JOINT COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Combined Implementation Plan





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Ochsner Lafayette General





Ochsner Abrom Kaplan Memorial Hospital

Ochsner Abrom Kaplan Memorial Hospital (OAKMH), part of the Ochsner Lafayette General system, is a full-service hospital in the "Gateway to Acadiana's Wetlands" with 35 licensed beds and a staffed 24-hour Emergency Department. Since 2002, OAKMH and Ochsner Lafayette General's alliance has strengthened the quality of healthcare being delivered to residents of Vermilion Parish and beyond.

Ochsner Acadia General Hospital

Ochsner Acadia General Hospital (OAGH) is an acute care facility located at 1305 Crowley Rayne Highway, Crowley, LA 70526. It is one of seven hospitals within the Ochsner Lafayette General system. Ochsner Acadia General Hospital provides acute medical and surgical care, gynecology, pediatrics, orthopedics, otolaryngology, cardiac, nephrology, ophthalmology, oncology, emergency services, vein therapy, wound care and hyperbaric medicine.



Ochsner American Legion Hospital

Ochsner American Legion Hospital is a 49-bed, non-profit hospital offering state of the art medical care without the hassle of extensive travel. Located in Jennings, Louisiana, Ochsner American Legion Hospital offers a wide range of inpatient and outpatient services including cardiology OBGYN services, surgical care and emergency department.

In response to community need, the membership of James O. Hall Post 19 American Legion committed to establishing a hospital, which was ultimately dedicated and operational in December 1960. The hospital continues its commitment to patients though a mission-driven culture of excellence.

Ochsner Lafayette General



Ochsner University Hospital & Clinics

Ochsner University Hospital & Clinics (OUHC), located in Lafayette, Louisiana, is a full-service, acute care hospital that serves Acadiana as its primary graduate medical education center by training residents and fellows, and cultivating physicians for the future. The hospital is licensed for 116 beds and is Acadiana's largest provider of primary care and specialist appointments for patients who have Medicaid or who are under-insured. OUHC is open to all community members as a full-service hospital and offers numerous specialized clinics. Available services include surgery, intensive care, cardiac catheterization lab, gastrointestinal lab, laboratory testing, radiology, cancer treatments, infusion, and emergency medicine. From major emergencies to basic illnesses, UHC has the resources to provide care to all patients. As a nonprofit hospital, UHC is committed to helping patients who need help paying their hospital bills.



Ochsner Lafayette General Medical Center

Ochsner Lafayette General Medical Center (OLGMC) is an acute care facility located at 1214 Coolidge Street, Lafayette, LA 70503 and is part of the Ochsner Lafayette General system.



Ochsner St. Martin Hospital

Ochsner St. Martin Hospital (OSMH) is located at 210 Champagne Boulevard, Breaux Bridge, LA 70517. OSMH is a critical access hospital maintaining inpatient acute beds and a skilled nursing rehabilitation unit, as well as a staffed 24-hour emergency room. As a non-profit hospital, OSMH is committed to helping patients who need help paying their hospital bills. The hospital features the only emergency room available in all of St. Martin Parish. As an alternative to the ER, OSMH offers primary care through its walk-in community health clinic

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Evaluation of Impact

The following are the advancements related to the previous implementation strategy for Ochsner Lafayette General across all five facilities captured in this plan. Those efforts were expansive: however, highlights include:

- For nutrition and weight status, OUHC began working with the Beacon Project, identifying patients experiencing food insecurity and referring them to local resources. The Bariatric Program, which offers both surgical and medical weight loss to the community program has experienced a significant growth of 48% in the surgical treatment of obesity from 2020 to 2021 within Ochsner Lafayette General. As a cross-cutting solution, Ochsner Lafayette General developed a standardized Social Determinants of Health Screening Tool within the EMR system to capture needs of patients.
- System-wide, "Access to Care" was addressed by the opening of several clinics. These included the OUHC Community Health Care Clinic, the urgent care clinic on the campus of OUHC, St. Martin's conversion to a rural health clinic, a Gueydan Clinic, and a primary care clinic in Acadia Parish. In addition, rural health clinics are planned in several communities throughout the service area, and the merger with Jennings American Legion Hospital in 2022 brought four rural health clinics into the system (with an additional to come).

Evaluation of Impact

(continued)

- Since 2019, Access to Care has been improved for the region because OLG has a more robust telemedicine/virtual medicine approach as well as retail pharmacy delivery system to our patient homes and online access to care 24/7 with Health Anywhere.
- To improve heart disease and stroke risk, the OLG team's efforts to increase early detection saw successful implementation with activities that included a stroke screening event once per year offered free of charge to residents in our community, participation in ambulatory service line meeting to bring awareness to the OLG Sleep center, onboarding stroke coordinator for stroke service, onboarding stroke NPs for inpatient realm, and growth of stroke program and intervention capabilities.
- OLG worked with team members to implement several programs to address employee health including a Nurse Navigator, an
 enhanced Health and Wellness program, a Level 2 WellSpot designation, lactation rooms, and Eat Fit options in eating
 facilities.
- Ochsner St. Martin Hospital's program "Road to Good Health" brought community awareness to health-related issues and engaged community members in health-related behaviors.

Community Needs Assessment Results

During the 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment process, the joint assessment identified the following ten community needs:

- Access to primary care
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Health disparities
- Health education/literacy

- Heart disease and stroke
- Mental/behavioral health
- Maternal and child health
- Rural health
- Weight status and nutrition (obesity)

In the implementation strategy for OLG, the team also looked at the system's capacity to address these needs as well as the community's ability to bring in other resources to address. Ochsner's system priorities that overlap with the assessment priorities include access to primary care, Cancer, Mental/behavioral health, and rural health.

All ten priorities are addressed by at least one of the facilities in Ochsner Lafayette General, though the implementation strategy clearly reflects an emphasis on the Ochsner system priorities and the 40 by 30 overall statewide goal. In particular, the 40 by 30 initiative addresses health disparities, many but not all of which are captured here.

