



Community Partnerships to Address Food Insecurity for the Management of Chronic Diseases

Webinar November 18, 2020

This webinar is sponsored in part by the New York Community Trust Foundation (NYCT) and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The contents are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government. For more information, please visit HRSA.gov.

Housekeeping

- Phones have been muted to prevent background noise
- Use the chat box to type questions during the webinar
- This webinar is being recorded and will soon be available to all participants
- A webinar evaluation will be shared with participants







Zoom Controls



1. Select your preferred Audio Settings

Use the Chat box throughout the webinar (panelists & attendees)
Raise Hand if you would like be unmuted during the Q&A session





Agenda

- I. Welcome and Introductions
- II. Panelist Presentations
- III. Facilitated Q&A
- IV. Closing Remarks





Introductions



Gabriela Gonzalez, MAS Program Manager CHCANYS ggonzalez@chcanys.org



Mercy Mbogori, MPA Assistant Director CHCANYS <u>mmbogori@chcanys.org</u>





Learning Objectives



To provide conceptual knowledge and principles around food insecurity and hypertension control practices To showcase innovative community partnerships and interventions that address food insecurity in different regions of New York State to ultimately enhance value-based care initiatives



To offer an opportunity to discuss and analyze this topic from a clinical, non-clinical and community level lens



To explore referral pathways that connect patients to food resources in their local communities





Why Focus on Food Insecurity?

Food Insecurity (USDA) is defined as the "limited access to adequate food for an active, healthy life due to a lack of money or other resources".

- In 2018, 11 % of New Yorkers dealt with Food Insecurity
- Due to pandemic, this rate is expected to increase to 19% in 2020

Hunger refers to a personal, physical sensation of discomfort caused by the lack of food.

In 2019, 1.2 million New Yorkers were hungry.
Due to the pandemic, this number is now 2 million.





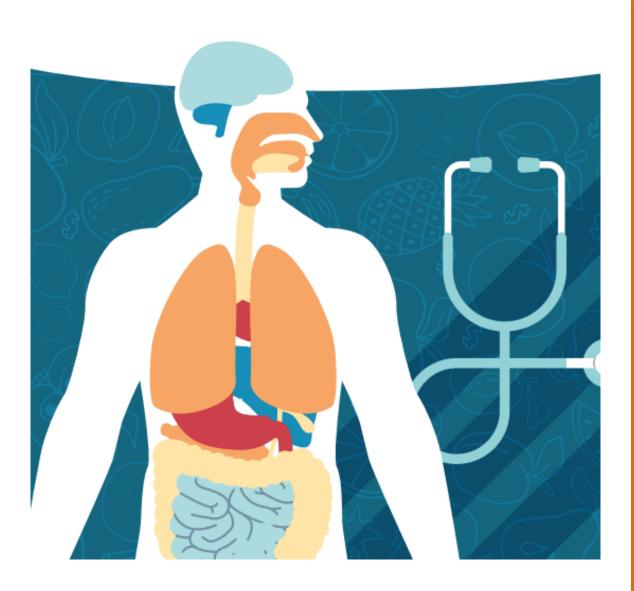


Study: Food Insecurity, Chronic Disease, and Health Among Working-Age Adults

"Food security status is more strongly predictive of chronic illness in some cases even than income. Income is significantly associated with just 3 of the 10 chronic diseases examined in this report, while food insecurity is associated with all 10" (USDA)

Food Security is a measure of the availability of food and individuals' ability to access it.

Economic Research Report: https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/84 467/err-235.pdf?v=3310.5



