

Dr. Lindsay Kemp, Dr. Shonda Phelon, Dr. Beth Turner
Sarabeth Clark, Mallori McBryde, Taylor Smith, Lauren Sullivan

Background

- The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) defines SDoH as “conditions under which people are born, grow, live, work, and age” (The everyone project, 2019)
- According to the United States Census Bureau, in 2021, the percentage of persons in poverty in Mississippi was 19.4, while the national average was 11.6%. In 2021, Mississippi was noted to have 14.2% of persons without health insurance under the age of 65, which was the country's highest. In addition, Mississippi is below the national average for literacy, scoring an 84% in comparison to the national average of 88%.

Significance

- **Problem:** There is no standardized screening for SDoH within healthcare. However, the absence of screening and recognizing these factors can be detrimental to a patient’s health. It is vital that healthcare professionals understand these determinants and adapt plans of care regarding them to achieve better outcomes for patients.
- **Purpose:** The purpose of the study is to assess the provider’s knowledge of social determinants of health, their screening routine and their implementation of the deficits into the patient’s treatment plan.
- **Significance of the study:** This research study will provide insight for medical providers on SDoH and convey the importance of proper implementation to the patient’s treatment plan.

Research Questions

- Are primary care providers able to define social determinants of health (SDoH)?
- What screening questions do primary care providers utilize to evaluate social determinants of health?
- Do primary care providers adapt their management plans based on social determinants of health?



Practice Implications

- All primary care providers should screen their patients for SDoH..
- Recognizing barriers to SDoH screening in primary care will aid in increasing routine screening and implementation of findings to appropriately adapt management plans.

Review of Literature

Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services. Taken 11/10/2022 from:

https://www.cms.gov/glossary?term=provider&items_per_page=10&viewmode=grid

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Moore, A., Celebi, M., Garner, W., Amey, F. (2020). Determinants of rating the seriousness of health issues facing Americans (Journal of Public Health: From Theory to Practice No. 29:1283-1289). Retrieved from website: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-020-01238-7>

Dustman, R. (2023, February 1). *New Z Codes Capture More Social Determinants of Health*. AAPC.com. Retrieved March 30, 2023, from <https://www.aapc.com/blog/87187-new-z-codes-capture-more-social-determinants-of-health/>

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Theoretical Framework

- Dorothea Orem’s Self Care Deficit Theory (SCDNT) was used to guide the theoretical framework of this study.
- This theory highlights the relationship between a patient’s self care deficits and their healthcare management.
- In this research study, Orem’s SCDNT serves as the rationale to assess the providers knowledge of SDoH, and their implementation of those deficits into their patient’s treatment plan.

Methodology

- **Design:** Descriptive Quantitative Study
- **Setting:** Primary Care settings located throughout the state of Mississippi
- **Population:** Primary care providers; MD, DO, NP, PA
- **Sample:** Convenience sampling with a survey completed by participating MD, DO, NP, and PAs in Mississippi
- **Data Collection:** Survey developed by the researchers
- **Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics