



Casa de Salud

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Mary Ann Lavin, ScD, RN, APRN, FAAN

Director, Clinical Services, Casa de Salud

Associate Professor

Saint Louis University School of Nursing

Stephanie O'Donnell

Director, Administrative Services, Casa de Salud

David Schneider, MD, MSPH

Board of Directors, Casa de Salud

Professor and Chairman of Family and Community Medicine

Saint Louis University Medical School

Parts

- I. Introduction
- II. St. Louis context
- III. Experience
- IV. Reflection



I. Introduction

Casa's history

- Healthcare void left by closure of La Clinica and Accion Social Comunitaria in April 2009
- A new model of immigrant healthcare delivery services championed by
 - Father Biondi, President of Saint Louis University
 - Bob Fox, Philanthropist and Community Activist
 - Mary Ann Cook, Former Executive Director of La Clinica
 - The Hispanic Community and its Leadership

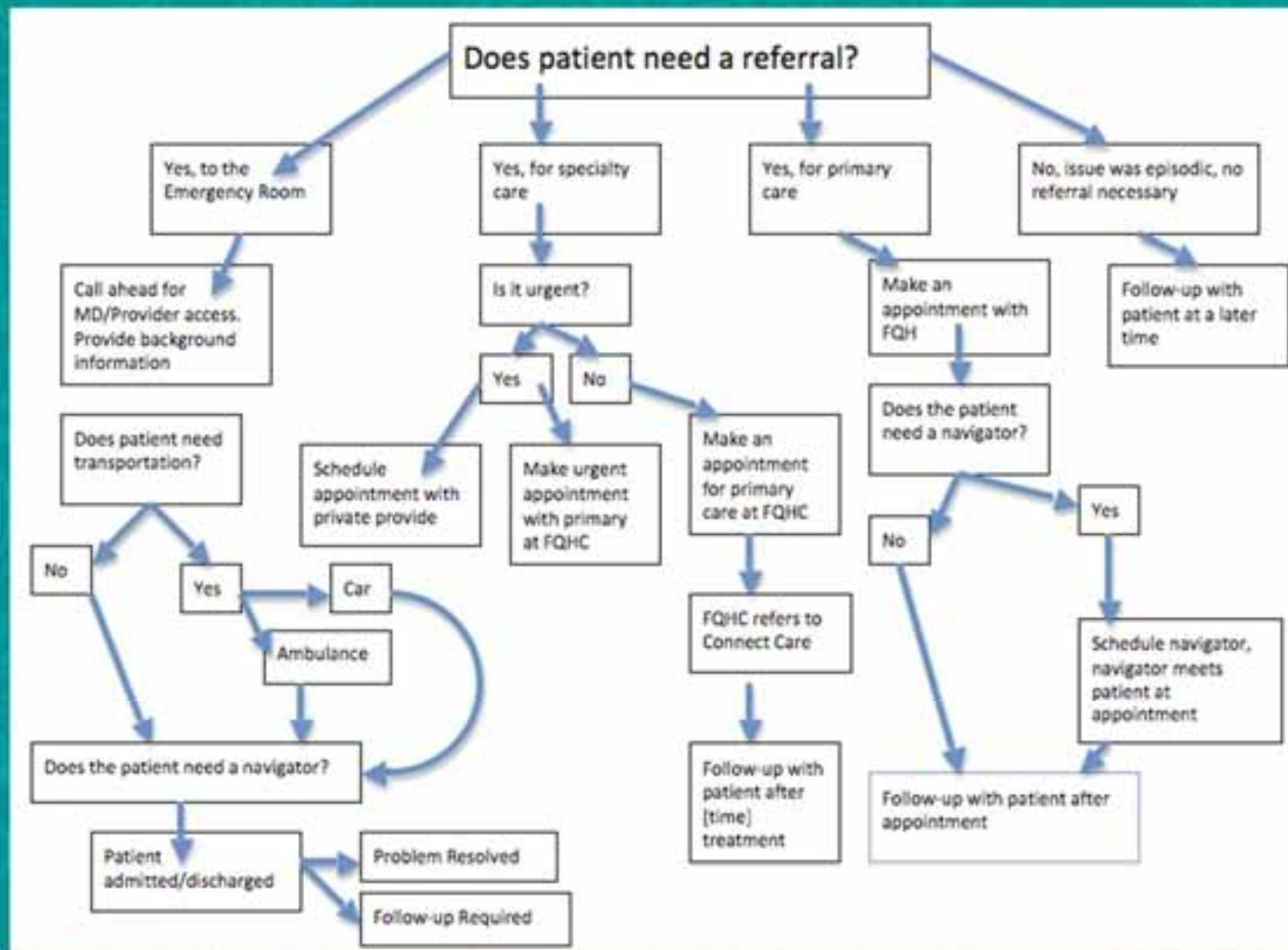
Mission

- Dedicated to achieving improved access to care by the immigrant Hispanic population
- And built upon two basic principles:
 - Healthcare is a right
 - The best healthcare system is a patient-first system
- Casa is designed specifically to
 - Decrease the barriers
 - Enhance those factors that facilitate access to basic medical services and referral to primary care