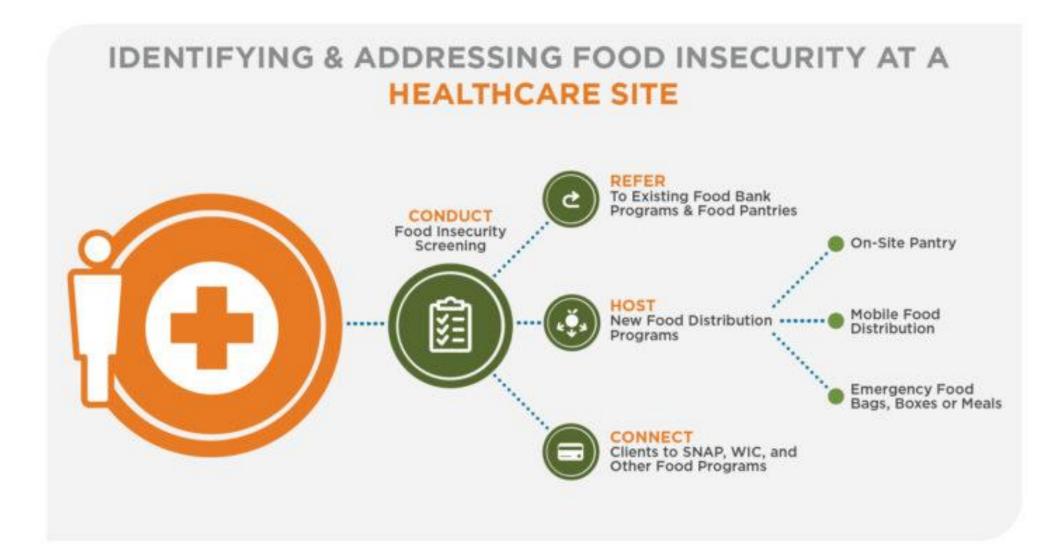
Polling Question #1

Does your organization currently collect patient/client data on food insecurity?

- Yes, we are currently collecting SDOH data using a standardized tool such as PRAPARE, Health Leads, the Hunger Vital Signs tool, Accountable Health Communities tool, etc.
- No, but we want to start collecting SDOH data
- No, we are not collecting SDOH data







Full article: https://hungerandhealth.feedingamerica.org/explore-our-work/community-health-care-partnerships/addressing-food-insecurity-in-health-care-settings/





Today's Panelists:



Natasha Pernicka Executive Director The Food Pantries for the Capital District



Maggie McHugh, MS, RDN, CDN Project Manager SNAP-Ed NY Northern Finger Lakes Region



Stan Smith, MPS Community Health Advocate Supervisor Long Island FQHC, Inc.



Jose Seng Community Health Advocate Long Island FQHC, Inc.





FOOD AS MEDICINE

A Regional Strategy

Natasha Pernicka, MPA

Community Food Assistance Network

an initiative of The Food Pantries for the Capital District



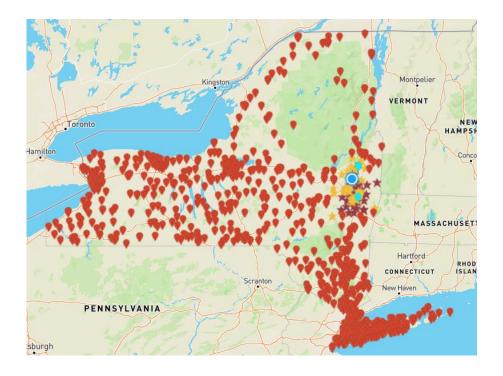
No One Should Go Hungry

- 94% agree, "No one in New York State should go hungry," 90% agree, "We should spend whatever it takes to make sure no one in New York State goes hungry".
- A majority of Capital District residents donate food (59%) and money (53%), and 20% donate time to food assistance programs like food pantries.

This confirms what we already knew - we live in a generous community!

• Yet 35% of people don't think of hunger as a serious problem in our region.

Hunger in New York State



Food Insecurity

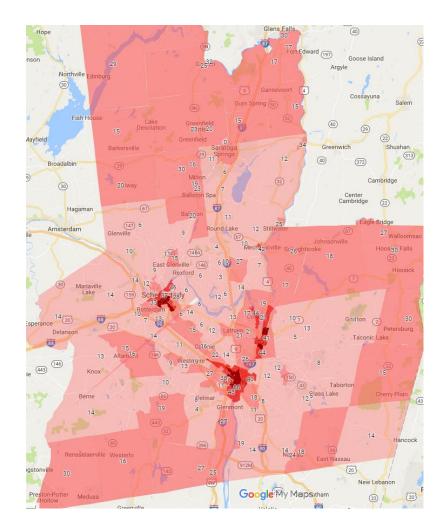
The state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

2,166,060 people are considered food insecure 11.1%

Feeding America Map the Meal Gap



Hunger in the Capital District



- 89,850 people are considered food insecure
 - Includes 27,340 children

Food Insecurity *The state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.*



The Food Pantries for the Capital District

65+ food pantries in Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

Full list of Members: <u>https://www.thefoodpantries.org/our-</u> member-food-pantries-.html

<u>2019</u>

- 65,000+ people served
- Nearly 4 million meals



A Source of Nutritious Foods

- Foods distributed based on the MyPlate Model
- A minimum of 3 days of food once a month
- Fresh foods like produce, meats, and dairy