This combined implementation strategy reflects the first time that Ochsner Lafayette General has collaborated on a joint implementation strategy. In future years, this effort will work to collaborate additionally with other entities within the state system.

Ochsner Lafayette General system-wide strategies

While each facility has its own initiatives for implementation items related to the Assessment, there are many that the Lafayette-based system is working as a whole to address. These first 15 strategies are those that will be implemented at the system level.

These strategies were developed with broad input from system leaders in coordination with staff. In addition, Ochsner's Community Benefits Committee (CBC) provided input to help ensure that the strategies reflected the results found in the assessment.

In addition to the data captured in the dozens of strategies listed below, the CBC will be working with the system as a whole to increase partnerships with several important community entities that will deepen the system's community relationships and overall effectiveness with the strategies identified in the document. These partnerships include institutions of higher education – University of Louisiana at Lafayette, South Louisiana Community College, Infinity College, and Unitech Training Academy. In addition, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), WIC offices, and health units are recognized as key sites as well as ideal collaborative partners. The local library systems are recognized by the CBC as a resource that can host community workshops and information sessions – and particularly can provide an important platform for community conversations around important health issues. Finally, the CBC recognized that partnerships with schools across the region may improve health education/literacy, access to primary care, and mental/behavioral health across implementation items. While these entities are not separately identified as "potential partners," the system recognizes their strategic opportunities each presents to improve community health across the ten areas of need.

| | | Target | | | Existing | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Population | Action Plan | Goals | Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
| | | | | Improve access to care by ensuring patients | | | Interviews with medical providers indicated |
| | Access to Primary | Service Area | Improve care by ensuring patients are directed efficiently and effectively to and through | are directed to proper care through | | | challenges for patients in coordination of |
| All | Care | Population | the Central Call Center ("Access to Care") | coordinated efforts by system. | | | patient referrals. |
| | | | | Utilize the EPIC system to screen patients for | | | |
| | | | | Medicaid eligibility and, if they are deemed to | | | |
| | | | | qualify, assistance is provided to complete the | | | |
| | | | | application, and this process is within the | | | Interviews with medical providers indicated |
| | Access to Primary | Medicaid-eligible | | patient registration process. | | | that Medicaid access was a barrier to follow |
| All | Care | individuals | Increase the percentage of eligible individuals who are enrolled in the Medicaid program | | | | up care. |

Ochsner Lafayette General system-wide strategies (continued)

| | | Target | | | Existing | | |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Population | Action Plan | Goals | Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
| | | | | (1) Explore referral technologies like the "Unite | | | |
| | | | | Us" web- based platform | | | |
| | | | | (2) Utilize Beacon for support services to | | | |
| | | | | patients | | | |
| | | | | (3) Leverage rural health presence across | Beacon, | | Providers recognized that many patients have |
| | Access to Primary | | | system for follow ups and better care | United Way | | additional issues that complicate or worsen |
| All | Care | Whole Community | Link community members to supportive services that impact social determinants of health | management | of Acadiana | | health needs/conditions. |
| | | | | | | | "According to the 20th report of the Council |
| | | | | | | | on Graduate Medical Education on Advancing |
| | | | | | | | Primary Care (www.hrsa.gov), research shows |
| | | | | | | | that health care outcomes and costs in the |
| | | | | | | | United States are strongly linked to the |
| | | | | | | | availability of primary care physicians. |
| | | | | | | | Patients with access to a regular primary care |
| | | | | | | | physician have lower overall health care costs |
| | | | | | | | than those without one, and health outcomes |
| | Access to Primary | | | Connect inpatients and those seen through the | | | improve." -American Academy of Family |
| All | Care | Whole Community | Increase the number of individuals with a regular source of care | clinics with primary care providers | | Louisiana Department of Health | Physicians |
| | | | Engage system, community and statewide leaders and organizations to join system on | | | | |
| | | | journey to a Healthy Louisiana (40 by '30) by driving change with a healthy equity lens | | | | |
| | | | Social equities – diverse and inclusive communities | | | | |
| | | | Institutional Equities – education & job training access, job & employment access, | | Chevron | | |
| | | | healthcare access, housing access, income equity, lending equity | | LDH | | |
| | | | Living Conditions – physical environmental, digital/media environment; economic & | Health Equity Data Strategy to Achieve "40 by | LPHI | | |
| | | | work environment, rural & urban equities | 30" | BCBS | | |
| | | Whole community, | Health Behaviors – not using substances (tobacco, drugs, alcohol), exercise, sexual | Data capture and validation | United Way | Louisiana Healthcare Connections, | |
| | | with focus on rural | health, safety nutrition | Develop measures & insights | of Acadiana | Louisiana Rural Coalition, | Together we achieve more through the |
| All | Health Disparities | communities | Health Outcomes – chronic conditions, communicable disease, injury | Inform innovation | One Acadiana | LRHA | power of alignment with community partners |
| | | Individuals recently | | | | | |
| | Heart Disease & | diagnosed with heart | Improve treatment adherence by continuing to increase number of patients who utilize | Provide digital care management via "Care | | Cardiovascular Institute of the | Heart disease remains the leading cause of |
| All | Stroke | disease | Care Companion | Companion" mobile apps and services | | South | death in the assessment area. |
| | | | | | | | Medication compliance was cited by |
| | Mental and Behaviora | ıl | | Utilize MyOschner app to increase medication | Ochsner | | providers as a reason for poorer health |
| All | Health | Ochsner patients | Increase compliance on medication | compliance / technology | Health | Oceans Behavioral Health | outcomes among patients. |
| | | | | (1) Provide education for healthcare providers | | | |
| | | | | on how to identify patients in need of mental | | | |
| | | | | health or substance abuse supports and | | | |
| | | | | resources | | NAMI, local mental health provider | s |
| | | | | (2) Educate the general public on topics related | Oceans | and substance abuse treatment | Medical providers indicate that underlying |
| | Mental and Behaviora | I | Reduce stigma and increase the number of individuals who receive needed mental health | to mental health and substance abuse | Behavioral | programs, organizations providing | mental health issues exacerbate medical |
| All | Health | Community residents | and substance abuse treatment | (3) Maintain local referral resources | Health | community-based support | conditions |

