Evaluation of Cardiovascular Health for Women in Baltimore

July 12, 2024

BALTIMORE CITY

Morehead-Cain x Baltimore City Women's Commission x Office of Equity and Civil Rights

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Interviews and Focus Groups

Event Collaboration and Executions

Key Insights and Recommendations

MEET THE SCHOLARS





NEHARIKA KODALI **The Connector**

JA'KHARI BRYANT The Designer

SAUDAH JANNAT **The Researcher**







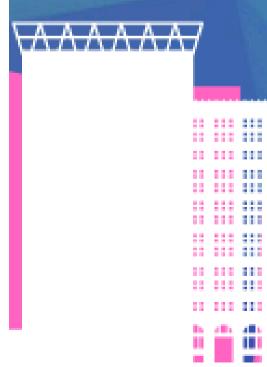
CIVIC COLLABORATION

"A summer where teams of scholars embed themselves in cities across North America to investigate community challenges and propose real solutions."

-Morehead-Cain

BALTIMORE GITY WOMEN'S GOMMISSION





JILL MUTH DR. SARASI DESIKAN



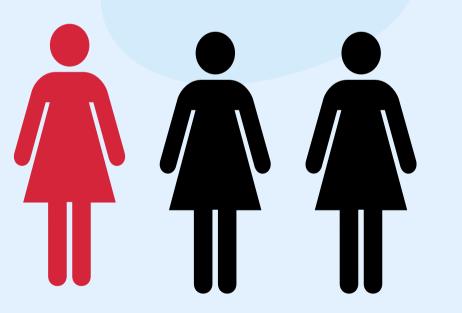
Chief of the Women's Commission UMB Vascular Surgeon; Women's Commission Member



Cardiovascular Disease in Women

35% of deaths in women

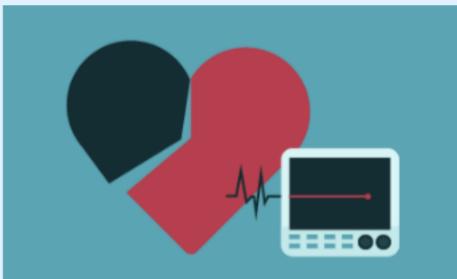
Are caused by cardiovascular disease





Cardiovascular Disease is the

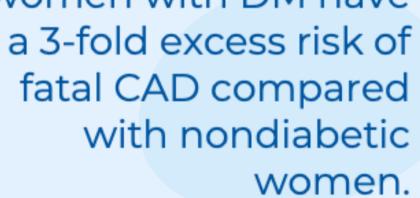
Killer of Women



Almost two-thirds (64%) of women who die suddenly of coronary heart disease have no previous symptoms.

Women and Cardiovascular Disease





Smoking

25% increased risk for CAD compared to with men



garcia-et-al-2016-cardiovascular-disease-in-women

Symptoms

Women present with more subtle symptoms of stroke and MI

Hypertension

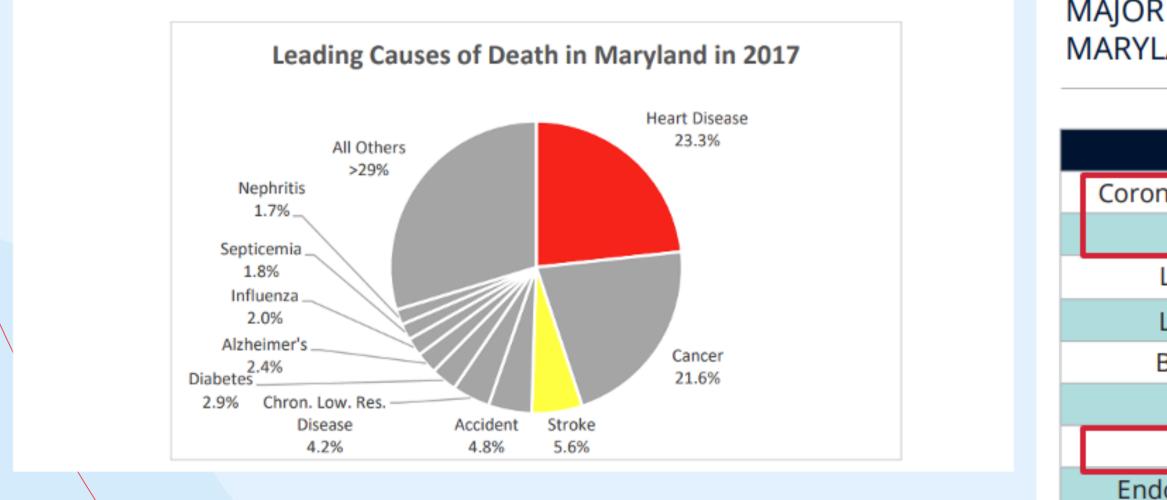
Higher prevalence and less well controled in women compared to men



