


Access to Quality Health Care

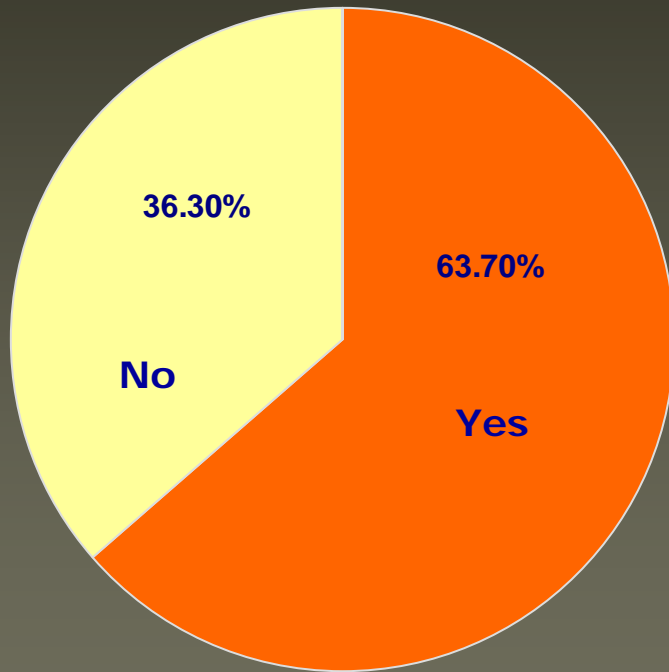
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Health Care Access

- ◆ Having health insurance ensures access to regular source of health care
 - ◆ The uninsured are more likely to use the emergency room and less likely to engage in preventive care
 - ◆ Due to different barriers, having insurance ≠ access to health care services
 - ◆ Physician shortages also impact health care access
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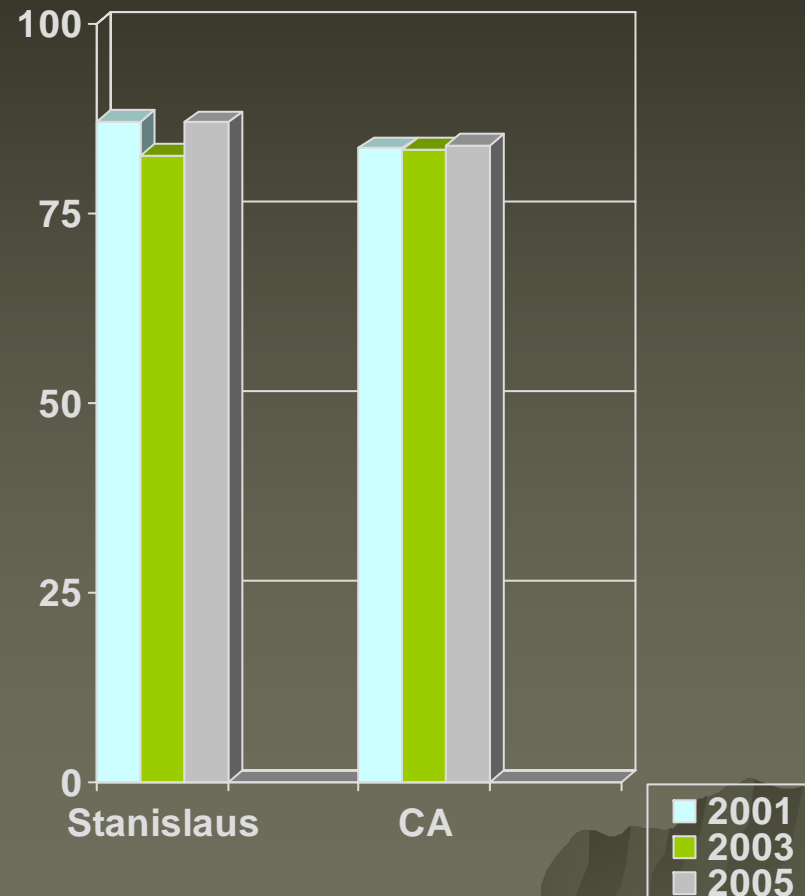
Health Insurance

Do you have health insurance?



