



DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Master of Public Health Program

**SEVENTH ANNUAL
GRADUATE FORUM**



MONDAY, JUNE 5TH, 2017

3:00-5:00PM

**DePaul University
Cortelyou Commons
2324 North Fremont Street
Chicago, IL 60614**

1. BUILDing a Trauma-Informed Community within Austin by Addressing Gun Violence as a Public Health Issue

Briana Lemon

Introduction. The issue of gun violence has plagued minority youth of the West Side neighborhood of Austin for decades, leaving them troubled with anxiety, depression, and other symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This violence indirectly impacts the learning behavior and mental health of these youth within Austin, all the while creating a hostile environment throughout the community due to the high rates of exposure to violence. **Approach.** This project involved the analysis and restructuring of the current Youth Services Policy Manual to increase Broader Urban Involvement and Leadership Development's (BUILD) capacity to offer trauma-informed care to the youth in the Austin neighborhood. Therefore, a literature review was conducted to examine program policies and services implemented by similar community-based organizations (CBOs) in regards to gun violence, mental health, and trauma-informed care versus trauma-specific services. **Outcomes.** A comprehensive program focused policy and procedure manual was created. The manual will provide the infrastructure for more cohesive implementation of programming within the organization. **Conclusion.** There will be an increase in BUILD's capacity to provide more comprehensive trauma-informed programming for youth of the Austin community through the amendment of the organization's current program Youth Services Policy Manual.

2. An Assessment on the Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly Members

Dimas Escobar Perez

Introduction. With an increasing population of older adults, the Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly (CLESE) is dedicated to improve the quality of life of ethnic older adults by collaborating with other affiliates like Managed Care Organizations (MCO's) to provide access and adequate healthcare. It has become imperative that these partner collaborations work in harmony and that organizations are aware of changes happening constantly with MCO's in order to provide these healthcare services. **Approach.** A survey questionnaire was developed and emailed out to CLESE's member organizations. **Outcomes.** Questionnaires were sent to 50 member organizations and about 20% responded. Results indicated that the ever changing MCO's rules and regulations continue to be confusing and CLESE's member organizations continue to struggle to understand and keep up with the changing rules. **Conclusion.** This questionnaire's goal was to identify MCO knowledge and challenges faced by CLESE's member organization and to provide further guidance for further trainings. By understanding where providers are lacking in knowledge CLESE will aim to fill in these gaps in order to continue to improve services for limited English speaking older adults and continue to improve their quality of life for this population.

3. The Significance of Trauma as it Relates to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

De'Andra Robertson

Introduction. Many individuals from lower socioeconomic status (SES) report experiences with trauma and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). This is particularly true among African American women who tend to have frequent encounters with sexual/physical abuse compared to other racial groups which is commonly associated with the development of PTSD. **Approach.** Women ages 18-40 years were recruited from Rush University Medical Center's (RUMC) Emergency Department. Eligible women participated in, three in-person and four phone interviews, within a six-month time frame. This study examined the baseline data for a sample of 223 women and data was analyzed using crosstab analysis in SPSS. **Results.** Of the 223 women who completed a baseline survey, more than half were African American (65%). Of the African American participants, 91% had a high school diploma/GED or less, 33% were unemployed, 86% earned \$40,000 or less, 35% reported sexual trauma with either a less or greater than 33 PCL measure, and 40% reported physical abuse with either a less or greater than 33 PCL measure. **Conclusion.** Women who reported being sexually and/or physically abused were more likely to experience PTSD, which confirms that this population can benefit from more prevention, education, and/or intervention services.

4. Improvement of Quality Care in Children with Iron Deficiency Anemia

Erin Keating

Introduction. Iron deficiency anemia, IDA, is one of the world's most common nutritional diseases, specifically among children. Treating this condition becomes a problem when parents do not understand the disease and children do not adhere to iron supplementation. This project attempted to improve quality care in children with IDA. **Approach.** A mixed methods needs assessment in the form of a retrospective chart review and parent questionnaire was used to identify risk factors and barriers to treatment. **Outcomes.** Seventy children who were seen between 2015 and 2016 by the general hematology clinic, who met criteria, had their charts reviewed. Analysis of the cohort's characteristics revealed a high frequency of Hispanic, Latino, Black, and African American children with IDA. An assessment of risk factors revealed that medication adherence was a barrier to treatment. Furthermore, a parent questionnaire revealed parents felt they did not fully understand IDA and needed more educational material. **Conclusion.** Racial and ethnic disparities exist within the IDA population. Additionally, compliance is a barrier to treatment for IDA patients. Parents do not have fully understand this disease, which may inhibit compliance.

5. Health Literacy: McCormick Tribune YMCA's Public Health Priority

Antonette Rabor

Introduction. Having adequate health literacy is essential to promote, prevent, and maintain one's health and make informed healthcare decisions. Those having low health literacy have been associated with having poor health outcomes (HHS, 2012). The purpose of this project was to develop a health literacy program designed for members of the McCormick Tribune YMCA to make health information understandable, useful, and navigable. **Approach.** A participatory engagement survey guided the development for workshops providing knowledge and skills necessary to improve health literacy proficiency. **Outcomes.** Monthly, health literacy curriculum addressing heart health, nutrition, preventive practices, reading and understanding medical instructions, communication barriers when speaking to healthcare providers, obtaining health insurance and completing health forms and online navigation of reliable online resources were developed. Each curriculum lasted 50 minutes and often partnered with a community organization or subject matter expert as an additional resource provided for the participants. **Conclusion.** The delivery of this program in partnership with the community organizations delivered to members of the McCormick Tribune YMCA a valuable resource to enhance support and aid in making better choices that will subsequently lead to better health, stronger communities, and more efficient healthcare.

6. PrEP Knowledge and Uptake Among Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) in the City of Chicago

Francis De-Asis

Introduction: Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) is an antiretroviral drug used for treatment prior to HIV exposure. With the advent of the drug at the turn of the 21st century, many individuals at high risk for HIV were unaware or lacked the insight to properly make informed lifestyle decisions involving PrEP; especially among men who have sex with men (MSM) which are the largest proportion of individuals at high risk for HIV infection. This is largely due to numerous barriers affecting this group. This study involved the administration of the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS) among MSM in the City of Chicago and the analysis of the data to pinpoint the specific barriers to PrEP uptake and ways to alleviate those barriers utilizing the Diffusion of Innovation Theory as the premise. **Approach:** Over 500 interviews were given among MSM in the city and data pertaining to PrEP were pooled, cleaned, and analyzed using Statistical Analysis Software (SAS). Statistical models of comparison were created to identify and compare variables that afflict uptake of PrEP among MSM in Chicago.

