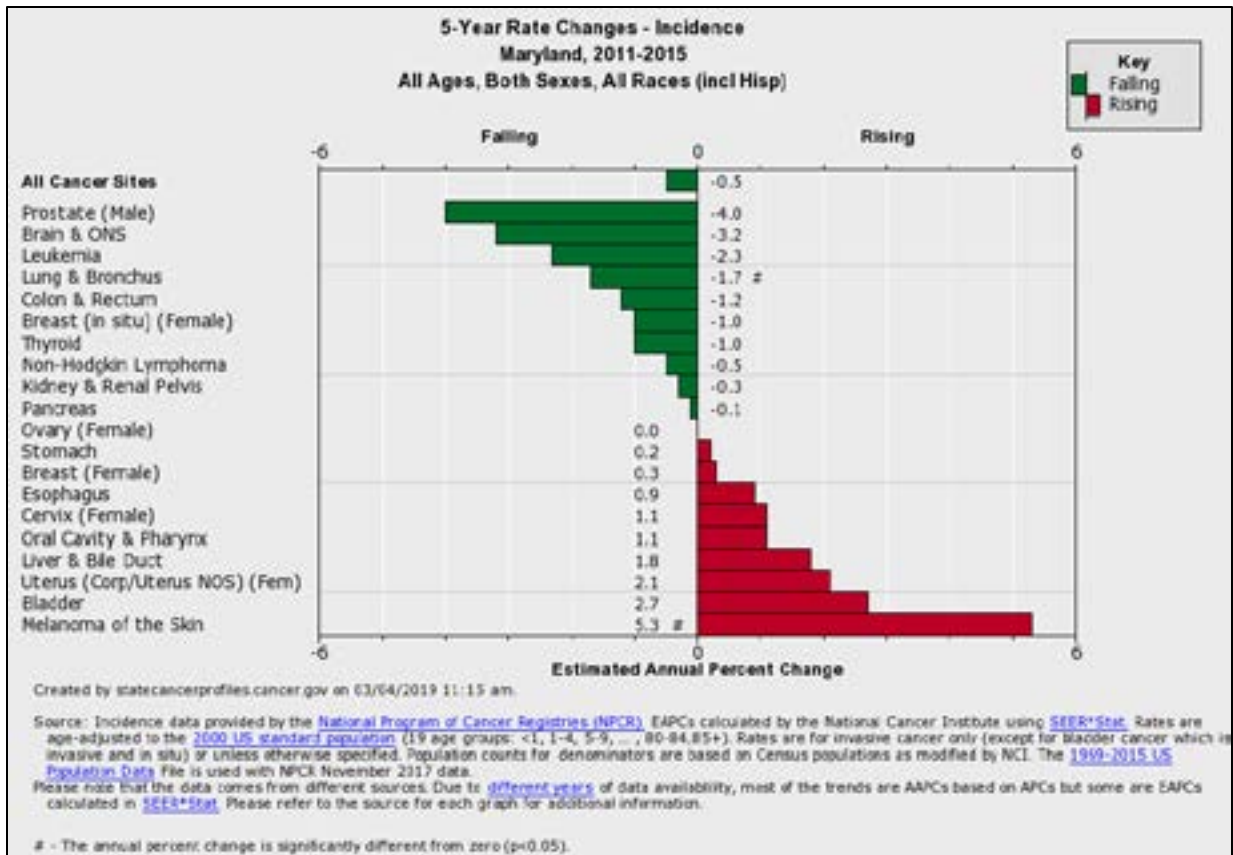


Figure 1. 5-year Rate Changes – Incidence Maryland, 2011 – 2015 All Ages, Both Sexes, All Races
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2015)

- From 2011 to 2015, the state mortality rates for melanoma of the skin, colorectal, and lung cancers showed the greatest decreases (Figure 2).
- Mortality rates increased for thyroid, liver & bile duct, and uterine cancers in Maryland from 2011 to 2015 (Figure 2).

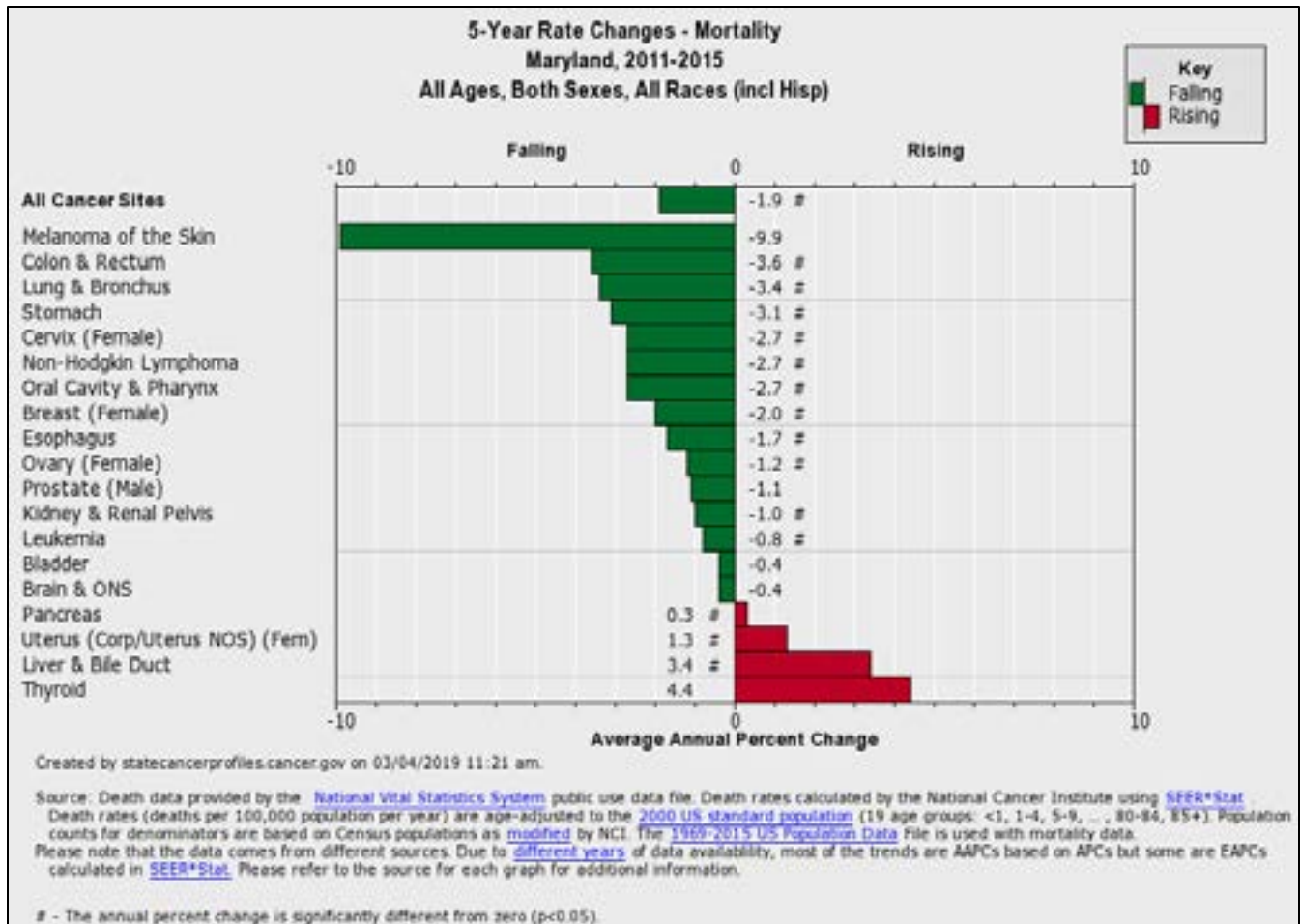


Figure 2. 5-Year Changes – Mortality Maryland, 2011 – 2015 All Ages, Both Sexes, All Races
 (Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2015)

- From 2012 to 2016, Maryland’s invasive cancer specific incidence rates (per 100,000) were lower than the national rate for the following cancers: lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, kidney and renal pelvis (Table 1).
- The rates were similar for urinary and bladder, corpus and uterus, NOS, and thyroid cancers (Table 1).
- When compared to the nation, Maryland had higher rates of cancer for female breast, prostate, and melanomas of the skin (Table 1).

Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates for the 10 Primary Sites with the Highest Rates within State- and Sex-Specific Categories

State vs. National Rates: 2012-2016, Male and Female, Maryland *†			
Rates per 100,000 ‡			
	Site	State	U.S.
1	Female Breast	131.5	125.2
2	Prostate	122.1	104.1
3	Lung and Bronchus	56.4	59.2
4	Colon and Rectum	36.4	38.7
5	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	27.5	26.6
6	Melanomas of the Skin	23	21.8
7	Urinary Bladder	20.9	20.1
8	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	17.4	19.2
9	Thyroid	15	14.5
10	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	14.9	16.6

Notes:
† Excludes basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin excluding occurrences on genital organs, and in situ cancers excluding urinary bladder
‡ Age-adjusted rates to the 2000 U.S. standard population (19 age groups – Census P25-1130). Rates are suppressed and not ranked if the stratified population is below 50,000 or with case counts under 16.

Table 1. Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates for the 10 Primary Rates for the 10 Primary Sites with the Highest Rates within State and Sex Specific Categories
(Source: [United States Cancer Statistics \(USCS\)](#), 2016)

- From 2012 to 2016, Maryland’s cancer specific mortality rates (per 100,000) for males and females were lower than the National rates for lung and bronchus, and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (Table 2).
- Rates were comparable between the state and U.S. for colon and rectum, ovary, and liver and intrahepatic bile duct (Table 2).
- Maryland had higher mortality rates than the U.S. for female breast, prostate, pancreas, and corpus and uterus, NOS (Table 2).

Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality rates for the 10 Primary Sites with the Highest Rates within State- and Sex-Specific Categories

State vs. National Rates: 2012–2016, Male and Female , Maryland * *			
Rates per 100,000 †			
	Site	State	U.S.
1	Lung and Bronchus	40.3	41.9
2	Female Breast	22.1	20.6
3	Prostate	20.2	19.2
4	Colon and Rectum	14.1	14.2
5	Pancreas	11.5	11.0
6	Ovary	6.9	7.0
7	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	6.5	6.5
8	Leukemias	6.3	6.5
9	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	5.7	4.7
10	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5.2	5.6

Notes:

*Data are chosen from statewide and metropolitan area cancer registries that satisfy data quality requirements for all invasive cancer sites combined. Rates include approximately 99.0% of the U.S. population.

† Excludes basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin excluding occurrences on genital organs, and in situ cancers excluding urinary bladder

Table 2. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality rates for the 10 Primary Sites with the Highest Rates within State and Sex Specific Categories

(Source: [United States Cancer Statistics \(USCS\)](#), 2016)

Cancer at the County Level

- Since 2008, Montgomery County has met the HP 2020 targets for age-adjusted mortality rates due to cancer (Figure 3).
- The age-adjusted mortality rate has decreased overall for Prince George’s County. However, they did not meet the HP 2020 target (Figure 3).
- Overall, Maryland has not met the HP 2020 target (Figure 3).

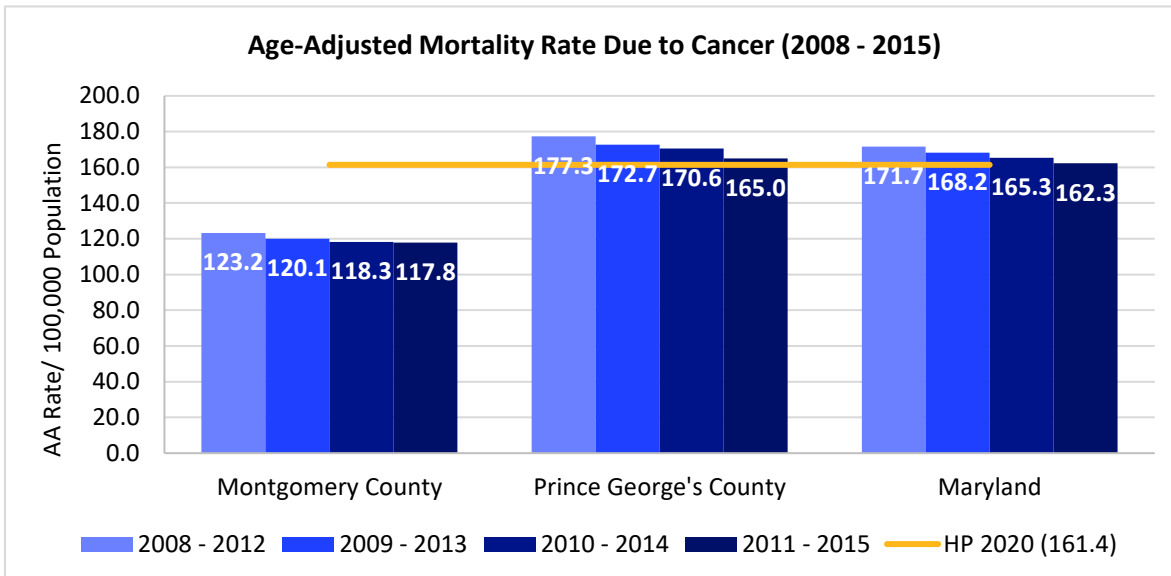


Figure 3. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2008 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- For both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, males had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate as compared to women. Overall, Prince George’s County has higher age-adjusted mortality rates (Figure 4).

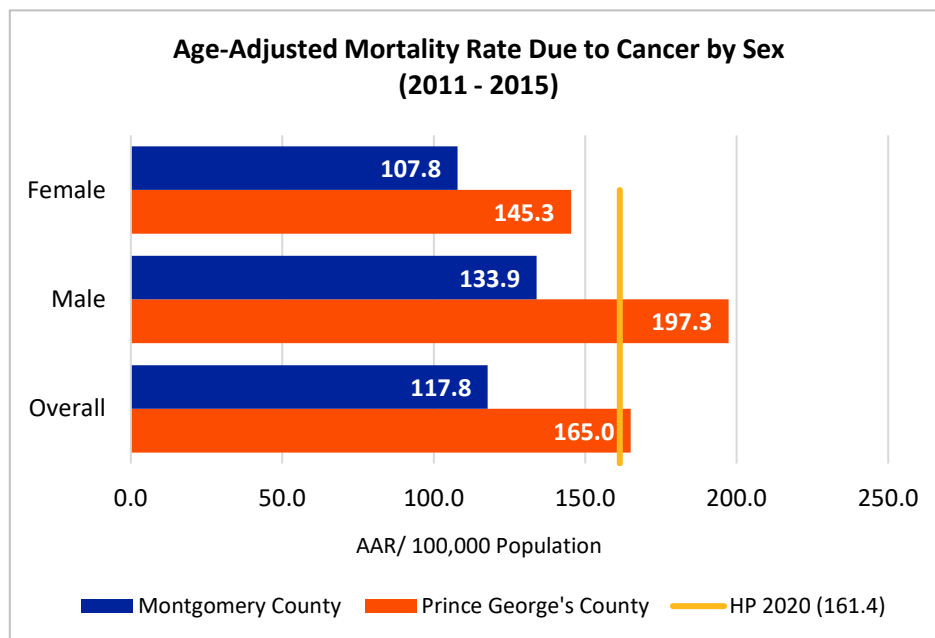


Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Cancer by Sex in Montgomery County and Prince George’s County, 2011 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- Mortality rates due to Cancer in Montgomery County were highest among Blacks, followed by Whites, Asian/Pacific Islander, and then Hispanic (Figure 5).
- In Prince George’s County, the highest mortality rates due to Cancer are attributed to Whites, followed by Blacks, Hispanic, and then Asian/Pacific Islander (Figure 6).

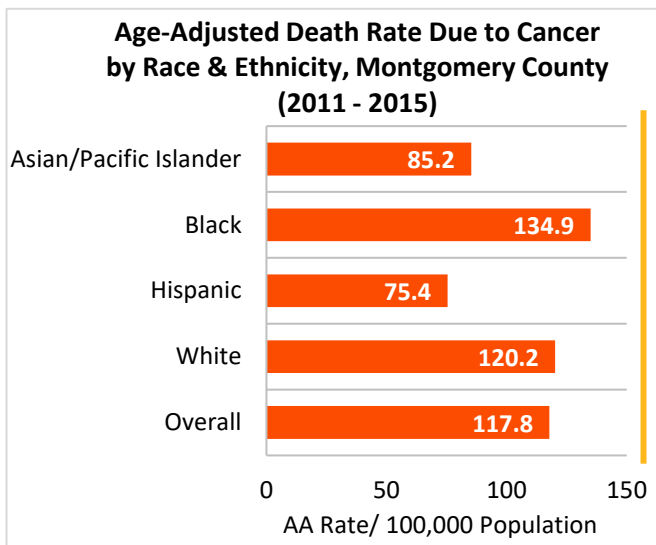


Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Cancer by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2011 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

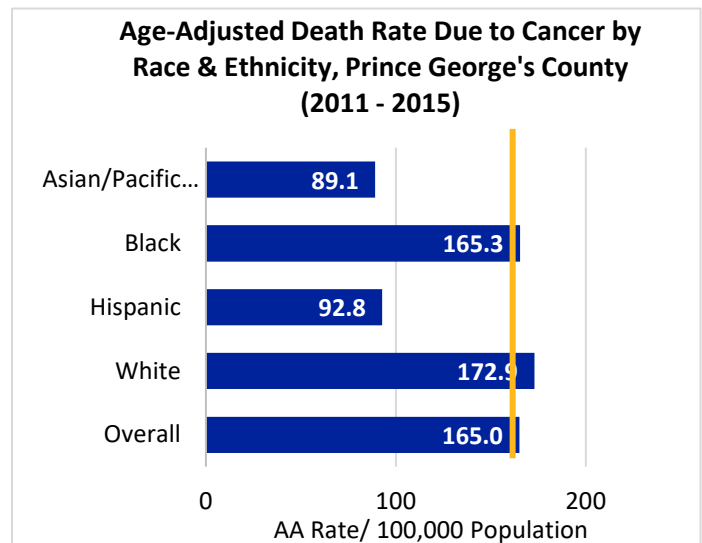


Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Cancer by Race/Ethnicity in Prince George’s County, 2011 – 2015
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- Overall, the number of Medicare beneficiaries that were treated in Maryland decreased from 2013 to 2014, with a slight increase in 2015 (Figure 7).
- Prince George’s County had an increased trend of Medicare beneficiaries from 2014 to 2015 (Figure 7).
- When compared to Prince George’s County, Montgomery County demonstrated a decrease from 2013 to 2014. However, Montgomery County remained constant from 2014 to 2015 (Figure 7).

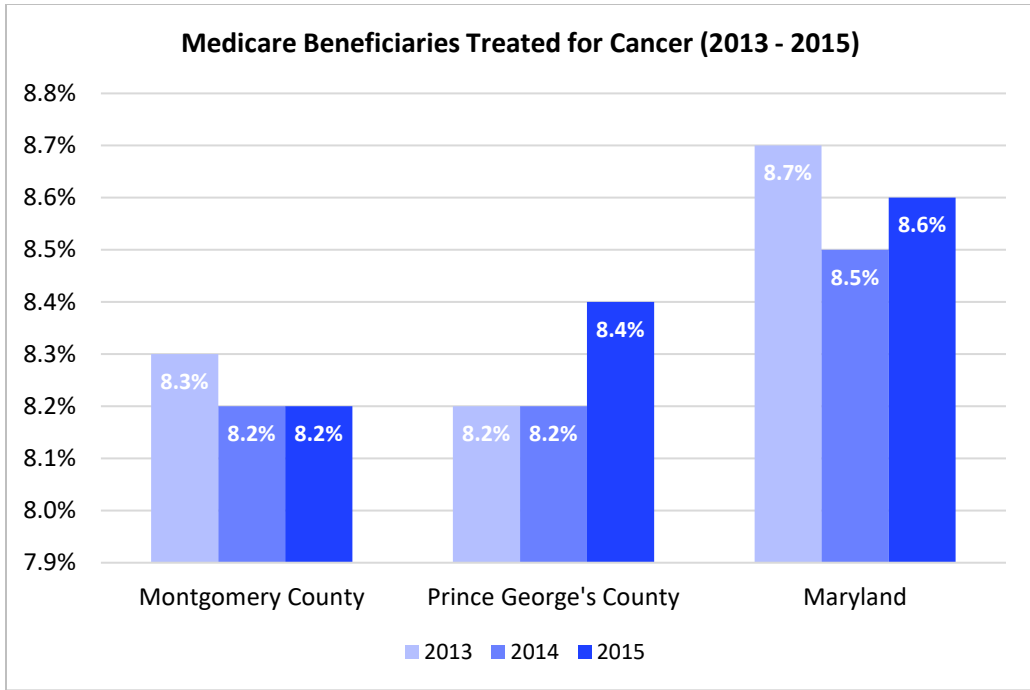


Figure 7. Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries that were Treated for Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2013 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

4.1 Breast Cancer

Incidence

- From 2009 to 2015, Montgomery and Prince George’s County had an increased breast cancer incidence rate which was similar to Maryland overall (Figure 8).
- When compared to Montgomery County and Maryland, Prince George’s County has the lowest rates of breast cancer incidence (Figure 8).

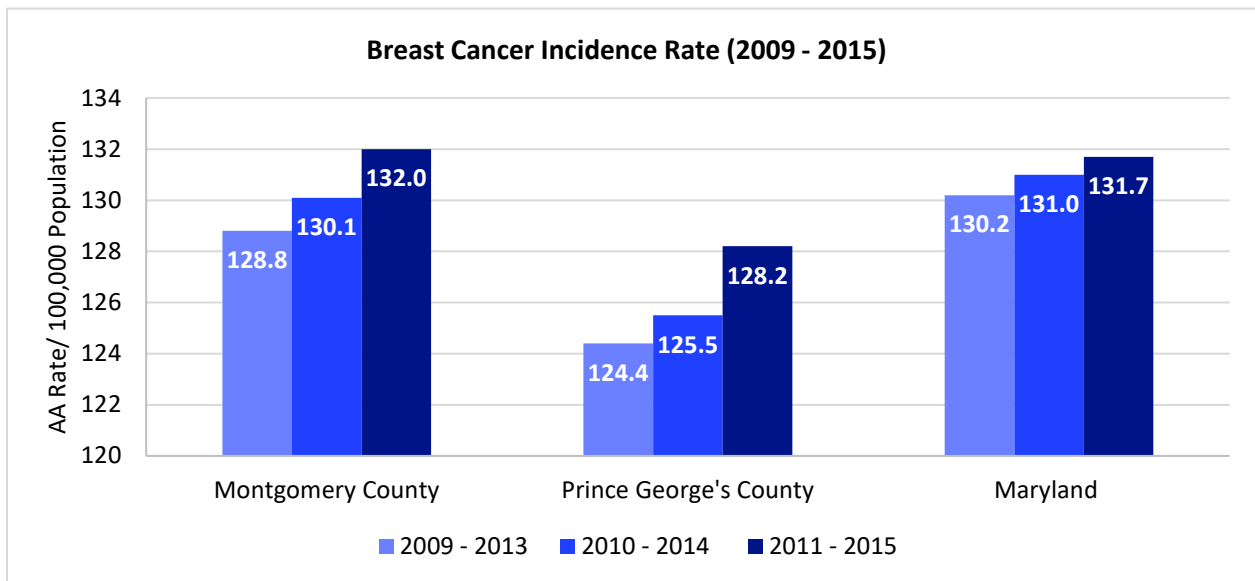


Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Breast Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2009 – 2015

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When comparing incidence rate by race/ethnicity and county, Montgomery County has a slightly higher overall breast cancer incidence rate than Prince George’s County (Figure 9).
- In Montgomery County, the population subgroup with the highest incidence rate for breast cancer is American Indian/Alaska Native (Figure 9).
- In Prince George’s County, the group with the highest incidence rate is Black individuals followed by White individuals (Figure 9).

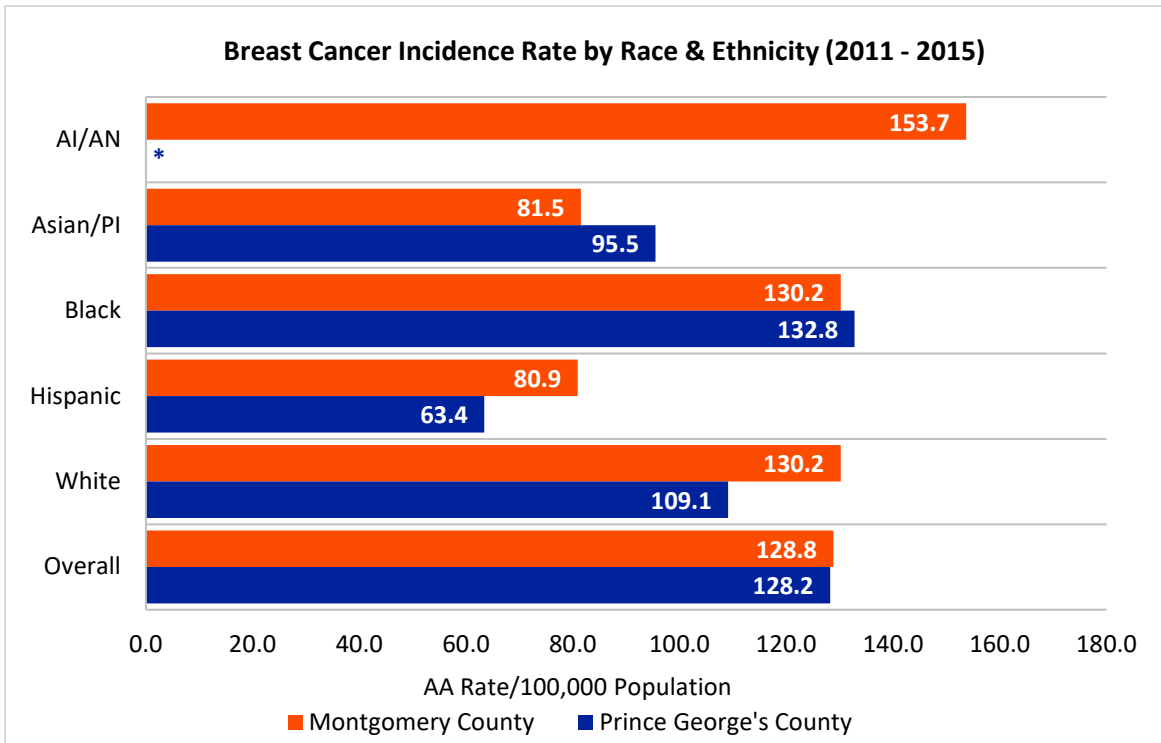


Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Breast Cancer by Race & Ethnicity in Montgomery & Prince George's County, 2011 – 2015

*Data not available/not applicable

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

Screening

- Since 2012, the total percentage of women aged 50 and over who had their recommended mammogram in the past two years decreased by 20 percent in both counties (Figure 10).
- Both Montgomery County and Prince George's County had less breast cancer screenings than Maryland overall (Figure 10).

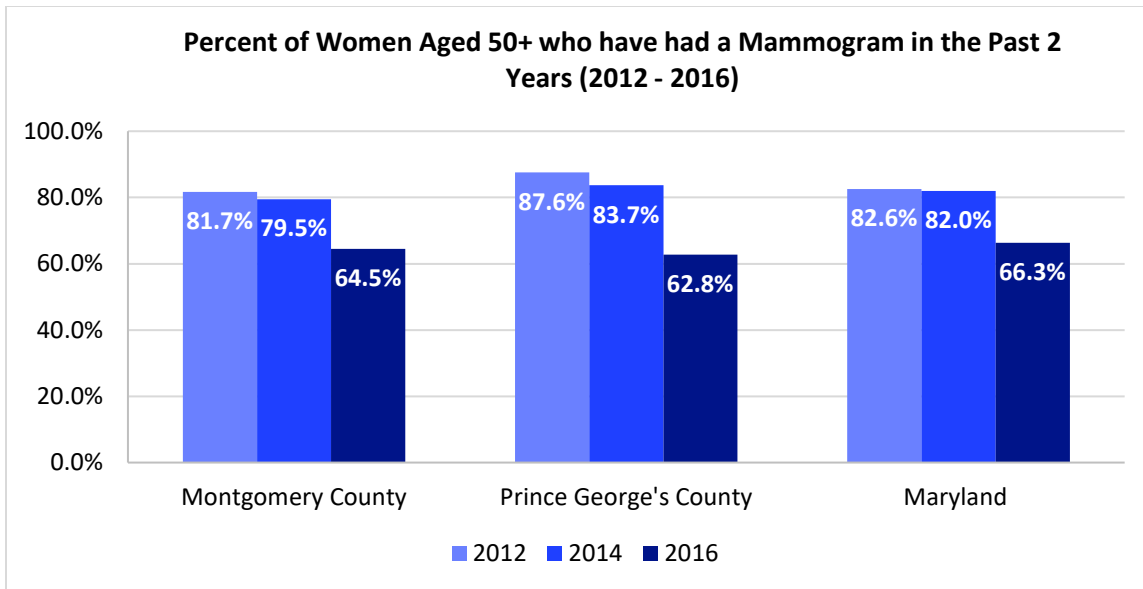


Figure 10. Percentage of Women aged 50 and over who have had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery County, there was a greater percentage of 65+ year old women who received a mammogram as compared to ages 50–64. In Prince George’s County, the percentages of individuals in both 65+ and 50–64-year old groups, were consistent with the overall rates, all being roughly 83–84.0 percent (Figures 11 and Figure 12).

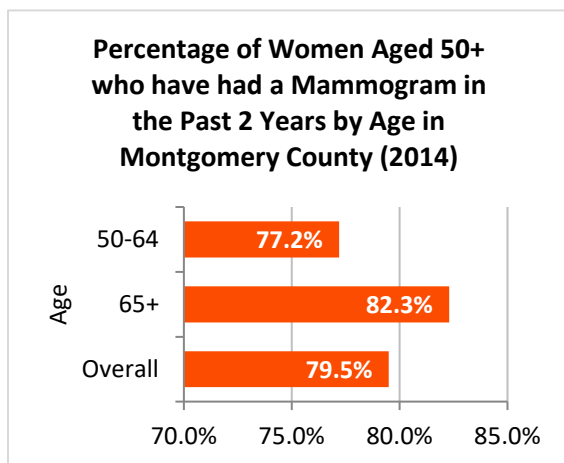


Figure 11. Percentage of Women aged 50 + who have had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years by Age in Montgomery County, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2014)

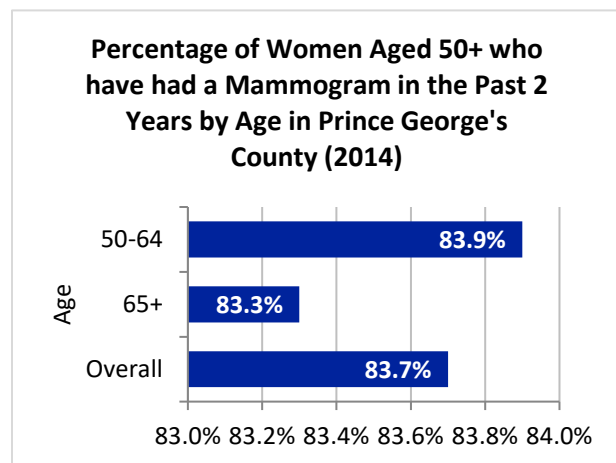


Figure 12. Percentage of Women aged 50+ who have had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years by Age in Prince George’s County, 2014
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2014)

- When evaluating mammography by race/ethnicity, in 2014, Montgomery County demonstrated the highest percentage group as Hispanic, followed by White and Black individuals (at about the same percentage), then Asian and then Other. For Prince George’s County, the highest percentage of mammography was demonstrated in Blacks, followed by Hispanics, then Whites, Asians, and then Other (Figures 13 and Figure 14).

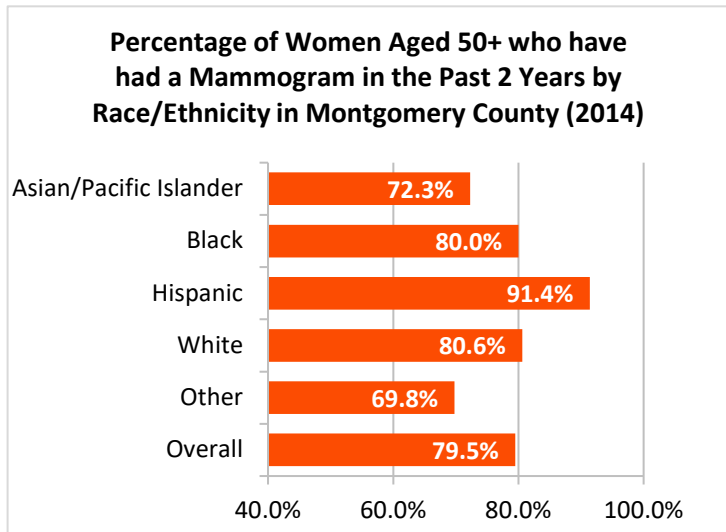


Figure 13. Percentage of Women aged 50 + who have had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2014)

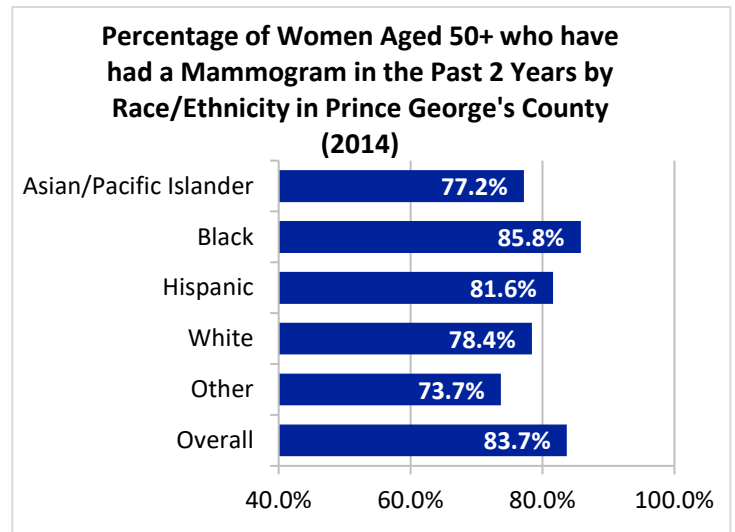


Figure 14. Percentage of Women aged 50+ who have had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years by Race/Ethnicity in Prince George’s County, 2014
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2014)

Mortality

- From 2009 to 2015, Montgomery County met the HP 2020 Target. However, Prince George’s County and Maryland did not (Figure 15).
- In Prince George’s County, there was a slight decrease in mortality from 2011 to 2015 as compared to previous years (Figure 15).
- In Maryland, the mortality rate due to breast cancer has decreased by 0.4 from 2010 to 2015 (Figure 15).

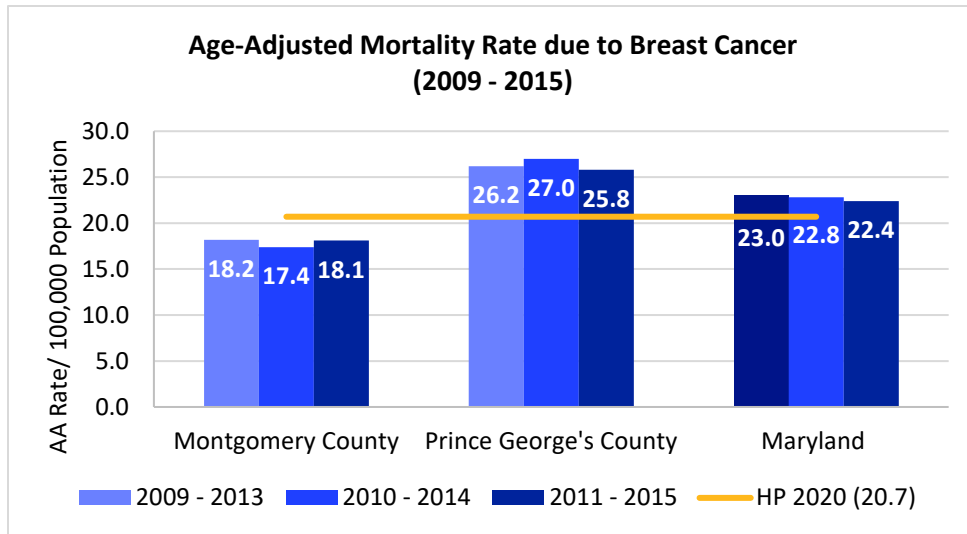


Figure 15. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate to Breast Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2009 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When comparing race and ethnicity data, Montgomery County overall met the HP 2020 mortality rate due to breast cancer target (Figure 16).
- In Montgomery County, all the population subgroups except for Black met the HP 2020 Target (Figure 16).
- For Blacks in Montgomery and Prince George's County, the mortality rate is significantly higher than that of any other racial/ethnic group (Figure 16).
- In Prince George's County, none of the subpopulations met the HP 2020 target (Figure 16).

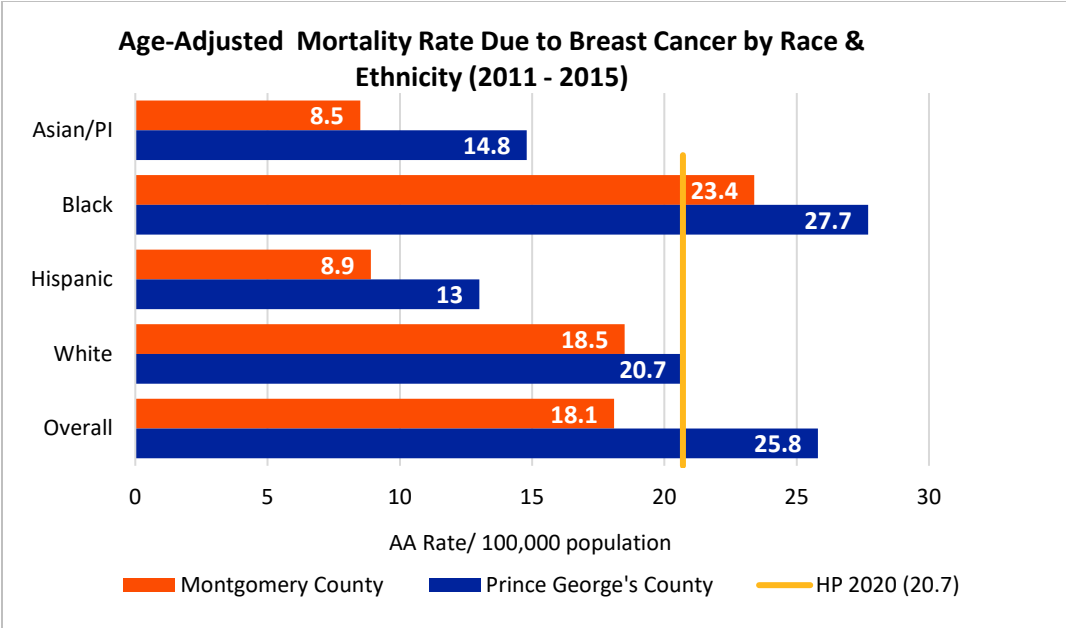


Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate by Race & Ethnicity in Montgomery & Prince George’s County, 2011 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

4.2 Lung Cancer

Incidence

- From 2008 to 2015, the lung cancer incidence rates decreased in both counties and Maryland. Montgomery County has the lowest incidence rate followed by Prince George's County and Maryland (Figure 18).

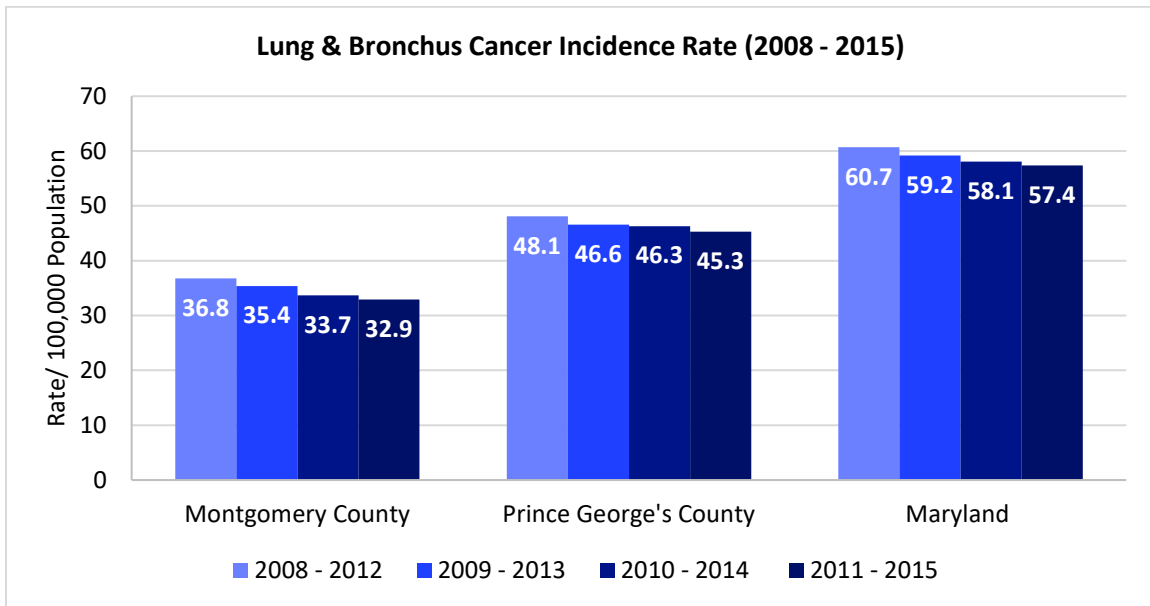


Figure 18. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Lung and Bronchus Cancers in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2008 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2015)

- When evaluating lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates by sex, Montgomery and Prince George's County men had higher rates than women (Figure 19).
- Prince George's County had a larger gap for lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates when compared to Montgomery County (Figure 19).

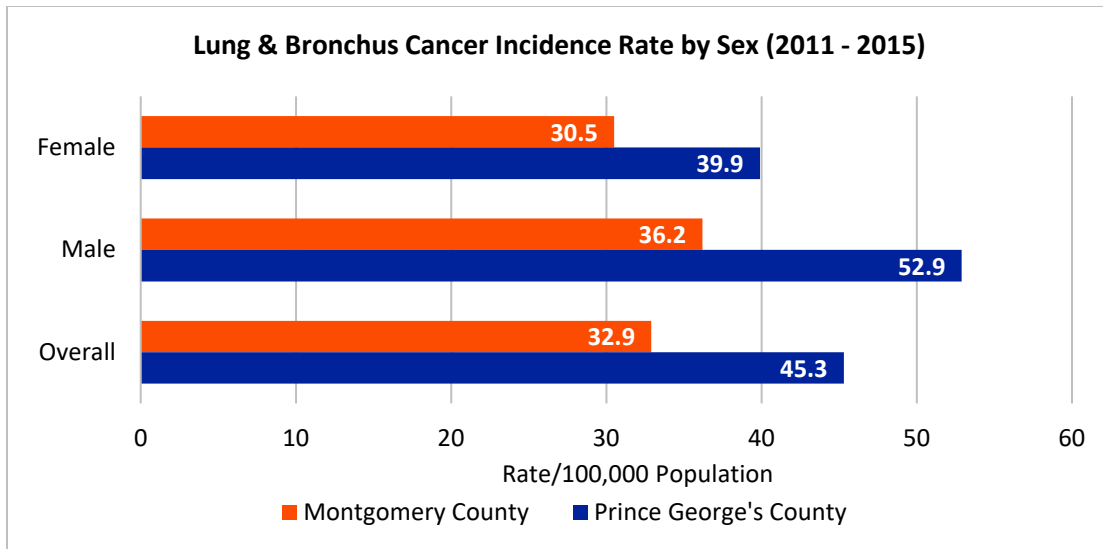


Figure 19. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Lung and Bronchus Cancers by Sex in Montgomery and Prince George's County, 2011 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [Prince George's County](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery and Prince George's County, White followed by Black individuals had the highest incidence rate for lung and bronchus cancer from 2011 to 2015 (Figure 20).
- White individuals had a higher incidence rate than the overall average for Prince George's County (Figure 20).

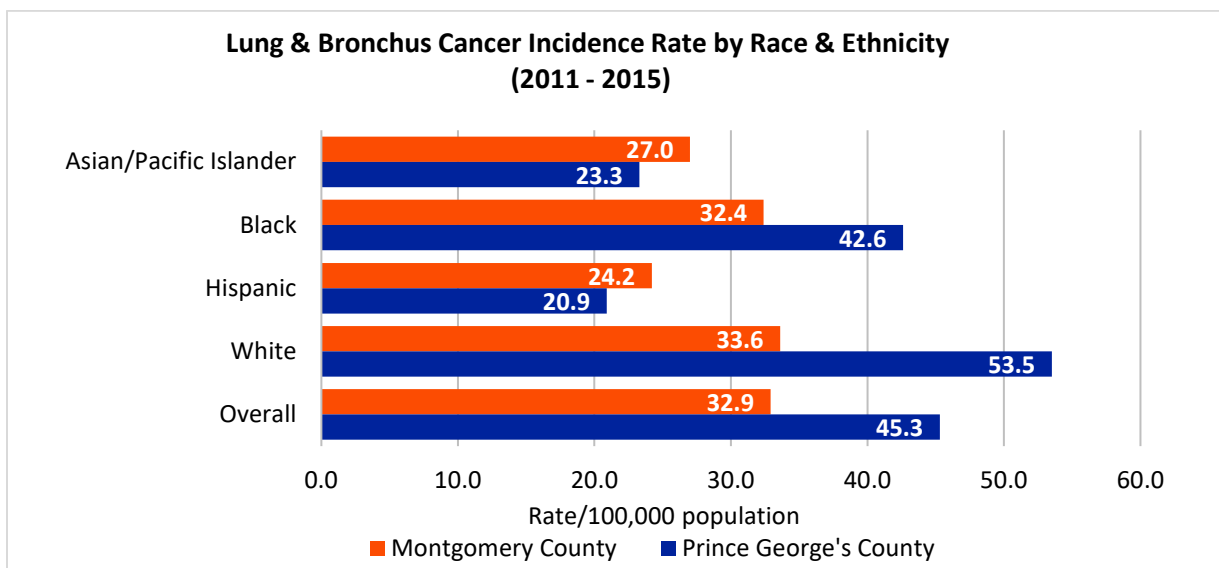


Figure 20. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Lung and Bronchus Cancers by Race & Ethnicity, 2011 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [Prince George's County](#), 2018)

Mortality

- From 2009 to 2015, the age-adjusted mortality rate due to lung cancer steadily decreased in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County and Maryland (Figure 21).
- When compared to Prince George’s County and Maryland, Montgomery County had significantly lower mortality rates due to lung cancer (Figure 21).

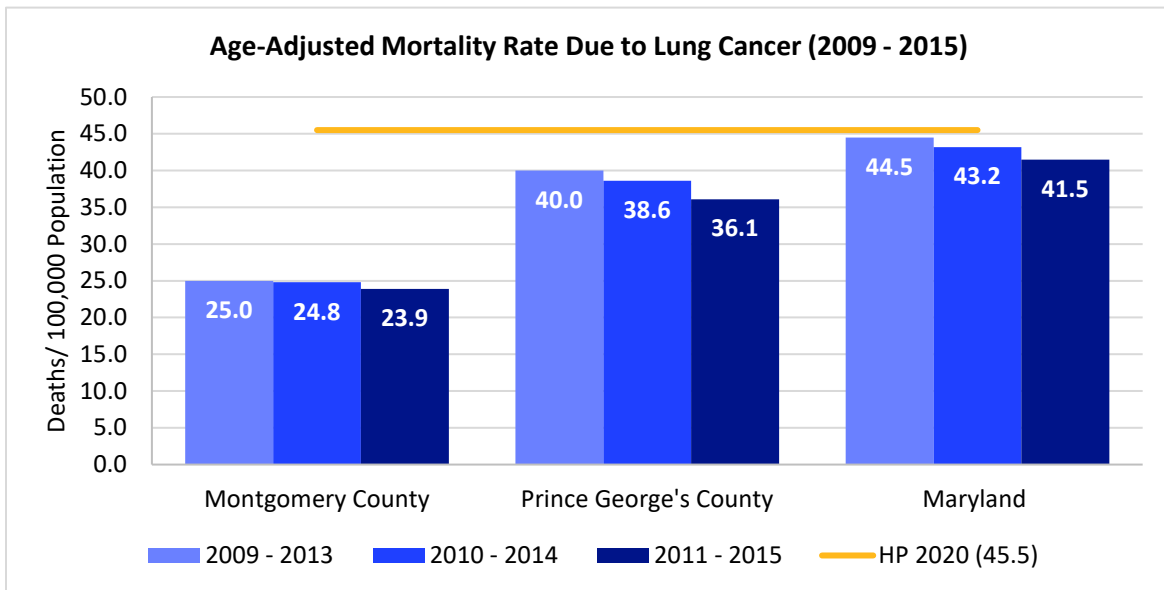


Figure 21. Age-Adjusted Mortality rate for Lung Cancers in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2009 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- From 2011 to 2015, both Montgomery and Prince George’s County met the HP 2020 goal for age-adjusted mortality rate due to lung cancer which is comparable to that of Maryland (Figure 22).
- Males in both counties and the state had a higher mortality rate when compared to women; however, Prince George’s County males had the highest mortality rate overall (Figure 22).

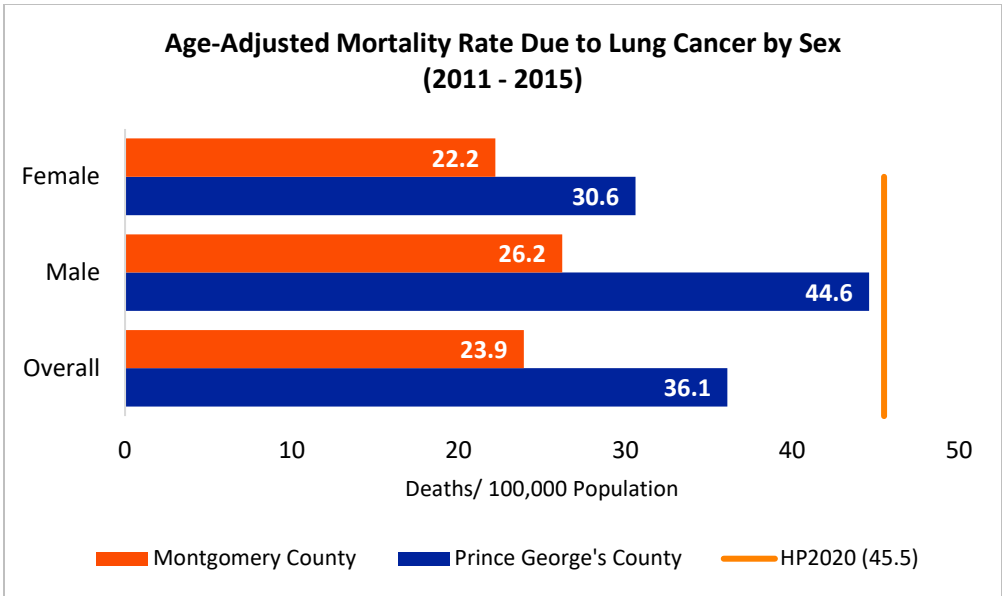


Figure 22. Age-Adjusted Mortality rate for Lung Cancers by Sex in Montgomery County, 2011 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- Mortality rates due to lung cancer in both counties, when broken down by race/ethnicity, indicated that all categories surpassed the HP 2020 target (Figure 23).
- White individuals in both counties had the highest mortality rates followed by Black, Asian/Pacific Islander and then Hispanics (Figure 23).
- When comparing both counties by race and ethnicity, Prince George’s County’s White population had nearly 2X the mortality rate for lung cancer (Figure 23).

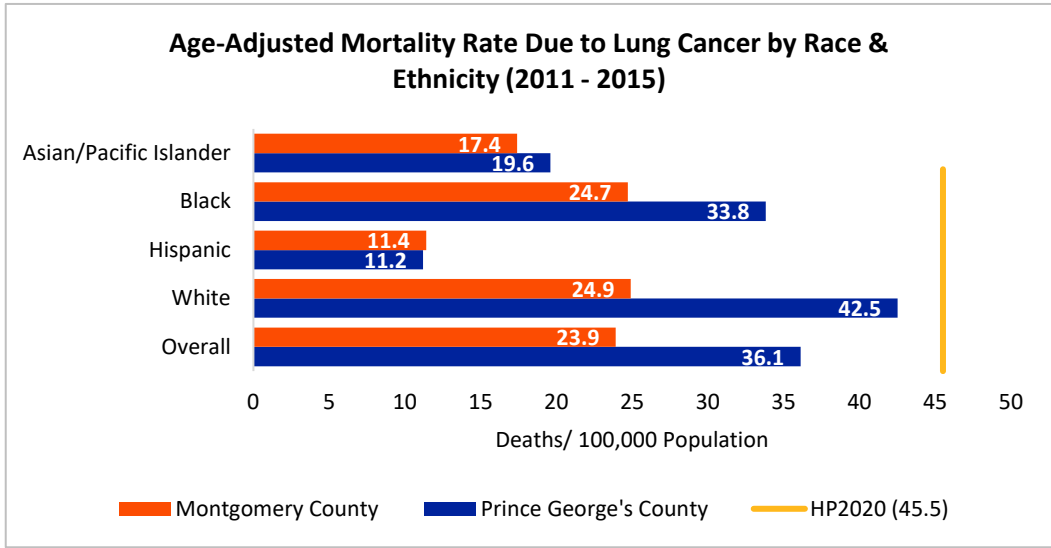


Figure 23. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Lung Cancers per by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George’s County, 2011 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

4.3 Colorectal Cancer

Incidence

- Overall, colorectal cancer incidence rates in Maryland have declined since 2008 which is similar to Montgomery and Prince George's County (Figure 24).
- Both counties and Maryland met the HP 2020 target (Figure 24).
- When comparing both counties, Montgomery County had the lowest incidence rates for colorectal cancer from 2008 to 2015 (Figure 24).

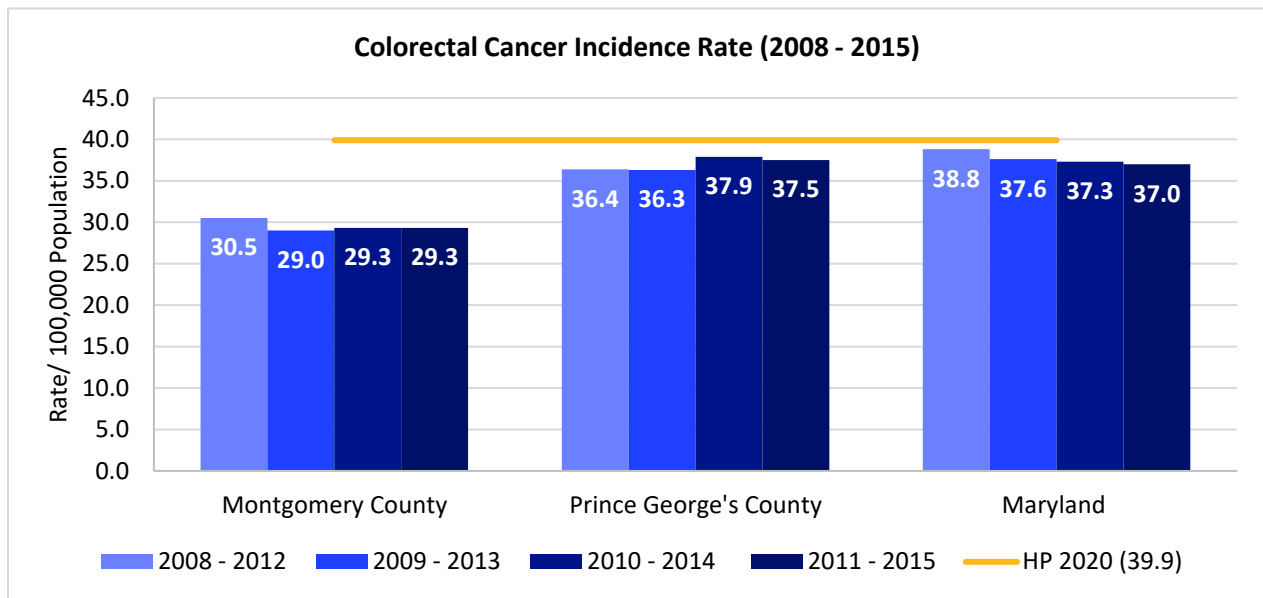


Figure 24. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Colorectal Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2008 – 2015

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When looking at incidence rates broken down by sex, males in both counties demonstrated higher incidence for colorectal cancer than females (Figure 25).
- Montgomery County rates met the HP 2020 target. However, in Prince George's County, the HP 2020 target was met only for female and overall rates; the rate for males did not meet the target (Figure 25).

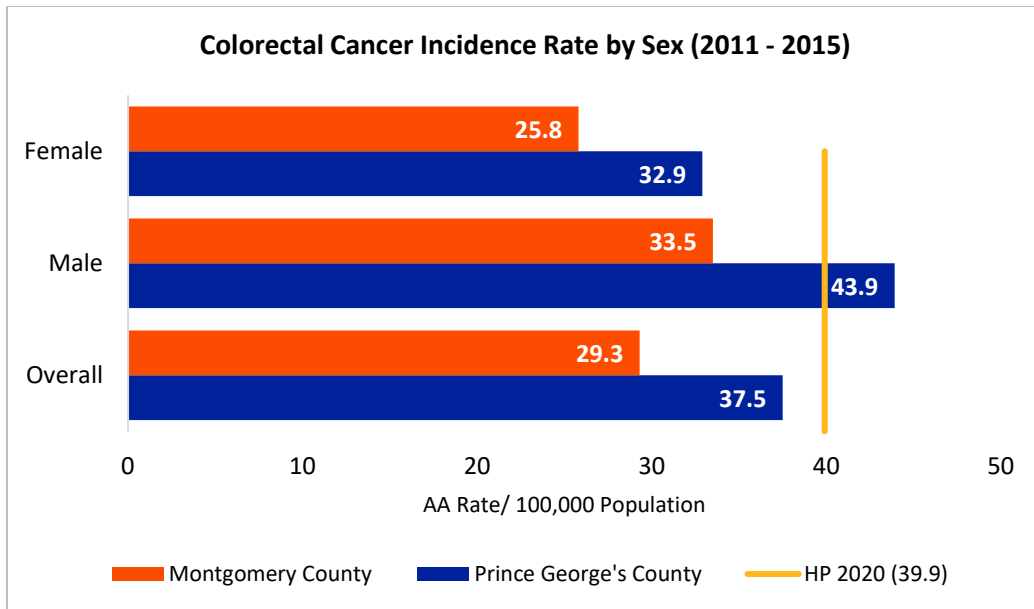


Figure 25. Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate by Sex in Montgomery County, 2011 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When stratified by race/ethnicity, both counties met the HP 2020 target for colorectal cancer incidence rate (Figure 26).
- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, Black individuals had the highest incidence rates, followed by White, and Asian/Pacific Islander (Figure 26).

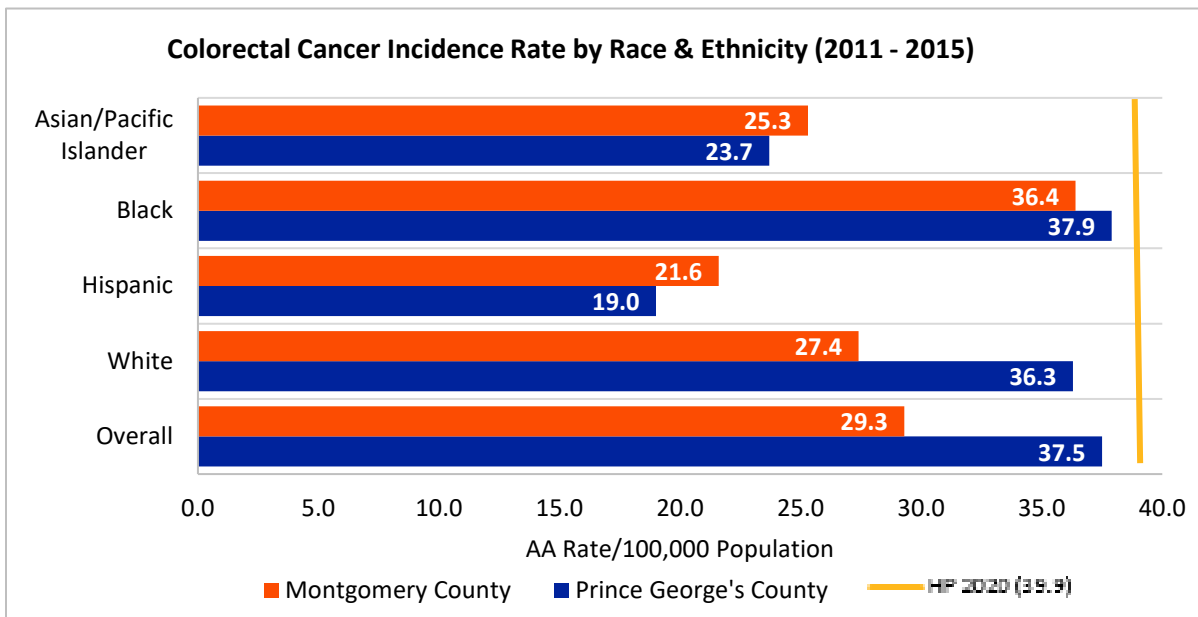


Figure 26. Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George’s County, 2011 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

Screening

- In Montgomery County, the percentage of adults aged 50 and over who ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam increased by nearly 1.0 percent (Figure 27).
- In Prince George's county, the percentage of adults who were screened decreased by 2.3 percent from 2014 to 2016 (Figure 27).

