



Strength in Unity

NACCHO Learning Collaborative
Week Five
May 5, 2022

Agenda

Introduction

Community Updates

- Haitian Development Center of Delmarva, Inc.
- Rebirth, Inc.

COVID-19 Updates

Community Needs Assessment

- What is a Community Needs Assessment?
- Conducting a Needs Assessment

Evaluation



rebirth Inc



Esther Rojas

(Project Coordinator)

- Born in Washington, DC
- Grew up in Salisbury, MD. Graduated from Wicomico High School, Wor-Wic Community College, and Salisbury University
- Studied Community-Based Participatory Research through the University of Michigan
- Previously worked as a CNA at Peninsula Regional Medical Center
- Began working with Migrant Clinicians Network in July 2021





Haitian Development Center of Delmarva Update

- Successes
- Challenges
- Staffing
- Change in Workplan



Rebirth Update

- Successes
- Challenges
- Staffing
- Change in Workplan



COVID-19 UPDATE

Know Your COVID-19 Community Level

In Wicomico County, Maryland, community level is **Low.**

- Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines
- Get tested if you have symptoms

Updated: May 4, 2022

WHAT'S A COVID-19 COMMUNITY LEVEL?

- It's a new tool to help communities decide what prevention measures to take based on the latest data
- Every community in the United States is classified as:

Low Limited impact on healthcare system, low levels of severe illness	Medium Some impact on healthcare system, more people with severe illness	High High potential for healthcare system strain; high level of severe illness
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cdc.gov/coronavirus

CS329821-B 02/25/2022

Cases & Deaths in Wicomico County, Maryland

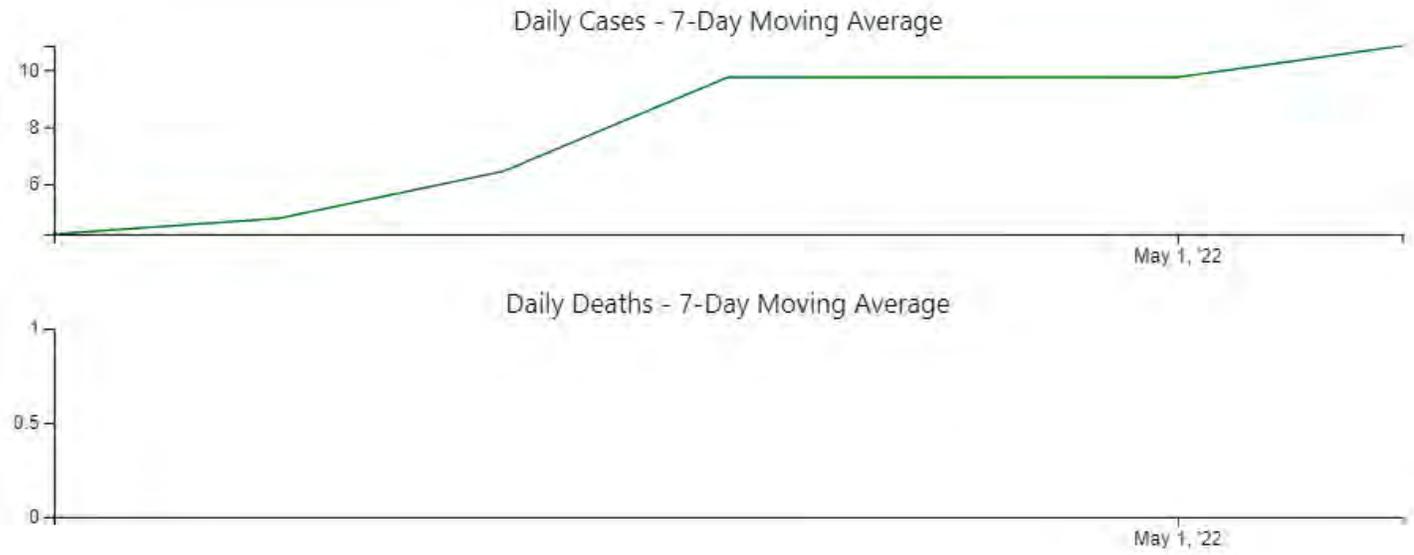
Data through Tue May 03 2022

Total Cases	73
Case Rate (last 7 days)	70.46
% Change (last 7 days)	121.21

Total Deaths	<10
Death Rate (last 7 days)	suppressed
% Change (last 7 days)	