Outcomes: Knowledge of PrEP and the stigma tied to MSM individuals have been identified as key barriers to the uptake of PrEP. Studies done in other Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the United States have shown similar results after the administration and analysis of NHBS surveys among MSM. **Conclusion:** The analysis of NHBS surveillance data pertaining to PrEP among MSM provides concrete evidence as to what barriers are afflicting PrEP uptake among MSM in the city so that Community Based Organizations (CBO's) and public health institutions are well informed in how they can improve on services and programs they provide.

7. Formative Evaluation of the Pilot Light Program: An Observation of Program Implementation in Four Chicago-Based Schools

Charlotte Dodsworth

Introduction. Childhood obesity is a growing health concern in the United States. School-based interventions to promote healthy eating are one approach to address this concern. However, there are mixed results about how effective interventions are on decreasing childhood obesity, and a limited amount of published evaluation data. This project involved observational evaluation, of Pilot Light’s school-based, food education program. The purpose was to examine typical program implementation, and produce recommendations for an observational instrument to measure the student learning objectives. **Approach.** Nineteen unstructured, classroom observations were conducted in four schools. Observations were coded inductively and analyzed for themes. Codes were mapped to the student learning objectives to operationalize them. **Outcomes.** Nine themes emerged that gave an overall sense of program implementation: food experience in the classroom, learning about food, inter-linked lessons, connection to the curriculum, investigation and research, family and community involvement, social and cultural aspects of food, student enjoyment, and peer interaction. An observational instrument was also developed from the coded data. **Conclusion.** This project contributes to an overall understanding of program implementation, and lays the foundation for future evaluation, which will facilitate program development, and expansion, and an understanding of the effectiveness of Pilot Light’s childhood obesity program.

8. Transit Desert Assessment for the Development of a Patient Transport Program

Michael Termar

Introduction: Evidence-based research supports the notion that improvements in transit access positively influence health outcomes. This project involved creating a needs assessment for the development of a patient transport program, which recognized and determined transportation barriers for patients of Access Community Health Network (ACHN). **Approach:** A transit assessment for Access clinics within Cook County was developed that recognized areas as transit deserts, identified Access clinics with the highest no-show rates due to transportation barriers, and identified Access clinics located within transit deserts. Primary and secondary data collection and analysis measures were interpreted and utilized for the development of a pilot transportation program via Lyft© rideshare services.

Outcomes: Three areas of Cook County were identified as matching the criteria for the highest transit desert disparity. Five Access clinics were identified as having the highest no-show rates due transportation barriers. The program was developed as a result from the transit assessment. **Conclusion:** The transit assessment results ensure that the patient transport program is implemented within Access clinics that have the highest no-show rates due to transit barriers. Furthermore, this approach contributes to transit desert analysis of Cook County and informs ACHN on the extent of the issue affecting their patient base.

9. Addressing Sexual Violence in the Fraternity and Sorority Life Community

Savana Martin

Introduction. Sexual assault has been known to be an issue within the college and university setting, with Fraternity and Sorority membership being an additional risk factor for both perpetrating and becoming a survivor of sexual assault. Prevention efforts have been underway for decades, with an emphasis on engaging high-risk populations emerging, particularly within colleges and universities. **Approach.** The three Fraternity and Sorority councils at DePaul University were engaged to participate in focus groups and were administered a survey to gauge the perception of risk for sexual assault in the Greek-lettered community. This data will then be utilized to develop an awareness program specifically for the Fraternity and Sorority Life Community at DePaul University. **Outcomes.** All ten focus group participants and 91% of survey respondents identified sexual assault as an issue and identified the need for an awareness program within their community. **Conclusion.** To address a gap in awareness, the Office of Health Promotion and Wellness will work with the Office of Student Involvement to develop an awareness and prevention curriculum to be administered to members of the Fraternity and Sorority Life Community at DePaul University annually.

10. Healthy Meals to Go Conceptual Program Framework for Latino Families

Laura Russo

Introduction. Latinos bear the burden of increased obesity prevalence and mortality from obesity related diseases when compared to Caucasians. Thus, programs that prevent or reduce obesity among Latino populations are urgently needed. This project aimed to address this issue by assessing community need and receptiveness to a healthy meals to go program, and the eventual development of a conceptual program framework.

Approach. Six focus groups were conducted at community institutions that held regularly scheduled meetings with Latino parents and meetings with key community leaders were convened. Findings informed the development of this program framework that CALOR (Comprensión y Apoyo a Latinos en Oposición al Retrovirus), a community based organization, plans to expand and pilot. **Outcomes.** Forty-one community residents participated in the focus groups and six meetings were held with community leaders. Thematic analysis of findings revealed that time is a major barrier to eating healthy. Overall, participants expressed interest in the program concept, provided meals are tasty and culturally appropriate. Community leaders unanimously supported the concept and offered to help locate needed program elements. **Conclusion.** The conceptual framework's creation will provide a foundation for further program development to improve access to healthier foods, which may ultimately help to lower obesity.

11. Developmental screening for vulnerable children in Illinois: An ecologic plan for improving access to health care

Sally Szumlas

Introduction. This work examines issues related to the delivery of evidence-based health screening for developmental disorders among Illinois children from birth to age three. Data from the Illinois Department of Public Health are limited, but consistently demonstrate that only about half of children in this target population receive the recommended developmental screening from their pediatric provider during the first three years of life. **Approach.** A detailed project plan for intervention is presented using the Social Ecologic Model of Behavior Change, which has been prioritized to address critical infrastructure needs. Primary interventions are aimed improving state-wide child data tracking systems for developmental screening and intervention services, as well as provider-level access and state-wide performance monitoring. **Outcomes.** The strategy and action plan to address system challenges are discussed, along with recommendations for sustainability of this crucial tool for improvement of population health. Barriers to accomplishing the prioritized intervention are identified, including the conflicting priorities across government agencies, limited workforce capacity and funding. **Conclusion.** It is essential that collaborative efforts continue with internal and external stakeholders through the Illinois Department of Public Health to implement this important systems infrastructure and strengthen practitioner-guided access to early childhood preventive care.

