



Courtesy of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

CHAPTER 3

Assessment: Using the Public Health Nursing Assessment Tool

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To develop the visiting nurse service adequately, it has been necessary to consider the whole city as a hugh [sic] hospital. The districts become wards, and the staff of nurses in each district must be sufficient to meet its needs. In New York it is estimated that 90% of those who are sick remain in their homes, only 10% of them ever going to a hospital (Wald, 1918, p. 4).

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this chapter, the reader will be able to

- Identify the importance of a public health nursing assessment.
- Describe the components of the Public Health Nursing Assessment Tool.
- Apply the Public Health Nursing Assessment Tool.

KEY TERMS

- Assessment
- Determinants of health
- Disparities
- General health status
- Health-related quality of life and well-being
- The Intervention Wheel

Assessment is foundational for decision-making in health care by providing information about the health of the individual, family, community, system, and population. As a core function, assessment is identified as a key element and one of the major core competencies for public health nurses (American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 2013; American Public Health Association, Public Health Nursing Section, 2013; Quad Council Competencies for Public Health Nurses, 2011). Public health nurses recognize that communities in which the individual, family, system, or population reside influence their health and well-being. Likewise, the individual, family, system, and population affect the health of the community and each other. An assessment tool guides the public health nurse through the process of discovery. This chapter presents the Public Health Nursing Assessment Tool (PHNAT), designed by

Lewenson and Truglio-Londrigan, which uses the concepts found in *Healthy People 2020* and the **intervention wheel**. Specifically, the PHNAT uses the four foundation health measures that serve as indicators of progress toward achieving the goals of Healthy People 2020. These indicators include **general health status, health-related quality of life and well-being, determinants of health, and disparities** (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 2010a, para. 4). Using the four foundation health measures helps the public health nurse determine the priority needs of the community and then develop, implement, and evaluate a plan using the intervention wheel strategies as a guide. The PHNAT also asks the public health nurse to reflect on the experience of doing a public health nursing assessment. **Box 3-1** provides an outline of the organization of the PHNAT.

Box 3-1 Public Health Nursing Assessment Tool (PHNAT)

SECTION I: FOUR FOUNDATION HEALTH MEASURES

Part 1: General Health Status (Certain aspects of this portion of the PHNAT may be directed toward the individual/family.)

A-1 Individual and Family

B-1 Population: Vital Statistics

B-2 Population: Mortality

B-3 Population: Morbidity

B-4 Population: Life Expectancy
(with international comparisons)

B-5 Population: Healthy Life Expectancy

B-6 Population: Years of Potential Life Lost
(YPLL) (with international comparisons)

B-7 Population: Physically and Mentally
Unhealthy Days

Part 2: Health-Related Quality of Life and Well-Being (Individual/family assessment)

A-1 Individual and Family

Part 3: Determinants of Health

Part 3-1 Biology and Genetics

A-1 Individual and Family Assessment

B-1 Population Assessment

B-2 Population: Age Distribution

B-3 Population: Race Distribution

B-4 Population: Gender Distribution

Part 3-2 Social Factors/Determinants

A-1 Social Determinants: Housing Conditions

A-2 Social Determinants: Transportation

A-3 Social Determinants: Workplace

A-4 Social Determinants: Recreational Facilities
Distribution

A-5 Social Determinants: Educational Facilities
 A-6 Social Determinants: Places of Worship
 in Community
 A-7 Social Determinants: Social Services
 A-8 Social Determinants: Library Services
 A-9 Social Determinants: Law Enforcement
 A-10 Social Determinants: Fire Department

A-11 Social Determinants: Communication
 A-12 Social Determinants: Employment
 A-13 Social Determinants: Leading Industries
 A-14 Social Determinants: Educational Level
 of People Older Than 25 Years
 A-15 Social Determinants: Family Income

Part 3-2: Physical Factors/Determinants

B-1 Physical Determinants: History of the Community
 B-2 Physical Determinants: Windshield Survey
 B-3 Physical Determinants: The Built Environment
 B-4 Physical Determinants: Natural Environment
 B-5 Physical Determinants: Physical Barriers/
 Boundaries
 B-6 Physical Determinants: Environmental/
 Sanitation/Toxic Substances