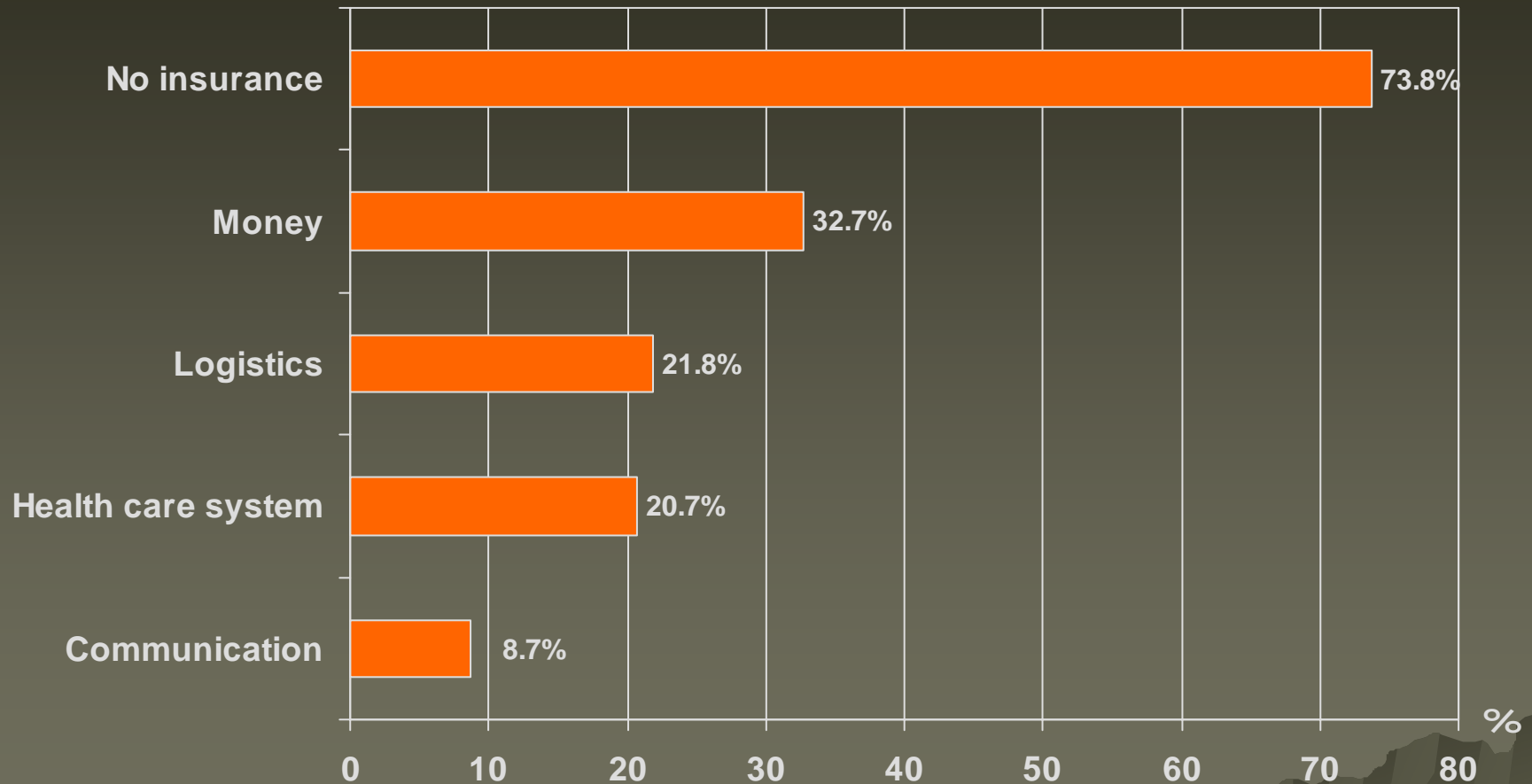
Source: 2008 Community Health Assessment