12. A needs assessment of adult African-born immigrants and refugees

Sr. Flora Kabashekye

Introduction. Since its inception in 2005; the United African Organization (UAO), has been a voice of advocacy and empowerment for the needs of the African-born immigrants and refugees, but has never addressed the specific needs of its adult members. Researchers have done not studied this population at length, despite their increasing numbers. This project's focus was to conduct a needs assessment for the adults 60 years and older. **Approach.** A survey-based study examined their coping skills, successes and challenges. The study addressed demographics, perceptions, attitudes, and the impact of acculturation. **Outcomes.** The African-born immigrants and refugees 60 years and older (n-28) participated in the study. Their most pressing needs are affordable housing, health care services, and jobs. This is because they worked service jobs without retirement benefits. As a result, a good number cannot afford health insurance, and live in rentals units. **Conclusion.** The study provides preliminary information about the specific needs of the adult African-born immigrants and refugees. By identifying the needs of the adult African-born population, the UAO is making the first step to address their needs in its advocacy efforts.

13. Assessing Dietary Acculturation Among African Immigrants and Refugees

Imilya Mirza

Introduction. Upon arrival, the health of immigrants is often seen with fewer diet-related chronic conditions. Once settled in the United States, immigrants are at risk of experiencing dietary acculturation. This may result in a rapid increase in obesity and other diet-related chronic conditions. The United African Organization is aware of this health problem and has started to address this issue by conducting an assessment. **Approach.** A survey was administered to African immigrants and refugees in order to assess factors that attribute to dietary acculturation. **Outcomes.** Thirty surveys were completed and results found statistically significant changes in eating patterns for seven food items. Factors that influence dietary acculturation such as demographic and individual factors, social and economic factors, and exposure to host country all found a non-significant correlation to difficulties in purchasing healthy foods. **Conclusion.** The development of this survey was the starting point of the organization's initiative to understand the barriers that prevent African immigrants and refugees from purchasing healthy food in the US. Further data needs to be acquired in order to identify the factors that influence dietary acculturation.

14. Nutrition Training for Home Care Aides With Elderly Clients

Jessica Ibrahim Puri

Introduction. Older adults who suffer from chronic illnesses like diabetes and stroke often employ the help of Home Care Aides (HCAs). These HCAs assist with their client's nutrition and other activities of daily living (ADL). However, many HCAs who care for the elderly are themselves unaware of proper nutrition habits that can improve health outcomes. This project involved the design of a nutrition-training program that focuses on HCAs and their knowledge of proper nutrition. It not only trains the participants to eat better, but to also identify what foods are best suited to the chronic illness that their clients suffer from. **Approach.** The instructor will be guided with a detailed training curriculum that contains activity lists and talking points. The curriculum will be supplemented with a Nutrition Training Package to guide training sessions conducted over two days. Each day will consist of interactive activities, discussions and presentations. **Outcomes.** Nutrition Training Package contains four main sections, namely, Kitchen and Food Safety, Nutrition Basics, Shopping Tips and Healthy Eating for Aging. The curriculum is thorough with information that guides the instructor through step-by-step lessons for each day. **Conclusion.** Based on literature review, contents of the Nutrition Training Package for Home Care Aides are tailored to guide participants through stages of the Trans theoretical model of change.

15. Establishing Effective Care Coordination between Early Head Start and the Medical Home

Allison Rusie

Introduction. Care coordination between the medical home and Head Start/Early Head Start (HS/EHS) programs is important for children living in poverty as they are at a higher risk for poor health outcomes. This project focused on closing the communication gap between the medical home and a single EHS program.

Approach. A needs assessment at one EHS program was conducted through a focus group to uncover barriers to communication with the medical home. A care coordination plan was created for the program based on results from the focus group. An evaluation survey was created for the EHS staff to assess the uptake of the plan. Another survey was created to assess baseline HS/EHS knowledge at medical homes. **Outcomes.** There was an increase in knowledge of barriers to care coordination. Themes from the focus group informed the creation of a care coordination plan specific for the program. The evaluation survey showed an overall satisfaction with the plan. A survey to assess medical home knowledge of HS/EHS was also created. **Conclusion.** Each HS/EHS program and medical home faces unique barriers to effective communication, which must be addressed to improve quality of care and health outcomes for this vulnerable population of children.

16. LGBTQ&A: The Aging Project Defining Access, Needs, and Barriers Among LGBTQ Older Adults

Claire Niemet

Introduction. While research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) older adults and their health status have grown, more research is necessary to understand this population and their subgroups. Health disparities exist within the LGBTQ older adult community on the physical, psychological and social level. Howard Brown Health (HBH) is conducting a needs assessment to better understand the needs and concerns of older adults. **Approach.** During the first phase of the needs assessment, HBH developed a survey to define access to services, need for services and barriers to care among older adults with an emphasis on the LGBTQ population. Furthermore, the survey compared and contrasted subgroups according to access, needs and barriers. Survey participants were older adults 50 years and older, self-identified as heterosexual or LGBTQ, and resided in Cook County, IL. **Outcomes.** Utilizing the social ecological model as a framework, a 33-question community survey was developed. In addition, a survey protocol was created to implement the survey. **Conclusion.** The community survey will contribute valuable information about the LGBTQ older adult population as a whole and among subgroups. With this knowledge, HBH will launch culturally competent aging wellness programs to improve the quality of life of older adults.

17. Breastfeeding Education Development within Chicago Hospitals

Jeanette Stadnicki

Introduction. Hospitals in Chicago are working diligently to become a designated Baby-Friendly hospital. However, many hospitals need training and education to be able to pass the Baby-Friendly designation assessment. This requires the help of technical assistants from the Consortium to Lower Obesity of Chicago Children-Early Childhood Program. A technical assistant created a breastfeeding review tool to help train the staff and patients on breastfeeding.

Approach. Patient audit materials provided by the Baby-Friendly Initiative were analyzed in the creation of the review tool. This review encompassed breastfeeding and formula review as well as mother support.

Outcomes. Hospitals in the Baby-Friendly designation pathway were given the breastfeeding review. This review is for all staff nurses to be able to increase breastfeeding education as well as breastfeeding rates.

Conclusion. Development of this breastfeeding review allowed staff and patients to increase their knowledge as well as communication and patient support. This approach will assist hospitals in becoming Baby-Friendly and ultimately increase breastfeeding rates and decrease childhood obesity.

