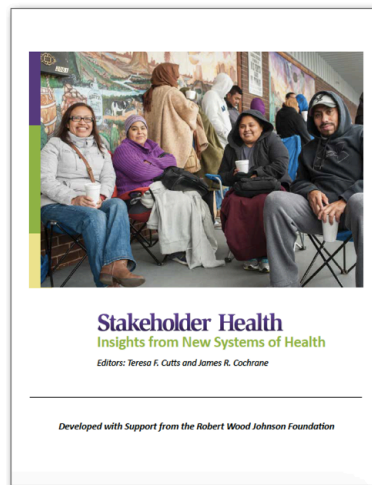


# Stakeholder Health

## Glossary

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From

*Stakeholder Health: Insights from New Systems of Health*

Editors: Teresa F. Cutts and James R. Cochrane

Developed with Support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

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# Glossary

*Abbreviation*

*Definition*

## A

- ABCD**                    **Asset Based Community Development:** a strategy for sustainable community driven development. Beyond the mobilization of a particular community, ABCD is concerned with how to link micro-assets to the macro-environment. The appeal of ABCD lies in its premise that communities can drive the development process themselves by identifying and mobilizing existing, but often unrecognized assets, and thereby responding to and creating local economic opportunity. pg. 74, 156
  
- ABLE**                    **Adolescent Behavioral Learning Experience:** an evidence-based program that focuses on personal responsibility education, training and counseling, with the goal of reducing the likelihood of re-incarceration. (169\*) p. 136
  
- ACA**                      **Affordable Care Act:** a federal mandate intended to expand access to insurance, increase consumer protections, emphasize prevention and wellness, improve quality and system performance, expand the health workforce, and curb rising health care costs. Requires most U.S. citizens and legal residents to have health insurance. Create state-based American Health Benefit Exchanges through which individuals can purchase coverage. pg. 33, 40, 83-4, 87, 127, 132
  
- ACCA**                    **Alameda County Care Alliance:** A new model emerging in Alameda County that has formed effective working relationships among various faith traditions, hospitals, and the community at large to improve care, and respond to the needs of the community. pg. 190
  
- ACCEL**                    **Access El Dorado:** a community-wide collaborative among public and private agencies seeking to create healthier communities, especially within vulnerable populations, in El Dorado County, CA. After identifying specific barriers to a healthy community, program developed systematic improvements that include all partners and serves the entire community. pg. 59
  
- ACCP**                    **Arkansas Community Connector Program:** Uses specially trained community health workers to identify people in three disadvantaged counties and connect them to a medical home and community-based services. pg. 57
  
- ACE**                      **Adverse Childhood Experiences:** Childhood experiences, both positive and negative that have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and

\*See Reference List, pg. 25

perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity. pg. 99,100-3,105-6,107,110,117,119

- ACH** **Accountable Communities for Health:** integrated medical care, mental and behavioral healthcare, and social service supports to improve the community conditions that shape health and wellbeing in a geographical area. pg. 149
- ACO** **Affordable Care Organization:** a network of doctors and hospitals that shares financial and medical responsibility for providing coordinated care to patients in hopes of limiting unnecessary spending. At the heart of each patient's care is a primary care physician. pg. 42, 68, 141
- AF4Q** **Aligning Forces for Quality:** the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's signature effort to lift the overall quality of health care in targeted communities, reduce racial and ethnic disparities and provide models for national reform. pg. 90
- AHA** **American Hospital Association:** the national organization that represents and serves all types of hospitals, health care networks, and their patients and communities. Nearly 5,000 hospitals, health care systems, networks, other providers of care and 43,000 individual members come together to form the AHA. pg. 34
- AHC** **Accountable Health Communities:** addresses a critical gap between clinical care and community services in the current health care delivery system by testing whether systematically identifying and addressing the health-related social needs of beneficiaries impacts of total health care costs, improves health, and quality of care. pg. 134
- AHEC** **Area Health Education Center/ Organization:** enhances access to high quality, culturally competent health care through academic-community partnerships to ultimately improve the distribution, diversity, and supply of the primary care health professions workforce who serve in rural and underserved health care delivery sites. pg. 78
- AHRQ** **Agency for Health Research and Quality:** produces evidence to make health care safer, higher quality, more accessible, equitable, and affordable, and to work within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and other partners to make sure that the evidence is understood and used. pg. 67
- AINA** **American Indian/ Native Alaskan:** This racial group includes people having origins in any of the original peoples of North, South America, and Central America, who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. pg. 101
- ALGEE** Core training technique and mnemonic device that aids in mental health first aid: **Assess** for risk of suicide, **Listen** non-judgmentally, **Give**

reassurance and information, Encourage appropriate professional help, Encourage self help and other support strategies pg. 116, 118