Tue Apr 26 2022 - Tue, May 3rd 2022

Use slider to update time series chart



US Deaths Covid vs Influenza

First 16 weeks 2022

Covid Deaths Approx. 144,900

Influenza Deaths Approx. 1,185

Fact: Covid 100 Times more deadly than the Flu



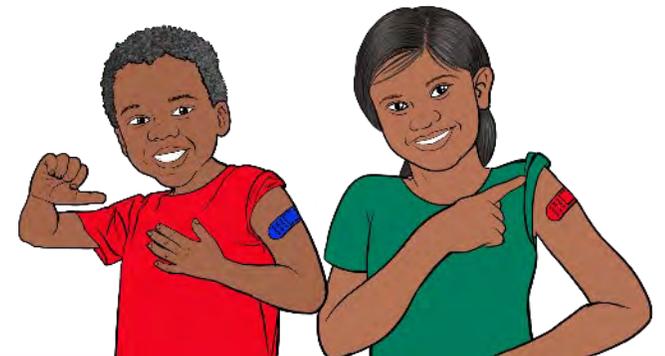
Treatment approved for kids under 12

- FDA expanded its approval for Remdesivir (Veklury) who test positive for COVID-19 to include pediatric patients 28 days of age and older weighing at least 3 kilograms (about 7 pounds) who are:
 - Hospitalized, or
 - Not hospitalized and have mild-to-moderate COVID-19 and are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death.
- Does not cure COVID-19, but aids in recovery



Hepatitis

- [World Health Organization](#) has identified hepatitis in nearly 300 children worldwide
- To date the etiology is unknown possibly Adenovirus but too early to know
- Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver and can be caused by infection, autoimmune disorders, or medication
- No link between COVID-19 vaccine and hepatitis in children
- Misinformation and disinformation is circulating about this on the internet



CDC and Masking

- On May 3, 2022, the CDC restated their recommendation that Americans should continue to mask on planes, trains, buses
- This recommendation is despite the end of the national mask mandate on public transportation
- Recommendation for everyone 2 years and older including passengers and workers
- Vaccines are our best source of protection, but masks and respirators are still needed in many situations to protect ourselves and others



Masking Resource

FACT SHEET | PROTECTING OURSELVES AND OTHERS WITH RESPIRATORS AND MASKS
MCH

Resource updated: 12/14/21

We can protect ourselves and others by using masks and respirators to help prevent the spread of infectious disease like the flu, COVID-19 and other illnesses. This fact sheet provides a quick reference on masks and respirators and the most appropriate way to use them, and information that's important to consider about when to use them.

Types of masks or respirators

When choosing respiratory protection, you should use protection that best suits your level of risk. You may need to consider cost and activity, but the priority is to keep yourself protected for as long as you need protection.

Remember: Any mask is better than no mask! And in some cases, your work may require that you use a certain type of mask or respirator.

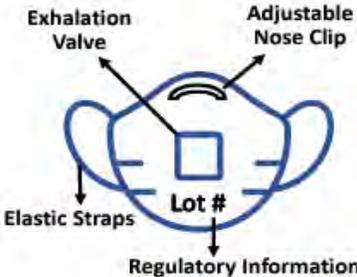






Disposable Mask	Cloth Mask	Medical Mask	Respirator (Non-NIOSH Certified)	Respirator (NIOSH Certified)
<p>Goal: Limit the spread of the virus.</p> <p>Limited filtration capacity.</p> <p>Manufacturing is not regulated.</p> <p>It is thrown out after 1 use.</p>	<p>Goal: Limit the spread of the virus.</p> <p>Limited filtration capacity.</p> <p>Manufacturing is not regulated.</p> <p>It can be reused unless broken or dirty.</p>	<p>Goal: Limit the spread of the virus.</p> <p>Medium filtration capacity.</p> <p>Manufacturing based on ASTM standards.</p> <p>Example: Surgical Mask.</p> <p>It is thrown out after 1 use.</p>	<p>Goal: Protect the person wearing it.</p> <p>High filtration capacity.</p> <p>Manufacturing based on other jurisdictions standards.</p> <p>Example: Disposable KN95.</p> <p>Extended use is possible.</p>	<p>Goal: Protect the person wearing it.</p> <p>High filtration capacity.</p> <p>Manufacturing based on NIOSH standards.</p> <p>Example: Disposable N95.</p> <p>Extended use is possible.</p>

RESPIRATOR AND MASK PARTS



All respirators and masks should have an elastic or adjustable straps and an adjustable nose clip. Some respirators may have exhalation valves.

Respirators also have regulatory information on the front that includes the number indicating efficiency (N95, N99, N100, R95, R99, R100, P95, P99, P100), lot number, approval number (starts with the letters TC) and the letters "NIOSH".

When your workplace requires you to use a respirator, you must be fitted. But you can still use a respirator without being fitted.