18. A Framework to Assess Fall Prevention Technologies for Assisted Living Facilities

Steve Lai

Introduction. Falls are the leading cause of injury among adults aged 65 and older in the U.S., accounting for \$31.1 billion in Medicare spend in 2014. Technology startups, recognizing this opportunity, have flooded the market with solutions. This has made it difficult for assisted living facilities (ALFs) to identify which solutions best fit their needs, prolonging decision making and innovation. This project developed a structured framework to help ALFs identify, assess, and select solutions to pilot. **Approach.** Key themes from interviews of 16 stakeholders and nine fall prevention technology companies were utilized, in addition to findings from a literature review, to develop the framework. **Outcomes.** The framework was developed and shared for review. This framework contained a proposed set of metrics, a tool to utilize, and detailed process to facilitate a comparative assessment of fall prevention technologies. **Conclusion.** The framework has the potential to help ALFs select appropriate fall solutions from a crowded landscape of technology solutions. The framework can reduce the risk of adoption and investment for ALFs and funders while reducing sales cycles for startups, who rely on new business to be sustainable and obtaining funding. Ultimately, identifying technology solutions that reduces falls amongst older adults.

19. Under Construction: Implementing Holistic Healthcare During Prenatal Care Visits

Precious Marie Walker

Introduction. Research indicates the benefits of holistic medical approaches that integrate biological and psychosocial factors, yet institutions have not completely incorporated them into their practices. This project involved the development and implementation of holistic medical intake instruments that address multiple biological and psychosocial factors impacting maternal and postpartum healthcare outcomes. **Approach.** Two prenatal care intake forms and an algorithm were developed for healthcare providers to use when servicing expecting adolescent mothers ages 11-18 attending Simpson's Academy for Young Women. **Outcomes.** Healthcare professionals used the medical intake instruments to categorize patients as either a "model patient", "imminent patient", or an "at risk patient". Additionally, during prenatal care and follow-up visits, the prenatal care intake forms were used to guide the direction of conversations and record pertinent information that would assist the healthcare provider in determining the best healthcare regimens for the individual patient. **Conclusion.** The development of these instruments presents a promising approach to incorporating holistic healthcare during prenatal care visits and assuring that patients receive information about ancillary services in a timely manner. Furthermore, this approach may assist healthcare professionals in addressing the occurrence of a rapid repeat pregnancy and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections among this age group.

20. Development of a Hepatitis C Program at Erie Family Health Center

Michelle Zepeda Orozco

Introduction. Hepatitis C (HCV) has become an epidemic in the United States. Most cases are left untreated, as patients are unaware of their status, especially among racial/ethnic minorities due to factors that prohibit access to care. Therefore, it is important to establish HCV treatment programs in health centers that serve these communities. This project involved the initial development of an HCV program at a community health center primarily serving a low-income, minority population. **Approach.** Program development included building a patient registry and protocol, identifying best practices, and participating in HCV case management and capacity building trainings. **Outcomes.** The HCV registry will inform Erie of their current patient population by triaging patients by illness type, fibrosis level, and place in the care cascade. This will be used to modify and adapt current HCV workflows to set the groundwork for the next steps in program development. **Conclusion.** The HCV registry is a valuable tool to gather population data, manage patients through the care cascade, and help modify workflows to build clinic capacity. When accompanied with evidence-based practices, the inclusion of the registry will enhance HCV programs to be able to address the needs and effectively respond to the HCV crisis.

21. Development of a Culturally Appropriate Community Health Needs Assessment

Aneta Jedraszko

Introduction. US ethnic Cambodians have poor health outcomes, higher rates of chronic illness and comorbidities, lower life expectancy, and poorer quality of life, compared to the general population. However, there is a dearth of data on healthcare needs of ethnic Cambodians residing in Illinois. Cambodian Association of Illinois has the cultural expertise to offer health education programs and link community members to health and other safety net services, ultimately improving health outcomes through patient empowerment and access equity, however, they lack the quantified knowledge that would allow them to develop effective services to those who they do not serve.

Approach. Review of standardized measures.

Outcomes. A Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) interview guide was developed to assess health and access to medical care; demographic characteristics and geographic distribution of Illinois residents who self-identify as ethnic Cambodians.

Conclusion. The developed instrument is an effective tool to collect healthcare information and allow for development of targeted services. The CHNA is the first step in CAI's long-term goal of eliminating health disparities through community outreach, health education, and linkage to social services.

22. Improving Quality Improvement Culture at the Chicago Department of Public Health

Javeria Ali

Introduction. Health departments serve the population of people which reside in the various state, tribal, and local jurisdictions. When these health departments face a loss or reduction in funding, they are forced to cut down on staff and services which compromises the health of the population. To improve the functionality of health departments, it is important to integrate quality improvement (QI) practices into the daily work for these departments and programs to function at their best. QI measures will help rebuild the public health infrastructure by strengthening the workforce and developing a system by which work will be completed by programs/departments. This ensures that they are functioning at the highest level of efficiency and fulfilling their role to improve the health of the people they serve. **Approach.** The Chicago Department of Public Health has identified four tools that will aid in the QI projects implementation. The QI projects will help improve the overall performance of the department through a Performance Management System (PMS), Workforce Development (WFD), maintain their accreditation status, and restructuring the Employee Satisfaction Survey. **Outcomes.** The development of the four tools will help staff understand the QI projects and utilize them for guidance. **Conclusion.** The QI projects will help strengthen the infrastructure of the CDPH over time which will prepare them to address the health issues which affect Chicago, using minimal financial resources.

23. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) in a School-Based Health Center

Chelsea Harris

Introduction. Lack of access to health care, specifically mental health services, is common in communities that face poverty and violence. The Rush School-Based Health Center (SBHC) at Orr Academy works to provide students with health services they may have difficulty receiving outside of school. Both Rush Medical Center and the SBHC at Orr Academy have identified a gap in access to mental health services. **Approach.** The SBHC will provide knowledge and resources for staff, students, and families regarding trauma informed care and administer a questionnaire regarding adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) that may have taken place or are currently happening in a student's life. This questionnaire will allow the SBHC staff to understand student health behaviors and could indicate a need for mental health services, building student support systems, and developing resiliency. **Outcomes.** The pilot period for ACEs questionnaire implementation produced a better understanding of trauma informed care for SBHC staff, resources for stakeholders, a protocol for administering the questionnaire, and methods for project evaluation. **Conclusion.** The pilot period for ACEs questionnaires at Orr Academy allowed for recommendations to form and opportunities for improvement to be identified. Future implementation methods will reflect the findings from this capstone.