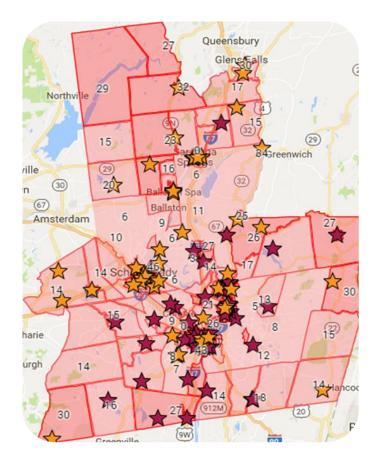




Working together we can do more than any one of us alone.

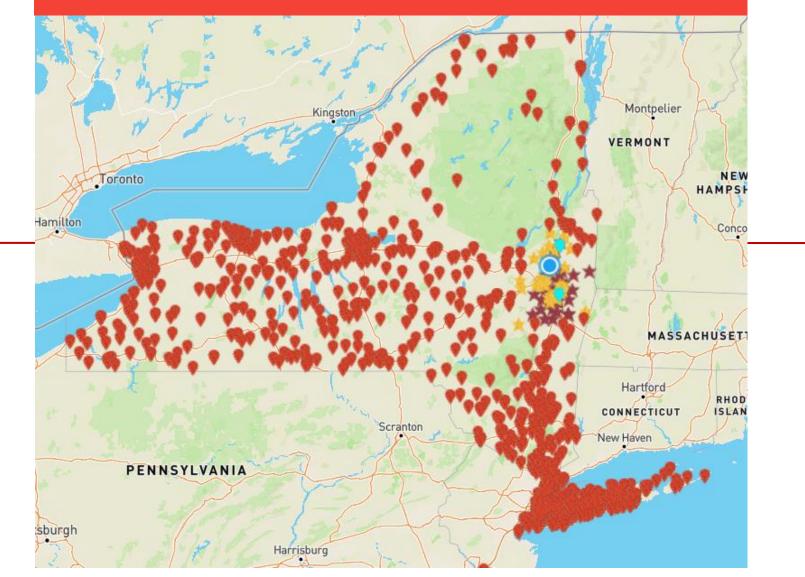
Community Food Assistance Network

an initiative of The Food Pantries for the Capital District



- Unified effort to reduce food insecurity in the capital region and with partners statewide.
- Convenes stakeholders across sectors, coordinates collective impact activities, provides a forum for information sharing, and develops a robust referral network to increase capacity and food supply to direct food assistance equitably and efficiently to our community.

THE FOOD PANTRIES FOOD CONNECT MAP



Why? Hunger and Health

- Type 2 diabetes
 - Kidney disease, eye disease, nerve damage
- High blood pressure
- Heart disease
- Obesity





THE FOOD PANTRIES



HEALTHY TOGETHER

Solutions for a Healthy Community

Food as Medicine





Food as Medicine

 Food as Medicine interventions advance health equity by transforming the healthcare system's role to increase access to, and utilization of, the best available, affordable food to improve the overall health of communities. This is achieved by bringing residents, health care institutions, county and community based organizations, and the private sector together to build strong roots for food secure communities.



Food Farmacy/Healthy Food Pantry



Food Farmacy/Healthy Food Pantry

- Presbyterian Healthcare Service
 - 41% reported lowering their A1C
 - 24% reported lowering blood pressure
 - 48% increased wellbeing
- Geisinger/Central PA Food Bank
 - 2-point reduction in HbA1c
 - \$8,000-\$12,000 cost savings for every 1.0 point drop



Home Delivered Prepared Meals

- MANNA
 - Average monthly care costs decreased 62% (\$30,000)
 - Average monthly visits to hospital/length of stay reduced 37%
 - Monthly inpatient hospital costs decreased by 30% over first 6 months
- Project Angel Heart
 - 13% decrease in the rate of hospital readmissions
 - Total medical costs CHF, COPD, and diabetes decreased by 24% while receiving meals
- Project Open Hand
 - 63% reduction in hospitalizations, 50% increase in medication adherence, 58% decrease in ER visits



Regional System Efforts



Food as Medicine "Menu"