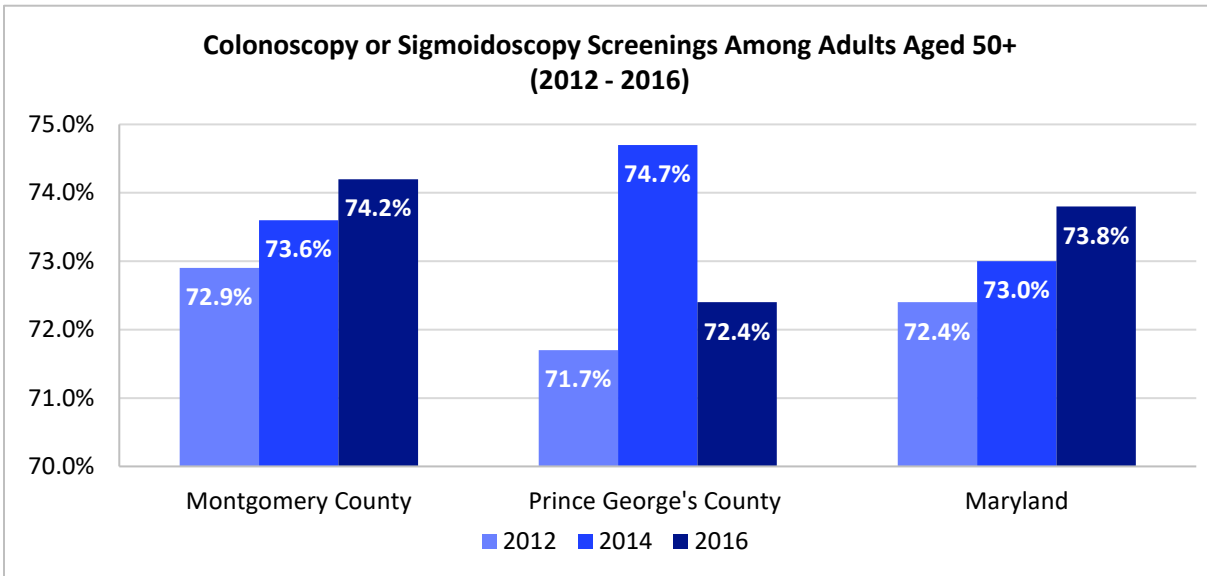


Figure 27. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ who have ever had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Screening in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

- In both Montgomery and Prince George's County, adults aged 65+ contributed a larger percentage of colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy screenings than their 50 to 64-year-old counterparts (Figure 28).
- In both counties, the 65+ groups had higher percentages of screening than the county overall (Figure 28).

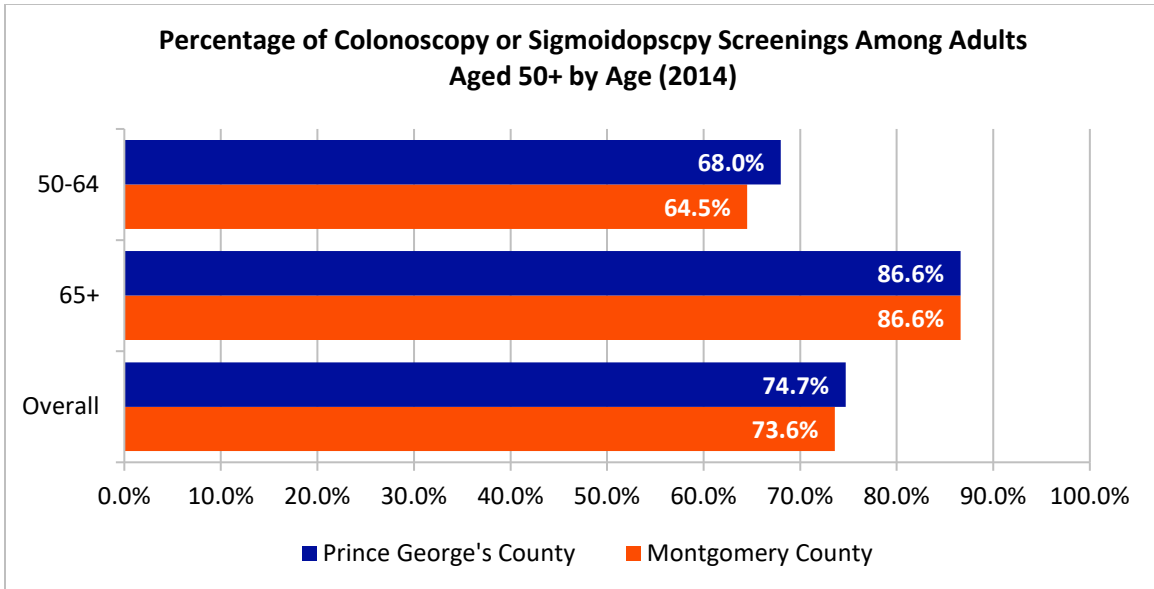


Figure 28. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ who ever had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Screening in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties by Age, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery and Prince George’s County, there was a higher percentage of females than males to receive the screening (Figure 29).
- For both counties, females had a higher percentage of screening than the overall percentage (Figure 29).

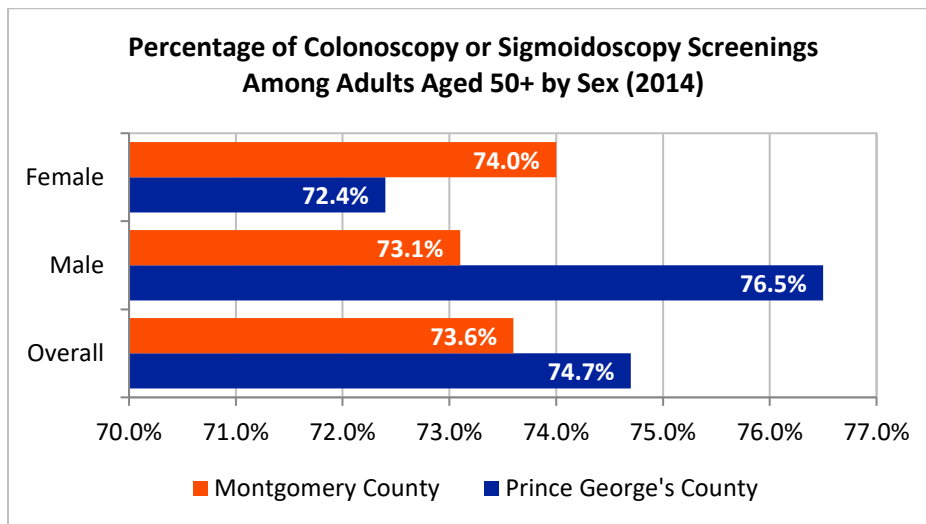


Figure 29. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ who ever had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Screening in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties by Sex, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

- When examining the screening percentages within each county based on race and ethnicity, Montgomery County showed higher percentages of screenings in White individuals as compared to other race and ethnicities, followed by Other, Hispanic, Black, and then Asian (Figure 30).
- In Prince George’s County, the Other category had the highest percentage, followed by Hispanic and Black at roughly the same percentage, then White and Asian (Figure 31).

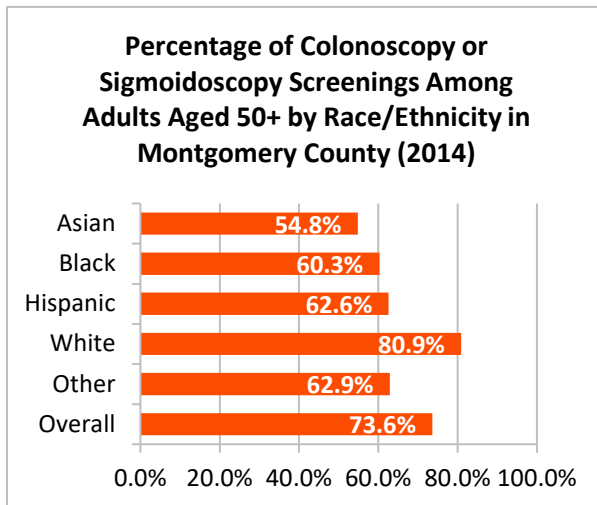


Figure 30. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ that ever had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2014 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

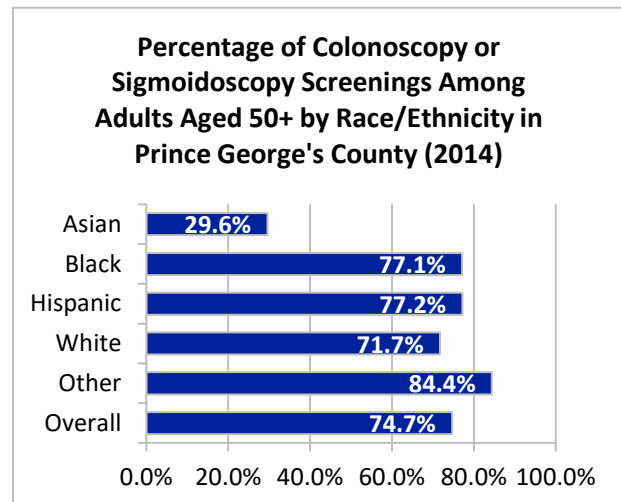


Figure 31. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ that ever had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy Exam by Race/Ethnicity in Prince George’s County, 2014 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- In 2014, there was approximately a 5.0 percent decrease in adults aged 50 and over that ever had a blood stool test within the past two years in Montgomery County. In Maryland, the percentage remained the same (Figure 32).

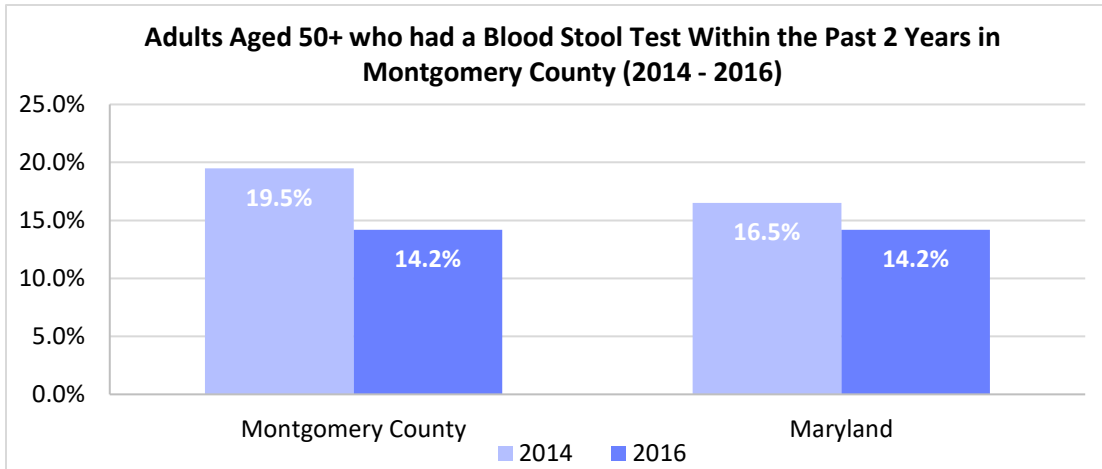


Figure 32. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ that have ever had a Blood Stool Test within the Past 2 Years in Montgomery County, 2014 - 2016
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery County, adults aged 65+ who had a blood stool test in the past two years comprised a larger percentage than their 50 to 64-year-old counterparts (Figure 33).
- The percentages of males versus females who had a blood stool test, within that 50 and over age group, does not differ much from one another with nearly a 1.0 percent difference (Figure 34).

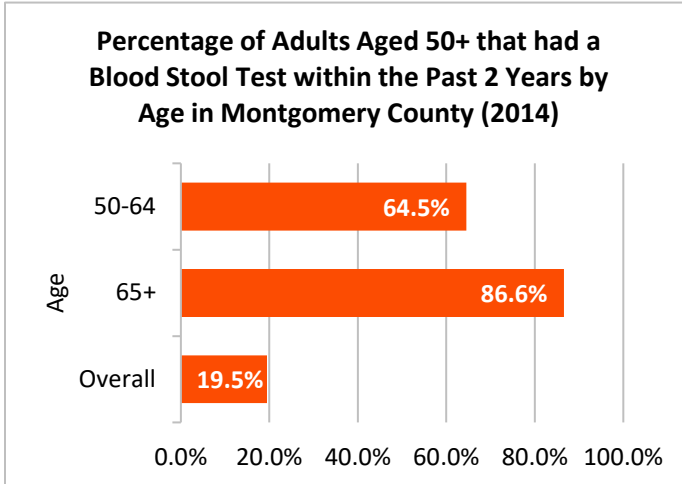


Figure 33. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ that have ever had a Blood Stool Test within the Past 2 Years by Age in Montgomery County, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2014)

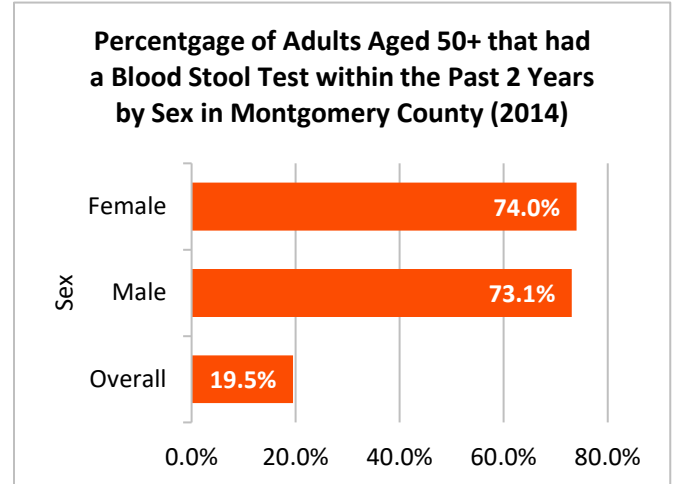


Figure 34. Percentage of Adults aged 50+ that have ever had a Blood Stool Test within the Past 2 Years by Sex in Montgomery County, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2014)

Mortality

- Mortality rates due to colorectal cancer decreased in Maryland overall, with Maryland meeting the HP 2020 target for 2010 to 2014 and 2011 to 2015 (Figure 35).
- Montgomery County had the lowest mortality rate and meets the HP 2020 target. However, Prince George's County did not meet the target and had the highest rates overall (Figure 35).

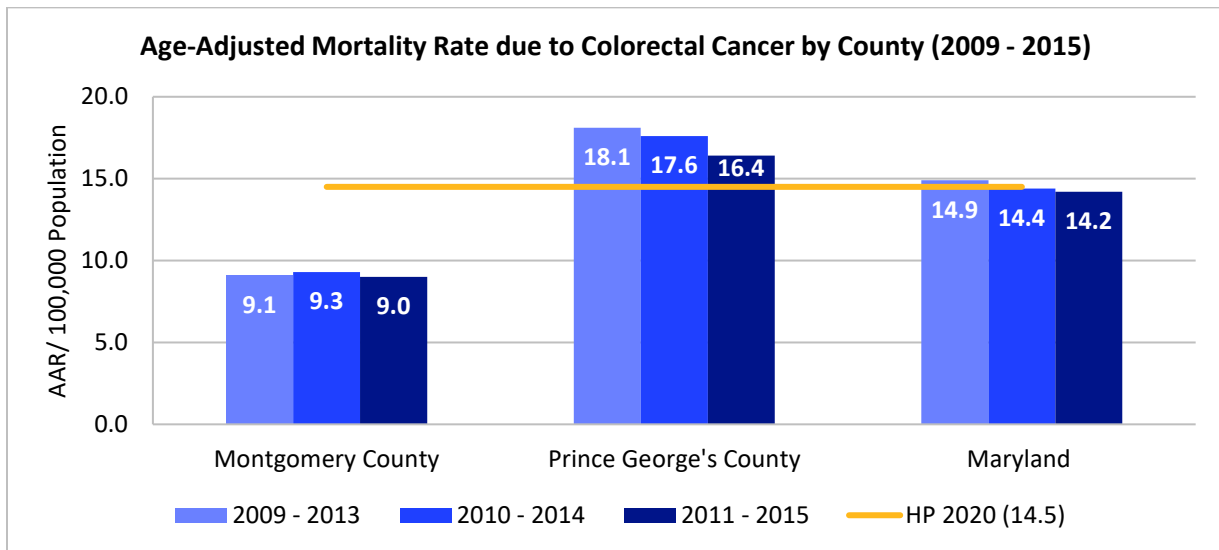


Figure 35. Age-Adjusted Mortality rate due to Colorectal Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2009 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When examining mortality rates due to colorectal cancer by race and ethnicity, Black individuals in both counties had the highest mortality rates when compared to other racial groups (Figure 36).
- Montgomery County met the HP 2020 target for all subcategories of race and ethnicity. The lowest mortality rates were seen in Hispanics (Figure 36).
- For the data available in Prince George's County, no category met the HP 2020 target (Figure 36).

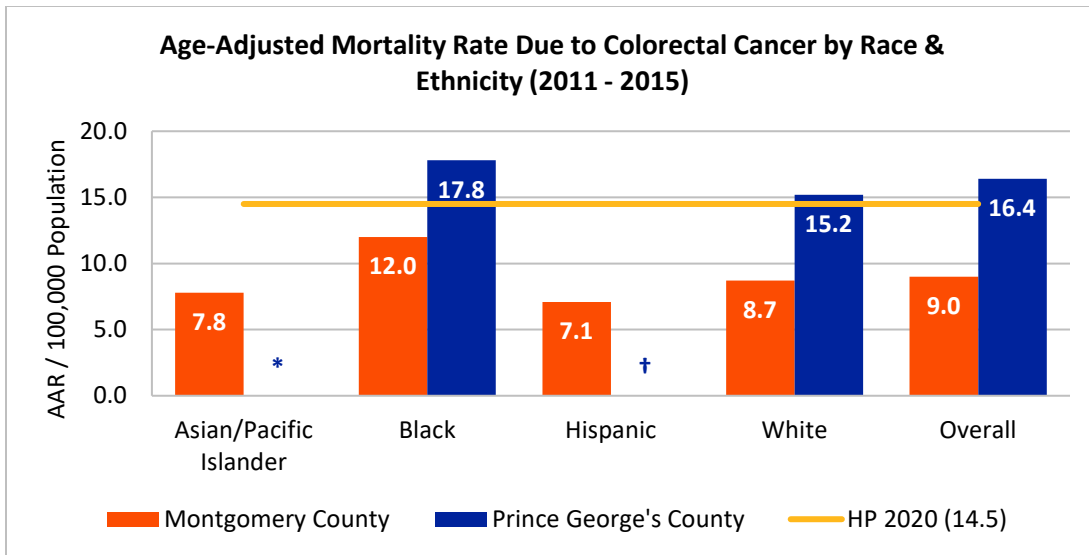


Figure 36. Age-Adjusted Mortality rate due to Colorectal Cancer by Race & Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George's County, 2011 – 2015

*†Data not available/not applicable

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery County, both males and females met the HP 2020 target; however, males in Prince George's County had nearly 2X the age-adjusted mortality rate when compared to Montgomery County (Figure 37).
- Males overall had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate in both counties (Figure 37).

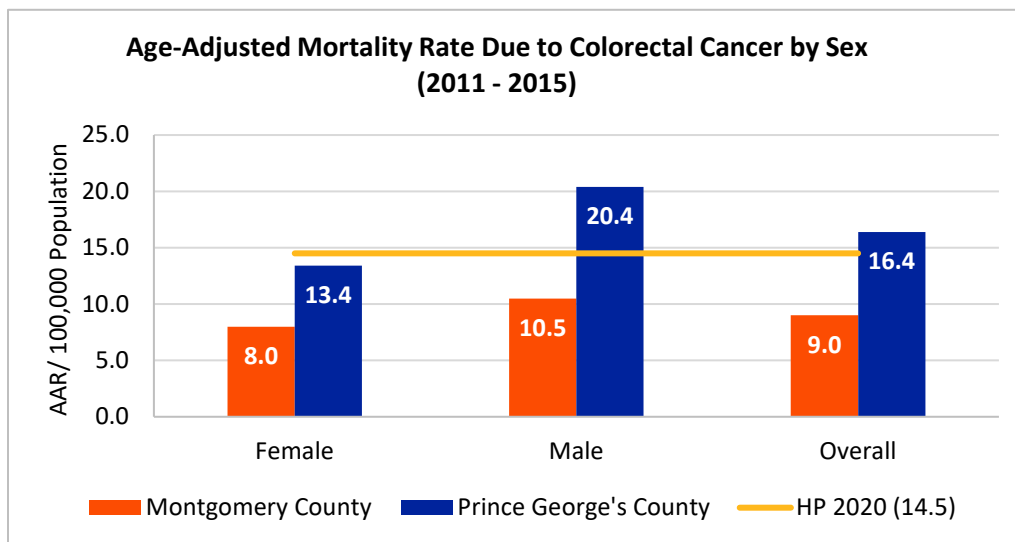


Figure 37. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Colorectal Cancer by Sex in Montgomery and Prince George's County, 2011 – 2015

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

4.4 Prostate Cancer

Incidence

- The incidence of prostate cancer in the state of Maryland steadily decreased after 2009. The same trend is true for Montgomery County and Prince George’s County specifically (Figure 38).
- Compared to Prince George’s County and the state overall, Montgomery County had the lowest incidence rates for prostate cancer (Figure 38).

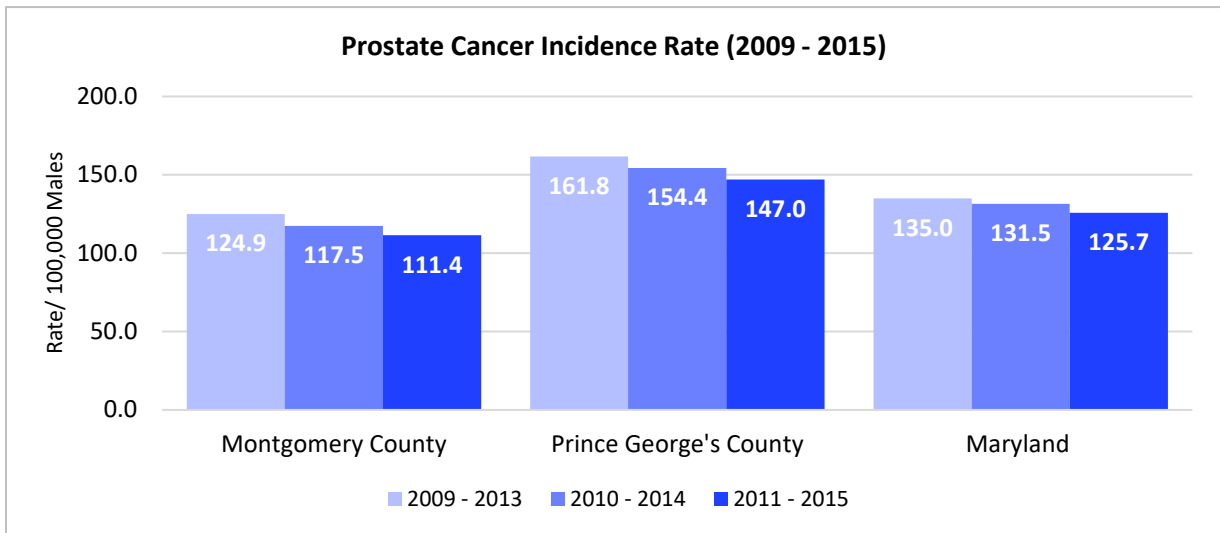


Figure 38. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Prostate Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2009 – 2015

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- For both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, Black individuals had the highest incidence rates for prostate cancer, and in both cases those rates are much higher than the overall rate for the county. Among other subgroups, White individuals followed by Hispanics had the next highest incidence rate (Figure 39).
- In Montgomery County, specifically, the incidence rate for Black individuals was nearly 2X the overall county rate (Figure 39).

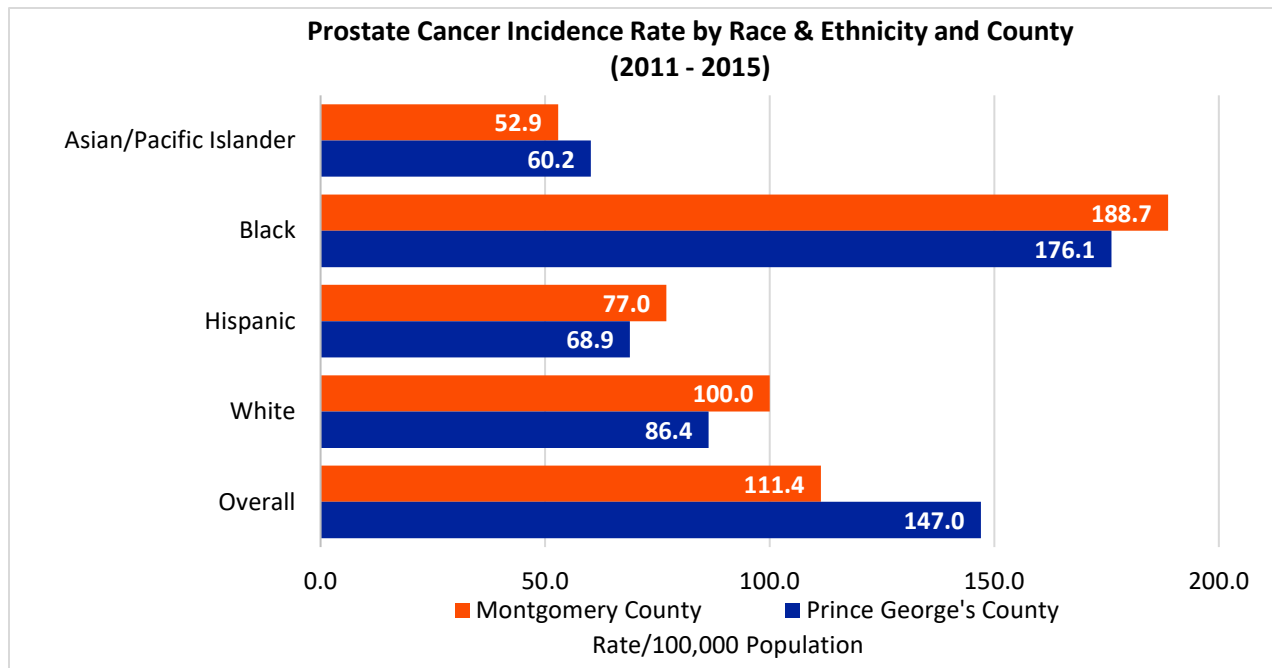


Figure 39. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Prostate Cancer by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2011 – 2015

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

Mortality

- The mortality rate due to prostate cancer had a decreasing trend in both Maryland overall and in Prince George’s County. However, Montgomery County had a minor 0.4 increase from 2010 to 2015 (Figure 40).
- Since 2009, Maryland and Montgomery County consistently met the HP 2020 target. Prince George’s County; however, did not met the HP 2020 target (Figure 40).

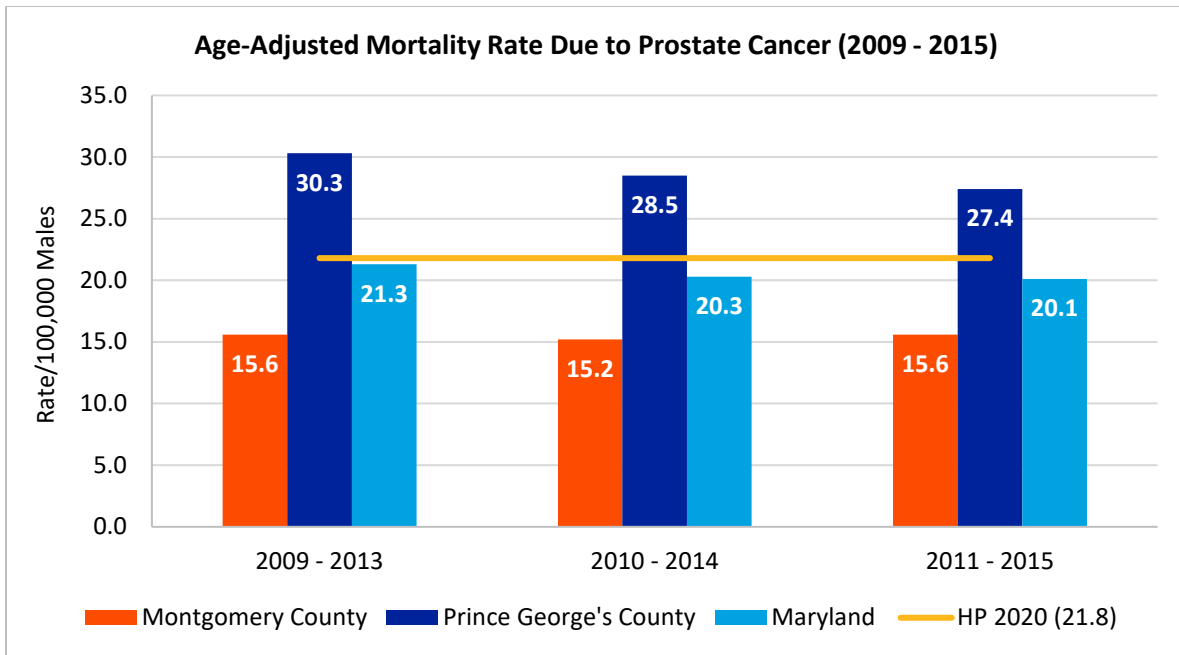


Figure 40. Age-Adjusted Mortality rate Due to Prostate Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2011 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- In both Montgomery and Prince George's County, Black individuals had the highest mortality rates due to prostate cancer. Montgomery County had nearly 2X the mortality rate than the overall rate and Prince George's County had 1.3X the overall mortality rate (Figure 41).

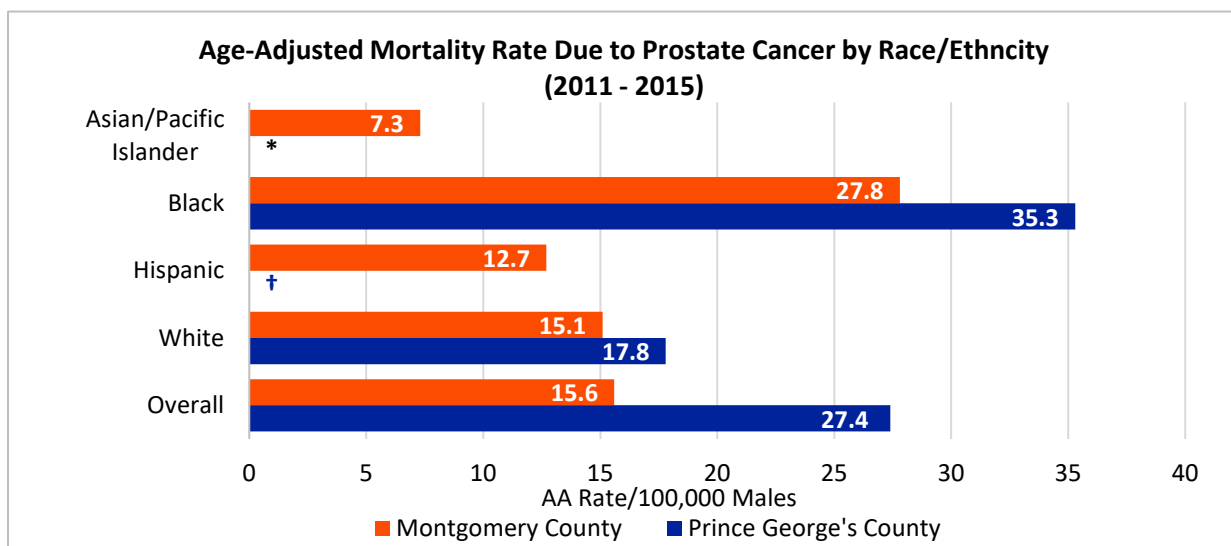


Figure 41. Age-Adjusted Mortality rate Due to Prostate Cancer by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George's County, 2011 – 2015
*†Data not available/not applicable
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

4.5 Cervical Cancer

Incidence

- In Maryland, the incidence rate for cervical cancer among females decreased over time (Figure 42).
- Montgomery County maintained significantly lower incidence rates when compared to Prince George’s County and the state overall. However, the rates for both Prince George’s County and the state remained stable for the past five years (Figure 42).
- Prince George’s County had a decreasing trend for cervical cancer incidence rate from 2008 to 2015 (Figure 42).
- Both counties and the state met the HP 2020 target for the most recent data year (Figure 42).

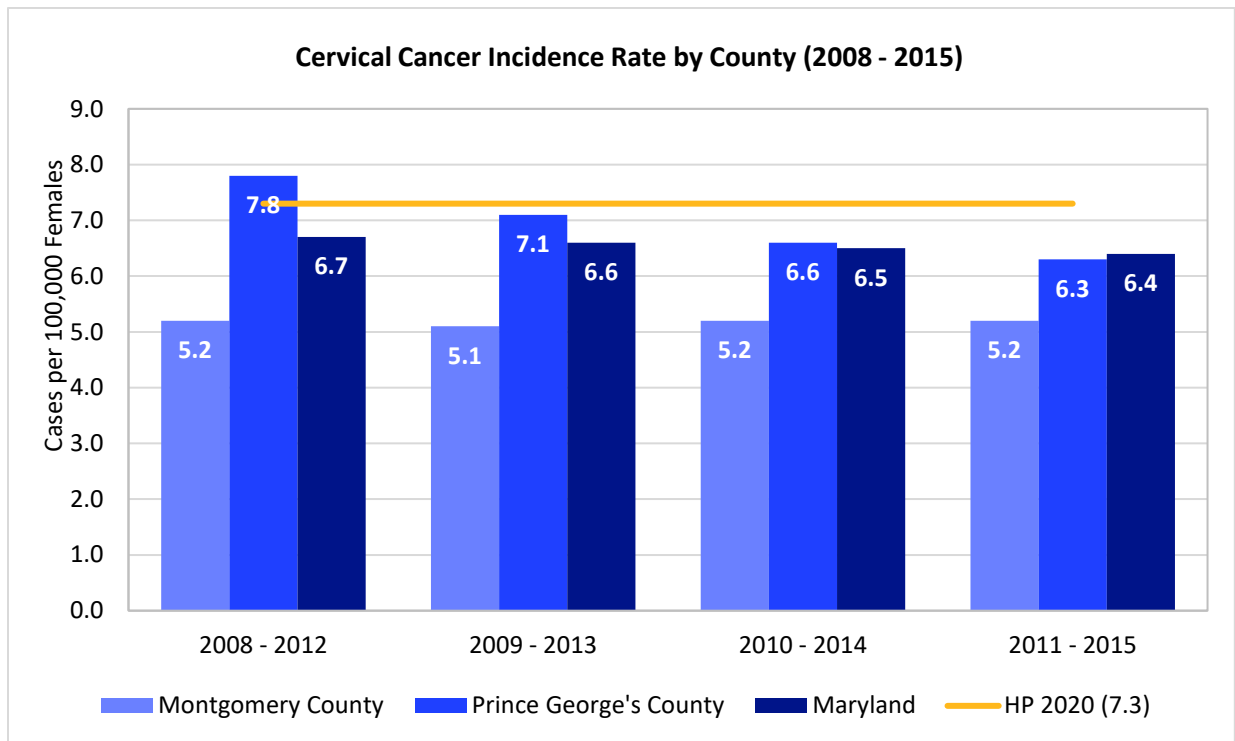


Figure 42. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Cervical Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2008 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- Among population subgroups in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, Hispanic women had the highest incidence rate of cervical cancer and surpass the HP 2020 target and the overall rate for the counties (Figure 43).
- In Prince George’s County, specifically, Hispanic women had nearly 2X the cervical cancer incidence rate when compared to the overall rate for the county (Figure 43).
- In Montgomery County, the HP 2020 target was met overall; Black and White women had lower rates than Hispanics. In Prince George’s County, the HP 2020 target was not met by any subgroup besides Black women. White women had the second highest incidence rate in the county (Figure 43).

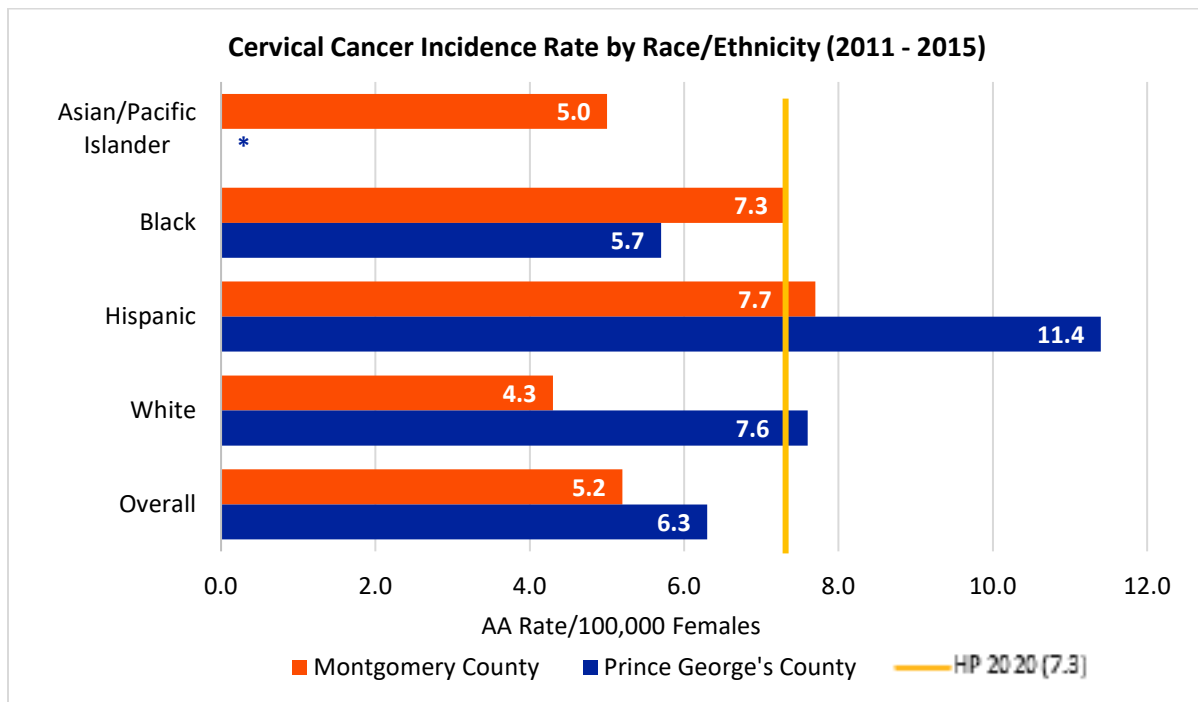


Figure 43. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate for Cervical Cancer by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery and Prince George’s County , 2011 – 2015

*Data not available/not applicable

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

Screening

- When looking at pap smear screening rates for women aged 18 and over, both counties and Maryland had a significant percent increase since 2014 (Figure 44).
- Both counties and the state met the HP 2020 target in 2016 (Figure 44).

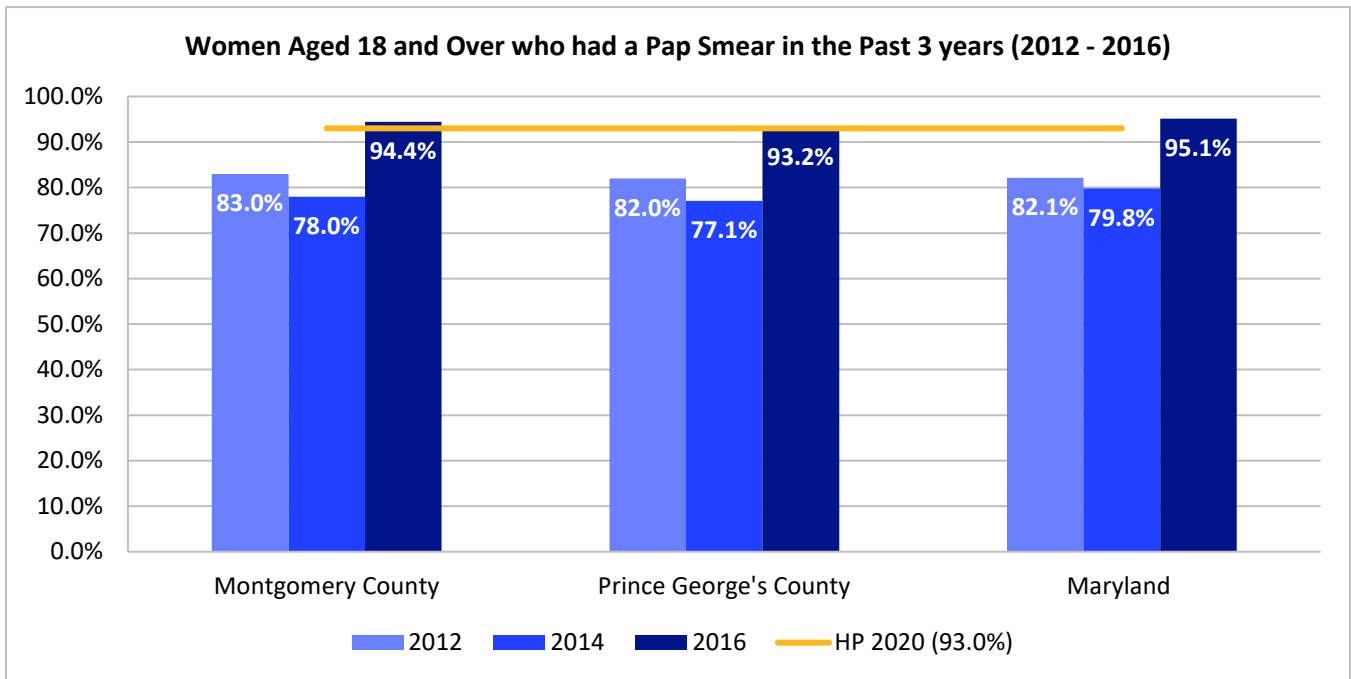


Figure 44. Percentage of Females aged 18 and over that had a Pap Smear in the past 3 Years in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- For both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, the age groups with the highest percentage of pap testing were individuals between the ages of 46 to 64, followed by 18 to 44, and then 65 and older (Figure 45 and 46).

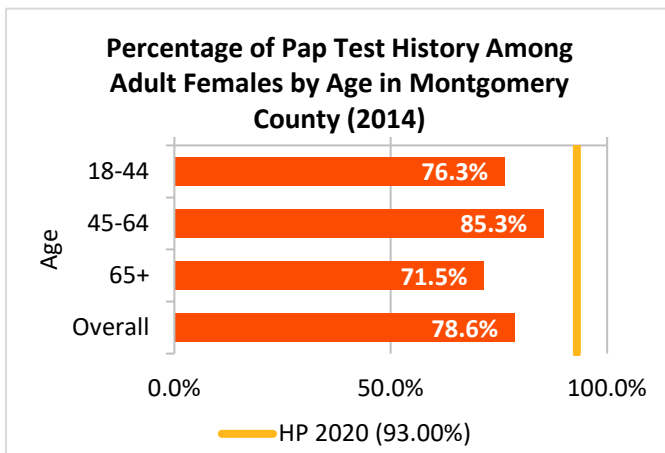


Figure 45. Percentage of Females aged 18 and over that had a Pap Smear in the past 3 years by Age in Montgomery County, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2014)

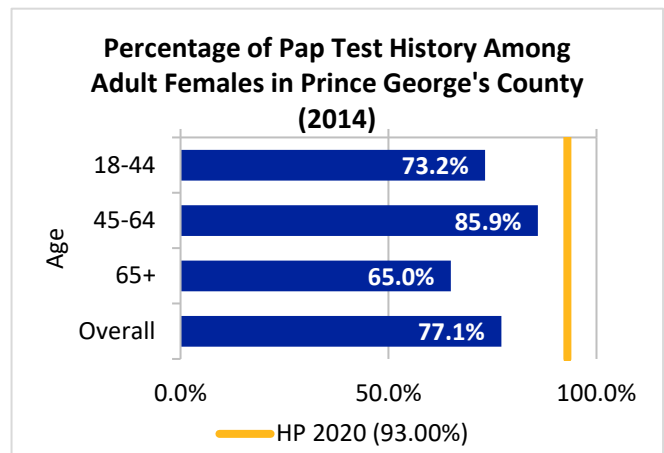


Figure 46. Percentage of Females aged 18 and over that had a Pap Smear in the past 3 years by Age in Prince George’s County, 2014
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2014)

- When reviewing females aged 18 and over that had a pap smear in the past 3 years, by race and ethnicity, both Montgomery and Prince George’s County had no groups meet the HP 2020 target (Figure 46 and 47).
- In Montgomery County, the group with the highest percentage of females tested were White women followed by Hispanic, Black, Asian, and Other.
- In Prince George’s County, the highest percentage was among Black females followed by Hispanic, Other, and Asian women (Figure 47).

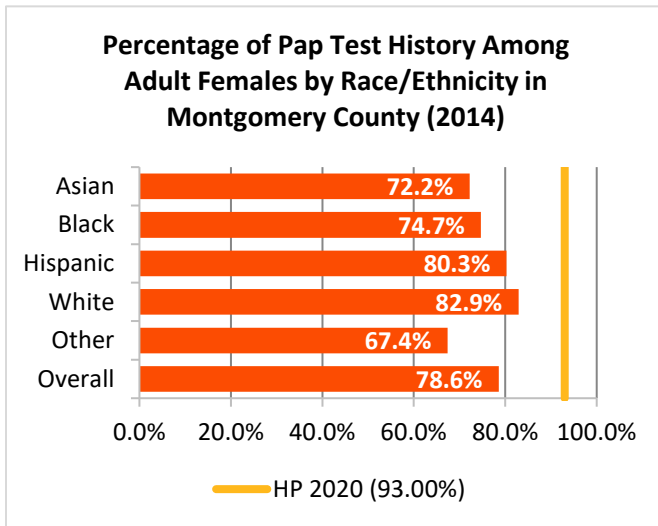


Figure 47. Percentage of Females aged 18 and over that had a Pap Smear in the past 3 years by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2014
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2014)

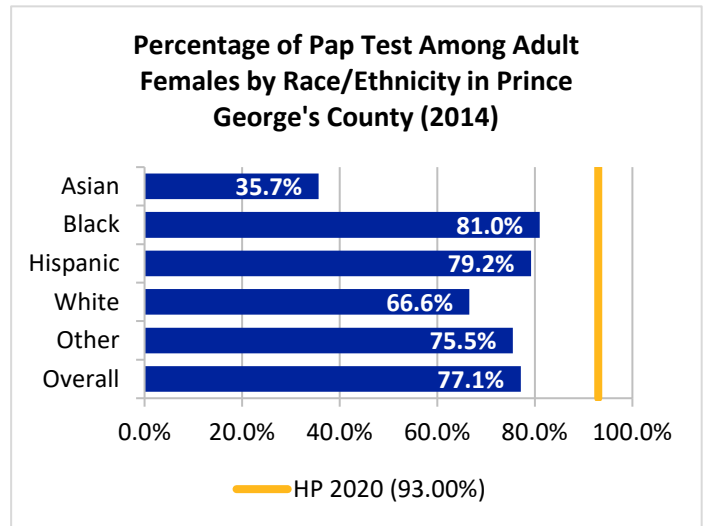


Figure 48. Percentage of Females aged 18 and over that had a Pap Smear in the past 3 years by Race/Ethnicity in Prince George’s County, 2014
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2014)

4.6 Skin Cancer

Incidence

- Compared to previous years, the rates for melanoma of the skin (all stages) increased slightly in Montgomery County and Maryland (Figure 49).
- In Prince George’s County, the rates fell from 6.6 to 6.1 per 100,000 from 2012 to 2016 (Figure 49).
- Overall, Prince George’s county had a significantly lower incidence rate than Montgomery County and the state (Figure 49).

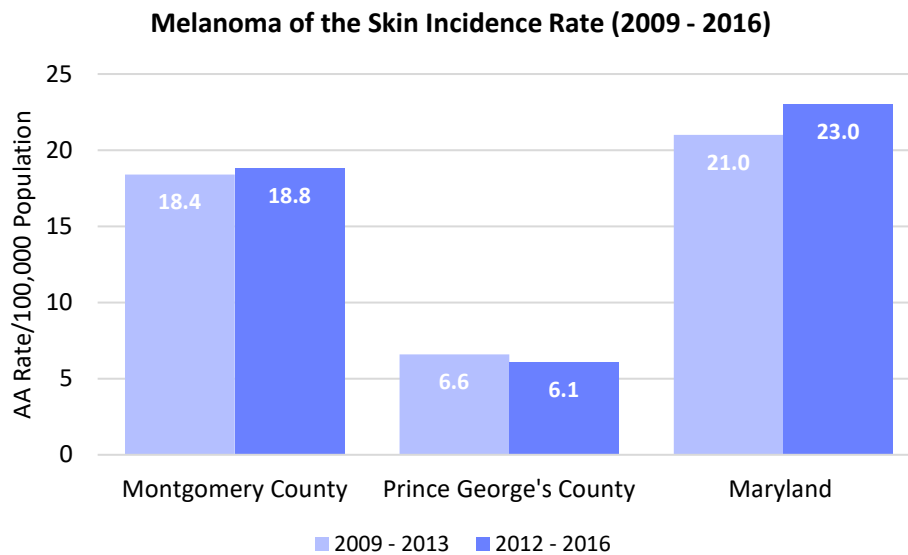


Figure 49. Melanoma of the Skin Incidence Rate in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2009 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, skin cancer incidence rates were higher among men when compared to women (Figure 50).

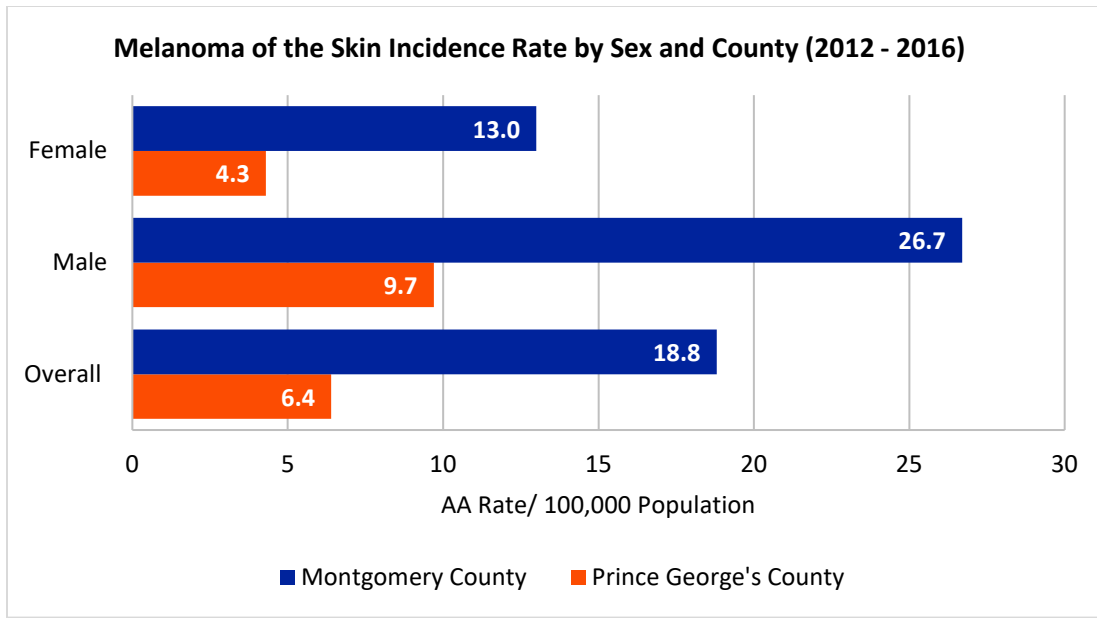


Figure 50. Melanoma of the Skin Incidence Rate by Sex in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- In both counties and Maryland, melanoma of the skin incidence rate was highest among individuals aged 65+ and 50+ (Figure 51).
- In Montgomery County, individuals aged 65+ had a 17X higher incident rate than those aged <50; in Prince George's County, the rate is 29X greater than individuals <50 (Figure 51).

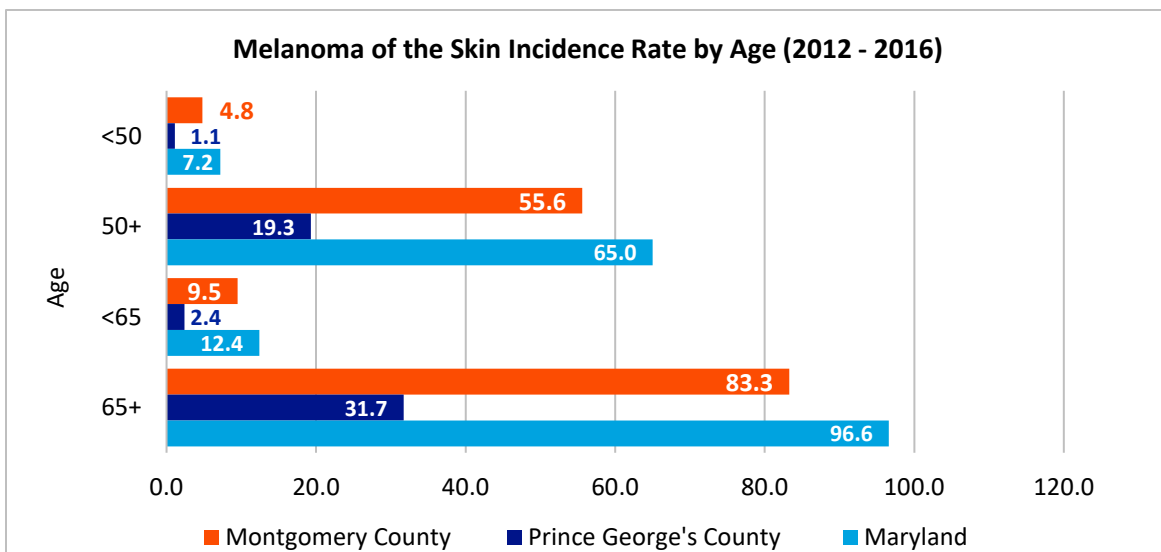


Figure 51. Melanoma of the Skin Incidence Rate by Age in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- When looking at melanoma of the skin by race/ethnicity in Montgomery County, White individuals (26.1 per 100,000) had an incidence rate nearly 6X greater than that of Hispanics (4.5 per 100,000) (Figure 52).
- In Prince George’s County, White individuals (19.4 per 100,000) had an incidence rate 3X greater than that of the overall rate for the county (6.1 per 100,000) (Figure 52).

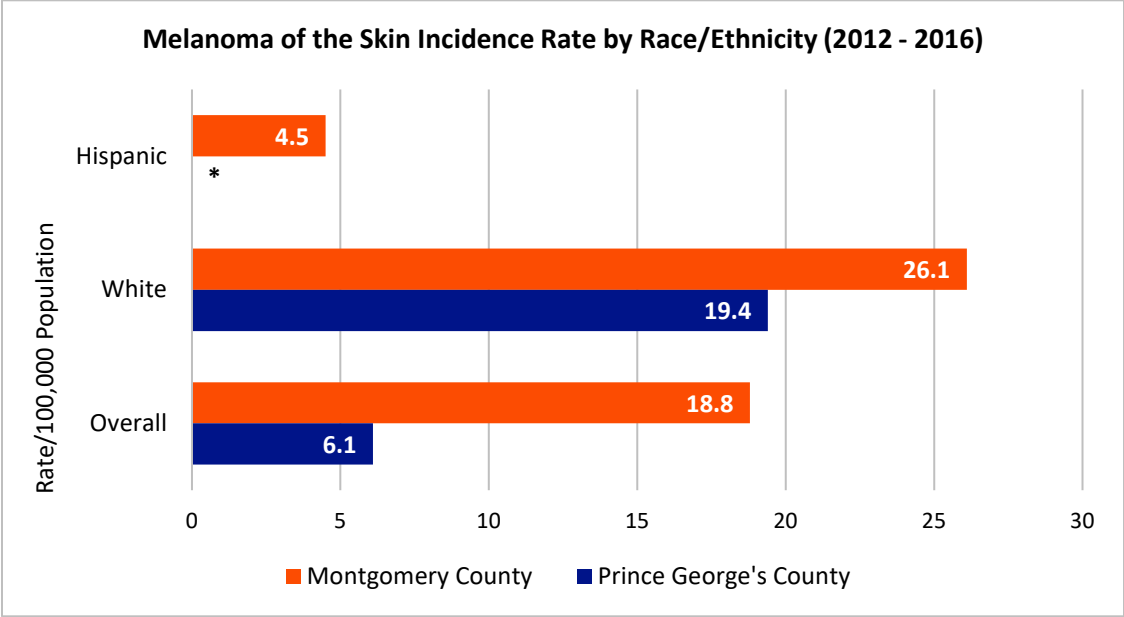


Figure 52. Melanoma of the Skin Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
 *Data not available/not applicable
 (Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

Mortality

- In Maryland and both counties, the mortality rates associated with melanoma of the skin have remained stable and meet the HP 2020 target of 2.4 per 100,000 (Figure 53).
- When looking at the mortality rate for melanoma of the skin by age, individuals aged 65+ had the highest mortality rate followed by individuals 50+ for both counties and the state (Figure 54).

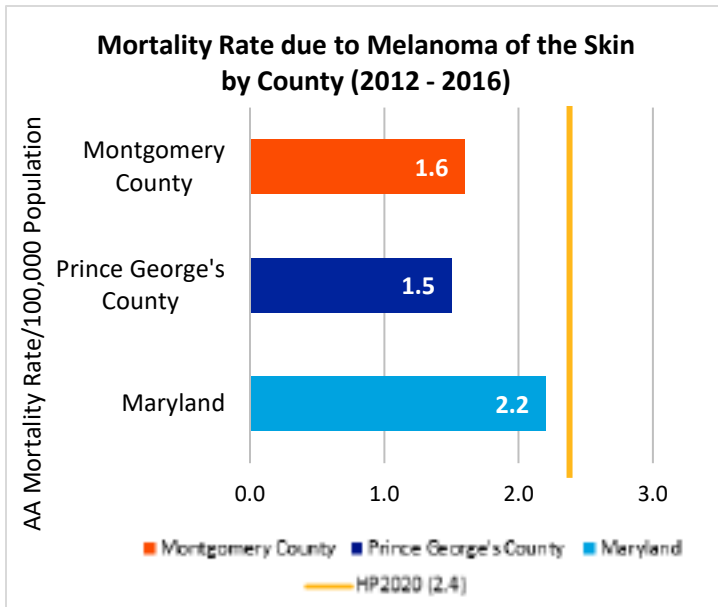


Figure 53. Melanoma of the Skin Mortality Rate in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016.
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

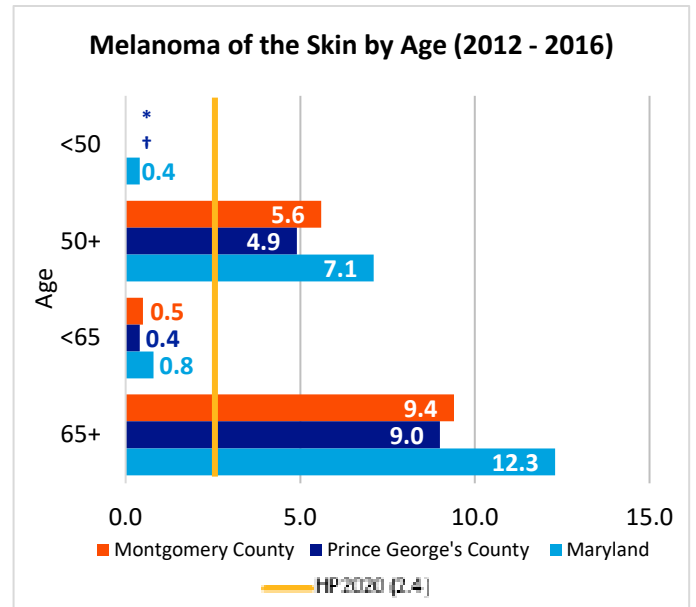


Figure 54. Melanoma of the Skin Mortality Rate by Age in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016.
*†Data not available/not applicable
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, females had lower mortality rates than males for melanoma of the skin (Figure 55 and 56).
- In Montgomery County, the mortality rate for males was approximately 2X greater than of their female counterparts; it was 3.5X the rate of females in Prince George’s County.
- The HP 2020 target was met for women in both counties and males in Montgomery County. The target was not met for males in Prince George’s County (Figures 55 and 56).

