Power & Place Matters:

Social Determinants & Syphilis Prevention

Presenters : Tim Vincent, MS Deborah Wyatt-O'Neal, RN, MSN



TAKE YOUR PHONES OUT!

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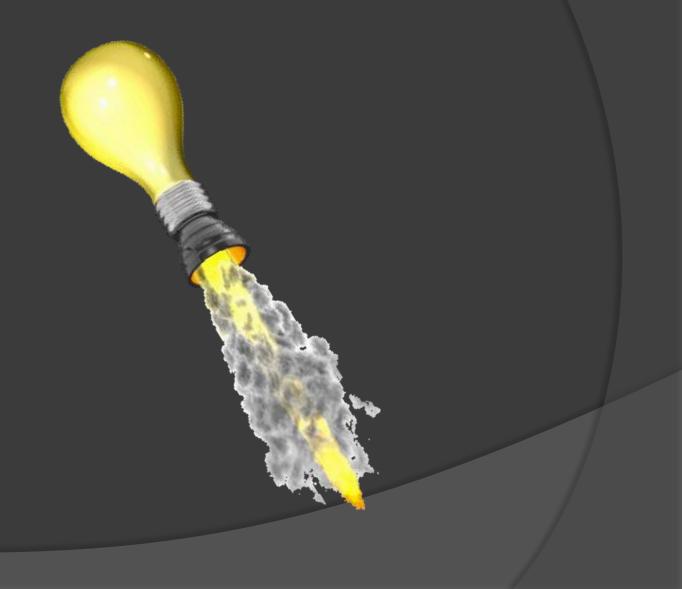
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Introduction & Rationale



Objectives

 Increase knowledge of the relationship that social determinants have on syphilis prevention.

 Consider at least one strategy that addresses a social determinant in order to improve health outcomes related to syphilis.

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Health Disparity

Health Disparity is the term used in epidemiology to describe differences, variations and disproportions in the health status of individuals or groups.

 It is a descriptive term. No value judgment is necessarily implied.

Adapted from:

 Kawachi,I., Subramanian, S., & Almeida-Filho (2002). A glossary for health inequalities. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health: 56: 647-652

2) Carter-Pokras, O., & Baquet, C. (2002). What is a health disparity? Public Health Reports, 17: 426 - 434

Health Inequity

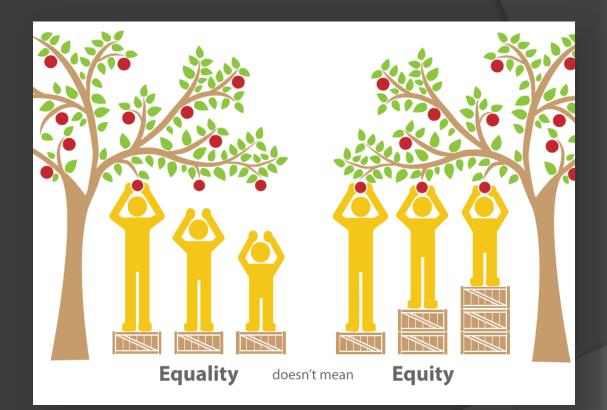
Health Inequity refers to those inequalities in health that are deemed to be unfair or stemming from some form of injustice.



Kawachi,I., Subramanian, S., & Almeida-Filho (2002). A glossary for health inequalities. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health: 56

Health Equity

Health Equity is attainment of the highest level of health for all people.



(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS] definition)

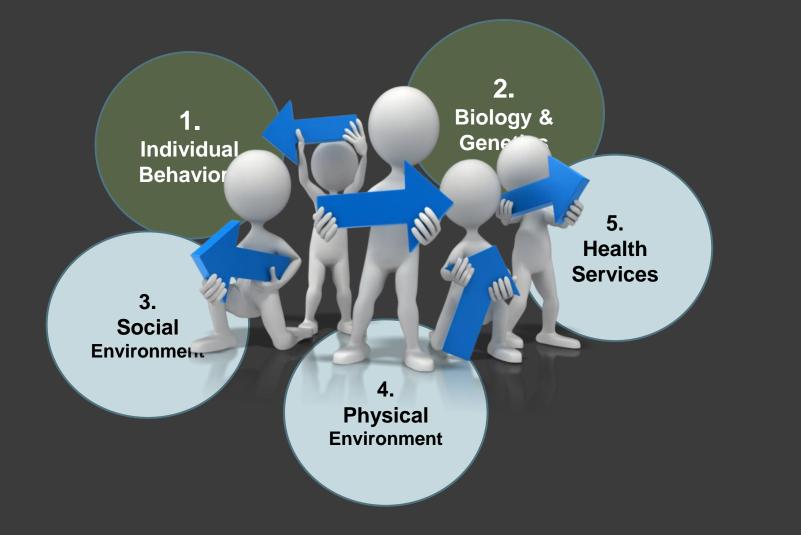
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Establishing a Holistic Framework to Reduce Inequities in HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and Tuberculosis in the United States. Atlanta (GA): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; October 2010. www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants

Social Determinants of Health

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

These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels, which are themselves influenced by policy choices.