Service	Target Population	Description
Healthy Food Pantry	Referrals from Medical Providers – Food Insecure	Monthly includes whole grains, low sodium, low sugar, fresh produce, lean meats and nutrition education.
Tailored Food Pantry	Referrals/Food Insecure + Diabetes/ Obesity/Hypertension	Weekly Healthy Food Pantry
Healthy Food Pantry Home Delivery	Referrals (same as above) - Transportation Barriers	As needed
Healthy Home Delivered Prepared Meals	Referrals (same as above) - Inability to Cook	Daily Delivery

FOOD IS MEDICINE

A Regional Strategy

Natasha Pernicka, MPA Community Food Assistance Network an initiative of The Food Pantries for the Capital District (518) 458-1167 natasha@thefoodpantries.org







Northern Finger Lakes Region

Cornell Cooperative Extension





This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – SNAP. This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

Cornell Cooperative Extension Wayne County



Cornell Vegetable Team





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SAVE TIME, SAVE MONEY, EAT HE



Lake Ontario Fruit Team

FMNP

Farmers Market Nutrition Program

Finger Lakes Grape Program



NWNY Dairy, Livestock, Field Crops Team



F2S Farm to School



SNAP-Ed Goal

Provide	Provide nutrition education and obesity prevention services to SNAP/SNAP-eligible audiences:	
Prevent	prevent and/or postpone the onset of diet-related chronic disease	
Increase	increase access to affordable healthy foods	













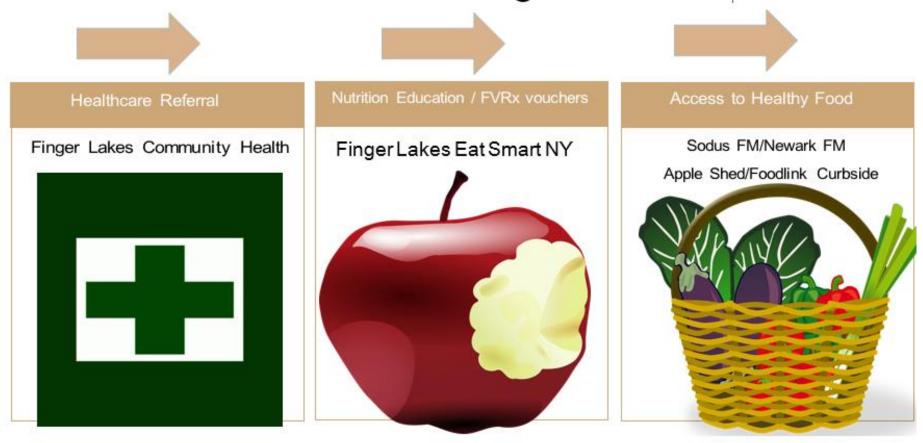




FVRx Goal

Link health care systems with community based organizations to meet the SNAP/SNAP-eligible families' nutritional needs by increasing access and consumption of affordable fruits and vegetables.

How the FVRx Program Works





2018 - 2019 FVRx Programs

7 FVRx programs

80 patients participated

\$7,000+ fruit and veggie vouchers distributed

84% redemption rate

75% program completion rate of participants



September 2020

- Enrolled 67 patients
- Distributed \$4,335 in fruit and vegetable vouchers
- Hybrid Nutrition Education
 - 3 in-person programs
 - 2 online programs (English and Spanish)





What Changed?

Summer 2019 (Before COVID)

- 40 patients enrolled
- \$3,840 FVRx vouchers distributed (\$20/class)
- Face-to-face nutrition education

September 2020 (During COVID)

• 67 patients enrolled

\$4,335 FVRx vouchers distributed (\$15/class)

• Hybrid nutrition education



"I can experiment more with new veggies and fruit because I have more money in my budget to spend now."



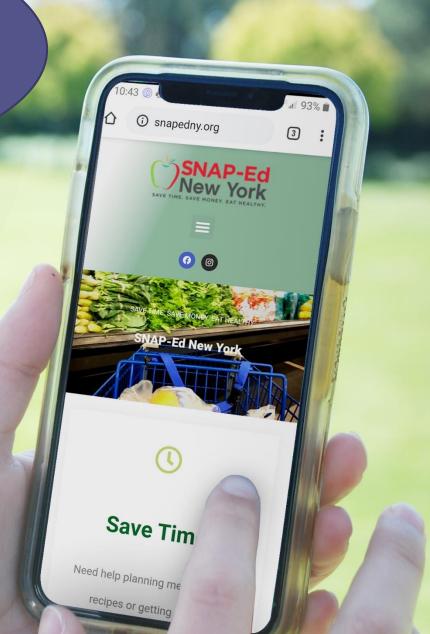
Maggie McHugh, MS, RDN, CDN SNAP-Ed Program Manager Northern Finger Lakes Region mbm32@cornell.edu

Connect with us across all of your mobile devices!

www.snapedny.org



SNAP-Ed is funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP. This institution is an equal opportunity provider.