- APHA **American Public Health Association:** Advocacy organization that champions the health of all people and all communities, strengthens the public health profession, and speaks out for public health issues and policies backed by science. The only organization that influences federal policy, has a 140-plus year perspective and brings together members from all fields of public health. pg. 55, 64
- ArcGIS A cloud-based mapping system for organizations that offers collaboration tools for cataloging, visualizing, and sharing geospatial information. p. 82
- ARHAP **African Religious Health Assets Mapping Programme:** a collaborative working group that includes partners from Rollins School of Public Health and Interfaith Health Program, Emory, Wake Forest as well as University of Capetown, University of KwaZulu Natal and Wits in South Africa, Difaem (German Institute for Medical Mission) and the Vesper Society in the USA. ARHAP, in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO), have undertaken documentation of religious and health assets via a process called PIRHANA (Participatory Inquiry into Religious Health Assets, Networks and Agency) and a Practitioner’s Workbook has been developed to guide future researchers in use of this model. (16) pg. 74, 77, 88
- ARHAP/IRHAP Same as above (16) p. 77,88
- A-TIP **Acute Trauma Incident Processing:** a specifically designed set of protocols and procedures that can be used, by the non-emdr (eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy) trained professional/para-professional, to reduce the impact of acute trauma. The A-TIP protocol contains a decision-making process to help recognize when it is necessary to stop eye movements and refer the client for more in-depth psychological treatment from a licensed mental health professional. pg. 101, 116-17
- AUDIT **Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test:** a 10-item screening tool developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) to assess alcohol consumption, drinking behaviors, and alcohol-related problems. Both a clinician-administered version (page 1) and a self-report version of the AUDIT (page 2) are provided. pg. 119
- AUDIT-C A modified version of the 10 question AUDIT instrument that can reliably identify patients who are hazardous drinkers or who have active alcohol use disorders. pg. 119

CBCT	<b>Cognitively Based Compassion Training:</b> a method for cultivating greater well-being through the use of reflective practices. Developed at Emory University in 2004 by Geshe Lobsang Tenzin Negi, PhD. CBCT is based on centuries-old techniques from the Indo-Tibetan tradition. pg. 114
CBPR	<b>Community Based Participatory Research:</b> a "collaborative approach to research that equitably involves all partners in the research process and recognizes the unique strengths that each brings. CBPR begins with a research topic of importance to the community, has the aim of combining knowledge with action and achieving social change to improve health outcomes and eliminate health disparities." pg. 74, 78, 80, 90
CBT	<b>Cognitive Behavior Therapy:</b> a common type of talk therapy (psychotherapy). Individuals work with a mental health counselor (psychotherapist or therapist) in a structured way, attending a limited number of sessions. CBT helps individuals become aware of inaccurate or negative thinking in order to view challenging situations more clearly and respond to them in a more effective way. pg. 115
CCL	<b>Center for Creative Leadership:</b> a top-ranked, global provider of executive education that develops better leaders through its exclusive focus on leadership education and research. Founded in 1970 as a nonprofit, CCL helps clients around the world cultivate creative leadership—the capacity to achieve more than imagined by thinking and acting beyond boundaries. pg. 155
CCOs	<b>Coordinated Care Organization:</b> a network of all types of health care providers (physical health care, addictions and mental health care and sometimes dental care providers) who have agreed to work together in their local communities to serve people who receive health care coverage under the Oregon Health Plan (Medicaid). CCOs are focused on prevention and helping people manage chronic conditions, like diabetes. pg. 132
CDC	<b>Centers for Disease Control:</b> one of the major operating components of the Department of Health and Human Services. CDC works 24/7 to protect America from health, safety and security threats (both foreign and in the U.S.). pg. 7, 10, 49, 83-5, 87, 107, 168, 170-1
CDCs	<b>Community Development Corporations:</b> are nonprofit, community-based organizations focused on revitalizing the areas in which they are located, typically low-income, underserved neighborhoods that have experienced significant disinvestment. pg.133
CDFI	<b>Community Development Financial Institution:</b> can be banks, credit unions, loan funds, microloan funds, or venture capital providers. CDFIs are

helping families finance their first homes, supporting community residents starting businesses, and investing in local health centers, schools, or community centers. CDFIs strive to foster economic opportunity and revitalize neighborhoods. pg. 135, 138, 139

- CFC**                    **Community First Choice:** allows States to provide home and community-based attendant services and supports to eligible Medicaid enrollees under their State Plan. This State plan option was established under the Affordable Care Act of 2010. pg. 134
- CHA**                    **Community Health Assessment:** provide information for problem and asset identification and policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. CHAs also help measure how well a public health system is fulfilling its assurance function.
- CHABP**                **Children’s High Risk Asthma Bundled Payment:** provides a fixed reimbursement for a defined service and time period, but the payment can be used for a broader range of customized services than in fee-for-service. Because payments are tied to quality of care and results, the financial model encourages providers to manage patient care episodes and prevent avoidable complications. For pediatric asthma, this may include enhanced education and environmental remediation services for high-risk patients which are rarely reimbursed under fee-for service. pg. 132
- CHAP**                **Community Health Access Project:** provides a recognized model of community-based care coordination as a means of improving the basic health and social outcomes of individuals in neighborhoods with the greatest needs. pg. 67, 76
- CHAMP**              **Community Health Assets Mapping for Partnership:** a working group built on the U.S. field sites for the African/International Religious Health Assets Mapping Programme, or ARHAP/IRHAP. Focuses on helping health systems better integrate with communities and meet the needs of vulnerable populations. pg. 78, 80, 88, 89
- CHE**                    **Community Health Enhancement:** Memorial Hospital of South Bend, IN, established numerous community health programs and services and provides a significant amount of traditional financial assistance for uninsured patients who cannot afford health services. In addition, Memorial also has a unique community health program: Tithing. The hospital allocates (or tithes) a percentage of excess revenues (usually over a million dollars annually) to help local organizations develop innovative programs that address a wide range of community health issues. pg. 101
- CHI**                    **Catholic Health Initiatives:** a nonprofit, faith-based health system formed in 1996 through the consolidation of four Catholic health systems, expresses its

mission each day by creating and nurturing healthy communities in the hundreds of sites across the nation where they provide care. pg. 88, 198

