

Yuma, Arizona: Community Needs Assessment

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this poster is to discuss the strengths and disparities of the of Yuma Arizona as well as it's healthcare needs and areas of opportunity as highlighted by the interprofessional community leaders of the Western Area Health Education Center (WAHEC) scholars of Arizona. WAHEC's purpose is to improve the retention, diversity, quality, and efficiency of health professionals in underserved communities.

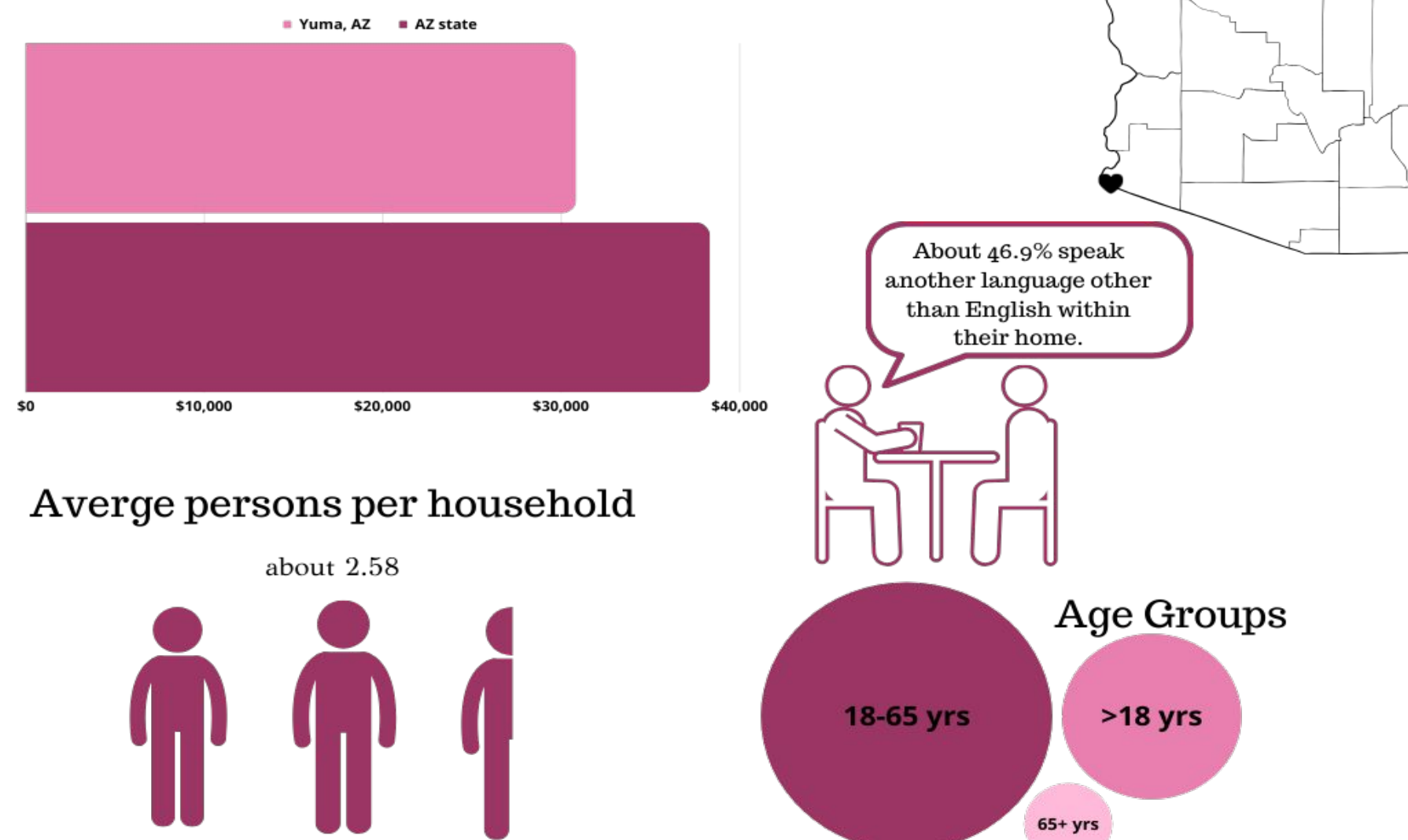
HISTORY

Yuma, Arizona occupied since 13,000 B.C. was fought over by the Spaniards and the Cocopah tribes around 1540. Ultimately, after years fighting for control it was the Quechens stayed in Yuma. However in 1848 it became part of the United States, and remains what it is now. A bordertown that is important for agriculture and home to about 98,000 Americans, Latinos, and tribal people.



