



Community Health Needs Assessment

Mercy Hospital OKC
2016



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Our Mission:

As the Sisters of Mercy before us, we bring to life the healing ministry of Jesus through our compassionate care and exceptional service.

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I. Executive Summary

Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City is a full service hospital with 338 licensed beds, more than 4,300 co-workers and 24 primary care clinic locations. Mercy Clinic is a physician-governed group practice comprised of more than 85 board-certified and board-eligible primary care physicians serving the OKC area. This provider partnership gives patients access to the best quality care in the country with access to an entire health care team and advanced services. Mercy Clinic physicians have access to an electronic health record that is shared at Mercy facilities in four states, and patients may connect to their own health record and health teams anywhere they connect to the internet through MyMercy.

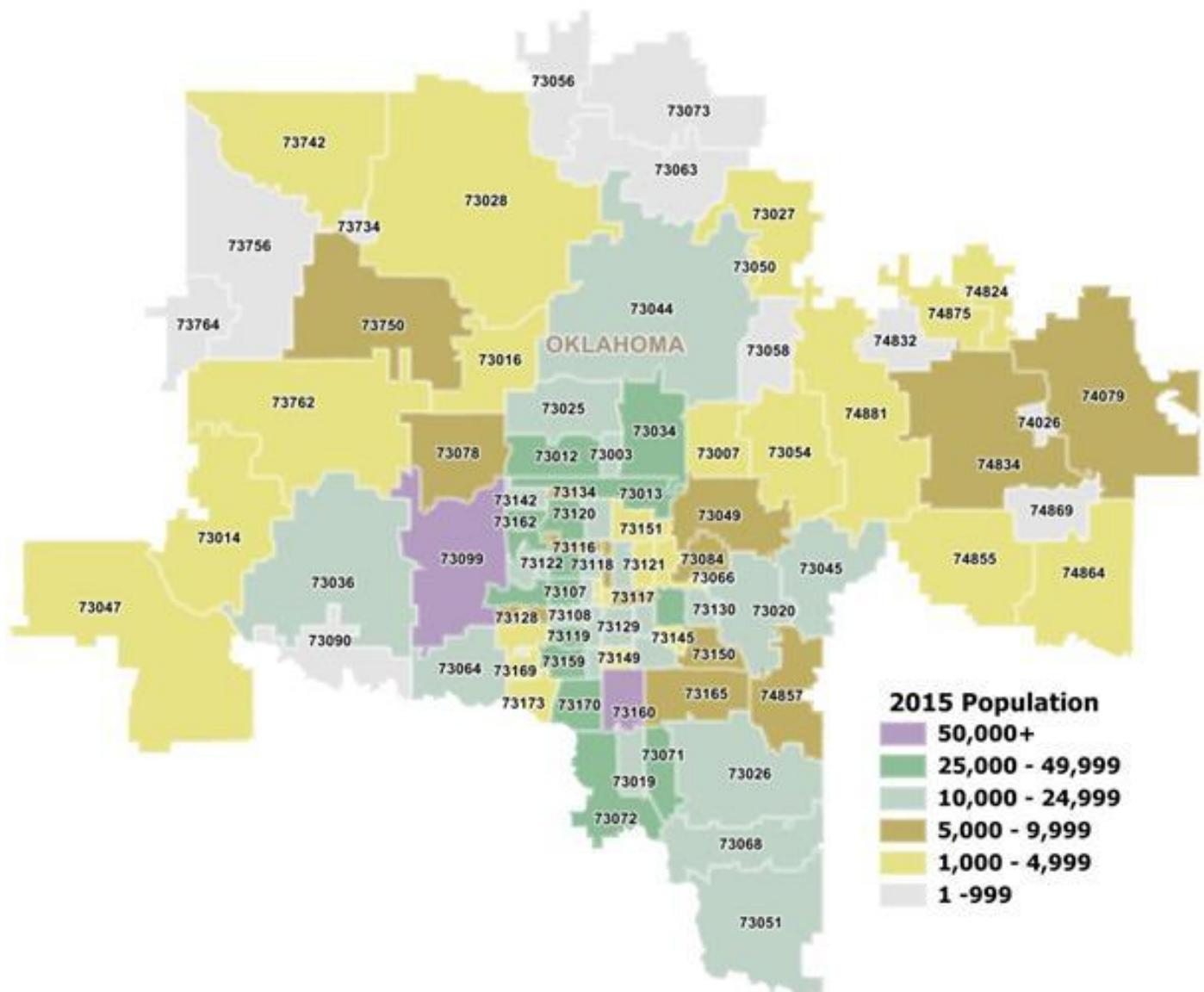
The service area of Mercy Hospital, Oklahoma City is comprised of six counties (Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Kingfisher, Lincoln, and Logan) with a population of 1.3 million. The main campus includes the hospital and five medical buildings.