- CHI** **Community Health Improvement:** a process to identify and address the health needs of communities. pg. 18
- CHI Navigator** **Community Health Improvement Navigator:** The CDC Community Health Improvement Navigator (CHI Navigator) is a website for people who lead or participate in community health improvement work within hospitals and health systems, public health agencies, and other community organizations. It contains useful information on evidence based models for certain health conditions. pg. 18, 83-5
- CHIEfs** **Community Health Information Experts:** connect patients to community-based service providers and other social support services through Community Rx, a Chicago-based intervention designed to connect community health care resources with self-care. pg. 45
- CHIP** **Children’s Health Insurance Program:** provides low-cost health coverage to children in families that earn too much money to qualify for Medicaid. In some states, CHIP covers pregnant women. Each state offers CHIP coverage, and works closely with its state Medicaid program. pg. 18
- CHIP** **Community Health Improvement Plan:** CHIP uses Community Health Assessment data to identify priority issues, develop and implement strategies for action, and establish accountability to ensure measurable health improvement, which are often outlined in the form of a community health improvement plan. pg. 76, 88
- CHITREC** **Chicago Health Information Technology Regional Extension Center:** a collaboration between Northwestern University, the Alliance of Chicago Community Health Services and more than 40 local and national partners focused on HIT (Health Information Technology) adoption and use within the city of Chicago. pg. 91
- CHMS** **Community Health Management System:** provides geographically enabled health utilization information to influence strategic resource, patient care, and population health decisions. pg. 46
- CHN** **Congregational Health Network:** a partnership between the congregations, the hospitals and the community aimed at developing person-centered care pathways. pg. 82, 90, 143
- CHNAs** **Community Health Needs Assessment Strategy:** to secure data and information on a broad spectrum of issues that provide an aggregate profile of the health status and quality of life among residents of our communities. CHNAs

are conducted by public and private sector institutions across the country on an individual basis or in partnership with others. At best, a CHNA should serve as a baseline to monitor improvements associated with actions taken to address one or more indices of health. pg. 65, 73-4, 76, 78, 80-1, 84-9, 93

- CHR**                    **Community Health Record:** aims to provide relevant and timely information to help end-users with health related decision making pg. 91-2
- CHR&R**                **County Health Ranking Roadmaps:** a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute that measures vital health factors, including high school graduation rates, obesity, smoking, unemployment, access to healthy foods, the quality of air and water, income, and teen births in nearly every county in America. pg. 86, 157
- CHSA**                    **Community Health Status Assessment:** provides a list of core indicators (data elements) for 11 broad-based categories. Communities may also select additional indicators. By gathering data for each of these and comparing the jurisdiction's data to trend information or peer, state, and national data, health issues are identified. pg. 75
- CHTs**                    **Community Health Teams:** locally based care coordination teams that are deployed to manage patients' complex illnesses across providers, settings, and systems of care. Comprised of multidisciplinary staff from the fields of nursing, behavioral health, pharmacy, and social work. The teams provide crucial support to health care providers working in resource-limited small or medium-sized practices. pg. 132
- CHW**                    **Community Health Worker:** trusted, knowledgeable frontline health personnel who typically come from the communities they serve. CHWs bridge cultural and linguistic barriers, expand access to coverage and care, and improve health outcomes. As critical links between their communities and the health care system, CHWs reduce health disparities; boost health care quality, cultural competence and affordability; and empower individuals and communities for better health. pg. 53-68, 132
- CLAS**                    **Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services:** Federal standards to correct inequities that currently exist in the provision of health services and to make these services more responsive to the individual needs of all patients/consumers. The standards are intended to be inclusive of all cultures and not limited to any particular population group or sets of groups; however, they are especially designed to address the needs of racial, ethnic, and linguistic population groups that experience unequal access to health services. pg. 61



CMAP	<b>Cenla Medication Access Program:</b> provides chronic care prescription medications for people who cannot afford them. pg. 154
CMMI	<b>Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation:</b> “innovative payment and service delivery models to reduce program expenditures ...while preserving or enhancing the quality of care” for those individuals who receive Medicare, Medicaid, or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) benefits. pg. 134
CMS	<b>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services:</b> part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). This government organization administers Medicare, Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Health Insurance Marketplace. pg. 40, 66, 67, 127, 132, 139
COHS	<b>Colorado Household Survey:</b> provides baseline information about health care coverage and access in anticipation of state and national health care reforms. pg. 158
COPD	<b>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease:</b> a lung disease characterized by chronic obstruction of lung airflow that interferes with normal breathing and is not fully reversible. pg. 100
CPC	<b>Child Parent Center:</b> provides high quality early childhood education services in south-eastern Arizona. pg. 135
CRA	<b>Community Reinvestment Act:</b> intended to encourage depository institutions (obtains funds mainly from deposits from the public) to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they operate, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound operations. pg. 138, 139
C-TAC	<b>Coalition to Transform Advanced Care:</b> a nonprofit, non-partisan organization based in Washington, D.C. and is funded by grants and the support of members. C-TAC is dedicated to the ideal that all Americans with advanced illness, especially the sickest and most vulnerable, should receive comprehensive, high-quality, person- and family-centered care that is consistent with their goals and values and honors their dignity. pg. 190
CTSA	<b>Community Themes and Strengths Assessment:</b> Answers the questions: "What is important to our community?" "How is quality of life perceived in our community?" and "What assets do we have that can be used to improve community health?" This assessment results in a strong understanding of community issues and concerns, perceptions about quality of life, and a map of community assets. pg. 75

