Poster Number: 60

MetroHealth Medical Center

RESEARCH DAY 2023 Abstract Submission Form

Poster Title: Understanding Social Drivers of Health in Trauma Patients: Implications for a

Comprehensive Care Clinic

Authors: Allison Gasnick, BS, Zachary Mangel, Rishav Mukherjee, BS, Megen Simpson,

M.Ed, LPC, Sarah Sweeney, MD, Sarah Benuska, MS, PhD, Vanessa P. Ho, MD,

PhD

Presenter's Name: Allison Gasnick

Location of Laboratory: MetroHealth Main Campus

Category: Health Care Research

Social drivers of health (SDOH) are increasingly recognized as influential factors in long-term patient outcomes. Previous studies surveying outpatient trauma patients has shown that the population is particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of SDOHs, as the physical and psychological impacts of trauma can exacerbate existing social vulnerabilities. Adherence to follow-up regimen may be limited by various factors such as mental health conditions, disability, and financial insecurity. However, there is still a substantial knowledge gap regarding the total extent of social factors on the outcomes of trauma patients. The aims of this study are to measure and document social drivers and social support networks in our trauma patients, and to explore the impact of social determinants of health, access to primary care providers, and mental health issues on the outcomes of trauma patients. We also aim to assess the community's need for a comprehensive wrap-around clinic that provides multidisciplinary follow-up care for individuals and their support system recovering from traumatic injuries. Methods: Consenting patients completed our survey containing the standard SDOH screener, Injured Trauma Survivor Screen (ITSS), questions about primary care, ability to get help, social support systems, and regarding likelihood to follow-up in a wrap-around clinic. Results: Of the 100 patients approached, 79% consented to the survey and 21% did not. Of those who consented to the survey: 56% were male and 44% were female. 76% expressed that they would be interested in a wrap-around clinic. 42% answered yes to having family members also interested in the proposed clinic, and 27% answered 'maybe.' 49% of our sample screened positive for depression on the ITSS and 50% screened positive for PTSD. Conclusion: Our study underscores the vital need for a wrap-around clinic to support trauma patients. Many expressed interest in such care, highlighting the unique needs of this population. The high prevalence of depression and PTSD among the surveyed patients underscores the importance of integrating mental health services into the comprehensive care. By addressing social determinants of health and mental health concerns, we can enhance outcomes and advance trauma care.