Ochsner Lafayette General system-wide strategies (continued)

The items below are all "cross-cutting" – meaning that they address more than one health priority when implemented well. These system-wide and cross-cutting items reflect the broad factors impacting community health.

| | | Target | | | Existing | Potential | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Population | Action Plan | Goals | Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| | • | | <u>'</u> | | | | |
| Cross Cutting Price | orities | | | | | | |
| All | Cross Cutting: Access to Primary Care and Rural Health | Service Area Population | Increase number of providers in order to treat more patients | (1) Increase nurse practitioners in order to expand capacity of physicians (2) Increase physicians | | | Every parish served by the OLG system is identified as an HPSA for at least a subset of residents |
| AII | Cross Cutting: Access to Primary Care/Health Literacy | Service Area Population | Implement the Community Health Worker Apprenticeship Program | The apprenticeship program will (1) Assist with chronic disease care management (2) Community Outreach and health education (3) Linking community to health and social services (4) Engaging in collaborative efforts to improve individual and community health (5) Acts as a health coach including self-management support and goal setting | 1 | h | The CHNA revealed that many residents rely on the internet and social media for health and health-related information. This program will increase trained medical outreach into the community. |
| All | Cross Cutting: Rural Health and Cancer | Service Area Population | | (1) Open additional oncology satellite locations (2) Nurse practitioners to provide additional support to physicians to expand and improve care for cancer patients | | | Rural parishes range from approximately 7-12% of housing units without vehicle access; therefore, efforts to bring care closer to those households may improve rural health. |
| AII | Cross-Cutting - All | Whole Community | Improve knowledge and understanding through health communication | Publish regular articles on various topics within local media and social media outlets | Teche News | Beacon Community Connections and local social media campaigns | Community leaders and medical providers expressed many times frustration with patients lack of accurate information about health risks and social determinants of health. |
| All | Cross-Cutting: Access to Care, Heart Disease, Maternal & Child Health | Rural or medically underserved populations | Provide telehealth services to expand access to needed medical care | Increase the utilization of telemedicine technologies to provide care in a variety of settings | Ochsner Healt | | (1) Continue to provide options for treatment for immunocompromised individuals (2) Reduce poor health outcomes associated with long transportation times (e.g. heart disease/stroke outcomes) and (3) Provide care to those who lack adequate transportation |
| All | Cross Cutting: Health literacy, Access to primary care, Menta and Behavioral Health | | | (1) Screen patients for social needs through case management (2) Train case managers on referrals to Beacon Community Connections (3) Beacon Project Community Care Navigators will connect identified patients with community resources for food, housing, jobs, and more | Beacon Connections | | Mental and behavioral health was cited by community leaders and medical providers as a complicating factor in treatment. |
| All | | Hospital employees and their families | Improve nutrition knowledge, skills, and understanding | (1) Leverage Ochsner Pathway to Wellness which is available for all Ochsner Health employees and includes rewards (2) Include engaging health education sessions in regular employee health fairs (3) Promote healthy eating with messaging and demonstrations at the hospital's | Ochsner Healt | h | Ochsner's 40 by '30 program includes a Healthy Weight program for the state; Ochsner employees are key group to whom the health system has access. |

Ochsner Abrom Kaplan Memorial Hospital

| | | | | | Existing | Potential | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| ОАКМН | Access to primary care | Older adults | Increase older adults' ability to utilize technology to access health services | (1) Host a town hall once a quarter geared toward teaching older adults how to use health related websites and applications (i.e. setting up telemedicine visits, ordering pharmaceutical refills, setting up third party health applications, etc.) (2) Run ads in the local papers with sign up instructions and contact information for EPIC. (3) Support successful deployment of MyOchsner App for patient care | | Vermilion Council on Aging, AARP | Reluctance to use technology can become an additional barrier/access to care issue; therefore, proactive communication by providers is important to ensure health equity across ages. |
| ОАКМН | Health Education and Literacy | Individuals with low socio- economic status | Address social risk factors (social determinants of health) in order to improve treatment adherence and health outcomes Increase heart health screening rates, promote | (1) Work with OLG system to incorporate a screening tool into the Electronic Health Record system to identify unmet social needs (2) Maintain a list of local resources to assist patients with social needs (3) When unmet needs are pinpointed, case managers will direct patients to local resources (4) Educate patients about the SDOH Continue to host the annual Women's Cardiac Event to provide health | Ochsner Health | AHC HRSN screening tool, Beacon | According to the CDC, "Poverty limits access to healthy foods and safe neighborhoods, and more education is a predictor of better health. Differences in health are striking in communities with poor SDOH such as unstable housing, low income, unsafe neighborhoods, or substandard education. By applying what we know about SDOH, we can not only improve individual and population health but also advance health equity." Vermilion Parish has the highest rates of heart disease |
| ОАКМН | Heart Disease & Stroke | Women | early identification, reduce complications associated with heart disease | education and improve awareness of screening guidelines and health resources | | Cardiovascular Institute of the South | among women and generally relative to all parishes in the assessment. |
| ОАКМН | Mental and Behavioral Health | Vermilion Parish residents | Increase timely access to behavioral health care | Partner with behavioral health providers to streamline outpatient treatment referrals and inpatient treatment placement | Oceans | | Oceans Behavioral Health accepts referrals twenty-four hours/day. |
| ОАКМН | Mental and Behavioral Health | | Improve suicide rates | Continue to sponsor the Annual Suicide Awareness Walk to provide community education and promote suicide prevention initiatives | Oceans, NAMI, local mental health workers | | According to the Rural Health Information Hub, suicide rates are nearly twice as great in rural areas of the United States as compared to urban areas: "The suicide rate is nearly twice as great in the most rural areas of the U.S. compared to the most urban areas (18.9 per 100,000 people in rural areas vs. 13.2 per 100,000 people in urban areas). This difference in suicide rates between rural and urban areas has widened from 1999 to 2019, increasing 50% in rural areas compared to 31% in urban areas." |
| | | | Improve provider skills and self-efficacy to | | | | Providers report that undiagnosed mental health issues/concerns contribute to access to care issues. Increasing provider training related to mental health |
| O A K N A L L | Montol and Debasias and Health | Lloolth comp must delega | identify mental health concerns and refer | Continue provider education on behavioral health topics including | | Oceans Behavioral | concerns can assist providers in mitigation and proper |
| ОАКМН | Mental and Behavioral Health | Healthcare providers | patients to local treatment and support | suicide prevention | | Health, NAMI | referrals. |