Determinants of Health



Determinants of Health

Social	Socio-economics & Environment:	•	Power, wealth, poverty, homophobia, racism, gender equity, stigma
	Living & Working Conditions:	•	Neighborhood, health care, housing conditions, job security and work environment , access to education
	Community Networks:	•	Social norms in the community, family acceptance, cultural affiliations, social connectedness, participation and support
	Behavioral & Psychosocial Factors:	•	Perception of risk, self-efficacy, self-esteem, coping mechanisms, unprotected sex, stress
Individual	Biology & Genetics:	•	Physiology of transmission and acquisition, Medications

Examining the Data



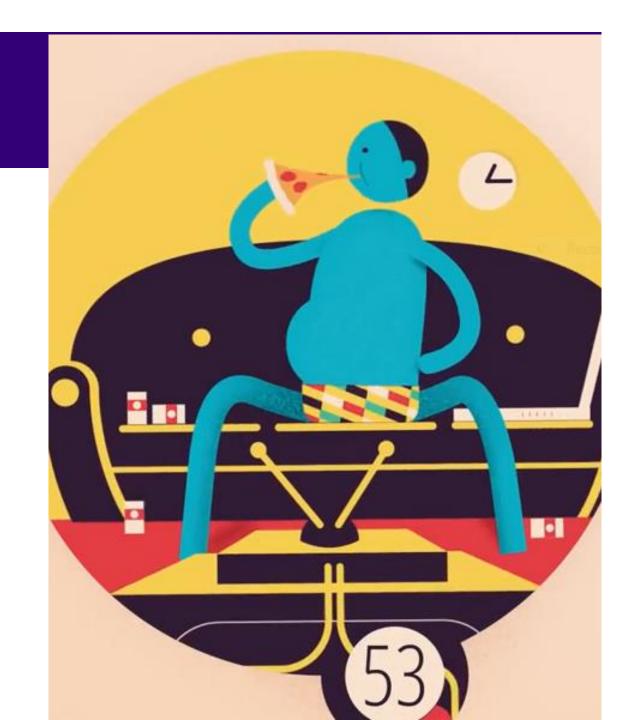
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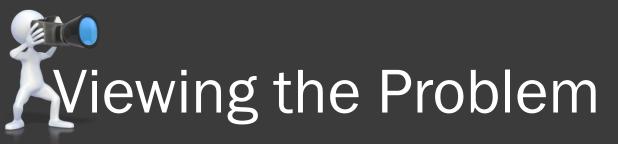
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Video



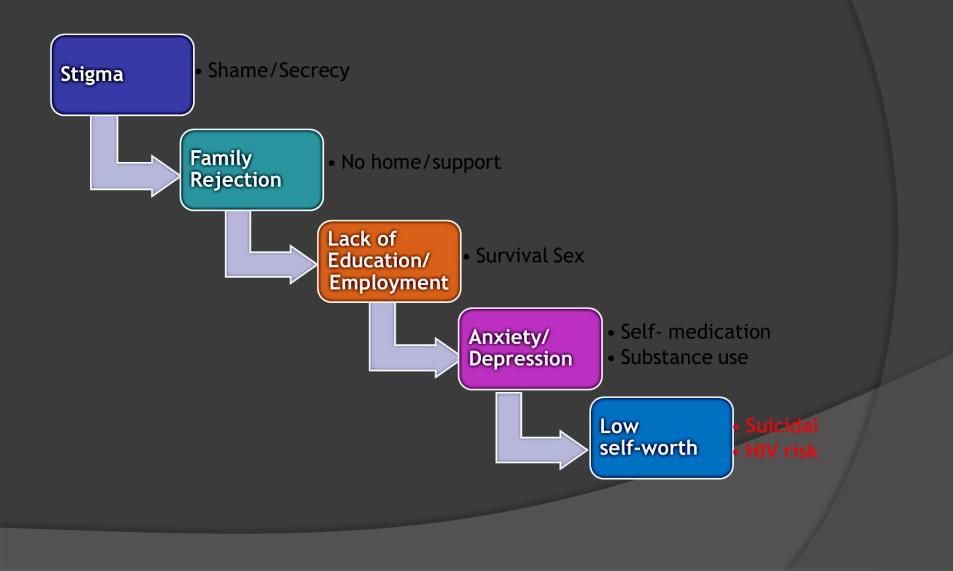






Lack of Knowledge

A pathway



Social Determinants Can Lead to...