Cardiovascular Health in Maryland



Maryland Fact Sheet

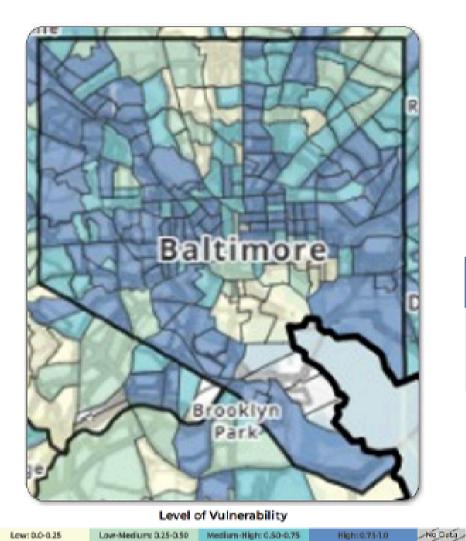


AHA: Quality-Systems-of-Care-Maryland.pdf (heart.org) MD women status report: MD-Women-A-Status-Report FIN-2.pdf (maryland.gov)

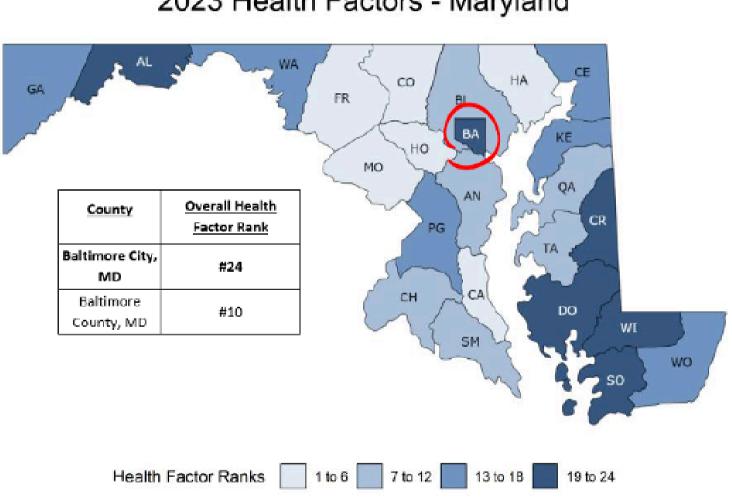
MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH BY GENDER IN MARYLAND, ALL AGES (2019)

Female	Male		
Coronary Heart Disease	Coronary Heart Disease		
Stroke	Lung Cancers		
Lung Disease	Stroke		
Lung Cancers	Hypertension		
Breast Cancer	Lung Disease		
Alzheimer's	Diabetes		
Diabetes	Prostate Cancer		
Endocrine Disorders	Colon-Rectum Cancers		
Influenza & Pneumonia	Poisonings		
Colon-Rectum Cancers	Suicide		

Social Determinants of Health in Baltimore



Area	State	U.S.
Baltimore City	0.91	0.87
Baltimore County	0.70	0.52



County
Baltimore City, MD
Baltimore County, MD

Source: CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) 2020 SVI by County; accessed at https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/interactive_map.html.