% of Adults, Ages 18 and Older, Who Are Currently Insured



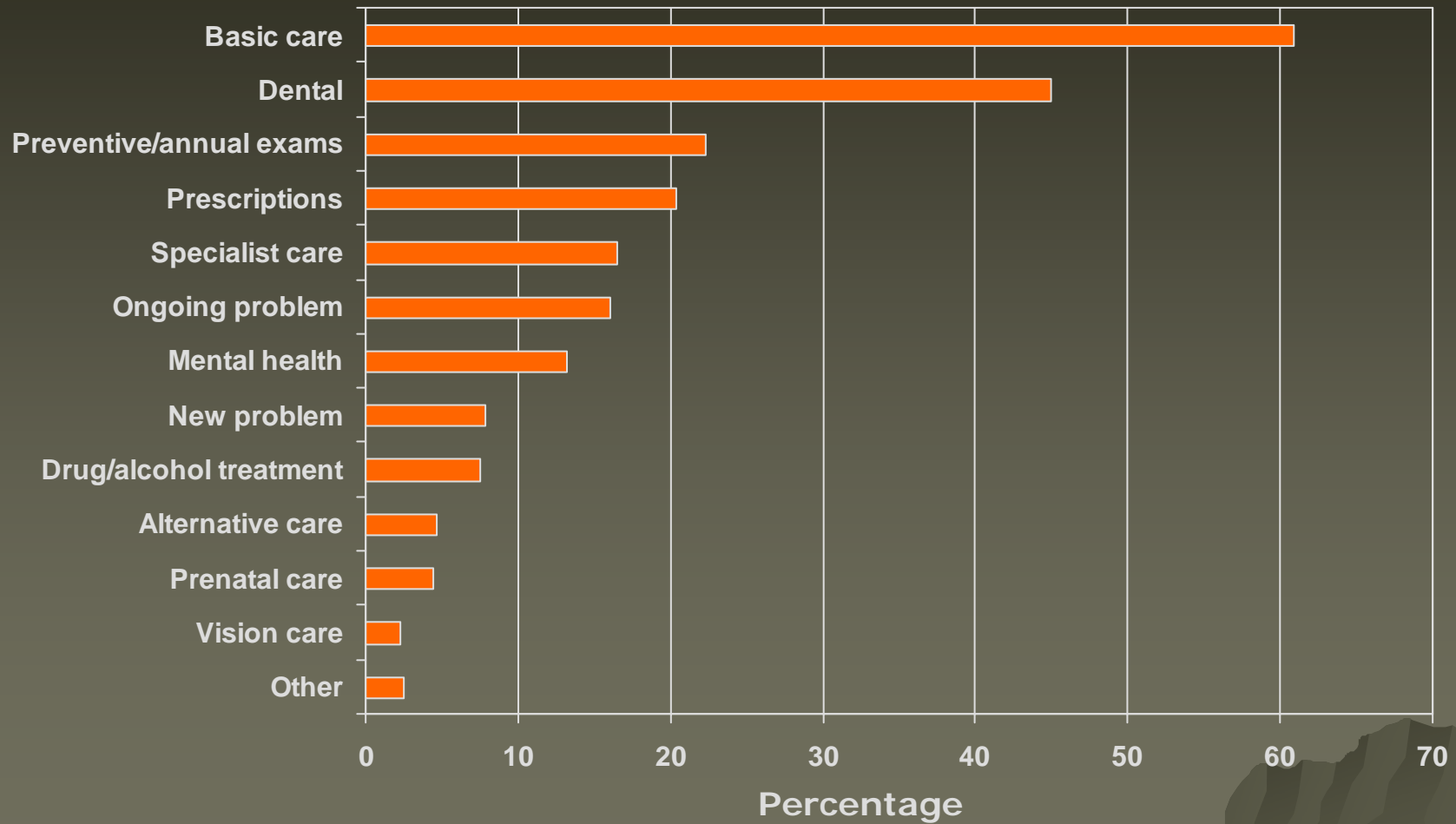
Source: 2001, 2003, 2005 CA Health Interview Survey

