Language, Belief, and Culture: Expectations and Realities of Public Health Nursing Practice

Life Course Perspective Case Management for Immigrant, Antepartum Opioid Dependency Treatment with Burpenophine (Suboxone®)

Yuko M. Leong RN, PHN, MS, PHCNS-BC
Behavioral Objectives

At the conclusion of this presentation, participants will be able

1. To become aware of the use of opioid prescriptions among Medicaid-enrolled reproductive age women.

2. To understand the challenges and barriers to access for opioid dependency treatment.

3. To apply Life Course Theory to provide family-centered PHN case management.
Opioid Prescription Epidemic

Several papers in this issue are about the ongoing opioid prescription epidemic for which Meldrum explains that it has been historically governed by the converging interests and profits of the pharmaceutical industry, insurance carriers, and drug traffickers.

In an attempt to control the epidemic in Staten Island, NY, Kattan and colleagues improved knowledge and likely prescribing practices after visiting physicians and nurse practitioners to explain that

(1) a 3-day supply of opioids is usually sufficient for acute pain, (2) prescribing opioids for chronic noncancer pain should be avoided, and (3) any high-dose opioid prescriptions should also be avoided.

The August 2016 issue of AJPH, Alfredo Morabia, Editor-in-Chief
“Call her Sheila…”

35 y/o from Central Asia, pregnant with 5th child (boy). Lives with her husband from neighboring country and 5 y/o daughter. Understands and speaks 5 languages, but illiterate. Uses her smart phone, voice recognition app.

Shares her stories with photos/video from her wedding, accident, hospitalization, families and beyond.

Sheila ki jawani: “Sheila’s Youthful Body”
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=COdSk9rHzms
Role of Public Health Nurse

*Nature alone cures ... what nursing has to do is to put the patient in the best condition for nature to act upon him.*

*Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)*
What Would Nightingale Think about the Best Conditions for *Nature to Act*?
Life is Like a River ...

PHNs Look Up and Down the River.
How ..?

Thoughts at *Imperial War Museum London*, which tells the stories of people’s experiences of modern war from WWI to conflicts today.

www.iwm.org.uk

Meeting Peter Kennard:

*Unofficial War Artist* exhibition

Language, Belief, and Culture: Expectation and Reality of Public Health Nursing APHN 2017
The Practice of Public Health Nursing
Case Management /EPSDT: Child Health Disability Prevention (CHDP)
(Presented by Leong, Y. M. @ APHN annual conference, 2017)

Referral:

Assessment:

Planning:

Implementation:

Evaluation

Federal

State/County/city

Family/Community/Housing/Job/School

Grant supports

PHN case management

Language, Belief, and Culture: Expectation and Reality of Public Health Nursing APHN 2017
The Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT)

Since 1967, the purpose of the EPSDT program has been “to discover, as early as possible, the ills that handicap our children” and to provide “continuing follow up and treatment so that handicaps do not go neglected.”

Health Resources and Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Early: Identifying problems early, starting at birth
Periodic: Checking children’s health at periodic, age-appropriate intervals
Screening: Doing physical, mental, developmental, dental, hearing, vision, and other screening tests to detect potential problems
Diagnosis: Performing diagnostic tests to follow up when a risk is identified, and
Treatment: Treating the problems found.
Life Course Theory (LCT): Key Concepts

For the field of Maternal and Child Health (MCH), LCT addresses two separate but related questions:

1. Why do health disparities persist across population groups, even in instances where there has been significant improvement in incidence, prevalence and mortality rates for a specific disease or condition across all groups?

2. What are the factors that influence the capacity of individuals or populations to reach their full potential for health and well-being?
Life Course Theory (LCT): Key Concepts

• Today’s experiences and exposures influence tomorrow’s health. (Timeline)
• Health trajectories are particularly affected during critical or sensitive periods. (Timing)
• The broader community environment - biological, physical, and social – strongly affects the capacity to be healthy. (Environment)
• While genetic make-up offers both protective and risk factors for disease conditions, inequality in health reflects more than genetics and personal choice. (Equity)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration
Maternal and Child Health Bureau
November, 2010
http://mchb.hrsa.gov/lifecourse/rethinkingmchlifecourse.pdf

Language, Belief, and Culture: Expectation and Reality of Public Health Nursing APHN 2017
Life Course Theory (LCT): Timeline

“... The intergenerational dimension of timeline suggests that special attention be placed on the relationship between the health of parents and the health of their children, and that planning should include strategies that simultaneously address the needs of both. The role of grandparents in influencing health and well being should also be considered. ...”

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration
Maternal and Child Health Bureau
November, 2010
http://mchb.hrsa.gov/lifecourse/rethinkingmchlifecourse.pdf
What does “Should” Mean to You and Your Practice?
Case Management:
EPSDT/Child Health Disability Prevention (CHDP)
Case Management: EPSDT/Child Health Disability Prevention (CHDP)
Referral:
From a community clinic which has long and established referral relationship with the public health nursing field services for ante/post partum care and others.

*Sheila* was referred to PHN for linking her to the high risk prenatal clinic in another city, due to being on several meds, including **Burpenorphine (Suboxone ®)**. Noted history of no shows and illiteracy in English. Her appt. with new provider will be in 2 days. PHN was able to reach *Sheila* by phone and made a home visit scheduled for the following day.
Assessment:

Sheila’s fear of dying due to Burpenorphine (Suboxone®) withdrawal was intense at the first home visit, tearfully shares her deceased sibling’s photos from her smart phone when her daughter was by her side, repeating “I will die just like him [from] withdrawal.” Also, she shared photos of her other children (three boys) with her-in-laws in his home country.

Sheila had clear ideas of her needs: Get meds and “a baby sister” for her daughter, no family member should know about her addiction.
Planning:

Applying Life Course Theory to interact with this family’s journeys through life-changing experiences. Use Medicaid recipients’ benefit of the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) as a guideline to provide case management services for not only Sheila, who was affected by ongoing opioid dependency treatment due to prescription use for chronic pain after accident, but also her child(ren) with multidisciplinary approach with mental health providers.
Implementation:

Establish understanding of **HIPPA Law and the Practice** and the role of PHN as a mandatory reporter.

Establish understanding of **Sheila** as a responsible and best person to make her own decisions for well-being of herself and her child(ren).

Establish understanding of PHN as an assistant/helper/reminder, helping **Sheila** to contact with her families, and medical/social services etc.
Resources for *Sheila* and her families beyond *You Tube™*

https://mothertobaby.org/
Evaluation:

*Sheila* was able to make some decisions on her own for safety of herself and her children.

Her baby son named after her deceased sibling (who died due to **Buprenophine (Suboxone®)** withdrawal).
Role of Public Health Nurse: to put the family in the best condition for nature to act upon them.