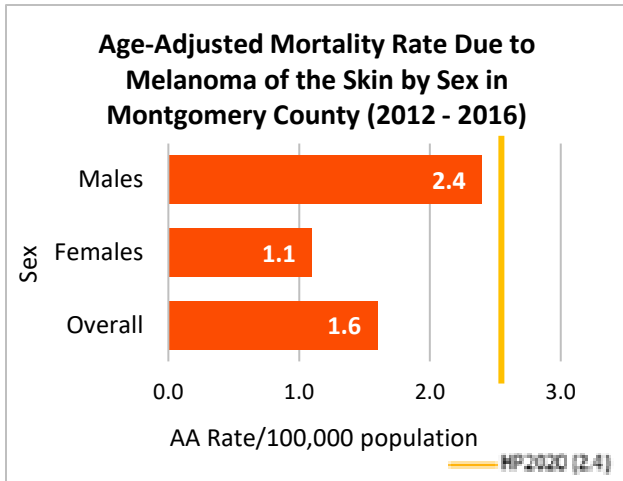


Figure 55. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Melanoma of the Skin by Sex in Montgomery County, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

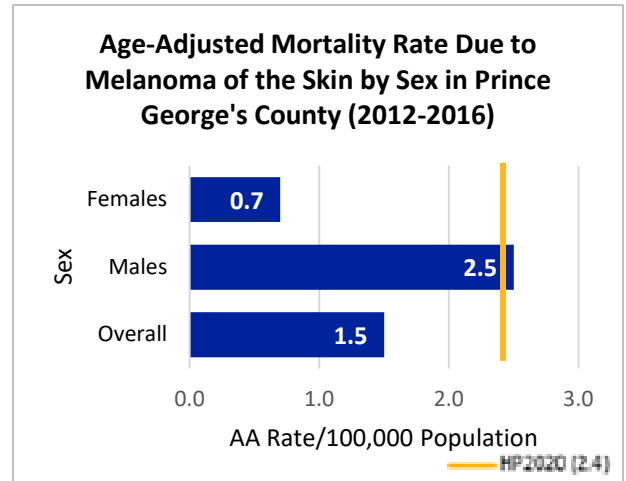


Figure 56. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Melanoma of the Skin by Sex in Prince George's County, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

4.7 Oral Cancer

Incidence

- When comparing both counties and the state overall, Maryland followed by Montgomery County has a higher oral cancer incidence rate than Prince George's County (Figure 57).

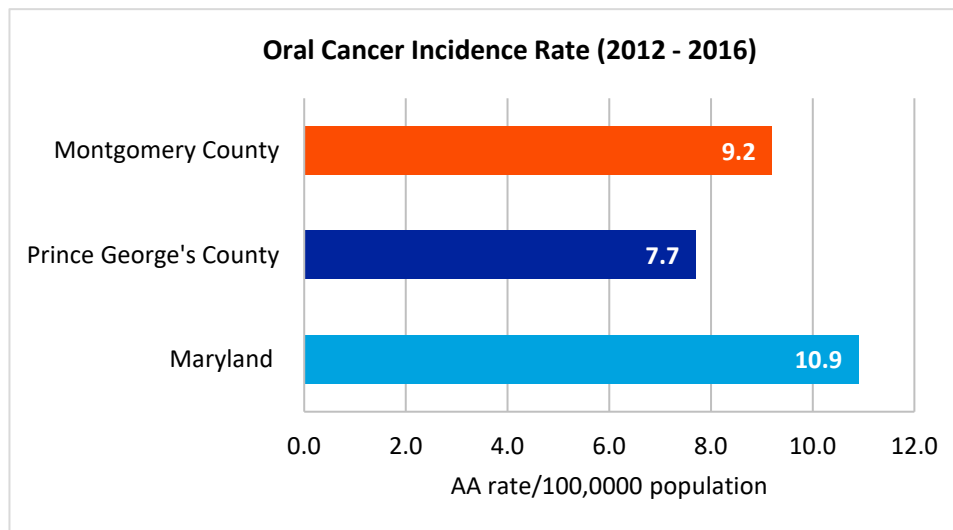


Figure 57. Oral Cancer Incidence Rate by County, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- In both counties, males were more likely to have oral cancer than females. In Montgomery County, both males and females had higher incidence rates when compared to Prince George's County (Figure 58).
- When looking at oral cancer in terms of race/ethnicity, White individuals had the highest incidence rate of oral cancer, followed by Asian, Black and Hispanic for both counties (Figure 59).

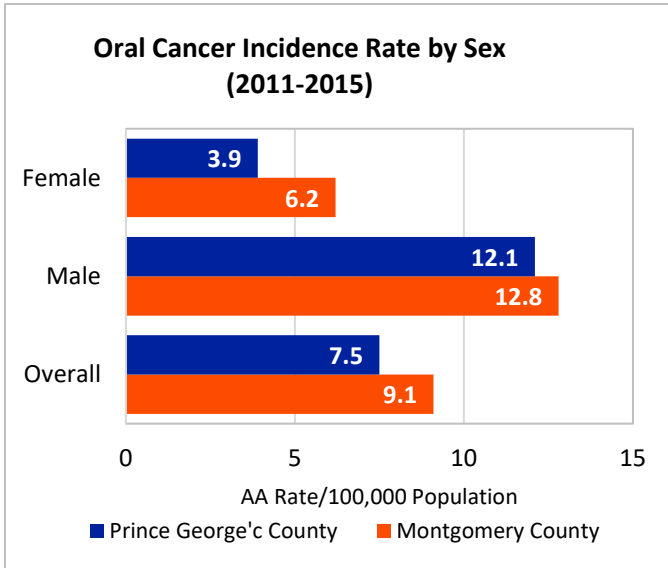


Figure 58. Oral Cancer Incidence Rate by Sex, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

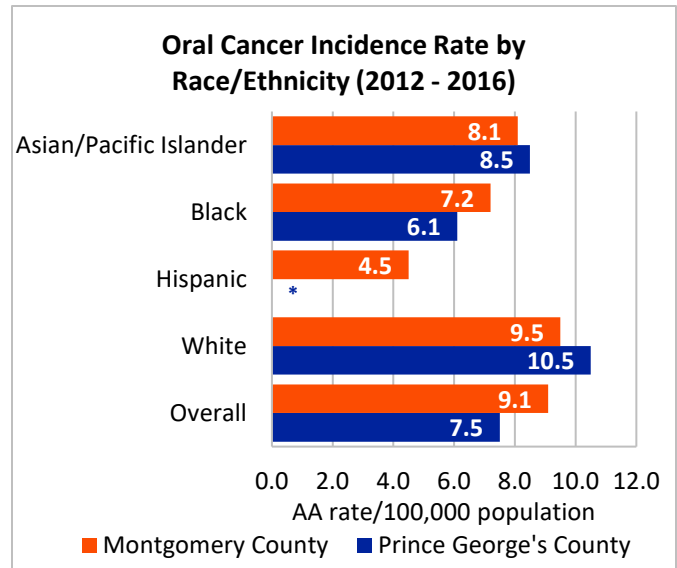


Figure 59. Oral Cancer Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 – 2016
*Data not available/not applicable
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

Mortality

- In both counties and Maryland overall, the mortality rates of oral cancer remained relatively stable over the past several years (Figure 60).
- Montgomery County continuously met the HP 2020 target; Prince George's County and Maryland did not (Figure 60).

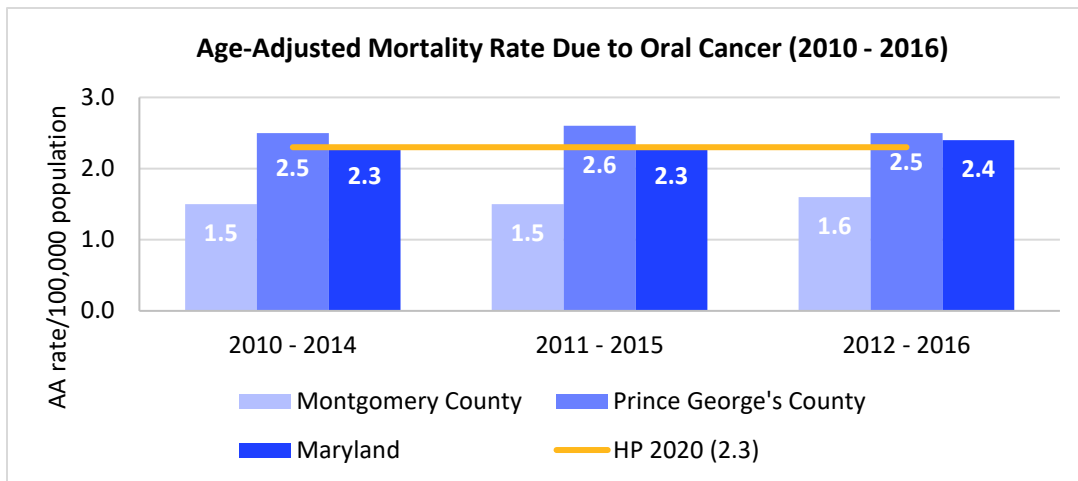


Figure 60. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Oral Cancer in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2010 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- In both counties, males had a higher mortality rate due to oral cancer than females. Males in Prince George’s County, specifically, had a rate 3X higher than that of their female counterparts (Figure 61).
- The rate for both genders in Montgomery County met the HP 2020 target. In Prince George’s County, the mortality rate among men met the HP 2020 target, but the rate for women did not (Figure 61).

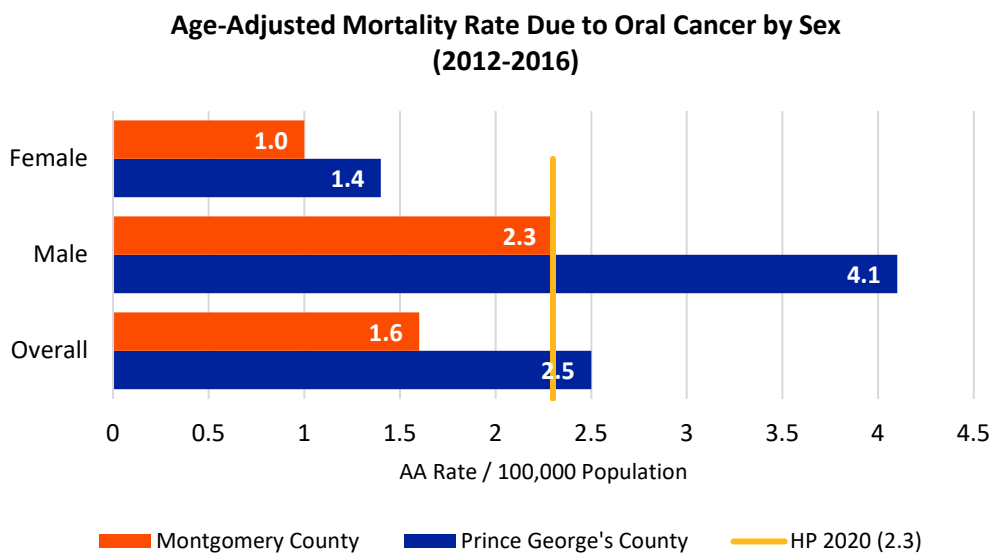


Figure 61. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate by Sex in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

4.8 Thyroid Cancer

Incidence

- The incidence rate for thyroid cancer in Montgomery County was 1.3X higher than that of the state overall, while the rate in Prince George's County was lower than both (Figure 62).

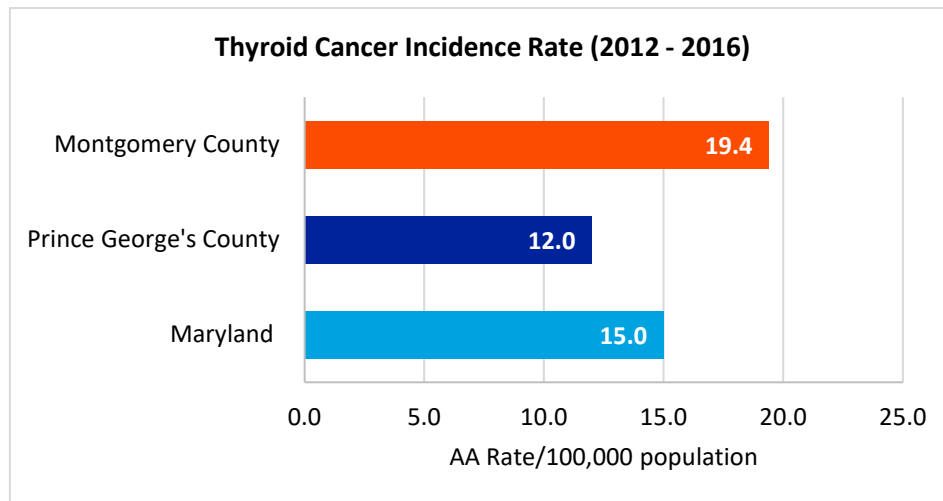


Figure 62. Thyroid Cancer Incidence Rate in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

- When looking at incidence rate of thyroid cancer by sex, in both counties, females had a rate 3X higher than that of males (Figure 63).
- In both Montgomery and Prince George's County, Asian/Pacific Islanders followed by White individuals had the highest thyroid cancer incidence rates. (Figure 64).

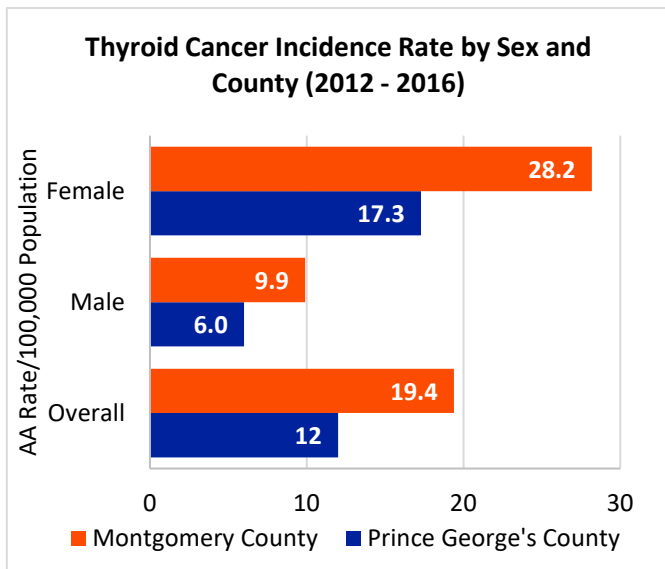


Figure 63. Thyroid Cancer Incidence Rate by Sex in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

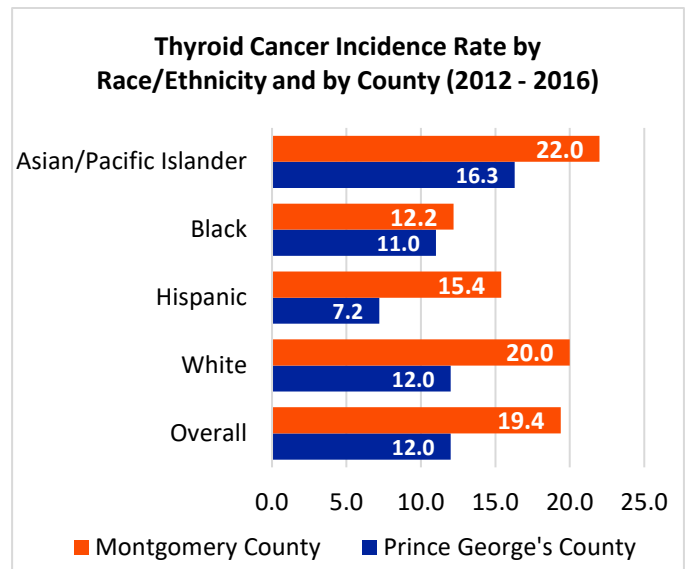


Figure 64. Thyroid Cancer Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

Mortality

- From 2012 to 2016, the mortality rate for thyroid cancer in Maryland overall was consistent with the rate in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County (Figure 65).

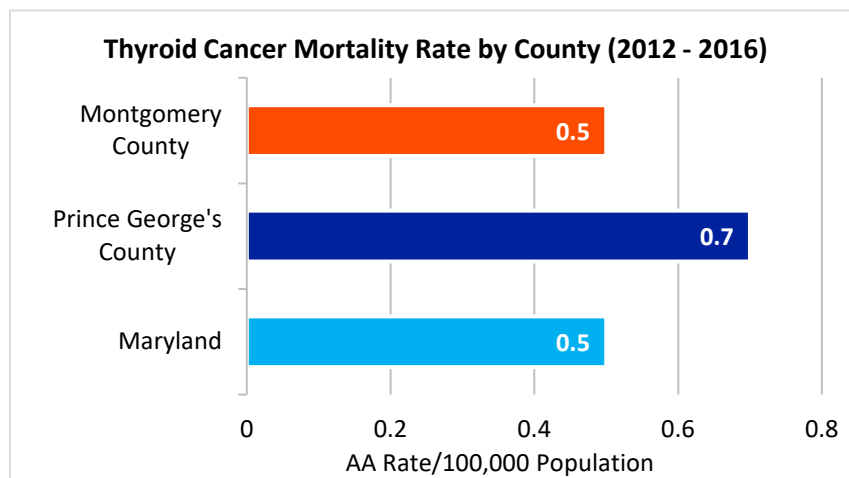


Figure 65. Thyroid Cancer Mortality Rate in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [State Cancer Profiles](#), 2019)

Community Resources

Cancer resources and services in Adventist HealthCare's Rehabilitation Hospital Medical Center's Community Benefit Service Area are provided in various settings ranging from local physician practices, hospitals, and clinics, to county services. Diagnosis and treatment are provided by all hospitals in Montgomery County, the safety net clinics, and many physicians specializing in oncology care. Some of the services are targeted to specific types of cancer as well as to individuals who are most at-risk and needing prevention, screening, and/or treatment. The following is a listing of various services and providers:

1. ADVENTIST HEALTHCARE (AHC)

**Adventist HealthCare White Oak
Medical Center Oncology Program**

Address: 12100 Plum Orchard Dr, Silver
Spring, MD 20904

Phone: 301-891-7600

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/services/cancer/>

AHC Community Classes & Events –

various cancer related classes are offered to patients, family members, and the community such as Eat Well for Health: Nutrition & Cooking Class for Cancer Patients. To learn more about the classes offered and to register please visit the website below.

Phone: 1-800-542-5096

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/>

Shady Grove Adventist Aquilino Cancer Center

Address: 9905 Medical Center Drive,
Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 240-826-6297

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/locations/profile/shady-grove-adventist-aquilino-cancer-center/>

2. HOPE CONNECTIONS FOR CANCER SUPPORT

Address: 8401 Corporate Dr, Suite
100, Landover, MD 20785

Phone: 240-714-4744

Website:

<https://hopeconnectionsforcancer.org/>

3. WOMEN'S CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM

Phone: 240-777-1750

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/>

4. COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

Address: 1401 Rockville Pike, Rockville,
MD 20852

Phone: 240-777-1222

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/HHS-program/Program.aspx?id=PHS/PHSCancerscreen-p262.html>

5. STOP SMOKING

Address: 1401 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: 240-777-1222

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/HHS-Program/Program.aspx?id=PHS/PHSTobaccoStopPrevent-p296.html>

6. MARYLAND BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER PROGRAM

Phone: 1-800-477-9774

Website:

https://phpa.health.maryland.gov/cancer/Pages/bccp_home.aspx

7. DOCTORS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Address: 8118 Good Luck Road, Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 1-800-477-9774

Website: <https://www.dchweb.org/>

Support Services

Website:

<https://www.dchweb.org/specialties-services/center-comprehensive-breast-care/support-services>

Free Colonoscopy

Phone: 301-552-7705

Website:

<https://www.dchweb.org/about-us/free-colorectal-screenings>

Free Breast and Cervical Screenings

Phone: 301-552-7724

Website:

<https://www.dchweb.org/about-us/community-events/free-breast-and-cervical-screenings>

Look Good Feel Better

Website:

<http://lookgoodfeelbetter.org/>

8. CAMP KESEM

Phone: 253-736-3821

Email: support@campkesem.org

Website: <https://www.campkesem.org/>

9. CANCER + CAREERS

Phone: 646-929-8032

Email: cancerandcareers@cew.org

Website:

<https://www.cancerandcareers.org/en>

10. AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY – MARYLAND

Website:

<https://www.cancer.org/about-us/local/maryland.html>

11. AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH PROGRAM – CANCER

Address: 14015 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20904

Phone: 240-777-1833

Email: info@aahpmontgomerycounty.org

Website:

<http://aahpmontgomerycounty.org/cancer>

12. AMERICAN CHILDHOOD CANCER ORGANIZATION

Address: 6868 Distribution Drive, Beltsville, MD 20705

Phone: 301-962-3520

Website: <https://www.acco.org/>

13. PROSTATE CANCER FOUNDATION

Phone: 310-570-4700

Email: info@pcf.org

Website: <https://www.pcf.org/>

14. MONTGOMERY HOSPICE

Address: 1355 Piccard Drive, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 301-921-4400

Website:

<https://www.montgomeryhospice.org/>

15. THYCA THYROID CANCER SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION

Address: 2604 Thistledown Terrace,
Olney, MD 20832

Phone: 301-943-5419

Email: gbloom@thyca.org

Website:

https://montgomerycountymd.galaxydigital.com/agency/detail/?agency_id=76813

16. FOOD & FRIENDS

Address: 219 Riggs Road NE, Washington,
D.C. 20011

Phone: 202-269-2277

Email: info@foodandfriends.org

Website: <https://foodandfriends.org/>

17. HOLY CROSS HEALTH – CANCER SUPPORT GROUPS & PROGRAMS

Website:

<http://www.holycrosshealth.org/cancer-support-groups-programs>

Lymphedema Support Group

Phone: 301-754-7340 (Contact Person is Mike Collins)

Website:

http://www.holycrosshealth.org/body.cfm?id=1923&action=detail&ref=21756&limit_topic=Support%20Groups&limit_locationnext=

Support Group for Latinas with Cancer

Phone: 202-223-9100 (Contact Person is Claudia Campos at Nueva Vida)

Website:

<http://www.holycrosshealth.org/cancer-support-groups-programs>

THYCA: Thyroid Cancer Support Group

Phone: 301-943-5419

Website:

http://www.holycrosshealth.org/body.cfm?id=1923&action=detail&ref=20280&limit_topic=Support%20Groups&limit_locationnext=

Section IV: Findings

Part B: Secondary Data



Chapter 5: Cardiovascular Health

5.1: Heart Disease

5.2: Stroke

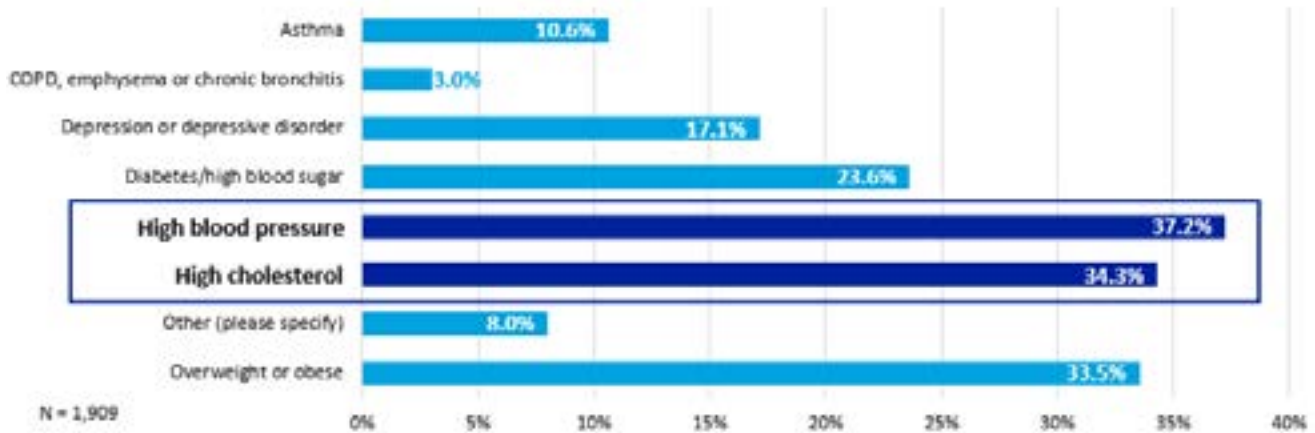
Cardiovascular Health

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGC overall, males, females, Black/AA and Whites do not meet the HP 2020 target (34.8) for stroke mortality; the overall rate increased over time MC and PGC do not meet the HP 2020 target (26.9%) for the high blood pressure prevalence In MC, heart disease mortality rate increased with age; people 65+ have the highest heart disease mortality and ER rate In MC and PGC, NH – Black/AA have the highest heart disease mortality rate followed by NH – White, Asian/PI, Hispanics, and males In PGC, the mortality rate due to stroke is highest among Black/AA and males; in MC, it is highest among females, 65+, and Black/AA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Heart disease mortality rate had a decreasing trend in MC from 2014 – 2017  In PGC, the mortality rate due to stroke increased In MC and PGC, high blood pressure increased In both counties, the ER rate due to high blood pressure increased significantly

Community Perception¹

REHAB CBSA: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever said you have, or are at risk for the following?”



¹ Adventist HealthCare (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment Primary Data Survey.

5.1 Heart Disease

Impact

While Maryland deaths due to heart disease have decreased by nearly 20 percent from a decade ago, heart disease is still the leading cause of death in the state.² Approximately 25 percent of all deaths in Maryland can be attributed to heart disease, which includes blood vessel diseases, heart rhythm problems, congenital heart defects, chest pains, heart muscle issues, heart valve problems, and stroke.³ In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, heart disease mortality disproportionately affects non-Hispanic Black/African-Americans, Whites, individuals ages 65+, and males.

Mortality

- In Maryland, the overall death rate due to heart disease has decreased over time. However, over the past two years, the rates have increased for “all races” and Black individuals (Figure 1).
- Despite the constant decrease in mortality rates, Maryland has not met the Healthy People 2020 target of 103.4 (Figure 1).

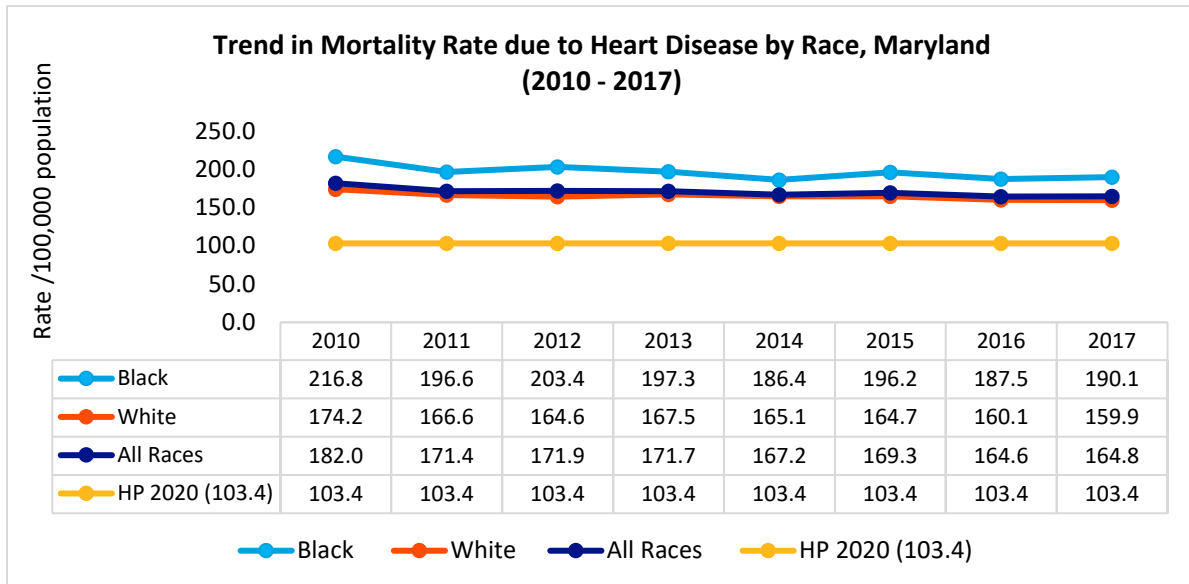


Figure 1. Trends in Mortality Rate due to Heart Disease, 2017
(Source: [Annual Maryland Vital Statistics Report](#), 2017)

² Hogan, L., Mitchell, V., & Rutherford, B. (2014). Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report, 2014. *Maryland Vital Statistics*. Retrieved from http://dhmh.maryland.gov/vsa/Documents/14annual_revised.pdf

³ Mayo Clinic. (2014). Diseases and conditions: Heart disease. Retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heart-disease/basics/definition/con-20034056>

- Similar to the state, Montgomery County has seen a decline in deaths due to heart disease over the past several years (Figure 2). However, the rate in Prince George’s County increased (from 174 to 178 per 100,000) between 2014 to 2017 (Figure 3).
- Montgomery County has consistently had lower mortality rates due to heart disease in Maryland. However, in Prince George’s County, the mortality rate is higher than that of Maryland (Figure 2 and 3).
- Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties as well as Maryland have not met the HP 2020 target for mortality rate due to heart disease (Figure 2 and 3).

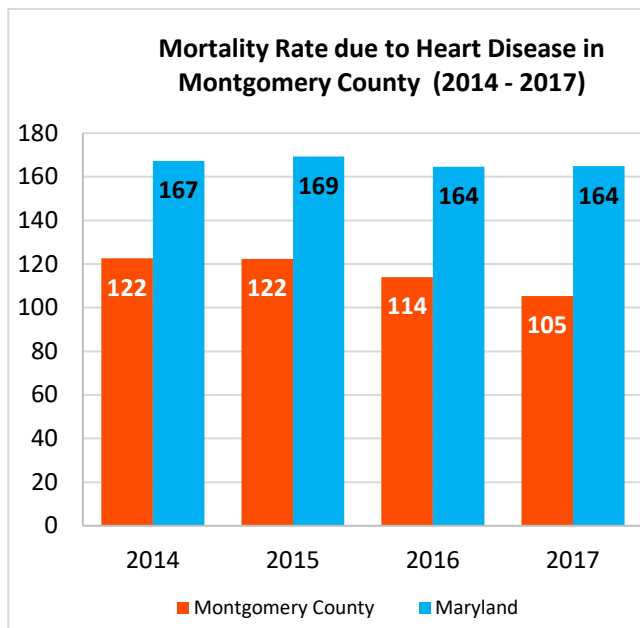


Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Heart Disease per 100,000 population in Montgomery County and Maryland (2014 – 2017)
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

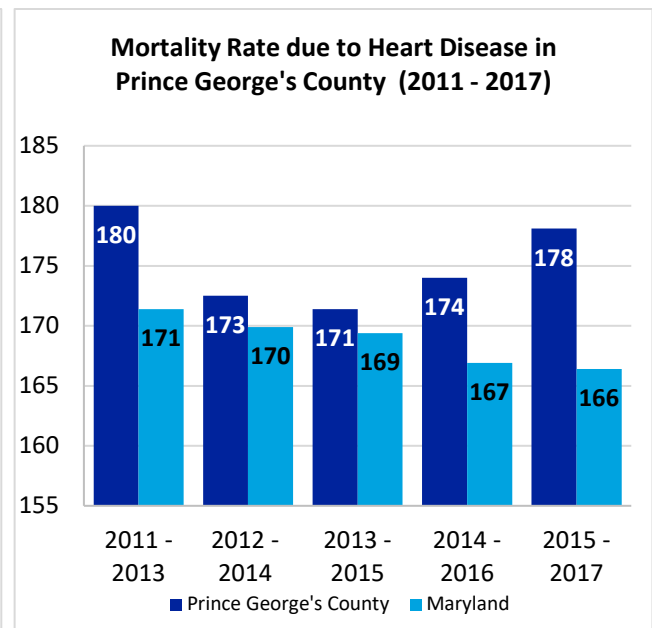


Figure 3. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Heart Disease per 100,000 population in Prince George’s County and Maryland (2011 – 2017)
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When looking at mortality rates due to heart disease by age in Montgomery County, individuals aged 65+ have the highest rate with 726.1 per 100,000 population (Figure 4).

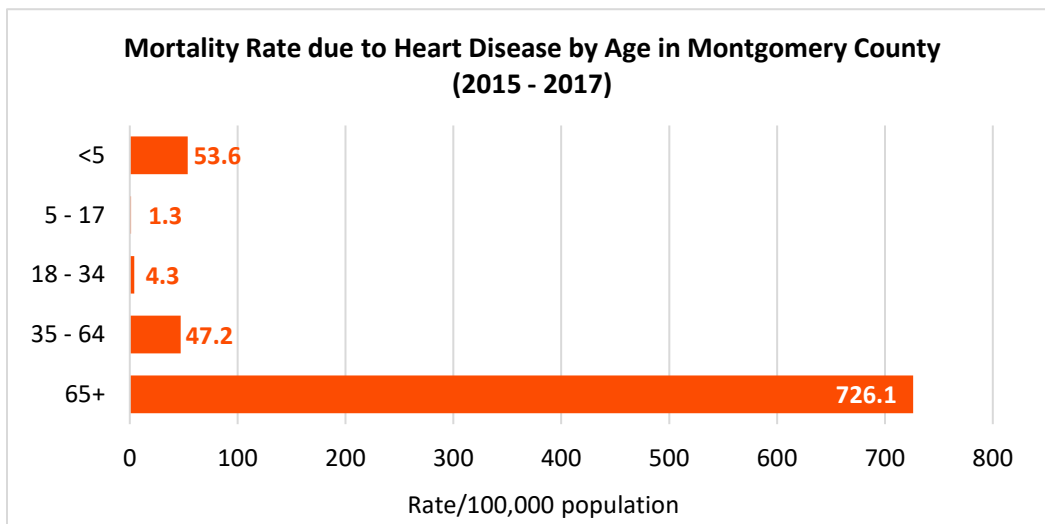


Figure 4. Mortality Rates due to Heart Disease by Age in Montgomery County, 2015 – 2017

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#), 2019)

- Stratifying the mortality rate data by race/ethnicity and sex in Montgomery and Prince George’s County reveal that some groups are more affected by heart disease than others. Although, measurement periods for data shown below are different per county, Black followed by White individuals, still have the highest mortality rates in both counties (Figure 5).
- The mortality rate due to heart disease is 1.3X higher for males when compared to females in Montgomery County during 2015 to 2017 and 1.7X higher for males in Prince George’s County in 2017 (Figure 5 and 6).

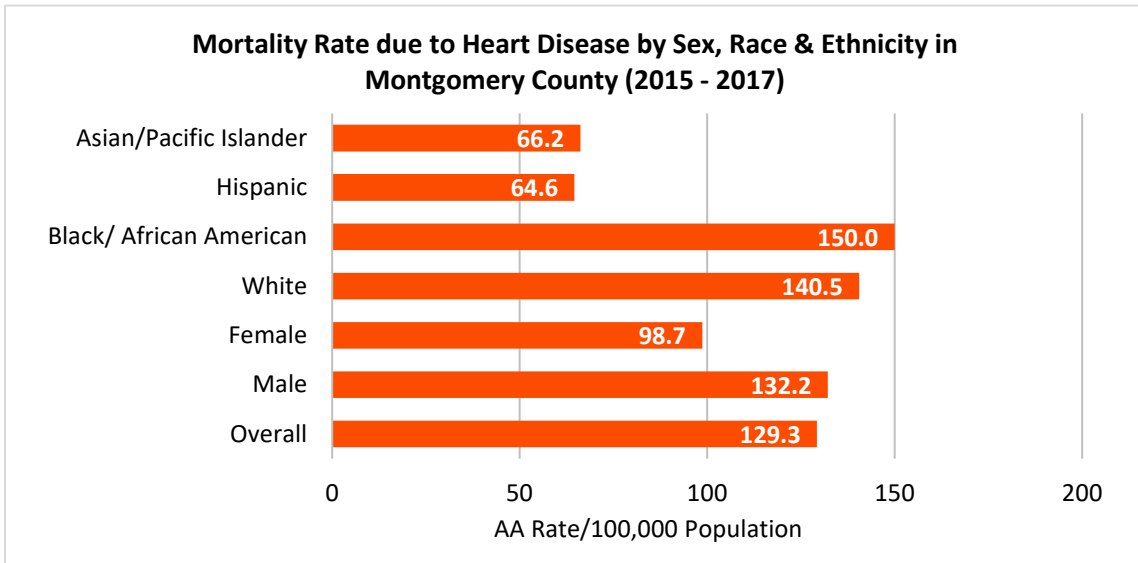


Figure 5. Mortality Rate due to Heart Disease by Sex and Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2015 – 2017
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#), 2019)

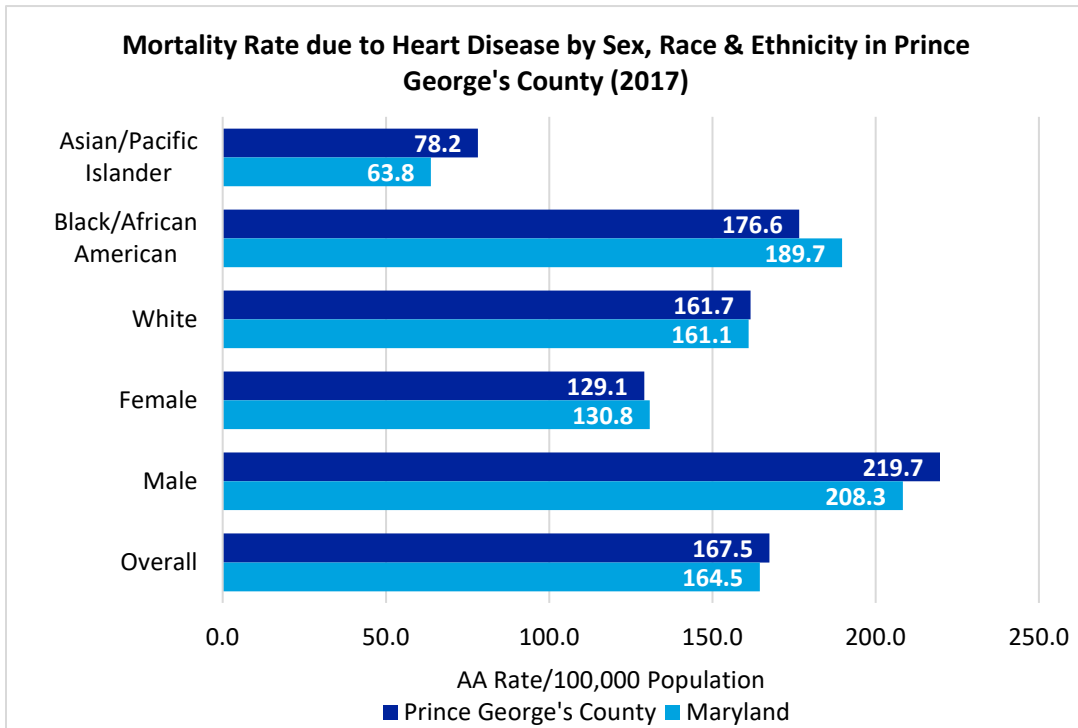


Figure 6. Mortality Rate due to Heart Disease by Sex and Race/Ethnicity in Prince George's County, 2017
 (Source: [LiveStories Statistics](#), 2019)

Hospitalization Rates

- Hospitalization rates due to heart failure for populations 18 and over shows that seniors over the age of 85 years are the most hospitalized population in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County (Figures 7 and 8).
- Although the figures below show data from two different measurement periods, Prince George’s County has an overall higher hospitalization rate due to heart failure than Montgomery County (Figure 7 and 8).

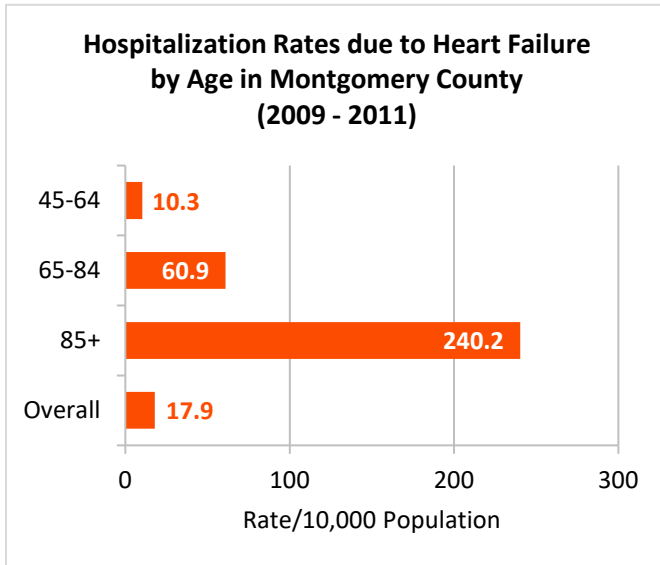


Figure 7. Hospitalization Rates due to Heart Failure by Age in Montgomery County

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2009 - 2011)

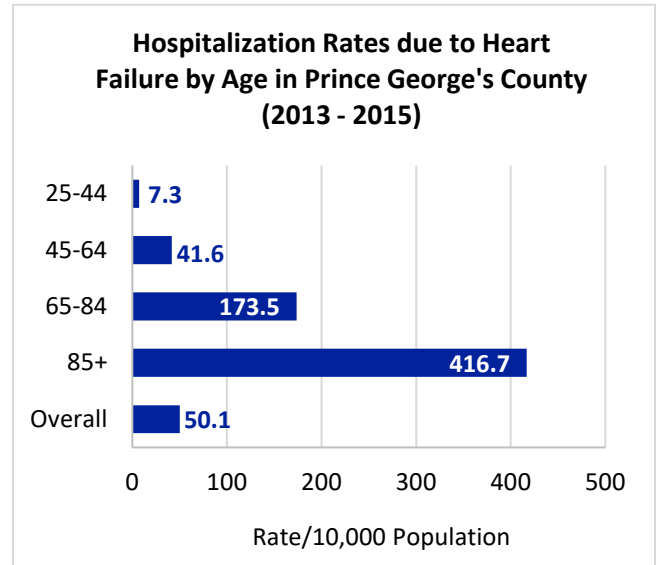


Figure 8. Hospitalization Rates due to Heart Failure by Age in Prince George’s County

(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2013 - 2015)

- In Montgomery County, American Indian/Alaskan Natives are the most hospitalized population with a rate 3.4X higher than the overall rate (Figure 9). Black/African-American individuals are the second most hospitalized population in Montgomery County at 40.2 per 10,000 (Figure 9).
- In Prince George’s County, Black/African-American residents followed by American Indian/Alaskan Natives have the highest hospitalization rate (Figure 10).
- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties, Asian/Pacific Islanders have the lowest hospitalization rate due to heart failure (Figure 9 and 10).

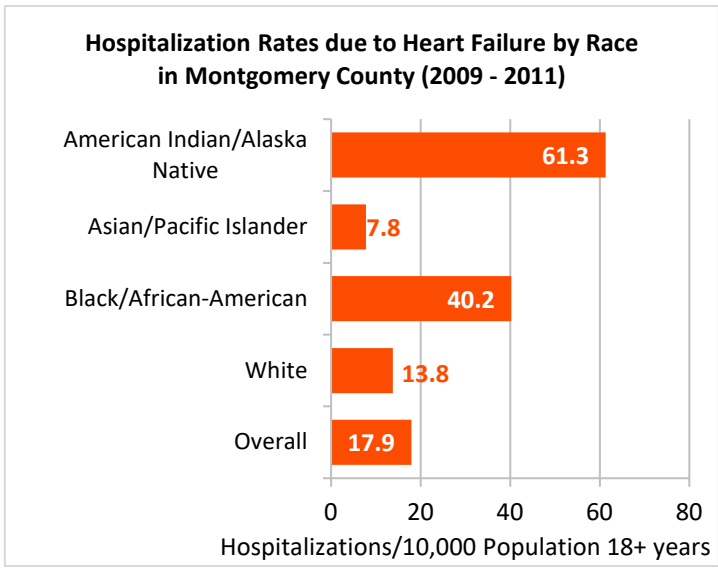


Figure 9. Hospitalization Rates due to Heart Failure by Race in Montgomery County
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2009 - 2011)

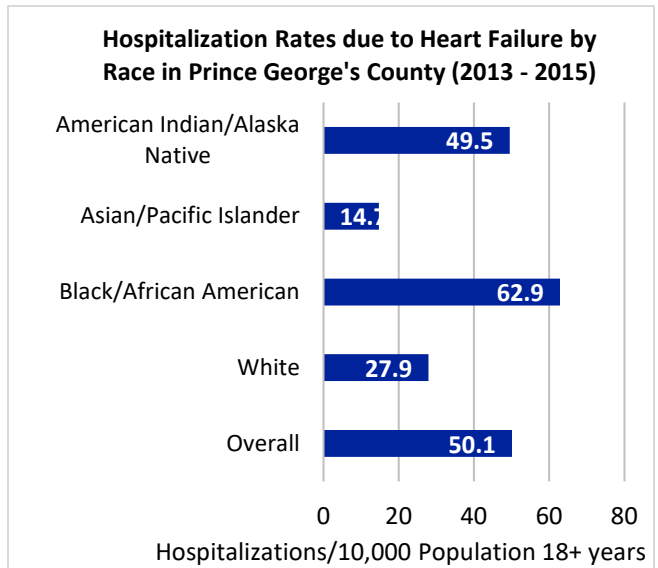


Figure 10. Hospitalization Rates due to Heart Failure by Race in Prince George's County
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2013 - 2015)

5.2 Stroke

Impact

Stroke is the fifth leading cause of death in the United States of America and is the leading cause of disability.⁴ In Maryland, stroke is the third leading cause of death.⁵ Black/African-Americans die from stroke at a higher rate than White individuals and other races at both the national and state levels.⁶ Stroke can be prevented by addressing risk factors such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol. In both Montgomery and Prince George's County, the mortality rate due to stroke is highest among males, Black/African-American followed by White individuals.

Mortality

- In Maryland, the overall deaths due to stroke increased over the last several years (Figure 11).
- The death rate due to stroke is significantly higher among Black/African-Americans followed by White individuals when compared to other racial and ethnic groups (Figure 11).

⁴ American Stroke Association. (2016). *Heart Disease, Stroke and Research Statistics At-a-Glance, 2016*. Retrieved from http://www.heart.org/idc/groups/ahamah-public/@wcm/@sop/@smd/documents/downloadable/ucm_480086.pdf

⁵ Healthy Communities Institute. (2016). Leading causes of death, 2010-2012. *Healthy Montgomery*. Retrieved from <https://data.montgomerycountymd.gov/en/Health-and-Human-Services/Leading-causes-of-death-Total-Population-2010-2012/43d7-et7a>

⁶ American Stroke Association. (2016). *Heart Disease, Stroke and Research Statistics At-a-Glance, 2016*. Retrieved from http://www.heart.org/idc/groups/ahamah-public/@wcm/@sop/@smd/documents/downloadable/ucm_480086.pdf

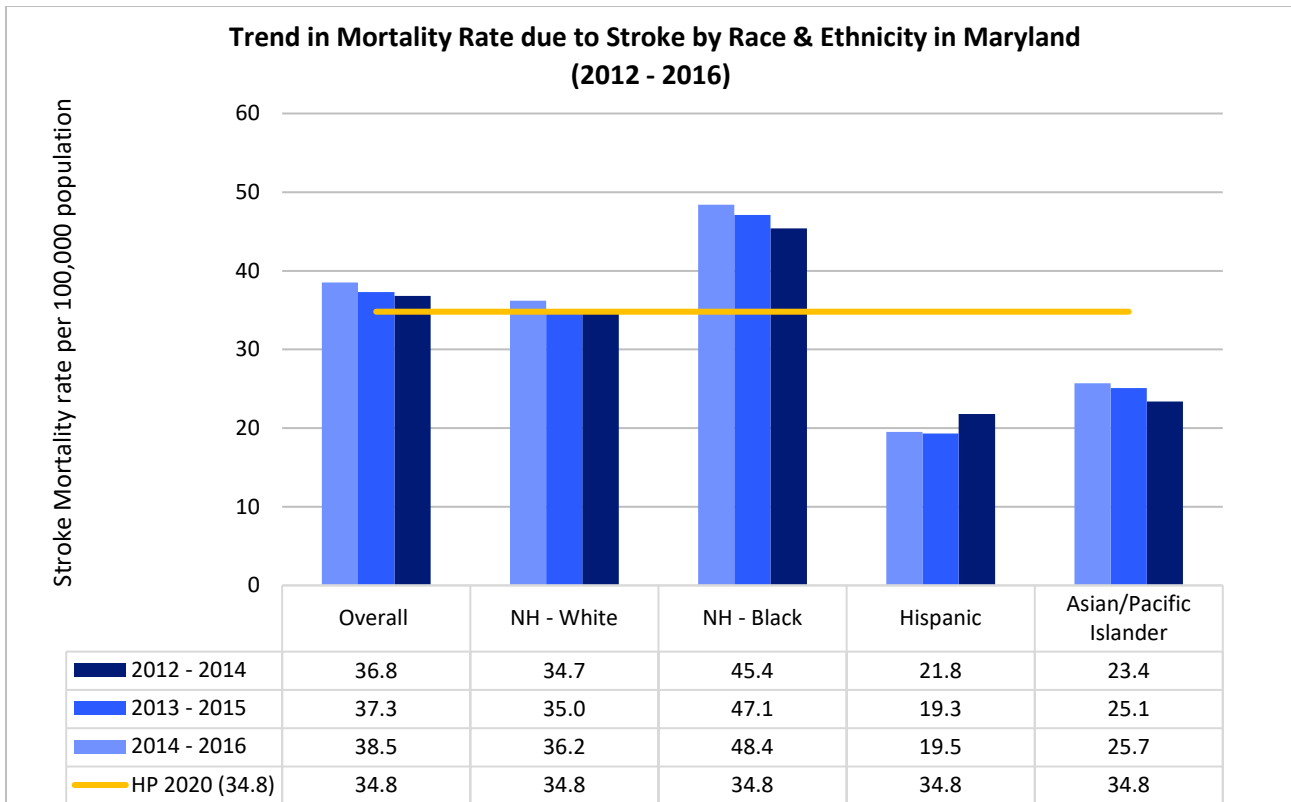


Figure 11. Trends in Death Rate due to Stroke by Race and Ethnicity in Maryland, 2012 - 2016
(Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), 2019)

- The stroke-related mortality rate in Montgomery County has been well below the Healthy People 2020 target of 34.8 deaths per 100,000 for several years in a row (Figure 12).
- Prince George’s County does not meet the national target and has been on an increasing trend for the past several years (Figure 12).

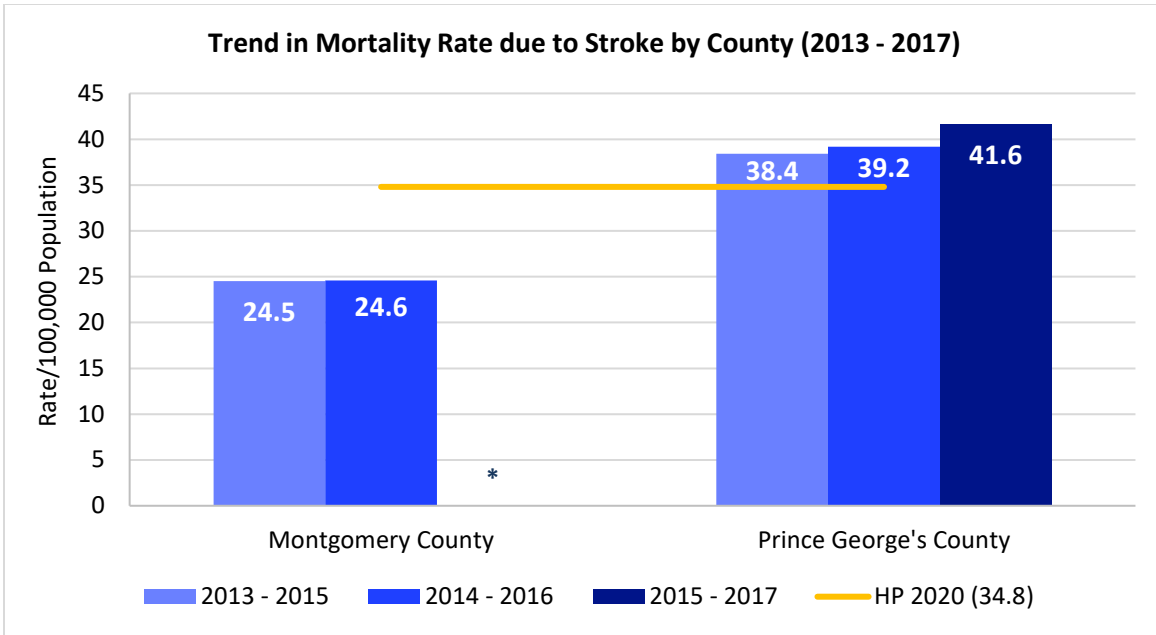


Figure 12. Trend in Mortality due to Stroke in Montgomery County and Prince George's County
 *Data is not available/not applicable
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) and [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- When looking at death rate due to stroke by gender, from 2013 to 2015 in Montgomery County, females had the highest rate when compared to males. However, in Prince George's County during measurement period 2015 to 2017, males had the highest rate compared to females and the overall rate (43.3 per 100,000) (Figure 13 and 14).

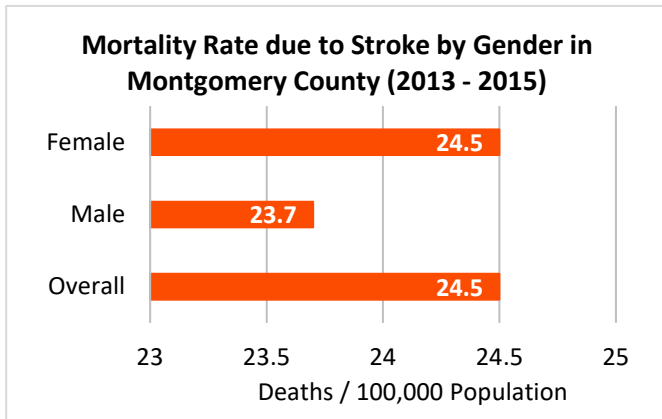


Figure 13. Mortality Rate due to Stroke by Gender in Montgomery County, 2013 – 2015
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

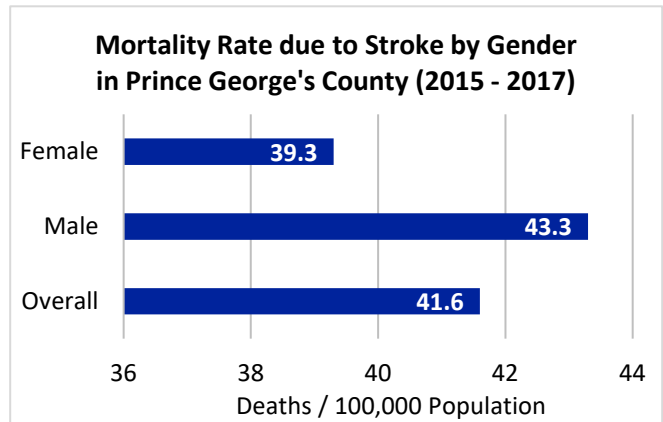


Figure 14. Mortality Rate due to Stroke by Gender in Prince George's County, 2015 – 2017
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, stratifying the data by race and ethnicity shows that Black/African-Americans have the highest death rate due to stroke than any other race/ethnicity and the overall rate for each of their respective counties despite the different measurement periods (Figure 15 and 16).

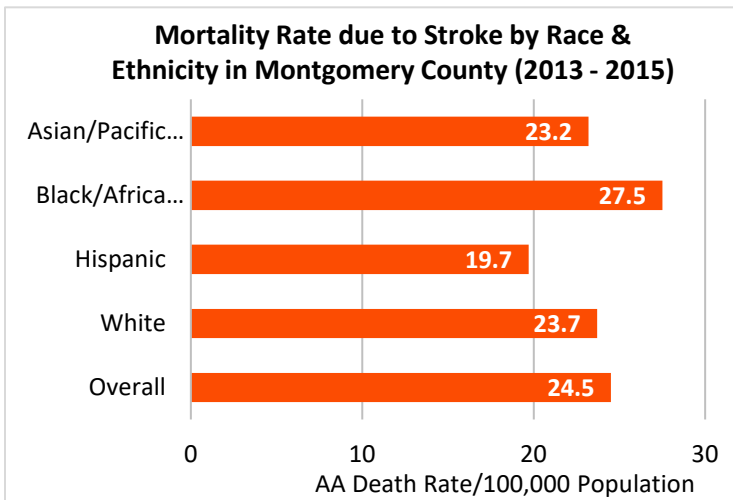


Figure 15. Mortality Rate due to Stroke by Race and Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2013 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2018)

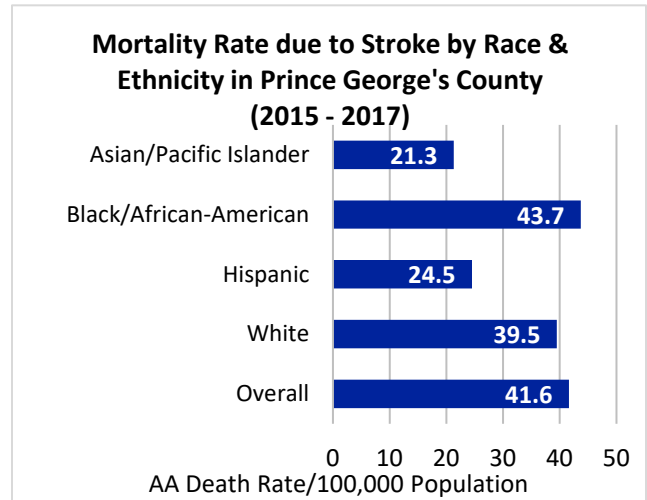


Figure 16. Mortality Rate due to Stroke by Race and Ethnicity in Prince George’s County, 2015 – 2017
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- When looking at the data stratified by age in Montgomery County, the mortality rate is highest for individuals ages 65+ (Figure 17).

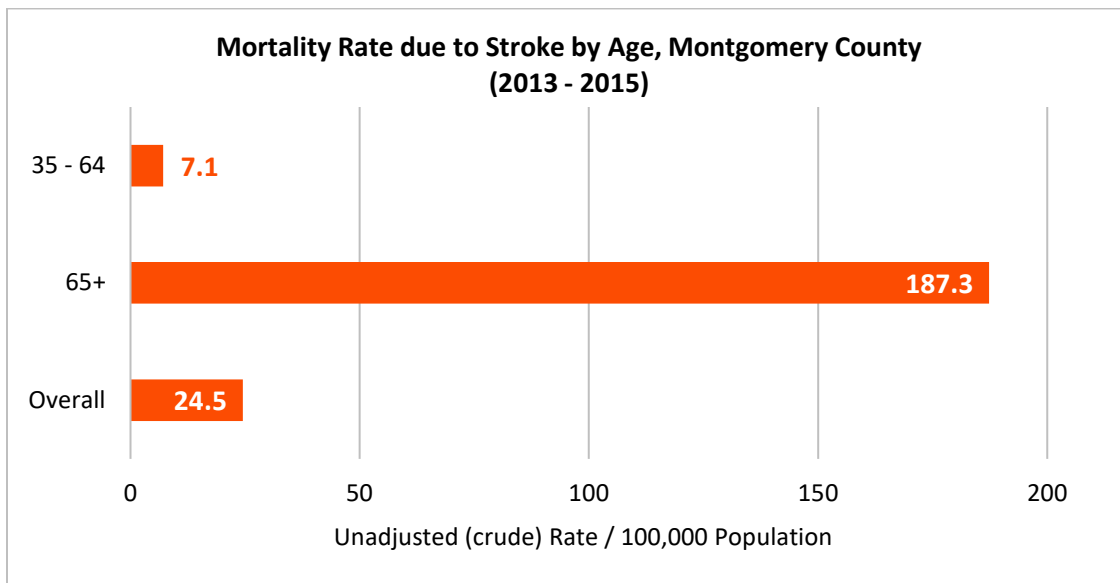


Figure 17. Mortality Rate due to Stroke by Age in Montgomery County, 2013 – 2015
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2019)

High Blood Pressure

- The percentage of high blood pressure prevalence has worsened over time for both Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties (Figure 18).
- From 2015 to 2016, Montgomery County high blood pressure prevalence increased by 45.7 percent, in Prince George’s County the prevalence increased by 36.8 percent (Figure 18).
- The HP 2020 target has not been met for either county (Figure 18).

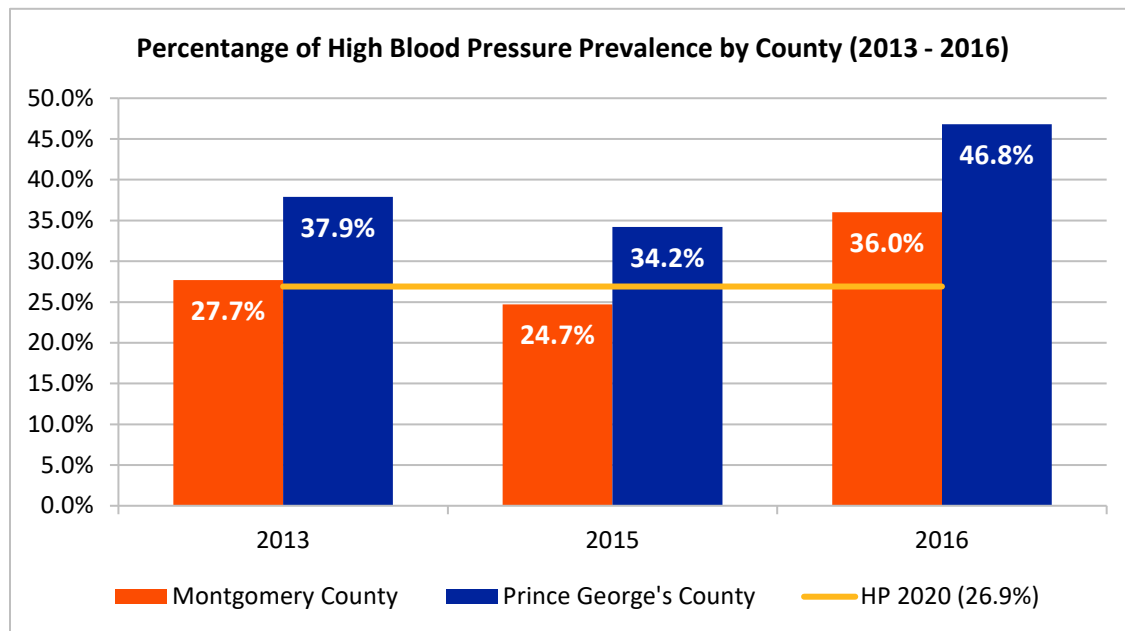


Figure 18. Percentage of High Blood Pressure Prevalence by County, 2013 – 2016
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- When stratified by race and ethnicity, Black/African-American and White individuals are disproportionately burdened with high blood pressure in Montgomery County, whereas Black/African-American and those who identify as Other races are more burdened in Prince George’s County (Figure 19).