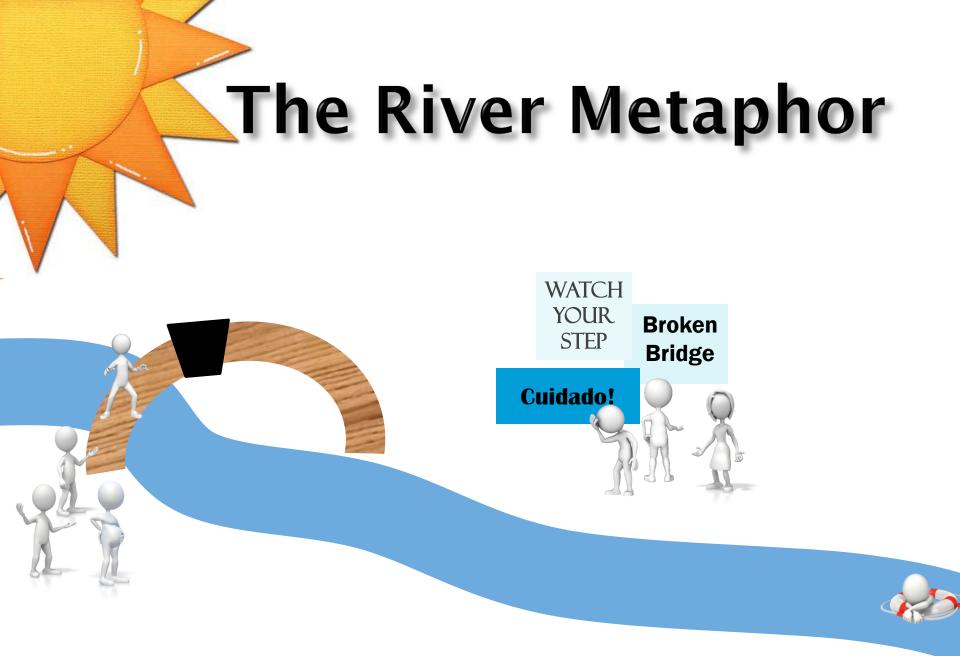
Low Self-esteem

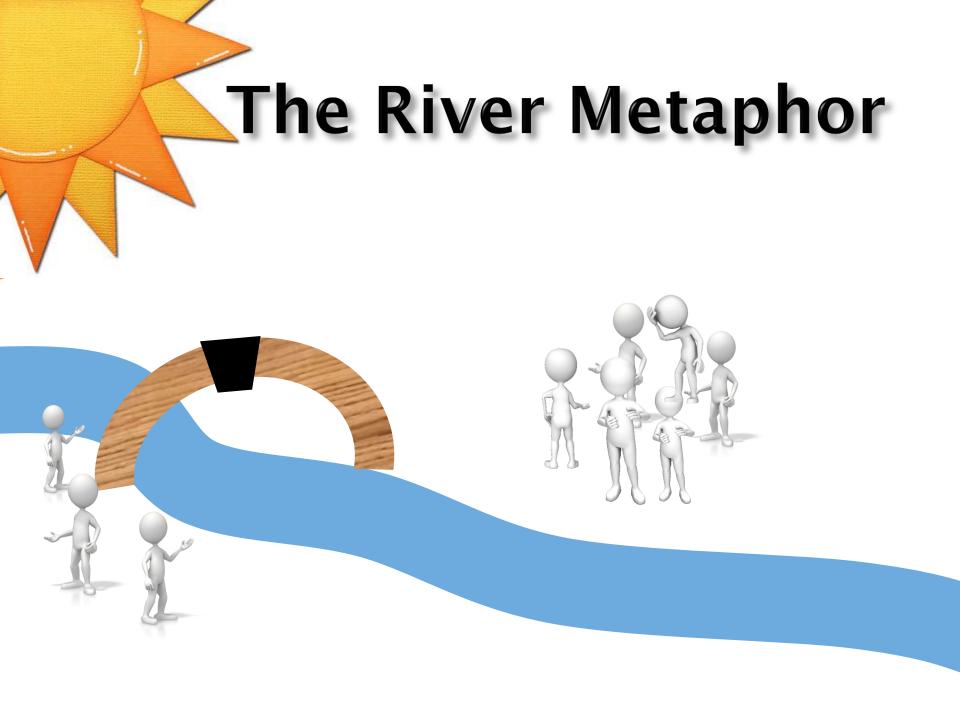
 High level of psychological distress

- High social isolation
- High substance use
- Likely participation in high risk situations

Risky Sexual Behaviors







Questions:

- 1. What are the significant SDH that impact syphilis prevention and care in your communities of focus?
- 2. What is needed in your area to be more successful at incorporating SDH in syphilis prevention efforts?

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Social Determinants CAPTC of Health

reasons to request this training.

Familiarize yourself with social determinants of health (SDH) and how they impact health outcomes in your community.

TOP

Improve your understanding of how social determinants affect HIV acquisition and transmission.

 Identify how social determinants perpetuate disparities in HIV prevalence in your community.

Create an intervention strategy to address Social Determinants of Health, Goal #3 of NHAS Updated to 2020.

CAPTC offers SDH trainings both online and in person and can provide client directed TA

Thanks For Attending



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