The community health needs assessment process (CHNA) involved review of both quantitative and qualitative data to attain the full scope of the community needs as they relate to health with a focus on the economically poor and underserved. This summary is documentation that Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City is in compliance with IRS requirements for conducting community health needs assessments.

Priorities determined for the next 3 years include obesity and tobacco. Many of the initiatives identified and implemented in the previous Community Health Needs Assessment will be continued along with new programs.

II. Community Served by the Hospital

The service area of Mercy Hospital, Oklahoma City is comprised of six counties (Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Kingfisher, Lincoln, and Logan) with a population of 1.3 million. The main campus includes the hospital and five medical buildings. The hospital is a full-service tertiary hospital with 338 licensed beds, more than 4,300 co-workers and more than two dozen primary care clinic locations. Mercy Clinic is a physician-governed group practice comprised of more than 85 board-certified and board-eligible primary care physicians serving the OKC area. This provider partnership gives patients access to the best quality care in the country with access to an entire health care team and advanced services. Mercy Clinic physicians also have access to an electronic health record that is shared at Mercy facilities in four states, and patients may connect to their own health record and health teams anywhere they connect to the internet through MyMercy.



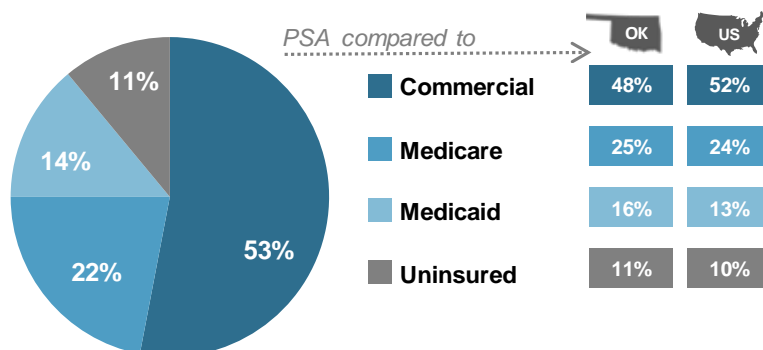
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

	Primary Service Area			Oklahoma 2015	US 2015
Female Population	647,527	690,595	7%	1,967,420	162,189,591
Male Population	632,088	674,910	7%	1,930,784	157,270,400
Total Population	1,279,615	1,365,505	7%	3,898,204	319,459,991
Age Groups					
00-17	25%	25%	6%	24%	23%
18-44	38%	37%	4%	36%	36%
45-64	24%	23%	3%	25%	26%
65-UP	13%	15%	22%	15%	15%
Race & Ethnicity*					
White	70%	68%	4%	-	-
Black (African American)	11%	11%	7%	-	-
Asian	3%	3%	14%	-	-
Multiple Races	6%	6%	19%	-	-
Hispanic of Any Race	13%	15%	18%	-	-
Language**					
Only English at Home	87%	87%	7%	90%	79%
Spanish at Home	9%	9%	6%	7%	13%
All Others	4%	4%	6%	3%	8%
Workforce***					
Armed Forces	1%	1%	9%	1%	-
Civilian Employed	61%	61%	7%	57%	-
Civilian Unemployed	4%	4%	7%	4%	-
Not in Labor Force	35%	35%	7%	38%	-
Household Income					
<\$15K	13%	12%	-3%	14%	13%
\$15-25K	11%	10%	-2%	12%	11%
\$25-50K	26%	24%	2%	27%	24%
\$50-75K	18%	18%	3%	18%	18%
\$75-100K	12%	12%	9%	11%	12%
\$100K-200K	16%	19%	23%	14%	18%
>\$200K	4%	5%	40%	3%	5%
Families living below poverty level	12%	12%	7%	13%	12%
Education Level****					
Less than High School	5%	5%	7%	5%	6%
Some High School	7%	7%	8%	9%	8%
High School Degree	27%	27%	8%	32%	28%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	34%	34%	8%	33%	31%
Bachelor's Degree or Greater	27%	27%	7%	22%	27%