## D

- DNA**                    **Deoxyribonucleic acid:** the material that transfers genetic characteristics in all life forms, constructed of two nucleotide strands (158) p. 103
- DSH**                    **Disproportionate Share Hospitals:** serve a significantly disproportionate number of low-income patients and receive payments from the Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services to cover the costs of providing care to uninsured patients. (159) pg. 215
- DSRIP**                **Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment:** the main mechanism by which New York State will implement the Medicaid Redesign Team (MRT) Waiver Amendment. DSRIP's purpose is to fundamentally restructure the health care delivery system by reinvesting in the Medicaid program. pg. 44, 132

## E

- EHR**                    **Electronic Health Record:** an electronic version of a patient's medical history, that is maintained by the provider over time, and may include all of the key administrative clinical data relevant to that person's care under a particular provider, including demographics, progress notes, problems, medications, vital signs, past medical history, immunizations, laboratory data and radiology reports. pg. 34, 36, 38, 40-3, 46, 49, 91, 138
- ED**                    **Emergency Department:** practice dedicated to the diagnosis and treatment of unforeseen illness or injury. (56) pg. 35, 55, 57, 58, 111, 119, 141
- EMDR**                **Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing:** a cost-effective, non-invasive, evidence-based method of psychotherapy that facilitates adaptive information processing. EMDR therapy is an eight-phase treatment which comprehensively identifies and addresses experiences that have overwhelmed the brain's natural resilience or coping capacity, and have thereby generated traumatic symptoms and/or harmful coping strategies. pg. 101, 115, 117
- ER**                    **Emergency Room:** practice dedicated to the diagnosis and treatment of unforeseen illness or injury. (56) pg. 23
- Esri**                    An early software system that developed the geographic information system. pg. 82

FCN	<b>Faith Community Nursing:</b> Faith community nurses are licensed, registered nurses who practice holistic health for self, individuals and the community using nursing knowledge combined with spiritual care. pg.60
FFS	<b>Fee for Service:</b> delivery system where health care providers are paid for each service (like an office visit, test, or procedure). pg.127, 138
FoE	<b>Firms of Endearment:</b> a book about new rules that are transforming businesses from the inside out. pg.26
FOCA	<b>Forces of Change Assessment:</b> designed to help MAPP (Mobilizing through Planning and Partnership) participants answer the following questions: "What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?" and "What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?" pg.75
FQHC	<b>Federally Qualified Health Center:</b> Community health centers receiving grants under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (PHS). FQHCs must serve an underserved area or population, offer a sliding fee scale, provide comprehensive services, have an ongoing quality assurance program, and have a governing board of directors. pg.45
FSG	Consulting firm based out of Boston and San Francisco that focuses on social change. pg.136

## G

GAVI	<b>Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization:</b> international organization - a global Vaccine Alliance, bringing together public and private sectors with the shared goal of creating equal access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries. pg.168
GDP	<b>Gross Domestic Product:</b> measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that is, those that are bought by the final user—produced in a country in a given period of time pg. 128, 139
GED	<b>General Education Degree:</b> Test designed for people who, for various reasons, did not graduate from high school but want a certificate equivalent to the traditional high school diploma. pg.88

GEO	<b>Grantmakers for Effective Organizations:</b> a diverse community of 500 grantmakers working to reshape the way philanthropy operates. Understanding that grantmakers are successful only to the extent that their grantees achieve meaningful results, GEO promotes strategies and practices that contribute to grantee success. pg. 153
GetSET	Success in Extraordinary Times, capacity building program for Health Foundation for Western and Central New York. pg. 153
GFATM	<b>Global Fund to Fight TB, AIDS, and Malaria:</b> a 21st-century partnership organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as epidemics. Founded in 2002, the Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and people affected by the diseases. pg.168
GIS	<b>Geographic Information System:</b> a computer system specially designed for capturing, storing, checking, and displaying data related to positions on Earth's surface. pg.44, 78, 82, 83

## H

HCBS	<b>Housing and Community Based Services:</b> provide opportunities for Medicaid beneficiaries to receive services in their own home or community. These programs serve a variety of targeted populations groups, such as people with mental illnesses, intellectual or developmental disabilities, and/or physical disabilities. pg.134
HCMC	<b>Hennepin County Medical Center</b> in Minnesota pg.141
HealthRX	A special system developed to compile community resources meant to improve patients' health. It aids in connecting patients to resources to improve health, disease management, and promote independent living. Developed by the University of Chicago. (160) pg. 91
HEDIS	<b>HealthCare Effectiveness Data and Information Set:</b> a tool used by more than 90 percent of America's health plans to measure performance on important dimensions of care and service. Altogether, HEDIS consists of 81 measures across 5 domains of care. pg.58
HFWCNY	<b>Health Foundation for Western and Central New York:</b> an independent private foundation that serves 16 counties in central New York. pg.153

