Social Determinants & Syphilis Prevention

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Introduction & Rationale
Objectives

- Increase knowledge of the relationship that social determinants have on syphilis prevention.

- Consider at least one strategy that addresses a social determinant in order to improve health outcomes related to syphilis.
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Health Disparity

Health Disparity is the term used in epidemiology to describe differences, variations and disproportions in the health status of individuals or groups.

- It is a descriptive term. No value judgment is necessarily implied.

Adapted from:
Health Inequity

Health Inequity refers to those inequalities in health that are deemed to be unfair or stemming from some form of injustice.

Health Equity

Health Equity is attainment of the highest level of health for all people.

(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS] definition)

Social Determinants of Health

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the health system.

These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels, which are themselves influenced by policy choices.
Determinants of Health

1. Individual Behavior
2. Biology & Genetics
3. Social Environment
4. Physical Environment
5. Health Services
Determinants of Health

Socio-economics & Environment:
- Power, wealth, poverty, homophobia, racism, gender equity, stigma

Living & Working Conditions:
- Neighborhood, health care, housing conditions, job security and work environment, access to education

Community Networks:
- Social norms in the community, family acceptance, cultural affiliations, social connectedness, participation and support

Behavioral & Psychosocial Factors:
- Perception of risk, self-efficacy, self-esteem, coping mechanisms, unprotected sex, stress

Biology & Genetics:
- Physiology of transmission and acquisition, Medications

This framework is an adaptation of the model presented by SYPP and CHIPTS in:
http://www.chla.org/atf/cf/%7B1CB444DF-77C3-4D94-82FA-E366D7D6CE04%7D/SYPP_Social_Determinants_FINAL.pdf
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Viewing the Problem

Personal Choice

Social Context
Social Factors vs. Individual Factors

- Lack of Self Efficacy
- Racism
- Stigma
- Lack of Knowledge
- Access to resources
- Transphobia
- Social Factors vs. Individual Factors
- Fatalism
- Complacency
- Low Self Esteem
- Homophobia
A pathway...

- Stigma
  - Shame/Secrecy

- Family Rejection
  - No home/support

- Lack of Education/Employment
  - Survival Sex

- Anxiety/Depression
  - Self-medication
  - Substance use

- Low self-worth
  - Suicidal
  - HIV risk
Low Self-esteem
• High level of psychological distress
• High social isolation
• High substance use
• Likely participation in high risk situations

Risky Sexual Behaviors

Ayala, Bein, & Diaz (2004)
The River Metaphor
The River Metaphor

Broken Bridge

Watch your step

Cuidado!
The River Metaphor
Questions:

1. What are the significant SDH that impact syphilis prevention and care in your communities of focus?
2. What is needed in your area to be more successful at incorporating SDH in syphilis prevention efforts?
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CAPTC offers SDH trainings both online and in person and can provide client directed TA.

TOP 4 reasons to request this training.

- Familiarize yourself with social determinants of health (SDH) and how they impact health outcomes in your community.
- Improve your understanding of how social determinants affect HIV acquisition and transmission.
- Identify how social determinants perpetuate disparities in HIV prevalence in your community.
- Create an intervention strategy to address Social Determinants of Health, Goal #3 of NHAS Updated to 2020.
Thanks For Attending

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