Long Island FQHC, Inc

LIFQHC November 18, 2020

Stan Smith M.P.S. Community Health Advocate Supervisor

Jose Seng Community Health Advocate

Social Determinants of Health

- Food insecurities: Food Pantries, Federal Government programs
- Affordable Medications: Pro-Act and 340 B, Diabetic patients, insulin, Januvia- \$15
- Transportation: LogistiCare, Uber Health for High-risk patients, Metrocards
- Help with DME: glucose monitors, wheelchairs, medical beds
- Clothing: Clothing drives, churches
- Help with forms, hospital bills
- Appointments for Doctors/ Specialist
- Housing
- Domestic Abuse



Role of the CHA

My role as a CHA is to provide services to our patients that come to the health center. I assess the needs of the patients by asking them questions from the PRAPARE screening questioner. This helps to document and identify the social determinants barriers the patient may have. Once, they are screened, I have a better understanding of what the patient's needs are and how I can help them. The main goal is to help the patient with eliminating barriers that are preventing them from accessing and coming to the health center for their care.



Food Insecurities

- COVID-19: More patients have lost jobs, decide to pay rent and not enough for food, drive up food services were available to avoid contact
- AHA COVID Initiative: 6-week programs helping patient who had COVID and High Blood Pressure. Patient were educated and help control their blood pressure- given a box of food every week & \$100 gift card
- Food Pantries: Lutheran Social Service- 6-month referral, local food pantries using Hite Site, farmer markets coupons
- WIC and SNAP programs: For eligible patients
- Food Delivery Services: Mom's Meals, Meals on Wheels, Harvest food delivery senior program
- Meal Programs for Seniors: Social Senior Centers offer reduced lunches for \$2.50
- Food boxes at the health centers: Long Island Harvest delivery



Success Story

- A female patient, 64 years old, was selected to participate in the AHA COVID Initiative. She has a history of high blood pressure and was COVID +.
- I reached out to her and informed her how the 6-week program works, and she gave consent. She was given a high blood pressure monitor and the nurse taught her how to use it. She would also receive a box of food every week and a one-time \$100 gift card to buy food. She would also have to log her blood pressure every morning. I helped coordinate each weekly meeting. She would receive education from a Nutritionist, a Nurse and finally she would see her physician in her last week. The patient took the initiative, and she bought a book and logged her daily eating habits, the exercise she did, and if the blood pressure was high, she would make a note what she ate that day. In her last week, her blood pressure went back to normal and most important; she felt she had control of her blood pressure and well-being.