HHS	<b>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:</b> provide effective health and human services and foster advances in medicine, public health, and social services. (161) pg.18
HIEs	<b>Health Information Exchanges:</b> allows doctors, nurses, pharmacists, other health care providers and patients to appropriately access and securely share a patient’s vital medical information electronically—improving the speed, quality, safety and cost of patient care. pg.35, 49
HIPAA	<b>Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act:</b> offers protections for millions of America’s workers that improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage. pg. 42, 46
HIV/AIDS	<b>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</b> pg. 10, 181
HL7	<b>Health Level-7:</b> a not-for-profit, ANSI-accredited (American National Standards institute)standards developing organization dedicated to providing a comprehensive framework and related standards for the exchange, integration, sharing, and retrieval of electronic health information that supports clinical practice and the management, delivery and evaluation of health services. pg.48
HMO	<b>Health Maintenance Organization:</b> A type of health insurance plan that usually limits coverage to care from doctors who work for or contract with the HMO. It generally won't cover out-of-network care except in an emergency. pg.110
HPA	<b>Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis:</b> comprises the system of feedback interactions among the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and adrenal glands. pg. 99, 103
HPCA	<b>Hospice and Palliative Care Association:</b> a not-for-profit organization representing hospice and palliative care programs, allied organizations and individuals that are interested in the development and growth of quality, comprehensive end-of-life services. pg. 78
HPNC	<b>Healthy Places North Carolina:</b> a place-based initiative of the Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust aimed at improving the health and overall quality of life for people in rural areas of North Carolina. pg.155, 158
HR	<b>Human Resources:</b> a company department charged with finding, screening, recruiting and training job applicants, as well as administering employee-benefit programs. pg.32

HRRP	<b>Health Readmission Reduction Program:</b> requires CMS to reduce payments to IPPS (Inpatient Prospective Payment System) hospitals with excess readmissions, effective for discharges beginning on October 1, 2012. pg. 40
HRSA	<b>Health Research Services Agency:</b> The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ) mission is to produce evidence to make health care safer, higher quality, more accessible, equitable, and affordable, and to work within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and with other partners to make sure that the evidence is understood and used. (168) pg. 111
HSLG	<b>Health Systems Learning Group:</b> brings together 40 health systems to take advantage of the opportunities presented by national health reform to re-examine health system practices. Changed its name to Stakeholder Health. pg. 15, 87, 149, 181, 196
HSS	<b>Health Systems Strengthening:</b> (i) the process of identifying and implementing the changes in policy and practice in a country's health system, so that the country can respond better to its health and health system challenges; (ii) any array of initiatives and strategies that improves one or more of the functions of the health system and that leads to better health through improvements in access, coverage, quality, or efficiency. pg. 170

I

ICER	<b>Institute of Clinical and Economic Review:</b> a trusted non-profit organization that evaluates evidence on the value of medical tests, treatments and delivery system innovations and moves that evidence into action to improve the health care system. pg. 57
IFF	A non-profit community development financial institution in the Midwest. pg.135
IMPACT	<b>Individualized Management for Patient-Centered Targets:</b> model where CHWs hired from within the local community help patients to navigate the health care system and address key health barriers, such as housing instability or food insecurity. pg.58
IOM	<b>Institute of Medicine:</b> A nonprofit organization established in 1970 as a component of the US National Academy of Sciences that works outside the framework of government to provide evidence-based research and recommendations for public health and science policy. pg. 40, 46, 47, 196

- IRHAP** **International Religious Health Assets Mapping Programme:** a collaborative working group that includes partners from Rollins School of Public Health and Interfaith Health Program, Emory, Wake Forest as well as University of Capetown, University of KwaZulu Natal and Wits in South Africa, Difaem (German Institute for Medical Mission) and the Vesper Society in the USA. ARHAP, in conjunction with the World Health Organization (WHO), have undertaken documentation of religious and health assets via a process called PIRHANA (Participatory Inquiry into Religious Health Assets, Networks and Agency) and a Practitioner’s Workbook has been developed to guide future researchers in use of this model. (16). pg. 77, 80, 88
- IRS** **Internal Revenue Service:** a U.S. government agency responsible for the collection of taxes and enforcement of tax laws and development of community benefits reporting guidelines for not-for-profit hospitals. pg. 18, 25, 65, 73, 84, 85
- IT** **Informational technology:** the use of hardware, software, services, and supporting infrastructure to manage and deliver information using voice, data, and video. pg. 35-6, 39, 43, 45-9

## K

- KP** **Kaiser Permanente:** one of the nation’s largest not-for-profit health plans pg. 65