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2023 County Health Rankings

2023 Health Factors - Maryland

Cardiovascular Mortality

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate, 2011-2015

(per 100,000 population)

47.8 - 85.5 (19 census tracts)

85.6 - 171.0 (312 census tracts)

-----н 171.1 - 256.5 *(381 census tracts)*

Maryland Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate: 171.0

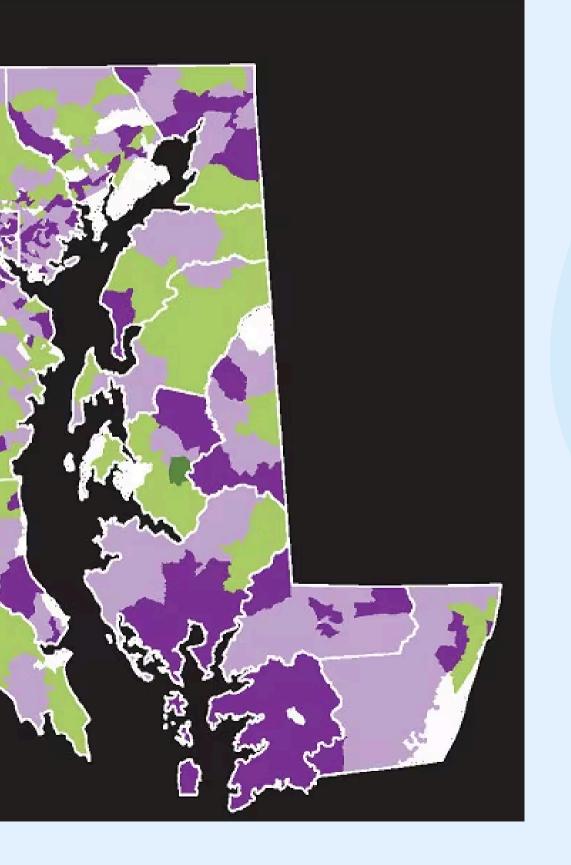
256.6 - 1479.0 (267 census tracts)

Data Not Available (418 census tracts)

Data Sources:

I. Maryland Vital Statistics Administration. Age-Adjusted Death Rates due to Heart Disease by Census Tract, 2011-2015. Age-adjusted based on 2011-2015 American Community Survey data.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder: Age-Adjusted Death Rates due to Heart Disease by State, 2011-2015. Age-adjusted to the Census 2000 standard population.



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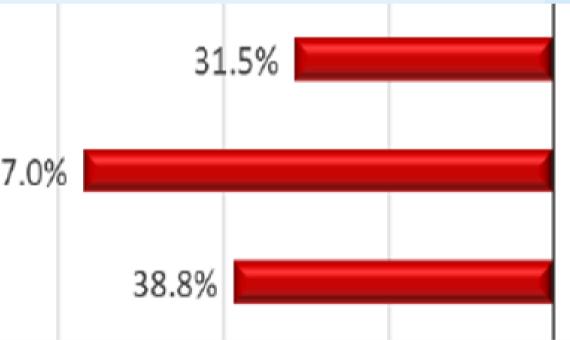
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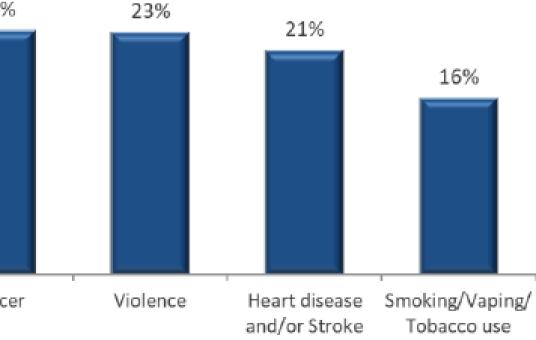