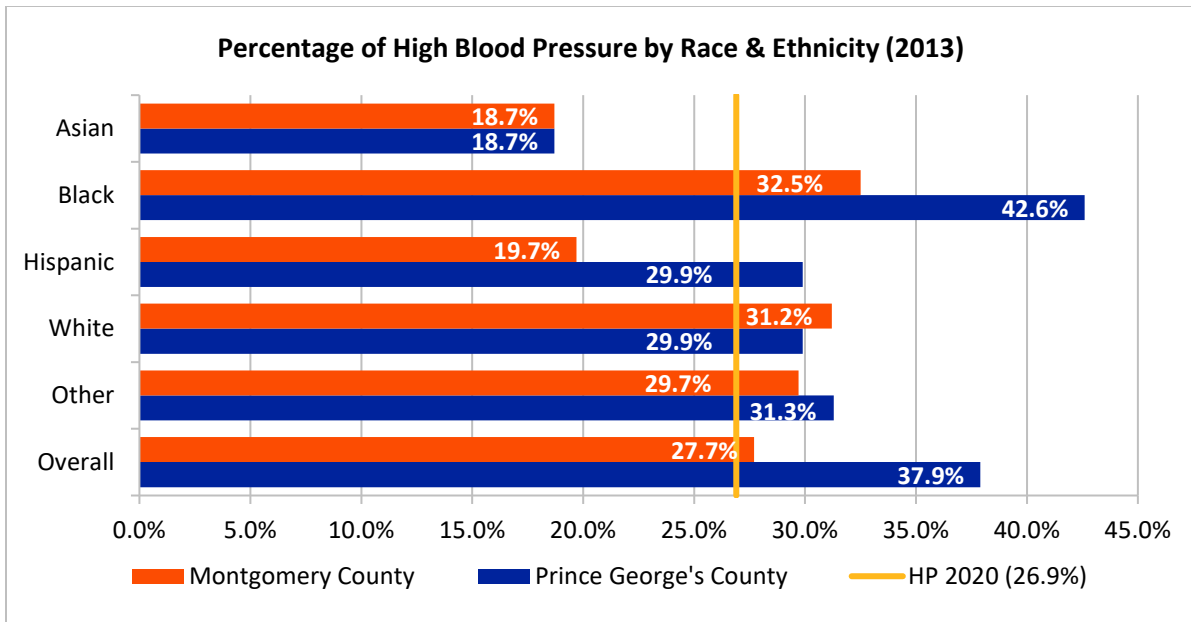


Figure 19. Prevalence of High Blood Pressure by Race and Ethnicity in Montgomery County and Prince George's County
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) and [PGC Health Zone](#), 2013)

- When looking at percentage of high blood pressure prevalence by gender, males are more disproportionately affected than females in Montgomery and Prince George's (Figure 20).
- When broken down into age groups, seniors 65 and over have the highest prevalence of hypertension in both counties, followed by the 45 to 64 age group (Figure 21).

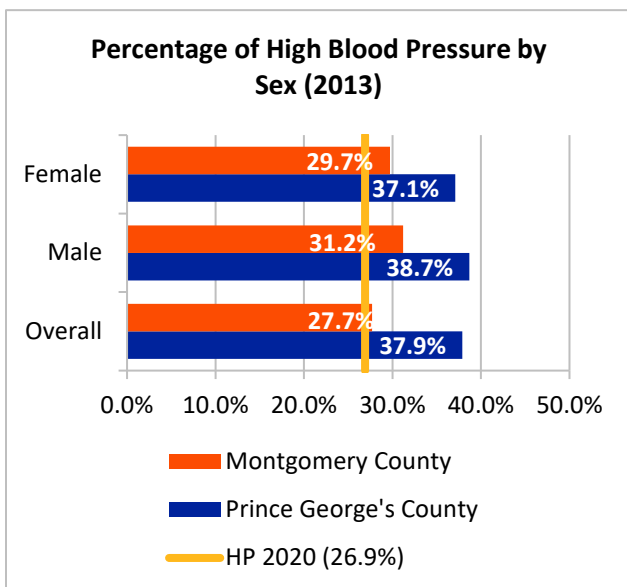


Figure 20. Prevalence of High Blood Pressure by Sex in Montgomery County and Prince George's County
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) and [PGC Health Zone](#), 2013)

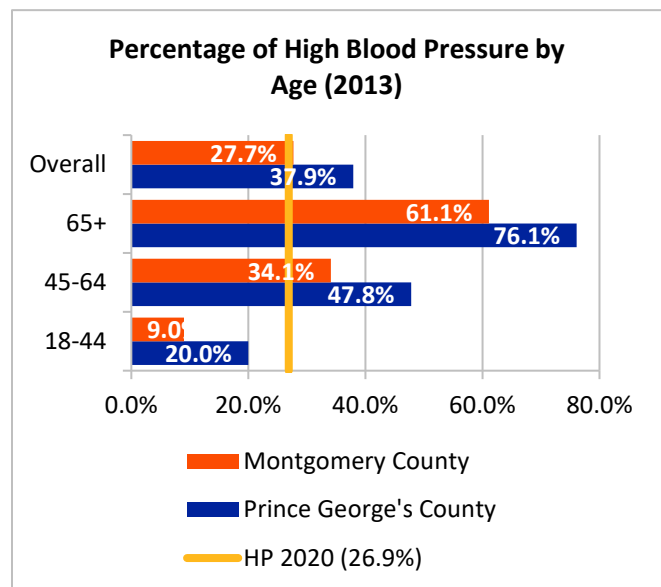


Figure 21. Prevalence of High Blood Pressure by Age in Montgomery County and Prince George's County.
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) and [PGC Health Zone](#), 2013)

- In terms of emergency room visit rates, both Montgomery and Prince George’s County have an increasing trend in utilization over the past several years (Figure 22).
- When compared to one another, Prince George’s County has a significantly higher utilization rate than Montgomery County with a difference of 95.7 (Figure 22).

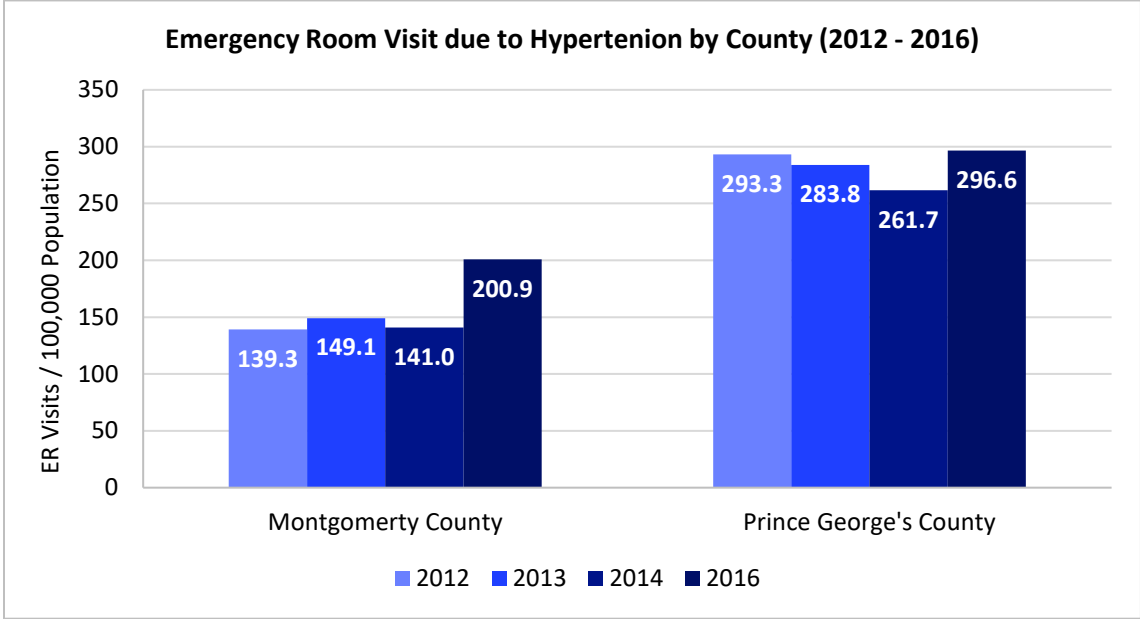


Figure 22. Trend in Emergency Room Visit Rate due to Hypertension in Montgomery County and Prince George’s County
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) and [PGC Health Zone](#), 2014)

High Cholesterol

- High cholesterol prevalence in Prince George’s County has decreased from 2013 to 2017 by nearly 10 percent. However, the county still does not meet the HP 2020 target of 13.5 percent (Figure 23).
- Similarly, Montgomery County has also seen a decrease in high cholesterol prevalence by 5.3 percent between 2013 to 2015, there is no data available through 2017. Despite the decrease, Montgomery County does not meet the HP 2020 target (Figure 23).

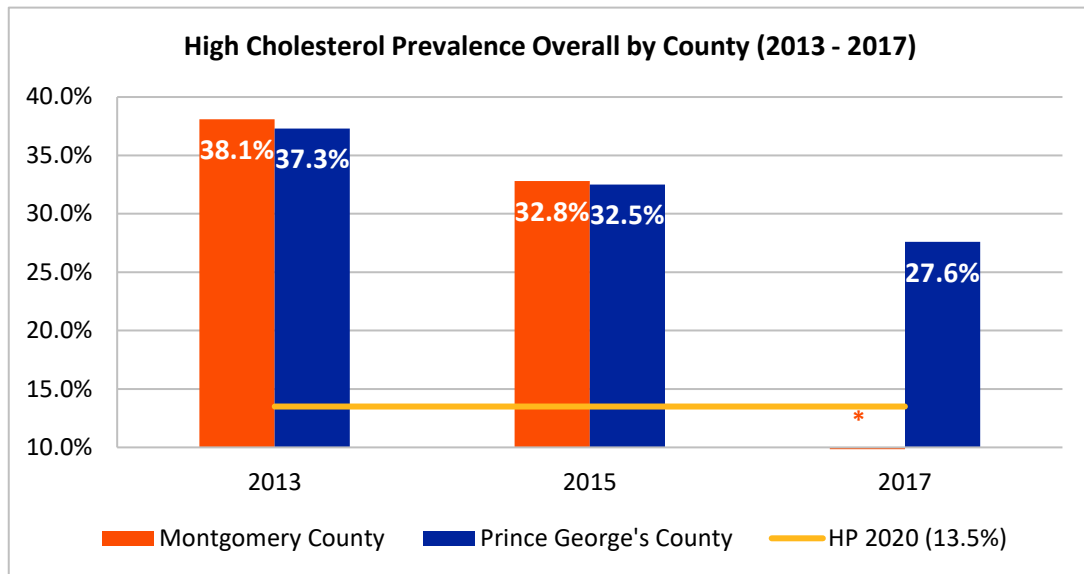


Figure 23. Prevalence of High Cholesterol in Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties
 *Data not available/not applicable
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) and [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

- Stratifying the data by race and ethnicity, shows that the prevalence of high cholesterol is highest among those who identify as Other and White in Montgomery County, whereas it is highest among White individuals followed by Others in Prince George’s County (Figure 24 and 25).

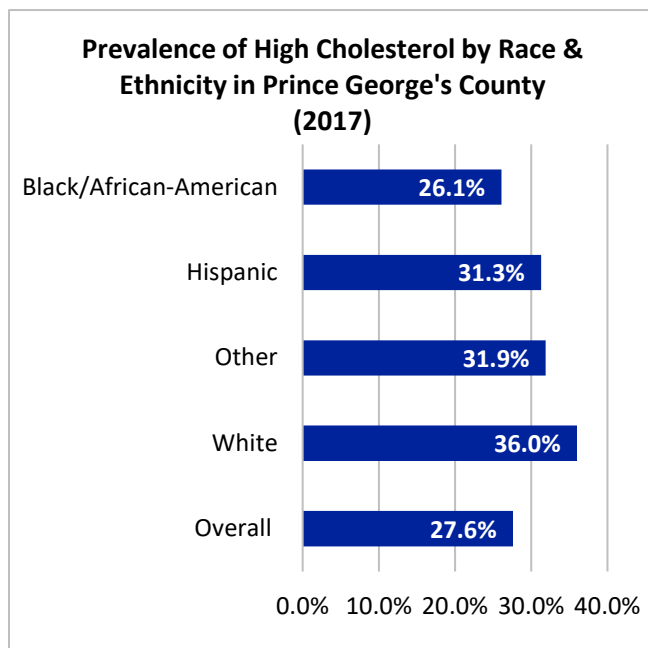


Figure 24. Prevalence of High Cholesterol in Prince George’s County by Race and Ethnicity
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2018)

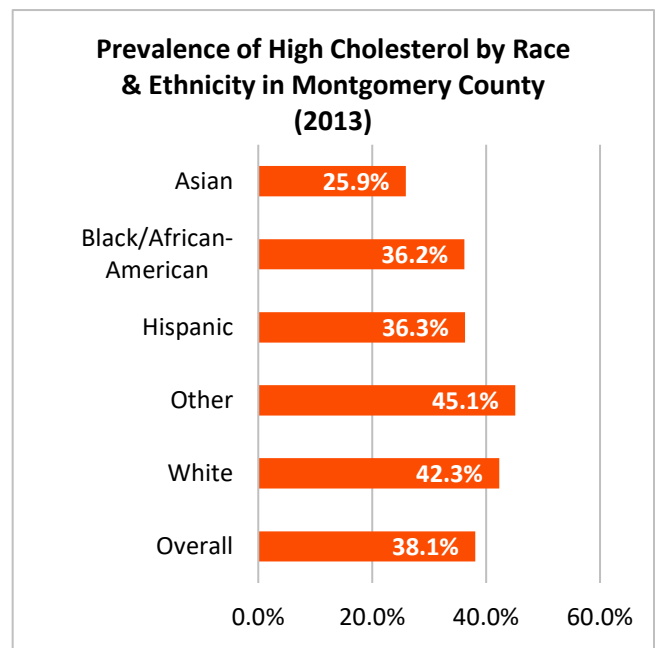


Figure 25. Prevalence of High Cholesterol in Montgomery County by Race and Ethnicity
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2016)

- In Prince George’s County during the 2017 measurement period, females were more affected by high cholesterol than males. However, in Montgomery County during the most recent measurement period in 2013, males were more affected (Figure 26 and 27).

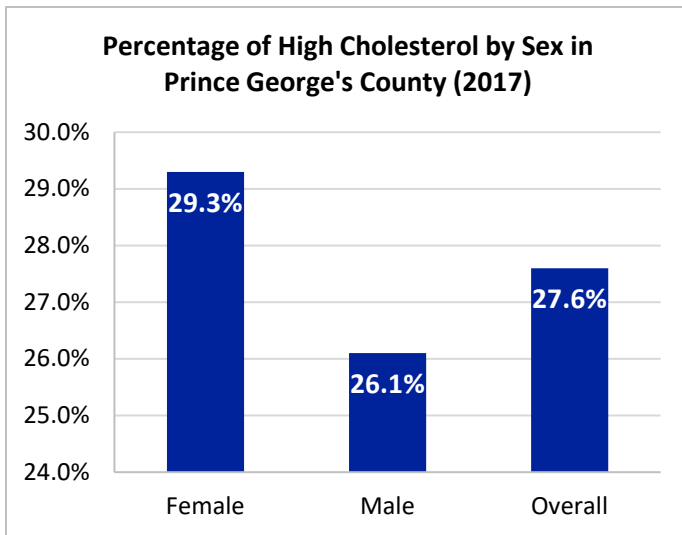


Figure 26. Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Gender in Prince George’s County, 2017
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

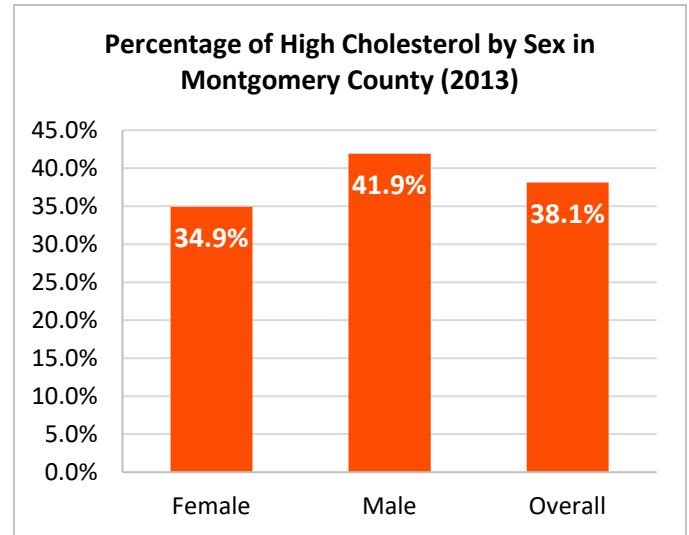


Figure 27. Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Gender in Montgomery County, 2013
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2016)

- In terms of age, seniors over the age of 65, followed by residents between the ages of 45 and 64, have the highest prevalence of high cholesterol in both counties despite the different measurement periods (Figure 28 and 29).

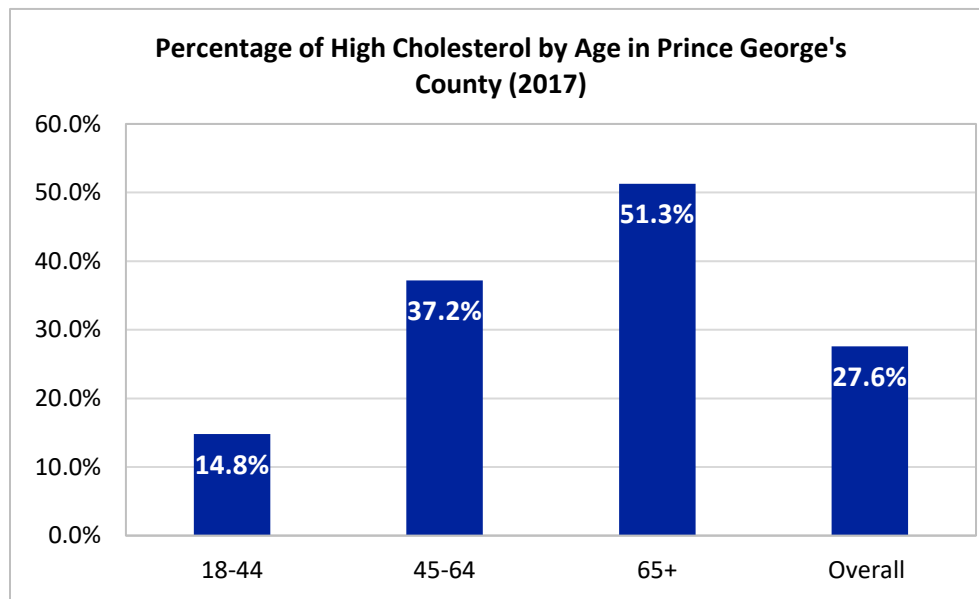


Figure 28. Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Age in Prince George’s County, 2017
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

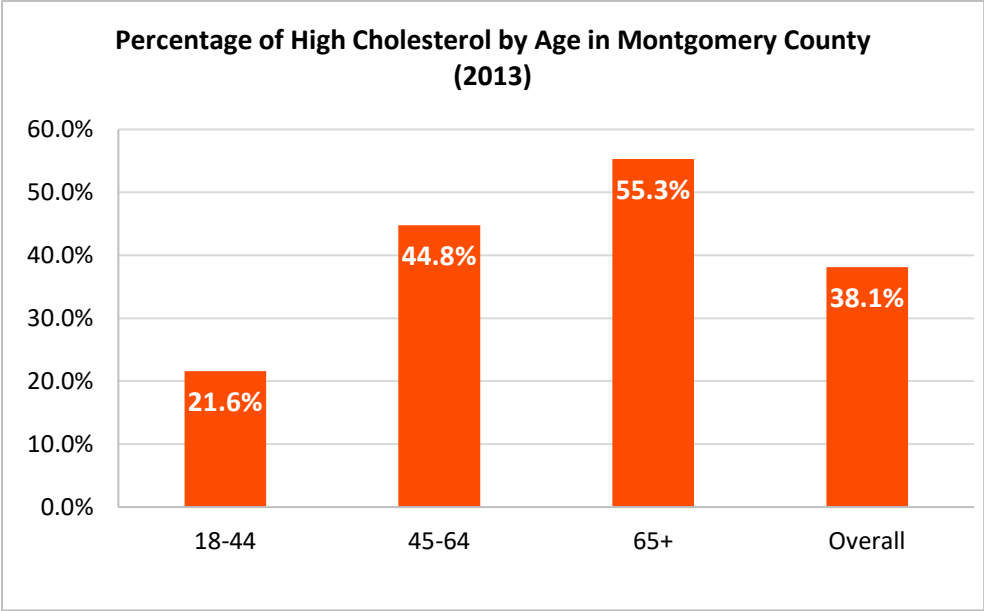


Figure 29. Prevalence of High Cholesterol by Age in Montgomery County, 2013
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2016)

Community Resources

Acute care cardiology services are provided by all hospital providers in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties. In addition, there are numerous physician providers as well as clinics that provide diagnosis and treatment for heart disease and stroke. The following are additional resources and services for heart disease and stroke in the community:

1. ADVENTIST HEALTHCARE (AHC)

Heart & Vascular Care

Phone: 301-569-6961

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/services/heart-vascular/>

Free Monthly Blood Pressure Testing

Phone: 1-800-542-5096

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/dates/?topicId=68>

Stroke Rehabilitation

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/services/rehabilitation/neurological/stroke/>

Free Stroke Support Group

Phone: 301-569-6961

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/?eventId=e426205c-efd9-de11-9638-005056947103>

Stroke Treatment

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/services/brain-spine/stroke/>

2. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Reduce Chronic Diseases by Reducing Obesity

Phone: 301-883-7879

Website:

<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/2476/Reduce-Chronic-Diseases-by-Reducing-Obes>

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Senior Nutrition Program

Address: 401 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 240-777-3000

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/hs-program/program.aspx?id=ads/adsseniornutr-p190.html>

4. DOCTORS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Stroke Support Group

Address: 9610 Good Luck Road, Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 301-552-8144

Website:

<https://www.dchweb.org/wellness/support-groups/stroke-support-group>

5. WOMEN HEART

Phone: 202-728-7199

Email: mail@womenheart.org

Website: <https://www.womenheart.org/>

6. MENDED HEARTS

Phone: 1-888-432-7899

Resource Center: 229-518-2680

Email: info@mendedhearts.org

Website: <https://mendedhearts.org/>

7. AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

Bethesda Chapter

Address: 8600 Old Georgetown Rd.

Bethesda, MD 20814

Phone: 301-530-3740

Website:

<https://www.stroke.org/en/stroke-groups/montgomery-county-stroke-association--bethesda-chapter>

Silver Spring Chapter

Address: 1000 Forest Glen Road, Silver Spring, MD 20901

Phone: 301-622-2282

Website: <https://www.stroke.org/en/stroke-groups/montgomery-county-stroke-association-silver-spring-chapter>

8. MONTGOMERY COUNTY STROKE ASSOCIATION

Phone: 301-681-6272

Email: info@mcstroke.org

Website: <https://www.mcstroke.org/>

9. AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH PROGRAM

Diabetes/Heart Health

Address: 14015 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20904

Phone: 240-777-1833

Email: info@aahpmontgomerycounty.org

Website:

<http://aahpmontgomerycounty.org/diabetes>

Section IV: Findings



Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 6: Diabetes



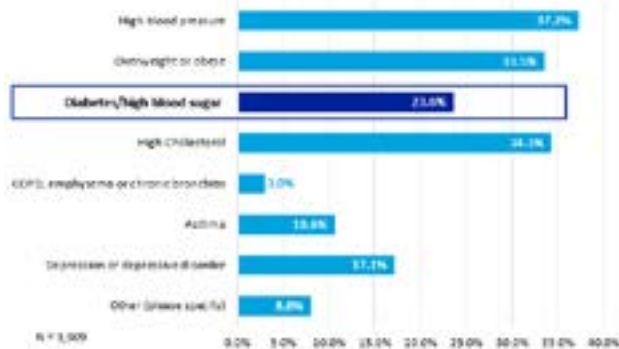
Diabetes

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In MC and PGC, the overall age-adjusted ER rates for diabetes increased NH-Black/AA and males in MC and PGC have the highest mortality and hospitalization rates The Medicare population treated for diabetes increased for MC and PGC In MC, the diabetes ER visit rates increased with age; individuals 65+ have the highest rate with 1,099 per 100,000 population In PGC, AI/AN have the highest rate for uncontrolled diabetes compared to any other population subgroup 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC and PGC age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes had a decreasing trend from 2012 - 2017
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC and PGC age-adjusted ER rates due to diabetes had an increasing trend from 2012 - 2017 % of Medicare population treated for diabetes had an increasing trend in MC and PGC from 2013 - 2017

Community Perception

REHAB CBSA: “Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever said you have or are at risk for the following (select all that apply)?”¹



“Health education courses should be focused on how to manage chronic illnesses like **diabetes**.”²

¹ Adventist HealthCare. (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment Primary Data Survey.

² Adventist HealthCare. (2019). Key Informant Interview Quote - Primary Data.

Diabetes

Impact

Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic condition that affects how the body regulates glucose levels in the blood. In type 1 diabetes, the body does not produce enough insulin, which results in excess blood glucose accumulation in the blood. This excess glucose can lead to serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations³. This type of diabetes can develop at any age and there is no known way to prevent it. In adults, type 1 diabetes accounts for about 5 percent of all diagnosed cases of diabetes. Most diabetes cases in the U.S. are type 2 diabetes. Type 2 diabetes occurs when the body cannot produce insulin properly and can develop at any age. Unlike type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes can be prevented through healthy lifestyle choices, including proper diet and exercise. About 30 percent of people will develop this disease in their lifetime. Gestational diabetes is a specific type of diabetes that develops during pregnancy. Typically, this type of diabetes disappears after the birth of the baby, however, it predisposes the mother to an increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes later in life⁴.

Diabetes can be a life-threatening disease that requires life-long management. It is the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S.⁵. More than thirty million people in the United States have diabetes, and 1 in 4 of them go undiagnosed; this puts them at a much higher risk for developing other health-related complications⁶. More than eighty-four million people have prediabetes, and ninety percent of them are unaware that they are at risk of developing diabetes. Diabetes is also a very costly disease; the total estimated cost of diagnosed diabetes in 2017 was \$327 billion, including \$237 billion in direct medical costs and \$90 billion in reduced productivity⁷.

Diabetes prevalence has also increased among children. While type 1 diabetes remains the primary type of diabetes in children, type 2 diabetes has become more common in children 10 years of age or

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2015). Basics about diabetes. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html>

⁴ CDC. (2015). 2014 National diabetes statistics report. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/statistics/2014statisticsreport.html>

⁵ CDC. (2015). Basics about diabetes. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html>

⁶ CDC. (2019). Diabetes Quick Facts. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/quick-facts.html>

⁷ American Diabetes Association (2018). Economic Costs of Diabetes in the U.S. in 2017. Retrieved from <https://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/41/5/917.full>

older⁸. This can be attributed to the increasing prevalence of obesity and being overweight in young populations⁹.

In Maryland the overall prevalence of diabetes is 11 percent¹⁰ and remains the sixth leading cause of death for the state¹¹. In Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, the percentage of individuals living with diabetes varies based on sociodemographic factors. In both counties, individuals living with diabetes was highest among males, individuals 65+, Asians (Montgomery County) and Hispanics (Prince George's County). However, hospitalization and mortality rates due to diabetes is highest among Black/African-American individuals for both Montgomery and Prince George's County. Although diabetes mellitus is a serious and costly chronic disease, early detection, improved delivery of care, and better self-management are important strategies that can help prevent the burden of diabetes¹².

Prevalence

- The overall prevalence of diabetes in Montgomery County has been stable at 7 percent since 2014 (Figure 1).
- In Prince George's County, the percent of adults with diabetes has slightly fluctuated over the past five years. In 2017, the percentage increased by 1.3 percent (Figure 1).

⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National diabetes statistics report: estimates of diabetes and its burden in the United States, 2014. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2014. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/statsreport14/national-diabetes-report-web.pdf>

⁹ Fagot-Campagna A, Pettitt DJ, Engelgau MM, et al. Type 2 diabetes among North American children and adolescents: an epidemiologic review and a public health perspective. *The Journal of pediatrics*. May 2000;136(5):664-672.

¹⁰ County Health Rankings (2019). Maryland Diabetes Prevalence. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/maryland/2019/measure/outcomes/60/data>

¹¹ CDC. (2019). Stats of the State of Maryland. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/maryland/maryland.htm>

¹² Healthy in Montgomery County 2008 – 2016. A surveillance report on population health. Retrieved from <https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/healthymontgomery/Resources/Files/HM-Resources/Publications/PopHealthReportFINAL.pdf>

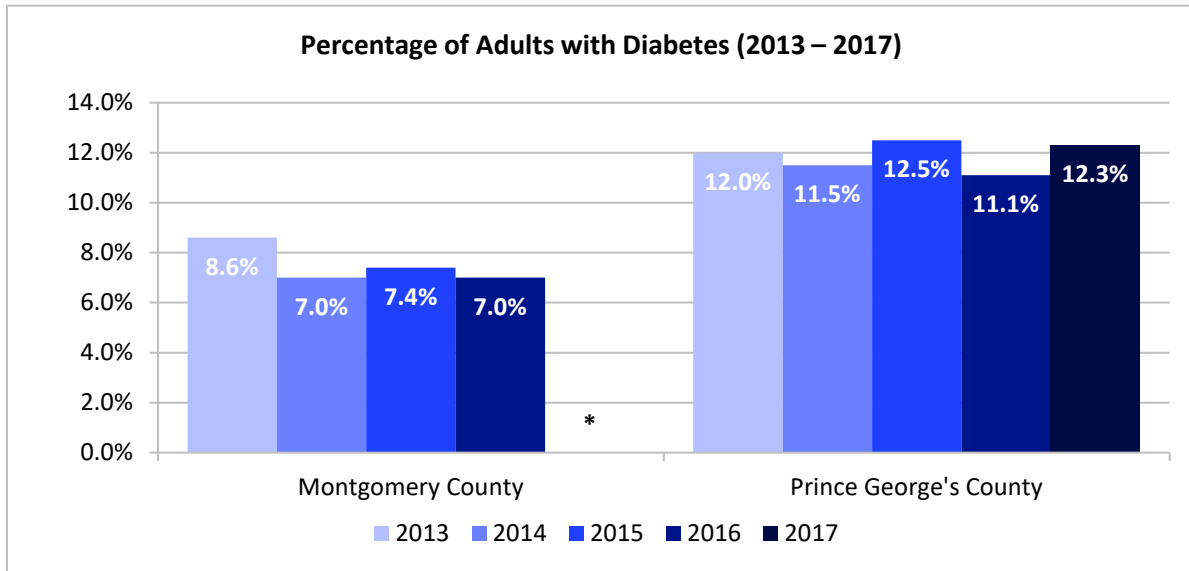


Figure 1. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes, 2013 – 2017.

*Data unavailable/not applicable

Note: Excludes diabetes cases during pregnancy.

Crude rates not comparable across county populations

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- In 2014, in Montgomery County, Asian individuals experienced the highest prevalence of diabetes at 9.3 percent compared to Black/African-Americans at 7.6 percent and White individuals at 7.2 percent (Figure 2).
- In 2017, in Prince George’s County, the greatest disparity was between Hispanics (16.7 percent) and White individuals (10.5 percent) (Figure 3).

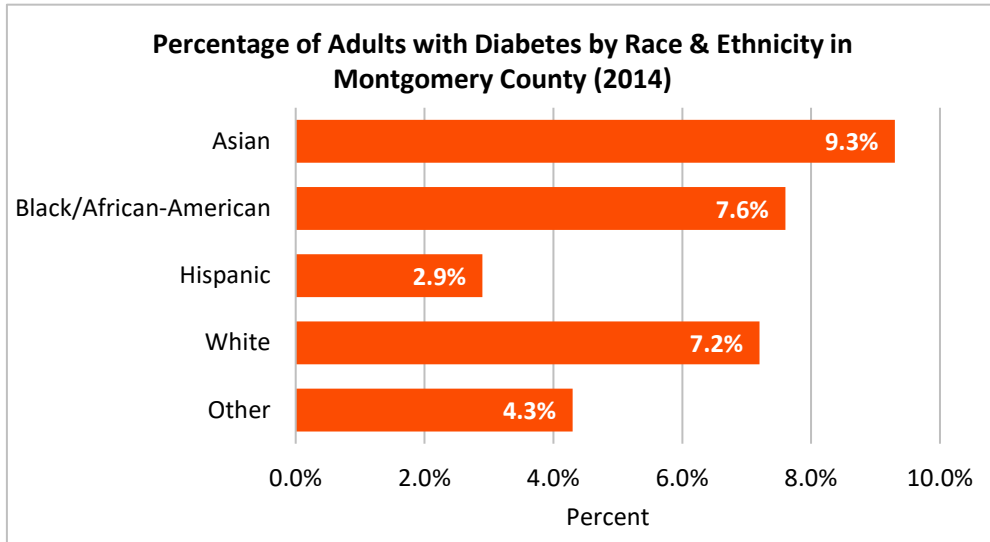


Figure 2. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity in Montgomery County, 2014
*Note: Excludes diabetes cases during pregnancy.
 Crude rates not comparable across county populations*
 (Source: [Maryland BRFSS Data](#), 2014)

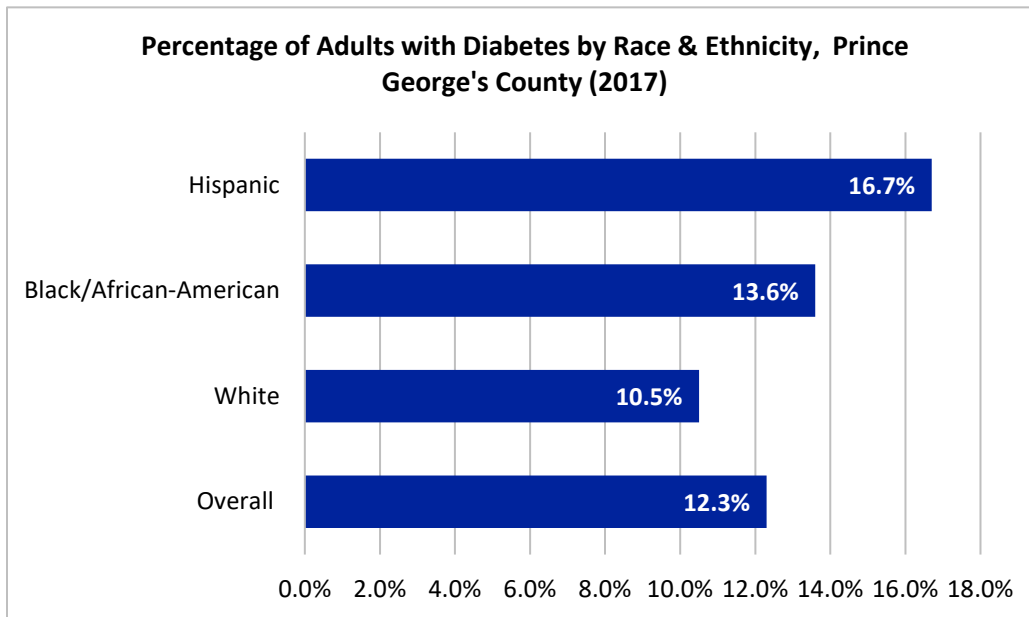


Figure 3. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity in Prince George's County, 2017
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, males were more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes when compared to females during the year 2015 in Montgomery County and 2017 in Prince George’s County (Figure 4 and 5).

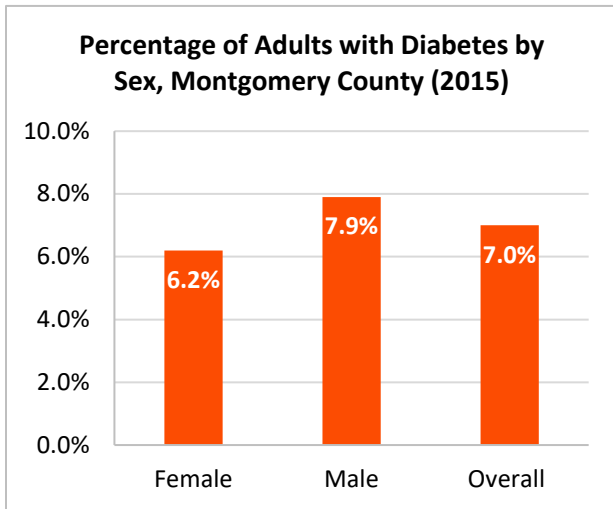


Figure 4. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes by Sex in Montgomery County, 2015
(Source: [CARES Engagement Network](#), 2019)

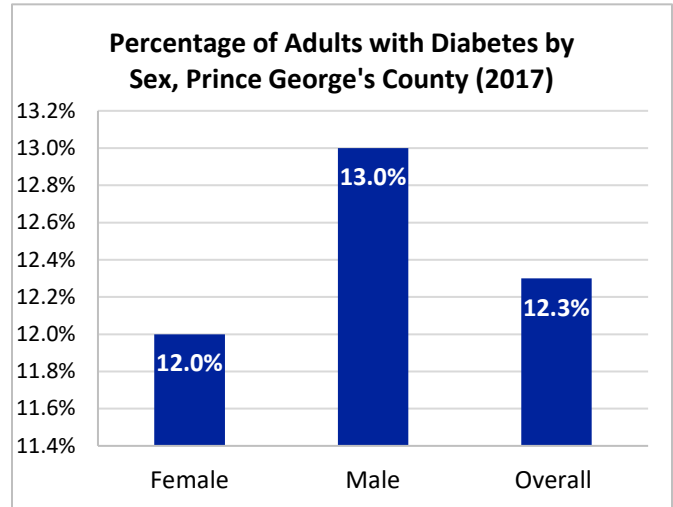


Figure 5. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes by Sex in Prince George’s County, 2017
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- In terms of age, individuals age 65+ were the most likely to have diabetes in both Montgomery County (for year 2014) and Prince George’s County (for year 2017) (Figure 6 and 7).

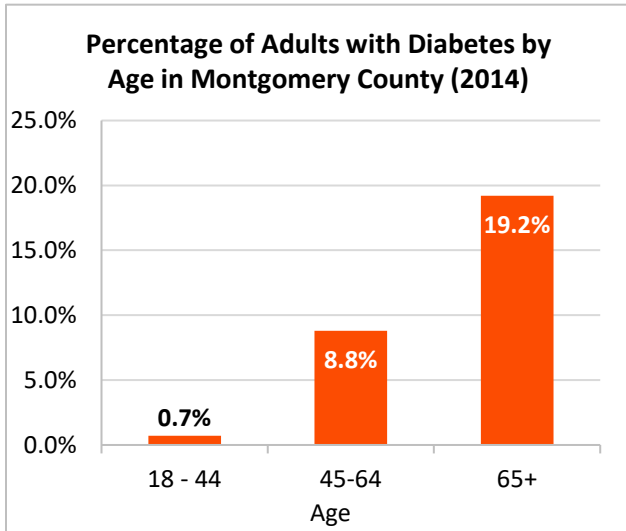


Figure 6. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes by Age in Montgomery County, 2014
Note: Excludes diabetes cases during pregnancy. Crude rates not comparable across county populations
 (Source: [Maryland BRFSS Data](#), 2014)

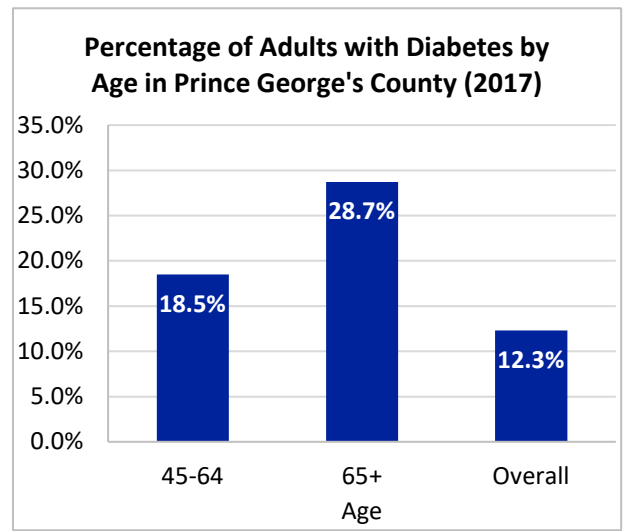


Figure 7. Percentage of Adults with Diabetes by Age in Prince George's County, 2017
Note: Excludes diabetes cases during pregnancy.
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- The percentage of the Medicare population having received treatment for diabetes also illustrates the burden of disease on this potentially financially-strained group; especially in Prince George's County where the percentage is much higher when compared to Montgomery County and Maryland (Figure 8).
- There has been a slight gradual increase in the proportion of the Medicare population being treated for diabetes from 2014 to 2017 for both Montgomery and Prince George's Counties (Figure 8).

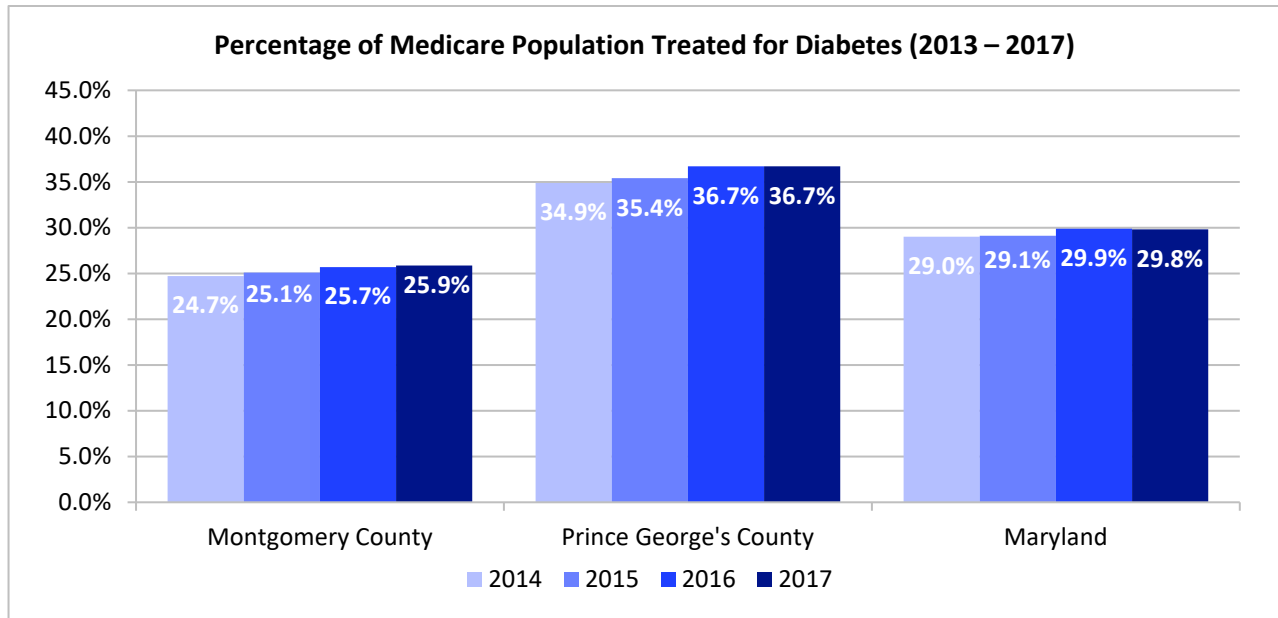


Figure 8. Percentage of Medicare Population Treated for Diabetes, 2013 – 2017
 (Source: [Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services](#), 2019)

Emergency Room Rates

- Over time, when looking at the age-adjusted ER rates due to diabetes by county, Prince George's County continues to have the highest rate when compared to Montgomery County (Figure 9).
- In 2017, Maryland had the highest age-adjusted death rate due to diabetes with 243.7 per 100,000 population which is nearly 2X higher than that of Montgomery County for the same year (Figure 9).

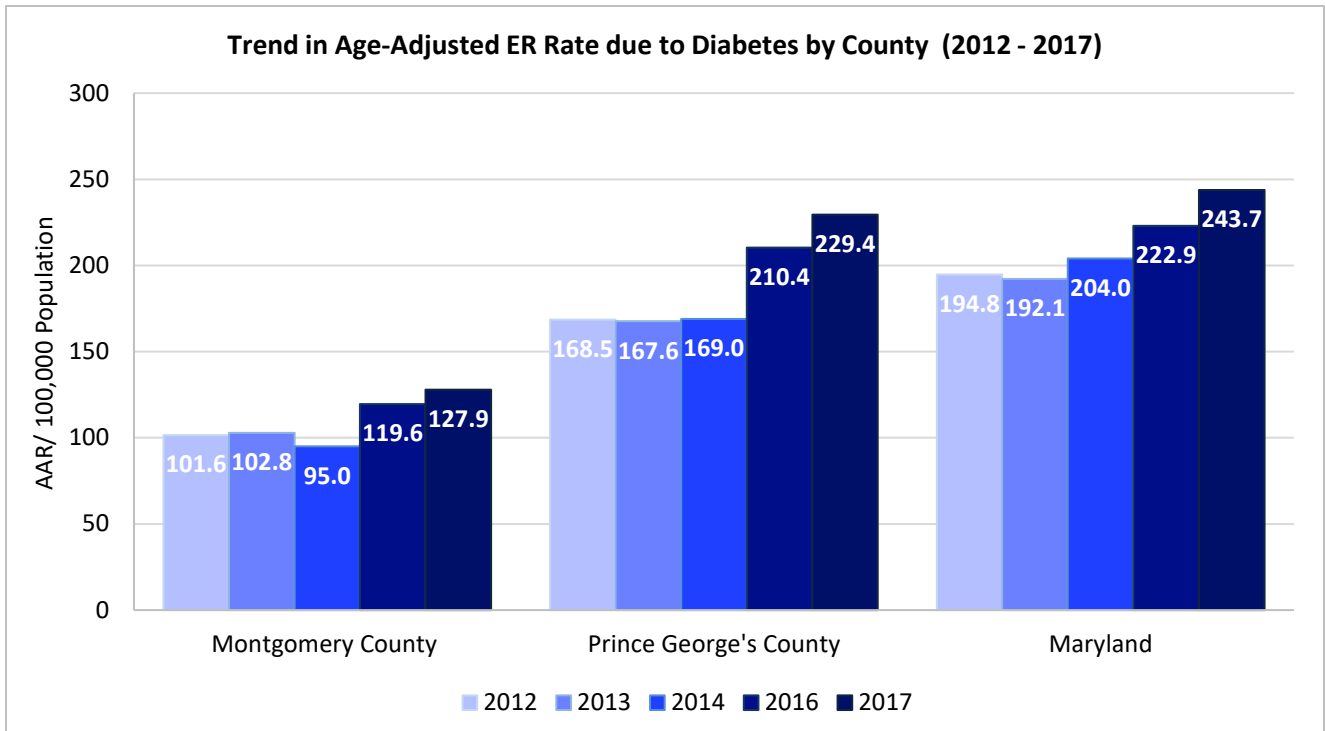


Figure 9. Trend in Age-Adjusted ER Rates due to Diabetes in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2012 – 2017
(Source: [Maryland SHIP](#), 2019)

- When looking at diabetes ER visits stratified by race and ethnicity in Montgomery County, Black/African-American individuals have a rate that is 6X greater and Hispanics have a rate 4X greater than Asians (Figure 10).
- In terms of ER visits by sex, both females and males have relatively similar rates with females being just 2.2 higher than males (Figure 10).

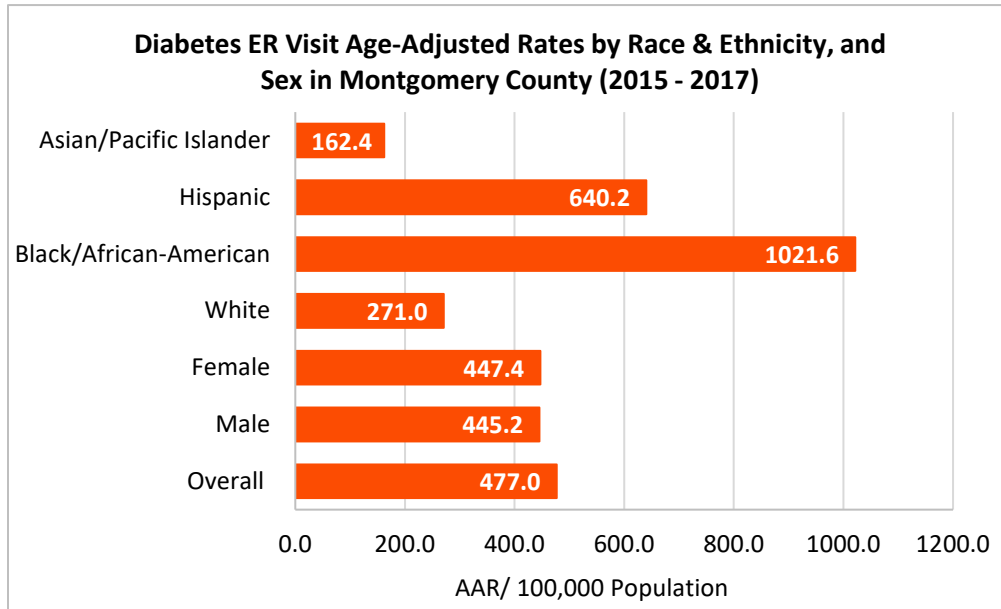


Figure 10. Diabetes ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by Race & Ethnicity and Sex in Montgomery County, 2015 – 2017
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#), 2019)

- Diabetes ER visit rates increased with age in Montgomery County (Figure 11).
- Individuals 65 and older have a rate 4.8X higher than persons aged 18 to 34, and 1.7X greater than persons 35 to 64 (Figure 11).

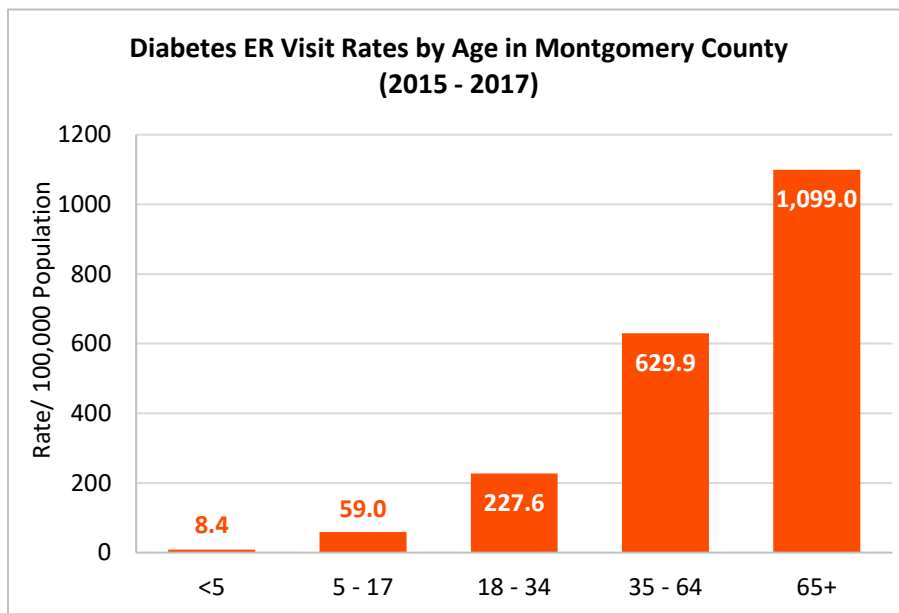


Figure 11. Diabetes ER Visit Age-Adjusted Rates by Age in Montgomery County, 2015 – 2017
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#), 2019)

Hospitalization Rates

- From 2015 to 2017, in Montgomery County, the age-adjusted hospitalization rates for diabetes overall is highest among individuals who are 65+, males, Black/African-American, and Hispanic individuals (Table 1).
- In Montgomery County the Individuals who are most affected by hospitalization rates due to diabetes based on level of complication varies by age, sex, and race/ethnicity (Table 1):
 - People 18 to 34 years old, Black/African-American, and Hispanic have the highest hospitalization rate for *short term complication* due to diabetes
 - Individuals who are 35 to 64 years old, male, Black/African-American, and Hispanic have the highest *long- term complications* due to diabetes
 - Seniors who are 65+, Black/African-American, and Hispanic individuals have the highest rate for *uncontrolled diabetes*

Montgomery County Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates per 100,000 Population (2015 - 2017)				
Characteristic	Diabetes	Short-term Complications of Diabetes	Long-Term Complications of Diabetes	Uncontrolled Diabetes
Age				
5 - 17	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.6
18 - 34	104.5	50.6	20.6	21
35 - 64	253.5	43.6	103.3	65.2
65+	873.3	43.9	367.6	205.9
Sex				
Male	258.2	35.0	111.2	58.3
Female	210.6	33.6	73.6	53.9
Race				
Asian/ Pacific Islander	124.7	7.8	42.9	30.3
Hispanic	279.1	37.9	99.4	76.7
Black/African-American	465.2	73.1	185.2	119.8
White	181.4	27.3	76.0	37.6

Table 1. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates per 100,000 population in Montgomery County, 2015 – 2017
(Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2019)

- From 2013 to 2015, in Prince George’s County, the age-adjusted hospitalization rates for diabetes overall is highest among individuals who are 65 to 84 and 85+, males, and Black/African-American (Table 2).
- In Prince George’s County, the Individuals who are most affected by hospitalization rates due to diabetes based on level of complication varies by age, sex, and race (Table 2):
 - People 65 to 84 years old and Black/African-American have the highest hospitalization rate for *short term complication* due to diabetes
 - Individuals who are 65 to 84, 85+, male, and Black/African-American, have the highest *long- term complications* due to diabetes
 - Seniors who are 65 to 84 and American Indian/Alaskan Native have the highest rate for *uncontrolled diabetes*

**Prince George's County Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 Population 18+ Years of Age
(2013 - 2015)**

Characteristic	Diabetes	Short-term Complications due to Diabetes	Long-Term Complications due to Diabetes	Uncontrolled Diabetes
Age				
18 - 19	6.2	5.9	*	*
20 - 24	12.1	9.7	1.9	*
25 - 44	16.2	8.8	6.4	0.8
45 - 64	29.4	9.7	17.1	2.1
65 - 84	53.7	10.4	38.5	4.1
85+	49.5	6.8	39.4	*
Overall	25.7	9.3	14.4	1.6
Sex				
Male	29.5	9.9	17.3	1.8
Female	22.9	8.8	12.3	1.5
Overall	25.7	9.3	14.4	1.6
Race				
American Indian/Alaskan Native	41.3	15.0	25.4	35.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.4	**	4.2	**
Black/African-American	31.9	11.4	17.8	2.1
White	14.9	6.0	8.2	0.6
Overall	25.7	9.3	14.4	1.6

Table 2. Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 population in Prince George's County, 2013 – 2015

*Data unavailable/not applicable

(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

**NOTE: AI/AN had no significant difference with the overall value for diabetes and short-term complications due to diabetes according to PGC Health Zone.

Mortality

- Diabetes mortality has an overall decreasing trend which is like that of Maryland (Figure 12).
- The mortality rate in Montgomery County has consistently been lower than that of Maryland and Prince George's County (Figure 12).
- The Prince George's county mortality rate has remained nearly constant over the last three years. When compared to Montgomery County and Maryland, the rates are significantly higher (Figure 12).

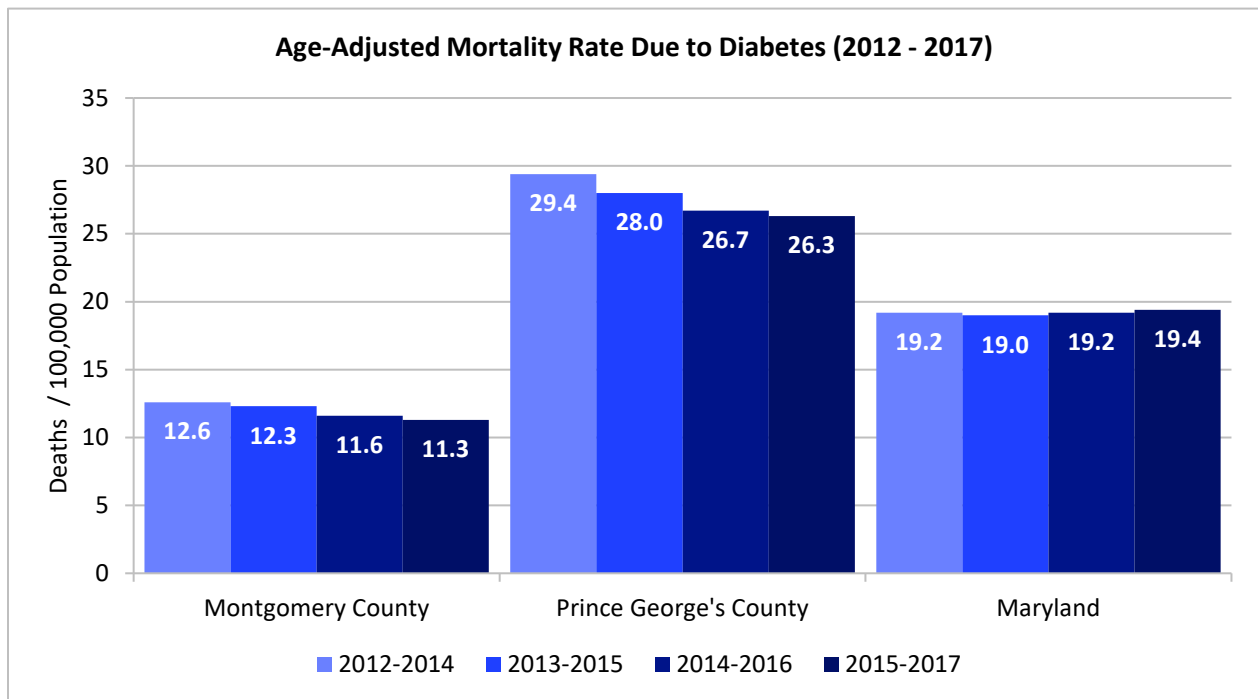


Figure 12. Age-Adjusted Death Rate Due to Diabetes per 100,000 Population in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2012 - 2017

(Source: [Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene \(DHMH\)](#), 2019)

- When stratified by race and ethnicity, the mortality rate due to diabetes disproportionately affects Black/African-American individuals in both Montgomery and Prince George's County (Figure 13).
- Black/African-American's in Montgomery County have a mortality rate which is 2.2X higher than the overall average for the county. Additionally, the mortality rate is more than 3X higher when compared to the Asian/Pacific Islander individuals who have the lowest rate overall (7.8 per 100,000) (Figure 13).
- In Prince George's County, Black/African-American individuals have a rate that is 1.5X higher than Hispanic and 1.4X higher than White individuals (Figure 13).

- When comparing the two counties overall, Prince George’s age-adjusted mortality rate due to diabetes is 2.2X higher than Montgomery County (Figure 13).
- When comparing the same racial/ethnic group across county lines, White individuals in Prince George’s County have the largest gap (1.8X higher) than White individuals in Montgomery County (Figure 13).

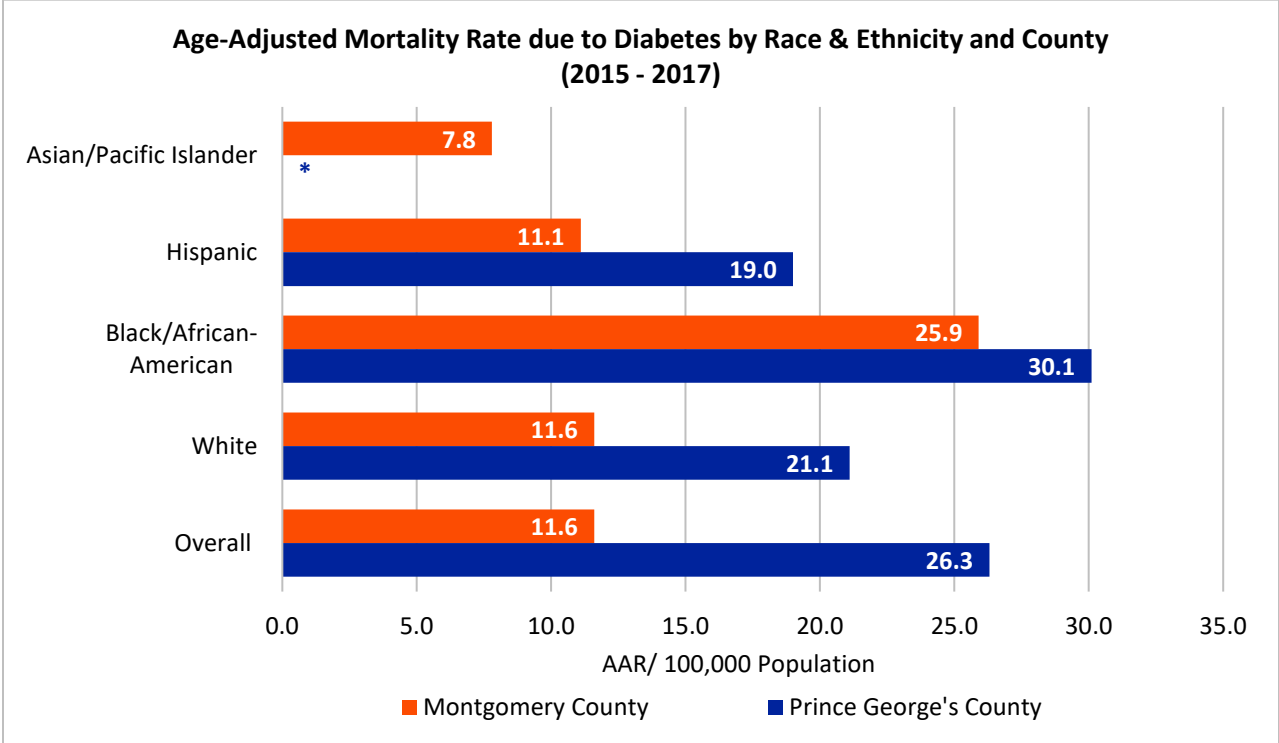


Figure 13. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Diabetes by Race & Ethnicity in Montgomery County and Prince George’s County (2015 – 2017)

*Data unavailable/not applicable

(Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- The age-adjusted mortality rate due to diabetes by gender is highest among males for both counties (Figure 14).
- Prince George’s County has the highest mortality rate for both genders and overall when compared to Montgomery County (Figure 14).