Ochsner Acadia General Hospital

| Facility(ies | s) Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|--------------|------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------|--|---|
| OAGH | Access to Primary Care | Uninsured and underinsured individuals | Increase the number of individuals with a regular source of primary care | (1) Utilize new clinic in Crowley to provide more individuals with primary care (2) Recruit new family physicians to practice in the area | | | The low-income population in Acadia Parish is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HRSA) for Primary Care. |
| OAGH | Access to primary care | Primary care and ED patients | Address basic needs to prevent chronic disease and other negative health outcomes | Utilize Ochsner system to assist patients to use community- based clinics for follow up care and care beyond emergencies | | Unite Us, nonprofits in the community | According to the CDC's website, one of Healthy People 2030's 5 overarching goals is specifically related to SDOH: "Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all." |
| OAGH | Access to Primary Care | Low-income and medically underserved populations | Improve medication affordability to encourage compliance | Continue to participate in the 340B Drug Pricing Program to provide discounted medications to patients | Local pharmacies | | Providers report that medication compliance is a negative factor in health outcomes. |
| OAGH | Cancer | Community residents | Improve residents access to cancer screening and treatment | (1) Provide Breast Radiologist and other services (2) Provide Cancer Infusion Clinic with fellowship-trained cancer surgeon (3) Provide Lung and other cancer screenings | | | Cancer continues to be the second leading cause of death in Acadia Parish per 100,000 people, and much higher than the state average. |
| OAGH | Health Literacy | Patients of OAGH | Provide education packets and resources upon discharge to increase health literacy | Provide patient education upon discharge including handouts and/or discharge kits provided based on diagnosis as well as follow-up appointments (e.g. kit with blood pressure and scale for weight monitoring if patient does not have these items). | | | Community leaders expressed that navigating health care resources is difficult for individuals and that access to reliable information is often limited. |
| OAGH | Heart Disease & Stroke | Individuals with high blood pressure or heart conditions | Improve blood pressure self-management and cardiovascular treatment adherence to reduce cardiovascular complications | Through the CIS Virtual Care Center and through own clinic, provide on-demand care consultations, telecardiology services | | ar ne American Heart Association | Heart disease in Acadia Parish and Jefferson Davis Parish is above the state average. |

Ochsner Acadia General Hospital (continued)

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| OAGH | Mental and Behavioral Health | Community residents | Increase access to mental health services by leveraging grant opportunities, particularly in the aftermath of COVID | Explore grant application for behavioral health telemedicine through OAGH Clinic | | | As both a OLG system priority and an identified community need, seeking additional community resources to increase access is a viable strategy to expand care. |
| | | | | Continue to utilize the Columbia Protocol (Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale) to identify at-risk patients in need of psychiatric | | | According to the Columbia Lighthouse Project: This protocol is a suicide risk assessment conducted through a series of simple, plain- language questions that "anyone can ask. The answers help users identify whether someone is at risk for suicide, assess the severity and immediacy of that risk, and gauge the level of support that |
| OAGH | Mental and Behavioral Health | Individuals at risk of suicide | Reduce suicide rates | care | Oceans Behavioral Health | | the person needs." |
| Cross Cutting Prio | | | Engage stakeholders in collaborative problem solving and grassroots-level initiatives to achieve the goals | Conduct presentations at local civic organizations regarding OAGH's priorities and initiatives | Community-based | Local residents who have a passion for or are inquisitive about | Health literacy was identified by stakeholder groups and community leaders as a community |
| OAGH | Cross Cutting - All Cross Cutting: Access to Primary Care and Rural Health | Rural communities | Provide healthcare in rural or hard-to-reach areas | In partnership with the OLG system administration and leveraging the newly-acquired American Legion system footprint, continue to explore the further development of rural health care clinics to place physicians in underserved areas and to improve health outcomes where clinics are located. | OLG System | | Acadia Parish is designated as a partially rural Medically Underserved Area by the Health Resources and Services Administration and Jefferson Davis Parish is designated as rural. |
| - | Cross Cutting: Rural Health and | | Leverage relationship with Jennings facilities to | Explore partnership with OALH (Ochsner American Legion Hospital) to bring in OB Practitioner/NP at OAGH Clinic with infants | | | Residents of Acadia Parish must currently travel to |