24. An Evaluation of a Naloxone Training Program with Syringe Exchange Program Participants

Emily Tamblyn

Introduction. Naloxone is an easy-to-use and highly effective drug to reverse opioid overdose, and training the participants of syringe exchange programs (SEP) to administer naloxone has proven to save lives and empower a marginalized community. However, not much is known about how participants who have been through training respond to real-life incidents of opioid overdose. This evaluation seeks to confirm if there is a match between behaviors promoted in training and response to instances of overdose. **Approach.** Eligible participants were recruited through the SEP outreach program and surveyed about their response to instances of opioid overdose post-training. **Outcomes.** Preliminary data shows that participants recall varying fidelity to training behavior. However, the majority of participants felt prepared to respond to an incident of overdose and a high survival rate (94%) was reported for victims. **Conclusion.** Response of participants show that the naloxone training is an effective and vital service offered by Chicago Recovery Alliance (CRA), and there may be opportunities to lower the threshold for for future training procedures. Completion of this evaluation may give further insight into participant response to opioid overdose, and a final report with recommendations will be presented to the staff and stakeholders of CRA.

25. Addressing the Accessibility and Affordability of Nutrient Dense Foods: Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant Program

Taylor Hunter

Introduction. Farmers' markets offer a unique opportunity to promote healthy eating behaviors among low-income individuals living in food deserts. However, there is a perception that farmers' markets are only for affluent individuals and do not consider underserved populations. This project involved developing a grant proposal for the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive (FINI) grant program, which aims to increase the consumption of healthy fruits and vegetables among low-income Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants. **Approach.** Apply for the USDA's FINI grant program to receive funding for bi-weekly farmers' markets implemented at Presence Saints Mary and Elizabeth Medical Center, offering \$70,000 in point of sale incentives for the purchase of healthy fruits and vegetables among low-income SNAP participants. **Outcomes.** A comprehensive 15-page FINI grant proposal involving 7 collaborations with community organizations, a nutrition education component, a workforce training component, and 16 separate farmers' market days, resulting in the USDA awarding Presence Health with \$100,000 of federal funding for a 1-year pilot project. **Conclusion.** The federal support of this project demonstrates a promising approach for health care institutions to take to reduce the prevalence of nutrition-related diseases among low-income SNAP participants.

26. A Community Needs Assessment for the Cambodian Association of Illinois (CAI)

Iman Mohammad Egab

Introduction. Despite the extensive research that has been done on Asian American and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs), there is a huge lack of data about the Cambodian American community. The Cambodian Association of Illinois (CAI) serves the Cambodian community that resides in Chicago. **Approach.** The purpose of this project is to conduct a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) for the population that is served by the agency. A CNA is a systematic process that helps the agency to identify the gap between the services provided to the community and the needs of the community. The data collection tool chosen for the project was survey. **Outcomes.** A survey was created for this project to help in collecting information about the community. Additionally, an implementation plan was developed to assist with the administration of the survey. **Conclusion.** The creation of the survey is the first step for the organization to recognize the changes in the community's needs and to collect information to provide the Cambodian community with the needed services, programs and events. Furthermore, the survey would provide the organization with an overview of the clients' demographics information, the services they have used and clients' satisfaction.

27. Effectiveness of Physical Activity Interventions for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Systematic Review

Derek Craig

Introduction. Evidence states that children with disabilities have a greater risk of becoming obese (Hinckson, Dickinson, Water, Sands, & Penman, 2013). Previous interventions have addressed the importance of utilizing physical activity to combat obesity, but literature on the topic is limited. This review summarizes results from previous studies to inform policymakers and community leaders of best practices to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of prospective physical activity interventions for children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). **Approach.** Studies involving children and adolescents diagnosed with ASD that participated in physical activity/exercise interventions were reviewed. There were 16 studies identified as meeting the predetermined inclusion criteria that were evaluated in terms of: (a) mode of physical activity, (b) participant characteristics, (c) intervention characteristics, (d) outcomes, and (e) research methodology. **Outcomes.** From the 16 selected studies, there were 277 participants, ages 5-21 years old. Various aerobic and anaerobic exercise activities were employed (e.g. walking, cycling, swimming, weight lifting, plyometrics) in school and community-based interventions. **Conclusion.** Current research primarily focuses on the prevalence of obesity. Rigorous comparison and analysis of program methodology and outcomes will increase future program efficacy and provide evidence-based findings that support advocacy efforts to increase the number of opportunities for children with ASD to be active, thus resulting in lower rates of obesity. Recommendations for future practice are discussed.

28. Engaging Older Adults in Preventive Medicine: An Online Tool for Healthy Aging

Ami Shah

Introduction. Many adults over the age of 55 lack health literacy and are unable to interpret their health status. With telemedicine on the rise, integrating online health education resources for the aging community assists in engaging this population in preventive medicine and health awareness. This project involved the development of a process improvement survey for the Alberto Culver HLC at NMH to understand current use and comfort with utilizing Internet health resources.

Approach. Extensive literature review and pilot testing allowed for the development for a process improvement survey. **Outcomes.** An online and paper-based survey was created for distribution. The survey was created to examine the sociodemographic trends in Internet access and willingness to utilize an online tool geared towards preventive medicine and healthy aging.

Conclusion. This survey provides the foundation of improving services provided by NMHC. Its implementation indicates a promising approach to engaging older adults in preventive care while also increasing health awareness. Furthermore, these results can be used to analyze demographic trends to effectively advocate for health equity and create recommendations to address key areas of health needs.

29. Imperfectly Delicious Produce at Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago

Molly Magri

Introduction. Imperfectly Delicious Produce (IDP) describes fruits and vegetables that lack an aesthetic standard, but still carry an adequate nutritional value. This produce can be purchased at a reduced cost, and the use of this produce also reduces the amount of food waste accumulating in landfills. The use of IDP at Lurie Children’s Hospital offers cost benefits and it helps to create a healthier environment. This project addressed both the cost effectiveness of IDP as well as raised awareness about the program. **Approach.** A cost-benefit analysis template was created to assess the financial benefit of the program. An implementation plan to disseminate IDP knowledge and raise awareness was developed to be used at various events around the hospital. Finally, a survey was developed in order to assess IDP knowledge and awareness. **Outcomes.** All three aspects of this project were successfully created with the goal to both assess financial benefit as well as IDP awareness throughout Lurie Children’s. **Conclusion.** The tools created can be used at Lurie Children’s in the future as the IDP program continues to grow and become more prevalent in the hospital.