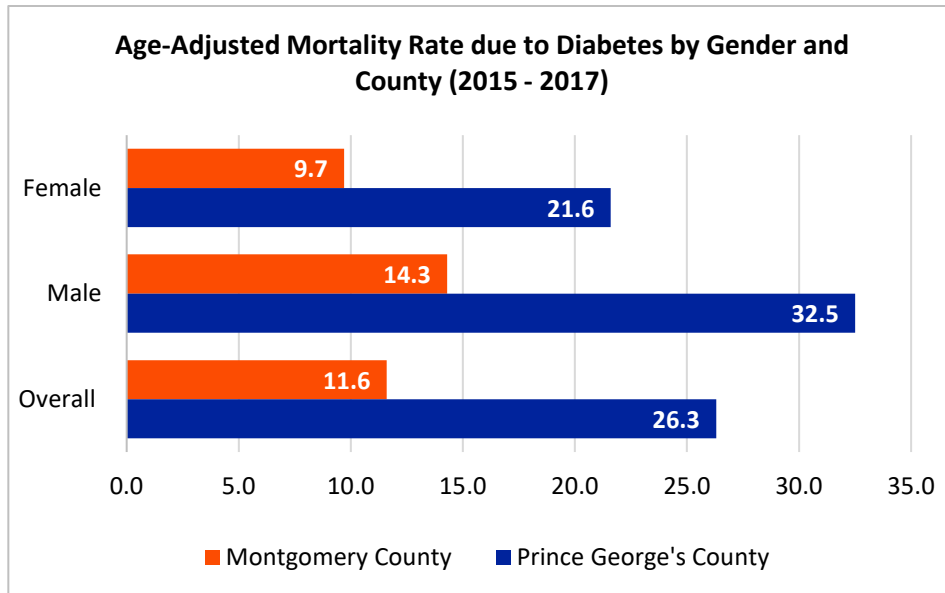


Figure 14. Age Adjusted Mortality due to Diabetes by Gender and County, 2015 – 2017
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2019)

- In Montgomery County, when looking at the age-adjusted mortality rate due to diabetes by age, the highest rate is among individuals 65+ (Figure 15).
- Individuals aged 65+ have a rate which is 343X larger than the reference group, individuals aged 18 – 34 (Figure 15).

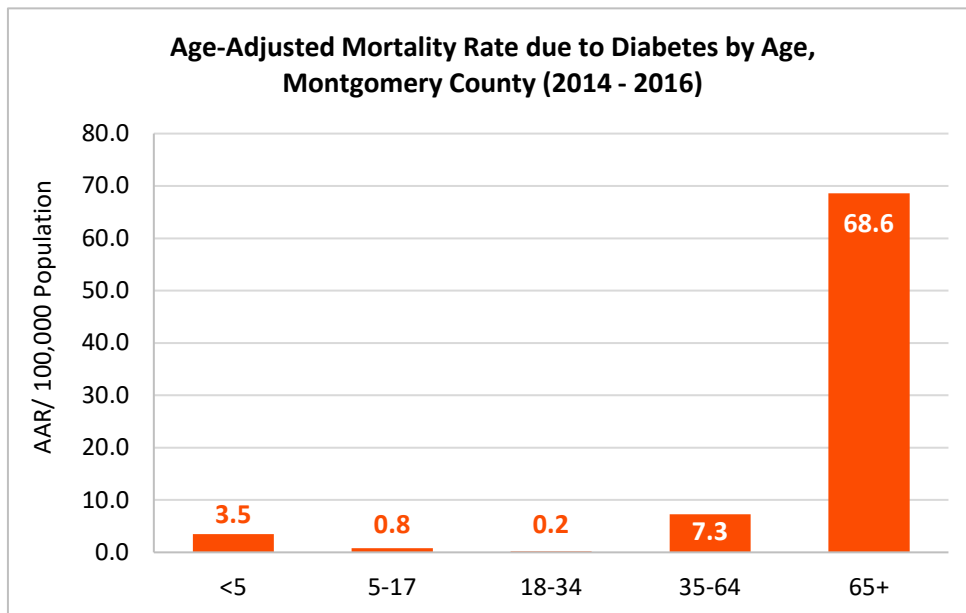


Figure 15. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Diabetes by Age in Montgomery County (2015 – 2017)
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery Core Measures Report](#), 2019)

Amputees

- In the United States, there are currently 1.9 million people living with limb loss and an average of 507 amputations every day.¹³
- The majority of amputations in the United States are caused by complications of vascular diseases such as diabetes and peripheral arterial disease. Other causes are trauma and cancer (Figure 16).

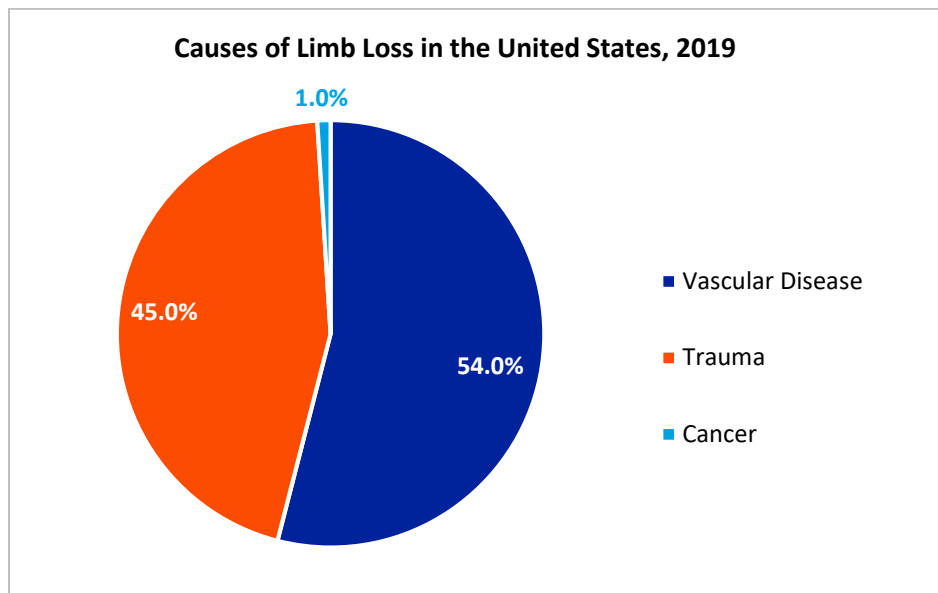


Figure 16. Causes of Limb Loss in the United States, 2019
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

Maryland Data

- Hospitals across Maryland reported a total of 3,157 amputations in 2014.
- There has been a 5.66 percent increase in the number of amputations since 2009, when amputations were at a low (Figure 17).
- According to the Amputee Coalition, limb loss will continue to rise due to the prevalence of vascular diseases.

¹³ Amputee Coalition (2019). *Factsheet: Maryland*. Retrieved from <https://www.amputee-coalition.org/resources/maryland-2/>

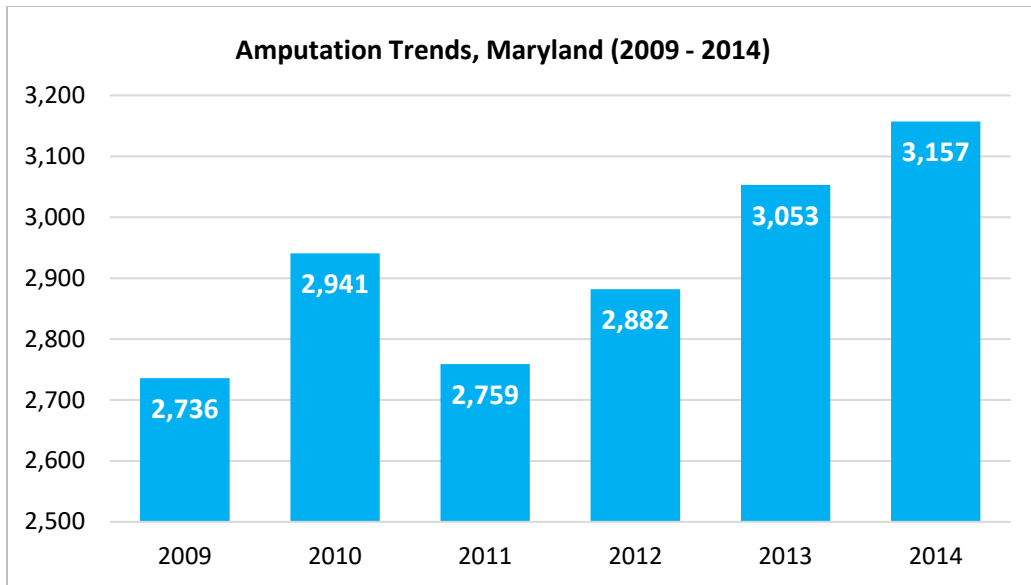


Figure 17. Amputation Trends, Maryland 2009-2014
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

- Amputations are categorized into two groups: upper extremity and lower extremity. There was a total of 150 upper extremity and 2,979 lower extremity amputations performed in 2014 (Figure 18).

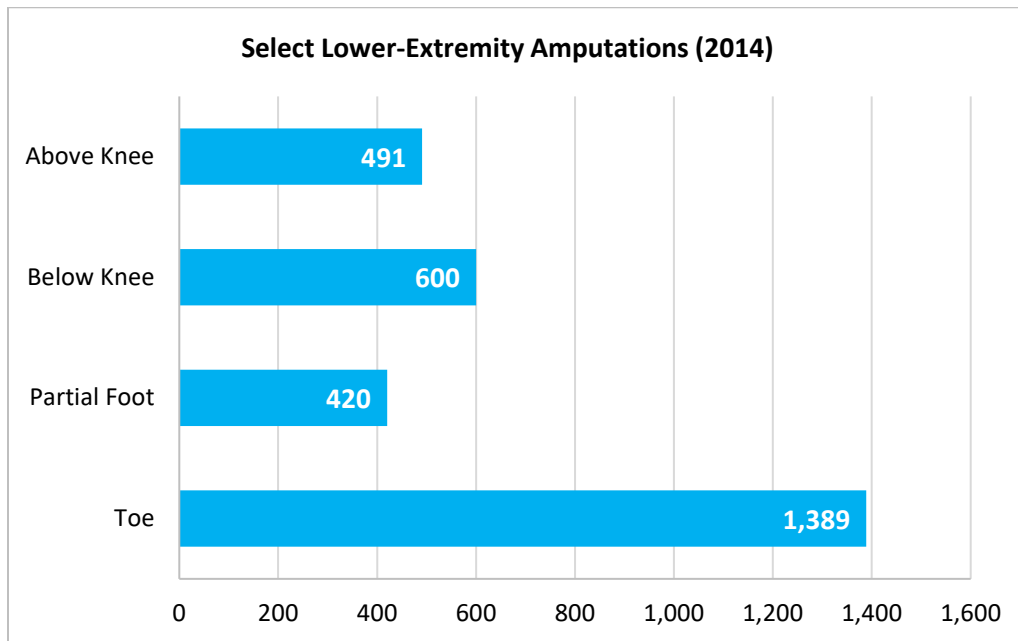


Figure 18. Select Lower-Extremity Amputations, 2014
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

- Deconstructing the statewide data by race and ethnicity shows that the majority of amputee patients are White (Figure 19). However, the Black population is most disproportionately affected by amputations.

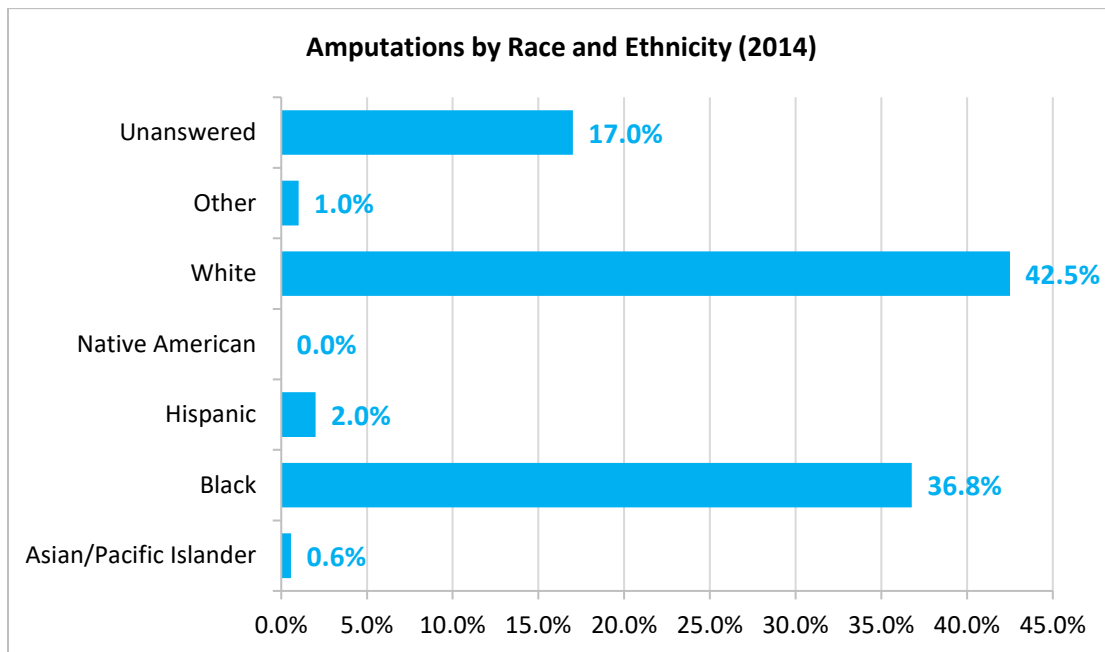


Figure 19. Amputations by Race and Ethnicity, 2014
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

- When stratified by age and sex, the group with the highest rate of amputations is the 45-64 year old and males (Figure 20 and 21).

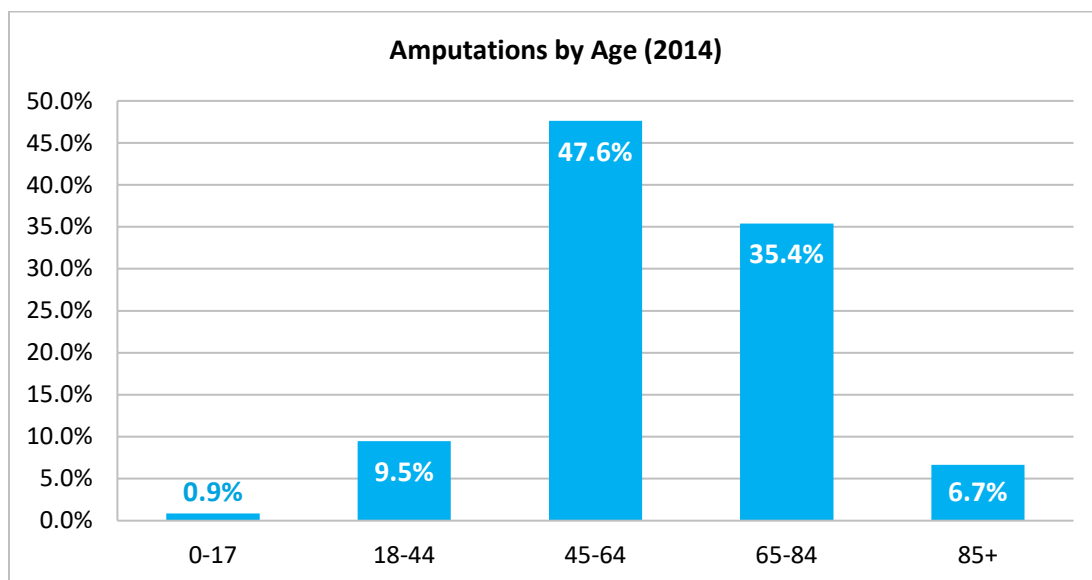


Figure 20. Amputations by Age, 2014
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

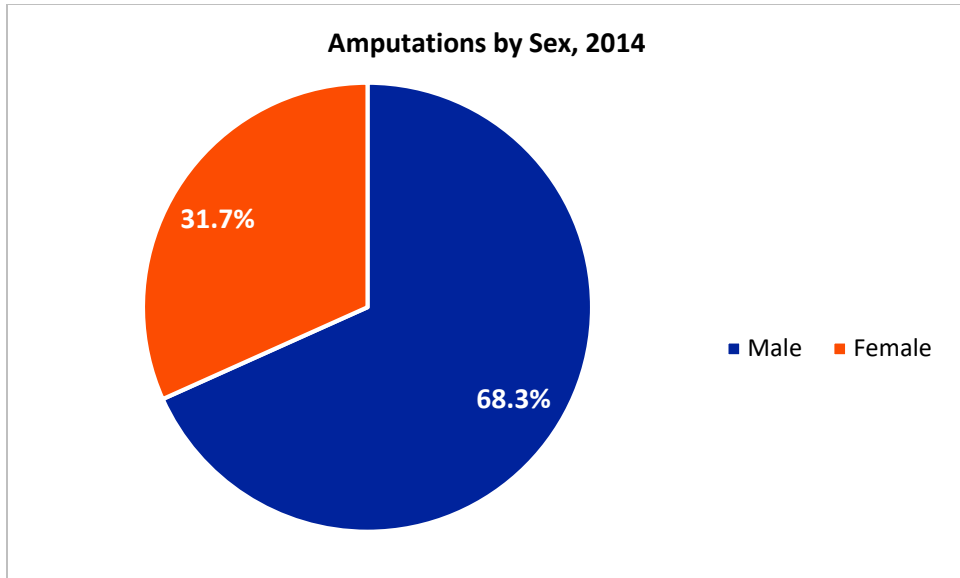


Figure 21. Amputations by Sex, 2014
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

- Most amputees in Maryland were enrolled in Medicare, followed by private insurance (Figure 22).

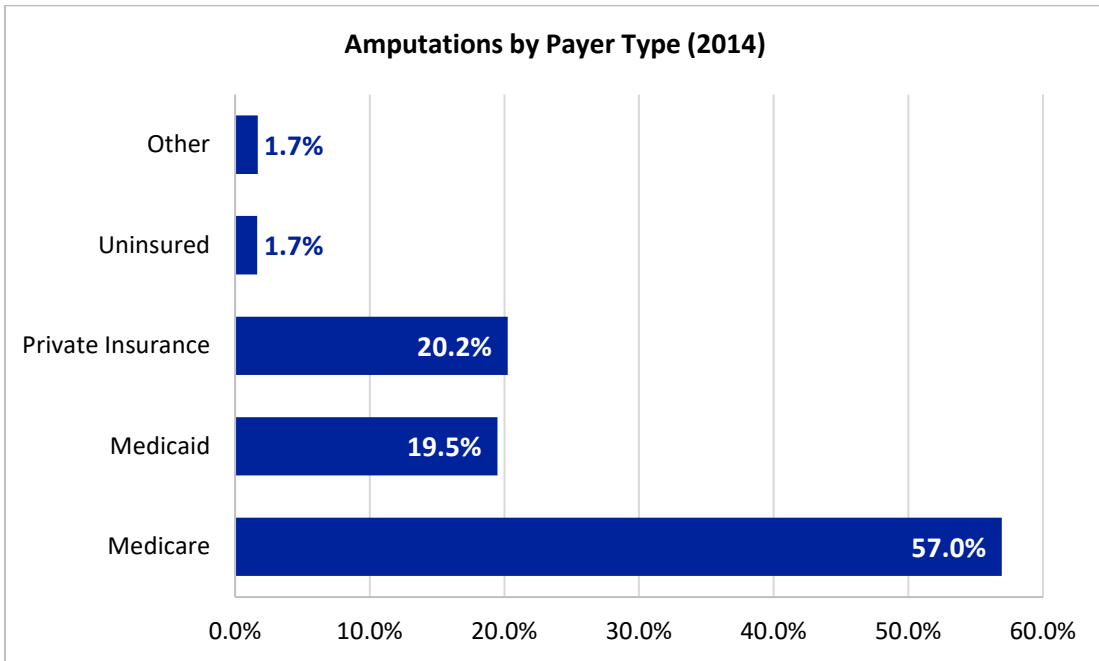


Figure 22. Amputations by Payer Type, 2014
(Source: [Amputee Coalition](#))

Hospital Data

- In 2018, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital served 49 amputee patients.¹⁴ The patients' average age was 62 years and they were mostly male patients (Figure 23).
- A racial breakdown of the patients served shows that most of the patients were White, followed by Blacks (Figure 23).

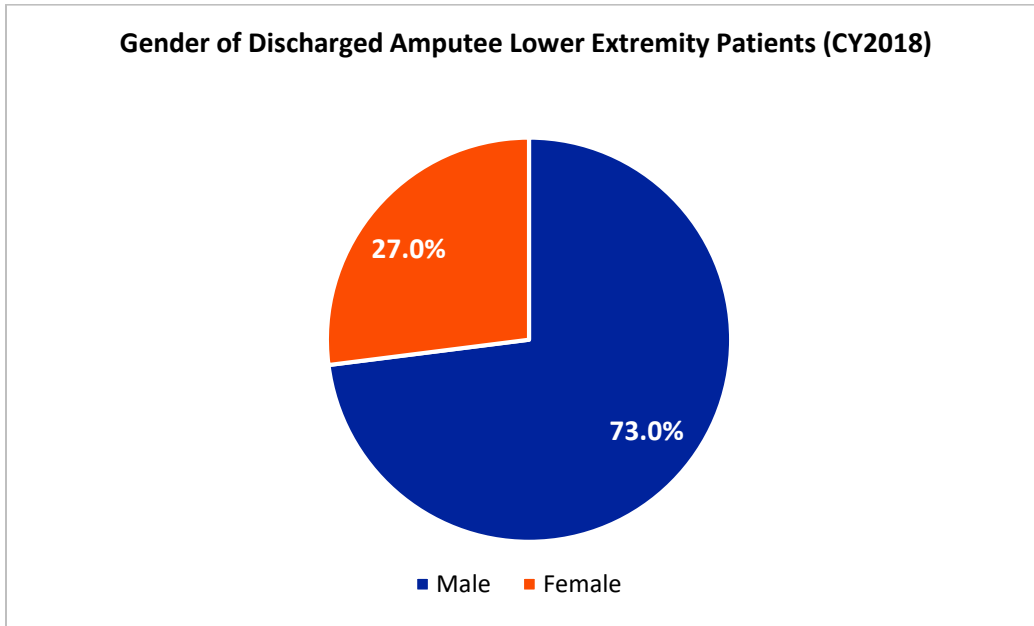


Figure 23. Gender of Discharged Amputee Lower Extremity Patients (CY2018)
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

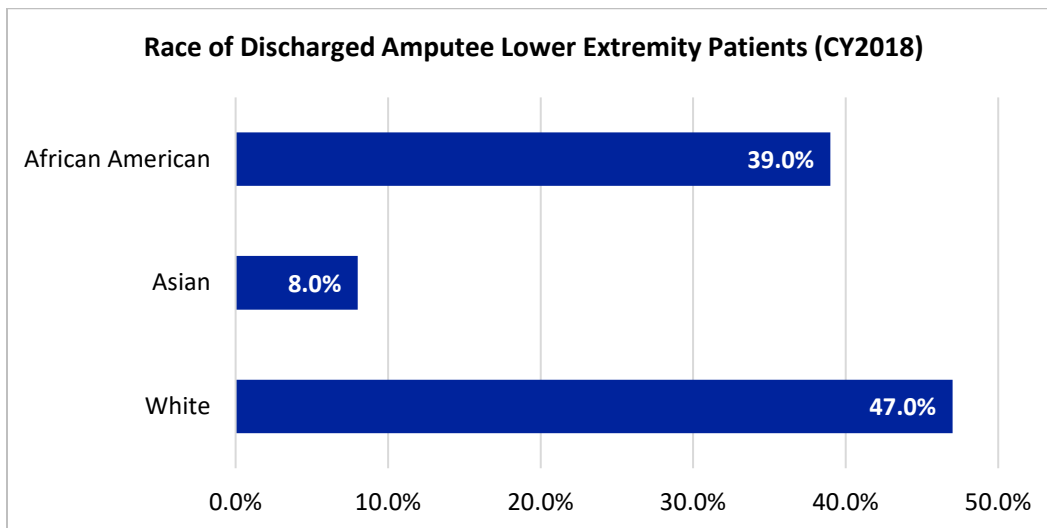


Figure 24. Race of Discharged Amputee Lower Extremity Patients (CY2018)
(Source: Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital, 2019)

¹⁴ Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital

Community Resources

There are a variety of diabetes-related services and programs available for residents in Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital Community Benefit Service Area. These include hospital-based, community-based, and health department programs and services:

1. ADVENTIST HEALTHCARE (AHC)

Diabetes Education & Support

Phone: 1-800-542-5096 (Registration line)

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/services/diabetes-care-endocrinology/education-support/>

Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support (DSMES)

Phone: 301-891-6105 (White Oak, MD) or 301-315-3129 (Rockville, MD)

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/?eventId=788f34bf-cc14-e311-a8cd-2c768a4e1b84>

Diabetes Cooking Class

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/?eventId=c85b6b82-c58e-e911-a81c-000d3a611ea2>

Prediabetes Class

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/?eventId=335eb721-a98e-e911-a81c-000d3a611ea2>

Living Well with Diabetes

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/?eventId=c45986f4-4298-e911-a81e-000d3a611ea2>

Gestational Diabetes

Website:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/calendar/details/?eventId=d4d5afda-c050-e511-8d72-2c768a4e1b84>

2. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY - DIABETES

Address: 9314 Piscataway Rd

Clinton, MD 20735

Phone: 301-856-9643

Website:

<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/2090/Diabetes>

3. MONTGOMERY COUNTY – DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Online Diabetes Education

Phone: 240-777-1833

Website:

https://www2.montgomerycountymd.gov/mcgportalapps/Press_Detail.aspx?Item_ID=22884

Senior Nutrition Program

Address: 401 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 240-777-3000

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/hs-program/program.aspx?id=ads/adsseniornutr-p190.html>

4. **UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CAPITAL REGION HEALTH – DIABETES CARE**
Phone: 301-618-6555
Website:
<https://www.umms.org/capital/health-services/diabetes>
5. **AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION**
Summer Camps
Phone: 1-800-342-2383
Website:
<https://www.diabetes.org/community/camp/finding-a-camp>
6. **AFRICAN AMERICAN HEALTH PROGRAM – DIABETES/ HEART HEALTH**
Address: 14015 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20904
Phone: 240-777-1833
Email: info@aahpmontgomerycounty.org
Website:
www.aahpmontgomerycounty.org
7. **UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION**
Prince George’s County
Address: 6707 Groveton Drive
Clinton, MD 20735
Phone: 301-868-9366
Email: nfitzhu@umd.edu
Website:
<https://extension.umd.edu/prince-georges-county>
- Montgomery County*
Address: 18410 Muncaster Road
Derwood, MD 20855
Phone: 301-590-9638
Email: yingling@umd.edu
Website:
<https://extension.umd.edu/montgomery-county>

8. **RIGHT AT HOME**
Prince George’s County
Address: 1450 Mercantile Lane Suite 127
Upper Marlboro, MD 20774
Phone: 301-738-2225
Website:
<https://www.rightathome.net/upper-marlboro>
- Montgomery County*
Address: 11821 Parklawn Drive Suite 302
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: 301-255-0066
Website:
<https://www.rightathome.net/rockville-maryland>
9. **ASIAN AMERICAN HEALTH INITIATIVE**
Address: 1401 Rockville Pike, 3rd Floor
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: 240-777-4517
Email: info@aahiinfo.org
Website: <http://aahiinfo.org/>

10. HOLY CROSS HEALTH – DIABETES PREVENTION AND EDUCATION
Outpatient Diabetes Self-Management Education

Phone: 301-754-8200

Website:

<http://www.holycrosshealth.org/body.cfm?id=862&fr=true>

Diabetes Prevention Program

Phone: 301-557-1231

Website:

<http://www.holycrosshealth.org/body.cfm?id=860&fr=true>

Gestational Diabetes Program

Phone: 301-754-7449

Website:

<http://www.holycrosshealth.org/body.cfm?id=861&fr=true>

11. Adventist Healthcare - Rehabilitation Services

For free support groups and available community resources call or visit:

Phone: 1-800-542-5096

Website: [Adventist HealthCare Classes & Events](#)

12. Amputee Coalition

Website: <https://www.amputee-coalition.org/>

13. Disability Partnerships

Website:

<http://www.disabilitypartnerships.org/>

Section IV: Findings



Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 7: Obesity



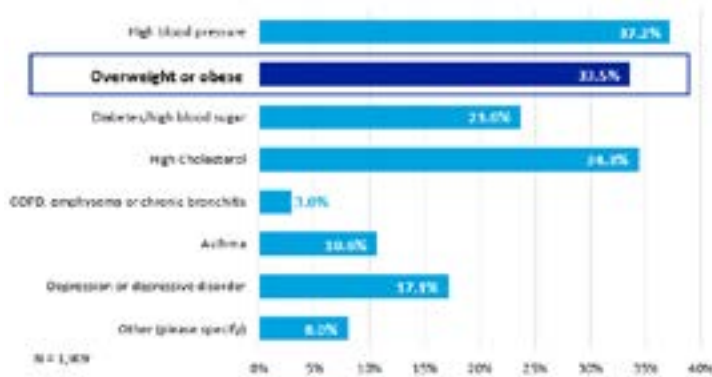
Obesity

KEY FINDINGS

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC met the HP 2020 target (30.5) for adult obesity but PGC did not from 2012-2016 In PGC, females have a higher % of obese adults and in MC, males have a higher % of obese adults MC met the HP 2020 target (16.1) for obese among adolescents, however, PGC did not in 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  In PGC the obesity trend was stable from 2012 - 2016  MC had an increasing trend from 2012 - 2016 for adult obesity MC and PGC had an increasing trend from 2013 - 2016 for adolescent obesity

Community Perception

REHAB CBSA: "Has a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever said you have or are at risk for the following (select all that apply)?"¹



"Provide nutrition counselors and cooking classes to counteract epidemic of obesity. Also teach people how to shop with in store counselors and educators."²

"Community should host exercise challenges."³

"Classes are offered during work hours, if you are working you cannot engage in free activities that improve your health."⁴

^{1,3} Adventist HealthCare. (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Survey.

^{2,4} Adventist HealthCare. (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment - Key Informant Interview.

Obesity

Impact

Adult obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30. Being overweight is defined as having a BMI of greater than or equal to 25. Obesity continues to be a highly prevalent condition in the United States with approximately 35 percent of adults and 17 percent of children 2 through 18 years of age qualifying as obese. Obesity is of particular concern because it is associated with many adverse health outcomes including heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and cancer. There also appear to be disparities in the burden of obesity across different demographic groups.^{3,4}

Prevalence

- In Maryland, the rate for adult obesity has steadily increased over time. From 2015 to 2017, the rate increased from 28.9 to 31.3. Currently, Maryland has not met the Healthy People 2020 target of 30.5 (Figure 1).

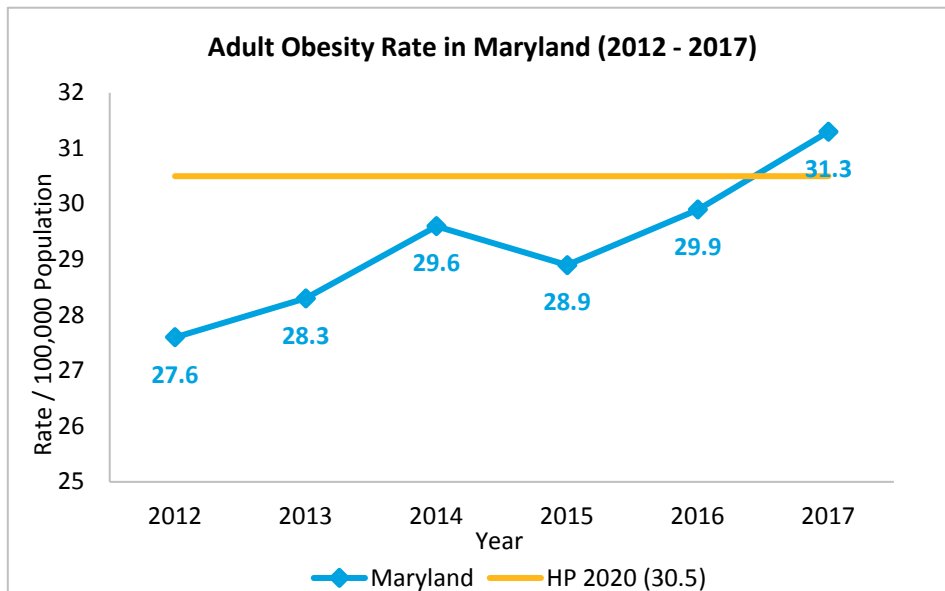


Figure 1. Adult Obesity Rate in Maryland, 2012 – 2017

(Source: [Trust for America's Health](#), 2018)

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, & National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2016). Childhood obesity facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>

⁴ CDC - Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, & National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Adult obesity facts. Retrieved, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>

- In Maryland, the obesity rate was highest among Black/African-American individuals, women, and individuals aged 45 to 64 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

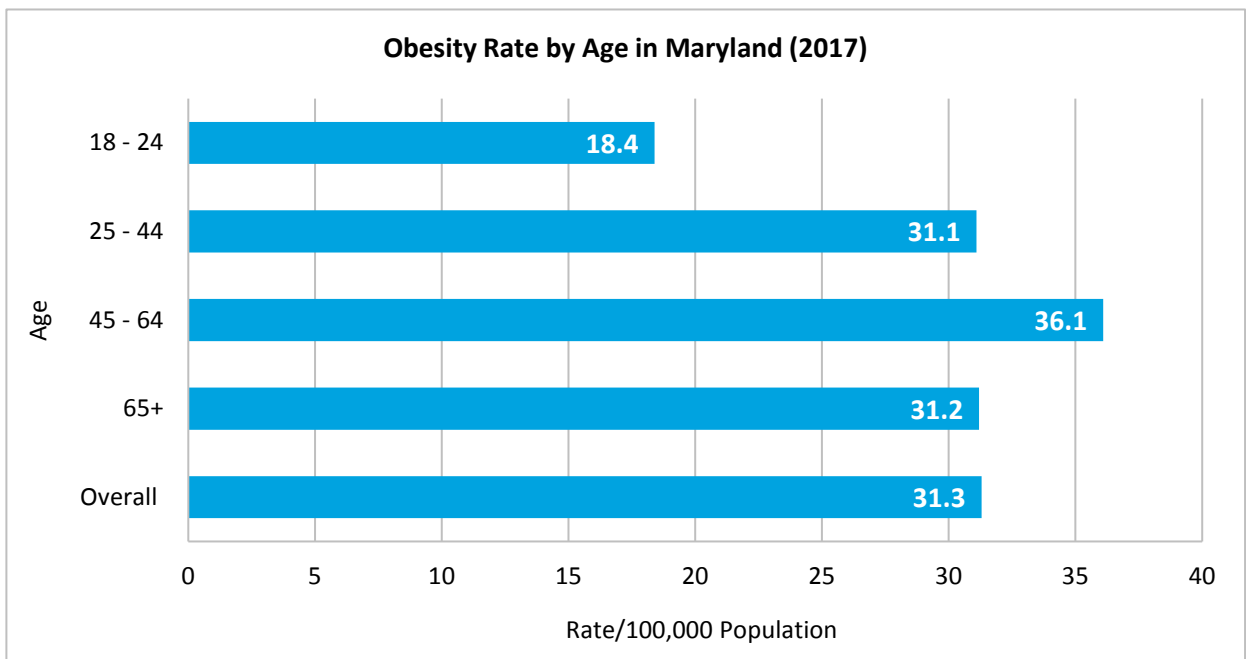


Figure 2. Obesity Rate by Age in Maryland, 2017
(Source: [The State of Obesity](#), 2018)

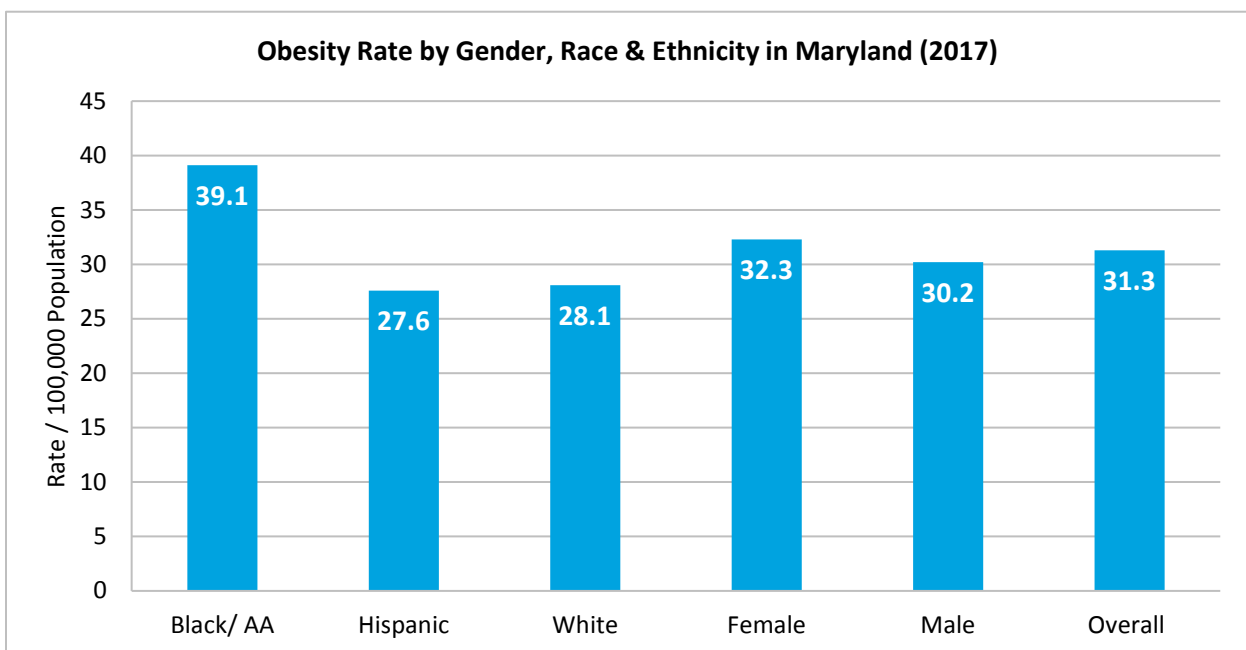


Figure 3. Obesity Rate by Gender, Race & Ethnicity in Maryland, 2017
(Source: [The State of Obesity](#), 2018)

- Prince George’s County did not meet the target set forth by Healthy People 2020 for the percentage of its residents who are obese (Figures 4).
- Montgomery County and Maryland met the Healthy People 2020 target for the percentage of its residents who are obese (Figure 4).

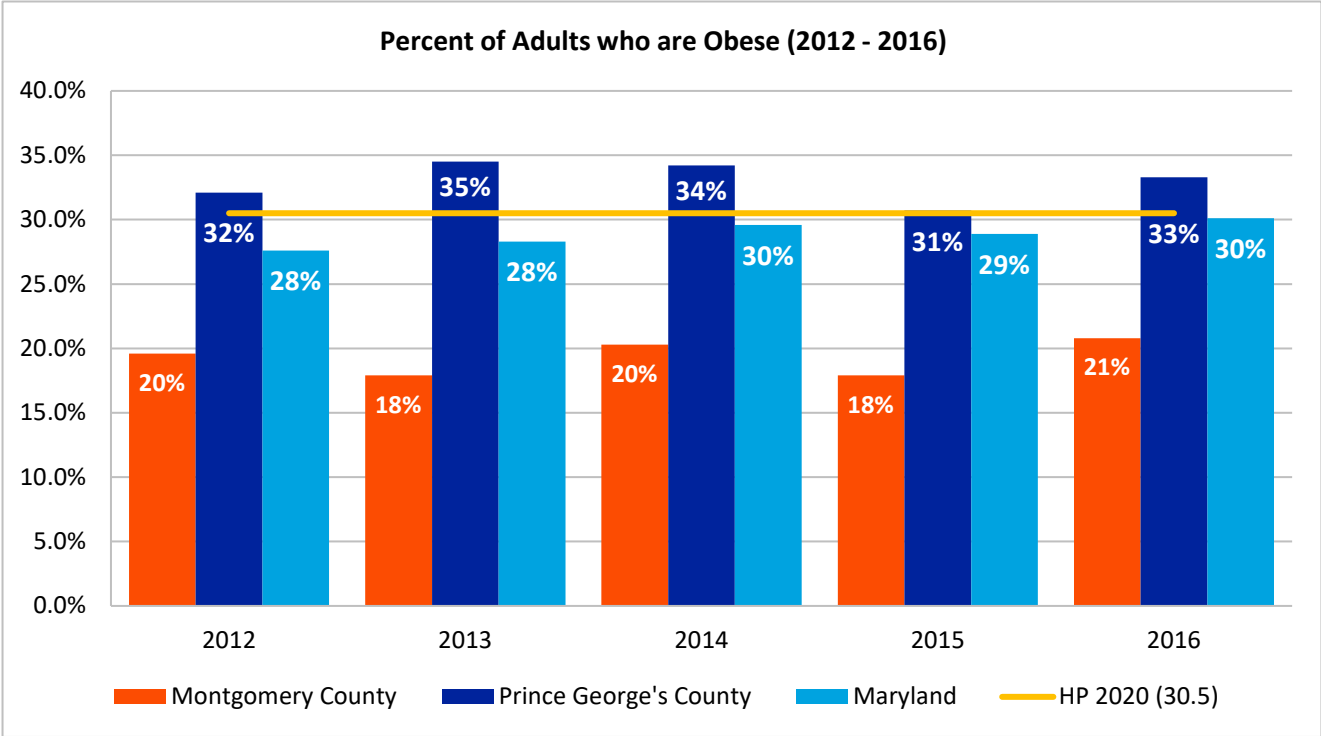


Figure 4. Percentage of Adults Who Are Obese, 2012 – 2016
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2017)

- In 2016, Prince George's County had the highest percentage of adults who are overweight or obese with 72.2 percent when compared to Montgomery County and Maryland (Figure 5).
- Montgomery County had the lowest percentage of overweight or obese adults with 58.7 percent when compared to Maryland and Prince George's County (Figure 5).

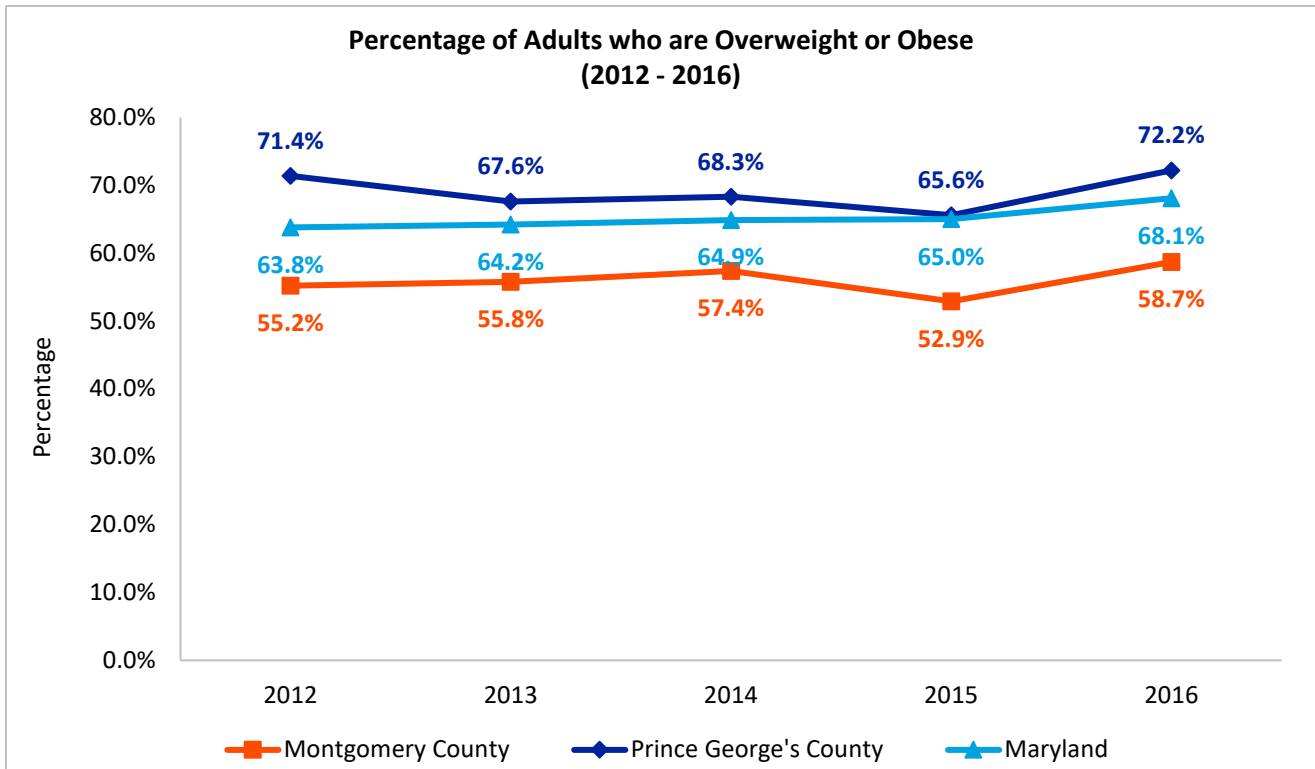


Figure 5. Percentage of Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese, 2012 – 2016
 (Source: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2017)

- In Montgomery County, only 36.7 percent of Asians are overweight or obese compared to 76.6 percent of Hispanics and 67.9 percent of Blacks (Figure 6).
- In Prince George’s County, 74.8 percent of Black residents and 76 percent of those classified as “Other” are overweight or obese compared to 66 percent of Whites, 55 percent of Hispanics and 21.2 percent of Asians (Figure 6).

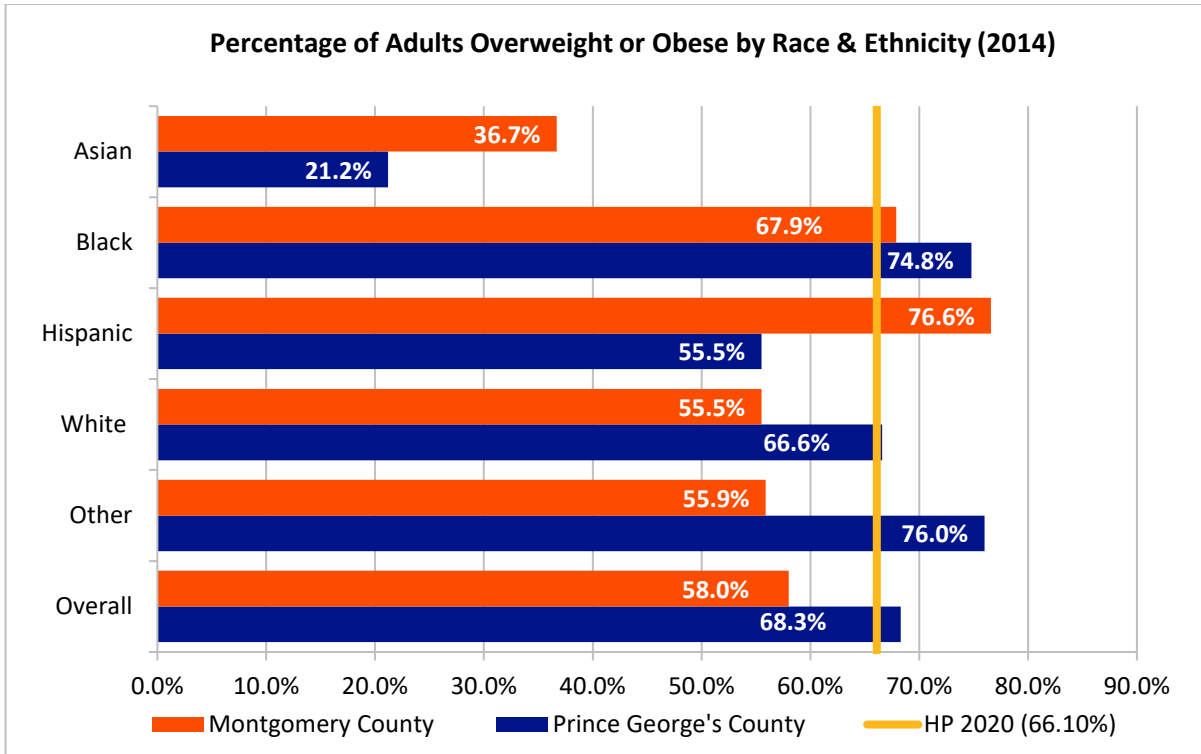


Figure 6. Percentage of Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese by Race & Ethnicity in Montgomery County and Prince George's County, 2014
(Source: [Maryland BRFSS](#), 2014)

- Females are more likely to be obese in Prince George's County at 39.2 percent compared to 30.8 percent of males (Figure 7).

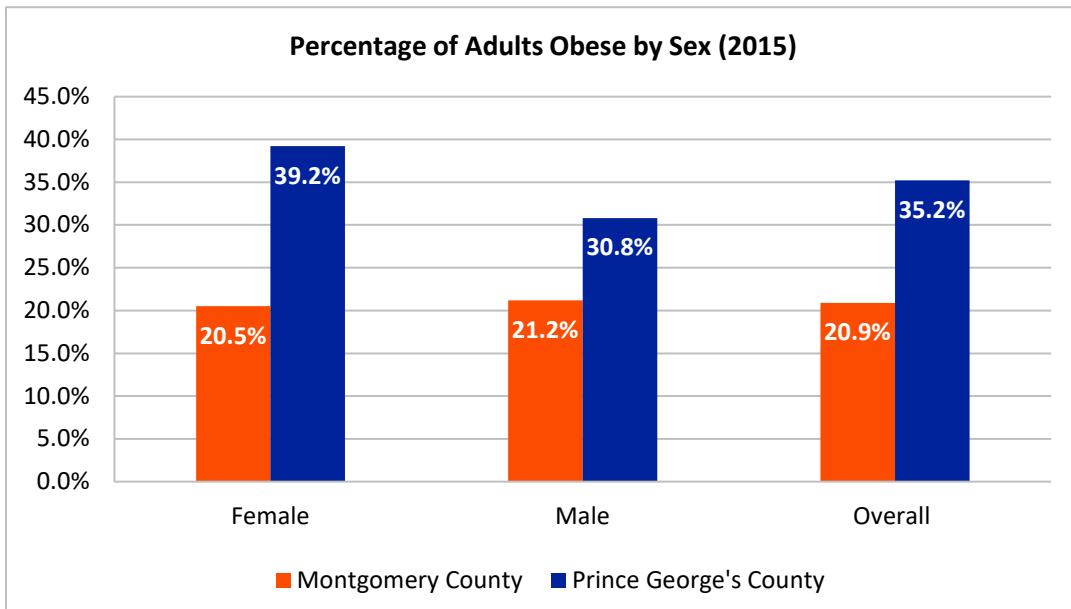


Figure 7. Percentage of Adults Who Are Obese by Sex in Montgomery and Prince George's County, 2015
(Source: [CARES - Montgomery County](#) & [CARES - Prince George's County](#), 2016)

- By age, the proportion of overweight or obese individuals increases with each age bracket except in Montgomery County, where there is a slightly lower rate of obesity in the 65+ population compared to the 45 to 64-year-old population (Figure 8).

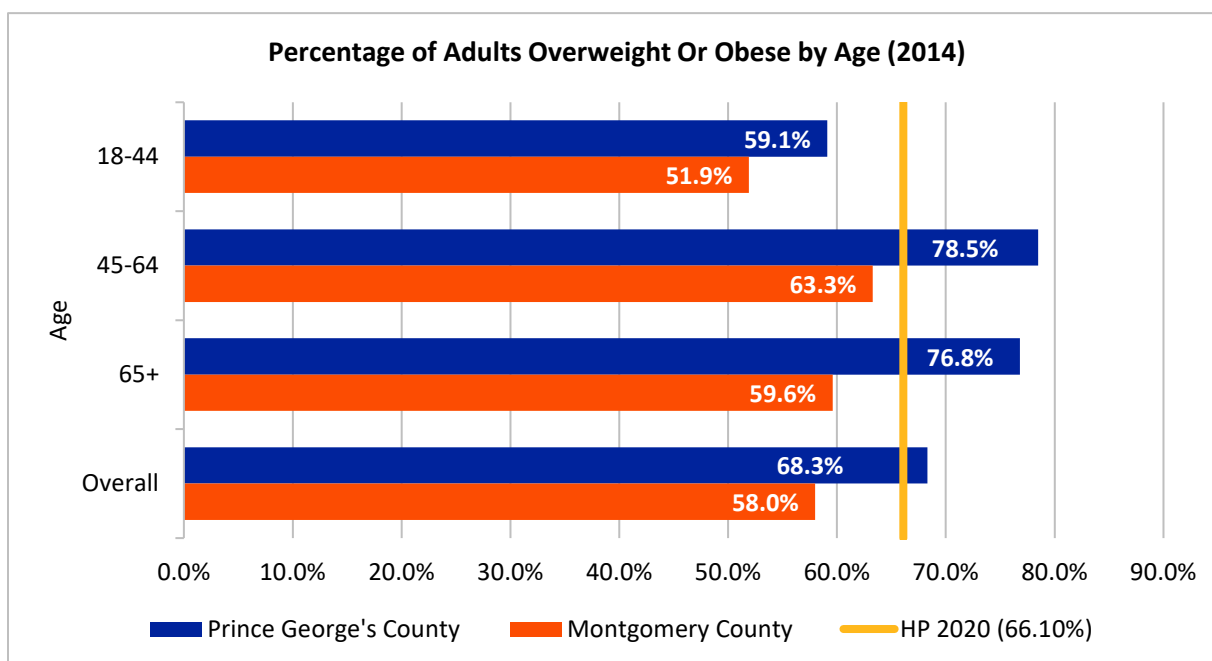


Figure 8. Percentage of Adults Who Are Overweight or Obese by Age, 2014
(Source: [Maryland BRFSS](#), 2014)

Childhood Obesity

As of 2019, the CDC reports that 18.5 percent of children and adolescents 2 to 19 years of age in the U.S. are obese. Similar to adults, Hispanic and Black children are disproportionately burdened with 25.8 percent and 22.0 percent obese, respectively, compared to 14.1 percent of white children.⁵

⁵ CDC – Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. (2019). Childhood obesity facts. Retrieved October 3, 2019, from <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>

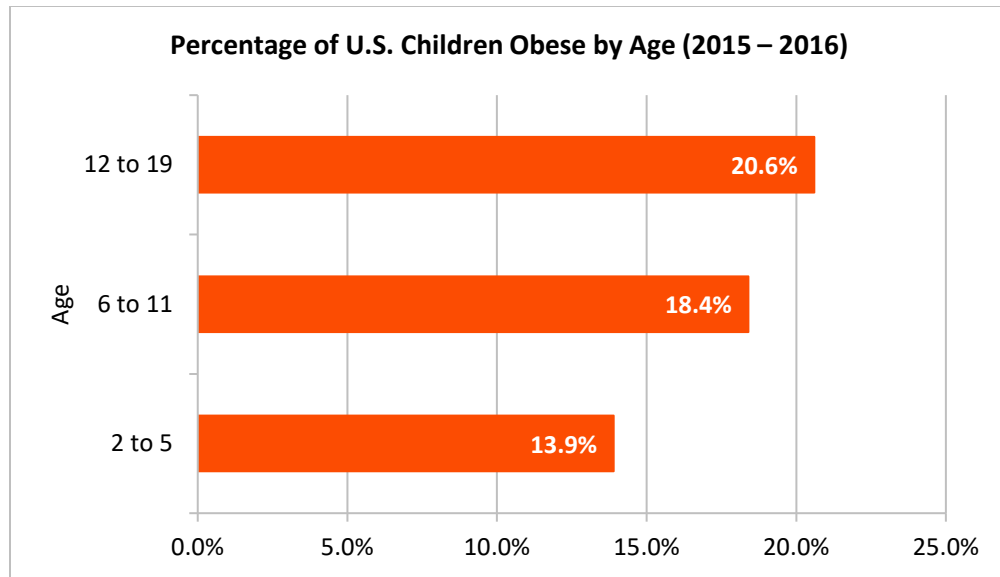


Figure 9. Percentage of U.S. Children Obese by Age, 2015 – 2016
 (Source: [NCHS Data Brief](#), 2017)

Adolescents

- Prince George's County has a higher percentage and increasing trend of adolescent obesity when compared to Montgomery County and Maryland with 16.4 percent in 2016 (Figure 10).
- Both Maryland and Montgomery County met the Healthy People 2020 target. However, Prince George's County did not (Figure 10).

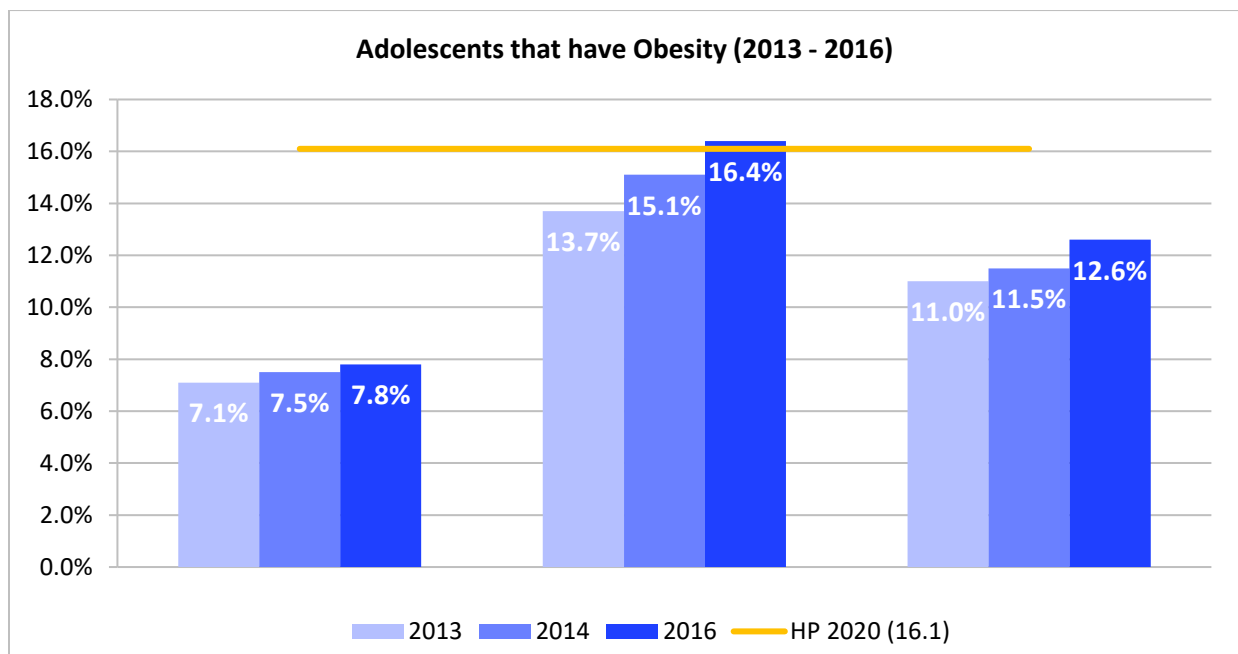


Figure 10. Adolescents That Have Obesity, 2013 – 2016
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#) & [Healthy Montgomery](#), 2017)

- Over time, every race has steadily increased in percentage of adolescents that have obesity (Figure 11).
- In 2016, Black/African-Americans and Hispanics had the highest percentage of adolescents with obesity with 16.3 and 14.8. Black/African-Americans do not meet the Healthy People 2020 target (Figure 11).