Part 3-3: Health Services

*Types of Services

A-1 Acute Care
 A-2 Home Care
 A-3 Primary Care
 A-4 Long-Term Care
 A-5 Rehabilitative
 A-6 Assistive Living
 A-7 Mental Health Services
 A-8 Occupational
 A-9 School Health Programs
 A-10 Dental
 A-11 Palliative

*Access to Care

B-1 Access to Care: Using the Seven A's

Part 3-4: Policymaking

A-1 Local, State, and Federal Organizational
 Structure of Community
 A-2 Political Issues in the Community
 A-3 Health Policies

Part 3-5: Behavior

Individual (choices for healthy living: exercise, stress reduction activities, sleep and rest, healthy diet, etc.)
 Population (participation in town weight loss programs or exercise programs)

Section I Part 4: Health Care Disparities Assessment: Frequently takes place after the collection of data, during the analysis located in Part II of this document. The public health nurse, along with partners, may note disparities from their direct observations of the environment as well as noting disparities within data collected in all of the previous sections of this document. For example, five-year cancer survival rate differences between races.

SECTION II: ANALYSIS OF HEALTH STATUS

SECTION III: PRIORITIZE PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

SECTION IV: PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION USING THE INTERVENTION WHEEL

SECTION V: TRACKING AND EVALUATING

SECTION VI: REFLECTION THROUGHOUT ENTIRE PROCESS

Modified from Lewenson, S. B., & Truglio-Londrigan, M. Public health nursing: Applying and doing; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010a). *Healthy People 2020 framework*. Retrieved from www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/default.aspx

Overview of the Unique Qualities of the PHNAT

The PHNAT offers a kaleidoscopic way to view the process of assessment. The authors of this chapter see this kaleidoscopic capability as essential to the public health nurses' broad practice as they work with a wide spectrum of clients. In the public health nurse's practice, clients include individuals, families, communities, systems, and populations. A tool, therefore, that permits the public health nurse to focus on each of these types of clients must be flexible. The PHNAT permits the public health nurse to assess the individual as well as simultaneously assess the family, community, population, and system. This flexibility permits the public health nurse to shift his or her view back and forth depending on the area of focus and the priority needs at that moment in time. The authors developed the PHNAT using the *Process Model for Healthy People 2020: Improving Health of Americans* (Process Model) as a guide. This process model is located on the inside front cover of this text.

The PHNAT guides the user throughout the Mobilize, Assess, Plan, Implement, and Track (MAPIT) process discussed in Chapter 1, including the mobilization of partners who work together toward ensuring the health of the public. These partners participate in the assessment, analysis, planning, implementation, tracking of data, evaluation, and reflection. A visualization of the MAP-IT process is also presented in the process model. Each part of the tool includes space for responses to questions, tables where data can be organized, and definitions for each of the foundational measures. The PHNAT prompts the user to analyze and reference the data collected. As the user becomes more familiar with the PHNAT, additional information and data may be sought, new tables formed, and original ones revised, depending on the needs of the user. For example, if the user wants to compare the findings with national or global data, he or she can do so. An online version of the PHNAT further facilitates the use of this tool and in the management of

information collected. The comprehensiveness of the PHNAT also suggests that the completion of a public health nursing assessment would lend itself to teamwork in a course or in the practice setting.

The Internet provides a wealth of data that can be incorporated into the study. Information such as geography and history of a community, as well as census track data, can also be found on the Internet and facilitates the assessment of the community. Online databases, such as those found in **Box 3-2**, are examples of important resources the public health nurse can use when completing the PHNAT. The data needed for many of the suggested tables on the PHNAT can be found through the Internet and the various databases. The public health nurse should be sure to select reliable and valid sources of information. Sharing information with the team and other community partners is essential throughout the assessment, ultimately collaborating and reaching shared decisions about the needs of the community and the people residing in that community (Truglio-Londrigan, 2017).

The various parts of the PHNAT can be completed in any sequence. This flexibility permits the team to work together in the collection of data simultaneously. Assessment is not a linear process and allows for the public health nurse to complete the process while facilitating expediency, time, and efficiency. Although this assessment tool can be completed alone, the authors encourage the use of

Box 3-2 Potential Databases for Data Collection

<http://www.census.gov>
<http://www.fedstats.gov>
<http://cdc.gov/nchs>
<http://health.gov/nhic>
<http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/>
<http://seer.cancer.gov/>
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd.htm>
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>
<http://www.cdc.gov/aging/agingdata/index.html>

a team approach when gathering and interpreting the data (Truglio-Londrigan, 2017).