*Ethnicity not considered for White, Black, Asian or Multiple Races; Hispanic ethnicity includes all races; **Excludes population age <5; ***Excludes population age <16; ****Excludes population age <25 and based on highest level achieved

INSURANCE PAYER MIX

The chart below compares the PSA payer mix to that of the state and the US.



Note: Sg2 Insurance Coverage Estimates profile how the households in the PSA pay for health care services. Data is based on occupied housing units (a house, apartment or group of rooms intended to serve as separate living quarters). Source: Sg2 Insurance Coverage Estimates, 2015

County Health Rankings data show that 22% of Oklahoma County is uninsured. There are 17 free medical clinics in the greater OKC metro area. There are 2 Federally Qualified Health Centers with 8 locations in Oklahoma County. The Health Alliance for the Uninsured provides care coordination for patients in need of speciality services. Mercy Hospital, OKC collaborates with these in fulfilling our mission of serving the economically poor.

Population health: defined as "the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group". It is an approach to health that aims to improve the health of an entire human population.

Population Health Management: is the aggregation of patient data across multiple health information technology resources, the analysis of that data into a single, actionable patient record, and the actions through which care providers can improve both clinical and financial outcomes

III. Community Health Needs Assessment Process

The Oklahoma City/County Health Department as well as the Oklahoma State Health Department serves as primary partners for Mercy Hospital, Oklahoma City in the community health needs assessment process. Other community partners include: Health Alliance for the Uninsured, Linwood Elementary, a low-income inner city school, free and charitable medical clinics, Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma, Turning Point Council, Wellness Now Coalition, and other community groups who strive to improve the health of Oklahomans.

Methods of collecting and analyzing data and information include: surveys, focus groups, published data, and hospital specific data.

The following charts show the Top 10 Inpatient Discharges for Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City FY15 and the acute care capacity of hospitals in our community.

B.f. Inpatient Admission (Discharge) Rates, top 10 causes

Sources: Epic Hospital Billing Report, FY15

MERCY HOSPITAL OKLAHOMA CITY Inpatient Discharges – Top Ten Causes

Top Inpatient Discharges July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

Note: Accounts for 34% of Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City's 15,923 Total Inpatient Discharges

MSDRG Code	MSDRG DESCRIPTION	FY15 Total Discharges	% of Total Discharges	Age Breakouts				
				0-17	18-44	45-64	65-74	75+
775	VAGINAL DELIVERY W/O COMPLICATING DIAGNOSES	1,602	10%	1%	99%	0%	0%	0%
766	CESAREAN SECTION W/O CC/MCC	748	5%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
871	SEPTICEMIA OR SEVERE SEPSIS W/O MV 96+ HOURS W MCC	617	4%	0%	8%	26%	23%	43%
794	NEONATE W OTHER SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS	549	3%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
765	CESAREAN SECTION W CC/MCC	477	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
470	MAJOR JOINT REPLACEMENT OR REATTACHMENT OF LOWER EXTREMITY W/O MCC	444	3%	0%	3%	33%	34%	30%
64	INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE OR CEREBRAL INFARCTION W MCC	288	2%	0%	5%	23%	24%	48%
392	ESOPHAGITIS, GASTROENT & MISC DIGEST DISORDERS W/O MCC	227	1%	0%	21%	37%	21%	22%
683	RENAL FAILURE W CC	215	1%	0%	8%	25%	22%	45%
378	G.I. HEMORRHAGE W CC	210	1%	0%	5%	24%	27%	43%

Source: Epic Hospital Billing Report

The above chart reflects four of the ten inpatient discharges pertain to mother and baby services. The remaining discharges relate to acute medical conditions.