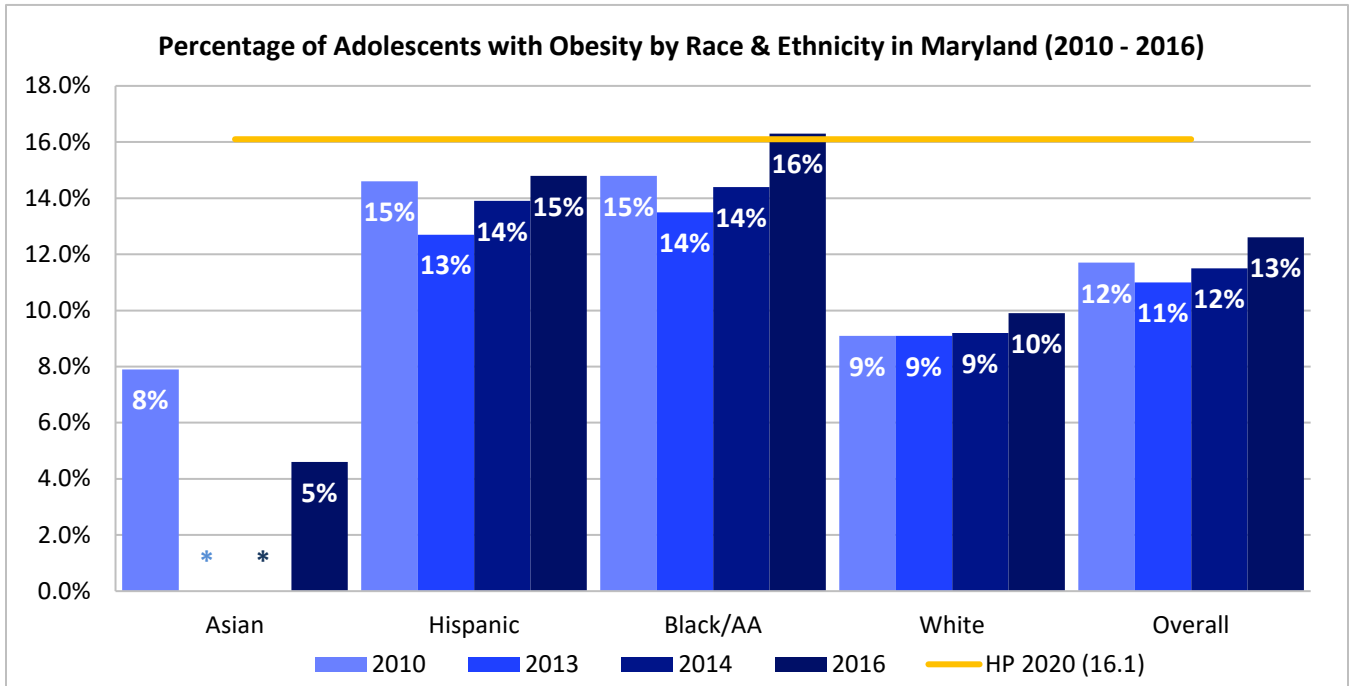


Figure 11. Percentage of Adolescents That Have Obesity by Race/Ethnicity in Maryland, 2010 – 2016
 *Data unavailable/not applicable
 (Source: MD SHIP, 2016)

Healthy Weight Behaviors

According to County Health Rankings, Montgomery County was ranked first in the state of Maryland in 2019 for various health behaviors including: adult obesity; food environment index; physical activity; access to exercise opportunities; adult smoking; and excessive drinking. Prince George’s County ranked 11th in the state for the same measure.⁶

Diet

- More adults in Montgomery County consumed at least 1 or more fruit per day compared to Maryland and Prince George’s County, where 36 percent had no daily fruit consumption (Figure 12).

⁶ University of Wisconsin: Population Health Institute. (2019). County Health Rankings. Retrieved from <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/maryland/2019/rankings/montgomery/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

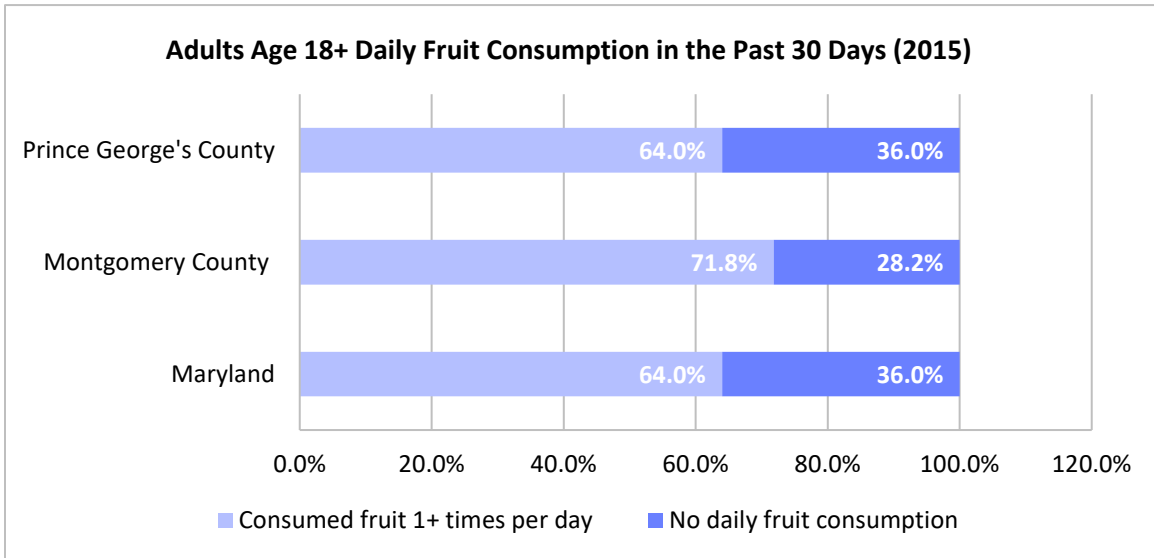


Figure 12. Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Daily Fruit Consumption in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2015
(Source: [Maryland BRFSS](#), 2017)

- In Maryland and Prince George's County, over 20 percent of the adult population have no daily vegetable consumption compared to Montgomery County's 13.9 percent (Figure 13).

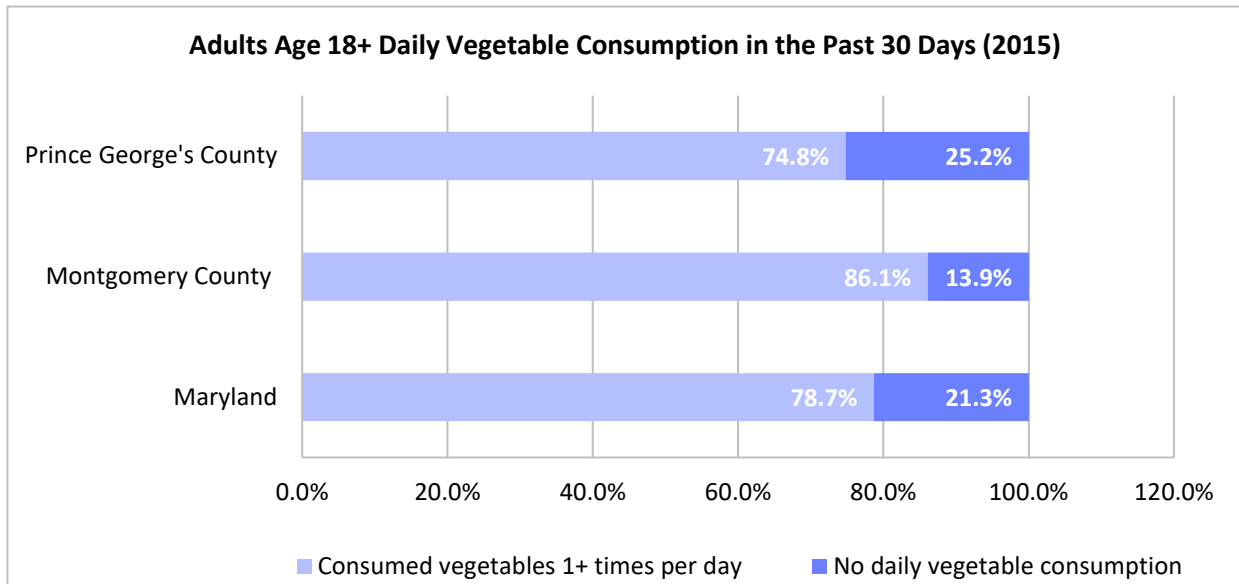


Figure 13. Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Daily Vegetable Consumption in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Maryland, 2015
(Source: [Maryland BRFSS](#), 2017)

Physical Activity

- In 2015, adults in Montgomery County participated in leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days more often than those in Prince George’s County or Maryland. However, both Prince George’s County and Maryland have a high percentage of adults who participate in leisure time physical activity (Figure 14).

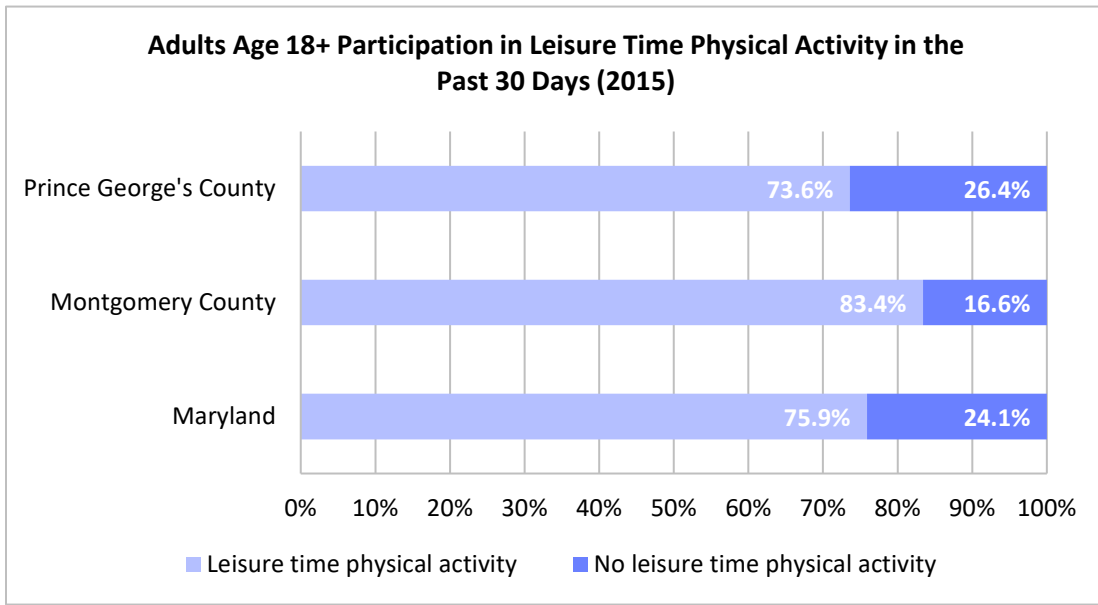


Figure 14. Percentage of Adults 18+ Participation in Leisure Time Physical Activity in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2015
(Source: [Maryland BRFS](#), 2017)

Community Resources

Services and resources for obesity are often incorporated within other programs addressing diabetes, heart disease, and cancer. In Adventist HealthCare White Oak Medical Center's Community Benefit Service Area, there are local efforts in schools, clinics, and recreational centers to reduce and prevent obesity. Services include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PARKS AND RECREATION – HEALTH & WELLNESS**
Address: 6600 Kenilworth Ave, Riverdale, MD 20737
Phone: 301-699-2255
Website:
<http://www.pgparcs.com/856/Health-Wellness>
- 2. MONTGOMERY COUNTY PARKS – ACTIVITIES**
Address: 9500 Brunett Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20901
Phone: 301-495-2581
Email:
ProgramAccess@MontgomeryParks.org
Website:
<https://www.montgomeryparks.org/activities/>
- 3. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES**
Address: 9314 Piscataway Road, Clinton, MD 20735
Phone: 301-856-9643
Email: WellnessInfo@co.pg.md.us
Website:
<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/2102/Classes>
- 4. MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Senior Nutrition Program**
Address: 401 Hungerford Drive, Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 240-777-3810
Email:
hhsmail@montgomerycountymd.gov
Website:
http://montgomery.md.networkofcare.org/mh/services/agency.aspx?pid=MontgomeryDepartmentofHealthandHumanServicesSeniorNutritionProgramSNP_680_2_0

YMAC of Upper Montgomery County
Address: 19236 Montgomery Village Avenue, Montgomery Village, MD 20886
Phone: 301-740-7599
Email: bpulgar@ymcawashdc.org
Website:
http://montgomery.md.networkofcare.org/mh/services/agency.aspx?pid=YMACofUpperMontgomeryCounty_680_2_0
- 5. ALLIANCE FOR A HEALTHIER GENERATION – RESOURCES**
Phone: 1-888-KID-HLTH
Website:
<https://www.healthiergeneration.org/resources>

6. IMPACT SILVER SPRING – SPORTS

Provides high quality recreational sports and enrichment for low-income and immigrant youth.

Address: 8807 Colesville Road, Lower Level, Silver Spring, MD 20910

Phone: 301-298-5117

Email: info@impactsilverspring.org

Website:

<https://impactsilverspring.org/sports>

7. REAL FOOD FOR KIDS – MONTGOMERY

Address: 12320 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: 301-202-4812

Email: info@healthyschoolfoodmd.org

Website:

<http://www.realfoodforkidsmontgomery.org/index.html>

8. CROSSROADS COMMUNITY FOOD NETWORK

Crossroads works to bolster the local food system through programs that support and unite those who grow, make, and eat fresh, healthy food.

Address: 6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 426, Takoma Park, MD 20912

Website:

<https://www.crossroadscommunityfoodnetwork.org/>

9. CITY OF GAITHERSBURG – BENJAMIN GAITHER CENTER

Offers a variety of classes, trips, special events, and activities, for those 55 years of age and older.

Address: 80A Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Phone: 301-258-6380

Email:

benjamingaithercenter@gaitherburgmd.gov

Website:

<https://www.gaitherburgmd.gov/about-us/city-facilities/benjamin-gaither-center>

10. FOOD & FRIENDS

Address: 219 Riggs Road NE, Washington, DC 20011

Phone: 202-269-2277

Email: info@foodandfriends.org

Website: <https://foodandfriends.org/>

Section IV: Findings

Part B: Secondary Data

Chapter 8: Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- 8.1: Educational Attainment
- 8.2: Food Access
- 8.3: Housing
- 8.4: Transportation

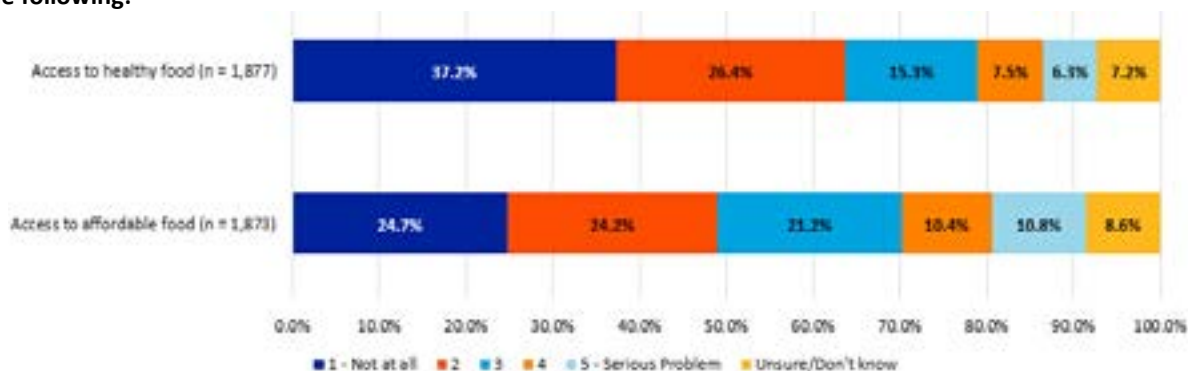
Social Determinants of Health

KEY FINDINGS – PART I

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In PGC and MC, Hispanic high school students have the lowest graduation rates among all racial/ethnic groups; Asian students have the highest rates In both counties, NH – Black/AA and Hispanic students have the lowest proficiency in math and English language arts as compared to Asian students who have the highest rates overall Bachelor’s degree or higher is lowest among Hispanics and AI/AN as compared to Asian and White individuals who have the highest rates among all racial/ethnic groups <p>Food Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 6.7% more fast food restaurants and 2.2% less grocery stores in PGC as compared to MC In PGC, the food insecurity rate is more than 2X greater than MC; neither county meets the HP 2020 target of 6.0% In MC, NH – Black/AA and Hispanic households are becoming more food secure as NH – White households are becoming less food secure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecurity rates had a 1.5% decrease in PGC from 2013 to 2017 PGC had a 6.1% increase in high school graduation rates from 2014 – 2017 From FY2013 – FY2018, households receiving SNAP decreased by 11.1% in MC and 20.4% in PGC MC has a stable trend from 2014 – 2017 for high school graduation with an average of 89.3% From 2014 – 2017, students entering kindergarten ready to learn remained stable for both MC (avg. 48.3%) and PGC (avg. 35.0%) From 2017 - 2018, the PGC high school graduation rate decreased by 4.2%




Community Perception

REHAB CBSA: Thinking about your local community/neighborhood, on a scale of 1-5, how much of a problem are each of the following:



Social Determinants of Health


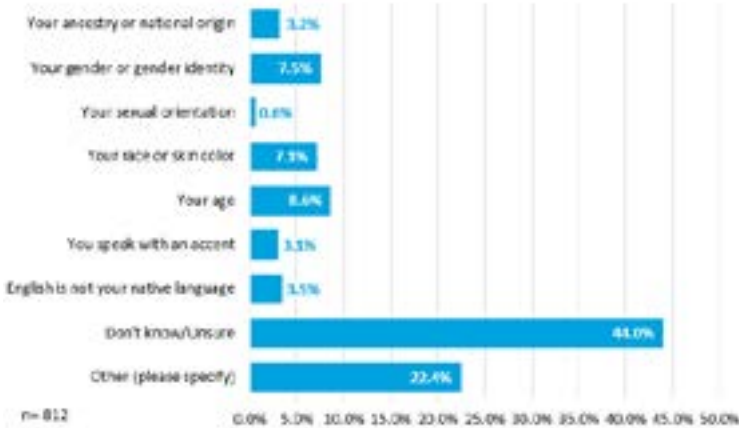
KEY FINDINGS – PART II

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MC has a higher homeless population than PGC In MC, the largest number of people who are homeless are individuals; in PGC, it's persons in families MC's largest subpopulation of homeless individuals are domestic violence victims with chronic health problems; PGC's largest subpopulations are individuals with chronic health problems and those with physical disabilities 17% of MC and 20% of PGC households have severe housing problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Adults who have had a routine check-up increased in PGC  Individuals experiencing homelessness in MC and PGC saw a decreasing trend  Increasing trend for adults who are unable to afford to see a doctor in PGC
Community Perception	
<p>Navigating the Healthcare System “When it comes to behavioral health calls, particularly for those with alcohol or substance abuse struggles, they are seeing the same people over and over. Unfortunately, we often don’t have anywhere else to take them other than the ER.”¹</p>	<p>Lack of quality providers in their area “It’s too easy to cross counties and go elsewhere because of the perception that there’s better care elsewhere.”⁴</p>
<p>Language Barriers “Even though resources are out there, the problem remains that people lack information due to factors like language barriers.”²</p>	<p>Housing “There should be more affordable housing options which should include both rentals and homeownership.”⁵ “The extremely high cost of living in this area greatly reduces the availability of affordable housing for low/moderate income families and seniors.”⁶</p>
<p>Cost of Care “Unfortunately, many top ranked doctors and pediatricians do not take Medicaid.”³</p>	

^{1,2,4} Adventist HealthCare Community Health Needs Assessment. (2019). Primary Data Collection – Key Informant Interview.
^{3,5,6} Adventist HealthCare Community Health Needs Assessment. (2019). Primary Data Collection – Community Survey.

Social Determinants of Health

KEY FINDINGS – PART III

Disparities & Indicators	Trend Over Time																				
<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian injury rate on public roads is increasing and higher than HP 2020 target (20) • Death rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions in MC is highest for Hispanics <p>Discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For survey respondents that indicated “Other” as a reason for being treated unfairly/discriminated against, 51.9% of people in the WOMC CBSA stated that either weight or insurance type/status was the main reason for being treated unfairly/discriminated against when receiving medical care 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2013 – 2017 the pedestrian injury rate increased in PGC and MC 																				
Community Perception																					
<p>REHAB CBSA: “Which of these do you think is the main reason why you have been treated unfairly while getting medical care?”³</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reason</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Your ancestry or national origin</td> <td>3.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Your gender or gender identity</td> <td>7.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Your sexual orientation</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Your race or skin color</td> <td>7.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Your age</td> <td>8.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You speak with an accent</td> <td>3.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English is not your native language</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know/uncare</td> <td>44.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (please specify)</td> <td>22.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>n = 812</p>	Reason	Percentage	Your ancestry or national origin	3.2%	Your gender or gender identity	7.5%	Your sexual orientation	0.8%	Your race or skin color	7.3%	Your age	8.6%	You speak with an accent	3.3%	English is not your native language	3.5%	Don't know/uncare	44.0%	Other (please specify)	22.4%	<p>Transportation</p> <div data-bbox="922 1192 1438 1306"> <p>“Safer pedestrian walkways, raised crosswalks, bike lanes.”¹</p> </div> <div data-bbox="922 1336 1334 1450"> <p>“More care free zone for pedestrians.”³</p> </div> <div data-bbox="922 1480 1448 1720"> <p>Transportation was mentioned 57x as a gap/weakness. Affordability was mentioned as a barrier, as were additional mobility challenges for the elderly and those with physical disabilities.</p> </div>
Reason	Percentage																				
Your ancestry or national origin	3.2%																				
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Don't know/uncare	44.0%																				
Other (please specify)	22.4%																				

³ Adventist HealthCare. (2019). Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Survey.

8.1 Educational Attainment

In 2018, 88.4 percent of Montgomery County students graduated high school within 4 years. The 4-year graduation rate for the county is higher than that of the state (87.1 percent) (Figure 1).

- Over time, the 4-year high school graduation rate of Prince George's County students has been lower than both the state average and Montgomery County's average (Figure 1).
- From 2017 – 2018, the graduation rate in PGC decreased by 4.2 percent (Figure 1)

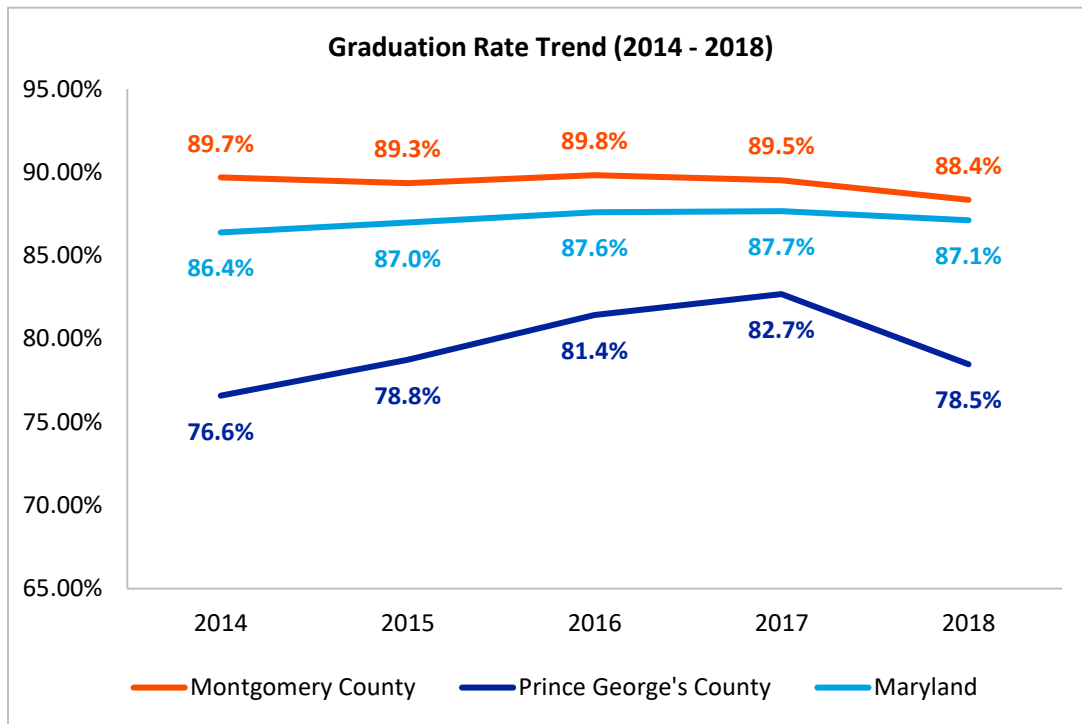


Figure 1. Graduation Rate Trend, 2014 - 2018
(Source: [Maryland Report Card](#), 2018)

- Asian and White students in Montgomery County have the highest graduation rates, at 97.3 and 96.0 percent respectively, while Hispanic students have the lowest rates at 78.5 percent (Figure 2).
- In Prince George's County, students who identify as Asian and two or more races have the highest graduation rates, while Hispanic students have the lowest graduation rates (Figure 2).
- Similar patterns can be found when looking at the graduation rates across the state of Maryland (Figure 2).

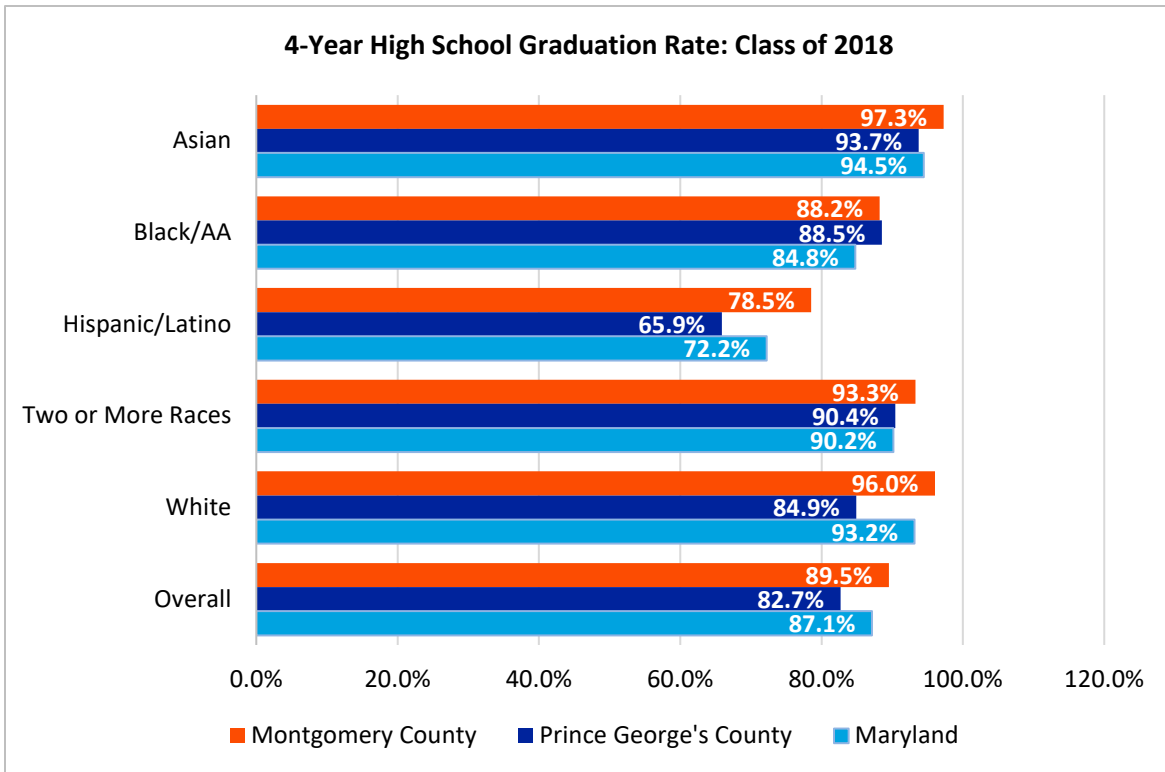


Figure 2. 4-Year High School Graduation Rate, 2018
 (Source: [Maryland Report Card](#), 2018)

- The overall percentage of adults in Montgomery County with a bachelor’s degree or higher is 58.3 percent (Figure 3).
- However, when stratified by race and ethnicity, the percentage goes as high as 71.3 among White students and as low as 25.1 among Hispanic students (Figure 3).
- In Prince George’s County, the overall percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree is much lower at only 31.9 percent (Figure 3).
- When stratified by race and ethnicity, there are large disparities in Prince George’s County, with 56.4 percent of Asian students obtaining a bachelor’s degree compared to 10.3 percent of Hispanic students (Figure 3).
- A similar pattern can be found when looking at the state of Maryland (Figure 3).

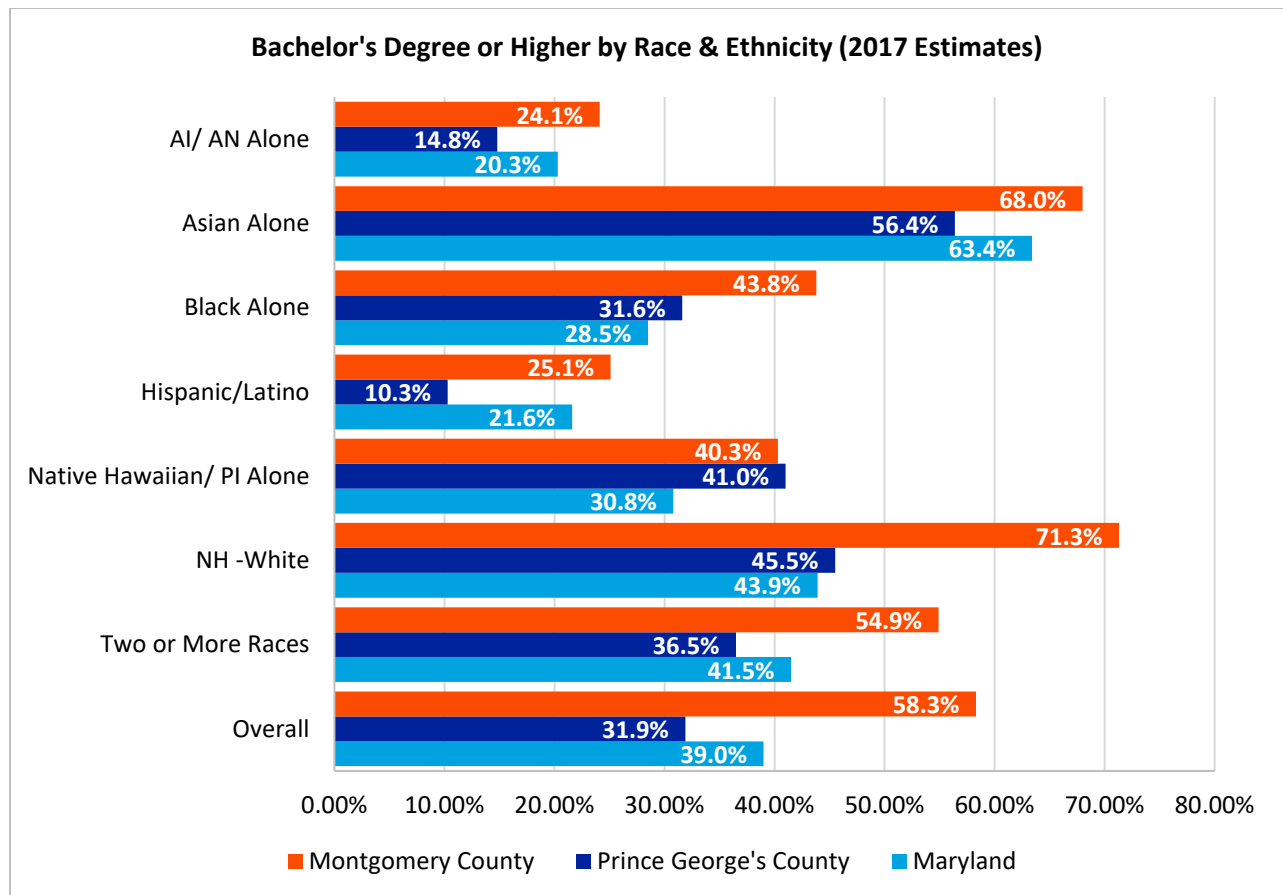


Figure 3. Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race & Ethnicity, 2017
 (Source: [U.S. Census Bureau-American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#), 2017)

Reading & Math Proficiency

- 71.6 percent of Asian and 66.7 percent of White high school students are proficient in English language arts compared to 33.3 percent of Hispanic students and 35.6 percent of Black students in Montgomery County (Figure 4).
- In Prince George's County, there are disparities in English language arts proficiency among high school students of different races and ethnicities, with Asian students testing highest at 69.9 percent and Hispanic students testing the lowest at 33.8 percent (Figure 4).

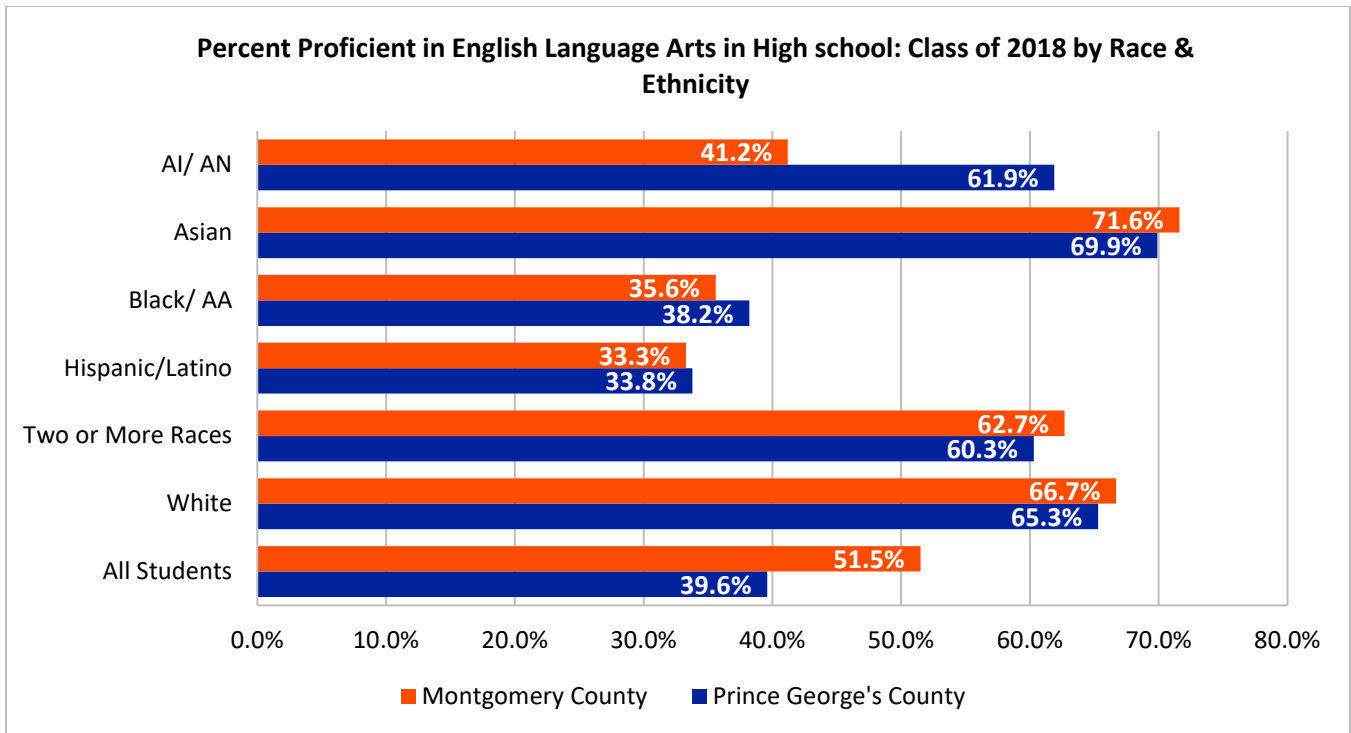


Figure 4. High School Students Proficiency in English Language Arts by Race & Ethnicity, 2018
 (Source: [Maryland Report Card](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery County, 82.0 percent of Asian and 76.4 percent of White high school students are proficient in math compared to only 38.9 percent of Black and 29.2 percent of Hispanic high school students (Figure 5).
- In Prince George’s County, 53.0 percent of Asian and 49.4 percent of White high school students are proficient in math compared to 13.1 percent of Hispanic and 20.6 percent of Black high school students (Figure 5).

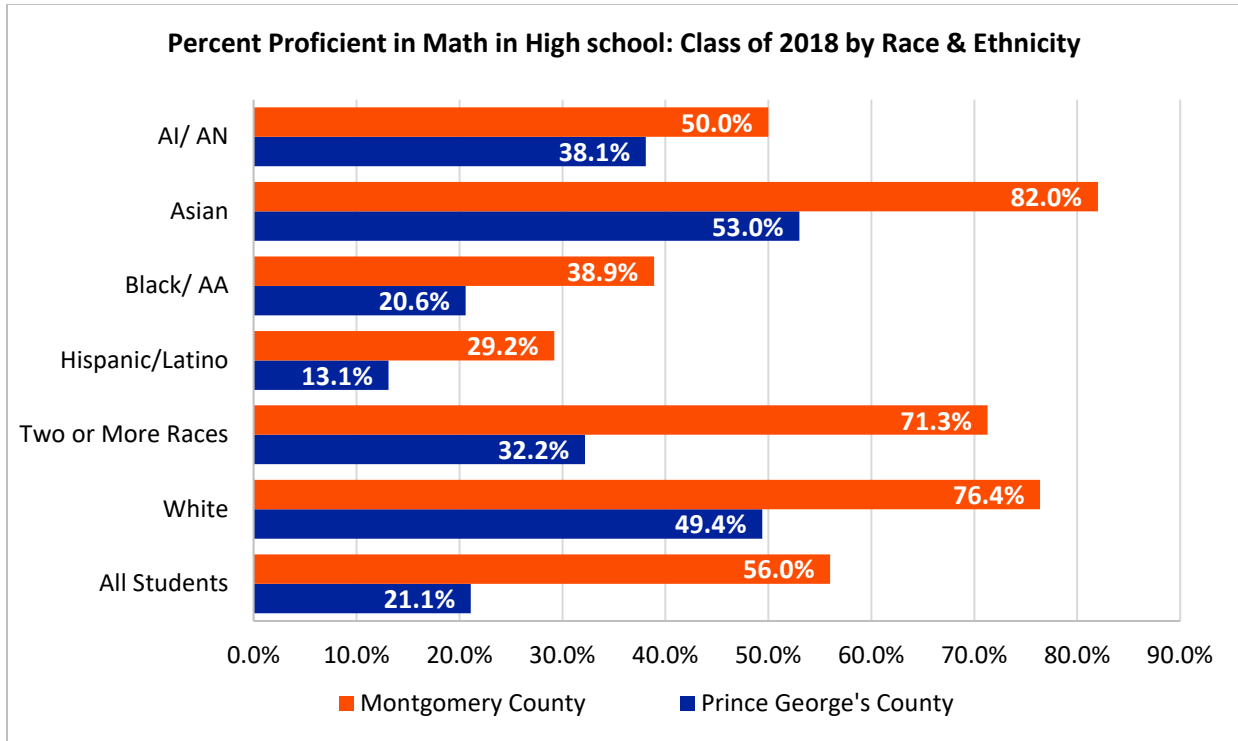


Figure 5. High School Students Proficiency in Math by Race & Ethnicity, 2018
 (Source: [Maryland Report Card](#), 2018)

Readiness for Kindergarten

- The percentage of children who enter kindergarten ready to learn in Montgomery County has remained constant and is higher than the state overall (Figure 6).
- The percentage of children who enter kindergarten ready to learn in Prince George’s County increased in 2015 to 38.0 percent but then decreased back down to 34.0 percent. The percentage is lower than the state overall (Figure 6).

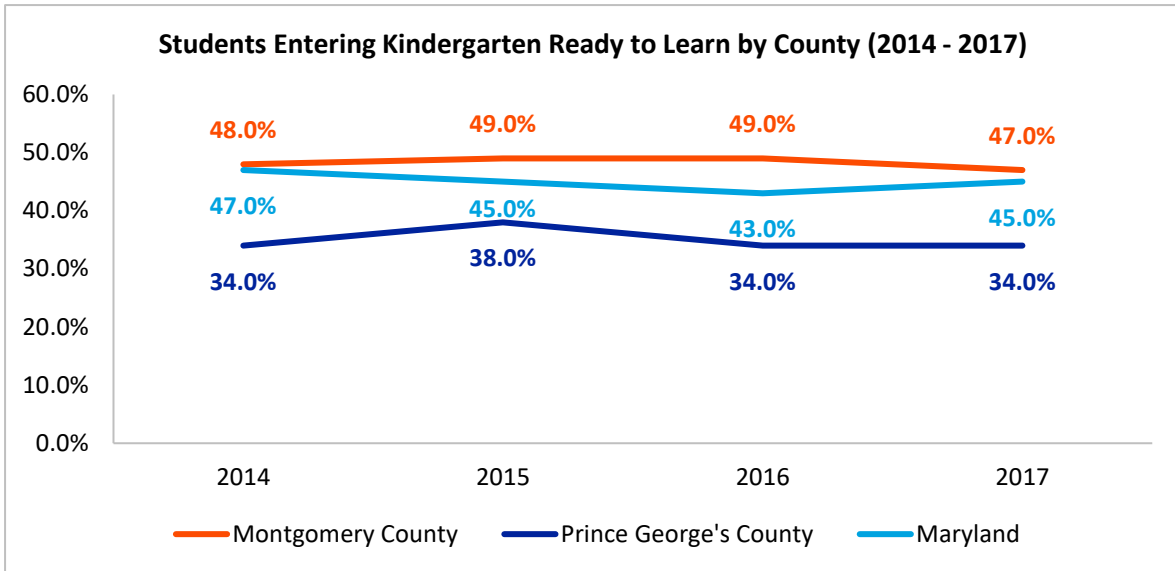


Figure 6. Percentage of Students Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn, 2014-2017
(Source: [SHIP](#), 2017)

- Hispanic children were among those least likely to be prepared for kindergarten (24.0 percent). White (67.0 percent) and Asian (63.0 percent) children were among those most prepared to enter Kindergarten in Montgomery County (Figure 7).
- Hispanic children were the least likely to be prepared for kindergarten at 14.0 percent, while Asian and White children were among those most prepared to enter Kindergarten in Prince George’s County at 50.0 percent and 53.0 percent, respectively (Figure 7).

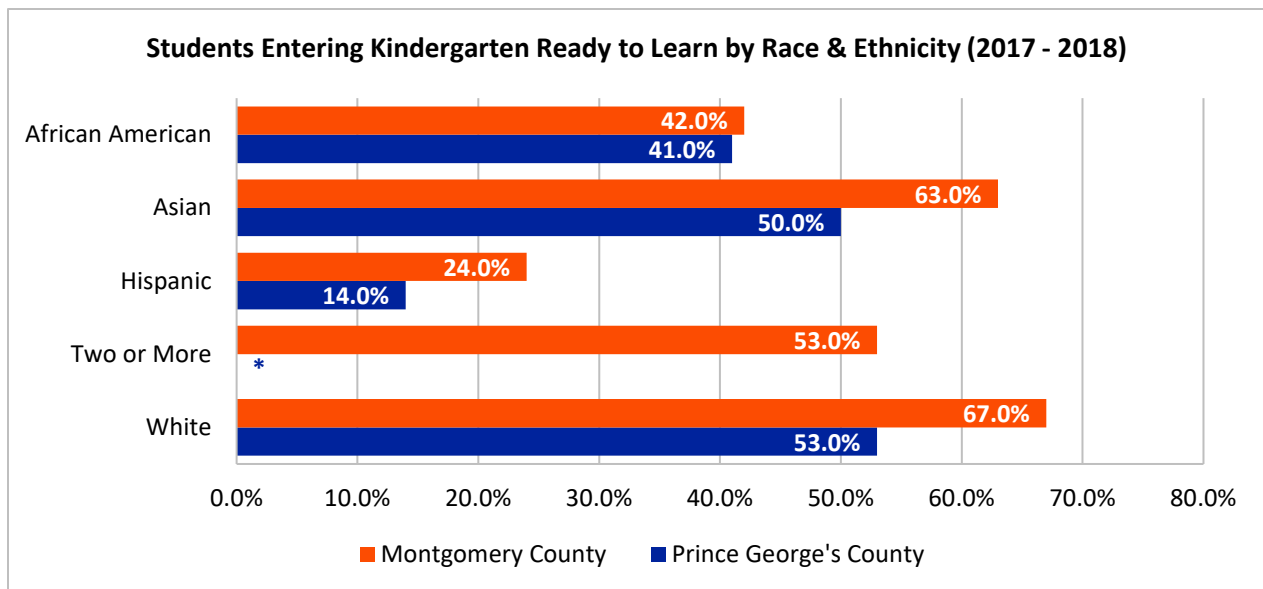


Figure 7. Percentage of Students Entering Kindergarten Ready to Learn by Race & Ethnicity, 2017 - 2018

*Data not available/not applicable

(Source: [Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Report](#), 2018)

Community Resources

Locally, community groups work to reduce the influence of educational disparities by offering supplemental education programs for all ages. Services include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. MONTGOMERY COALITION FOR ADULT ENGLISH LITERACY

The Montgomery Coalition for Adult English Literacy strengthens the countywide adult English literacy network to support a thriving community and effective workforce.

Address: 9210 Corporate Blvd #480, Rockville, MD 20850

Phone: 301-881-1338

Email: communications@mcael.org

Website: <https://www.mcael.org/>

2. LEADERSHIP MONTGOMERY

To educate, inspire, convene and connect leaders to advance Montgomery County

Address: 6010 Executive Boulevard Suite 200, Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: 301-881-3333

Website:

<https://leadershipmontgomerymd.org/>

3. IDENTITY- ACADEMIC SUPPORT

Address (Main Office): 414 East Diamond Ave. Gaithersburg, MD 20877

Phone: 301-963-5900

Email: info@identity-youth.org

Website: <https://identity-youth.org/what-we-do/academic-support/>

4. GENERATION HOPE

Help D.C. area teen parents become college graduates and help their children enter kindergarten at higher levels of school readiness.

Address: 415 Michigan Avenue NE, Suite 430, Washington, D.C. 20017

Phone: 202-734-5838

Email:

info@supportgenerationhope.org

Website:

<http://supportgenerationhope.org/>

5. FAMILY SERVICES

Address: 610 East Diamond Ave, Suite 100, Gaithersburg, MD 20877

Phone: 301-840-2000

Email: info@fs-inc.org

Website:

<https://www.sheppardpratt.org/family-services-inc/>

8.2 Food Access

Healthy Eating Behaviors

- More adults in Montgomery County consumed at least 1 or more fruit per day compared to Maryland and Prince George’s County, where 36 percent had no daily fruit consumption (Figure 1).

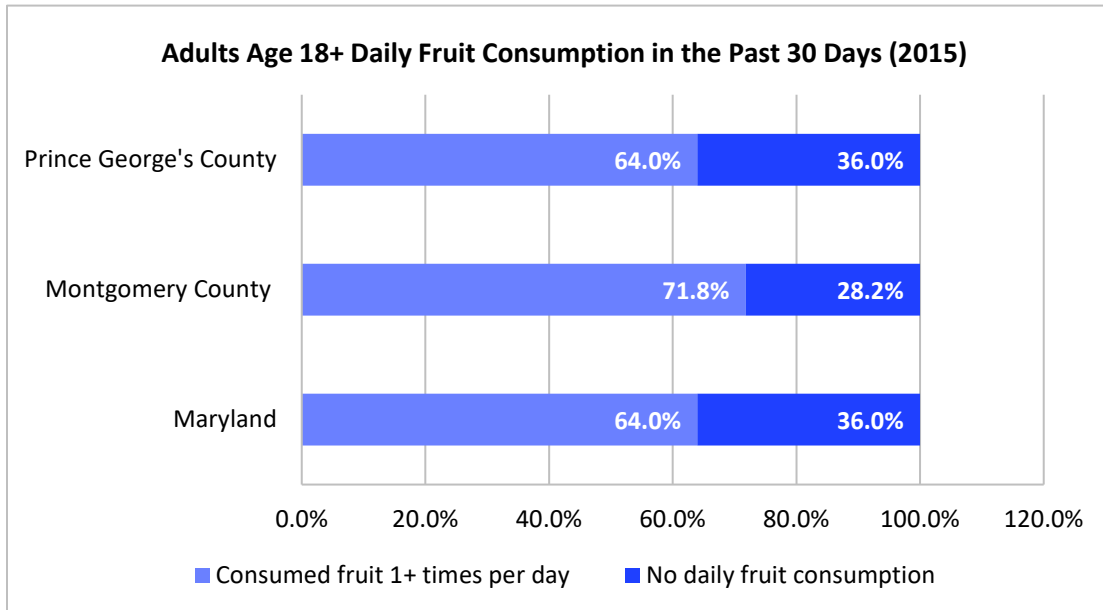


Figure 1. Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Daily Fruit Consumption in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2015
(Source: [Maryland BRFS](#), 2017)

- In Maryland and Prince George’s County, over 20 percent of the adult population have no daily vegetable consumption compared to Montgomery County’s 13.9 percent (Figure 2).

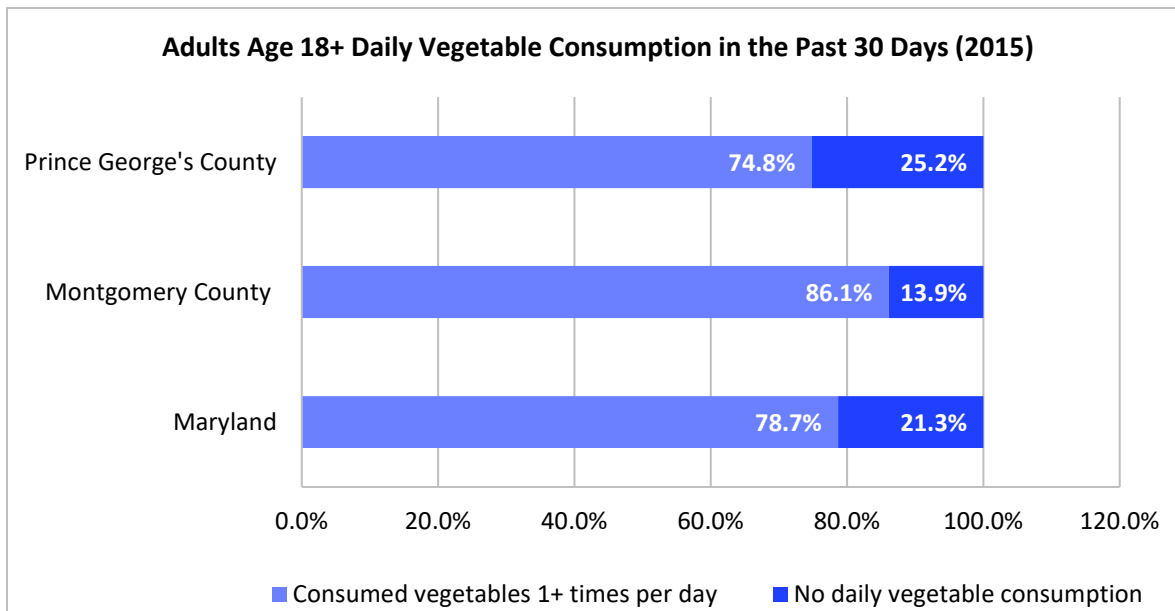


Figure 2. Percentage of Adults Age 18+ Daily Vegetable Consumption in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2015
(Source: [Maryland BRFSS](#), 2017)

Food Environment

Food insecurity is defined by the USDA as a lack of access to enough food for a healthy life and limited or uncertain availability of adequately nutritious foods.⁴

- Over the past four years, the food insecurity rate for both counties and Maryland have fluctuated. Most recently in 2017, 6.1 percent of the Montgomery County population experienced food insecurity, compared to 10.7 percent of Maryland and 13.3 percent of Prince George’s County’s (Figure 3).
- Neither county or Maryland met the Healthy People 2020 target of 6.0 percent (Figure 3).

⁴ Feeding America (2016). Food insecurity in the United States. *Feeding America*. Retrieved from <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall>

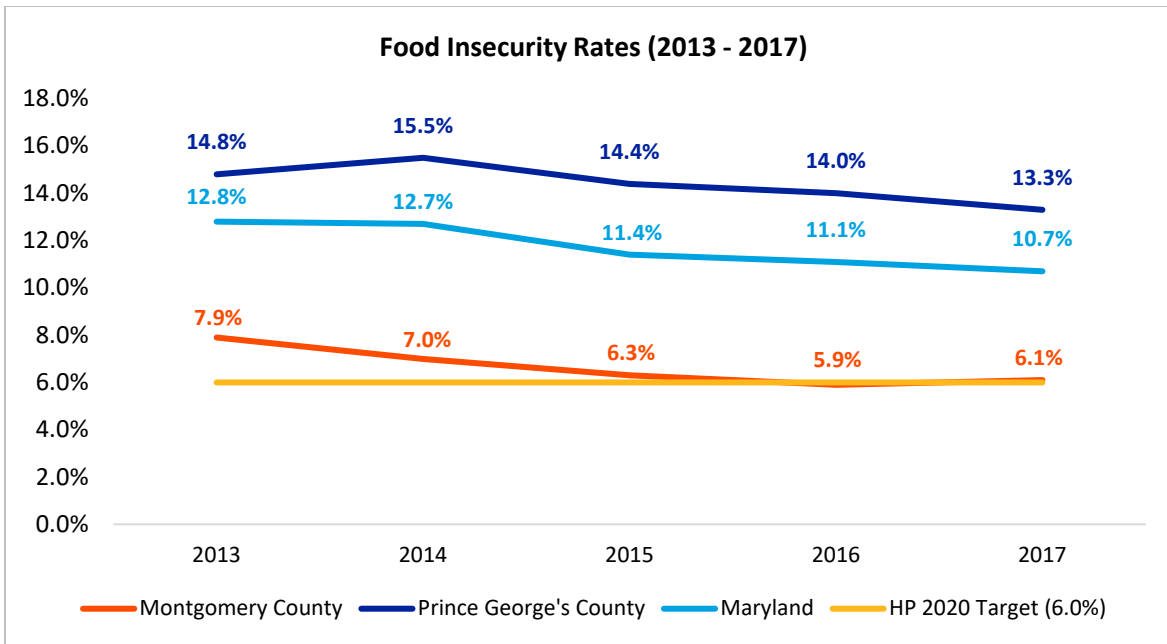


Figure 3. Food Insecurity Rates, 2013 - 2017
 (Source: [PGC Health Zone](#) & [Feeding America](#), 2017)

- Over time, in Montgomery County, non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic households are becoming more food secure while White households are becoming less food secure (Figure 4).

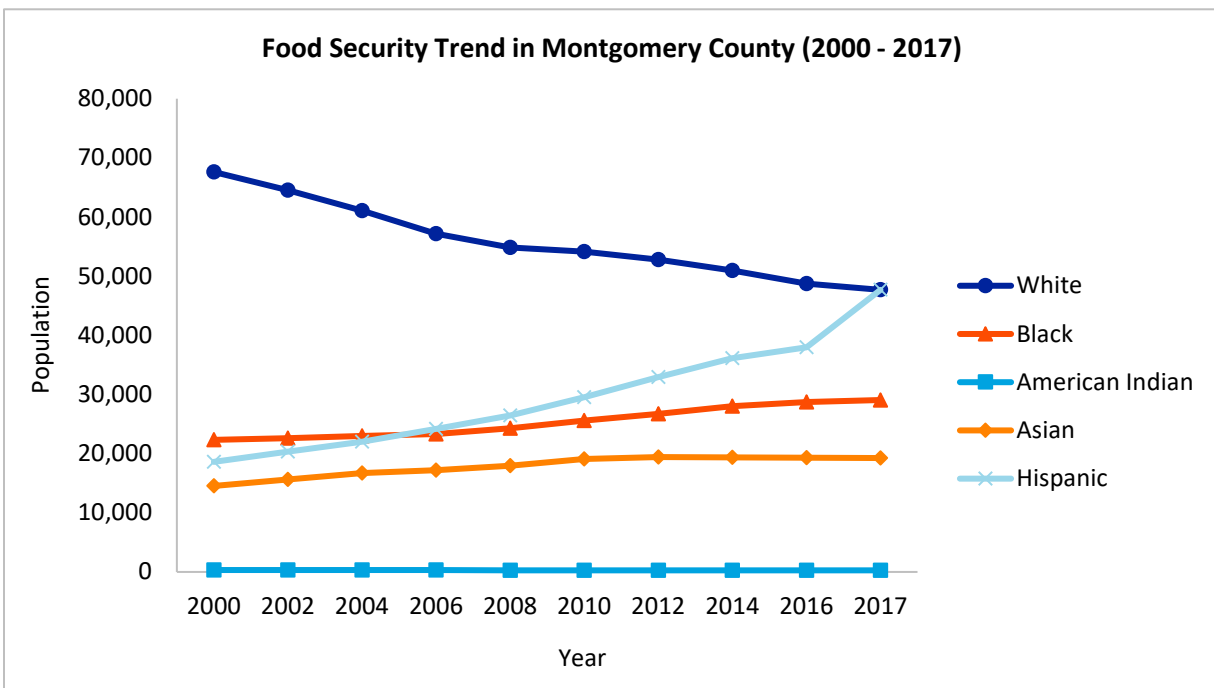


Figure 4. Food Security Trend in Montgomery County, 2000 – 2017
 (Source: [Montgomery County FoodStat](#), 2019)

- The child food insecurity rate is 1.2 percent higher in Prince George’s County than in Montgomery County, however, both counties are lower than the overall average for the state (15.2 percent) (Figure 5).

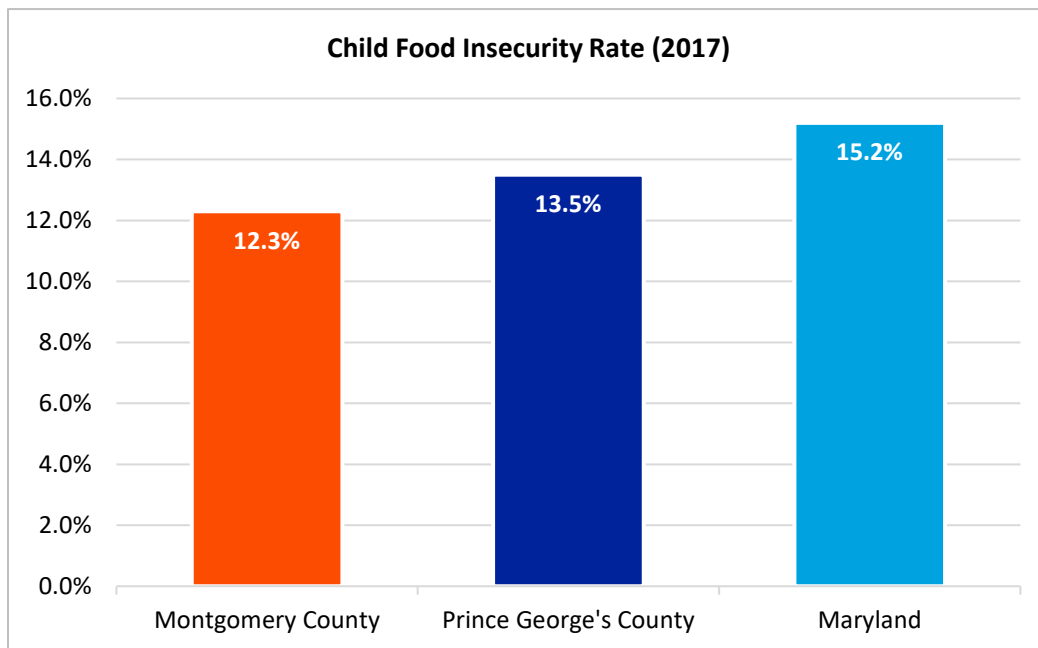


Figure 5. Child Food Insecurity Rate, 2017
(Source: [Feeding America](#), 2019)

- When looking at food insecure populations who are ineligible for assistance (total population and population under age 18 that experience food insecurity at some point during the year but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance⁵), children in both Montgomery and Prince George’s Counties and Maryland have the highest percentage; Montgomery county children have the highest percentage overall (Figure 6).

⁵ Trinity Health. (2019). Trinity Data Hub Vital Signs Report – Montgomery and Prince George’s County, Maryland. Retrieved from <https://cares.page.link/HoXh>

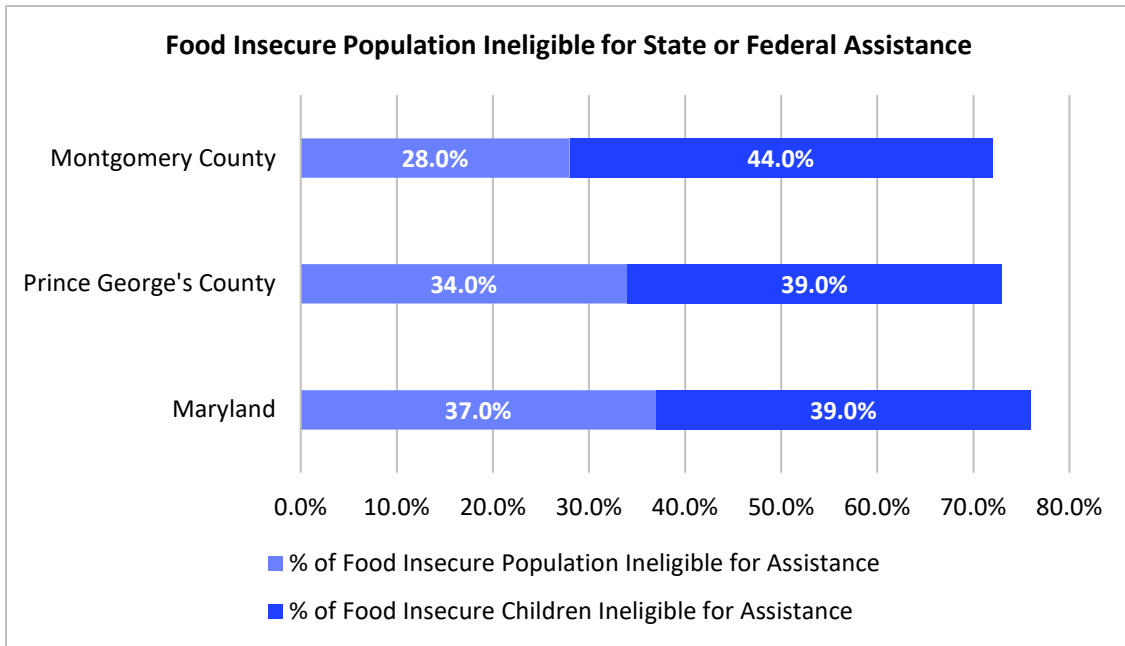


Figure 6. Food Insecure Population Ineligible for State or Federal Assistance
(Source: [Trinity Data Hub](#), 2019)

- In Montgomery County, there are 20.7 grocery stores per 100,000 population, a rate very similar to that of Maryland (21 per 100,000 population) (Figure 7).
- In Prince George's County, there are only 18.5 grocery stores per 100,000 population (Figure 7).