Services

- Pre-access to Care
- Basic, episodic medical services
 - Family Medicine, Internal Medicine
 - Specialty Services: Dermatology, Gynecology
 - Behavioral Health
- Post Provider Care
 - Robust referral services
 - Patient tracking
 - Navigator services
- Community Services

Referral tree



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II. St. Louis context

St. Louis Beacon, February 14, 2010

- St. Louis Area: “The 2007 American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau put the number of Hispanic residents in the St. Louis area at roughly 58,000” (Sandoval, 2010).
- St. Louis Region: “An estimate often cited for both documented and undocumented Hispanics in the St. Louis region is between 80,000 and 90,000” (Sandoval, 2010).

Poverty

- Below the poverty level in 12 months prior to survey
 - About 22% of Hispanics
 - About 9% of whites
- Children under age 18 years in below poverty level
 - About 29% of Hispanics
 - Above 30% for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Hondurans

The Underinsured

- In our society, lack of health insurance inhibits access to care
- In 2004, those without health insurance coverage varied among Hispanic subgroups:
 - 37.6 percent of Mexicans,
 - 20.4 percent of Puerto Ricans
 - 22.8 percent of Cubans
 - 32.3 percent of other Hispanic or Latino groups.
- In 2007
 - 32.1 percent of the Hispanic population was not covered by health insurance
 - 10.4 percent of the non-Hispanic White population.

Barriers to primary care access

- Language barriers
 - Spanish language preference is a marker for poorer access to care and preventive health services
- Cultural barriers
- Fear of detection
- Racial discrimination

Factors facilitating primary care access

- Community health workers
- Culturally competent care
- Addressing the cultural needs of those served
- Health literacy
- Employment
- Social support

Interaction with the larger healthcare system and the Hispanic community



Note: The St. Louis Metropolitan area has a Hispanic community estimated at nearly 100,000 people (Sandoval, 2010)

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III. Experience

Getting Casa Started

- The politics
- Overcoming community fears
- Not becoming a medical home
- Developing relationships

Hispanic community partnerships

- Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Metro St. Louis
- Hispanic Leaders Group
- Interfaith Partnership
- International Institute of St. Louis
- Professional Latino Action Network
- Puerto Rican Society
- St. Cecelia Parish and other parishes and churches serving the Hispanic community
- STL TV

Healthcare system partners

- Barnes-Jewish Hospital
- Cardinal Glennon Children's Medical Center
- Cohen Eye Associates
- Crider Health Center
- Family Care Health Centers
- Goldfarb School of Nursing
- Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Centers
- Health Literacy Missouri
- Myrtle Hilliard Davis Comprehensive Health Centers
- O'Donnell Eye Institute
- People's Health Centers
- St. John's Mercy Neighborhood Ministry
- St. Louis Children's Hospital
- St. Louis City Department of Health
- Saint Louis County Department of Health
- Saint Louis University Doisy College of Health Sciences, Schools of Medicine, Nursing, Social Work and Public Health
- Saint Louis University Hospital
- South Side Catholic Charities
- South Side Day Nursery
- Washington University School of Medicine and Brown School of Social Work

Institutional support

- Saint Louis University (Founding and sustaining sponsor)
- Barnes-Jewish Hospital Foundation
- Ladue Chapel
- Missouri Foundation for Health
- Saint Louis University Hospital Auxiliary
- St. Louis Children's Hospital
- Sal Mirowitz Day School
- Washington University School of Medicine
- Women's Club of the SLU School of Medicine

Clinical services

- Between January 18 (opening) and April 17, the number of clinical visits totaled 566
- This yields an average of 50 visits/week
- Casa operates on a relatively complex schedule, averaging 32 hours/week devoted to clinic visits
- Low cost model of care – relies on volunteers

Community Programs

- Health Fairs
- HIV Screening
- H1N1 immunizations
- Interpreting
- Health Literacy
- Diabetes Screening

Experience

- Scenario 1. Child needing pediatric care.
- Scenario 2. Acute abdomen issue requiring emergency surgery.
- Scenario 3. An adult with a complex health problem requiring the intervention of multiple agencies and professionals, ie. the health department, an FQHC and multiple medical specialties.
- Scenario 4. A patient requires urgent but minor ophthalmologic surgery.



IV. Reflection – group discussion

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