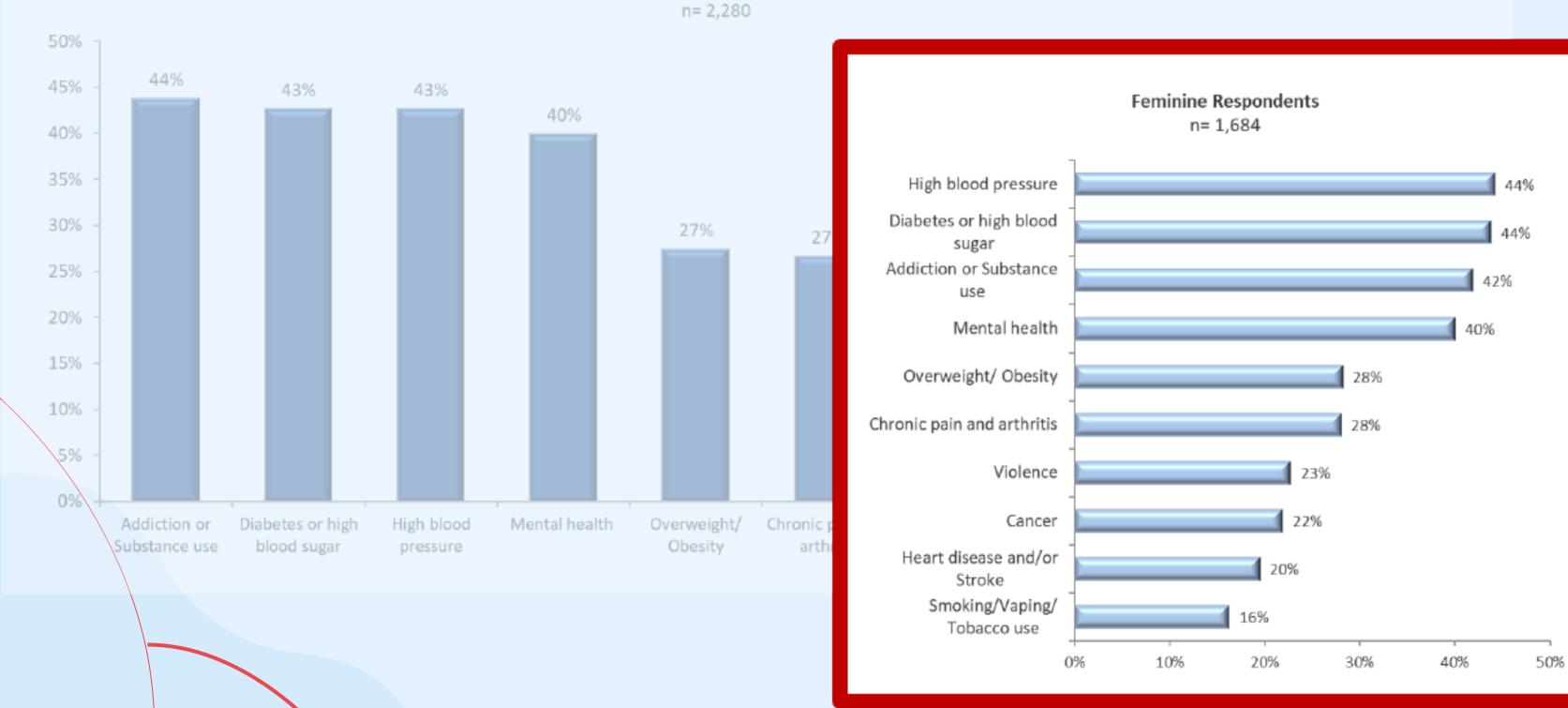
Physical Health Indicators: Variance from State

Stroke Mortality Rate			
Diabetes Mortality Rate			57
Heart Disease Mortality Rate			



Please select the top FIVE (5) community health needs of Baltimore City. n= 2,280 50% 44% 45% 43% 43% 40% 40% 35% 30% 27% 27% 25% 23% 20% 15% 10% 5% 0% Diabetes or high High blood Overweight/ Chronic pain and Mental health Cancer Addiction or arthritis blood sugar Substance use Obesity pressure





Please select the top FIVE (5) community health needs of Baltimore City.

OUR PROBLEM DEFINITION

Examine the current state of preventative healthcare access for women in Baltimore in order to develop strategies to overcome identified barrier

Gain insights into the state of preventative healthcare access for women in Baltimore. Identify barriers and develop strategies for improving access to care. Engage with the community through interviews, research, and participation in relevant events. Propose and execute initiatives to address the identified challenges in preventative healthcare access.

OUR APPROACH

Phase 1

Identify and analyze existing barriers to preventative healthcare and develop strategies to address them

Implement these strategies and assess success based on predetermined outcomes.

Phase 2

COMMUNITY AND FXPFRT INTERVIEWS



Engaging with the Community

- Preventative care is not a focus amongst those regularly seeing a physician
- Experiences are rushed and formulaic focused on an instant fix instead of holistic care
- Accessibility of necessary resources is uneven across neighborhoods
- Education is everything







Engaging with the Experts

- Insufficient time and administrative burdens decrease the quality of care
- Community engagement is necessary to prioritize care outside the doctor's office
- Emergency rooms are a substitute for regularly seeing a primary care provider Healthcare environments must be transparent and welcoming









Key takeaways

- providers

PIVU

- visit

"Inconsistent" "Dehumanizing" "Superficial" "Neglected" "Frustrated" "Scared"

 Felt a lack of autonomy and options for healthcare prior to release Long-lasting impact on emotional and psychological trust with

• Emergency rooms are often the first

 Frequent misdiagnoses and inappropriate treatments



- Proliferation of unreliable clinics Lack of humanizing treatment for addicts/recovering addicts Educational and financial misunderstandings Lack of accessible essential

- resources

"Profitable" "Fighting" "Confused" "Helpless" "Discarded" "Waiting"

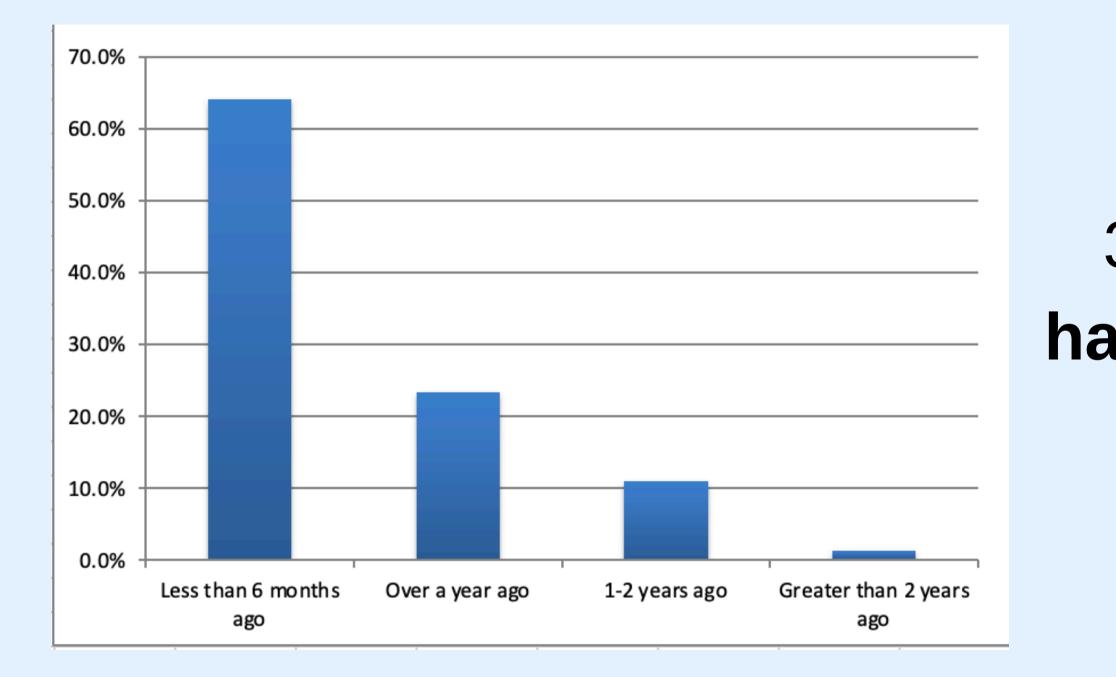


Key takeaways

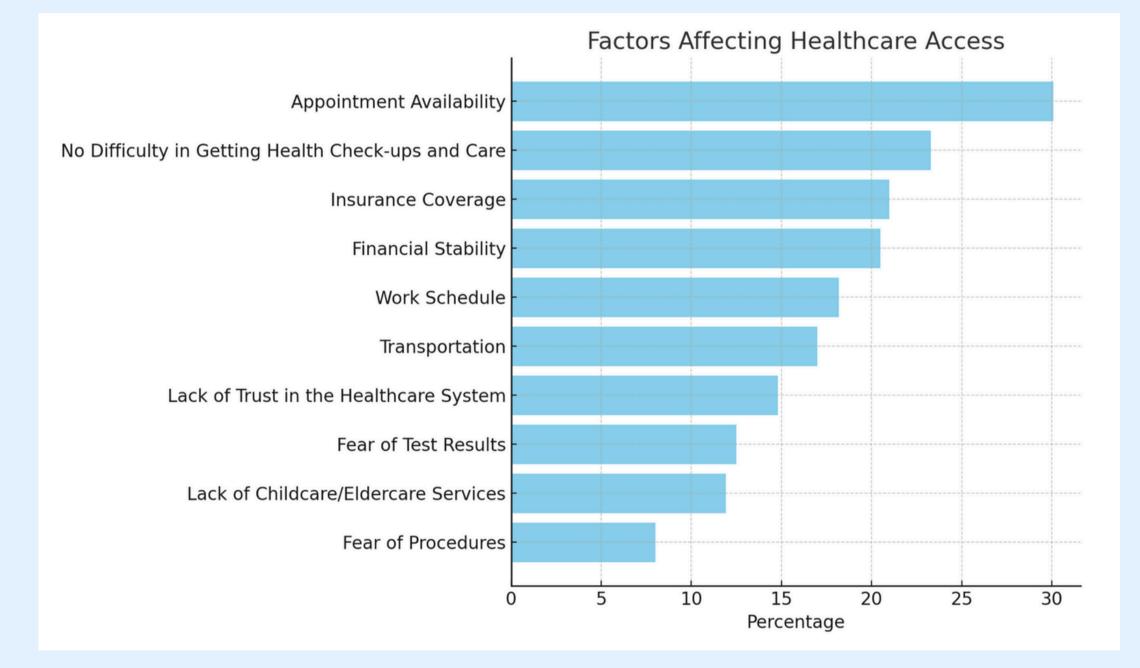


SURVEY ANALYSIS

Out of 176 respondents...



35.8% of respondents **have not** seen a doctor in over a year



30.1% of respondents have difficulty receiving regular check-ups due to **appointment availability**

21.0% of respondents have difficulty receiving regular check-ups due to insurance coverage

20.5% of respondents have difficulty receiving regular check-ups due to financial stability

Average Trust Level and Quality of Healthcare Ratings



Close alignment between trust and quality ratings:

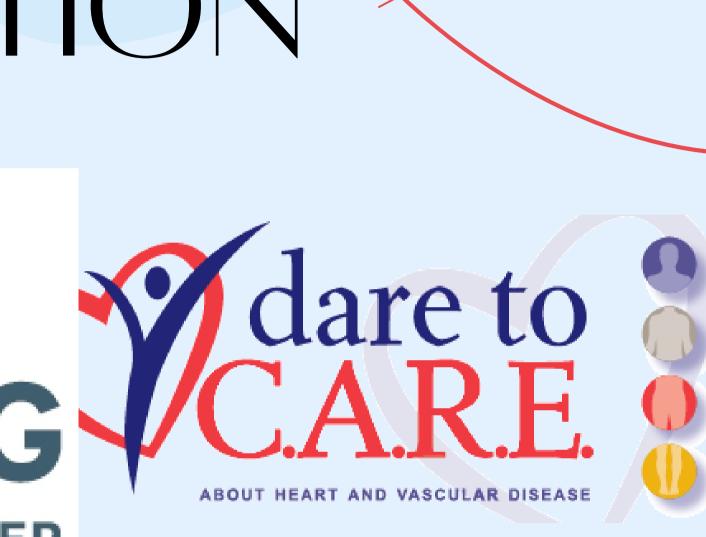
Average healthcare quality rating: **3.27 out of 5**