Ochsner Lafayette General Medical Center

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| OLGMC | Cancer | Service Area Population | Provide high quality cancer care and access to cancer subspecialists | (1) Recruit additional medial oncology providers to improve medical oncologist to patient ratio for region (2) Develop sustainable regional cancer center hub and local treatment center spoke model that improves access while keeping care close to home when possible. (3) Through recruitment and larger urban area health centers expand service line subspecialty cancer programs within the Ochsner Cancer Center of Acadiana at Ochsner Lafayette General Medical Center (4) Implement virtual subspecialty consults to expand access to cancer subspecialists | | | Additional medical oncologists are required to meet the projected growth in cancer cases. A well organized and coordinated service line across region maximizes utilization of limited provider and support services. |
| OLGMC | Cancer | Current Cancer Patients and Survivors | Provide support services for cancer patients and their family members | Provide or refer patients to programs offering peer-to-peer emotional support, health education, and assistance in navigating the healthcare system | Cancer Center of Acadiana Survivorship Program, Miles Perret Cancer Services, American Cancer Society, Komen Acadiana | Hospice of Acadiana | In the focus groups during the Assessment, the Black/African-American population indicated education and support services were needed for community members. |
| OLGMC | Maternal and Child Health | Infants and children | Utilize role as birth center to promote literacy and learning | (1) Explore "Brain Bag" and text messaging service to families (2) Refer LMI families to the United Way's Dolly Parton's Imagination Library Program that donates children's books to eligible families | United Way of Acadiana, One Acadiana, pediatricians | Office of Public Health, Nurse Family Partnership, WIC offices, Lafayette Public | Louisiana ranks second highest in pre-term births in the country, with many Acadiana parishes ranking worse than the state average. Pre-term is a risk factor for additional health and educational challenges in a child's life that can be mitigated by proactive interventions. |
| OLGMC | Mental and Behavioral Health | Adolescents and Adults | Recruit additional psychiatrists | Establish an in-network behavioral health provider group in Acadiana capable of meeting the population needs both now and in the future. | Oceans Healthcare | Established psychiatric providers | Per HRSA, Acadiana is identified as a mental health professional shortage area. Because there is a shortage of providers, most private psychiatric providers are not in network with Medicare, Medicaid and many citizens pay cash for services. |
| OLGMC | Mental and Behavioral Health | Adolescents and Adults | Expand hospital level services | Provide adequate inpatient and outpatient services to meet the needs of the community. | | Psychiatric residency programs. | According to providers, citizens are traveling outside of the market to gain access to care for these services. |
| OLGMC | Mental and Behavioral Health | First Responders | Provide funding to support the mental health needs of first responders. | Prevent suicides and occupational burn-out that occur today due to a lack of available resources for this population. | | Law enforcement, fire department, emergency response providers. | Community leaders have recognized the need to provide additional mental health support to first responders. |
| OLGMC | Mental and Behavioral Health | Caregivers | Support those caring for older adults or individuals with disabilities | (1) Within Neurology's strategic business objective, the service line has identified mental and behavioral health as a high-volume target in need of additional provider support. The service line has added a Neuropsychologist to the list of providers to recruit for future. (2) Education opportunity to support primary care providers with patients identified with mental and behavior health problems. Provide additional support, resources, guidance to PCP providers. | Alzheimer's Association of | Nursing homes, Local Area Agencies on Aging | Community leaders described the chronic stress that many personal caregivers face. |

Ochsner Lafayette General Medical Center (continued)

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|---|
| OLGMC | | | Provide medical weight loss interventions | (1) Continue to provide bariatric surgical care (2) Expand support service referrals for patients who may desire bariatric procedures, particularly smoking cessation and weigh loss programs for LMI patients | | | Bariatric surgery can assist patients in losing excess weight and reduce their risk of complications associated with an obese weight status. Some patients are not eligible for these procedures therefore referrals to other programs may be necessary to impact more patients. |
| Cross Cutting Pric | prities | | | | | | |
| OLGMC | Cross Cutting: Heart Disease and Stroke and Health Education and Literacy | Individuals at risk of heart disease | Improve early identification of heart disease by screening and improving community education | (1) Screen individuals for cardiovascular disease and stroke risk factors and indicators (2) Increase awareness in community regarding sleep apnea evaluation as it relates to modifying/reducing stroke risk factors and cardiovascular complications (3) Educate local PCPs and CIS providers regarding Ochsner's Sleep Center of Acadiana (4) Explore direct referral process for sleep studies | | School-based health centers, Emergency Departments | According to a study in Sleep, "Participants with untreated severe sleep disordered breathing (AHI > 30) were 2.6 times more likely to have an incident coronary heart disease or heart failure compared to those without sleep disordered breathing." |
| | Cross Cutting: Weight status and nutrition (obesity)/ Health Education | | Increase access to healthy foods and healthy menu | (1) Expand healthy meals in OLG cafeteria locations(2) Provide healthy options within hospital | | | Exposure to healthy options, in conjunction with marketing of healthy foods, can enable individuals |
| OLGMC | Cross-Cutting: Access to Primary Care and Rural Health | Rural and underserved populations | Increase access to primary care through the opening of | Bring more primary care via rural health clinics to underserved locations ensuring appropriate supervision and also avoiding overutilization of specialty referrals. | Eat Fit Acadiana | | Interviews with community stakeholders and medical providers indicated a difficulty for many patients to access care due to transportation issues. Using a rural health care model is ideal for creating access especially in underserved areas with use of a midlevel provider. However, appropriate supervision needs to be ensured to keep the cost of care under control as well as avoid unnecessary referrals in specialties that already are backlogged. |