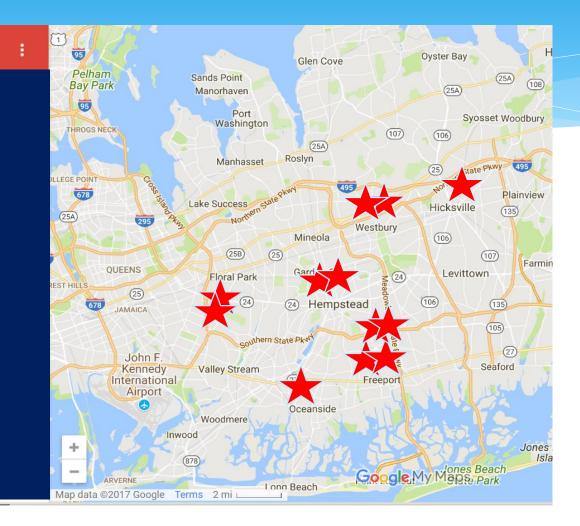
Health Centers & Ancillary Locations

\equiv Map of Long Island

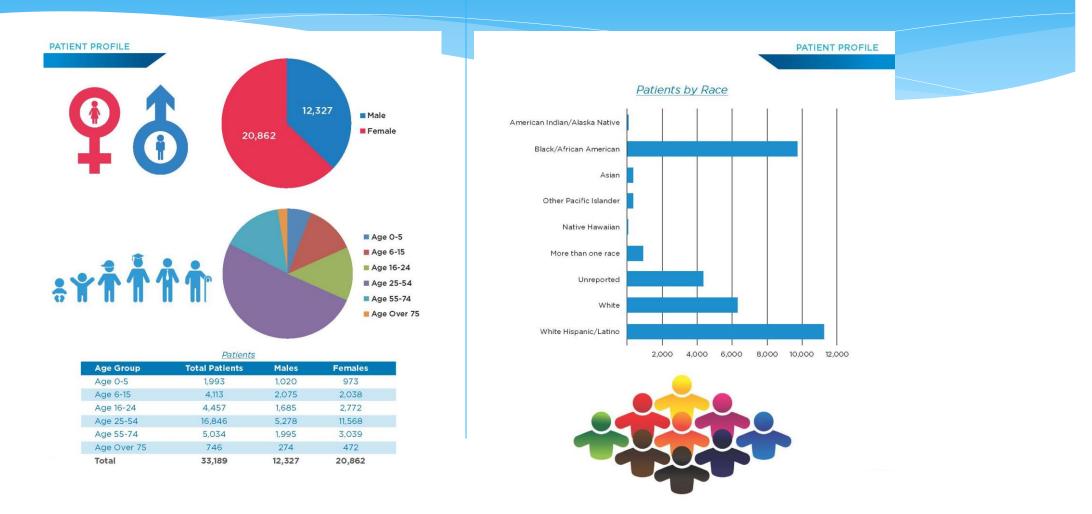
LIFQHC Sites

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- 1. Elmont
- 2. B.E.S.T. Elmont
- 3. Freeport
- 4. Freeport HS
- 5. Hempstead
- 6. Care Coordination
- 7. CNG Hicksville
- 8. Oceanside
- 9. Roosevelt
- 10. Roosevelt HS
- 11. Westbury
- 12. Westbury HS



145,913 visits in 2019



Services

Core Services

- Primary Care
 - Internal Medicine
 - **Family Medicine**
 - **Pediatrics**
 - **OB/GYN**
- Dental
- Mental Health
 - Psychiatry
 - Psychology
 - Social Work

Additional Services

Health Home Care Management (Adult & Children)

- **Specialty Services**
 - Gastroenterology
 - Cardiology
 - Optometry
 - Podiatry
- Radiology
- Family Planning
- STD Testing and Treatment
- Nutrition
- WIC (Women, Infants and Children)
- School Based Health
- Co-Location

Thank You



Let's build bridges to healthier communities not walls





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LIFQHC November 18, 2020

Stan Smith M.P.S. Community Health Advocate Supervisor

Jose Seng Community Health Advocate









Webinar Evaluation

Link: https://bit.ly/3lqLkZq



SCAN ME





Announcement

Join us in December for a 2-part learning series on "Actionable Insights for Social Determinants of Health"

This learning series is presented by CHCANYS' New York Statewide Health Center Controlled Network (NYS HCCN) to support community health centers to use social determinants of health data to enhance patient care and to achieve better population health outcomes.

Day 1: "Precision Matters: Social Determinants of Health, Social Risk Factors, and Social Needs Terminology Overview" Day 2: "Leveraging Social Determinants of Health Data to Improve Care Delivery"

December 9, 11-12 pm

December 10, 11-12 pm

If you have questions, please feel free to reach out to hccn@chanys.org.

This is a NYS Health Center Controlled network (NYS-HCCN) Activity A HRSA Funded Project of the Community Healthcare Association of New York State HCCN Grant Number: H2QCS30278



Link: https://bit.ly/2H0R6C2





Resources:

- <u>Food Pantries for the Capital District</u>, a coalition of 56 local food pantries, serving Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties in NY.
- <u>Cornell Cooperative Extension</u> (CCE) connects communities with Cornell University research from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS) and the College of Human Ecology to enrich and empower New York state neighbors, local businesses, towns and cities.
- The mission of <u>God's Love We Deliver</u> is to improve the health and well-being of men, women and children living with HIV/AIDS, cancer and other serious illnesses by alleviating hunger and malnutrition.
- <u>Feeding America</u> is the nation's largest domestic hunger-relief organization.
- <u>The Health Information Tool for Empowerment (HITE)</u> is an online directory offering information on more than 5,700 health and social services available to low-income, uninsured, and underinsured individuals in New York City, Long Island and Westchester.

Reference:

• Christian A. Gregory, Alisha Coleman-Jensen. Food Insecurity, Chronic Disease, and Health Among Working-Age Adults, ERR-235, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, July 2017.