Barriers to Health Care Access



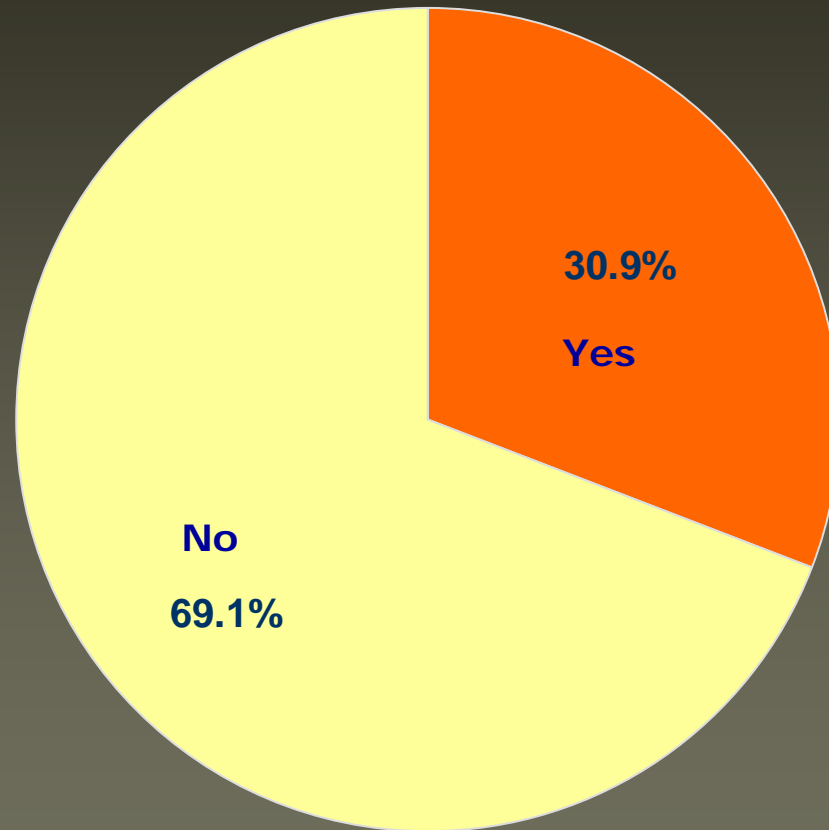
N = 652 total respondents

Type of Health Care Lacking

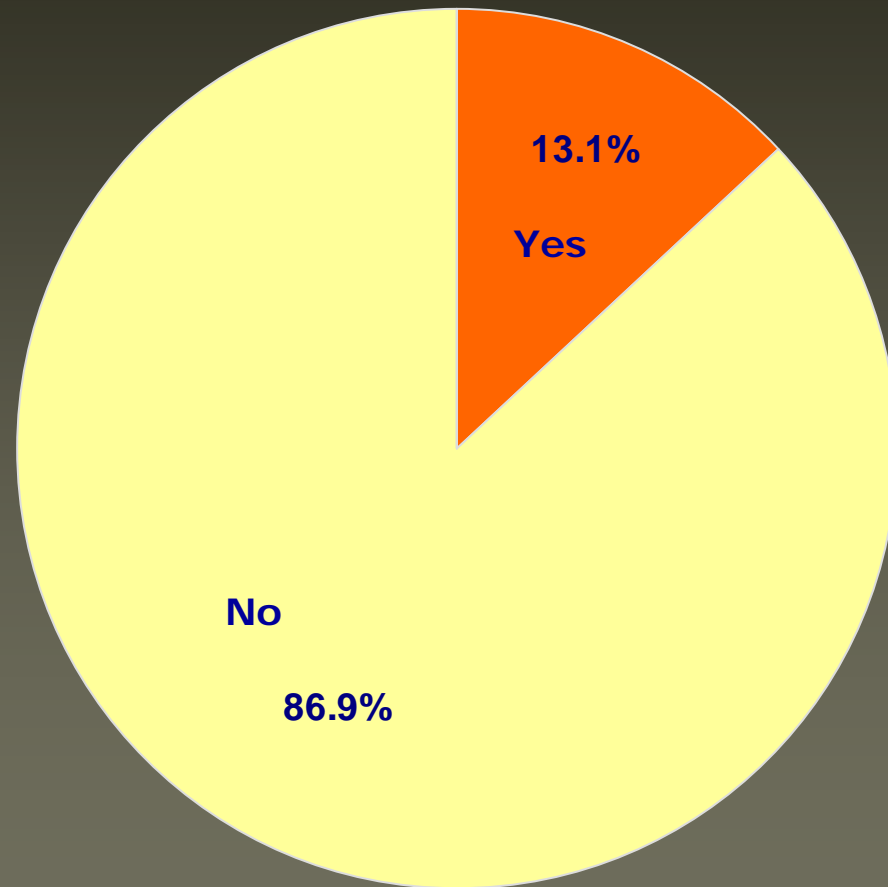


N = 741 total respondents

Emergency Room Use



Travel Out of Stanislaus For Health Care



Physician Capacity

County	Number of specialists per 100,000 residents
Merced	21
Stanislaus	48
Santa Clara	113
Marin	230
San Francisco	252

