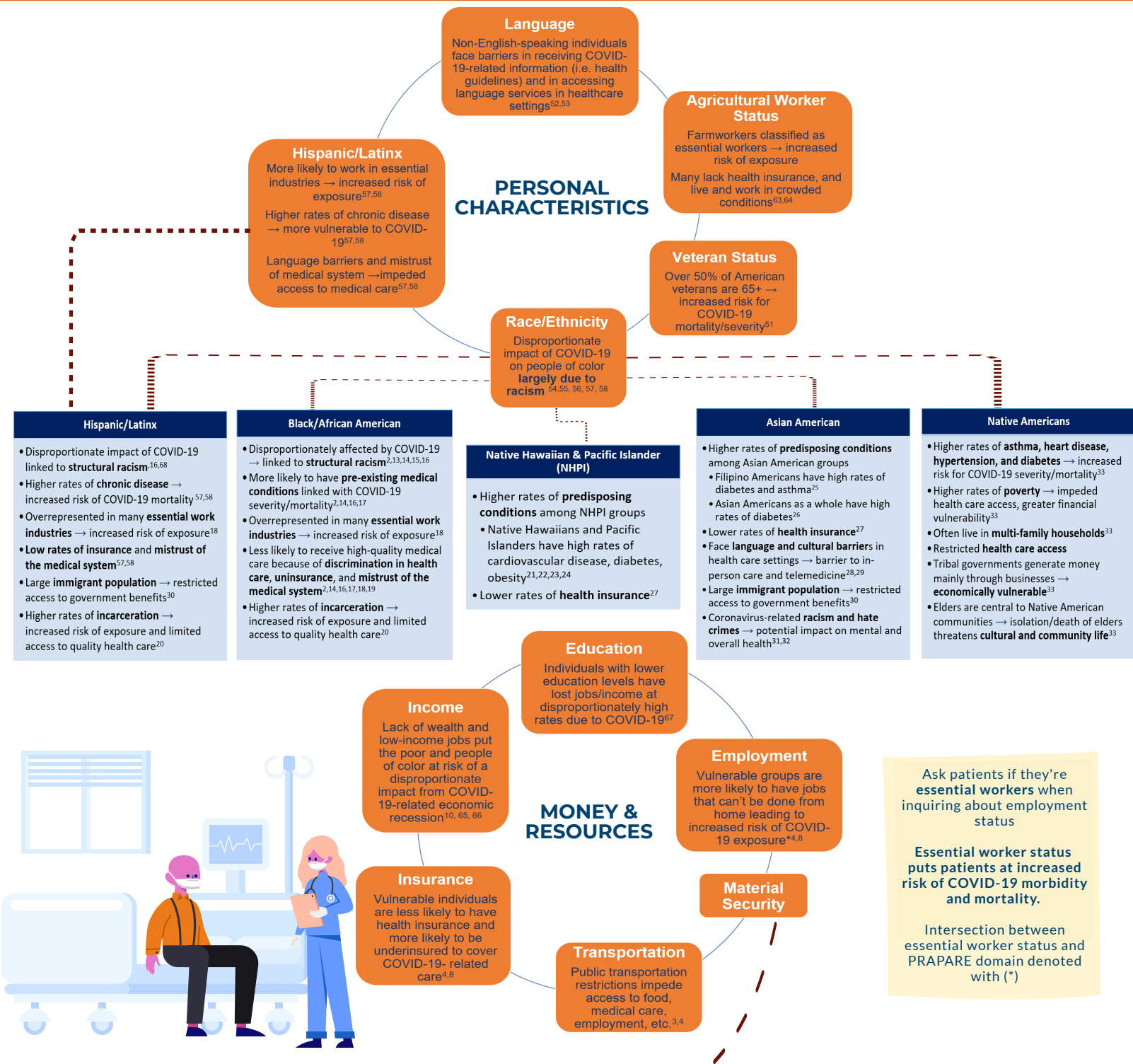


THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PRAPARE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH DOMAINS

JULY 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has illustrated how public health crises dramatically magnify existing health disparities due to the influence of the social determinants of health (SDOH). This fact sheet is first in a series of tools for addressing SDOH during the COVID-19 pandemic, and outlines how PRAPARE SDOH domains may be associated with individuals' risk of morbidity and mortality from COVID-19. PRAPARE is the most widely used social risk screening tool among community health centers, whose patient populations are at greatest risk of contracting and developing severe cases of COVID-19. Though the domains below are specific to PRAPARE, many of these domains are aligned with national tools including UDS reporting requirements. While presented separately, all of the social determinants of health are intimately interconnected. Care team members and aligned social services partners can use this information to identify those who may be most vulnerable during this pandemic, prioritize patients in need of outreach and additional services, identify gaps in and develop plans for addressing social risks in the community, and work to attain and maintain health equity.





See the PRAPARE toolkit for implementation and workflow tips, community partnership advice, and more!



Use Cases for PRAPARE During COVID-19

Individual & Community Level

Identify and address top social needs of highly vulnerable groups at high risk for COVID-19 (e.g., individuals experiencing homelessness, food insecurity, unemployment) and target outreach to these groups in collaboration with the social service sector (e.g., food banks, homeless shelters, job assistance).

Population Level

Identify patients at higher risk of simultaneous complications/hospitalization/death due to COVID-19 in PRAPARE Risk Stratification. Patients with high risk identified using social risk stratification (e.g., comorbid conditions + compounding social barriers) could be targeted for outreach (e.g., checking in with patients to inform them of their high-risk status and providing resources and social referrals)

System & Policy Level

Elucidate trends regarding how the virus is disproportionately impacting certain groups with social risk barriers. PRAPARE can be used to track how COVID-19 impacts at-risk groups (e.g., individuals experiencing homelessness, food insecurity, incarceration, domestic violence). Data can inform national policy, resource allocation, and health equity conversations.

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Fact Sheet Contributors - PRAPARE Team: Albert Ayson Jr., Yuriko de la Cruz, Sarah Halpin, Joe Lee, Jason Patnosh, Michelle Proser, Rosy Chang Weir

For more information, contact prapare@nachc.org Visit our website at <http://www.nachc.org/prapare>

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