

Expanding Awareness and Education of Food Security Screening and Resources

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Healthy Communities Coordinator



• What?

 Identify opportunities to implement policy, systems, or environmental (PSE) changes that increase access to healthy eating and active living for residents with limited incomes

• How?

• Work with partners and coalitions to initiate and catalyze change

Community Pediatric Advocacy Experience (CPAX)

Program Goals:

- 1. Expose residents to people and programs in the area that influence child health
- 2. Provide perspective on where and how their patients live
- 3. Better understand the challenges that many of them face on a daily basis
- 4. Learn how to advocate for improvements in the social determinants of health

- 4-week residency rotation
- The Wisconsin Idea in action



Source: The New Yorker

Community Pediatric Advocacy Experience (CPAX)

- Monthly meetings → Two years → 30 residents
 - FoodWlse Programming
 - Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs
 - Nutrition Incentive Programs
 - Screening for Food Insecurity in Hospitals and Clinics

KEY FACTS: CHILDHOOD FOOD INSECURITY AND THE ROLE OF PEDIATRICIANS



Nutrition Assistance 101

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

- FoodShare is the name for SNAP in Wisconsin
- Major programmatic change permanently increased SNAP benefits for all families



WIC = Women, Infants, and Children Special Supplemental Nutrition Program

EBT = Electronic Benefits Transfer

• How SNAP and WIC benefits are accessed (at retail outlets and farmers markets)

School Meals = National School Lunch & Breakfast Programs / Summer Meals

- ~30 million children receive meals at school (~75% qualify for F/RP Meals)
- Summer Meal participation drops precipitously (only 1 in 7 eligible students participate)

P-EBT = Pandemic EBT

• \$\$\$ for missed school meals while learning from home during the pandemic

Overview of Child Nutrition Programs



National School Lunch Program

National School Breakfast Program

Special Milk Program

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

Child & Adult Care Food Program (For childcare settings)

Summer Food Service Program

Screening for Food Insecurity

"Within the past 12 months we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more."

"Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more."





Connecting Patients to Community Resources

- Ask patients about getting connected to SNAP/WIC
- Refer to Social Work or Resource Navigator (Wingra/NE)
- Use the Community Resource Directory in EPIC
- Share info about local resources:
 - FoodShare Helpline (1-877-366-3635)
 - 0 2-1-1
 - HungerCare Resources from pre-reading
- Connect Rx (prenatal connections to CHW for Black/African American Women)
- Bright Futures 2.0 Tool (increasing SDOH questions at Well Child checks pilot)



Putting Healthy Food Within Reach





Why are these sessions important?

"Graduating medical students consistently report having insufficient nutrition knowledge to support the nutritional needs of patients." - K. Essel MD, The First 1000 Days - A Missed Opportunity for Pediatricians

Consequences to Children, Adolescents, and Families

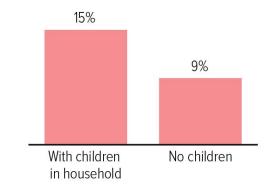
Food insecurity — even marginal food insecurity — is detrimental to children's and adolescents' health, development, and well-being.



Source: Food Action Resource Center

For Nearly 1 in 6 Adults With Children, Household Lacked Sufficient Food in Last 7 Days

Share of adults reporting that their household sometimes or often did not have enough to eat



Note: Chart excludes individuals who did not respond to the question.

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for January 20 - February 1, 2021

Impacts

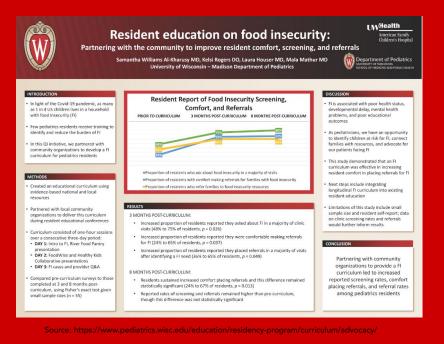
All survey respondents indicated these sessions have been useful to their practice "I didn't previously know that food wise exists. Now I have an excellent resource to offer to patients with food insecurity who also need some education on healthy eating, how to cook from scratch, etc."

- First Year Pediatric Resident



Impacts

FoodWIse provided 1:1 assistance to two residents to create a FI curriculum for fellow residents Drs. Rogers and Williams Al-Kharusy planned a week-long focus on food insecurity, including faculty Q&A and case examples, a resident-led SNAP Challenge, and discussions with WIC, SNAP, and food pantry representatives in Madison. Their abstract was also accepted to a national conference.



What's Next?

Continue to educate residents and promote and advance the Food Is Medicine movement.



Source: Greater Boston Food Bank

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS: By 2030, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the anti-hunger nonprofit Share Our Strength commit to offering training to all 67,000 AAP member pediatricians on both screening for nutrition insecurity and referring patients to federal and community nutrition resources. AAP will also evaluate its training by tracking its members' comfort discussing food insecurity, members' screening rates for nutrition insecurity, and the outcomes of pediatrician referrals.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES (AAMC) and ACCREDITATION COUNCIL FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION (ACGME): AAMC and ACGME commit to organizing and hosting the first-ever Medical Education Summit on Nutrition in Practice in March 2023. This national initiative will convene 150 medical education leaders – across medical schools, residency training, and continuing education programs – to identify, discuss, and determine the best strategies for integrating nutrition and food insecurity into medical education curricula, with a focus on interprofessional care and health equity.

Source: www.whitehouse.gov

Thank You!

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