The PHNAT can be used by public health nurses and students who work in all types of community settings such as home care, visiting nurse service, health departments, neighborhood health centers, schools, and industry. Because the PHNAT encourages mobilization and collaboration within a community, this tool can be shared and used by others in the community. The ethics of public health practice warrant that public health nurses who collect data be mindful and respectful of those they are assessing—for example, students assessing a community must schedule appointments with the various stakeholders rather than showing up unannounced. They also should carry identification and at times may find a letter of introduction from their school beneficial. Carrying out an assessment using the PHNAT lends itself to an ongoing process of discovery and rediscovery.

PHNAT Four Foundational Health Measures

General health status is one of the four foundational health measures. It refers to data that inform the public health nurse and partners in the health initiative about the health of the population and includes information located in Box 3-1 (U.S. DHHS, 2010b). Some of this information is not population-focused, such as self-assessed health status; however, this is an example of how public health nurses serve individuals in the community as well as the general population.

Another foundational health measure is *health-related quality of life*. Health-related quality of life is a complex concept and focuses on “the impact health status has on quality of life” (U.S. DHHS, 2010c). This portion of the PHNAT also focuses on the individual and again sheds light on those public health nurses who do practice on a one-to-one basis with clients in the community. The particular areas included in this portion of

the tool are (1) patient-reported outcomes measurement information system (PROMIS) tools to measure health outcomes from a patient perspective, (2) well-being measures, and (3) participation measures that also reflect an individual’s perception of his or her health or ability to participate in and interact with the environment (U.S. DHHS, 2010c).

A major portion of the PHNAT includes the *determinants of health*. In this section, the public health nurse collects information pertaining to those factors that determine the health of the individual, family, and the population living in a community. The health determinants that organize this section include biology and genetics, social factors, health services, policymaking, and individual behavior (U.S. DHHS, 2010d).

Biology and Genetics

The determinant of health under *biology and genetics* may include data that are individual/family-focused or population-focused. The public health nurse gathers the information on the individual and family with the selected assessment tool their particular academic or clinical setting uses. Pertaining to the population, data such as age, race, and gender are important. Box 3-1 offers a comprehensive view of the type of information that needs to be collected. In addition, the databases listed in Box 3-2 help the public health nurse complete this section. Specific questions the public health nurse may use and reflect upon that are representative of the kaleidoscopic view of the PHNAT include:

- Who is the client/family?
- What is the health of the client/family?
- What are the client’s/family’s health behavior and choices?
- Do these choices support health and a healthy lifestyle?
- What are the resources in the community that facilitate the client/family/populations health?
- Where does the client/family live, work, participate in recreation, and engage in spiritual activities?

- Does the client/family have access to these resources?
- What part of the population does the client/family represent?
- What is the status of health for this population?
- Is this family's particular circumstances reflected in the population as well?

Social Factors

Social factors, the next determinant of health to be considered, include both social and physical determinants or conditions in the environment (U.S. DHHS, 2010e). Social factors that the public health nurse assesses include the client's interactions and connections representing important social supports and networks with family, friends, and organizations in the community. These interactions are important for positive health outcomes in individuals/families and a population. Social support is the type of supportive behavior offered to an individual/family or population by another person, family, or organization. The support may be emotional, instrumental as in services provided, informational such as knowledge, and appraisal such as feedback (House, 1981). Social supports may be offered informally, as in the type of support offered to an individual by a family member or a friend, or they may be more formal, as in the support offered by an agency such as Meals On Wheels. The social assessment section of the PHNAT, as shown in Box 3-1, asks for information about formal and informal support systems in the community. Some of the areas the public health nurse assesses include housing, transportation, work, recreation, education, places of worship, health care, social services, library services, law enforcement, fire protection, and communication services (U.S. DHHS, 2010e). As public health nurses assess these areas, they must pay careful attention to the Seven A's (Krout, 1986; Truglio-Londrigan & Gallagher, 2003; Williams, Ebrite, & Redford, 1991), which are discussed later in this chapter.