Source: Bengiamin, M., Capitman, J.A., and Chang, X. Healthy People 2010: A 2007 Profile of Health Status in the San Joaquin Valley, 2007

Barriers to Accessing Quality Health Care

1. Transportation
2. Can't afford co-pay
3. Inadequate insurance coverage
4. Uninsured
5. Physician shortage

Routine Care

Doctor visit
Dental Care
Clinical lab test
X-ray

Advanced stages of disease

Breast cancer
Tooth decay
Diabetes (foot amputation)

Preventive Care

1. Dental cavity screening
2. Aspirin for heart
3. Cancer, osteoporosis,
4. Depression screening
5. Counseling services
6. Immunization

Worse Disease Outcomes

High cholesterol
Obese
Hypertension
Heart attack
Osteoporosis

Delayed Treatment

Inadequate Mental Illness Treatment

Inappropriate
Emergency
Room Use

Inadequate Prenatal Care

of Specialists

Scenario 1

Barriers to
Accessing Quality
Health Care

Lack of Transportation

Routine Care

Doctor visit
Lab test
X-ray

Advanced stages
of disease

Stage IV Breast cancer
Diabetes (at risk of foot
amputation)

Preventive Care

1. Blood pressure monitoring
2. Breast cancer screening
2. Depression screening
3. Counseling services

Worse Disease
Outcomes

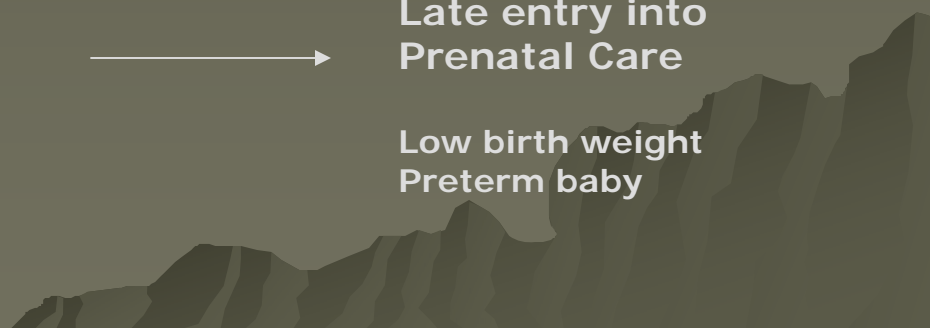
High cholesterol
Hypertension
Obese
Heart attack