## L

- LCL** **Leading Causes of Life:** a book focusing in on five powerful concepts: Connection, Coherence, Agency, Blessing, and Hope. pg. 178
- LLU** **Loma Linda University** Located in Loma Linda, CA pg. 168
- LPHAs** **Local public health agencies.** pg. 74
- LPHSA** **Local Public Health System Assessment:** answers the questions, "What are the components, activities, competencies, and capacities of our local public health system?" and "How are the Essential Services being provided to our community?" The assessment involves the use of a nationally recognized tool called the National Public Health Performance Standards Local Assessment Instrument. pg. 75
- LTSS** **Long Term Care Services and Supports:** The Medicaid program allows for the coverage of Long Term Care Services through several vehicles and over a

continuum of settings. This includes Institutional Care and Home and Community Based Long Term Services and Supports. pg. 133

## M

MAOA	<b>Monoamine oxidase A:</b> An enzyme that catalyzes the oxidative breakdown of monoamines such as norepinephrine and serotonin, thus regulating synaptic transmission of monoamine neurotransmitters in the nervous system. pg. 104
MAPCP	<b>Medicare’s Multipayer Advanced Primary Care Practice:</b> reform initiatives that are currently being conducted by states to make advanced primary care practices more broadly available. pg. 132
MAPP	<b>Medicaid Analytics Performance Portal:</b> a performance management system that will provide tools to the Health Home Network to support providing care management for the Health Home population. pg. 43
MAPP	<b>Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships:</b> a community driven strategic planning process for improving community health (NACCHO website) pg. 74-6, 80-1, 84
MAPS Corps	<b>Meaningful Active Productive Science in Service to Communities:</b> produces reliable, annually updated information about community resources that are being used by doctors and other health care providers to help people stay healthy ( see <a href="#">HealthRx</a> ) and by policymakers, faith leaders, researchers, and others to build a healthier community. pg. 91
MapObjects	Esri’s first component-based software and platform for publishing maps on the internet Pg. 82
MATCH	<b>Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health:</b> Produces county level health rankings for all 50 states, develops partnerships and models for increasing involvement and accountability for population health improvements, and develops incentive based models to encourage implementation of community level programs and policies to improve population health pg. 91
MBSR	<b>Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction:</b> an 8-week intensive training in mindfulness meditation, based on ancient healing practices, which meets on a weekly basis. pg. 113, 114
MCOs	<b>Managed Care Organizations:</b> Managed Care is a health care delivery system organized to manage cost, utilization, and quality. Medicaid managed care



provides for the delivery of Medicaid health benefits and additional services through contracted arrangements between state Medicaid agencies and managed care organizations (MCOs) that accept a set per member per month (capitation) payment for these services. pg.132

- MFP** **Money Follows the Person:** helps individuals who are qualified for the MFP demonstration to move from a nursing home or long-stay hospital to an MFP-qualified residence in the community and obtain community-based services. pg. 133
- MH/SA** **Mental Health/Substance Abuse.** pg. 110
- MHFA** **Mental Health First Aid:** an 8-hour course that teaches you how to identify, understand and respond to signs of mental illnesses and substance use disorders. pg. 116
- MiCHWA** **Michigan Community Health Worker Alliance:** develops training standards and core competencies with active participation from community health workers. pg. 57, 66
- MLH** **Methodist Le Bonheur Healthcare:** is an integrated health care delivery system, dedicated to the art of healing through our faith-based commitment to minister to the whole person. pg. 61, 82, 90, 143
- MRT** **Medicaid Redesign Team:** established by Governor Cuomo of NY in January 2011 as a means of finding new ways to lower Medicaid spending in New York State during the 2011-12 fiscal year. Comprised of stakeholders and health care experts from throughout the state, the MRT submitted a report of 79 recommendations in February 2011, 78 of which were included in the enacted budget and are currently being implemented. pg. 132

## N

- NACCHO** **National Association of City and County Health Organizations:** comprised of over 2,800 Local Health Departments across the United States. Together, they form an organization focused on being a leader, partner, catalyst, and voice for change for local health departments around the nation. pg. 74, 76
- NASHP** **National Academy for State Health Policy:** an independent academy of state health policymakers. A non-profit and non-partisan organization, NASHP provides a forum for constructive work across branches and agencies of state government on critical health issues. pg. 63

NCDs	<b>Non-communicable diseases:</b> also known as chronic diseases are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The four main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes. pg. 128
NC DETECT	<b>North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool:</b> North Carolina's state-wide syndromic surveillance system. NC DETECT was created by the North Carolina Division of Public Health in 2004 in collaboration with the Carolina Center for Health Informatics (CCHI) in the University Of North Carolina Department Of Emergency Medicine to address the need for early event detection and timely public health surveillance in North Carolina using a variety of secondary data sources. pg. 109
NCQA	<b>National Committee for Quality Assurance:</b> not-for-profit organization dedicated to improving health care quality. Since its founding in 1990, NCQA has been a central figure in driving improvement throughout the health care system, helping to elevate the issue of health care quality to the top of the national agenda. pg. 58, 132
NGOs	<b>Non-governmental organizations:</b> any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. pg. 169
NIAAA	<b>National Institute on Alcoholic Abuse and Alcoholism:</b> one of the 27 institutes and centers that comprise the National Institutes of Health (NIH). NIAAA supports and conducts research on the impact of alcohol use on human health and well-being. It is the largest funder of alcohol research in the world. pg. 119
NOW	<b>New Orleans Works:</b> a public/private initiative led by foundations and regional public workforce systems to generate employer-focused workforce development solutions that offer low-skilled adults (entry-level as well as incumbents) the opportunity for career advancement and enable key industry sectors to fulfill their workforce needs. pg. 140
NUKA	South Central Foundation's system of care comprised of organizational strategies and processes; medical, behavioral, dental and traditional practices; and supporting infrastructure that works together – in relationship – to support wellness. (162) pg.196