Masking Resource

FACT SHEET | **PROTECTING OURSELVES AND OTHERS WITH RESPIRATORS AND MASKS** **MCN**
Resource updated: 12/14/21

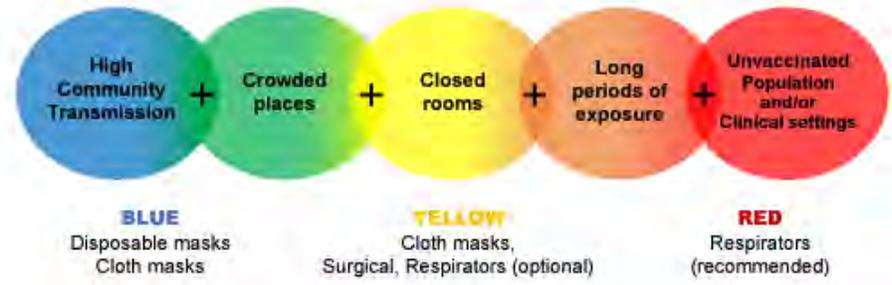
MASK USE

The use of respiratory protection is divided into five main steps: **inspection, donning, use, removal, and storage.**

-  **1** Inspect your mask and verify that it is not torn, stretched or dirty.
-  **2** Wash hands for 20 seconds with soap and water. Hold the mask by the strips and place it over the nose and mouth.
-  **3** Always keep the mask on your nose and mouth. Avoid touching it and remove it completely when eating or drinking.
-  **4** Wash hands for 20 seconds with soap and water. Hold the mask by the strips and remove it.
-  **5** Single-use masks must be discarded. Cloth masks should be washed with soap and water and dried. Respirators can be reused by storing them in paper bags and alternating them with others.

When is it safe to stop wearing respiratory protection?

We have made lots of progress since the start of COVID-19. Vaccines are our best source of protection. But mask and respirators are still needed in many situations to protect ourselves and others. Assessing our exposure risk can help us decide to use a mask or a respirator. This figure below shows some things to think about when selecting what type of mask or respirator to use if you are fully vaccinated.



Category	Factors	Recommended Protection
BLUE	High Community Transmission	Disposable masks, Cloth masks
YELLOW	Crowded places, Closed rooms, Long periods of exposure	Cloth masks, Surgical, Respirators (optional)
RED	Unvaccinated Population and/or Clinical settings	Respirators (recommended)



Community Needs Assessment

What is a Community Needs Assessment?

How do I conduct a Community Needs Assessment?

What is a Community Needs Assessment?

*"A needs assessment is a **systematic** study of the **discrepancy** between what is and what should be in a community or situation of interest."*

- Needs assessments help us:
 1. Define the problem
 2. Analyze the problem
 3. Identify causes (environmental and behavioral)



Keywords:

Systematic: done or acting according to a fixed plan or system; methodical; organized and planned.

Discrepancy: a lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts; inconsistency; difference.



Activity Break: Preparing to Conduct a Needs Assessment

1. What do you want to learn? (Health problem example: COVID-19 misinformation, vaccination hesitancy, etc.)
2. Who do you want to hear from?
3. How will you hear from them? What methods can you use to gather information?
 - National database (Census)
 - Survey
 - Interview (one-on-one)
 - Focus groups (small; 5-10 people)
 - Community leaders (pastors)



Conducting a Needs Assessment

Why is it important?

An effective program must address a real problem or need; therefore, a needs assessment is done.

Task 1: Plan for the needs assessment.

Task 2: Plan and conduct the needs assessment

Task 3: Balance the Needs and Community Capacity

Task 4: Link Needs Assessment to Evaluation Plan by Defining Program Outcomes

End Product: Detailed and appropriate workplan.



Task 1: Plan for the needs assessment.

- ✓ Cultural competence: Be aware of the community diversity and cultures. Know the language, image, and traditions of the community.
- ✓ Work group membership: include members from the community.
- ✓ Work group management: balance work between all members.



Task 2: Plan and conduct

- ✓ Describe the population at risk and the area: groups with a definable boundary (culture) and shared characteristics (traditions, language) that have—or are at risk for—a health problem.
- ✓ Organizations: Systems at play (e.g., Health departments, hospital systems)
- ✓ Communities: community within the community. Seen or unseen (Worker Community, Church, group of neighbors)
- ✓ Larger systems: Structured organizations are more self-contained than communities. They include cities, counties, and states. (City of Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland)



Task 3: Balance the Needs and Community Capacity

- ✓ Community-Based Health Promotion: community resources and strategies to solve a problem.
- ✓ Community capacity examines the community's social and physical infrastructure related to community problem solving and development. Participation, leadership, skills, resources, & values.
- ✓ Social Capital: Social exchange, trust, and civic participation. Sources (social networks, values, time, effort, and other resources used by the community).