B.b.ii. Hospitals and number of beds per 10,000

Sources: Number of beds - American Hospital Directory online; Population - Sg2 Demographic Estimates

OKLAHOMA CITY PSA POPULATION = 1,279,615

BEDS PER 10,000 POPULATION = 27.4 ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS ONLY

This chart reflects the location and number of acute care beds in the primary service area of Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City.

Hospital	Type	Acute Care Beds	City	State	Zip
Alliance Health Deaconess	Acute Care	206	Oklahoma City	OK	73112
Alliance Health Midwest	Acute Care	219	Midwest City	OK	73110
Bone & Joint Hospital	Acute Care	33	Oklahoma City	OK	73103
Claremore HIS Hospital	Acute Care	46	Claremore	OK	74017
Community Hospital	Acute Care	49	Oklahoma City	OK	73116
Integrus Baptist Medical Center	Acute Care	449	Oklahoma City	OK	73112
Integrus Canadian Valley Regional Hospital	Acute Care	75	Yukon	OK	73099
Integrus Health Edmond	Acute Care	40	Edmond	OK	73034
Integrus Southwest Medical Center	Acute Care	209	Oklahoma City	OK	73109
Lakeside Women's Hospital	Acute Care	23	Oklahoma City	OK	73120
McBride Clinic Orthopedic Hospital	Acute Care	64	Oklahoma City	OK	73114
Mercy Hospital El Reno	Acute Care	48	El Reno	OK	73036
Mercy Hospital Kingfisher	Critical Access	25	Kingfisher	OK	73750
Mercy Hospital Logan County	Critical Access	25	Guthrie	OK	73044
Norman Regional Hospital	Acute Care	292	Norman	OK	73070
Northwest Surgery Hospital	Acute Care	8	Oklahoma City	OK	73120
Oklahoma Heart Hospital	Acute Care	99	Oklahoma City	OK	73120
Oklahoma Heart Hospital South	Acute Care	46	Oklahoma	OK	73135
Oklahoma Spine Hospital	Acute Care	23	Oklahoma City	OK	73134
OU Medical Center incl. Childrens Hosp of Okla	Acute Care	673	Oklahoma City	OK	73104
OU Medical Center Edmond	Acute Care	41	Edmond	OK	73034
One Core Health Orthopedic Hospital	Acute	8	Oklahoma City	OK	73109
Prague Community Hospital	Critical Access	25	Prague	OK	74864
St Anthony Hospital	Acute Care	376	Oklahoma City	OK	73102
SW Orthopaedic & Reconstructive Specialist	Acute Care	10	Oklahoma City	OK	73139
Stroud Regional Medical Center	Critical Access	25	Stroud	OK	74079
Summit Medical Center	Acute Care	15	Edmond	OK	73013
Surgical Hospital of Oklahoma	Acute Care	12	Oklahoma City	OK	73129
The Healthplex Hospital	Acute Care	Includes Norman Regional	Norman	OK	73072

According to the 2016 County Health Rankings 21% of the state population is uninsured. In Oklahoma County, the uninsured represent 22%, or 1 in 5 people. Although the Affordable Care Act is helpful to many, the premiums are costly and unaffordable. Being uninsured is a huge barrier to accessing needed health services.