OECD	<b>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development:</b> provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. Works with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. OECD measures productivity and global flows of trade and investment; analyzes and compares data to predict future trends. The organization sets international standards on a wide range of things, from agriculture and tax to the safety of chemicals. pg.125
ONC	<b>Office of the National Coordinator:</b> the principal federal entity charged with coordination of nationwide efforts to implement and use the most advanced health information technology and the electronic exchange of health information. pg.39
ONCIT	<b>Office of National Coordination for Health Information Technology:</b> a resource to the entire health system to support the adoption of health information technology and the promotion of nationwide health information exchange to improve health care. pg.38

## P

PALs	<b>Peer Advocate Liaisons:</b> helps students access resources when they are experiencing personal or academic difficulties. PALs are classmates who have been educated about available on- and off-campus resources, and they can assist their peers in contacting these resources. pg. 113
PCAN	<b>The Primary Care Access Network:</b> represents the community's "Safety Net" providers and other community organizations dedicated to improving access to care. (163) pg.215
PCMHs	<b>Primary Care Medical Homes:</b> a model or philosophy of primary care that is patient-centered, comprehensive, team-based, coordinated, accessible, and focused on quality and safety. pg. 132
PFS	<b>Pay for Success:</b> a creative approach to funding social services, with potential to bring new, significant, and reliable resources to proven preventative programs. pg. 135
PHAB	<b>Public Health Accreditation Board:</b> a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving and protecting the health of the public by advancing and ultimately transforming the quality and performance of state, local, tribal, and territorial public health departments. pg. 74
PHC	<b>Primary Health Care:</b> Essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full

participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination. It forms an integral part both of the country's health system, of which it is the central function and main focus, and of the overall social and economic development of the community. It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and community with the national health system bringing health care as close as possible to where people live and work, and constitutes the first element of a continuing health care process. pg. 170

PHPPO/CDC

**Public Health Practice Program Office at the Centers for Disease**

**Control:** The Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response supports the infusion of science into CDC's public health emergency preparedness and response activities. OPHPR's Office of Science and Public Health Practice is committed to increasing scientific contributions to the preparedness and response knowledge base as well as promoting the translation of science to practice. pg. 74

PHQ-9

**Personal Health Questionnaire-9:** The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) is a self-administered version of the PRIME-MD diagnostic instrument for common mental disorders. The PHQ-9 is the depression module. pg. 120

PHR

**Personal Health Record:** an electronic application used by patients to maintain and manage their health information in a private, secure, and confidential environment. pg. 91

PIRASH

**Participatory inquiry model to map adolescent health** pg. 77

PIRHANA

**Participatory Inquiry into Religious Health Assets, Networks, and Agency:** a research tool developed by a group of researchers in sub-Saharan Africa known collectively as the African Religious Health Assets Program (ARHAP). Rather than focusing on the problems and deficiencies in communities, PIRHANA works to identify the things that are good and positive in communities. pg.77, 78, 83, 88

PL-DPP

**Promotora Led Diabetes Prevention Program:** an adaptation of the Diabetes Prevention Program lifestyle intervention delivered by lay health workers, or promotoras. It is the first to enroll only Latinas, the demographic group with the highest lifetime diabetes risk. pg.61

PMPM

**Per-Member-Per-Month:** the average cost of services per individual per month. (164) pg. 132

PRIs

**Program Related Investments:** investments in which 1) the primary purpose is to accomplish one or more of the foundation's exempt purposes, 2) production of income or appreciation of property is not a significant purpose, and 3) influencing legislation or taking part in political campaigns on behalf of candidates is not a purpose. pg.136

PRIME-MD	<b>Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders:</b> Screening questionnaire for depressive symptoms. (165) pg. 120
PTSD	<b>Post Traumatic Stress Disorder:</b> a disorder that develops in some people who have experienced a shocking, scary, or dangerous event. pg.99, 115

## R

RCSC	<b>Real Choice Systems Change:</b> A grants program that helps states develop the necessary regulatory, administrative, program, and funding infrastructure to enable individuals of all ages who have a disability or long-term illness to (1) live in the most integrated community setting of their choice; (2) exercise meaningful choice and control over their living environment, services, and service providers; and (3) obtain high-quality services in a manner consistent with their preferences. pg.133
REACH	A nonprofit charitable organization dedicated to advancing equity in health care coverage, access and quality for poor and underserved people. (166) pg.154
RHA	<b>Religious Health Assets</b> pg.78
ROI	<b>Return on Investment:</b> A performance measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment or to compare the efficiency of a number of different investments. pg.26, 68, 84
RWJF	<b>Robert Wood Johnson Foundation:</b> Nation's largest philanthropy solely dedicated to health. (167) pg.86

## S

SAMSHA	<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:</b> the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA's mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America's communities. pg.108, 112, 118
SASH	<b>Support and Services at Home:</b> a care management model that harnesses the strengths of social service agencies, community health providers and non-profit housing organizations to work together to support Vermonters to live safely and healthfully at home.pg.132