30. Examination of a Framework to Engage Faith Based Organizations in Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Response

Charles Rutherford

Introduction. Within the past decade, the field of Public Health Emergency Management has undergone a period of reflexivity. Governmental agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have evaluated their response to events such as Hurricane Katrina and determined that in order to effectively prepare for and respond to Public Health Emergencies they must engage Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which include Faith Based Organizations (FBOs). This project sought to examine the perceived utility of a Framework developed by FEMA to formally engage FBOs in Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response (PHEP). **Approach.** A Case Study was conducted, in which a key informant, recruited through convenience sampling, was provided an explanation of the framework, then interviewed, to determine perceived receptiveness and utility. **Outcomes.** One FBO participated in a key informant interview, transcript analysis indicated this framework is perceived as potentially being successfully implemented in Chicago provided key local stakeholders, aide in creating buy in, and sincere, and sustained support from the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) is provided. **Conclusion.** Future examinations of this framework in this setting may benefit from conducting research with a larger sample size, and a pilot implementation of the Framework with an FBO in Chicago.

31. Action for Healthy Kids Game On Program: How It Helps Decrease Childhood Obesity

Ieshia Johnson

Introduction. Childhood obesity has been an epidemic for decades. The population affected by childhood obesity continues to increase, which leads to an increase in the prevalence of chronic diseases in adulthood. School-based programs offer an ideal setting to promote education about physical activity and healthful eating through an online guide with information and resources. Moreover, this help schools decrease obesity mortality rates by creating school-based intervention programs. The project involved integrating two programs at AFHK to expand the program capacity audience to high school students by developing various tip sheets, activities, newsletters, PowerPoint and a webinar to promote nutrition and physical activity knowledge. **Approach.** Educational resources and information were developed for students, teachers, administrators, and parents such as wellness webinar, printable tip sheets and etc. **Outcomes.** Students, parents, teachers, administrators and public health professionals viewed content about engaging high school students in the Game On program. The resources and information were made publically available on Game On website for schools to utilize it across the United States. **Conclusion.** The development of these resources and information presents a promising school-based approach to assure that high students and administrators receive an experiential learning in nutrition and physical activity education. Furthermore, this approach may contribute to obesity prevention and intervention efforts among all levels of students from kindergarten through high school.

32. Media Narratives of Violence

Brianna King

Introduction Media coverage of violence is one of the most important drivers of public perception of crime and for building political will towards changing violence prevention policies. With the rate of violent crimes drastically increasing in Chicago, the city's youths are progressively exposed to an overwhelming presence of violence in their communities, schools, and media interactions. Through Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago's violence prevention research group – Strengthening Chicago's Youth – this study will examine how Chicago-based newspapers report and discuss violent crimes throughout the city and its surrounding suburbs. **Approach** After reviewing 45 Chicago-based news sources, ~630 news articles were analyzed on their discussion of specific event details, systemic factors influencing violence, and proven strategies to prevent violence. Using the City of Chicago Data Portal – Crimes database, a comparison of news reported crimes and police reported crimes was completed. **Outcomes** After reviewing the collected data, researchers found very few city-based newspapers who actively cover violent crimes, provide adequate discussion of violent crime determinants, or report crimes as often as those reported in the Data Portal. **Conclusion** This project highlights the need for increased reporting that provides sufficient dialogue of how violence affects all communities on multiple socioecological levels.

33. Social Network Analysis Use for Creating Community Collaborative Narratives: Focus on Increasing Strategic Focus and Fundraising

Michael Desmond

Introduction. A persistent struggle facing community programs that function off of associations of individuals capable of pooling resources to make an impact is finding long-term sustainable funding. The DePaul Multi-Faith Veteran Support Project used foundational support and community relationships to form a community support network for Military and Veteran families by bringing behavioral health centers and faith-based organizations together. Due to the novelty of the approach to this population ongoing funding has been challenging to secure. **Approach.** Social Network Analysis using measures of social capital in exchange networks and community relations will be assessed against project specific objectives. **Outcomes.** The site will be empowered to use a workshop on program development as the reciprocal exchange for members joining the MVP collaboration while collecting necessary social capital data to visualize the social network. **Conclusion.** Despite financial resource capabilities the use of social network analysis as a program monitoring tool for volunteer collaborations can enable direct strategic empowerment and potential for empirical evidence formation to bridge to grant seeking.

34. Emergency Department Overutilization by Near North Pediatric Patients

Jori Brink

Introduction. Emergency department (“ED”) utilization for treatment of symptoms and diagnosis that can be treated in a clinic setting, “overutilization,” is a costly public health issue caused by a lack of access to affordable healthcare in the United States particularly for underserved populations covered by Medicaid. Numerous factors including physical access, education and social norms contribute to overutilization. This project examines the trends of a data file of 2016 pediatric ED visits of Near North Federally Qualified Health Center (“Near North Health”) patients (primarily covered by Medicaid) and the corresponding care coordination processes. **Approach.** Interview guides were developed to conduct staff interviews and data was analyzed to identify trends and evaluate the impact of care coordination on utilization. **Outcomes.** One thousand one hundred patient visits were analyzed using diagnosis, physician, date/time and call center data and 69% were classified as unnecessary with approximately half of these visits occurring during clinic hours. Of the 713 unique patients, 235 had more than one visit during the year and 45% were 2 years old or younger. **Conclusion.** The data analyzed and the interview trends garnered highlight areas of opportunity for Near North’s care coordination process, patient education and further initiatives to reduce overutilization.

35. New Indicators for the Chicago Child Opportunity Index

Connor Boike

Introduction: The Child Opportunity Index (COI) provides a multivariate method to examine child health disparities between different neighborhoods within a metropolitan area. Past versions of COI are limited to data provided from state and national sources. This project, conducted in assistance from the Chicago Department of Public Health, used city data sources in order to formatively evaluate, develop, and map new indicators for Chicago's Child Opportunity Index.

Approach: Two indicators related to child opportunity were developed through a formative evaluation, and mapped by community area in order to guide CDPH's future development of the Child Opportunity Index.

Outcomes: The indicators were evaluated using feedback from at least four professional groups in the health department as well as other stakeholders. Data was geocoded and then mapped using ArcGIS in order to provide a visual representation of how the indicators demonstrate relative access to opportunity between different community areas. **Conclusion:** The development and mapping of the new indicators allow stakeholders to visually understand how aspects of a child's community area affect their available educational opportunities. This will help to guide future programs for the areas of the city that demonstrate the lowest levels of child opportunity.

