

2022 Nisonter Institute Q&A

**These are questions submitted during the NI2022 Q&A that we did not have time to address during the Webinar but provide the answers below.*

The recommendation that we need more research with the hidden majority of persons with disabilities is common. What strategies do you recommend for trying to reach this population? Have you successfully reached this population through your own research or dissemination efforts?

- We have used two strategies. First (and easiest), we have attempted to identify people with intellectual disabilities in general health and social surveys (e.g., birth cohort studies, household panel studies). Given the sampling for these is not based on whether you use I/DD services, we are assuming that we are including a proportion of people from the 'hidden majority'. However, as these surveys do not ask about I/DD service use, this is just an assumption. For an example, see Emerson, E., Hatton, C., Robertson, J., & Baines, S. (2018). The association between non-standard employment, job insecurity and health among British adults with and without intellectual impairments: Cohort study. *SSM – Population Health* 4, 197-205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2018.02.003>. The other option we have used (once due to its cost) was to identify adults with intellectual disabilities in a national general household omnibus survey and then (if consent was obtained) interview them about their lives and I/DD service use. Very expensive to do, but effective. For an example see, Emerson, E. (2011). Health status and health risks of the 'hidden majority' of adults with intellectual disability. *Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities* 49, 155-165 and <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adults-with-learning-difficulties-in-england/adults-with-learning-difficulties-in-england-2003-2004> - Eric Emerson, PhD

With Ohio's health spending 37th but outcomes about 48th, it appears Ohio's spending is not used efficiently. What are states with higher results than spending doing differently from OH that we could learn from to get better results from the same spending?

- https://2ub9uy20anky3zjffr2svyxq-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2021HealthValueDashboard_FrequentlyAskedQuestions.pdf
- https://2ub9uy20anky3zjffr2svyxq-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/2021_HealthValueDashboard_CloserLookPublicHealth_Final.pdf
- <https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/a-closer-look-at-tobacco-use-and-health-value/>

Has anyone explored some of these barriers in care related to Civil Rights discrimination through ADA?

- The ADA is a civil rights law. See, <https://adata.org/> The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law in 1990. The ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against

individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public. The purpose of the law is to make sure that people with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities as everyone else. The ADA gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities similar to those provided to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications. The ADA is divided into five titles (or sections) that relate to different areas of public life. -*Susan Havercamp, PhD, FAAIDD, NADD-CC*

What/which current policies are currently driving improvements related to access for healthier food options/grocery stores in the inner cities that we can support?

- The Mid-Ohio Food Collective in Columbus does a terrific job making healthier food options available to food pantries. Ohio State partners with the Food Collective in a Pharmacy Program for patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes. Physicians at OSU write a prescription for the program and patients take it to food pantries to be filled. This program needs more funding to include pregnant women it also needs more food pantries, that are usually staffed by volunteers, to have more food items and more open hours. – *Patricia Gabbe, MD, MPH, FAAP*

Dr. Beetstra, you mentioned teledentistry. How could an exam, cleaning, x-rays, and fillings be done remotely?

- With technology you are able to do a decent examination using a cellular phone for pictures. It also is a valuable tool to prepare our clients for a dental visit. Individuals are able to meet the staff prior to coming into the clinic and be exposed to the dental clinic environment. Unfortunately, Ohio is behind in some of the teledentistry regulations and reimbursement. As things change, it will become one of the key tools we have to prepare patients for their dental visit. – *Dr. Beetstra, DDS, MHSA*

Are there current strategies and drivers to engage/promote nutritional education in schools and how early in education is this available in Ohio public schools?

- I looked at the Department of Education website and did not find a nutrition education program in Ohio schools, good question. A good nutrition education program would be invaluable. At Nationwide Children's Hospital, Dr. Ihouma Eneli teaches nutrition to medical students and pediatricians, she has a program Ounce of Prevention to teach about healthy nutrition.
- About the Center for Healthy Weight and Nutrition:
 - The Center for Healthy Weight and Nutrition offers a comprehensive approach to weight management in children, including programs for both prevention and treatment. In collaboration with other Ohio experts in nutrition, the Center works with physicians to present the ounce of prevention program to parents, providing a stepwise approach to establishing healthful food and activity habits early in life. As part of its commitment

to prevention, the Center works closely with the Healthy and Fit Coalition to provide a coordinated approach to obesity in Central Ohio, with Action for Healthy Kids, a national and state coalition to optimize Ohio's schools in terms of nutrition and activity, with the United Way Health Vision Council, as well as with several other local organizations and agencies. -*Patricia Gabbe, MD, MPH, FAAP*