SBIRT	<b>Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral to Treatment:</b> an approach to the delivery of early intervention and treatment to people with substance use disorders and those at risk of developing these disorders. pg.119
SCRATCHMAPS	<b>Spiritual Capacities and Religious Assets for Transforming Community Health:</b> aims to identify how the mobilization and leveraging of spiritual capacities and religious assets can promote safety and peace, particularly in relation to young men, in specific communities in South Africa and the USA. pg.78, 80
SDH	<b>Social Determinants of Health:</b> the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. pg.129
SES	<b>Socioeconomic Status:</b> the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. pg. 8
SH	<b>Stakeholder Health:</b> a voluntary learning collaborative of some 40 plus participating health systems and invested institutions calling for operational transformations that will align with the profound changes occurring in <i>all</i> aspects in the provision of health care. pg. 5, 7, 15, 23, 27, 110, 142, 195
SHAC	<b>Stakeholder Health Advisory Council:</b> This group shapes the direction and priorities of Stakeholder Health. It meets mostly by conference call with no more than two meetings a year in person. pg. 198
SHALOM ZONES	<b>Communities of Shalom Model:</b> organizes and mobilizes church and community volunteers to engage in issues and carry out the strategies that they have identified, and to weave the threads of Shalom. pg. 79
SIB	<b>Social Impact Bonds:</b> a new and innovative financing vehicle for social programs that flip traditional government funding structures on their head. Instead of paying upfront for a proscribed set of services, SIBs allow government to focus funds on approaches that work—without paying a dime if agreed-upon outcomes are not achieved. SIBs work by bringing together government agencies, social service providers, and philanthropically minded financiers to achieve better results for people receiving social services and for the taxpayers funding those services. pg. 135, 136
SIM	<b>State Innovation Model:</b> providing financial and technical support to states for the development and testing of state-led, multi-payer health care payment and service delivery models that will improve health system performance, increase quality of care, and decrease costs for Medicare, Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) beneficiaries—and for all residents of participating states. pg. 18, 67
SJC CARES	<b>St. Joseph County Cares:</b> trauma-informed system of care pg. 101

SPA	<b>State Plan Amendment:</b> an agreement between a state and the federal government describing how that state administers its Medicaid and CHIP programs. It gives an assurance that a state will abide by federal rules and may claim federal matching funds for its program activities. pg. 66, 67
STD	<b>Sexually Transmitted Disease:</b> generally acquired by sexual contact. The organisms that cause sexually transmitted diseases may pass from person to person in blood, semen, or vaginal and other bodily fluids. pg. 107
STRT	<b>Secondary Trauma Resiliency Training:</b> reduces oncology professionals' secondary traumatic stress and in creating valuable resiliency tools, increases care providers' ability to work from a place of compassion and gain personal resiliency regardless of the nature of their organization. pg. 105

## T

TACOs	<b>Totally Accountable Care Organizations:</b> represent an aspirational vision for a health care system where all physical health, behavioral health, long-term services and supports (LTSS), social services, and elements of public health are integrated for targeted high-need populations. Ideally, these activities would be reimbursed under a global payment to align financial incentives and reduce costs. pg. 141
TF-CBT	<b>Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavior Therapy:</b> a conjoint child and parent psychotherapy approach for children and adolescents who are experiencing significant emotional and behavioral difficulties related to traumatic life events. pg. 115
TUCI	<b>The Urban Childhood Institute:</b> a non-profit organization dedicated to the health and well-being of children from conception to age three in Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee. pg. 116

## U

UCLA	<b>University of California Los Angeles.</b> pg.114
UGO	<b>United Global Outreach:</b> a not-for-profit organization that focuses on transforming neglected and underprivileged communities; meeting their educational, physical and emotional needs by giving a hand-up—unleashing unlimited human potential and possibilities. pg. 87

UHS	<b>University Hospitals:</b> a hospital that is affiliated with a university. University hospitals provide clinical education and training to future and current doctors, nurses, and other health professionals, in addition to delivering medical care to patients. pg. 139
UID	<b>Universal Identifier:</b> a numeric or alphanumeric string that is associated with a single entity within a given system. UIDs make it possible to address that entity, so that it can be accessed and interacted with. pg. 49
UMC	<b>United Methodist Church:</b> the second largest Protestant denomination in the United States. pg.79, 80
UNDP	<b>United Nations Development Programme:</b> helps to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. Also, helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results. pg.168
UNICEF	<b>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund:</b> work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. pg.168
UWPHI	<b>University of Wisconsin of Population Health Institute</b> pg. 157

## W

WFBMC	<b>Wake Forest Baptist Medical Center</b> pg.144
WHO	<b>World Health Organization:</b> work side by side with governments and other partners to ensure the highest attainable level of health for all people. pg.33, 107, 108, 168, 170
WIC	<b>Women, Infants, and Children:</b> serves to safeguard the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age five who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating including breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to health care. pg.12
WIN Network	<b>Women-Inspired Neighborhood Network:</b> connects women in the Detroit community with tools to address their immediate needs so they can focus on their health and the health of their families. pg.53, 59, 61, 66
WWFH	<b>What Works for Health:</b> an online resource that provides communities with information to help select and implement evidence-informed policies,



programs, and system changes in order to improve the variety of factors that affect health. pg. 86

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