DEMOGRAPHICS

Comparing Per Capita Income for Yuma Residents vs. The State Average



METHODS

Data was collected through secondary research via a combination of observation and external online searches. External online research was conducted by using parameters to include only peer reviewed articles from a government database or a reputable journal. Observation of the community resources was conducted during WAHEC organized excursions to the US/Mexico border, Regional Center for Border Health (RCBH) Migrant Refugee Center, RCBH San Luis Medical Mall, Cocopah Reservation Community Center, and Crossroads Mission.

TRAVEL

- Yuma is a gateway for trade with Mexico, including commerce, travel, and medical tourism.
- CDC reports:
 - Mexico as the most common destination for medical care in 11 states, including Arizona.
- Regional Center of Border Health
 - provides mobile units "Healthy Buzz" to better reach the community.
 - coordinate transportation for refugees entering Yuma.

ECONOMICS

- **Employment**
 - Yumas largest source of employment is the agricultural industry and the military.
- **Unemployment**
 - The city of Yuma has an unemployment rate of 18%.
- **Household Income**
 - The median household income is ~ \$53,000
 - 28% lower than national average.

ENVIRONMENT

- Agriculture is the largest producer of gross economic income, bringing in an estimated 4 billion dollars while producing 90 percent of North America's leafy greens.
- In Yuma county, around 65% of the population live more than three miles away from a municipal park.



NUTRITION

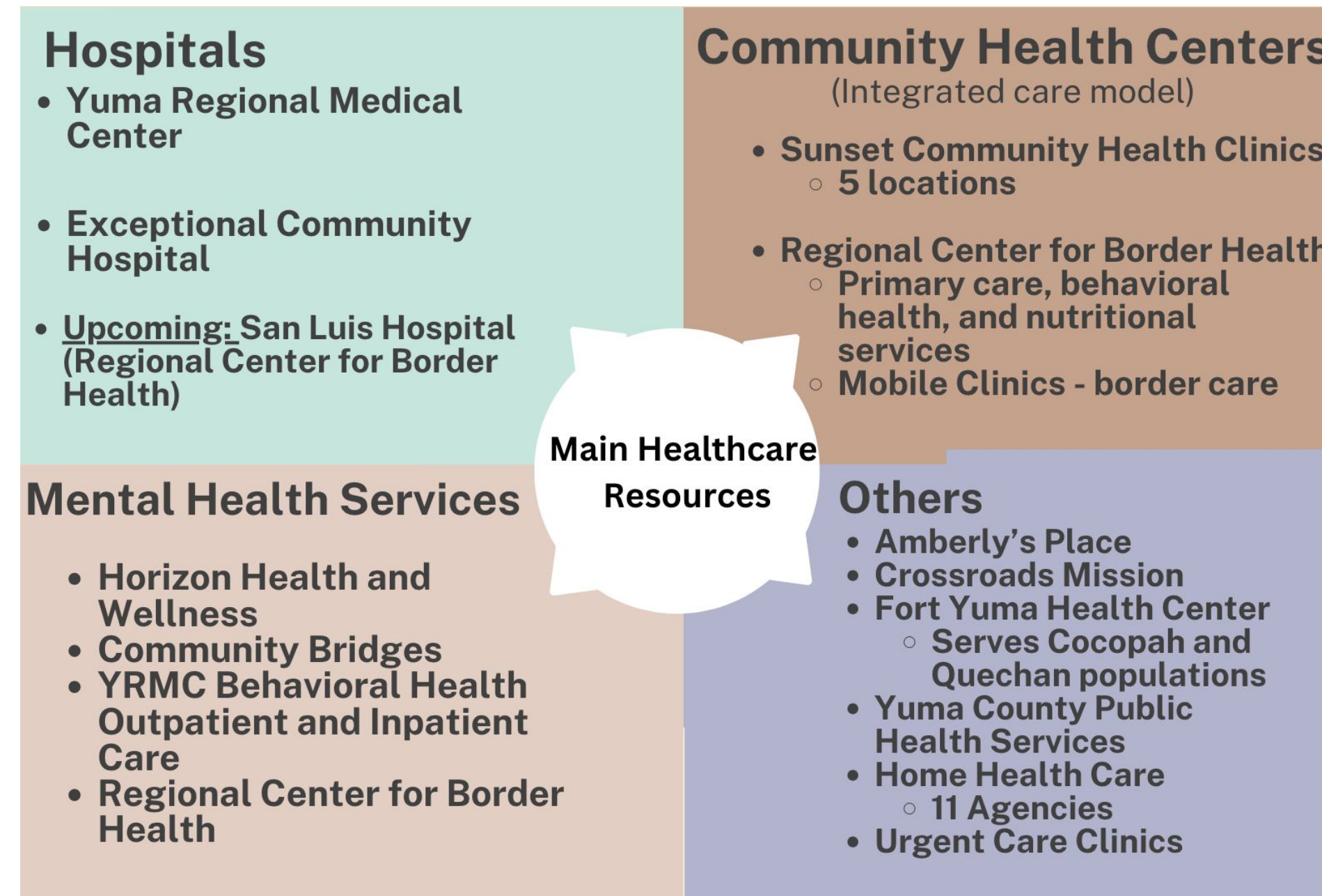
- Yuma falls well below the mark when it comes to access and education of healthy activity.
- The rate of obesity is ~13% higher than the national average, having doubled since 1999.
- Yuma Regional Medical Center
 - "YRMC Healthy Kids"
- Regional Center for Border Health
 - Nutrition and Food Services Management Program
 - Public Nutrition Education