The second factor includes physical determinants. The public health nurse must assess the physical

environment of the community-at-large. The physical environmental factor informs the public health nurse about the health of the community and the population that resides in that community. Generally speaking, the physical environment is represented by that which can be seen, touched, heard, smelled, and tasted. However, the physical environment also contains less visible elements such as radon, lead, and ozone. The physical environment can harm individual and community health, especially when individuals and communities are exposed to toxic substances; irritants; infectious agents; and physical hazards in homes, schools, and work sites. The physical environment also can promote good health, for example, by providing clean and safe places for people to work, exercise, and play (U.S. DHHS, 2000, p. 19). The chapter in this text on the environment will provide the reader with a deeper account of the environment and its relationship to health.

In *Healthy People 2020*, a limited definition is offered with an extensive list of physical environment examples that can be used throughout the PHNAT. Collecting assessment data on the physical environment includes what is often referred to as a *windshield survey* (Gibson & Thatcher, 2016). The windshield survey reflects what one can view from a car window as one drives through a community and contains observations of various components of the community such as housing, open spaces, transportation, race, ethnicity, restaurants, and stores. In urban areas, walking through the community yields similar results. As public health nurses walk or drive through a community, they assess the physical environment using their five senses (Matteson, 1995). Are there trees, flowers, blue sky, trash, cracked asphalt, smokestacks, or garbage? Can birds, dogs, rain, car horns, screams, or traffic be heard? Can nurses smell flowers, grass, gas, or sewage? Finally, what tastes abound? In other words, is the environment clean and safe for the people, or are there hidden dangers such as radon, ozone, carbon monoxide, and lead in their homes? The PHNAT asks the public health nurse to identify the boundaries of the community, the

physical characteristics in relation to topography and terrain, the history of the community, sanitation services such as garbage pickup and recycling, and environmental programs that protect air, food, water, and provide animal and vector control. Here the public health nurse can obtain the data by using the Internet and electronic databases, by walking or driving through a community, or by interviewing members of the community.

HEALTH SERVICES

The determinant of health known as *health services* is more than a listing of the physical, social, and mental health programs offered to individuals/families or populations in a particular community (see Box 3-1). It also includes an assessment of access to these services. This access to quality care is an important part of the PHNAT. Most community- or population-based assessment tools request an assessment of health service organizations; however, the inclusion of access to care using the Seven A's is unique to the PHNAT. The Seven A's address more than the single concept of access. Whether or not there is access frequently depends on the additional factors of awareness, availability, affordability, acceptability, appropriateness, and adequacy of the service. It is essential for the public health nurse to assess and analyze each of these for whether individuals or populations can gain access to essential services that influence their health and well-being (Krout, 1986; Truglio-Londrigan & Gallagher, 2003; Williams et al., 1991).

The following Seven A's questions can assist the public health nurse in analyzing his or her findings:

- Is the population *aware* of its needs and the services in the community to meet these needs?
- Can the population gain *access* to the services that it needs?
- Is the service *available* and convenient to the population in terms of time, location, and place for use?
- How *affordable* is the service for the population in question?

- Is the service *acceptable* to the population in terms of choice, satisfaction, and cultural congruence?
- How *appropriate* is the service for the specific population, or is there a fit?
- Is the service *adequate* in terms of quantity or degree?

Policymaking

The public health nurse must also assess the laws and policies that influence the health of the individual, family, community, system, and population under study. Examples include laws and policies on seat belt use, helmet use, phone use and texting while driving, smoking, and child car seats. Each of these has had a positive influence on the health and well-being of individuals and the population at large, resulting in a decrease in deaths, disabilities, and injuries. The public health nurse must be knowledgeable about how his or her community functions with regard to the political infrastructure, and as such must assess this infrastructure to be familiar with how it works: who are the formal and informal political leaders? How can they be reached? What initiatives have they supported in the past? What are the laws that affect the individual/family, population, and community with regard to the public's health? Are these laws upheld? Are there issues that have not been addressed. If so— what can be done to address these issues? The data collected in this section include the organizational structure of the community, a description of the political issues in the community, and an identification of some of the public health laws that affect the community and its members' health. As the public health nurse conducts this portion of the assessment, it is important to be attentive to the news media reports, meet with the local government officials, and locate the school boards or any of the governing bodies in the community. Meet the candidates if it is an election year, and listen to what the community is saying. Check websites, social networking sites, and local blogs. Using the Internet, here and throughout the PHNAT, assists

the public health nurse in obtaining the necessary data and learning about the community.

