# Building a Local Solution to a National Problem:

7-3-3-1 Healthy Families Having Fun

APHA Nov 7, 2007 Robin Steinwand, MPH

The Primary Care Coalition of Montgomery County Maryland & The University of Maryland EFNEP Program

### 7-3-3-1 Healthy Families Having Fun

Family-centered, culturally relevant program for Latino children ages 6-12 who are overweight or obese
 Evidence-based curriculum
 Referral and support by Care for Kids Health Providers



### Primary Care Coalition of Montgomery County, Maryland

- A non-profit organization with a mission to assure health care access and improve the health of uninsured children and adults in Montgomery County
  - Integration of services of 10 independent clinic organizations
  - Administer County-funded health care for the underserved
  - Coordinate with public, non-profit, research and community-based organizations to enhance services
- Care for Kids (CFK)
  - Access to care for low-income children ineligible for medical assistance (2900 annually)

### **University of Maryland**

- Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)
- Maryland Cooperative Extension-Family & Consumer Sciences (FCS)
- Expertise in community nutrition, outreach, program & curriculum design, and award-winning work with target community

## BACKGROUND

Childhood Obesity is a National Problem

I 6% children are obese (source: NHANES 1999-2002)

WIC data for state or local comparison\*

WIC (ages 1-4)	Obese	
US	13.2 %	
Maryland	15 %	
Montgomery County	22 %	

Source: USDA FNS Report July 2004

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# PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

Chart Review to identify target population

- Focus Groups with intake survey to inform program design
- Provider Integration
- Inventory of existing programs and curricula
- Curriculum Design in partnership with University of Maryland

### **CFK Chart Review**

#### Oct 2003, 596 charts, all ages (2-19 years)

Race/Ethnicity	≥95% BMI/age* <i>obese</i>	85-94% BMI/age* <i>overweight</i>	
CFK charts: Highest prevalence of overweight and obesity:			
CFK Hispanic children 6-11 years	29 %	25 %	
Comparison with National Data, Children 6-11 years (CDC-2003)			
White, Non-Hispanic	13.5 %	NA	
Black, Non-Hispanic	19.8 %	NA	
Hispanic	23 %	NA	

\* Per CDC growth charts

### **Focus Groups**

4 groups of CFK children, overweight & within normal range (n=20), 2 parent groups (n=16)
Intake survey with 43 parents supplemented findings
Findings informed program design:

Family-centered
Saturday classes
Accessible location

# CFK Provider Integration for Referral and Follow-Up

**CFK** Provider Network

4 community-based clinics

- **3** private practices
- 3 school-based health program sites
- I HMO
- Appropriate assessment (BMI/age)
- **Follow-up to sustain behavior change**

### Inventory of Existing Programs

Inventory of Programs and Curricula for clear simple message / name (2004)

No single model addressed all components:

- Latino children
- Family-centered
- Provider tie-in

## **Curriculum & Class Design**

Evidence-based curriculum
CDC, AAP, USDA 2005 Dietary Guidelines
Healthy lifestyle, not weight loss
Family-centered and culturally relevant
Dual language
Staff trained by University of Maryland



#### 7-3-3-1 Healthy Families Having Fun 7-3-3-1 Sean Una Familia Activa y Sana

#### Six interactive classes including physical activity + nutrition + hands-on food preparation

half-cup servings of fruits & vegetables a day

servings of whole-grain products each day

cups or equivalent amount of nonfat or low-fat milk products a day

hour of physical activity a day (2 hour limit on screen time)

3

### **Evaluation Design\***

### **Goals:** Participants

Attendance: 60% attend 5-6 classes

Behavior change: 60% increase in fruit & veggies, low-fat dairy & physical activity; decrease in screen time
 Goals: CFK Providers
 Appropriate referral by CFK Providers
 Provider compliance with follow-up at 3, 6 & 12 months

\* Independent bilingual evaluator

### **Evaluation Tools**

- Programmatic information: attendance; referrals
- Exit interviews
- Anecdotes from participants, providers, & partners
- Pre/post tests; food & activity logs
- Phone interviews with participants
- Phone interviews with providers
- **CFK** database
- Management/partner review



## RESULTS





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### **Attendance** 60% will attend 5-6 classes



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Of 30 enrolled children, 57% attended 5-6 classes
25 who completed series attended average 4.84 classes
Family participation:

32 siblings, 52 parents, 7 other adults
9 fathers attended (average 2 classes)

### **Behavior Change\***

60% increase in fruit & veggies, low-fat dairy & physical activity; decrease in screen time

- **79%** child increase in fruit & vegetables (interview, n=19)
- **92%** lower fat milk consumption (n=13, pre/post P1& P2 only)
- 74% family physical activity together more than before (interview, n=19)
- Increase in family-set limits on screen time from 53% of families to 89% (interview, n=19; similar results from P3 pre/post test)
  - \* self-reported

# Provider Referral & Follow-Up

Appropriate referral and compliance with follow-up

BMI/age supplied for 87% of children enrolled (n=30)
 74% of families reported provider reinforced messages (participant interview, n=19)

Challenges with Follow-up:
 Children averaged 3 encounters with CFK Provider during year after participation (CFK database; n=19)
 More information needed to assess follow-up

### Satisfaction with Program: Participants

**Telephone interview** (n=19 families) 100% liked combined parent/child classes I00% rated program 'excellent' or 'good' **3** best things from the program Simple exercises Learn to read food labels Family oriented Exit interview (n=34 adults & children) **30** of 34 preferred dual language



### Satisfaction with Program: CFK Providers

Telephone interview with CFK Providers (n=8)
Valuable resource to refer high-risk children
Minimal added workload
Program well-suited to target group
Need similar resource for other children



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## **CHALLENGES & LEARNINGS**

Provider component
 Assess quality of patient follow-up & outcome metrics
 Materials to support provider-patient interaction
 Need tools to assess readiness for change
 Community-based learnings a continual process

### CONCLUSIONS

There exists a need for programs to address children already overweight or obese

- **Family involvement is a crucial element of success**
- Elementary age ripe for learning

Going forward: Phased expansion to other target populations



## Thank you

#### Our funders

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- Private business

#### Our collaborators

- Montgomery County Dept of Health & Human Services
- Montgomery County Recreation
   Department
- Minority Health Initiatives
- Obesity Prevention Strategy Group
- Many others

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