Oklahoma County Health Rankings

Category (Rank)	Oklahoma County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	Oklahoma
Health Behaviors (14)				
Adult Smoking	18%	18-19%	14%	20%
Adult Obesity	30%	29-32%	25%	32%
Food Environment Index	6.4		8.3	6.6
Physical Inactivity	29%	28-30%	20%	31%
Access to Exercise Opportunities	93%		91%	69%
Excessive Drinking	14%	14-14%	12%	13%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	29%	26-32%	14%	31%
Sexually Transmitted Infections	580		134	479
Teen births	60	59-61	19	52
Clinical Care (4)				
Uninsured	22%	21-23%	11%	21%
Primary Care Physicians	1,150:1		1,040:1	1,560:1
Dentists	1,050:1		1,340:1	1,760:1
Mental Health Providers	160:1		370:01:00	270:01:00
Preventable Hospital Stays	49	47-50	38	63
Diabetic Screening	84%	82-86%	90%	78%
Mammography Screening	58%	56-60%	71%	55%
Social & Economic Factors (38)				
High School Graduation	85%		93%	85%
Some College	63%	622-64%	72%	59%
Unemployment	4.20%		3.50%	4.50%
Children in Poverty	25%	23-28%	13%	22%
Income Inequality	4.7	4.6-4.8	3.7	4.6
Children in Single-Parent Household	37%	36-39%	21%	34%
Social Associations	11		22.1	11.7
Violent Crime Rate	695		59	468
Injury Deaths	86	83-89	51	88
Physical Environment (62)				
Air-Pollution- Particulate Matter	10.2		9.5	10.3
Drinking Water Violations	Yes		No	
Severe Housing Problems	17%	17-18%	9%	14%
Driving Alone to Work	82%	82-82%	71%	82%
Long Commute- Driving Alone	22%	21-22%	15%	25%

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps; University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

**Top 10 Causes of Death by Age Group
Oklahoma County 2010-2014**

Rank	Ages 0-4	Ages 5-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Age 65+	All Ages
1	Perinatal Period 194	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 28	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 159	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 242	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 243	Disease of heart 625	Malignant neoplasms 1445	Disease of heart 5805	Disease of heart 8010
2	Non-rankable cause 128	Malignant neoplasms 19	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 110	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 131	Disease of heart 200	Malignant neoplasms 588	Disease of heart 1278	Malignant neoplasms 4627	Malignant neoplasms 6912
3	Congenital malformations, etc. 114	Non-rankable causes 16	Assault (homicide) 101	Non-rankable causes 125	Malignant neoplasms 150	Non-rankable causes 354	Non-rankable causes 492	Non-rankable causes 3973	Non-rankable causes 5294
4	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 35	Assault (homicide) 8	Non-rankable causes 59	Assault (homicide) 90	Non-rankable causes 147	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 337	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 317	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 1919	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 2365
5	Assault (homicide) 20	Congenital malformations, etc. 6	Malignant neoplasms 27	Disease of heart 75	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 108	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 161	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 298	Cerebrovascular diseases 1412	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 2015
6	Diseases of heart 10	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 6	Diseases of heart 15	Malignant neoplasms 38	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 51	Diabetes mellitus 105	Diabetes mellitus 217	Alzheimer's disease 1076	Cerebrovascular diseases 1761
7	Malignant neoplasms 8		Congenital malformations, etc. 7	Missing 13	Assault (homicide) 51	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 105	Cerebrovascular diseases 204	Diabetes mellitus 683	Alzheimer's disease 1088
8	Septicemia 6		Missing 7	Diabetes mellitus 12	Diabetes mellitus 33	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 96	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 204	Accidents (unintentional injuries) 673	Diabetes mellitus 1053
9	Influenza and pneumonia 6			Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 11	Cerebrovascular diseases 32	Cerebrovascular diseases 95	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 101	Influenza and pneumonia 424	Intentional self-harm (suicide) 647
10	Missing 6			Cerebrovascular disease 9	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease 23	Septicemia 54	Septicemia 91	Septicemia 314	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis 587
10				Influenza and pneumonia 9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 23				
Total Deaths	539	93	513	808	1181	2823	5068	22912	33937

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2010 to 2014, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone

The following sources were utilized in the data collection process.

- 2014 State of the State Health

<https://www.OK.gov/health/pub/boh/state>

This report provides information regarding the health status of the residents of Oklahoma. The flagship issues are tobacco use prevention, obesity, and childrens health.

- Healthy Oklahoma 2020 Oklahoma Health Improvement Plan

<https://www.ohp2020.com/wp-content/uploads2015>

This plan focuses on making improvements in key strategic areas and creating a culture of health. Making improvements in these flagship issues of tobacco use, obesity, childrens health, and behavioral health will have the greatest impact on the health of Oklahomans now and for future generations.