Delayed Treatment

Inadequate Mental
Illness Treatment

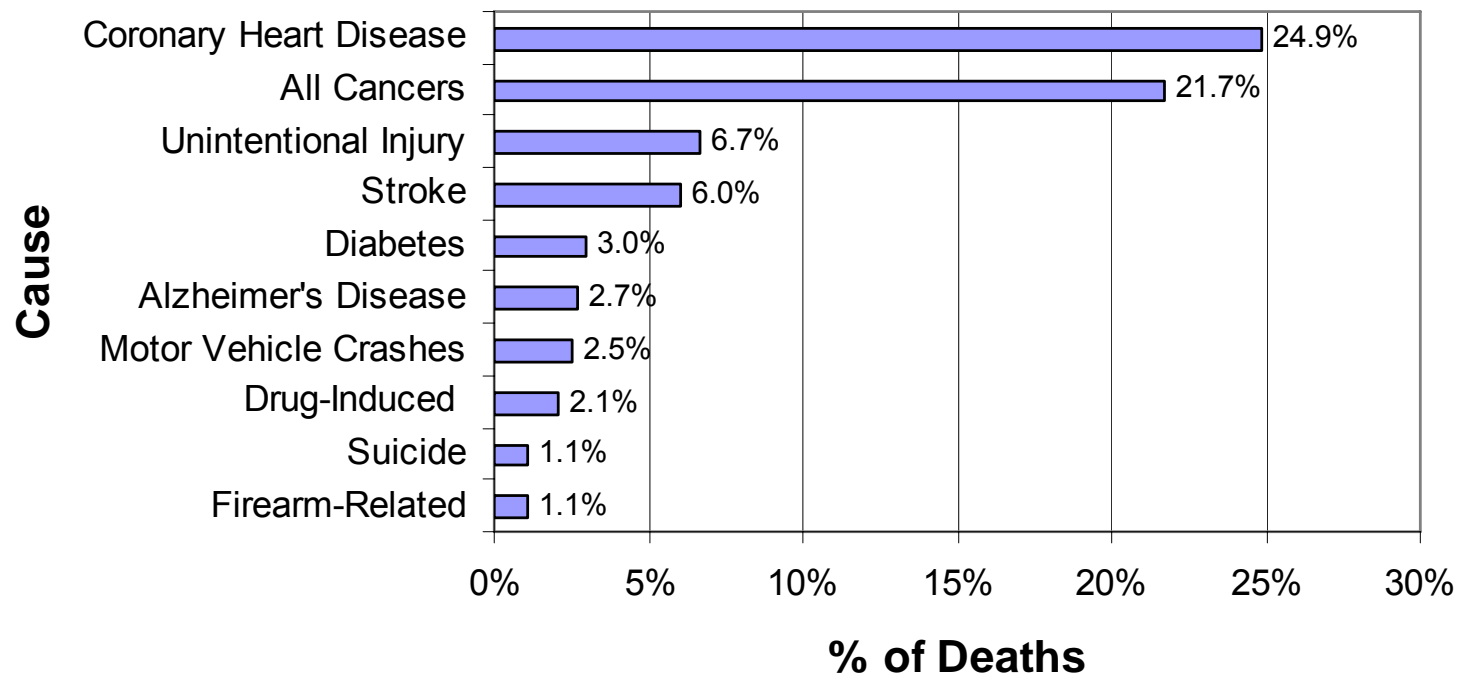
Late entry into
Prenatal Care

Low birth weight
Preterm baby



Causes of Death

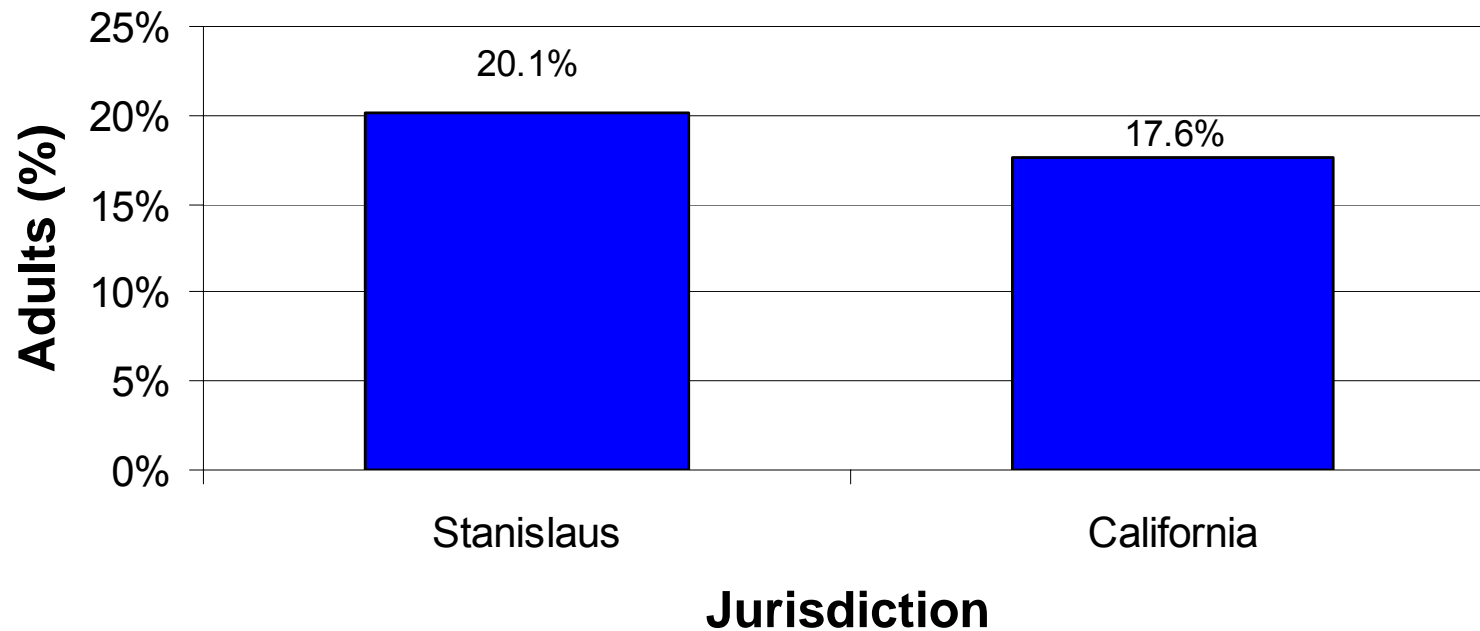
Top 10 Causes of Death in Stanislaus County, 2005