36. Let's Hash It Out: A Qualitative Analysis on Marijuana Use at DePaul University

Rachel Magoon

Introduction. Marijuana is a growing public health concern for universities across the nation. Surpassing tobacco for the first time in history, marijuana use is widespread among college students and expected to rise. However, little is known regarding perceptions and behaviors around marijuana. This project involved a qualitative analysis to help inform a health promotion messaging campaign at DePaul University. **Approach.** Four focus groups and 14 in-depth interviews were conducted over two months. To assess individual knowledge and perceptions, students were asked to explain their motivations, risks, and benefits for marijuana use. **Outcomes.** Key themes from interview and focus group discussions with 40 undergraduate students (23 females and 17 males) show that 83% of participants use marijuana as an escape to cope with stress, while 100% believe marijuana is safer than other drugs. **Conclusion.** Findings show that student perceptions are changing. Participants do not believe marijuana use is a high risk behavior and do not think there are long-term harms associated with use. This explains their positive perceptions toward marijuana. These findings can provide DePaul University with guidance for effective messaging to students about the harms of marijuana use during college.

**37. To Plant a Gardener is to Believe in Tomorrow:
A Case Study of a Chicago Community-based
Organization Focused on Health Education
through School Gardens**

Kelli Day

Introduction: Health education through school-based garden programs is a promising intervention to increase fruit/vegetable consumption and reduce childhood overweight/obesity. Gardeneers is a Chicago-based non-profit leading garden programming across 20 area schools. To sustain manageable growth, Gardeneers aims to define their program model, including core components and intended outcomes. **Approach:** Using a collective case study design, this mixed-method formative program evaluation aims to define program implementation variation across schools and contextual factors impacting variation. **Outcomes:** An analytical framework (program design, engagement, sustainability, and priority outcomes) was used to describe variation. General program design included nutrition education through hands-on garden-based learning, but specifics (e.g. structure, frequency, duration, reach) varied across schools. Stakeholder engagement was a strength for some schools and a challenge for others. Sustainability was an ongoing challenge for all schools, particularly funding, cafeteria collaboration, and whole school integration; however, classroom integration was a strength for some schools and a desired program aim across settings. Priority student outcomes (nutrition, community, environment/gardening, social emotional, STEM, experiential learning, and time-in-nature) also varied between schools. **Conclusion:** Using findings from this case study, Gardeneers is positioned to develop a flexible, tiered program model and identify areas of focus for program improvements.

38. Relation of High-Risk Factor Population and Retention to Care and Adherence to Medication at CORE Center PrEP Clinic: A Data Analysis

Michelle Evans

Introduction. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis, more commonly known as PrEP, serves as the leading medical prevention method against HIV infection in high-risk populations. The Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center has integrated PrEP into their public screening clinic in hopes of spreading education and awareness to patients about the effectiveness and importance of this medical breakthrough. However, a review of the clinic's attention and retention to the high-risk patients is absent, leaving a gap in understanding the current strengths and weaknesses of the program. **Approach.** Using the medical records of past and present PrEP patients, a data analysis of PrEP patient demographics and their high risk factors was conducted to provide the clinic insight into the populations that were adequately and inadequately served. **Outcomes.** While majority of the high-risk populations were addressed adequately, the results supported by chi-square tests showed that African American Women and transgendered women were not obtaining the needed services. **Conclusion.** Interventions for PrEP services at the CORE Center must focus on individual high-risk populations, particularly the ones that were previously underserved within the clinic.

39. Creating Social Change: A Case Study of How a Community Coalition Expanded the Safety Net at a Historic Moment for Health Care Reform

Tami Bartell

Introduction. Although the Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010 extended public and private insurance to 32 million individuals, over 40 million people living in the U.S. are still uninsured, many of whom are considered to be uninsurable, including a high proportion of both documented and undocumented immigrants who are excluded from participating in health exchanges and Medicaid expansion. Even when accessing medical care, immigrants do not benefit from equitable access which represents both symbolic and social exclusion from the U.S. medical system whose public policies have been historically based on a definition of deservingness. In an effort to increase access to medical care for the low-income uninsured individuals who reside in Cook County, over the past three years the work of the Healthy Communities Cook County (HC3) coalition led to the passage of an ordinance to create a Direct Access Program within the Cook County Health and Hospitals System that extends coordinated care to uninsured residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level. **Approach.** A case study of HC3 using data collected through 20 in-depth qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and informants was initiated using a grounded theory approach to understand how and why HC3 was able to achieve their goal of expanding the safety net in Cook County. **Outcome.** An interview guide was developed based on findings from a modified focus group; anticipated themes from the interview data include high level mobilization of advocates, key allies and favorable political conditions. **Conclusion.** While it has been important to fight for the continuation of the ACA even though it has major shortcomings, findings from the case study are anticipated to provide insight about how and why a county-level alternative to insurance coverage was made possible at such a critical moment in health care reform history in the U.S. and Illinois. Close study of this intermediate step toward the goal of health care for all can inform a theory-based approach to mobilize advocates to bring about the personal and political will required for local policy change.

40. Data Analysis of “High-Risk” Cohorts: Exploring Factors Related to HIV-Viral Suppression

Camille DeMarco

Introduction. Human immunodeficiency virus, otherwise known as HIV continues to disproportionately affect vulnerable populations within Chicago. Viral suppression, or having an “undetectable” viral load remains the overall goal for those living with HIV. Achieving viral suppression enhances overall quality of life for those infected while also decreasing the likelihood of spreading the virus to others. Antiretroviral therapy, known as ARTs, are a means of obtaining and maintaining viral suppression when taken consistently, however, individuals within vulnerable populations still face a myriad of barriers in terms of ART adherence.

Approach. Data collection and analysis of a CORE Center 2014 “High-Risk” Cohort was completed to explore the potential significance of factors related to HIV-viral suppression. **Outcomes.** The analysis showed the mean HIV-viral load across all cohorts to be higher in all Women Clinic populations than Adult Clinic populations. Additionally, no significant difference in HIV-viral load was found when accessing substance use, mental health diagnosis, or primary care provider.

Conclusion. Findings of this project provided CORE Center with quality improvement details to act as a foundation to better address factors related to HIV-viral suppression in their most vulnerable populations. Further, this analysis provides CORE Center with an evidence-base to guide future research.

41. Secondary Data Analysis: Knowledge of HCV Status among Injection Drug Users

Lauren Ebeling

Introduction. There are 2.7-3.9 million people living with chronic Hepatitis C virus (HCV) in the United States. Injection drug use (IDU) is the most common mode of HCV transmission. Barriers to HCV care are present at the system, provider, and patient level.