Behavior (Individual and Population)

The data to be collected in this section of the PHNAT are the behaviors of individuals and families; however, population behavior may also be observed. The type of behavior an individual or population engages in reflects choices that ultimately affects health. An individual who smokes cigarettes may have a different set of health outcomes compared with an individual who does not engage in the behavior of smoking. In recent years, there have also been examples of population-based behavior; for example, towns have gathered and participated in a collective great smoke-out or weight loss program, and towns have engaged in referendums that allocate funding for building walking paths to facilitate physical activity safely. The American Nurses Association organized a 2017 Year of the Healthy Nurse resolution designed to engage nurses to improve population health through role modeling and health behavior changes (American Nurses Association, 2017). The public health nurse collects data on the individual and family that reflect their behavior and again turns the kaleidoscope to look outward to the community and population within that community. Some of the questions that provide insight into individual or population-based behavior are as follows:

- What does the assessment of the individual tell about his or her behavior?
- What types of choices does he or she make with regard to diet, physical activity, alcohol, cigarette smoking, other drug use, and so forth?
- How does the family support health choices?
- How does the community support health choices?
- Have there been community-driven health promotion initiatives, like weight loss or physical activity programs such as a walk-to-school program?

Disparity is the fourth and final foundational health measure and has been an area of focus and

goal of the Healthy People initiative. According to Healthy People 2020, “If a health outcome is seen in a greater or lesser extent between populations, there is disparity. Race or ethnicity, sex, sexual identity, age, disability, socioeconomic status, and geographic location all contribute to an individual’s ability to achieve good health” (U.S. DHHS, 2010f, para. 1). Thus, disparities are the result of the complex relationship that exists between and among all of the foundational health measures along with the presence of “discrimination, racism, literacy level, and legislative policies” (U.S. DHHS, 2010f, para. 7). Frequently, the public health nurse will note disparities as he or she makes observations within the community and analyzes the data that are being gathered. Hence, for this foundational health measure, much of the information needed is gathered throughout the PHNAT.

Analysis of Health

The public health nurse, along with other partnering members of a health initiative including the people living in the community, analyzes the information gathered during the assessment process. Many times the public health nurse will examine past data to see whether trends and patterns have emerged over time. This process of analysis takes time and reflection. The key here is that the public health nurse does not do this alone but takes part in a partnership. This process identifies issues in a community and sets priorities.

Prioritize Public Health Issues

Once the public health nurse and partners conduct the assessment, an analysis of the data elucidates which priority public health issues exist in the community. In determining the priority health issues, the public health nurse, using a population-based focus, collaborates with other public health practitioners, key informants in the community, and any organization or agency that may have a voice with regard to the population and public health issue. In population-based care, partnerships form the necessary bonds to make sustainable changes

necessary for health in the particular targeted population. Those involved in the partnership work together to form a common understanding of the issue. All involved, including the population of interest residing in the community, agree on the priority issue identified; this is essential for a positive outcome. Once the priority is noted, the partners confer with the Healthy People 2020 topic areas and corresponding objectives for guidance in creating and implementing a plan to address the issue (U.S. DHHS, 2010g).

Plan and Implementation: Applying the Intervention Wheel

In this section of the PHNAT, the public health nurse, along with any members of the partnership, develops a plan of action using the intervention wheel strategies. Again, working with members of the partnering organizations as well as other stakeholders is critical because partnering is more likely to ensure a plan that is congruent with cultural ideas, values, and beliefs. It is also important to engage in reviews to determine a plan that is based in best practice. The PHNAT involves the application of the intervention wheel, which identifies 17 nursing interventions applied to three levels of practice: individual/family, community, and system. The intervention wheel began in the mid-1990s as part of a “grounded theory process carried out by public health nurse (PHN) consultants at the Minnesota Department of Health” (Keller & Stroschein, 2016, p. 192). Questioning the contribution public health nurses made in population-based care, the consultants held a series of workshops that informed them of the work of public health nurses. Using a systematic, evidenced-based review of the literature, they analyzed the input of public health nurses who worked in a variety of community settings. This enabled the consultants to construct the wheel graph depicting the 17 intervention strategies applied to the three levels of practice (Keller & Stroschein, 2016). The intervention strategies visually depicted and color coded on the wheel are case finding, surveillance, disease and health event investigation, outreach, screening, referral and follow-up, case management, delegated functions, health

teaching, counseling, consultation, collaboration, coalition building, community organizing, advocacy, social marketing, and policy development and enforcement. The intervention wheel provides a language that can be commonly used by public health nurses across the various practice settings (Keller & Stroschein, 2016).