Average trust level rating: **3.33 out of 5**

OUR EXECUTION



MYERBERG EDWARD A. MYERBERG CENTER



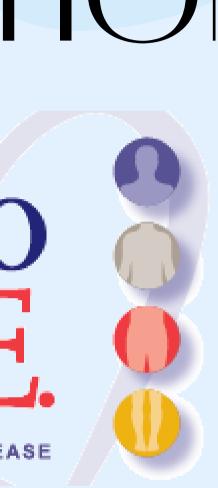
OUR EXECUTION

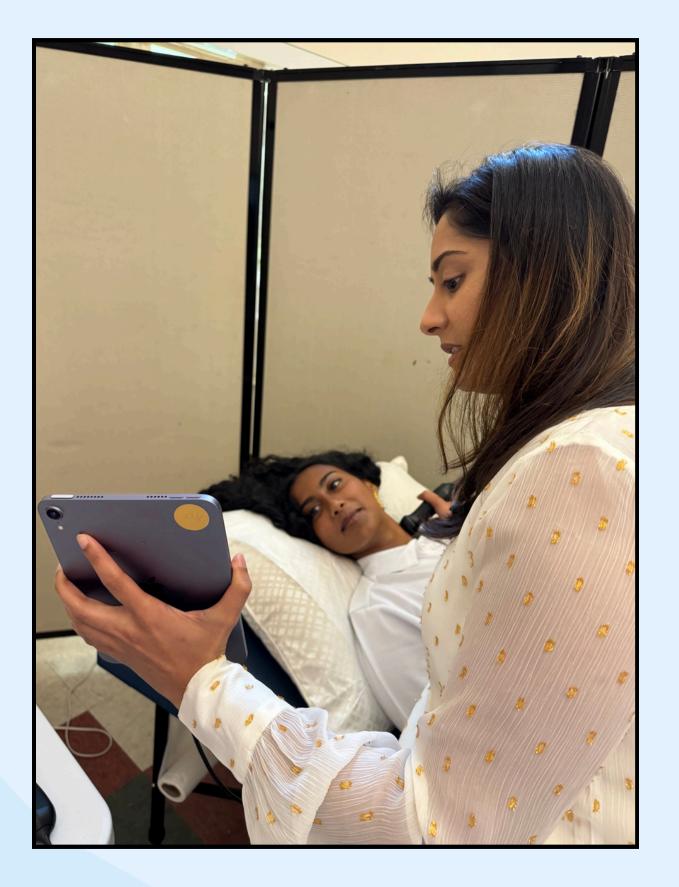
MYER BERG EDWARD A. MYERBERG CENTER

- Glen-Fallstaff Community • 45+ years of service 1000+ active members 125 programs and classes

OUR EXECUTION dare to VASCULAR DISEASE

- Non-profit organization started in 2000
- Free vascular screening program (60+ years old)
- Utilizes a non-invasive ultrasound examination tool





SERVICES PROVIDED:

Blood Pressure Carotid Artery Disease Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms **Renal Artery Stenosis** Lower Extremity Arterial Disease

SCRENING ANALYSIS

16 people screened (Ages 52-84) mean = 73

11 of the 12 (92%) participants who tested positive were not on appropriate medications and would have had changes in clinical care based on screenings.

75% (n=12) of participants tested positive for vascular disease

KEY INSIGHTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Meet People Where They Are
- 2. Partner with Organizations to Expand Access
- 3. Engage Community Partners to Advocate and Build Trust
- 4. Focus on Access for High-Risk and Marginalized Communities
- 5. Support Dedicated Providers for Marginalized Populations
- 6. Foster Connections Between Community-Based and Healthcare

Initiatives



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Jewish Congregation

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Table A4.14: Physical Health

Measure	National Benchmark	Maryland Benchmark	Baltimore City Data	Most Recent Data Year	Baltimore City Need
% Adults with Obesity	32.0%	30.9%	37.4%	2020	High
% Adults with Diabetes	9.0%	9.1%	13.4%	2020	High
% Frequent Physical Distress	9.0%	6.8%	10.1%	2020	High
% Insufficient Sleep	33.0%	34.1%	39.8%	2020	High
% Fair or Poor Health	12.0%	10.6%	39.8%	2020	High
Avg. No. of Physically Unhealthy Days	3.0	2.5	3.3	2020	High
Adolescents who are obese	N/A	15.9%	23.2%	2016	High
Adults who are not overweight or obsco (%)	N/A	33.4%	33.9%	2021	Low
Age-Adjusted Death Rate from Heart Disease	N/A	163.3	226.7	2018-2020	High

Measure	National	Maryland	Baltimore City	Most Recent	Baltimore City
	Benchmark	Benchmark	Data	Data Year	Need
Age-adjusted Death Rate due to Stroke	38.8	42.5	55.9	2020	High

Table A4.19: Tobacco Use

Measure	National	Maryland	Baltimore City	Most Recent	Baltimore City
	Benchmark	Benchmark	Data	Data Year	Need
% Smokers	16.0%	11.1%	19.2%	2020	High