

Community-Based Care Delivery and Primary Care to Mitigate COVID-19



BASS CONNECTIONS

Emine Arcasoy¹, Nikhil Chaudry¹, Alex Chukwuma¹, Michael Dieu¹, Michelle Huang¹, Adaora Nwosu¹, Caroline Palmer¹, Zach Rene¹, Dru Ricci¹, Sebi Gutierrez², Keren Hendel³, Njideka Ofoleta³, Cokie Young², Andrew Flynn MD⁴, Ry Garcia-Sampson MD MPH⁴, Gabriela Plasencia MD MAS⁴, Andrea Thoumi MPP MSc⁵, Viviana Martinez-Bianchi MD⁴

Duke University, Durham NC: ¹Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, ²The Graduate School, ³Sanford School of Public Policy, ⁴School of Medicine, ⁵Margolis Center for Health Policy

Duke Family Medicine & Community Health
Duke University School of Medicine

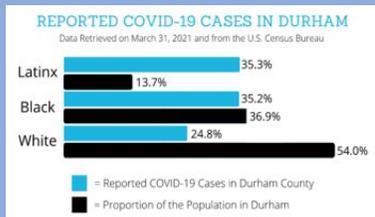


MARGOLIS CENTER
for **Health Policy**

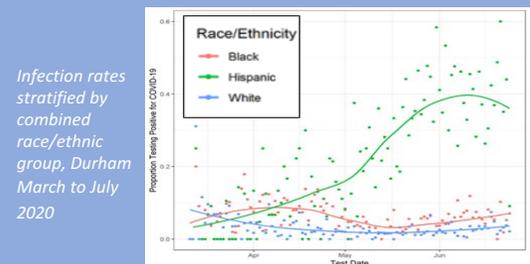
Overview

Nationally, Black and Latinx communities are bearing disproportionate COVID-19 morbidity and mortality. At Duke University Health System (DUHS) in June 2020, Latinx individuals were thirteen times more likely to test positive for COVID-19 than non-Hispanic whites, yet were 20% less likely to be tested relative to their proportion of the population.

In Durham and nationally, COVID-19 services have largely been implemented within existing health service infrastructure and networks that exclude Black and Latinx communities, an approach that predictably led to the current disparities and resulting inability to mitigate the pandemic in the U.S.. Without new, community-based models of care delivery, this problem will continue to worsen.



Infection rates by combined race/ethnic group compared to demographic percentage, Durham 2021



Tuner, NA et al. (2020) Open Fm Infect Dis

Our Objective

We implemented an interdisciplinary project spanning medicine, community health, nursing, and public policy to meet urgent needs with the overall goal of reducing health disparities in Durham. COVID-19 has exposed a need for rapid, accessible testing and clinical assessment in our community's most vulnerable groups in the immediate-term and a need for sustainable effective care management that reaches the community in the longer-term.

Approach and Activities

Community Engagement

We learned that collaborative Partnerships and developing opportunities for bidirectional learning were key to facilitating access to testing and vaccination resourcing.

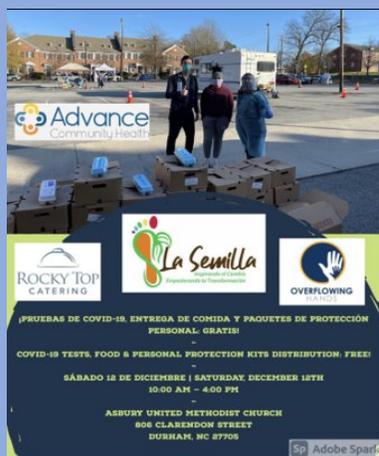


Research and Policy Solutions

- Center anti-racism
- Encourage community engagement
- Fund mobile testing
- Incentivize equitable testing
- Translate lessons learned to vaccine distribution

Clinical Operations

Our initial scope was to plan and implement a community-based mobile testing unit to expand access to COVID-19 testing. This was not possible due to limited resources. However we collaborated with Advance Community Health in Wake County, to bring testing resources to the Latinx Community in partnership with La Semilla.



Future Direction

Ensuring the health of Latinx, immigrant and other marginalized populations is a critical next step for the Duke-Durham community COVID-19 response.

It is with the goal of continued partnerships that we seek to forge new, permanent ways to tackle inequity in healthcare access and provide culturally-competent care.

Partners

Coalition-building with local health partners and community-based organizations was instrumental to our efforts. Thank you to our partners!



Sources:
Turner, N.A., et al. (2020). Racial, Ethnic, and Geographic Disparities in Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) Test Positivity in North Carolina. Open Forum Infect Dis. US Census Bureau COVID-19 Site. <https://covid19.census.gov/>. Accessed 23 Apr. 2021.