Balance the Needs and Community Capacity

- ❑ Examining Priorities:
 - ❑ The gap between what is and what could be.
 - ❑ The practical issues (realistic capacity of your organization, consequences of ignoring needs, costs of implementing a solution)
- ❑ Relevance: assuring that the solution helps solve the problem
- ❑ Application: proposed change can be completed by the intervention

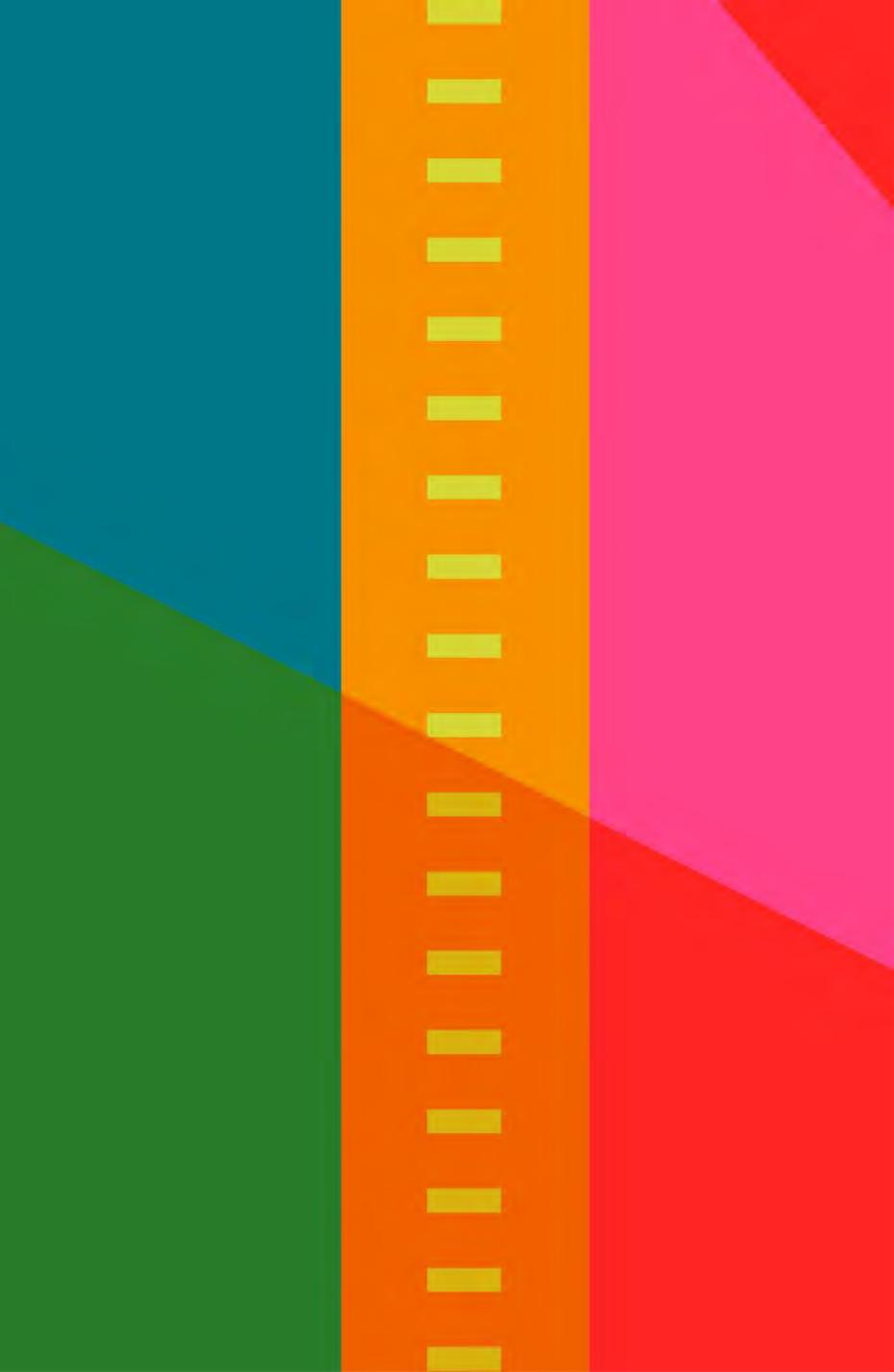
Task 4: Link Needs Assessment to Evaluation Plan by Defining Program Outcomes





Evaluation

Please follow this [link](#) to provide some feedback on this learning collaborative.



Resource Links:

- [Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
- [Strength in Unity- Archive](#)
- [MCN: COVID-19 Resource Page](#)