Ochsner St. Martin Hospital

| | | | | | | Potential | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| | | | | | | | "Utilization of telehealth technology may be a valuable tool to assist registered |
| | | | | | | | professional school nurses (herein referred to as a school nurse) to provide |
| | | | | | | | school health services. The health of many students is impacted by lack of access to primary care and specialty services due to health disparities caused by |
| | | | | (1) Continue to provide school- based telemedicine | | | poverty and other social determinants of health. Technology and telehealth can |
| | Access to Primary | | Improve access to preventative and primary care | | St. Martin Parish School | | assist the school nurse in addressing these issues." -National Association of |
| OSMH | Care | School-aged children | services | (2) Explore ways to increase utilization of services | District | | School Nurses |
| | | Medicaid enrollees, | | | | | |
| | Access to primary | individuals without health | Provide access to care facilities outside of the | Open and begin successful operations of Cecelia Clinic to | | | St. Martin Parish is recognized as a High Needs Geographic area by the HRSA for |
| OSMH | care | insurance | hospital's Emergency Department | make health care more accessible | | | Primary Care. |
| | | | | | | American Cancer | |
| | | | | | | Society, Miles | |
| | | | | | | Perret Cancer | |
| | | | | (1) Utilize checklists to determine risk factors for | | Services, Cancer | Due to the high rates of cancer and chronic disease in St. Martin Parish and the |
| | | | | conditions such as colon cancer, heart disease, kidney | | Center of | region generally, incorporating screening into health visits may assist in earlier |
| OSMH | Cancer | Individuals over the age of 45 | Utilize risk factors to provide proper screenings | disease, etc. | | Acadiana | identification of health conditions. |
| | | | Provide high quality cancer care within the | Expand the number of oncology services available in | OLG Oncology Services | | In most types of cancer (except breast cancer), St. Martin Parish residents |
| OSMH | Cancer | Whole Community | community | Breaux Bridge | Department | | experience higher rates than the state and national average. |
| | | | | | | Trauma- Informe | d |
| | | | | | | Care | |
| | | | | | | Implementation | According to community interviews, mental health challenges for patients and |
| OCNALI | Mental and | | Increase provider understanding of the negative | Using nurse educators, host trauma-informed care | | Resource Center | patients who have experienced trauma can be challenging for providers, |
| OSMH | Behavioral Health | Healthcare providers | effects of trauma on health and wellbeing | trainings for healthcare providers | | (national) | therefore adding to the stress for patient and caregiver. |
| | | | | (1) Collaborate with partners to streamline referrals to | | | |
| | | | | needed Hospital or inpatient and outpatient Clinics | | | |
| | | | | (2) Facilitate access to General psychiatric services through Medical Center telemedicine | | | According to the Rural Health Information Hub, access to mental health |
| | Mental and | | Ensure access to the appropriate level of | (3) Utilize centralized placement/staffing from OLG to | | | resources can be negatively impacted in rural communities by four factors |
| OSMH | | | psychiatric care | assist in identifying appropriate care | | | accessibility, availability, affordability, and acceptability. |

Ochsner St. Martin Hospital (continued)

| | | | | | | Potential | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| | | i ai got i opailation | | | | State office of | |
| | | | | | | rural health; | |
| | | | Leverage newly authorized taskforce to have an | Mitigate the risk of health inequities and disparities in the | | Louisiana Rural | Health disparities were highlighted in the Assessment, as well as during the |
| | | | • | rural communities with identified markers to achieve by a | | | COVID-19 pandemic. This task force leverages partnership and system leadership |
| OSMH | Rural Health | elderly | disparities in the rural communities | specific timeline | Rural Coalition | Association | to address these challenges. |
| | | | Utilize Infusion Center to increase treatment | Expand services offered in community through the newly- | | | Rural health is a system priority that will also address other community needs, |
| OSMH | Rural Health | Whole Community | options for community | opened Infusion Center | | | including access to care and disease management. |
| | | | | Implement LHCC grant with activities that include: | | | |
| | | | | (1) Having providers administer "prescriptions" for | | | |
| | | | | physical activity (2) Support local walking clubs | | | The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps indicate that "increased physical |
| | Weight status and | | | (2) Support local walking clubs(3) Provide free or low-cost gym memberships to certain | | | activity is associated with lower risks of type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of |
| OSMH | | Whole Community | Promote increased physical activity | patients | | | obesity." |
| | indireton (obesity) | Trible community | romete mereuseu priysicur detivity | patients | | Meal delivery | obesity. |
| | | | | | | programs, LSU | |
| | | | | | | AgCenter, | |
| | | | | | | summer feeding | |
| | | | | | | programs for | |
| | | | | (1) OSMH to continue to participate in the "Eat Fit" | | school-aged | |
| | Majaht atatus and | | Increase accepte healthy foods and healthy | program (2) OSMAL will avale as postposed in a to avale a decrease in the | | _ | Food deserts were recognized in the Assessment as a challenge in the region. By |
| OSMH | Weight status and nutrition (obesity) | Whole Community | Increase access to healthy foods and healthy menu options | (2) OSMH will explore partnerships to expand community members' access to healthy foods | | (e.g. Joyce's) | utilizing system facilities and resources, OLG can improve access to healthy foods in the community. |
| OSIVITI | inditition (obesity) | whole community | mena options | (1) Provide outpatient nutrition classes marketing the | | (e.g. 10yce 3) | in the community. |
| | | | | classes to diabetic patients and monitoring participation | | | The CDC indicates that SME (self-management education) "can help you learn |
| | | | | rates | Council on Aging, local | | key strategies, such as goal setting and self-monitoring. These strategies can |
| | Weight status and | Diabetics or individuals with | Promote knowledge and understanding of | (2) Utilize virtual services "ask a dietician" when possible | | | help you make good decisions about your health so that you feel better. In other |
| OSMH | nutrition (obesity) | pre- diabetes | nutrition | to increase access | outlets | | words, you will learn how to better "self-manage" your chronic condition(s)." |

Ochsner St. Martin Hospital (continued)

| | | Target | | | | Potential | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| | | | | | <u> </u> | | |
| Cross Cutting Pri | orities | | | | | | |
| OSMH | Cross Cutting: Access to primary care, Rural Health | Whole Community | Divert ED patients to Rural Health Clinics when appropriate through education | Ensure all discharged patients with no primary care provider to make a follow up appoint in the clinic to keep out of ED | | | In community interviews, providers regularly indicated that patients utilize the ED for non-emergency issues. |
| OSMH | Cross-Cutting - Access to Primary Care, Mental and Behavioral Health | Incarcerated individuals | Improve access to integrated mental health services | (1) Partner with the Parish jail system to provide on-site care including telepsych services(2) Using Beacon, work to help those about to be released from jail to get on Medicaid | t | NAMI, Beacon, Parish Jail | According to the American Psychological Association, at least half of prisoners have mental health concerns, and anywhere from 10-25 percent suffer from serious mental illness. |
| OSMH | Cross-Cutting - Cancer, Heart Disease and Risk Factors | Individuals who smoke | Decrease the number of parish residents who | Counsel patients who smoke and encourage participation in a tobacco cessation program | Cardiovascular Institute of the South | LA Campaign for Tobacco-Free Living, 1-800- QUIT-NOW | According to the CDC, "Smoking leads to disease and disability and harms nearly every organ of the body." |
| OSMH | Cross-Cutting - Health Education and Literacy, Heart Disease and Stroke, Weight Status and Nutrition (Obesity), Diabetes | | Reduce chronic disease prevalence and the rate of | Continue to facilitate (and re-energize following the COVID-19 pandemic) the "Road to Good Health" program which includes education about behavioral risk factors, chronic disease, and healthy living | | Diabetes Self- Management Program (DSMP) | Providers communicated a lack of understanding by patients about the negative effects of negative behavioral health habits. |