For the purposes of this text, these intervention strategies have been separated out into five themes addressed in specific intervention chapters:

- *Hitting the pavement* includes the strategies of case finding, surveillance, disease and health event investigation, outreach, and screening.
- *Running the show* includes the strategies of referral and follow-up, case management, and delegated functions.
- *Working it out* includes the strategies of health teaching, counseling, and consultation.
- *Working together* includes the interventions of collaboration, coalition building, and community organizing.
- *Getting the word out* includes the interventions of advocacy, social marketing, and policy development and enforcement.

These intervention chapters focus on each of the themes noted above by using case study examples from public health nurses who use the intervention wheel strategies to address public health problems experienced by individuals, families, and populations within their communities. The reader can refer to these chapters when using the PHNAT.

Overall, when selecting the intervention strategy and developing a plan of action, the public health nurse works in concert with others in the community and considers the following:

- The population to be targeted.
- Short-term goal(s), long-term goal(s).
- Community resources including human, financial, time, technology, and educational resources.
- Evidence that supports the intervention for the population.
- Evidence that the strategy is culturally appropriate.
- Evidence that the Seven A's are accounted for.

- Best way to implement the strategy.
- How to evaluate whether or not the outcomes are met.
- How to communicate between and among all of the participants.

Tracking and Evaluation

Tracking and evaluation are critical to the entire process model outlined on the inside front cover of this text. While the partnership is determining what the plan will be and how the plan will be implemented, it is also important for the partners to determine what type of information will be collected, where it will be collected, who will collect it, where it will be stored, what kind of technology will be used, how it will be collected, and what type of resources will be needed. This is important for tracking so that the public health nurse and partners may determine if progress is being made in meeting objectives. If it is determined that there is progress, the public health nurse and partners will need to decide if the same plan and course of action will be sustained. If there are questions about the progress, changes may need to be initiated. Tracking of information and evaluation is fed back to all levels of the process model. Over time, analysis of the data may inform the public health nurse and the members of the partnership that the vision or the goals may need to change, or the partners may determine that the plan is not based in evidence, is not culturally congruent, or one or more of the Seven A's are not met, and that may be the reasons for the weak outcomes. The tracking and the evaluation of data are important and inform every part of the process model. In 2010, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) published a report, *For the Public's Health: The Role of Measurement in Action and Accountability*, which speaks to some of the issues related to tracking and evaluation. Some of the interesting and complex questions raised include: How do we measure our progress as a nation in our movement toward a healthier America? What measurement approaches can we implement that will help us evaluate and critique agencies'/partnership's health initiatives with regard to population-based health outcomes? What are the

best ways to gather and analyze data with a focus on all of the foundational health measures? Ultimately, the entire process concludes with the development of possible laws and policies, when appropriate, to assure and ensure the ongoing implementation and funding of the strategies to sustain health outcomes. So much time, energy, and resources are spent in partnership development, assessment, prioritizing of issues, planning, and in the implementation of health initiatives. Tracking and evaluation are critical to all of these processes in that they bring us back to the three core functions of public health: assessment, policy development, and assurance.

Reflection

Reflection occurs throughout the PHNAT and reminds the public health nurse to be reflective in his or her practice. Self-reflection aids in the decision-making process (Truglio-Londrigan & Lewenson, 2015) and causes the public health nurse to be vigilant during the assessment process and in the implementation of any plans. Too often both students and public health nurses carry out this all-important work by rote for the expressed purpose of completing the task and filling in the blanks without conscious thought and questioning. To address the practice of rotteness, the authors of the PHNAT sought to identify a way to teach public health nurses and students to be more conscious of providing meaningful care in the communities in which they serve. Integration of reflection throughout the PHNAT enables the public health nurse to work in partnership within the community rather than just an exercise in data collection. Using reflection provides a way for the public health nurse to channel their curiosity to mine the data for nuances, meanings, and, hopefully, shared decisions. It is important for the public health nurse to strive to come to know the community in a meaningful reflective way. Furthermore, reflective practice provides the context for collaborative partnerships where shared decision-making takes place. The following case study provides an example of why reflective practice is important.