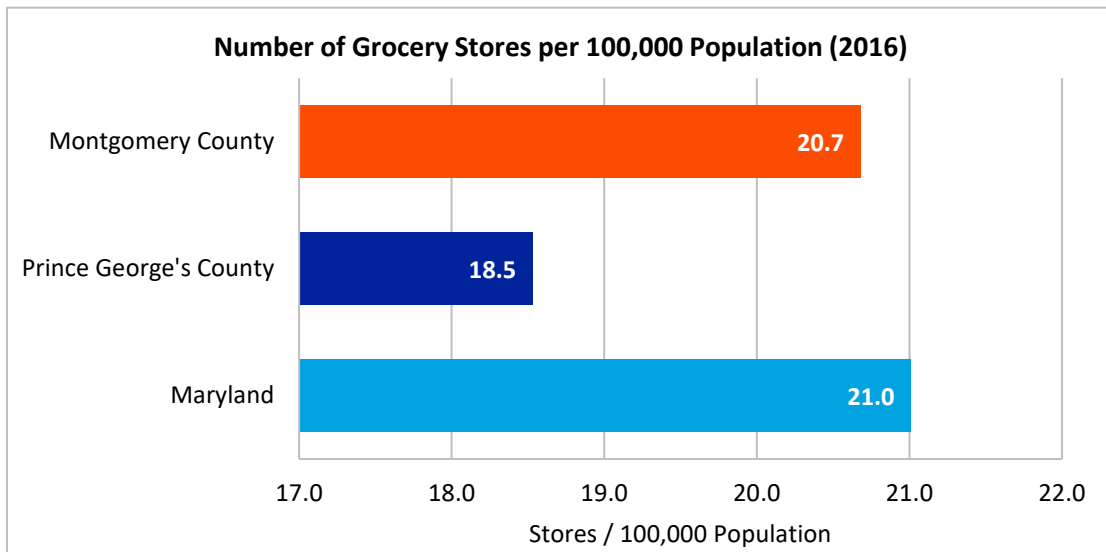


Figure 7. Number Grocery Stores per 100,000 Population, 2016
(Source: [CARES Network](#), 2019)

- In Prince George’s County, residents have access to fast food restaurants at a rate of 90.2 per 100,000 population, a rate higher than Montgomery County (83.5 establishments per 100,000 population), and slightly higher than Maryland (88.3 per 100,000 population) (Figure 8).

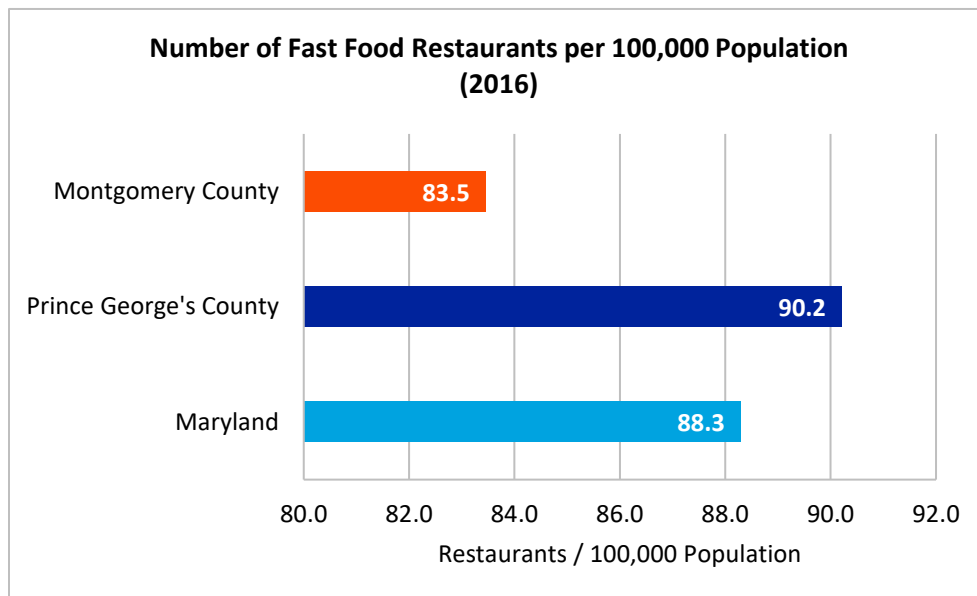


Figure 8. Number of Fast Food Restaurants per 100,000 Population, 2016
 (Source: [CARES Engagement Network](#), 2016)

- The number of operating farmers markets in Maryland are 111. Of those markets, there are 17 in Montgomery County and 11 in Prince George’s County (Figure 9).

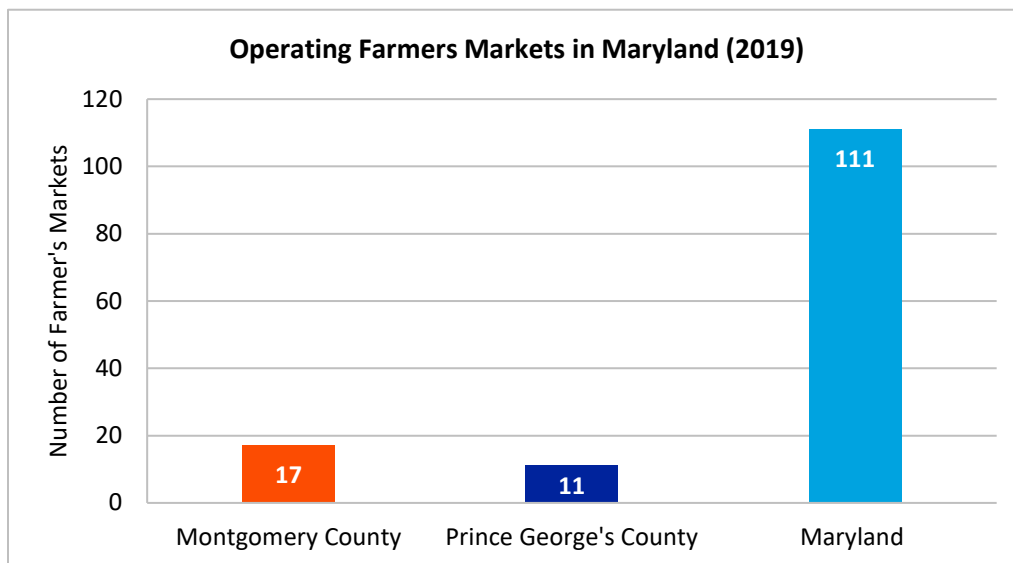


Figure 9. Number of Operating Farmer’s Markets in Montgomery County, Prince George’s County, and Maryland, 2019
 (Source: [Farmer’s Market Directory](#), 2019)

- From FY2013 – FY2018, the number of households participating in SNAP has decreased by 11.1 percent in Montgomery County, 20.4 percent in Prince George’s County, and 15.4 percent in Maryland (Figure 10).

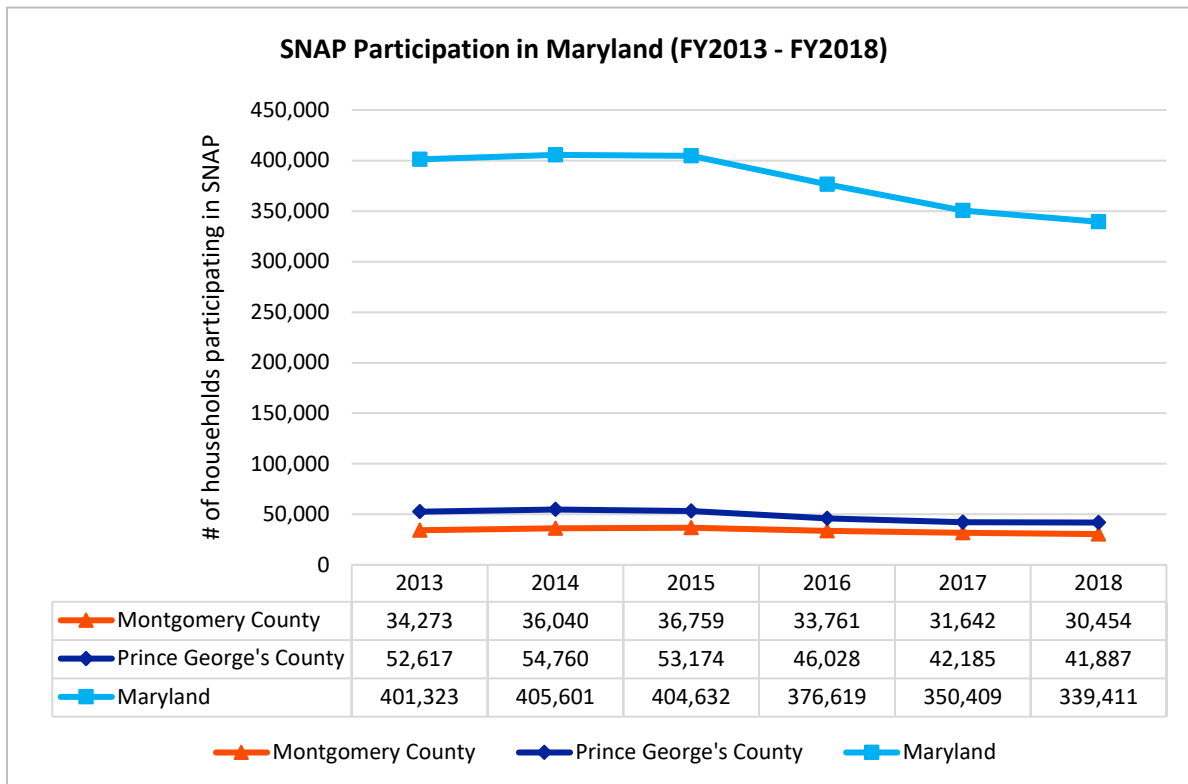


Figure 10. SNAP Participation in Maryland, FY2013 – FY2018
 (Source: [The Annie E. Casey Foundation – Kids Count Data Center](#), 2019)

- From 2013 – 2017, Black/African-American individuals across both counties and Maryland have the highest percentage of SNAP recipients (Figure 11).
- In Prince George’s County, Black/African-American individuals have the highest percentage of SNAP recipients with 67.6 percent or 63.8 percent more than the reference group (Asian population) (Figure 11).

- For Montgomery County, Black/African-American followed by White and Hispanic individuals have the next highest SNAP beneficiaries (Figure 11).

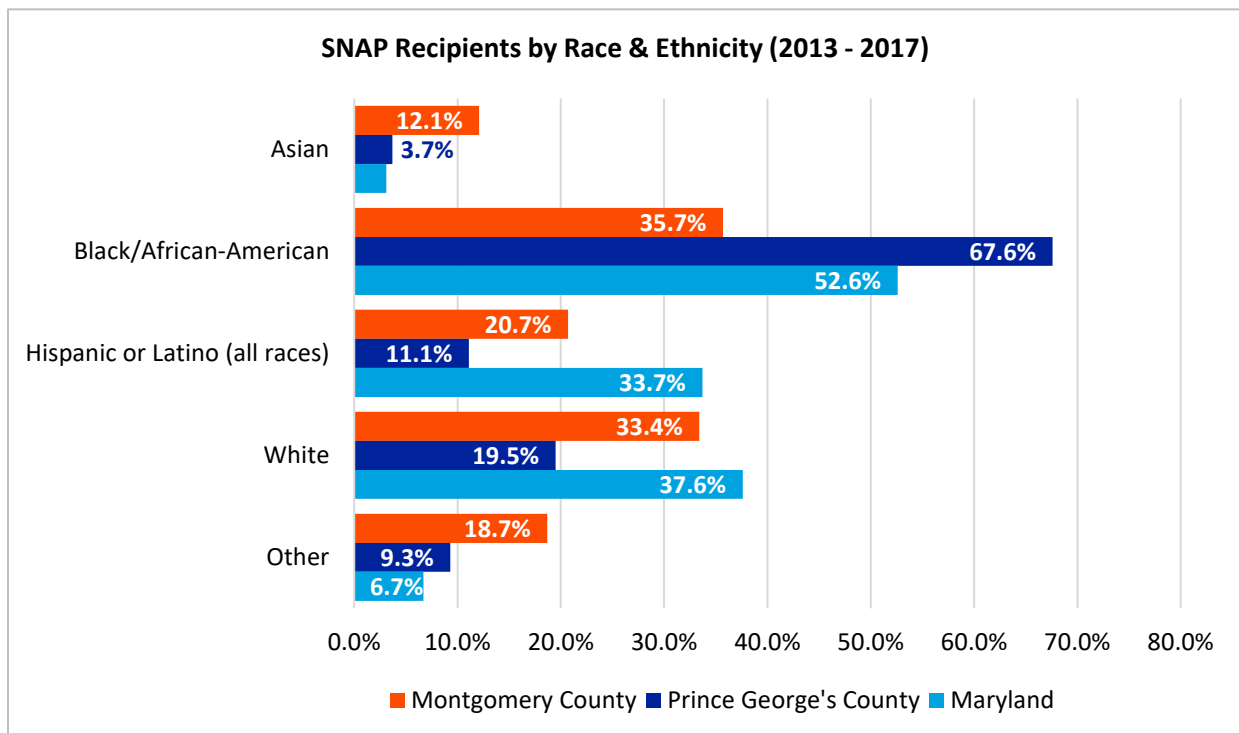


Figure 11. SNAP Recipients by Race & Ethnicity, 2013 – 2017

(Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates – Table S2201](#), 2013 – 2017)

- In Prince George’s County, there are more SNAP authorized food stores in 2019 when compared to Montgomery County (Figure 12).

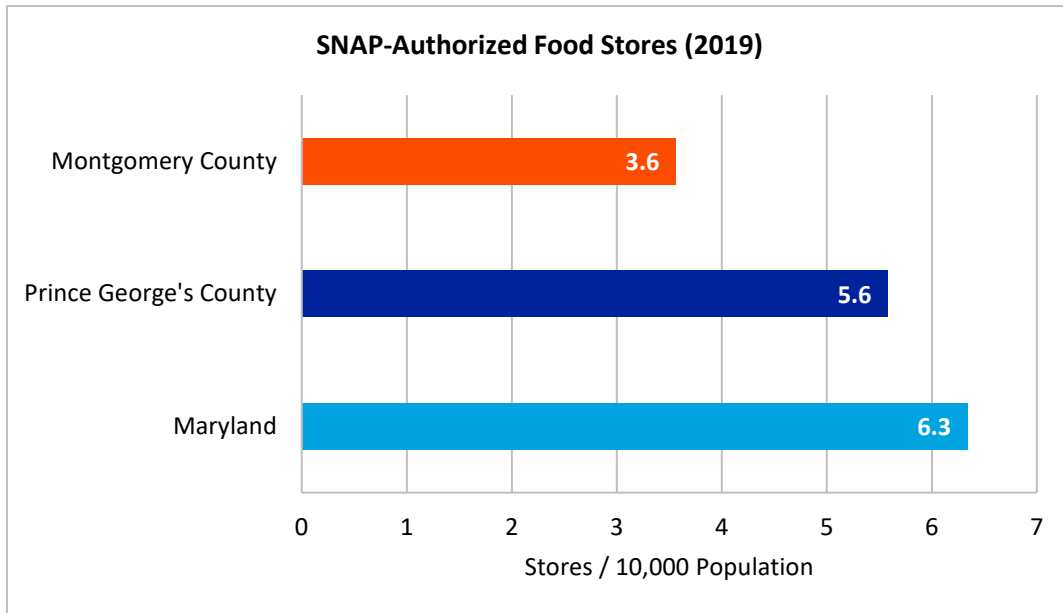


Figure 12. SNAP Authorized Food Stores, 2019
 (Source: [CARES Engagement Network](#), 2019)

- For students attending public school, the percentage of students who receive free and reduced school meals is highest and therefore worse among Prince George’s County students as compared to Montgomery County and Maryland (Figure 13).
- Between both counties and the state, Montgomery County has the lowest percentage of students with free or reduced school meals since 2014 (Figure 13).

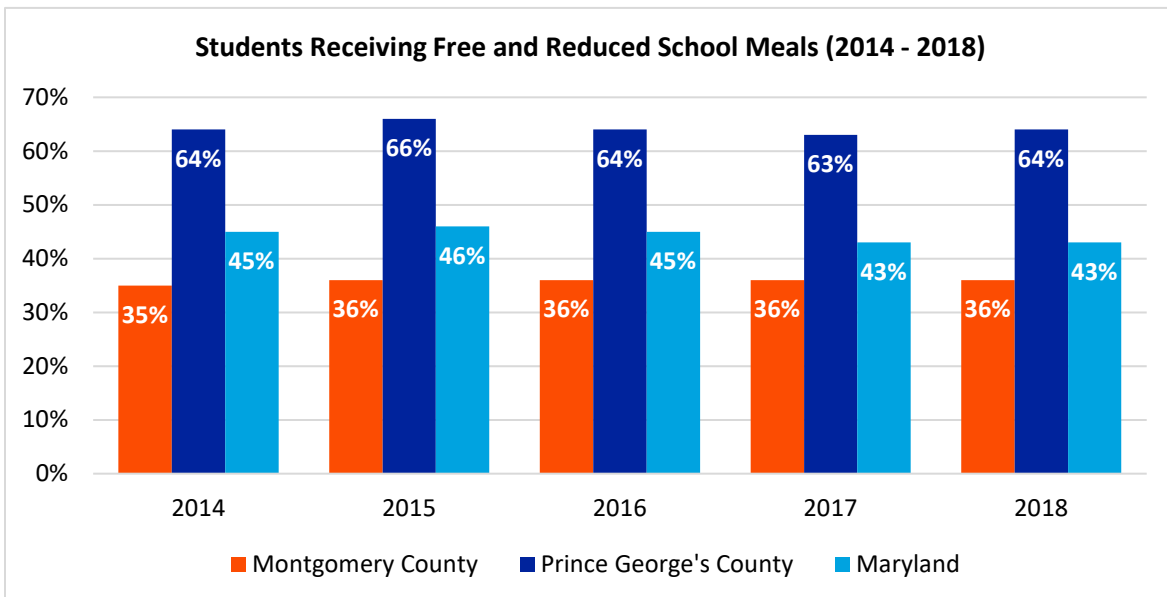


Figure 13. Students Receiving Free and Reduced School Meals, 2014 – 2018
 (Source: [The Annie E. Casey Foundation – Kids Count Data Center](#), 2019)

Community Resources

Local efforts aimed at improving access to healthy food include food banks, supplements to school lunch programs, and transportation solutions to help people access food resources. These organizations offer innovative approaches to providing food for people in need in Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital Community Benefit Service Area. Services include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. ONE ACRE FARM

Mission: One Acre Farm provides fresh, certified naturally grown vegetables to DC locals.

Address (Farm Location): 18608 Wasche Rd, Dickerson, MD 20842

Phone: 301-503-3724

Website:

<https://www.oneacrefarm.com/>

2. MANNA FOOD CENTER

Ending hunger in Montgomery County through food distribution, education and advocacy.

Address: 12301 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, MD 20904

Phone: 301-424-1130

Email: info@mannafood.org

Website: <https://www.mannafood.org/>

3. CROSSROADS COMMUNITY FOOD NETWORK

Crossroads works to bolster the local food system through programs that support and unite those who grow, make, and eat fresh, healthy food.

Address: 6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 426, Takoma Park, MD 20912

Website:

<https://www.crossroadscommunityfoodnetwork.org/>

4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Address: 14070 Brandywine Road, PO Box 206, Brandywine, MD 20613

Phone: 301-372-1491

Website:

www.communitysupportsystems.org

5. MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOOD COUNCIL

Cultivating a robust, sustainable, equitable local food system in Montgomery County, Maryland!

Address: 4825 Cordell Avenue, Suite 204, Bethesda MD 20814

Phone: 301-664-4010

Email: info@mocofoodcouncil.org

Website: <https://mocofoodcouncil.org/>

6. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY FOOD EQUITY COUNCIL

The Prince George's County Food Equity Council is a local food policy council that works to help residents grow, sell, and choose healthy food.

Address: 1401 Mercantile Lane, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774

Phone: 240-253-1036

Website: www.pgcfec.org

7. ADVENTIST COMMUNITY SERVICES OF GREATER WASHINGTON – ASSISTANCE

Address: 501 Sligo Avenue, Silver

Spring, Maryland 20910

Phone: 301-585-6557

Website:

<https://www.acsgw.org/assistance.html>

8. PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS – FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES

Leading the country in the nutritional quality, content, and integrity of school meals.

Address: 6311 Randolph Road, Suitland, MD 20746

Phone: 301-952 – 6580

Website:

<https://www.pgcps.org/foodandnutrition/>

9. FOOD & FRIENDS

Address: 219 Riggs Road NE, Washington, DC 20011

Phone: 202-269-2277

Email: info@foodandfriends.org

Website: <https://foodandfriends.org/>

10. SHEPHERD’S TABLE

Address: 8106 Georgia Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20910

Phone: 301-585-6463

Website: <https://shepherdstable.org/>

11. CAPITAL AREA FOOD BANK

The mission of the Capital Area Food Bank is to create access to good, healthy food in every community.

Address: 4900 Puerto Rico Ave NE, Washington, DC 20017

Phone: 202-644-9800

Website:

<https://www.capitalareafoodbank.org/>

8.3 Housing

Access to safe, affordable, and quality housing is one of the most basic and influential social determinants of health. Housing quality refers to “the physical condition of a person’s home as well as the quality of the social and physical environment in which the home is located.”⁶ Housing quality is affected by factors such as air quality, home safety, and the presence of mold, asbestos, or lead. Various studies have shown that poor-quality housing is associated with poorer health outcomes.⁷

- When looking at race and ethnicity on a national level, White individuals have a higher rate of experiencing moderate housing problems when compared to the other subpopulations (Figure 1).

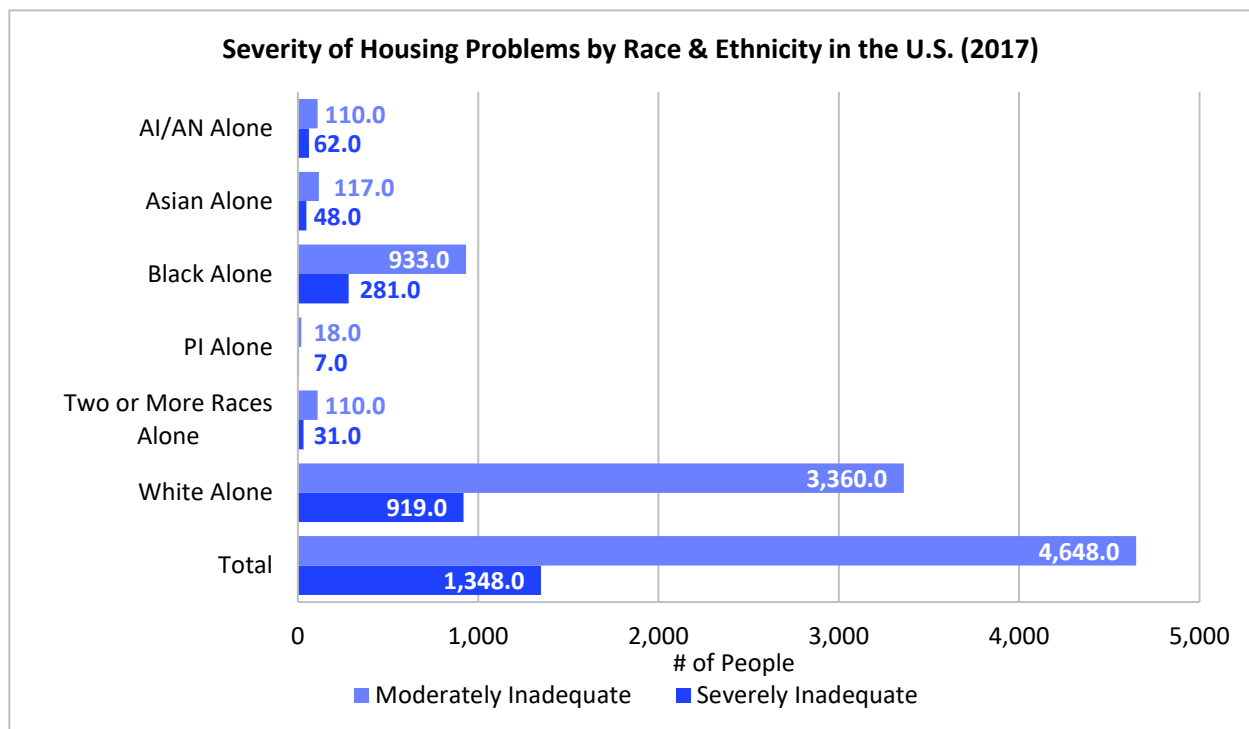


Figure 1. Severity of Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity in the US, 2017
Note: Physical problems include plumbing, heating, electrical, and upkeep
(Source: [U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey](https://www.census.gov/hhes/ahs/), 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

⁶ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2019). Quality of Housing – Healthy People 2020. Retrieved from: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/quality-of-housing>

- In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, renters spending 30 percent or more on household income was 51.2 and 49.0 percent, respectively (Tables 1 & 2).

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOUSING STATISTICS	
Renters spending 30 percent or more of household income on rent (2017)	51.20%
Vacant Housing Units (2017)	4.50%
Housing units in multi-unit structures (2016)	34.20%
Housing units (2018)	390,664
Owner-Occupied Housing Unit Rate (2013 - 2017)	65.60%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (2013 - 2017)	\$467,500
Households (2013-2017)	369,242
Persons per household (2013 - 2017)	2.79

Table 1. Montgomery County Housing Statistics, 2017
(Source: [County Stat](#), [Census Quick Fact](#), & [Montgomery County Trends](#), 2019)

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY HOUSING STATISTICS	
Renters spending 30 percent or more of household income on rent (2017)	49.00%
Vacant Housing Units (2017)	7.20%
Housing units in multi-unit structures	33.00%
Housing units (2018)	333,862
Owner-Occupied Housing Unit Rate (2013 - 2017)	61.80%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (2013 - 2017)	\$272,900
Households (2013 - 2017)	306,694
Persons per household (2013 - 2017)	2.89

Table 2. Prince George’s County Housing Statistics, 2017
(Source: [PGC Housing Opportunity](#), & [Census Quick Facts](#), 2019)

- Lead exposure has various negative health effects, from causing high blood pressure and anemia to irreversibly damaging the nervous system.
- Lead exposure can have serious effects on children’s health and behavior, even at low levels: slowed growth, lowered intelligence, learning disabilities, and behavior or attention problems.
- From 2015- 2017, elevated blood lead levels in children have been relatively stable in Montgomery County and Maryland, however it fluctuated in Prince George’s County (Figure 2).

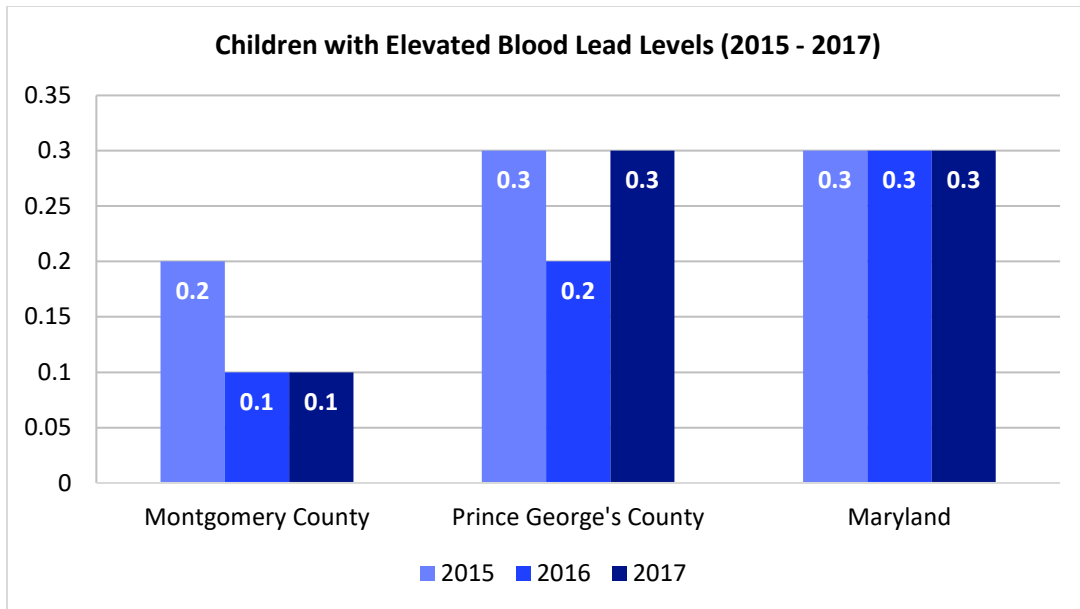


Figure 2. Children with Elevated Blood Levels (2015 - 2017)
 (Source: [Maryland Open Data Portal](#), 2019)

Spotlight on Homelessness

Perhaps the most extreme case of living situation having a negative impact on health is homelessness. Homelessness amplifies the threat of various health conditions and introduces new risks, such as exposure to extreme temperatures. People who experience homelessness have multidimensional health problems and often report unmet health needs, even if they have a usual source of care.

- From 2015 to 2016, there was a decrease in the homeless population in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County by 11.0 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively (Figure 3).

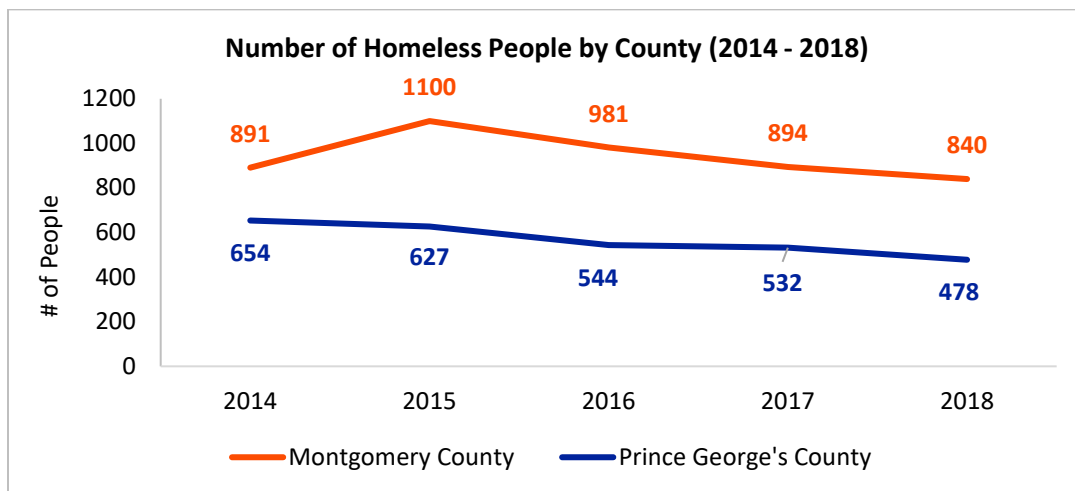


Figure 3. Number of Homeless People in Montgomery County and Prince George's County from 2014 to 2018
 (Source: [Homelessness in Metropolitan Washington](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery County, the homeless population included 180 children and 92 adults (Figure 4). Prince George’s County’s homeless population comprised of 105 family units, which included 118 adults, and 190 children (Figure 5).

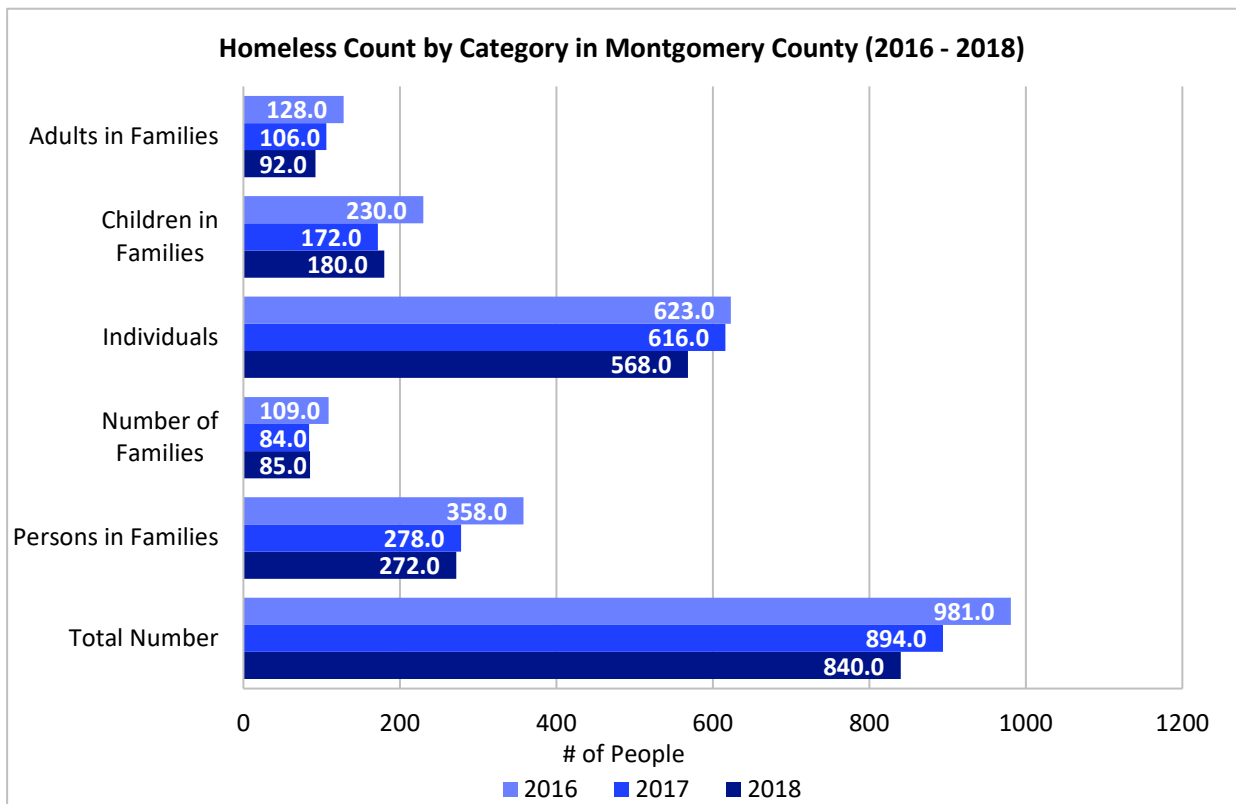


Figure 4. Homeless Populations in Montgomery County, 2016 - 2018
 (Source: [Homelessness in Metropolitan Washington](#), 2018)

- Prince George’s County’s homeless population in 2018 included 176 children and 97 adults (Figure 5).

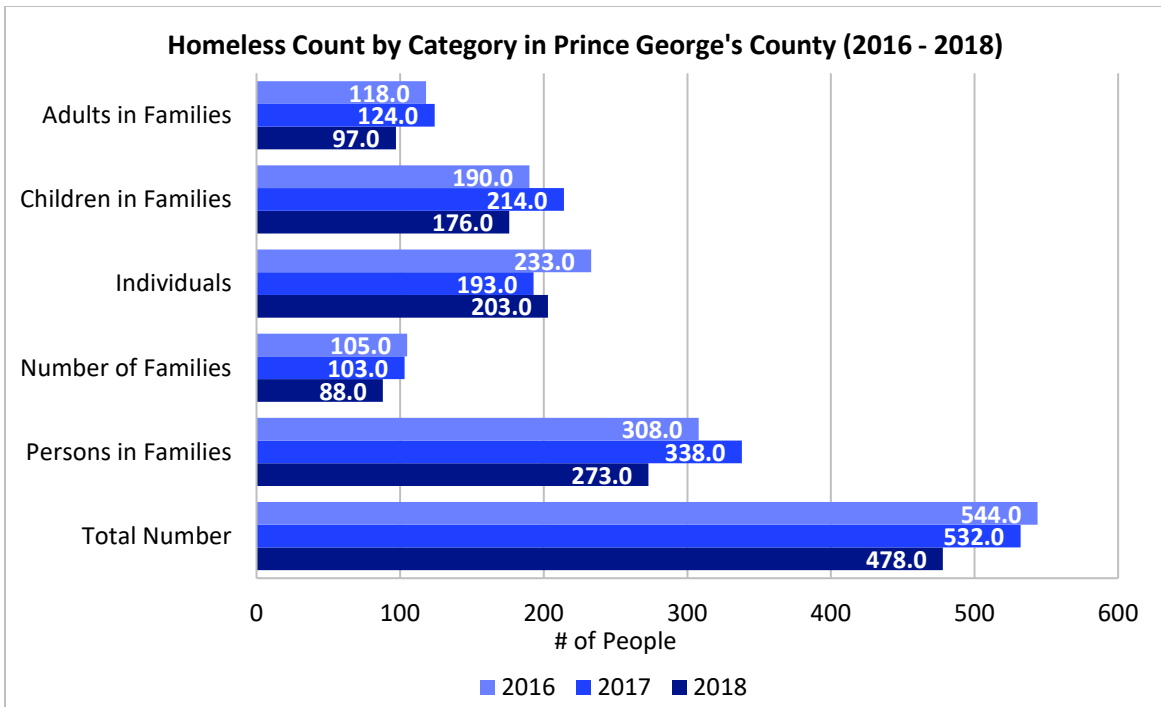


Figure 5. Homeless Populations in Prince George's County, 2016 - 2018
 (Source: [Homelessness in Metropolitan Washington](#), 2018)

- In Montgomery County, 124 individuals were chronically homeless, 18 were U.S. veterans, 147 were victims of domestic violence, 97 were suffering from co-occurring disorders (mental and substance abuse), 110 were physically disabled, and 63 were individuals with limited English proficiency. Similar issues were found among the Prince George's County homeless population (Figure 6).

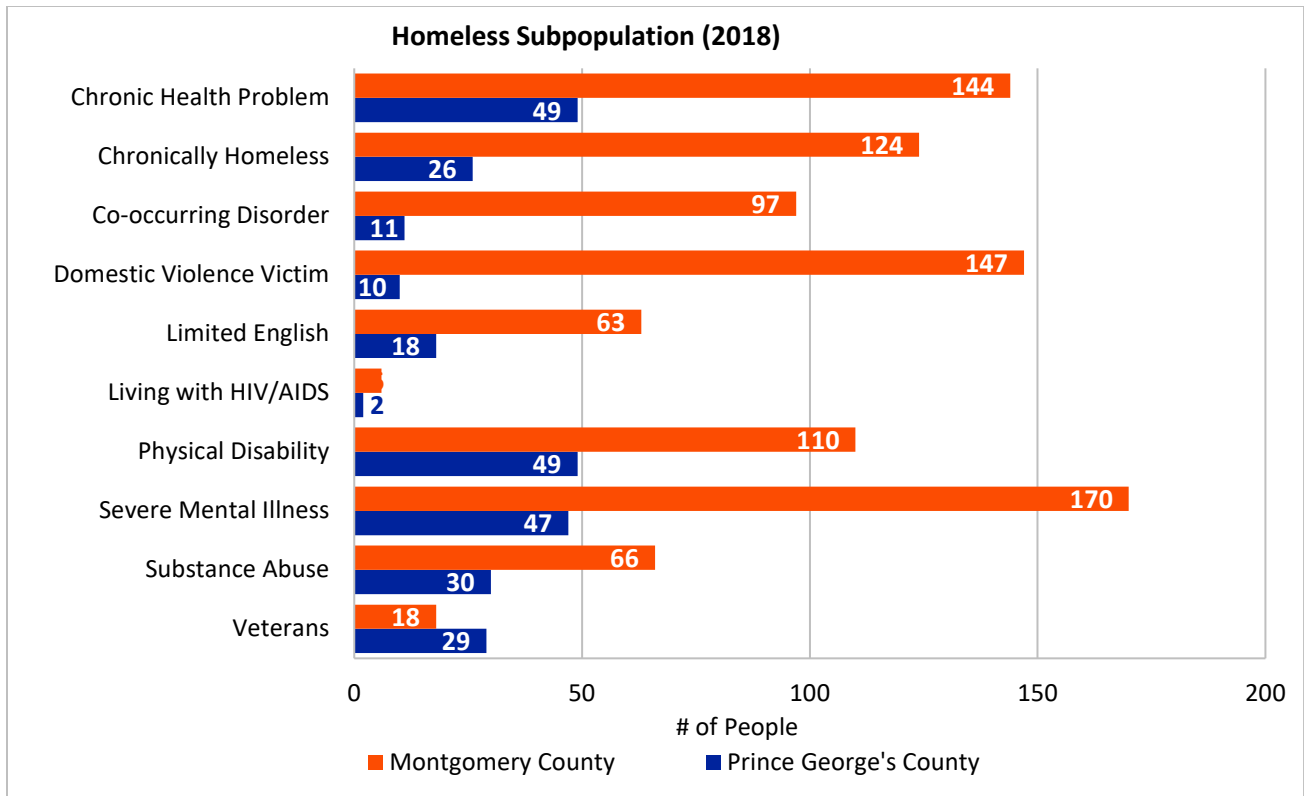


Figure 6. Homeless Subpopulations in Montgomery County and Prince George's County in 2018
 (Source: [Homelessness in Metropolitan Washington](#), 2018)

Community Resources

Several efforts in the Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital Community Benefit Service Area aim to improve quality housing and the living situation for individuals experiencing homelessness. Each of the local programs listed below attempts to overcome challenges to people's housing and living situations. Services include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. HEARTS & HOMES FOR YOUTH
Address: 3919 National Drive Suite 400,
Burtonsville, MD 20866
Phone: 301-589-8444
Email: hhyinfo@heartsandhomes.org
Website: <https://heartsandhomes.org/>

**2. REBUILDING TOGETHER
MONTGOMERY COUNTY –
HOMEOWNER SERVICES**
Address: 18225-A Flower Hill Way,
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879
Phone: 301-947-9400
Email: info@rebuildingtogethermc.org
Website:
<https://rebuildingtogethermc.org/homeowner-services/>

3. INTERFAITH WORKS
Helps people lift themselves out of poverty.
Address: 114 West Montgomery Ave.,
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 301-762-8682
Website: <http://www.iworksmc.org/>

**4. THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY
COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS**
End homelessness in Montgomery
County by building a community.
Address: 600 B East Gude Drive,
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: 301-217-0314
Email: mcch@mcch.net
Website: <https://mcch.net/>

5. EVERYMIND
Address: 1000 Twinbrook Pkwy,
Rockville, MD 20851
Phone: 301-424-0656
Email: info@every-mind.org
Website: www.every-mind.org

6. HOUSING INITIATIVE PARTNERSHIP
Creates housing and economic security for low- and moderate-income households and provides services that improve the quality of life in the communities we serve.
Address (Main Office): 6525 Belcrest Road, Suite 555, Hyattsville, MD 20782
Phone: 301-699-3835
Email: info@hiphomes.org
Website: <http://hiphomes.org/wp/>

**7. MONTGOMERY HOUSING
PARTNERSHIP**
We house people, empower families, and strengthen neighborhoods.

Address: 12200 Tech Road, Suite 250,
Silver Spring, MD 20904-1983
Phone: 301-622-2400
Email: info@mhpartners.org
Website: <https://www.mhpartners.org/>

**8. HABITAT FOR HUMANITY METRO
MARYLAND**

Address: 8380 Colesville Road, Suite
700, Silver Spring, MD 20910
Phone: 301-990-0014
Website: <https://www.habitatmm.org/>

**9. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY LEAD AND
HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM**

Address: 9021 Basil Court, Suite 318
Largo, MD 20774
Phone: 301-883-7662

Website:
<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/2108/Testing-Services>

**10. CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING
PREVENTION – MONTGOMERY
COUNTY**

Address: Silver Spring Health Center
8630 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, MD
20910

Phone: 240-777-3160

Website:
<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/HHS-Program/Program.aspx?id=PHS/PHSChildLeadPos-p264.html>

8.4 Transportation

- The majority of both Prince George's County (66.5 percent) and Montgomery County (65.3 percent) residents drive to work alone or utilize public transportation (Montgomery County: 15.5 percent, Prince George's County: 16.0 percent) (Figure 1).

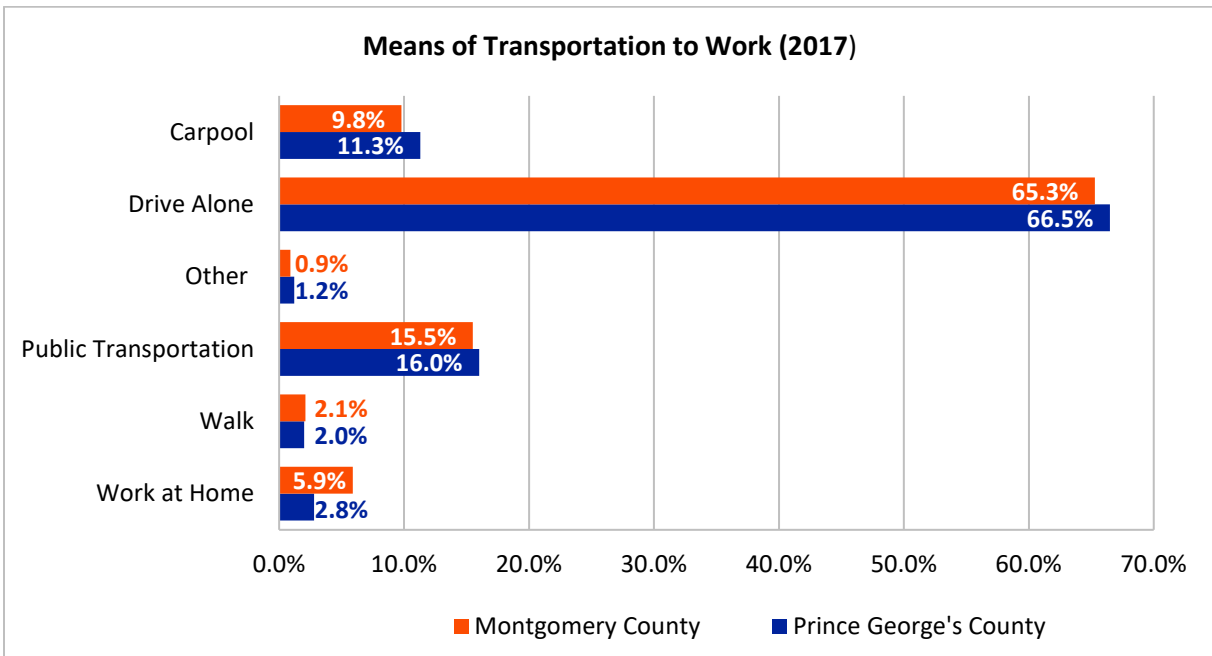


Figure 1. Means of Transportation to Work, 2017
(Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov), 2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

- The mean travel time to work for Montgomery County is 34.7 minutes; whereas the mean travel time for Prince George's County is 36.9 minutes (Figure 2).

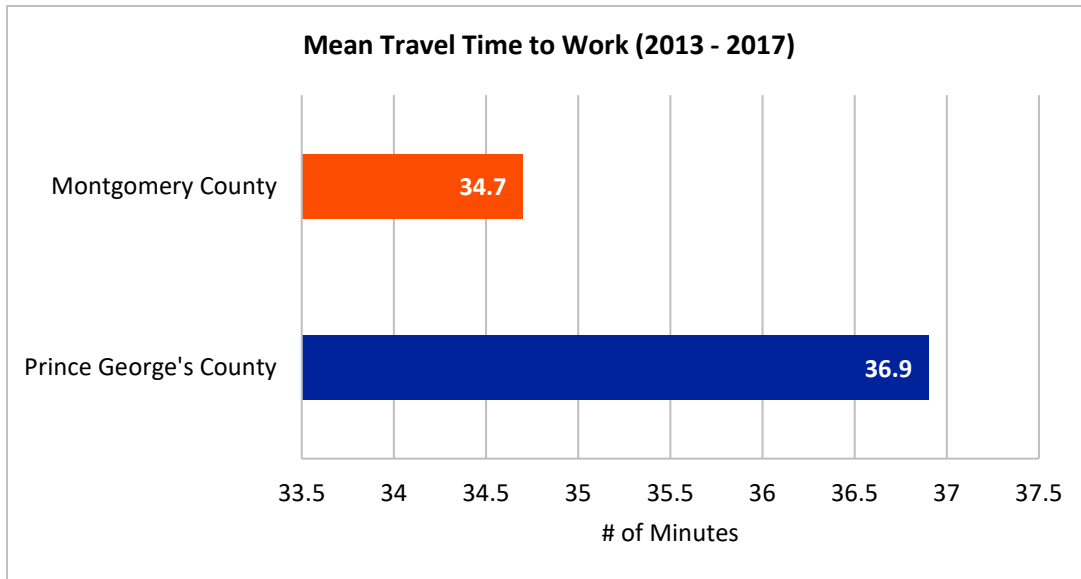


Figure 2. Means Travel Time to Work, 2013-2017
 (Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2017)

- The mean travel time to work for females in Montgomery County is 33.2 minutes and in Prince George’s County it is 37.7 minutes. For males, the mean travel time to work is 36.1 minutes in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County (Figure 3).

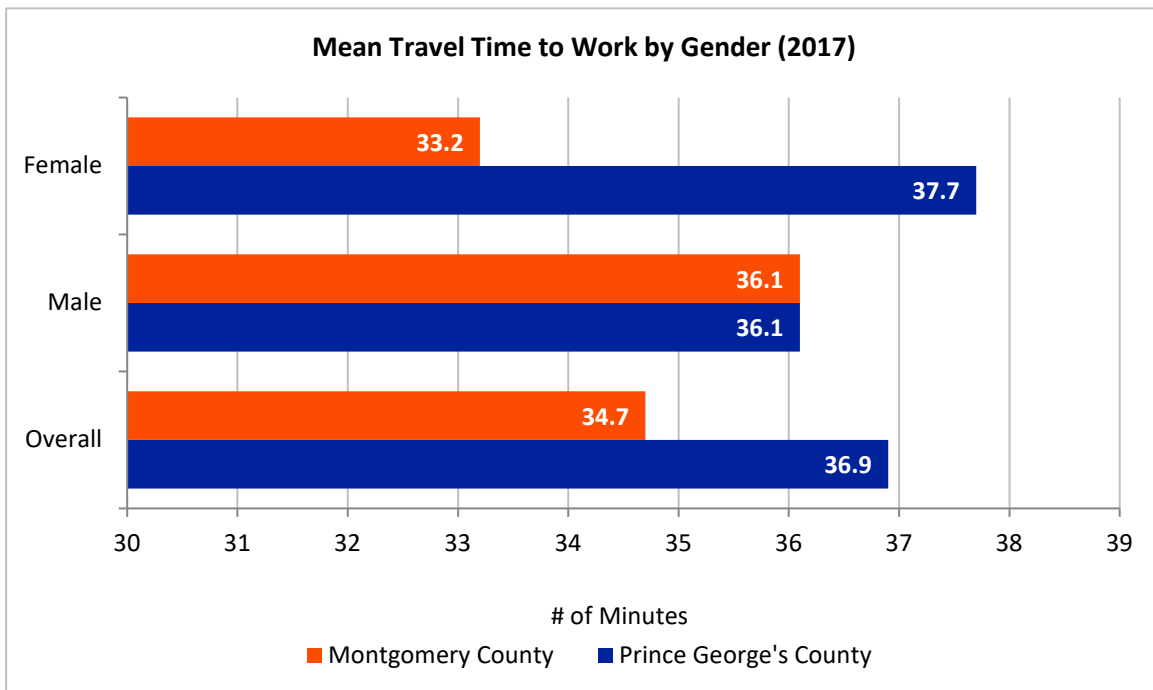


Figure 3. Mean Travel Time to Work by Gender for Prince George’s County and Montgomery County, 2017
 (Sources: [Healthy Montgomery](#) & [PGC Health Zone](#), 2017)

Pedestrian Safety

- The rate of pedestrian injuries on public roads in Montgomery County in 2017 was 46 per 100,000 population. In Prince George's County, the rate was 49 per 100,000 population. The rate for the state of Maryland is higher than both counties with 54 per 100,000 population (Figure 4).

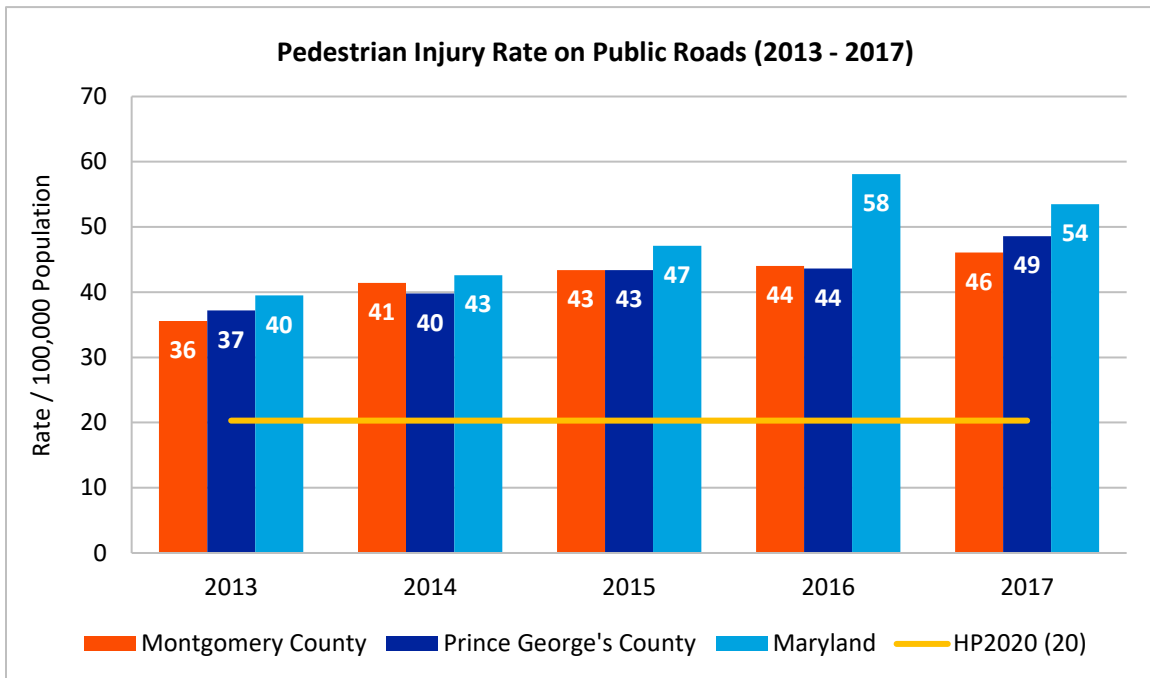


Figure 4. Rate of Pedestrian Injuries per 100,000 Population in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, & Maryland, 2013 - 2017
(Source: [MD SHIP](#), 2017)

- From 2011 to 2015, in Montgomery County, Black and Hispanic individuals experienced the highest number of traffic fatalities among both vehicle occupants and non-occupants (Figure 5).

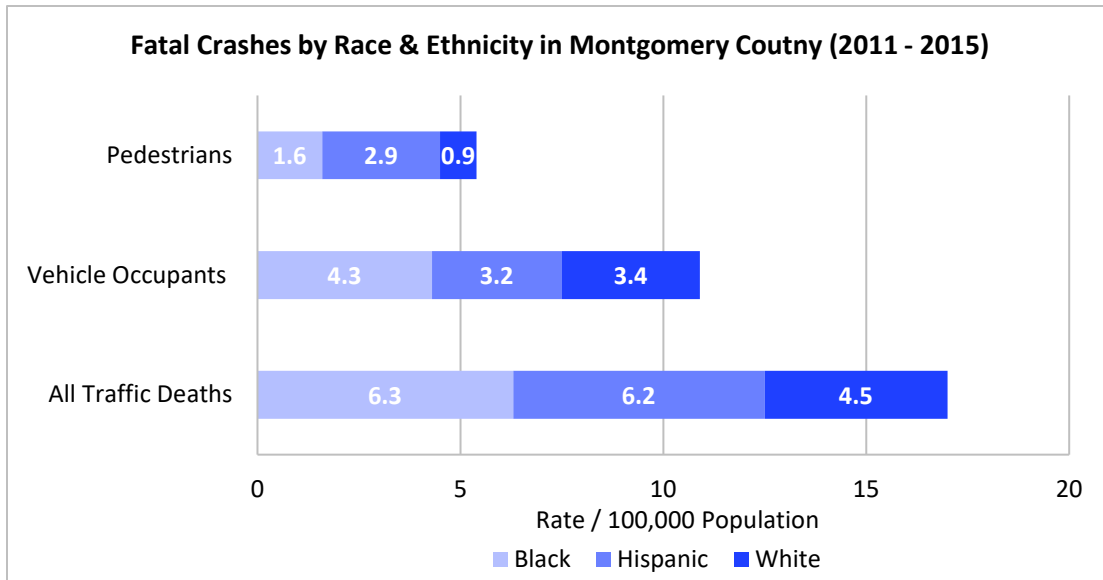


Figure 5. Montgomery County Fatalities by Race & Ethnicity, 2011 - 2015
 (Source: [Vision Zero](#), 2015)

- From 2012 to 2014, in Montgomery County, White non-Hispanic individuals experienced the highest number of traffic fatalities among both vehicle occupants and non-occupants (Table 1).
- From 2012 to 2014, in Prince George’s County, Black/African-American non-Hispanic individuals experienced the highest number of traffic fatalities among both vehicle occupants and non-occupants. (Table 2).

MONTGOMERY COUNTY TRAFFIC FATALITIES (2012 - 2014)				
PERSON TYPE BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN		2012	2013	2014
Occupants (All Vehicle Types)	Hispanic	2	5	4
	White, Non-Hispanic	11	12	13
	Black, Non-Hispanic	7	6	4
	Asian, Non-Hispanic/Unknown	0	0	0
	All Other Non-Hispanic or Race	3	3	4
	Unknown Race and Unknown			
	Hispanic	7	1	3
<i>Total</i>	30	27	28	
Non-Occupants (Pedestrians, Pedal cyclists and Other/Unknown Non-Occupants)	Hispanic	0	1	1
	White, Non-Hispanic	4	6	4
	Black, Non-Hispanic	2	4	1
	Asian, Non-Hispanic/Unknown	0	1	1
	All Other Non-Hispanic or Race	0	0	0
	Unknown Race and Unknown			
	Hispanic	1	1	4
<i>Total</i>	7	13	11	
Total	Hispanic	2	6	5
	White Non-Hispanic	15	18	17
	Black, Non-Hispanic	9	10	5
	Asian, Non-Hispanic/Unknown	0	1	1
	All Other Non-Hispanic or Race	3	3	4
	Unknown Race and Unknown			
	Hispanic	8	2	7
<i>Total</i>	37	40	39	

Table 1. Montgomery County Fatalities by Person Type, Race and Ethnicity, 2012 - 2014
 (Source: [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration-Traffic Safety Facts](#), 2015)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY TRAFFIC FATALITIES (2012 - 2014)				
PERSON TYPE BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN		2012	2013	2014
Occupants (All Vehicle Types)	Hispanic	5	7	3
	White Non-Hispanic	7	8	8
	Black, Non-Hispanic	36	35	47
	All Other Non-Hispanic or Race	0	3	1
	Unknown Race and Unknown Hispanic	15	17	9
	<i>Total</i>	63	70	68
Non-Occupants (Pedestrians, Pedal cyclists and Other/Unknown Non-Occupants)	Hispanic	1	0	4
	White Non-Hispanic	4	1	6
	Black/AA, Non-Hispanic	14	10	12
	All Other Non-Hispanic or Race	0	0	0
	Unknown Race and Unknown Hispanic	5	6	8
	<i>Total</i>	24	17	30
Total	Hispanic	6	7	7
	White Non-Hispanic	11	9	14
	Black/AA, Non-Hispanic	50	45	59
	All Other Non-Hispanic or Race	0	3	1
	Unknown Race and Unknown Hispanic	20	23	17
	<i>Total</i>	87	87	98

Table 2. Prince George's County Fatalities by Person Type, Race and Ethnicity, 2012 - 2014
(Source: [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration-Traffic Safety Facts](#), 2015)

- In Prince George's County, the age-adjusted death rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions is slightly higher than the state of Maryland (Table 3).

Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions, 2015 - 2017	
Prince George's County	9.4
Maryland	8.8

Table 3. Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions in Prince George's County, 2015 – 2017
Death rate per 100,000 population
(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2017)

- In Montgomery County the age-adjusted death rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions is significantly lower than Maryland and Prince George’s County, despite the different measurement period (Table 3 and 4).

Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions, 2012 - 2016	
Montgomery County	4.7
Maryland	8.6

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions in Montgomery County, 2012 – 2016

(Source: [CARES Engagement Network](#), 2017)

- In Prince George’s County, when looking at the age-adjusted death rate by race/ethnicity, Whites have a higher date rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions than the other races/ethnicities (Figure 8).
- When looking at the age-adjusted death rate by gender, males have a higher death rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions (Figure 8).

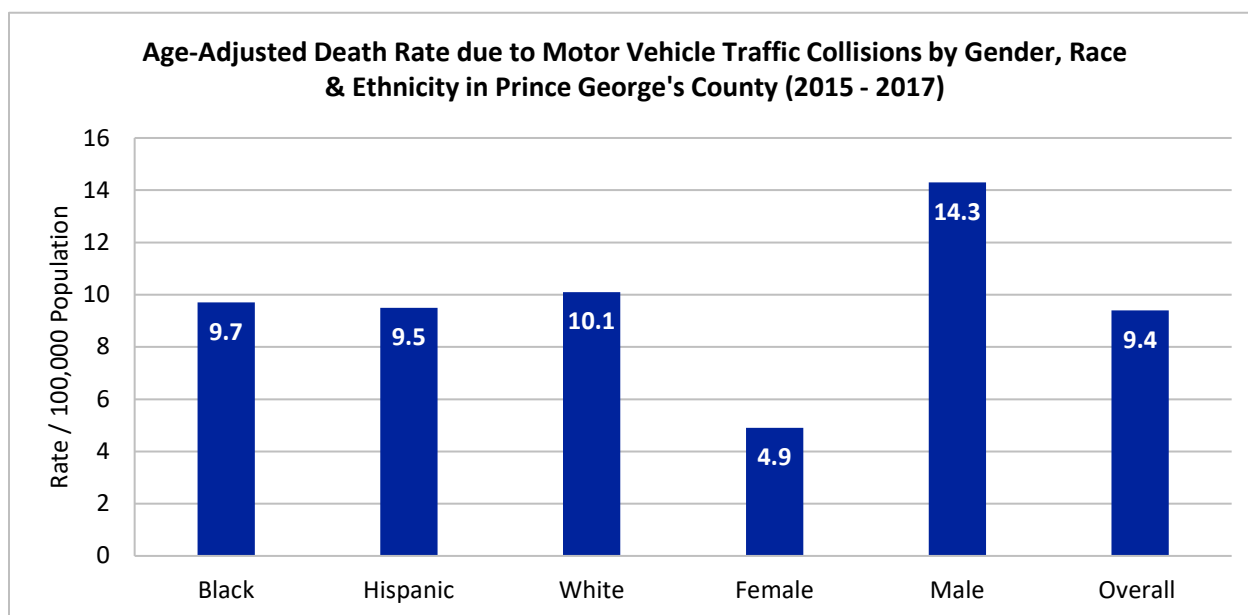


Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions by Race & Ethnicity and Gender in Prince George’s County, 2015 - 2017

(Source: [PGC Health Zone](#), 2017)

- In Montgomery County, when looking at the age-adjusted death rate by race/ethnicity, Hispanics have a higher death rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions than the other races/ethnicities (Figure 9).

- When looking at the age-adjusted death rate by gender, males have a higher death rate due to motor vehicle traffic collisions (Figure 9).

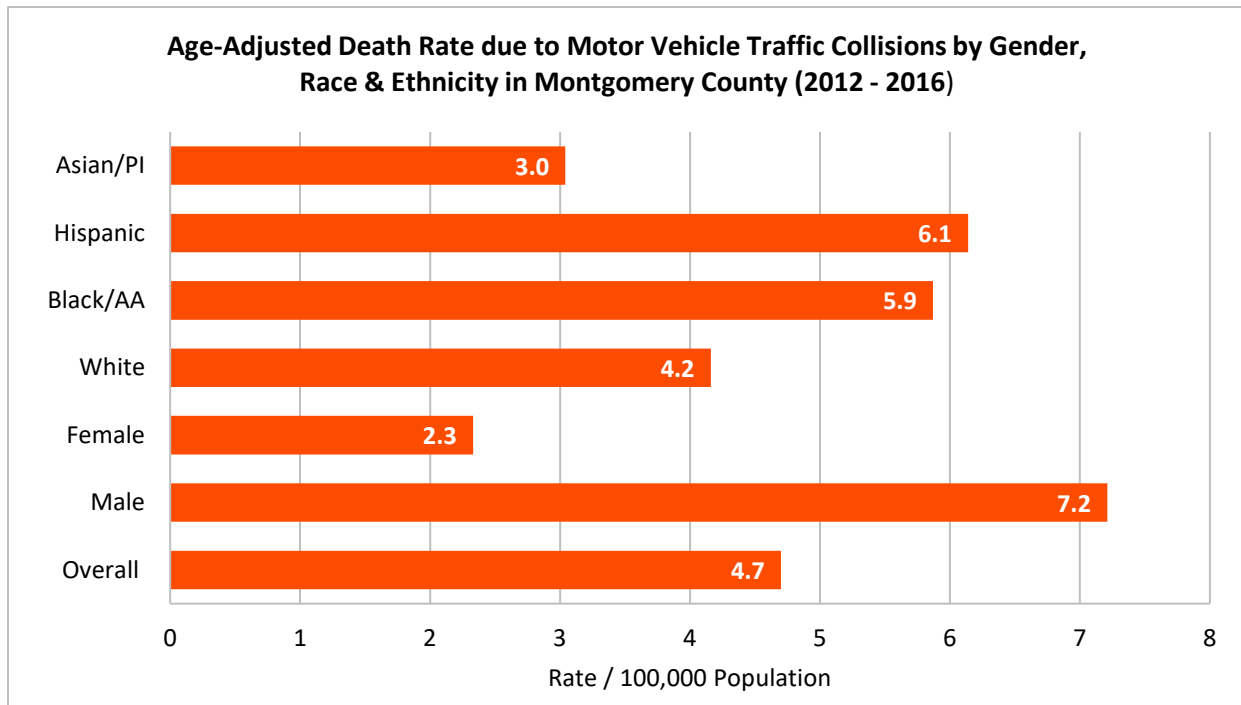


Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions in Montgomery County, 2012 – 2016
(Source: [CARES Engagement Network](#), 2017)

Community Resources

There are several public transportation options in Montgomery County and Prince George's County, these resources include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. MARYLAND TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE INFORMATION POINT

TRIP is your one-stop source for Maryland transit information.

Website: <https://www.mdtrip.org/>

2. MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/dot/index.html>

Ride on Flex

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/dot-transit/flex/index.html>

Senior Transportation

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/senior/transportation.html>

Medical Assistance Transportation Program

Phone: 240-777-5890

Email:

medicaidtransportation@montgomerycountymd.gov

Website:

<https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/HHS-Program/ADS/Transportation/MedAssist.html>

3. PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY – TRANSPORTATION

Website:

<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/1099/Transportation>

Medical Assistance Transportation Program

Phone: 301-856-9555

Website:

<https://www.princegeorgescountymd.gov/2104/Medical-Assistance-Transportation-Program>

4. JEWISH COUNCIL FOR THE AGING

JCA helps seniors find transportation solutions through our Connect-A-Ride resource center

Address: 12320 Parklawn Drive
Rockville, MD 20852-1726

Phone: 301.255.4200

Email: Senior.HelpLine@AccessJCA.org

Website: <https://accessjca.org/>

5. DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Provides free transportation (with ID) to VA medical facilities for injured and ill veterans.

Website:

<https://www.dav.org/veterans/i-need-a-ride/>

6. ANGEL WHEELS

Dedicated to providing non-emergency, long-distance ground transportation to financially disadvantaged, ambulatory patients who are traveling for treatment.

Website: <https://angelwheels.org/>

7. THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY - TRANSPORTATION

Transportation shouldn't be a roadblock to cancer treatment.

Phone: 1-800-227-2345

Website:

<https://www.cancer.org/treatment/support-programs-and-services/patient-transportation.html>

8. CITY OF BOWIE, MARYLAND - TRANSPORTATION

Curb-to-curb transportation for Bowie senior citizens and adult individuals with disabilities.

Phone: 301-809-2324

Website:

<https://www.cityofbowie.org/563/Transportation-for-Seniors>

Section IV: Evaluation



Introduction

Based on the findings from the 2017 – 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital developed an Implementation Strategy to address the prioritized areas of concussion care, screening and education. An overview of each of the major programs undertaken over the past three years, as well as their outcomes, is provided below.

Athletic Trainer Program

<p>Need</p> <p><i>As originally identified in the 2017 - 2019 CHNA</i></p>	<p>The Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there are more than 3.8 million sports-related concussions per year in the United States. Data from the 2004 to 2009 college sports season showed sports-related concussions comprised 9.2 percent of all injuries sustained in women’s soccer, 7.4 percent in football, 6.3 percent in field hockey, 5.5 percent in men’s soccer and 4.1 percent in women’s volleyball¹. A high school sports-related injury surveillance study for the 2014 - 2015 school year found that head/face concussions comprised 20.9 percent of overall injuries sustained during both competitions and practice².</p> <p>In 2014, 4,279 Marylanders were hospitalized because of a traumatic brain injury (TBI) and 39,177 emergency department visits in Maryland were attributed to TBI-related injuries³.</p> <p>From 2006 to 2010, Montgomery County had the highest percentage of TBI-related emergency department visits in the state as well as the fourth highest percentage of TBI-related hospital discharges⁴. From 2010 to 2011, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation had a higher percentage (12.8 percent) of brain injury discharges than the region (11.4 percent) and the nation (10.7 percent)⁵.</p>
<p>Program Overview</p> <p><i>Programs and initiatives conducted in response to the need identified</i></p>	<p>Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation implemented an athletic trainer program at 13 Montgomery County high schools. This included training and placing an athletic trainer in each of the schools to assist with timely on-site injury prevention and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainers attended all ‘home’ athletic events as well as ‘away’ varsity football games • Trainers performed functions within the six domains of athletic trainers as established by the National Athletic Trainers Association: prevention; clinical evaluation and diagnosis; immediate care; treatment, rehabilitation, and reconditioning; organization and administration; and professional responsibilities

¹ Datalys Center: Sports Injury Research and Prevention, 2004-2009

² National High School Sports-Related Injury Surveillance Study: 2014 – 2015 School Year Convenience Sample Summary Report. http://www.ucdenver.edu/academics/colleges/PublicHealth/research/ResearchProjects/piper/projects/RIO/Documents/Convenience%20Report_2014_15.pdf

³ Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Board (2016). Annual Report. Retrieved from http://www.biamd.org/uploads/8/5/7/7/85779996/2016_maryland_traumatic_brain_injury_advisory_board_report.pdf

⁴ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2006-2010.

⁵ Patient Outcomes Report. Adventist Rehabilitation Hospital of Maryland. 2011. <http://www.adventistrehab.com/app/files/public/213/pdf-ARHM-Patient-Outcomes.pdf>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainers assisted in implementing school and system wide responsibilities related to the health and safety of student athletes • Trainers provided American Heart Association CPR/AED recertification for athletic staff at the 13 Montgomery County high schools <p>Schools included Churchill, Clarksburg, Einstein, Kennedy, Richard Montgomery, Northwest, Paint Branch, Poolesville, Rockville, Springbrook, Watkins Mill, Wheaton, and Wootton</p>
<p>Outcomes <i>Process and Outcome measures 2017 - 2019</i></p>	<p>Athletic Trainer Program Outcomes (2017 – 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 certified athletic trainers were present for all athletic seasons over the past three years in 13 Montgomery County High Schools. • A total of 1,738 injuries were evaluated, documented, and treated • 175 school personnel were either newly certified or recertified in basic life support and CPR

Concussion Program

<p>Need</p> <p><i>As originally identified in the 2017 - 2019 CHNA</i></p>	<p>The Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there are more than 3.8 million sports-related concussions per year in the United States. Data from the 2004 to 2009 college sports season showed sports-related concussions comprised 9.2 percent of all injuries sustained in women’s soccer, 7.4 percent in football, 6.3 percent in field hockey, 5.5 percent in men’s soccer and 4.1 percent in women’s volleyball⁶. A high school sports-related injury surveillance study for the 2014 - 2015 school year found that head/face concussions comprised 20.9 percent of overall injuries sustained during both competitions and practice⁷.</p> <p>In 2014, 4,279 Marylanders were hospitalized because of a traumatic brain injury (TBI) and 39,177 emergency department visits in Maryland were attributed to TBI-related injuries⁸.</p> <p>From 2006 to 2010, Montgomery County had the highest percentage of TBI-related emergency department visits in the state as well as the fourth highest percentage of TBI-related hospital discharges⁹. From 2010 to 2011, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation had a higher percentage (12.8 percent) of brain injury discharges than the region (11.4 percent) and the nation (10.7 percent)¹⁰.</p>
<p>Program Overview</p> <p><i>Programs and initiatives conducted in response to the need identified</i></p>	<p>Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation implemented a concussion screening and follow-up program for student athletes at 13 Montgomery County high schools.</p> <p>Baseline testing is a pre-season exam conducted by trained professionals to assess an athlete's cognitive functions including learning and memory skills, ability to concentrate and problem-solving skills. In the event that the athlete suffers a concussion, the results from these tests can be used in comparison with similar post-injury tests.</p> <p>Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation used ImpACT™ (Immediate Post-Concussion Assessment Cognitive Test), a web-based, computerized tool used to measure memory, processing speed, reaction time, attention span and problem-solving skills.</p>

⁶ Datalys Center: Sports Injury Research and Prevention, 2004-2009

⁷ National High School Sports-Related Injury Surveillance Study: 2014 – 2015 School Year Convenience Sample Summary Report. http://www.ucdenver.edu/academics/colleges/PublicHealth/research/ResearchProjects/piper/projects/RIO/Documents/Convenience%20Report_2014_15.pdf

⁸ Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Board (2016). Annual Report. Retrieved from http://www.biamd.org/uploads/8/5/7/7/85779996/2016_maryland_traumatic_brain_injury_advisory_board_report.pdf

⁹ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2006-2010.

¹⁰ Patient Outcomes Report. Adventist Rehabilitation Hospital of Maryland. 2011. <http://www.adventistrehab.com/app/files/public/213/pdf-ARHM-Patient-Outcomes.pdf>

	<p>This test takes between 30 to 45 minutes and is considered one of the standard baseline tests for student athletes.</p> <p>The following strategies were implemented as a part of this initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented ImPact™ baseline testing for student athletes in 13 Montgomery County high schools (with each student baseline tested every 2 years and retested following a concussion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools included Churchill, Clarksburg, Einstein, Kennedy, Richard Montgomery, Northwest, Paint Branch, Poolesville, Rockville, Springbrook, Watkins Mill, Wheaton, and Wootton • Maintained and made available baseline test results to students, parents, and students' health care providers at no cost • Provided retests following a concussion at no cost (analysis and treatment were an additional cost) • Provided follow-up testing and analysis for students as needed at a reasonable rate • Served as a resource on concussion education for students, parents, and coaches
<p>Outcomes <i>Process and Outcome measures 2017 - 2019</i></p>	<p>Baseline Concussion Testing (2017 – 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline concussion testing was coordinated with school personnel for 13 Montgomery County High Schools over the last three school years • ImPact™ baseline testing was completed at 13 Montgomery County high schools with a total of 11,265 baseline tests conducted • A total of 288 concussions were diagnosed/or suspected and treated <p>Concussion Education Presentations for Student Athletes (2017)</p> <p>In addition to the baseline concussion testing, Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital implemented a Concussion Education presentation for student athletes during the 2017 school year, due to unforeseeable challenges, the presentation was not continued from 2018 - 2019. The goal of the Concussion Education presentation was to increase knowledge and awareness of concussion symptoms, acute treatments, importance of recovery, and effects on every day activities beyond sports. The presentation covered topics such as traumatic brain injury, causes and symptoms, anatomy, and mechanism of injury, to name a few.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Concussion Education presentation occurred at John F. Kennedy High School with a total of 36 participants • From the presentation pre and post-test females had a 20 percent and males had a 26 percent increase in knowledge

Brain Injury Support Groups

<p>Need</p> <p><i>As originally identified in the 2017 - 2019 CHNA</i></p>	<p>In Maryland, the overall incidence of traumatic brain injury related emergency department visits increased between 2012 and 2015¹¹. Seniors ages 65 and older had the highest rates of traumatic brain injury related deaths and TBI related hospitalizations. The highest rate of TBI injury related emergency department visits was for Marylanders ages 5 to 24.</p> <p>Unintentional falls are the leading cause of injury for TBI related deaths, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations. Montgomery County had higher emergency department visits and deaths due to TBI when compared to Prince Georges County. According to Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation 2015 hospital data, the average age of those suffering from TBI was 70 years, with males and white individuals accounting for the majority of patients.</p>
<p>Program Overview</p> <p><i>Programs and initiatives conducted in response to the need identified</i></p>	<p>The primary objective of this initiative was to provide support and education to individuals living with both traumatic and non-traumatic brain injuries, as well as their family members and caregivers.</p> <p>Brain Injury Support Group</p> <p>This support group, which met once a month, is for those with both traumatic and non-traumatic brain injuries. The group provided support and education, as well as guidance around available community resources. Participants were encouraged to bring family members and friends.</p> <p>Grupo de Apoyo para Personas con una Lesión Cerebral</p> <p>This support group met every third Tuesday of the month for two hours in the evenings. The growing Hispanic population in Montgomery County prompted the creation of the support group. The group was conducted in Spanish and was targeted to Spanish speaking individuals. All sessions were moderated by a therapist and cultural diversity liaison and focused on common themes which included: traumatic brain injury or stroke, community resources, back to work, mental health, memory loss, and recreational activities. Guest speakers from local community-based organizations occasionally attended and presented on resources their organizations were able to offer.</p>

¹¹ Maryland Traumatic Brain Injury Advisory Board. (2017). Annual Report. Retrieved from https://www.biamd.org/uploads/8/5/7/7/85779996/2017_-_tbi_advisory_board_annual_report.pdf

<p>Outcomes</p> <p><i>Process and Outcome measures 2017 - 2019</i></p>	<p>Brain Injury Support Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the last three years there were 48 sessions with a total of 531* encounters <p>Grupo de Apoyo para Personas con una Lesión Cerebral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the last three years there were 32 sessions with a total of 345 encounters <p><i>*Encounters only include CY2018 and CY2019</i></p>
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Community Health Needs Assessment: **Implementation Strategy**

2020-2022

Adopted July 2020 for:

Adventist HealthCare Shady Grove Medical Center

Adventist HealthCare White Oak Medical Center

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Rockville

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Takoma Park



Adventist HealthCare completed a comprehensive Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process for each of our hospitals. The CHNA reports were adopted by our Board of Trustees in October of 2019.

Complete CHNA reports are available online at:

<https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/about/community/health-needs-assessment/>

Organizational Overview

About Us

Adventist HealthCare, based in Gaithersburg, Md., is a faith-based, not-for-profit organization of dedicated professionals who work together each day to improve the health and well-being of people and communities through a ministry of physical, mental and spiritual healing.

Founded in 1907, Adventist HealthCare is the first, largest and only health system headquartered in Montgomery County, Maryland and operates:

- Three nationally accredited acute-care hospitals
- A nationally accredited rehabilitation hospital
- Mental health services
- Home health agencies
- Physician networks
- Urgent Care Centers
- Imaging Centers

Mission & Values

Our Mission

We extend God's care through the ministry of physical, mental and spiritual healing.

Our Values

Adventist HealthCare has identified five core values that we use as a guide in carrying out our day-to-day activities:

1. **Respect:** We recognize the infinite worth of each individual.
2. **Integrity:** We are conscientious and trustworthy in everything we do.
3. **Service:** We care for our patients, their families and each other with compassion.
4. **Excellence:** We do our best every day to exceed expectations.
5. **Stewardship:** We take ownership to efficiently and effectively extend God's care.

Our Hospitals

Shady Grove Medical Center

Shady Grove Medical Center is a licensed 443-bed acute care facility located in Rockville, Maryland. Opened in 1979, the hospital has since expanded to include a four-story patient tower with private rooms; a high-tech surgery department for inpatients and outpatients; a freestanding Emergency Center in Germantown; the comprehensive Aquilino Cancer Center; and inpatient and outpatient mental health services.

White Oak Medical Center

Adventist HealthCare White Oak Medical Center is a 180-bed acute-care facility located in Silver Spring, MD. The hospital first opened in 1907 in Takoma Park, MD, and was home to Montgomery County's first cardiac center, with hundreds of open-heart surgeries and thousands of heart catheterizations performed each year. Today, a new state-of-the-art hospital stands in Silver Spring, MD, which continues to provide high-quality cardiac, emergency, stroke, maternity, cancer, surgical and orthopedic care.

Rehabilitation: Rockville & Takoma Park

Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation, which opened in January 2001, is the first and only acute rehabilitation hospital in Montgomery County, Maryland. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation offers comprehensive rehabilitation programs for brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, stroke, amputation, orthopedic injuries and surgeries, sports-related injuries, work-related injuries and neurological disorders. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation has two hospital locations: a free-standing 55-bed hospital in Rockville, Maryland, and a 42-bed hospital located in Takoma Park, Maryland. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation also provides outpatient rehabilitation services at our hospital location in Rockville and our community-based centers in Silver Spring, Maryland and Gaithersburg, Maryland. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF) for all four of its specialty programs including stroke, spinal cord injury, brain injury and amputee. Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation was one of the first acute rehabilitation facilities in the nation to earn specialty accreditation for its amputee program.

Prioritization of Identified Needs

Process and Criteria Used

The prioritization of needs for this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) cycle was completed on a system level. The initial prioritization was led by Adventist HealthCare's Community Benefit Steering Committee (CBSC). The purpose of the CBSC is to guide the community benefit work of Adventist HealthCare to fulfill our mission and improve the health and wellbeing of the community we serve. The CBSC is comprised of leaders from each of our hospital entities as well as from population health, mission integration and spiritual care, marketing, philanthropy, and finance.

To complete the prioritization process, the CBSC members were asked to evaluate each of the identified areas of need utilizing the following factors:

- **Incidence and Prevalence:** How big of a problem is the need in the community?
- **Presence and Magnitude of Disparities:** Are some populations disproportionately burdened?
- **Change over Time:** Has the need improved, worsened, or seen no change in recent years?
- **County Alignment:** Is the health area aligned with Montgomery and Prince George's County priority areas?
- **Community Support:** Based on the community input collected, is this a significant area of need?
- **Gaps and Resources in the Community:** Are there existing resources sufficiently addressing the need or are additional resources needed? Where specifically do the gaps lie?
- **Alignment with Adventist HealthCare Strategy:** Does this area align with an Adventist HealthCare strategy or area of focus?



- **Existing Adventist HealthCare Resources and Expertise:** Does Adventist HealthCare have expertise in this area? Are there existing resources that could be utilized to address this area of need?
- **Existing and Potential Partnerships:** Does Adventist HealthCare have relevant existing partnerships that can be leveraged or potential partnerships that can be developed?
- **Potential for Measurable and Achievable Outcomes:** Will it be possible to make an impact in this area? Are there relevant metrics that can be monitored and measured?

Based on these factors, CBSC members were asked to recommend which of the following would be an appropriate role for Adventist HealthCare to take in addressing the area of need:

- **Leader Role:** Adventist HealthCare is well positioned to take a leadership role in addressing this area.
- **Collaborator Role:** Adventist HealthCare will partner with other leading organizations to actively address this area.
- **Supporter Role:** While Adventist HealthCare recognizes the importance of this area of need on the wellbeing of our community, it is currently outside the scope of our strengths and resources to address directly. Adventist HealthCare will support the work of other organizations doing work in this area.

Prioritized Needs

For the 2020 - 2022 CHNA cycle, Adventist HealthCare has prioritized addressing unmet needs of uninsured and underserved populations in the following areas:

ACCESS TO CARE	SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
Behavioral Health Chronic Disease Maternal and Child Health Disability and Rehabilitation Services	Food Access Housing and Homelessness Education Transportation

Since the completion of our CHNA, COVID-19 has emerged as a significant health need in the community. While COVID-19 continues to be prevalent, Adventist HealthCare will work to meet the clinical needs of our community as well as address the intersectionality of COVID-19 with our prioritized areas of need.

Needs that will not be Addressed

Adventist HealthCare will not directly address **cancer**, **asthma**, and **infectious diseases** (i.e. HIV/AIDS and influenza) as priority areas for this CHNA cycle. Due to the wide range of health issues identified and limited resources, Adventist HealthCare elected to focus on the areas of need identified as higher priority during the CHNA prioritization process.

Implementation Strategy Initiatives

Community Health Needs Assessment Findings by Priority Area

A more comprehensive review of findings can be seen in our CHNA reports: <https://www.adventisthealthcare.com/about/community/health-needs-assessment/>

CHNA PRIORITY AREA	CHNA KEY FINDINGS	ANTICIPATED IMPACT
<p>Chronic Disease <i>Goal:</i> Reduce the disease burden of chronic conditions such as diabetes mellitus and heart disease.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7% of adults in Montgomery County and 12% of adults in Prince George's County have diabetes. ER rates for diabetes increased in both Montgomery and Prince George's County with PGC having almost 2X the rate of MC. African Americans have the highest diabetes mortality and hospitalization rates in both Montgomery and Prince George's County. In Montgomery County, individuals 65+ have the highest rate of diabetes ER visits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to evidence-based education for diabetes prevention and self-management, as well as chronic disease self-management Decreased incidence of uncontrolled diabetes
<p>Behavioral Health <i>Goal:</i> Increase awareness of mental health needs and resources and access to appropriate mental health services and support resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health related ER visits have increased in both Montgomery and Prince George's County. African Americans, females, and individuals age 18-34 have the highest mental health ER visit rates in Montgomery County. Whites are more likely to die from suicide in Montgomery and Prince George's County compared to African Americans. A growing need for behavioral health services for youth was an emerging need identified through survey data and key informant interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity and infrastructure to meet the mental health needs of the community Increased awareness of services and how to access them Decreased stigma in discussing mental health and seeking care
<p>Disability & Rehabilitation Services <i>Goal:</i> Improve the health, wellness and quality of life for individuals recovering from injury or living with a disability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Maryland, the highest TBI related emergency room visits occurred in individuals age 15 – 24. At AHC Rehab, NH-White males were the majority of patients treated for TBI. In Prince George's County, the stroke mortality rate was highest among Black males and has increased over time from 2013 to 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased concussion awareness and identification, as well as improved management among high school athletes Increased access to supportive resources and services for families and individuals recovering from an injury or living with a disability or injury

<p>Maternal & Child Health <i>Goal:</i> Improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children, and families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The infant mortality rate in Prince George’s County is almost 2X that of Montgomery County. • Hispanic women have the highest rate of teen pregnancies and are the least likely to receive early prenatal care in both Montgomery and Prince George’s County. • In both Montgomery and Prince George’s County, infant mortality disproportionately affects African American mothers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to affordable pre-natal care for low-income and uninsured/ underinsured women • Increased access to pre- and post-natal education and support for women, children and families
<p>Social Determinants of Health <i>Goal:</i> Address social factors known to have a significant impact on physical and mental wellness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.1% of Montgomery County residents and 13.3% of Prince George’s County residents are food insecure. • The child food insecurity rate is 13.5% in Prince George’s County compared to 12.3% in Montgomery County • From 2015 to 2018, the number of homeless people in Montgomery County decreased from 1,100 to 840 and in Prince George’s County decreased from 627 to 478. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to free and affordable healthy food options for food insecure individuals and households • Increased access to safe, stable and affordable housing • Increased opportunities for mentorship and internship opportunities for students • Increased access to affordable physical and mental health care for low-income and uninsured/ underinsured individuals

Implementation Strategy Initiatives

Priority Area: Chronic Disease

Goal: Reduce the disease burden of chronic conditions such as diabetes mellitus and heart disease

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM ROLE	ADDITIONAL PRIORITY AREA(S) ADDRESSED	EVALUATION METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Chronic Disease Self-Management Program (CDSMP)	The CDSMP is designed to help people gain self-confidence in their ability to manage their health and maintain active and fulfilling lives. Small group, highly interactive workshops are six weeks long, meeting once a week for 2.5 hours.	Leader	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of individuals enrolled in CDSMP classes • # of CDSMP completers • # of completed workshops • Changes in self-reported health behaviors, knowledge and self-efficacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manna Food Center • Adventist HealthCare Faith Community Health Network • Montgomery County Office of Aging
Nexus Montgomery Regional Partnership: Catalyst Diabetes Project	<p>The Catalyst Diabetes Project will expand delivery capacity for the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) and Diabetes Self-Management Training (DSMT) and increase demand and participant retention for these programs.</p> <p>Centralized supports will be developed for participant recruitment, case management, and administrative and data services.</p>	Leader / Collaborator	Food Access, Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPP and DSMT capacity • Percent of prediabetic residents referred to DPP • % of prediabetic residents that began and completed DPP • % of DPP participants that achieved 5% or 9% weight loss • % reduction in the diabetic rate compared to expected rate • % of diabetic Medicare recipients referred to DSMT • % of diabetic Medicare recipients that completed DSMT • Reduction in avoidable diabetes related hospital admissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holy Cross Health, Suburban Hospital, and Medstar Montgomery • Primary Care Coalition • Potomac Physicians Associates • Privia Health • Maryland Collaborative Care • Kaiser Permanente • YMCA • Bethesda Nutrition • Health Care Dynamics Inc. • Giant Food • Montgomery County DHHS • Solera Health • MNCPPC • AARP • American Diabetes Association

Diabetes Management Program	The Diabetes Management Program is a 12-week program that includes weekly group and self-paced education sessions. Participants receive regular one-on-one health coaching as well as web-based daily glucose monitoring.	Leader / Collaborator	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of participants enrolled • # of participants that completed the program • Changes in participants' weight, BMI and A1C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adventist HealthCare Life Work Strategies • One Health Quality Alliance Clinically Integrated Network
Food & Nutrition Classes	Free classes discussing the importance of eating healthy and nutritious food, especially pre- and post-cancer treatment. Classes include nutrition education, seasonal cooking demonstrations, and tips for becoming a savvy health shopper.	Leader	Food Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of participants • # of classes held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquilino Cancer Center
Integrative Medicine Programs	Free mindfulness and low impact exercise classes.	Leader	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of participants • # of classes held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquilino Cancer Center
Community Health Screenings & Lectures	Community health screenings and lectures are held regularly at several partner locations. Lectures are on varying health topics such as heart disease, diabetes, and mental health.	Leader	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of screenings completed • # of participants (lectures) • Participant satisfaction (lectures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Centers • Senior Centers • Senior Living Facilities
Faith Community Health Network	The Faith Community Health Network serves faith communities by providing guidance, technical assistance, and materials, empowering them to become places of health and healing; and training RNs to become Faith Community Nurses.	Leader	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of congregations in the network • % participation in network meetings • # of nurses trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHC Faith Community Health Network

Priority Area: Behavioral Health

Goal: Increase awareness of mental health needs and resources, and access to appropriate mental health services and support resources

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM ROLE	ADDITIONAL PRIORITY AREA(S) ADDRESSED	EVALUATION METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Behavioral Health Support Groups and Workshops	The Outpatient Wellness Clinic (OWC) offers free support groups and workshops. Examples of the classes and support groups offered include: Overcoming the Winter Blues, Tools for Effective Communication: How to Stop Avoiding Issues and Become a Stronger Communicator, Grief & Loss Support Group, and Becoming Resilient Person.	Leader	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of workshops and support groups held • # of participants • % of participants who had an increase in knowledge & self-efficacy 	N/A
Behavioral Health Education	In partnership with EveryMind and the other Montgomery County hospitals, a mental health topic is selected annually based on need. Throughout the year, interactive health education events are developed to address the selected topic. The content and format of each event is tailored to meet the needs of various target populations (e.g. older adults, youth, working adults, health professional, etc.).	Collaborator	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of activities held • # of participants • Satisfaction rate • Self-efficacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EveryMind • Holy Cross Health • Suburban • Medstar Montgomery • Montgomery County HHS • Montgomery County Public Schools

Behavioral Health Internships	As part of their psychiatry residency program, fellows from Georgetown University Hospital specializing in child and adolescent psychiatry complete a rotation at Adventist HealthCare Shady Grove Medical Center - Behavioral Health. Fellows are with us for 9 months and can work closely with our doctors in multiple settings. Fellows work full days with the attending physicians four days a week. Additionally, AHC offers internship opportunities to Nursing and Social Work Students on Behavioral Health units	Collaborator	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medstar Georgetown University Hospital • Local colleges and universities
Annual Youth Behavioral Health Symposium	The Youth Behavioral Health Symposium occurs annually in the Fall. Health professionals and community members hear from experts in the field and can earn continuing education credits.	Leader/ Collaborator	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of symposium attendees • Participant satisfaction and knowledge change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medstar Georgetown University Hospital

<p>Mental Health First Aid</p>	<p>Mental Health First Aid is a course that teaches participants how to identify, understand and respond to signs of mental illnesses and substance use disorders. Participants are taught skills needed to reach out and provide initial help and support to someone who may be developing a mental health or substance use problem or experiencing a crisis.</p>	<p>Leader</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of trainings held • # of individuals trained • Participant satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adventist HealthCare Faith Community Health Network • Hearts and Homes for Youth
<p>Nexus Montgomery Regional Partnership: Catalyst Crisis Now Initiative</p>	<p>The Crisis Now Initiative will work to replicate components of the Crisis Now Model in Montgomery County. This model includes the following two priority areas and activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Community Crisis System Collaborative (CCSC) • Create of a “no wrong door” 24/7 Stabilization Center <p>Increase mobile crisis outreach team (MCOT) capacity and enhance MCOT fidelity to the Crisis Now model</p>	<p>Leader / Collaborator</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis Now model fidelity • ER utilization with primary BH diagnosis • ER boarding times • ER repeat utilization • Inpatient Utilization • Patient reported outcomes / patient experience • First responder satisfaction • Utilization of restoration center • Escalation to higher level of care • Appropriate follow up after crisis episode • Diversion of high utilizers • Timely receipt of MCOT services • Utilization of peer navigators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holy Cross Health, Suburban Hospital, and Medstar Montgomery • Primary Care Coalition • Montgomery County DHHS • Montgomery County Police Department • Montgomery County Fire and Rescue • EveryMind

<p>Forensic Medical Unit (FMU) at Shady Grove Medical Center</p>	<p>The FMU is the only unit of its kind in Montgomery County, MD. The unit provides confidential care to victims of child abuse/neglect, sexual assault, human trafficking, domestic violence, non-fatal strangulation, and elder/vulnerable adult abuse and neglect. The unit's staff of specially trained forensic nurse practitioners and forensic nurse examiners work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide medical services, forensic examinations, and safety planning for victims of violence. These services include specialized medical screening and treatment, evidence collection, STI and HIV counseling, screening and prevention, emergency contraception, admission planning, phone and bedside consultations, follow-up examinations, and safety disposition planning.</p>	<p>Leader</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of encounters • # of individuals placed on HIV prophylaxis • # of times able to recover usable DNA samples for investigation and prosecution • Staff time per patient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Medical Services • Family Justice Center
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Priority Area: Disability and Rehabilitation Services

Goal: Improve the health, wellness and quality of life for individuals recovering from injury or living with a disability

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM ROLE	ADDITIONAL PRIORITY AREA(S) ADDRESSED	EVALUATION METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Disability/Rehab Support Groups	Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation Hospital hosts various community support groups and classes which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain Injury Support Group (available in both English & Spanish) • Amputee Support Group • Stroke Support Group 	Leader / Collaborator	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of support groups held • # of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain Injury Association of Maryland • Montgomery County Stroke Association
Athletic Trainer Program/Student Athlete Concussion Program	Athletic trainers are placed in 13 Montgomery County high schools to raise awareness, provide education, prevent and manage injuries and concussion, and manage return to play.	Collaborator	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of students who received ImPact baseline concussion testing • # of concussions diagnosed and treated • # of injuries managed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montgomery County Public Schools
Adaptive Health and Fitness Class	Free adaptive fitness class will be offered in 6-week sessions. Classes will be taught by certified personal trainers and focus on fun, effective and safe adaptive aerobic exercises for children and adults with limited to no mobility.	Collaborator & Supporter	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of 6-week sessions • # of participants • Participant engagement and satisfaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Partnerships • Cruse Control Fitness

Priority Area: Maternal and Child Health

Goal: Improve the health and well-being of women, infants, children, and families

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM ROLE	ADDITIONAL PRIORITY AREA(S) ADDRESSED	EVALUATION METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Parent and Family Education Support Groups	Adventist HealthCare offers a series of free support groups to provide leader and peer support and education. Support groups include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breastfeeding Education Support & Togetherness (B.E.S.T.) • Discovering Motherhood • Navigating Fatherhood • Programa de Maternidad y Familia (in Spanish) • Perinatal Loss Support Group 	Leader	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of support groups held • # of participants • # of people who completed program • Participant satisfaction • % of babies breastfeeding at 3, 6, and 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Health Quality Alliance Clinically Integrated Network • Manna Food Center • Mary’s Center
Warm Line	The Warm Line provides free telephone assistance for breastfeeding questions and concerns, as well as evidence-based information for breastfeeding mothers and families. The Warm Line is staffed by an IBCLC (International Board-Certified Lactation Consultant) and is available 7 days a week/365 day a year.	Leader	Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of individuals served • # of encounters 	N/A

Maternity Partnership/Prenatal Care Program	Adventist HealthCare participates in the Montgomery County Maternity Partnership / Prenatal Care Program. Through this program pregnant women who are low-income and uninsured are able to receive all of their pre- and post-natal care at a low fixed cost.	Collaborator	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of women served • # of teenage deliveries • Pregnancy loss and infant mortality rates • Trimester that pre-natal care was initiated • % of babies born with a low birth weight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montgomery County HHS • Mary's Center
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Priority Area: Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

Goal: Address social factors known to have a significant impact on physical and mental wellness

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM ROLE	ADDITIONAL PRIORITY AREA (IF APPLICABLE)	EVALUATION METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Hungry Harvest Rx	The Hungry Harvest Rx program provides produce prescriptions to patients who are at or below 250% of the federal poverty level and need food assistance. Program participants receive free fresh produce deliveries from Hungry Harvest every 2 weeks for 2 months.	Leader	Food Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pounds of food delivered • # of people enrolled in program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungry Harvest
Education & Workforce Development	Adventist HealthCare offers various career development opportunities that provide secondary, post-secondary, and technical students unique health and medical learning opportunities. Programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Careers Program • Stepping Stones • Clinical Shadowing • Internships/Fellowships 	Leader & Collaborator	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of student participants • # of encounters • Staff mentoring time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Montgomery County Public Schools • Montgomery County Fire & Rescue • Local colleges and universities

Priority Area: All

Goal: To partner with and provide support to organizations addressing community health needs identified and prioritized through our CHNA process

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	SYSTEM ROLE	EVALUATION METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Adventist HealthCare Community Partnership Fund	<p>The Adventist HealthCare Community Partnership Fund (CPF) provides funding for organizations whose activities support our mission to improve the health and wellbeing of our community, especially for those who have poor access to care and poor health outcomes.</p> <p>To qualify for grant or sponsorship funding, proposed activities must address a CHNA priority area and target populations that are socially and economically underserved.</p>	Leader/ Collaborator/ Supporter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dollars donated that count as community benefit • Distribution of dollars donated by priority area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary’s Center • Mobile Medical Care • Mercy Clinic • Kaseman Clinic • Community Clinic Inc. • CASA de Maryland • CHEER • Manna Food Center • Crossroads Community Food Network • Thriving Germantown • MCAEL • Montgomery Hospice • Identity • CentrePoint Counseling • Additional eligible not for profit organizations addressing health needs in Adventist HealthCare’s service area

Throughout the 2020 – 2022 Implementation Strategy cycle, Adventist HealthCare will continue to monitor the evolving needs of our community, emerging resources made available through other organizations, and changing circumstances (such as COVID-19). While committed to providing the necessary people and financial resources to successfully implement the initiatives outlined above, Adventist HealthCare reserves the right to amend this implementation strategy as circumstances warrant in order to best serve our community and allocate limited resources most effectively.

ADVENTIST HEALTH CARE, INC.

Corporate Policy Manual

Financial Assistance (Formerly “Charity Care”)

Effective Date: 01/08	Policy No: AHC 3.19
Cross Referenced: Previously: Financial Assistance Policy (see AHC 3.19.1 for Decision Rules / Application)	Origin: PFS / FC
Reviewed: 02/09, 9/19/13, 10/10/17	Authority: EC
Revised: 05/09, 06/09, 10/09, 06/15/10, 3/2/11, 10/02/13, 2/01/16, 11/09/17, 08/26/19, 12/20	Page: 1 of 14

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE POLICY SUMMARY

SCOPE:

This policy applies to the following Adventist HealthCare facilities: Shady Grove Medical Center, Germantown Emergency Center, White Oak Medical Center, Adventist Rehabilitation Hospital of Maryland, and Fort Washington Medical Center collectively referred to as AHC.

PURPOSE:

In keeping with AHC’s mission to demonstrate God’s care by improving the health of people and communities Adventist HealthCare provides financial assistance to low to mid income patients in need of our services. AHC’s Financial Assistance Plan provides a systematic and equitable way to ensure that patients who are uninsured, underinsured, have experienced a catastrophic event, and/or and lack adequate resources to pay for services can access the medical care they need.

Adventist HealthCare provides emergency and other non-elective medically necessary care to individual patients without discrimination regardless of their ability to pay, ability to qualify for financial assistance, or the availability of third-party coverage. In the event that third-party coverage is not available, a determination of potential eligibility for Financial Assistance will be initiated prior to, or at the time of admission. This policy identifies those circumstances when AHC may provide care without charge or at a discount based on the financial need of the individual.

Printed public notification regarding the program will be made annually in Montgomery County, Maryland and Prince George’s County, Maryland newspapers and will be posted in the Emergency Departments, the Business Offices and Registration areas of the above named facilities.

This policy has been adopted by the governing body of AHC in accordance with the regulations and requirements of the State of Maryland and with the regulations under Section 501(r) of the Internal Revenue Code.

This financial assistance policy provides guidelines for:

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- prompt-pay discounts (%) that may be charged to self-pay patients who receive medically necessary services that are not considered emergent or non-elective.
- special consideration, where appropriate, for those individuals who might gain special consideration due to catastrophic care.

BENEFITS:

Enhance community service by providing quality medical services regardless of a patient’s (or their guarantors’) ability to pay. Decrease the unnecessary or inappropriate placement of accounts with collection agencies when a charity care designation is more appropriate.

DEFINITIONS:

- **Medically Necessary:** health-care services or supplies needed to prevent, diagnose, or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms and that meet accepted standards of medicine
- **Emergency Medical Services:** treatment of individuals in crisis health situations that may be life threatening with or without treatment
- **Non-elective services:** a medical condition that without immediate attention:
 - o Places the health of the individual in serious jeopardy
 - o Causes serious impairment to bodily functions or serious dysfunction to a bodily organ.
 - o And may include, but are not limited to:
 - Emergency Department Outpatients
 - Emergency Department Admissions
 - IP/OP follow-up related to previous Emergency visit
- **Catastrophic Care:** a severe illness requiring prolonged hospitalization or recovery. Examples would include coma, cancer, leukemia, heart attack or stroke. These illnesses usually involve high costs for hospitals, doctors and medicines and may incapacitate the person from working, creating a financial hardship
- **Prompt Pay Discount:** The state of Maryland allows a 1% prompt-pay discount for those patients who pay for medical services at the time the service is rendered.

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- **FPL** (Federal Poverty Level): is the set minimum amount of gross income that a family needs for food, clothing, transportation, shelter and other necessities. In the United States, this level is determined by the Department of Health and Human Services.
- **Uninsured Patient**: Person not enrolled in a healthcare service coverage insurance plan. May or may not be eligible for charitable care.
- **Self-pay Patient**: an Uninsured Patient who does not qualify for AHC Financial Assistance due to income falling above the covered FPL income guidelines

POLICY

1. General Eligibility

- 1.1. All patients, regardless of race, creed, gender, age, sexual orientation, national origin or financial status, may apply for Financial Assistance.
- 1.2. It is part of Adventist HealthCare’s mission to provide necessary medical care to those who are unable to pay for that care. The Financial Assistance program provides for care to be either free or rendered at a reduced charge to:
 - 1.2.1. those most in need based upon the current Federal Poverty Level (FPL) assessment, (i.e., individuals who have income that is less than or equal to 200% of the federal poverty level (See current FPL).
 - 1.2.2. those in some need based upon the current FPL, (i.e., individuals who have income that is between 201% and 600% of the current FPL guidelines
 - 1.2.3. patients experiencing a financial hardship (medical debt incurred over the course of the previous 12 months that constitutes more than 25% of the family’s income), and/or
 - 1.2.4. absence of other available financial resources to pay for urgent or emergent medical care
- 1.3. This policy requires that a patient or their guarantor to cooperate with, and avail themselves of all available programs (including those offered by AHC, Medicaid, workers compensation, and other state and local programs) which

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might provide coverage for services, prior to final approval of Adventist HealthCare Financial Assistance.

- 1.4. **Eligibility for Emergency Medical Care:** Patients may be eligible for financial assistance for Emergency Medical Care under this Policy if:
 - 1.4.1. They are uninsured, have exhausted, or will exhaust all available insurance benefits; and
 - 1.4.2. Their annual family income does not exceed 200% of the current Federal Poverty Guidelines to qualify for full financial assistance or 600% of the current Federal Poverty Guidelines for partial financial assistance; and
 - 1.4.3. They apply for financial assistance within the Financial Assistance Application Period (i.e. within the period ending on the 240th day after the first post-discharge billing statement is provided to a patient).
- 1.5. **Eligibility for non-emergency Medically Necessary Care:** Patients may be eligible for financial assistance for non-emergency Medically Necessary Care under this Policy if:
 - 1.5.1. They are uninsured, have exhausted, or will exhaust all available insurance benefits; and
 - 1.5.2. Their annual family income does not exceed 200% of the current Federal Poverty Guidelines to qualify for full financial assistance or 600% of the current Federal Poverty Guidelines for partial financial assistance; and
 - 1.5.3. They apply for financial assistance within the Financial Assistance Application Period (i.e. within the period ending on the 240th day after the first post-discharge billing statement is provided to a patient) and
 - 1.5.4. The treatment plan was developed and provided by an AHC care team
- 1.6. **Considerations:**

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- 1.6.1. Insured Patients who incur high out of pocket expenses (deductibles, co-insurance, etc.) may be eligible for financial assistance applied to the patient payment liability portion of their medically necessary services
- 1.6.2. Pre-approved financial assistance for medical services scheduled past the 2nd midnight post an ER admission are reviewed by the appropriate staff based on medical necessity criteria established in this policy and may or may not be approved for financial assistance.
- 1.7. **Exclusions:** Patients are INELIGIBLE for financial assistance for Emergency Medical Care or other non-emergency Medically Necessary Care under this policy if:
 - 1.7.1. Purposely providing false or misleading information by the patient or responsible party; or
 - 1.7.2. Providing information gained through fraudulent methods in order to qualify for financial assistance (EXAMPLE: using misappropriated identification and/or financial information, etc.)
 - 1.7.3. The patient or responsible party refuses to cooperate with any of the terms of this Policy; or
 - 1.7.4. The patient or responsible party refuses to apply for government insurance programs after it is determined that the patient or responsible party is likely to be eligible for those programs; or
 - 1.7.5. The patient or responsible party refuses to adhere to their primary insurance requirements where applicable.
- 1.8. **Special Considerations (Presumptive Eligibility):** Adventist Healthcare makes available financial assistance to patients based upon their “assumed eligibility” if they meet one of the following criteria:
 - 1.8.1. Patients, unless otherwise eligible for Medicaid or CHIP, who receive benefits from a social security program as determined by the Department and the Commission, including but not limited to those listed below are eligible for

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free care, provided that the patient submits proof of enrollment within 30 days unless a 30 day extension is requested. Assistance will remain in effect as long as the patient is an active beneficiary of one of the programs below

- 1.8.1.1. Households with children in the free or reduced lunch program;
 - 1.8.1.2. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP);
 - 1.8.1.3. Low-income-household energy assistance program;
 - 1.8.1.4. Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- 1.8.2. Patients who are beneficiaries of the Montgomery County programs listed below are eligible for financial assistance after meeting the copay requirements mandated by the program, provided that the patient submits proof of enrollment within 30 days unless a 30 day extension is requested. Assistance will remain in effect as long as the patient is an active beneficiary of one of the programs below:
- 1.8.2.1. Montgomery Cares;
 - 1.8.2.2. Project Access;
 - 1.8.2.3. Care for Kids
- 1.8.3. Additionally, patients who fit one or more of the following criteria may be eligible for financial assistance for emergency or nonemergency Medically Necessary Care under this policy with or without a completed application, and regardless of financial ability. IF the patient is:
- 1.8.3.1. categorized as homeless or indigent
 - 1.8.3.2. unable to provide the necessary financial assistance eligibility information due to mental status or capacity
 - 1.8.3.3. unresponsive during care and is discharged due to expiration

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- 1.8.3.4. individual is eligible by the State to receive assistance under the Violent Crimes Victims Compensation Act or the Sexual Assault Victims Compensation Act;
- 1.8.3.5. a victim of a crime or abuse (other requirements will apply)
- 1.8.3.6. Elderly and a victim of abuse
- 1.8.3.7. an unaccompanied minor
- 1.8.3.8. is currently eligible for Medicaid, but was not at the date of service

For any individual presumed to be eligible for financial assistance in accordance with this policy, all actions described in the “Eligibility” Section and throughout this policy would apply as if the individual had submitted a completed Financial Assistance Application form and will be communicated to them within two business days of the request for assistance.

- 1.9. **Amount Generally Billed:** An individual who is eligible for assistance under this policy for emergency or other medically necessary care will never be charged more than the amounts generally billed (AGB) to an individual who is not eligible for assistance. The charges to which a discount will apply are set by the State of Maryland's rate regulation agency (HSCRC) and are the same for all payers (i.e. commercial insurers, Medicare, Medicaid or self-pay) with the exception of Adventist Rehabilitation Hospital of Maryland which charges for patients eligible for assistance under this policy will be set at the most recent Maryland Medicaid interim rate at the time of service as set by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.
- 2. **Policy Transparency:** Financial Assistance Policies are transparent and available to the individuals served at any point in the care continuum in the primary languages that are appropriate for the Adventist HealthCare service area.
 - 2.1. As a standard process, Adventist HealthCare will provide Plain Language Summaries of the Financial Assistance Policy
 - 2.1.1. During ED registration

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- 2.1.2. During financial counseling sessions
- 2.1.3. Upon request
- 2.2. Adventist HealthCare facilities will prominently and conspicuously post complete and current versions of the Plain Language Summary of the Financial Assistance policy
 - 2.2.1. At all registrations sites
 - 2.2.2. In specialty area waiting rooms
 - 2.2.3. In specialty area patient rooms
- 2.3. Adventist HealthCare facilities will prominently and conspicuously post complete and current versions of the following on their respective websites in English and in the primary languages that are appropriate for the Adventist HealthCare service area:
 - 2.3.1. Financial Assistance Policy (FAP)
 - 2.3.2. Financial Assistance Application Form (FAA Form)
 - 2.3.3. Plain Language Summary of the Financial Assistance Policy (PLS)

3. Policy Application and Determination Period

- 3.1. The Financial Assistance Policy applies to charges for medically necessary patient services that are rendered by one of the referenced Adventist HealthCare facilities. A patient (or guarantor) may apply for Financial Assistance at any time within **240 days after the date it is determined that the patient owes a balance.**
- 3.2. Probable eligibility will be communicated to the patient within 2 business days of the request for assistance
- 3.3. Each application for Financial Assistance will be reviewed, and a determination made based upon an assessment of the patient’s (or guarantor’s) ability to pay. This could include, without limitations the needs of the patient and/or guarantor, available income and/or other financial resources. Final Financial Assistance decisions and awards will be communicated to the patient

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within 10 business days of the submission of a completed application for Financial Assistance.

3.4. Pre-approved financial assistance for scheduled medical services is approved by the appropriate staff based on criteria established in this policy

3.5. **Policy Eligibility Period:** If a patient is approved for financial assistance under this Policy, their financial assistance under this policy **shall not exceed past 12 months from the date of the eligibility award letter**. Patients requiring financial assistance past this time must reapply and complete the application process in total.

4. **POLICY EXCLUSIONS:** Services not covered by the AHC Financial Assistance Policy include, but are not limited to:

4.1. Services deemed not medically necessary by AHC clinical team

4.2. Services not charged and billed by an Adventist HealthCare facility listed within this policy are not covered by this policy. Examples include, but are not limited to; charges from physicians, anesthesiologists, emergency department physicians, radiologists, cardiologists, pathologists, and consulting physicians requested by the admitting and attending physicians.

4.3. Cosmetic, other elective procedures, convenience and/or other Adventist HealthCare facility services which are not medically necessary, are excluded from consideration as a free or discounted service.

4.4. Patients or their guarantors who are eligible for County, State, Federal or other assistance programs will not be eligible for Financial Assistance for services covered under those programs.

4.5. Services Rendered by Physicians who provide services at one of the AHC locations are NOT covered under this policy.

4.5.1. Physician charges are billed **separately** from hospital charges. **Roles**

and Responsibilities

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4.6. Adventist HealthCare responsibilities

- 4.6.1. AHC has a financial assistance policy to evaluate and determine an individual’s eligibility for financial assistance.
- 4.6.2. AHC has a means of communicating the availability of financial assistance to all individuals in a manner that promotes full participation by the individual.
- 4.6.3. AHC workforce members in Patient Financial Services and Registration areas understand the AHC financial assistance policy and are able to direct questions regarding the policy to the proper hospital representatives.
- 4.6.4. AHC requires all contracts with third party agents who collect bills on behalf of AHC to include provisions that these agents will follow AHC financial assistance policies.
- 4.6.5. The AHC Revenue Cycle Function provides organizational oversight for the provision of financial assistance and the policies/processes that govern the financial assistance process.
- 4.6.6. After receiving the individual’s request for financial assistance, AHC notifies the individual of the eligibility determination within two business days
- 4.6.7. AHC provides options for payment arrangements.
- 4.6.8. AHC upholds and honors individuals’ right to appeal decisions and seek reconsideration.
- 4.6.9. AHC maintains (and requires billing contractors to maintain) documentation that supports the offer, application for, and provision of financial assistance for a minimum period of seven years.
- 4.6.10. AHC will periodically review and incorporate federal poverty guidelines for updates published by the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

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4.7. Individual Patient’s Responsibilities

- 4.7.1. To be considered for a discount under the financial assistance policy, the individual must cooperate with AHC to provide the information and documentation necessary to apply for other existing financial resources that may be available to pay for healthcare, such as Medicare, Medicaid, third-party liability, etc.
- 4.7.2. To be considered for a discount under the financial assistance policy, the individual must provide AHC with financial and other information needed to determine eligibility (this includes completing the required application forms and cooperating fully with the information gathering and assessment process).
- 4.7.3. An individual who qualifies for a partial discount must cooperate with the hospital to establish a reasonable payment plan.
- 4.7.4. An individual who qualifies for partial discounts must make good faith efforts to honor the payment plans for their discounted hospital bills. The individual is responsible to promptly notify AHC of any change in financial situation so that the impact of this change may be evaluated against financial assistance policies governing the provision of financial assistance.

5. Identification Of Potentially Eligible Individuals

- 5.1. Identification through socialization and outreach
 - 5.1.1. Registration and pre-registration processes promote identification of individuals in need of financial assistance.
 - 5.1.2. Financial counselors will make best efforts to contact all self-pay inpatients during the course of their stay or within 4 days of discharge.
 - 5.1.3. The AHC hospital facility’s PLS will be distributed along with the FAA Form to every individual before discharge from the hospital facility.
 - 5.1.4. Information on how to obtain a copy of the PLS will be included with billing statements that are sent to the individuals

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5.1.5. An individual will be informed about the AHC hospital facility’s FAP in oral communications regarding the amount due for his or her care.

5.1.6. The individual will be provided with at least one written notice (notice of actions that may be taken) that informs the individual that the hospital may take action to report adverse information about the individual to consumer credit reporting agencies/credit bureaus if the individual does not submit a FAA Form or pay the amount due by a specified deadline. This deadline cannot be earlier than 120 days after the first billing statement is sent to the individual. The notice must be provided to the individual at least 30 days before the deadline specified in the notice.

5.2. **Requests for Financial Assistance:** Requests for financial assistance may be received from multiple sources (including the patient, a family member, a community organization, a church, a collection agency, caregiver, Administration, etc.).

5.2.1. Requests received from third parties will be directed to a financial counselor.

5.2.2. The financial counselor will work with the third party to provide resources available to assist the individual in the application process.

5.2.3. If available, an estimated charges letter will be provided to individuals who request it.

5.2.4. **AUTOMATED CHARITY PROCESS** for Accounts sent to outsourced agencies: Adventist HealthCare recognizes that a portion of the uninsured or underinsured patient population may not engage in the traditional financial assistance application process. If the required information is not provided by the patient, Adventist HealthCare may employ an automated, predictive scoring tool to qualify patients for financial assistance. The Payment Predictability Score (PPS) predicts the likelihood of a patient to qualify for Financial Assistance based on publicly available data sources. PPS provides an estimate of the patient’s likely socio-economic standing, as well as, the patient’s

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household income size. Approval used with PPS applies only to accounts being reviewed by Patient Financial Services. All other dates of services for the same patient or guarantor will follow the standard Adventist HealthCare collection process.

6. **Executive Approval Board:** Financial assistance award considerations that fall outside the scope of this policy must be reviewed and approved by AHC CFO of facility rendering services, AHC Vice President of Revenue Management, and AHC VP of Patient Safety/Quality.

7. **POLICY REVIEW AND MAINTAINENCE:**
 - 7.1. This policy will be reviewed on a bi-annual basis
 - 7.2. The review team includes Adventist HealthCare entity CFOs and VP of Revenue Management for Adventist HealthCare.
 - 7.3. Updates, edits, and/or additions to this policy must be reviewed and agreed upon, by the review team and then by the governing committee designated by the Board prior to adoption by AHC.
 - 7.4. Updated policies will be communicated and posted as outlined in section 2- Policy Transparency of this document.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Adventist HealthCare Patient Financial Services Department
820 W Diamond Ave, Suite 500
Gaithersburg, MD 20878
(301) 315-3660

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The following information can be found at [Adventist HealthCare’s Public Notice of Financial Assistance & Charity Care](#):

Document Title
AHC Financial Assistance Plain Language Summary - English
AHC Financial Assistance Plain Language Summary - Spanish
AHC Federal Poverty Guidelines
AHC Financial Assistant Application - English
AHC Financial Assistant Application - Spanish
List of Providers not covered under AHC’s Financial Assistance Policy

From: [Patricia Reed](#)
To: [Hilltop HCB Help Account](#)
Cc: [Gina Maxham](#); [Tarin Shaw](#)
Subject: RE: Clarification Required - Adventist Rehab FY 21 Community Benefit Narrative
Date: Monday, May 23, 2022 10:43:57 AM

[Report This Email](#)

Hello,

Below are my responses to your questions for FY21 Community Benefit Narrative for AHC Rehabilitation Hospital:

- In Question 44 on pages 5 through 7 of the attached, the report indicated that the "Population Health Staff (facility level)" does not exist. Later, Question 46 on pages 7 through 9 shows "Population Health Staff (facility level)" as being involved in your hospital's efforts. Please clarify the status of this internal stakeholder.
 - **Please change question 44 to Population Health Staff (facility level) – N/A Person or Organization was not involved.**

Thank you,

Patricia Diaz Reed, MPH, CHES

Project Manager, Community Benefit
Adventist HealthCare, Population Health
820 West Diamond Ave., Suite 400, Gaithersburg, MD 20878
Phone: 301-315-3631 | **Fax:** 301-315-3118
E-Mail: PDiaz@adventisthealthcare.com



From: Gina Maxham <GMaxham@adventisthealthcare.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2022 7:41 PM
To: Patricia Reed <PDiaz@adventisthealthcare.com>
Subject: Fwd: Clarification Required - Adventist Rehab FY 21 Community Benefit Narrative

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From: Hilltop HCB Help Account <hcbhelp@hilltop.umbc.edu>
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2022 4:24:52 PM
To: Hilltop HCB Help Account <hcbhelp@hilltop.umbc.edu>; Gina Maxham

<GMaxham@adventisthealthcare.com>

Subject: Clarification Required - Adventist Rehab FY 21 Community Benefit Narrative

THIS EMAIL IS FROM AN EXTERNAL SENDER!

DO NOT click any links or open any attachments unless you recognize the sender AND are expecting this email.

Thank you for submitting the FY 2021 Hospital Community Benefit Narrative report for Adventist HealthCare Rehabilitation. In reviewing the narrative, we encountered one item that requires clarification:

- In Question 44 on pages 5 through 7 of the attached, the report indicated that the “Population Health Staff (facility level)” does not exist. Later, Question 46 on pages 7 through 9 shows “Population Health Staff (facility level)” as being involved in your hospital’s efforts. Please clarify the status of this internal stakeholder.

Please provide your clarifying answer as a response to this message.

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