2005 data from California Department of Public Health, Death Statistical Master File

Substance Abuse: Binge Drinking

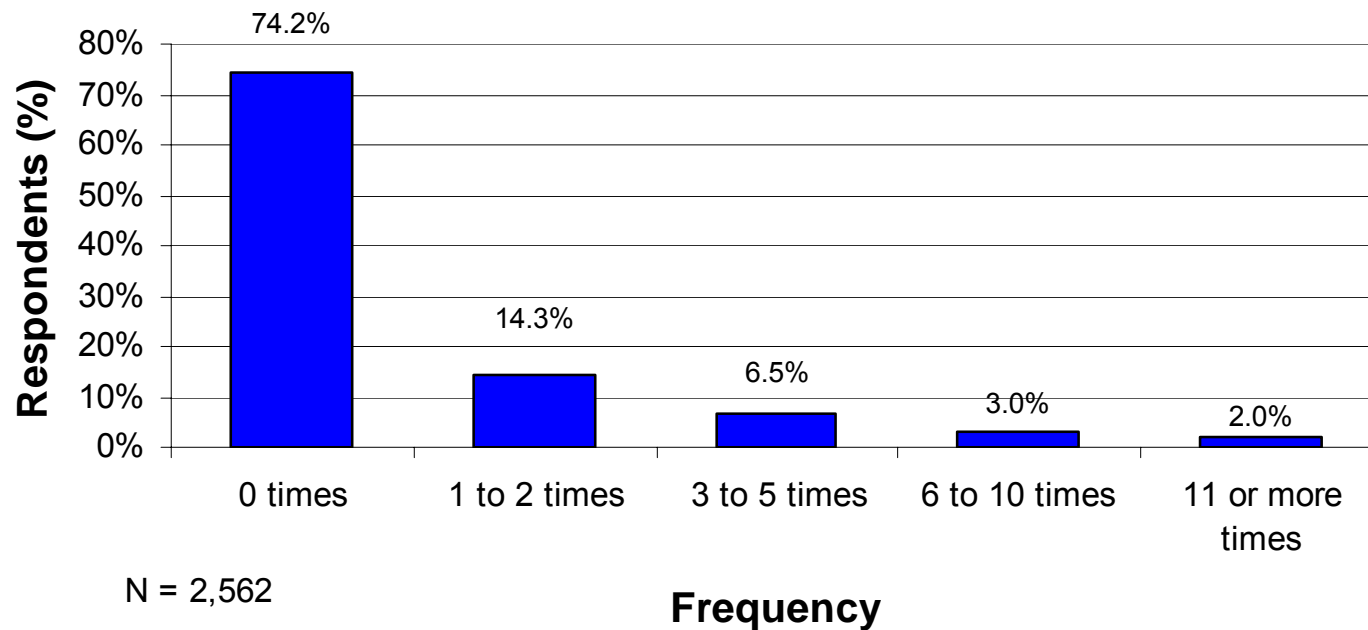
Percentage of Adults Who Engaged in Binge Drinking in Past Month, 2005



Source: *California Health Interview Study, 2005* (see p. 103 of 2008 CHA)
Adult = 18 years of age and older

Substance Abuse: Binge Drinking

Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, during the past 30 days, about how many times did you have 5 or more drinks in about 2 hours?



Community Health Assessment Survey, 2008 (question 17), p. 102

Strategies

- ◆ Health Enterprise Zone
- ◆ Develop health plans for uninsured
- ◆ Pharmacy Rx Plans