WATER

- 74% of all of Arizona states water is allocated to Yuma agriculture
- Yuma County Water Report in 2022 detailed that there are non-negligible low levels of cryptosporidium cysts in the drinking water which can cause abdominal infection.



HEALTHCARE RESOURCE



Regional Center for Border Health

- CAPAZ-Mex, Medical Discount Network provides affordable healthcare on both sides of the border
- National Promotoras Conference and Community Health Outreach, which teaches community outreach workers best practices in community awareness
- Integrated Paramedic and Preventive Care Coordination, which addresses gaps in healthcare delivery
- Youth Summer Program Nuestros Ninos, which identifies underserved/disadvantaged families

HEALTHCARE CONCERN: ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

- Public data from Yuma Regional Medical Center shows higher E. Coli antibiotic resistance rates when compared to similar institutions.
 - 14% of the E. Coli isolates are extended-spectrum Beta-Lactamases (ESBLs)
 - 30% of E. Coli isolates are resistant to Levofloxacin
- May be a result of accessible prescription medications around Yumas geographical location.

Table 1. Percentages of Hospital E. Coli that Require ESBL

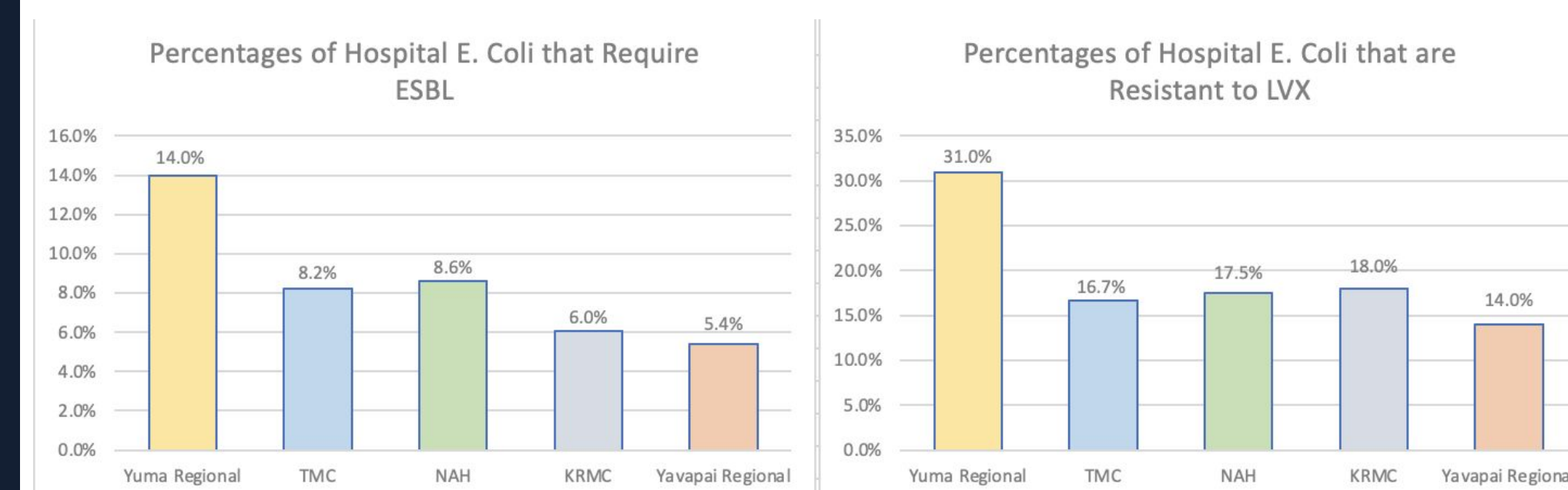
	Yuma Regional	TMC	NAH	KRMC	Yavapai Regional	p-value:
Non-ESBL Ecoli	1638	1807	817	1696	1138	
ESBL Ecoli	266	162	77	109	65	
Total	1904	1969	894	1805	1203	
Percentages	13.97%	8.23%	8.61%	6.04%	5.40%	<0.001

p-value obtained from chi-square test between Yuma and All Other Medical Centers

Table 2. Percentages of Hospital E. Coli that are Resistant to LVX

	Yuma Regional	TMC	NAH	KRMC	Yavapai Regional	p-value:
E.coli S-LVX	1314	1640	754	1480	1034	
E.coli R-LVX	590	329	160	325	169	
Total	1904	1969	914	1805	1203	
Percentages	30.99%	16.71%	17.51%	18.01%	14.05%	<0.001