CASE STUDY

Reflective Practice

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A.W. was a 23-year-old well-groomed, attractive female who presented to the rural public health clinic with painful sores on her vulva. A nurse practitioner student was working with me in a clinical rotation. The student began by obtaining the patient's history, while I answered a few phone calls. The student came to me in a few minutes, and he told me he was surprised by the patient's history. The patient admitted to past heroin use, sex with 50+ males and females in the past years, and currently was on house arrest. The student did not think that someone who looked "normal" would use IV drugs and engage in high-risk sexual behaviors.

I then completed the exam with the student. There were several painful ulcerated lesions on the vulva. The patient was tested for hepatitis C, HIV, syphilis, genital herpes, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. She had never had a Pap smear, so that test was also obtained. No rashes were noted on her body. This patient voiced interest in a contraceptive implant, which lasts for three years. She wanted to learn more about it and then make a decision.

Because of the painful lesions, the patient was treated presumptively at the clinic for herpes while awaiting all test results. We educated the patient on the implant and scheduled a follow-up visit in a week. The syphilis results came back positive with a 1:256 RPR titer and a positive confirmatory test. Usually, syphilis chancres are nonpainful, so her lesions were not typical. All the other tests were negative, so she received treatment for primary syphilis with penicillin G benzathine intramuscularly. She was counseled on safer sexual practices and the use of condoms. Partner notification and treatment was also completed. The patient also received the contraceptive implant at the office visit because of her interest in a long-acting contraceptive method.

Through this experience and working with the the student to understand that one cannot rely on one's assumptions about patient's sexual practices or drug/alcohol use based on appearances. Syphilis is on the rise in the United States, and some of the rural counties in the South have very high rates of syphilis. Syphilis is an important disease to consider when caring for patients. The student also realized that they needed to continually reflect upon what they are seeing, hearing, and feeling during the assessment process and ask themselves questions about how their own worldview affected their perceptions. In other words, it is important to make decisions based upon evidence, not based upon assumptions. This also holds true when one engages in the assessment process of families as well as communities and populations.

Questions that the public health nurse may ask which facilitate reflection include: What am I observing? What am I hearing? Am I seeing and hearing all that needs to be seen and heard? What am I missing? What feelings am I experiencing during this assessment process? Are these feelings facilitating this assessment or creating a barrier to the assessment? Are these feelings hindering the development of the partnership and the development of trust? Am I engaging in activities that help in mobilizing the community of interest?

The table in the reflection section of the PHNAT asks the public health nurse to keep a record of the experience. The public health nurse can use this table to record when he or she worked on the assessment and how he or she responded to the various parts of the assessment, reflect on the group experience if the assessment was conducted in a group, or record any personal or professional reflection observed during the assessment process.

Conclusion

This chapter explains how to conduct a public health nursing assessment using the author-designed PHNAT. The unique qualities of the PHNAT include the use of the U.S. DHHS (2010a–g) foundational health measures, including general health status, health-related quality of life and well-being, determinants of health, and disparities; application of the intervention wheel strategies; and self-reflection. The application of the PHNAT provides the public health nurse with the information that needs to be analyzed and ultimately determines the priority healthcare issues for a specific population within a community. To carry out the assessment, the public health nurse uses a variety of methods to obtain the data, including

observation, interviews, Internet research, census tracks, government reports, newspaper accounts, reflection, research, history, and evidence of best practice. The public health nurse collaborates with other public health practitioners, key informants in the community, and other agencies to determine the priority. Once this priority is identified, the public health nurse works with partners toward the development and implementation of a culturally congruent initiative based in evidence. The tracking and evaluation of the implemented plan is important as is the reflective piece by the public health nurse. The outcomes identified during the evaluation provide rich feedback that may potentially lead to the subsequent development of laws and policies that sustain positive health outcomes.

Additional Resources

Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments—Retrieved from <http://envirn.org/pg/pages/view/4103/assessment-tools>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-Healthy Places—Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/hia.htm>

Healthy People Database— <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/data-source/healthy-people-2020-database>

Minnesota Department of Health Characteristics of Needs Assessment Tools—Retrieved from <http://www.health.state.mn.us/communityeng/needs/character.html>

Center for Disease Control and Prevention-National Vital Statistics System—Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/>

University of Minnesota Data SourcesRetrieved from <https://hsl.lib.umn.edu/biomed/help/health-statistics-and-data-sources>

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For a full suite of assignments and additional learning activities, use the access code located in the front of your book to visit this exclusive website: <http://go.jblearning.com/londrigan>. If you do not have an access code, you can obtain one at the site.