Ochsner University Hospital & Clinics

| | | | | | | Potential | |
|---------------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| OUHC | Access to primary care | UHC Patients | Increase telemedicine services | Increase access to care by utilizing telemedicine care when appropriate ("right patient, right setting") | | | Telemedicine became widely more available during the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing both providers and patients to consider when circumstances (travel, relative health risk) may make telemedicine the most effective form of care |
| OUHC | Access to primary care | Medicaid population | Leverage OUHC network of clinics to deliver services | Extend access to urgent care and walk-in clinic facilities | | | OUHC's service area contains multiple Medically Underserved Areas according to the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). In addition to the shortage of primary care providers in underserved areas, community leaders identified a lack of physicians in the Acadiana region who accept Medicaid patients. |
| OUHC | Access to primary care | UHC Patients | Increase access to prescription medication | (1) Increase patient percentage of filled prescriptions; (2) increase participation in 340B program to allow for savings | | | Interviews with medical providers indicated that part of access to care is compliance with prescriptions |
| ОИНС | Cancer | Residents in the community, primarily women | Plan and open Breast Center at the former Advertiser building | Increase access to breast cancer screening and treatment | | | Cancer remains the second leading cause of death in the assessment area |
| OUHC | Cancer | Community residents | Promote colorectal cancer screening | (1) Continue to encourage colorectal screenings through distribution of test kits; (2) Monitor number of colonoscopies given. | American Cancer Societ Miles Perret Cancer Services | у, | All Acadiana Parishes had a higher death rate from colorectal cancer than the Louisiana average. |
| OUHC | Cancer | UHC Cancer Patients | Increase participation in survivorship program to support cancer patients | Improve the quality of life and access to resources for UHC patients who have survived cancer diagnosis and treatment | | | Cancer was the second leading cause of death throughout the service area in 2018. Increased referrals to a variety of supportive and wellness services will improve the quality of life of cancer patients and their families and can lead to improved health outcomes for this population. |
| ОИНС | Diabetes | UHC Patients | Expand Diabetic Education Program | Educate patients with diabetes in order to minimize complications and improve health outcomes | | | While data was not available in every parish in Acadiana, Diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death in Lafayette Parish in 2018. Further, diabetes is often a complicating condition for other health issues. |
| оинс | Diabetes | UHC Patients | Launch "Food is Medicine" program | Decrease diabetes incidence through prevention | | | All but two parishes in the assessment area have obesity rates worse than the state average, and Louisiana has one of the worst obesity rates in the country. Nutrition education can help to prevent diabetes and obesity. |

Ochsner University Hospital & Clinics (continued)

| | | | | | | Potential | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Partners | Rationale |
| | | Historically | | | | | Community interviews and interviews with |
| | | underserved community | | | | | medical professionls indicated social determinants of health |
| | | members, primarily minority and | Support the deployment of | Utilize new CHWs to | | | as risk factors for negative health outcomes. The CHWs are |
| OUHC | Health Disparities | those in poverty | OLG Community Health Workers (CHWs) program | improve patient navigation. | | | intended to provide supportive services for patients in need. |
| | | | | | | | Community interviews and interviews with medical |
| | | Historically underserved | | Improve health outcomes, particularly in patients with | | | professionals indicated that support services and systems |
| | | community members, primarily | | poor support services (negative social determinants of | Beacon Community | | often have an impact on health outcomes, particularly when |
| OUHC | Health Disparities | minority and those in poverty | Support non-clinical case management efforts | health) through direct referrals | Connetions | | leaving the hospital. |
| | | | Promote smoking cessation assistance programs to | | | | Heart disease remains the leading cause of death in the |
| | | Cardiovascular patients who | cardiovascular patients who indicate a desire to | | | | assessment area, and smoking is a leading cause of heart |
| OUHC | Heart Disease & Stroke | smoke | quit | Increase referrals to smoking cessation program. | | | disease. |
| | | | | | | | In 2018, all parishes in the assessment |
| | | | Measure number of patients | Leverage recent staffing | | | area except Lafayette have heart disease deaths greater than |
| | | Vascular disease | with peripheral vascular disease served and the | increases to increase service offerings at the UHC | | | the average of the state of Louisiana (St. Mary is equal to |
| OUHC | Heart Disease & Stroke | patients | number of specific procedures provided | Catheterization Lab | | | state average). |
| | | | | Leverage the recent increase in relevant staffing to ensure | | | Interviews with medical providers indicated that mental |
| | Mental and Behavioral | | | more patients who are in need of mental and behavioral | | | health challenges were a barrier to receiving appropriate |
| OUHC | Health | Community residents | Expand access to mental health services | health services are receiving them | | | medical services for a variety of reasons. |
| | | | | | | | |
| Cross Cutting Pri | orities | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Community interviews indicated health |
| | Cross Cutting: Access to | | | | | | literacy as a barrier to accessing services. By utilizing OUHC |
| | primary | Medicaid-eligible | Utilize OUHC staff to increase | Reduce the number of | LA Department | | staff, eligible patients will have trained staff expose them to |
| OUHC | care and health literacy | population | enrollment by medicaid-eligible population | individuals who do not have health insurance | of Health | | services. |