p-value obtained from chi-square test between Yuma and All Other Medical Centers



HEALTH STATUS

Top 5 leading causes of death in Yuma County (2020)

1. COVID-19 (22.2%)
2. Heart disease (17.9%)
3. Cancer (14.6%)
4. Unintentional injuries (5.7%)
5. Diabetes (4.0%)

SUMMARY

Areas of Opportunity

- Healthcare Institutions
 - PCP, behavioral health, mental health, specialized care
- Ratio of healthcare providers to patients
- Education initiatives
 - nutrition, physical activity, medical knowledge
- Spaces for physical activity
 - gyms, parks, schools
- Unemployment rates
 - Improving Pay for Agricultural Workers
- Continued water conservation efforts
- Provide education regarding antibiotic resistance and encourage the stemming of inappropriate antibiotic use.

Strengths

- Border for Regional Health
 - expanding mental health services to the community
 - expanding food education to the community
 - mobile services for critical care continuity
 - primary treatment and transportation coordination for refugees into Yuma
 - Coordination with local schools, government institutions, and Cocopah Indian Reservation for holistic community care.
- Strong sense of community
- City of Yuma's Transparency with Governmental Reports for the city's utilities, parks, etc.

CONCLUSION

After examining the community of Yuma County, Arizona and recognizing the health disparities, lack of economic stability, and overall healthcare education. Yuma needs assistance in creating accessible and affordable healthcare. Through the assistance of grants, programs like WAHEC, and government funding it is the hope of these community leaders that healthcare services be made more available to alleviate healthcare and educational disparities within the Yuma Community.

REFERENCES



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
Arizona AHEC
Area Health Education Centers