Approach. A secondary data analysis was conducted to identify factors associated with knowledge of HCV status among IDUs. **Outcomes.** Data analysis showed that age, race, and incarceration status were associated with knowledge of HCV status. Incarceration status demonstrated the strongest association in the unadjusted regression models. Two multivariable regression models were built; Model one demonstrated the strongest association between true knowledge of HCV status and incarceration status. Model one, controlled for age, found that an IDU who has never been held or arrested for more than 24 hours has 6.20 (CI_{95%} 1.83-21.1) greater odds of having true knowledge of their HCV status than an IDU who has been held or arrested ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion. Primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention interventions should be implemented to mitigate the HCV epidemic within the IDU community. The findings of this data analysis project can be used to develop HCV-specific public health interventions.

**42. Physicians Attitude Toward Telemedicine:
The Effect of a Comprehensive Training Manual on
Physicians Behavior to Adopt Telemedicine in Pediatrics**

Hayder Hussein

Introduction. Telemedicine has emerged as an alternative care delivery model to overcome barriers related to access to healthcare in general and pediatric specialty in particular. At the core of adopting telemedicine is the physicians' attitude and behavior towards the utilization of such technology. In this project, Lurie Children's Hospital addressed physicians' needs and encouraged physicians' participation in the telemedicine project. **Approach.** The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and the Technology Adoption Model (TAM) were applied to develop a comprehensive training manual that integrates clinical and technical toolkits to influencing a positive attitude and increase self-efficacy among the physicians participating in the telemedicine project. **Outcomes.** A comprehensive training manual that encompasses the clinical and technical toolkits was produced and hosted on a SharePoint site. The short and medium-term outcomes demonstrated that physicians who received orientation through the training manual exhibited a more positive attitude and greater self-efficacy compared to their attitude prior to utilizing the training manual. **Conclusion.** Creating the training manual to physicians participating in the telemedicine project, represent a valid approach to influence a positive attitude towards such technology. This has the potential to increase the utilization of telemedicine in expanding the reach of pediatric specialty to the underserved communities.

43. Voice of a Community Health Project: A Pilot Program Evaluation

Lisa Jasmin Ford

Introduction: HealthConnect One (HCOne) is a nonprofit maternal child health organization with a mission to decrease maternal child health disparities in at-risk populations. They have developed and implemented two curricula nationally, community-based doula and breastfeeding peer counselor, decreasing health disparities by training community health workers in these fields, to provide support to women in the community throughout their pregnancy. Their most recent cohort was funded by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and currently requires an evaluation.

Approach: To evaluate the implementation of the program in terms of successes and challenges, a pilot interview guide and online survey was created and administered to the staff at these sites. Out of 33 potential interviews, a total of twelve telephone interviews and six online surveys were completed and analyzed for themes. **Outcomes:** Two main themes for improvement were identified: the need to increase communication between HCOne and the cohorts, and the need for increased funding and new funding streams. Themes for strengths were identified as communication inside of the cohort sites between leadership and staff as well as co-worker support. **Conclusion:** The pilot study showcased qualitative themes of strengths and weaknesses throughout the cohort sites which had not previously been identified, verifying a need for a more comprehensive assessment. The future assessment would allow for the creation of interventions to make the cohort more sustainable.

Students Alphabetical by Last Name

Student Name	Poster
Ali, Javeria	22
Bartell, Tami	39
Boike, Connor	35
Brink, Jori	34
Craig, Derek	27
Day, Kelli	37
De-Asis, Francis	6
DeMarco, Camille	40
Desmond, Michael	33
Dodsworth, Charlotte	7
Ebeling, Lauren	41
Egab, Iman Mohammad	26
Escobar Perez, Dimas	2
Evans, Michelle	38
Ford, Lisa Jasmin	43
Harris, Chelsea	23
Hunter, Taylor	25
Hussein, Hayder	42
Ibrahim Puri, Jessica	14
Jedraszko, Aneta	21
Johnson, Ieshia	31

Student Name	Poster
Kabashekye, Sr. Flora	12
Keating, Erin	4
King, Briana	32
Lai, Steve	18
Lemon, Briana	1
Magoon, Rachel	36
Magri, Molly	29
Martin, Savana	9
Mirza, Imilya	13
Niemet, Claire	16
Rabor, Antonette	5
Robertson, De'Andra	3
Rusie, Allison	15
Russo, Laura	10
Rutherford, Charles	30
Shah, Ami	28
Stadnicki, Jeanette	17
Szumlas, Sally	11
Tamblyn, Emily	24
Termar, Michael	8
Walker, Precious	19
Zepeda Orozco, Michelle	20

Community Partners

- ❖ Access Community Health
- ❖ Action for Healthy Kids
- ❖ Alberto Culver Health Learning Center – Northwestern Memorial HealthCare
- ❖ BUILD
- ❖ CALOR
- ❖ Cambodian Association of Illinois
- ❖ Chicago Department of Public Health – Office of Epidemiology – Maternal, Infant, Child and Adolescent Health
- ❖ Chicago Department of Public Health – Office of Organizational Development
- ❖ Chicago Department of Public Health – Project CHAT
- ❖ Chicago Department of Public Health – Division of Public Health Preparedness & Emergency Response
- ❖ Chicago Recovery Alliance
- ❖ Coalition for Limited English Speaking Elderly
- ❖ CORE Center
- ❖ DePaul University – Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention
- ❖ DePaul University – Egan Center Interfaith Veterans Project
- ❖ DePaul University – Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention
- ❖ Erie Family Health Center – Lending Hands for Life

- ❖ EverThrive
- ❖ Gardeneers
- ❖ HealthConnect One
- ❖ Howard Brown Health
- ❖ Illinois Department of Public Health – Office of Women’s Health and Family Services
- ❖ Illinois Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics
- ❖ Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
- ❖ Lurie Children’s Hospital – CLOCC – Early Childhood Programs
- ❖ Lurie Children’s Hospital – Hematology
- ❖ Lurie Children’s Hospital – Strengthening Chicago’s Youth
- ❖ Lurie Children’s Hospital – Sustainability
- ❖ Lurie Children’s Hospital – Telemedicine
- ❖ MATTER
- ❖ Near North Health Services
- ❖ Pilot Light
- ❖ Presence Health
- ❖ Rush – School Based Health Center at Orr Academy
- ❖ Rush – School Based Health Center at Simpson Academy
- ❖ Rush – TAP Study
- ❖ United African Organization
- ❖ YMCA McCormick Tribune

The DePaul MPH program and students would like to thank our community partners, faculty and staff, family, and friends for their continued support.

DePaul University—MPH Graduate Public Health Forum



DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Master of Public Health Program