Ochsner American Legion Hospital

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| OALH | Mental and Behavioral Health | Community residents | Enhance education and outreach, to ensure at-risk patients are able to access resources necessary for health maintenance. | 1.Identify resources available and keep updated information available to the community. | Beacon | | Education and outreach is a critical component of patient care because it keeps patients informed about their health, and the resources available to them through community partners which in turn can improve their outcome. |
| OALH | Mental and Behavioral Health | OALH Patients | Patients to receive substance abuse intervention with a trained substance abuse navigator/peer support. | | Beacon, OPH Region 5, Imperial Calcasieu Human Services Authority. | | Opioid abuse is a problem in Louisiana where almost all indicators- addiction to opioid medications, overdose deaths, emergency room admissions and over-prescribing are evidence of the problem. |
| OALH | Mental and Behavioral Health | Community residents | Increase access to mental health services | Provide behavioral health services at our hospital-owned and operated family medicine clinic and expand those services. Expand utilization of tele psych services through Oceans Behavioral Health. Evaluate all OB patients mental health before discharge and provide maternal navigator for ongoing support | Oceans Behavioral Health | Council on Aging United Way of Acadiana | Oceans Behavioral Health accepts referrals twenty-four hour/day. |

Ochsner American Legion Hospital (continued)

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| OALH | Health Education and Literacy | Parents of children ages 0-3 | Increase education on early brain development | Provide an early brain development bag of resources to each OB patient. Provide access to brain development educational video through hospital and clinic visits | United Way of Acadiana, Pugh Foundation, One Acadiana | Office of Public Health, Nurse Family Partnership, WIC Offices | Louisiana ranks second highest in pre-term births in the country, with many Acadiana parishes ranking worse than the state average. Pre-term is a risk factor for additional health and educational challengers in a child's life that can be mitigated by proactive interventions. |
| OALH | Health Education and Literacy | New and Expectant Mothers | Increase education and support to OB patients. | Provide educational resources and support on breastfeeding by a trained maternal navigator. Provide breastfeeding and delivery classes | LAPQC, Maternal Navigators at OALH Rural Health Clinics | | Maternal and child health can have long term and far reaching effects on overal health. |
| OALH | Maternal/Child Health | At-Risk OB Patients | | 1. Participate in quality projects that are aimed at reducing morbidity/mortality in our OB population through targeted evaluations of women at high risk for post partum hemorrhage, hypertension, etc. | LAPQC | | The World Health Organization defines maternal morbidity as any health condition attributed to and/or aggravated by pregnancy and childbirth that has negative outcomes to the woman's well-being. Through thorough evaluations, we can prevent some postpartum medical conditions and even mortality. |

Ochsner American Legion Hospital (continued)

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Potential Partners | Rationale |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|--|--|---|
| OALH | Diabetes | Whole Community | Enhance community education about prevention, detection and managing diabetes. | MITTATIONT CONCUITATION WITH A CUNICAL | LA Campaign for Tobacco Free Living, Diabetes Self Managment Program | According to the Louisiana Health Needs Addessment, the percent of adults ages 20 and older was 11% in Jefferson Davis Parish. |
| OALH | Diabetes | OALH Patients | Increase access to diabetes-related services | Provide wound care services to inpatients through a certified wound care/ostomy care RN. Evaluate the feasibility of expansion to include outpatient wound care services. | Diabetes Self Managment Program | Poorly controlled or untreated diabetes can lead to amputations, vison loss, and kidney damage. Interventions can help reduce the risk. |
| OALH | Obesity | Whole Community | Decrease population risk factors by providing support of healthier lifestyles. | 1.Promote and participate in programs that support healthier eating, increased physical activity. 2. Promote the Ochsner Wellness iniative to staff | Eat Fit | According to the LA Health Needs Assesment. 39% of Jefferson Davis' population struggle with obesity. |
| OALH | Obesity | Whole Community | Enhance community education about prevention and management of obesity | 1. Evaluate partnering with local schools in providing education on obesity and healthier lifestyles. | Second Harvest Food Bank, LSU Ag, United Way, Jefferson Davis Schools | important factors that can contribute to |

Ochsner American Legion Hospital (continued)

| Facility(ies) | Health Priority | Target Population | Action Plan | Goals | Existing Partners | Potential Partners | Rationale |
|---------------|---|--|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| OALH | Access to Care | Low-income and medically underserved populations | Enhance education and outreach, to ensure at risk patients are able to access resources necessary for health maintenance. | 1. Identify resources available and provide the community with a compilation of this information. 2. Expand Women's Health Services in Crowley Clinic. 3. Maintain follow-up support to at-risk patients via phone calls and communications from appropriate healthcare providers. | in | LDH | Interview with medical providers indicated that medicaid acess was a barrier to follow up care. |
| OALH | Access to Care | Whole Community | Increase access to local medical services | Evluate the feasibility of expanding pharmacy hours to after hours and Saturday Maintain appropriate number and type of medical providers by recruiting physicians in the needed specialty areas. | f | | Jefferson Davis is designated as an area of HRSA (Health Care Professional Shortage Area) |
| Cross Cutting | r Priorities | | | | | | |
| OALH | Cross Cutting: Access to Primary Care and Rura Health | al Service Area Population | Provide healthcare in rural or hard to reach areas | In partnership with the OLG system administation and Acadia General Hospital, we can continue to explore and develop rural healthcare clinics to have physicians in underserved areas and to improve health outcomes where clinics are located. | OLG System | | Jefferson Davis is designated as a rural Medically Underserved Area by the Health Resouces and Serveices Administation. |
| OALH | Cross Cutting: Rural Health and Maternal Child Health | Service Area Population | Leverage relationship with Acadia General to increase available care | Expand partnership with OAGH for access to OB Practiciioner/NP to their clinics for infants delivered at OALH. | 0 | | Residents of Acadia Parish currently travel to Lafayette or OALH to give birth. |