- Oklahoma County Wellness Score 2014 Wellness Now

<https://www.occhd.org/wellnessnow/resources>

This document represents the culmination of assessments and information gathering over the last year. The Health and Wellness Assessment is designed to link outcomes to actionable policies and evidenced based programs that have the potential to improve health.

- Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy

<https://www.oica.org>

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Facts at a Glance—2016 contains indicators for children under the age of 18.

- Community surveys

Surveys were available in hard copy and online format.

- Focus groups

Focus groups were conducted to dialogue directly with local community members.

- Community Chats

Smart Start parent group at Linwood Elementary

Wellness Now, Oklahoma City/County Health Department

IV. Community Input

The voices of the people of Oklahoma City were central to the health needs assessment process. Community input was obtained through surveys – online and printed (for those with no computer access), focus groups, community chats, and internal hospital leadership meetings.

SURVEYS

A Qualtrics survey was designed to assess the perceptions and thoughts of community members about the health needs in their community. It was available in both hard copy and on-line format. There were 92 individuals completed the survey over the past 6 months. Efforts were made to bring hardcopy surveys to locations serving populations of underserved and low-income individual who are less likely to have internet access such as food pantries flu clinics, and free medical clinics.

Top 3 positive health indicators: (% of responders who answered “agree” or “strongly agree”)

1. There are places people can go for help with health problems like diabetes, high blood pressure, and medications. 48%
2. Healthy food choices are available: 43%
3. My community has safe parks and public places for people to exercise: 37%

Top 3 negative health indicators: (% of responders who answered “agree” or “strongly agree”)

1. Being overweight is an issue: adults 39% teens: 30% children: 26%
2. Smoking and tobacco use is an issue: adults 38% teens: 30%
3. Programs for mental health issues are available: 33%

Comments from participants:

- *Transportation is a big issue*
- *Parks and health centers are not within walking distance*
- *Need more mental health prevention programs*
- *Dental care is needed*
- *Healthy foods for children*
- *Not enough money for seniors to buy medicine and food.*

Focus Groups

Patients enrolled in the Community Health Worker Pilot project at Mercy Hospital participated in a focus group with continued dialogue. These uninsured patients have been identified through Emergency Room data as those in need of a medical home and have multiple chronic health conditions. This pilot project began in October of 2015 and currently there are 53 patients enrolled representing various ethnicities.

Questions asked:

What makes it hard to take care of your health or the health of your family?

I don't have transportation

I can't afford to see a doctor

Fruits and vegetables are just too expensive

I don't have money to buy my medicine every month

I don't know where to go for the help I need

What helps you take care of yourself and your family better?

Someone to call in case I need help and I have questions about my health

I like being able to see a doctor and receive my medicines

No one has ever taken the time to explain what LDL and HDL mean

I appreciate the responsiveness of the Community Health Worker

Walking with me helps stay on track with my goals

Community chats

Parent who attend Smart Start at Linwood Elementary participated in discussions concerning barriers they encounter in the parenting process. Learning how to read, play, and interact with their small children has been beneficial in improving their readiness for Kindergarten. Increasing awareness of community resources available to access health and nutritional programs has helped to overcome some of these barriers. An average of 18 Spanish-speaking parents attend monthly meetings during the school year.

A community chat was conducted in the Oklahoma City area in collaboration with the Turning Point Coalition and the City/County Health Department in 2014. Those in attendance included business leaders, school teachers, healthcare providers, professional organizations, tribal nations, and many others. The conversation reaffirmed the idea that implementing best practices will result in sustainable change. Over 50 were in attendance.

V. Prioritized Significant Community Health Needs

Analysis of the data from focus groups, surveys, and published data resulted in the following health indicators for the service area of Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City. They include access to care, diabetes, school health, tobacco prevention, obesity, food insecurity, physical inactivity, behavioral health, and child health.

The Nominal Group Technique was used in priority setting. The below survey was sent to Mercy physicians, Mercy Hospital Board Members, Mercy Hospital Foundation Board, and Mercy Hospital Senior Leadership to rank the identified health needs. There were 91 surveys completed. A mean calculated score is displayed below.

COMMUNITY HEALTH ISSUE	Level of Concern (Rankings Average) 1=Low, 5=High
Access to Care (Availability of Services)	3.57
Access to Care for the Uninsured	3.57
Diabetes	3.81
School Health (tutoring, nutrition)	3.63
Tobacco Prevention	3.91
Obesity	4.36
Food Insecurity	2.91
Physical inactivity	3.89
Behavioral Health	3.78
Child Health (Infant Mortality/Immunizations)	3.64

Summary

Local leadership and staff of the Community Outreach department reviewed the data, the decision was made to focus on the top two rankings of **obesity** and **tobacco** for the next 3 years. It was felt that by concentrating on obesity and tobacco prevention, other health indicators would also realize an improvement.

Remaining topics will continue to be addressed:

- Access to Care, services in general and those for the uninsured, is ongoing.
- Diabetes will continue through the collaborative effort of the Diabetes Caucus throughout the state of Oklahoma.
- School health will also be continued through the partnership with Linwood Elementary and Mercy In Schools.
- Behavioral health will continue to be addressed through Call SAM.

VI. Significant Community Health Needs Not Being Addressed and Why

Child Health (Infant Mortality/Immunizations) will not be addressed as a separate indicator for Mercy Hospital, Oklahoma City.

Child Health is a workgroup of Wellness Now, Oklahoma City/County Health Department and reports of the work being done is shared at the quarterly Wellness Now full coalition meetings. Staff of Community Outreach attends the full coalition meetings.

The Oklahoma State Health Department has established childrens health as a flagship with core measures of reducing infant and maternal mortality rates and improving health outcomes. Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City will be supportive of their efforts.

VII. Potentially Available Resources

Listed below are identified community resources who will help to address obesity and tobacco prevention for the next three years.

- YMCA initiative OK5210 for Linwood Elementary
- OKC Harvest community gardening at Linwood Elementary.
- Diabetes Caucus a statewide initiative for diabetes prevention and management.
- Wellness Coalition and Workgroups addressing obesity and tobacco reduction.
- Linwood Elementary partner school of Mercy Oklahoma City.
- Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma provides food for hungry Oklahomans through community partnerships.
- Health Alliance for the Uninsured represents free medical clinics in Oklahoma County.
- Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust (TSET)
- Oklahoma Hospital Association
- Oklahoma County Wellness Alliance

VIII. Evaluation of Impact

The Community Health Needs Assessment of 2013 revealed the following health needs: Access to Care, Diabetes, School Health, Respiratory, and Wellness. Following is a summary of the initiatives for each area that has been addressed over the past 3 years. In the upcoming CHNA cycle, it is anticipated these efforts will continue.

Access to Care

Project Early Detection provides breast health services to women who are uninsured and economically challenged. Through a continuum of care the women receive screening mammograms to biopsy. During the period of 2013 through 2015, 1069 women received free services through Project Early Detection and 26 women diagnosed with breast cancer. Each month over 40% of the women seen are of Hispanic ethnicity and the majority of the ages seen are 40 to 59. This is a very vulnerable population who would not be able to receive services without the assistance of Project Early Detection. This project is a collaborative of Mercy Hospital OKC, Susan G Komen, and Telligon, Inc.

Mercy is a strong partner in the Health Alliance for the Uninsured (HAU), which was formed to improve access for speciality health care for the uninsured. During the past 3 years, over 2,500 patients have received services for radiology, lab, and surgery. Mercy also funds a nurse navigator position which works with the 17 free clinics in the greater metro area. The vice president of Mission/Ethics serves on the HAU Board of Directors and holds the position of treasurer.

Super Saturdays for Women serves uninsured and economically challenged women with *well woman* examinations, this project began in 2013 and has served 500+ women. Super Saturdays is a community collaboration of free clinics, the Health Alliance for the Uninsured, OU College of Physician Assistants, OU physicians and Mercy Hospital Oklahoma City.

Mercy Project Access is a program that aims to improve healthcare access and provide primary care strategies for uninsured individuals with unmet health-related needs. Patients receive assistance to medications, preventative and primary care, and care management support. Currently, there are 37 enrolled.

Diabetes

The Diabetes Wellness Project began in 2008 with the purpose of providing diabetes self management education to clients of the free clinics. During the time period from 2013 through 2015 over 165 people received diabetes education provided by Certified Diabetes Educators. The results of those clients who were able to return for testing demonstrated positive declines in the HbA1c, some weight loss, improved blood pressure measurements, and improved scores on the cognitive test.

A Diabetes Summit was created in 2014 with the idea of reaching additional uninsured diabetics in Oklahoma County by networking with community diabetes programming efforts. Average attendance at quarterly meetings is 38 which represents 18 groups. This has served to inspire program coordinators with new and creative ideas of ways to increase engagement and commitment with the patients they serve.

The Diabetes Caucus was formed after the passage of SB 250 lead by Senator Susan Paddock and Representative Jeannie McDaniel. The legislators brought together multiple agencies and organizations to address the diabetes epidemic in Oklahoma. Staff of the Community Outreach department of Mercy Hospital joined the Caucus beginning in October of 2015. The purpose is to

provide a multifaceted plan and resources to address those who currently have diabetes and to promote healthy eating, physical activity and lifestyle changes to prevent the development of diabetes.

School Health

Mercy In Schools provides education, support, and facilitation of services for students, staff, and families in the Oklahoma City area. The specific focus is on mental health through Call SAM (Student Assistance by Mercy), on nutrition through Healthy Lifestyles, and medical issues through MercyConnect. Created in 2010, the program supports all Catholic Schools in the Archdiocese and public schools in the suburbs of Oklahoma City. Each year, over 500 students are served.

The Linwood Project represents Linwood Elementary, a low-income inner city public school. It includes weekly tutoring, annual Health Fair, Reading Roundup, annual Art Display at Mercy Hospital, Super Kids Day, nutrition programs, and support for family events. Demographics include 546 students, 71% Hispanic, 94% on free/reduced lunch, and 48.3% classified as English language learners. Mercy co-workers participate in most activities as part of their work day. Currently, 15 co-workers tutor each week.

The Good Shepherd Catholic School at Mercy is a partnership between the Oklahoma Archdiocese, Mercy, and the University of Central Oklahoma. The school provides individualized education services for children with autism. In 2011, the school served only four children, three to seven years old. Today the school has twenty-nine students, two to thirteen years old. It is located on the campus of Mercy Hospital, Oklahoma City.

Respiratory

Tobacco: In 2015, Mercy Oncology and Mercy Tobacco Treatment System worked together to promote the Great American Smoke Out. Jim Gebhart, CEO of Mercy Hospital OKC, is currently board chairman of the Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust (TSET). Tobacco Free Mercy was also implemented in over 65 clinics and in 2016 the hospital implementation began. In one year, 1002 patients have been referred to the Oklahoma Tobacco Helpline to continue their journey to a tobacco free life.

Asthma articles were included in the quarterly Outreach Wellness newsletter which is sent to 3700+ households in the Oklahoma City area.

Better Breathers Support Group meets every other month at Mercy Hospital. There is a speaker and lunch with an average attendance of 45.

Wellness

Community Flu Clinics are provided by Mercy Hospital Community Outreach to people who are uninsured and underserved in Oklahoma City. These clinics are held at low income housing sites in the inner city area. During the month of October 1000 flu vaccinations are given at no charge.

Wellness Wednesdays, led by the Mercy Cancer Resource Center, provide healthy educational programs each Wednesday for the community and Mercy co-workers. The programs focus on eating well and exercising which can help prevent and beat cancer in a variety of ways.

Healthification promotes a well-balanced life, which includes nutrition, physical active, emotional and spiritual well-being and smoking cessation. Mercy Hospital OKC is a certified healthy business through the State Health Department.

Friday Mercy Meals is a home delivered meal each week to 23 homebound clients of the Mobile Meals of Oklahoma County, Inc. Meals are prepared and packaged in the Food & Nutrition department and co-workers sign up for the delivery while driving the Mercy van.

IX. Appendices

Mercy

14528 S. Outer Road
Chesterfield, MO 63107



Your life is our life's work.

mercy.net