APPENDIX

Public Health Nursing Assessment Tool

Designed by Sandra B. Lewenson and Marie Truglio-Londrigan

Suggestions for Table Use:

1. Use all horizontal and vertical columns to guide you in your assessment.
2. Fill in the vertical column for each table that requests information on the Seven A's. When filling in these boxes, place the most pertinent information that you think informs the assessment.
3. When completing Section I *Part 3-3(B-1)*: Access to Care. Note that this is a summary of the work that you did in Part 1. Reflect on this information, and arrive at your decisions pertaining to access to care.
4. In some instances, you need to consider collecting data on multiple years to identify trends. You can duplicate these tables and use them to collect the data on different years using census data.
5. Remember this is a working document that you, the public health nurse, can adjust and revise to meet the needs of the community you are assessing. The collection of data is more than filling in the boxes. You may need to collect additional data in a particular area, depending on what you learn as you go. For example, you may fill in the boxes about the number of schools in a community, but you may also want to know the number of students per faculty member, if a community collaborator cited that as a concern.
6. In some instances, there will be overlap of data collection. Because information for this tool will usually be collected by a group, in qualitative research the overlap may be considered a saturation of data. In the analysis section, these data will provide a variety of perspectives.

Section I: Four Foundational Health Measures

Part 1: General Health Status

Refers to information that will inform the public health nurse and partners in the health initiative about the health of the population. Some of this information is not population focused such as self-assessed health status; however, this is an example of how public health nurses serve individuals in the community as well as the general population.

A-1 Individual and Family

When appropriate, the public health nurse will include self-assessed health status as well as history, physical, genogram, ecogram, and any other tools used by his or her organization. Summarize your finding in a narrative form below.

Source of Evidence: _____

B-1 Population: Vital Statistics

	Census Tract	Community	County	State
Live births				
General deaths				

Source of Evidence: _____

B-2 Population: Mortality

Census Tract	Community	County	State

Source of Evidence: _____

B-3 Population: Morbidity

Census Tract	Community	County	State

Source of Evidence: _____

B-4 Population: Life Expectancy

Census Tract	Community	County	State	National/ International

Source of Evidence: _____

B-5 Population: Healthy Life Expectancy

Census Tract	Community	County	State	National/ International

Source of Evidence: _____

B-6 Population: Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

Census Tract	Community	County	State	National/ International

Source of Evidence: _____

B-7 Population: Physically and Mentally Unhealthy Days

Census Tract	Community	County	State	National/ International

Source of Evidence: _____

**Part 2: Health-Related Quality of Life and Well-Being
(Individual/family assessment)**

Health-related quality of life is a complex concept and focuses on the affect of health status on quality of life. This portion of the PHNAT also focuses on the individual and again sheds light on those public health nurses who do practice on a one-to-one basis with clients in the community.

A-1 Individual and Family*—Includes review of the following:

- Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS) (www.nihpromis.org/default.aspx) tools to measure health outcomes from a patient perspective.
- Well-being measures.
- Participation measures (activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living).

*There is no B in Section I Part 2.

Part 3: Determinants of Health

Part 3-1

Biology and Genetics

The determinants of health under biology and genetics include data that are individual/family focused or population focused. The public health nurse gathers the information on the individual and family as a client using whatever health assessment tool he or she uses in the particular academic or clinical setting. Pertaining to the population aggregate, data such as age, race, and gender would be considered important to gather.

A-1 Individual and Family Assessment

In this section, when appropriate, the public health nurse includes an assessment of the individual and family. Include the history, genogram, and ecogram. Special consideration is given to analysis of genetically defined diseases such as sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, and BRCA1 or BRCA2.

B-1 Population Assessment

	Census Tract	Community	County	State
Population at last census				
Population density				
Population changes in the last 10 years				

Source of Evidence: _____

B-2 Population: Age

	Census Tract	Community	County	State
0-4				
5-9				
10-14				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
> 85				

Source of Evidence: _____

B-3 Population: Race

	Census Tract		Community		County		State	
White								
Black/African American								
Hispanic								
Asian								
Native American								
Other								

Source of Evidence: _____

B-4 Population: Gender

	Census Tract		Community		County		State	
Female								
Male								

Source of Evidence: _____

Part 3-2

Social Factors

Social factors, the next determinant of health to be considered, include social determinants of health and physical determinants or conditions in the environment. Social factors that the public health nurse assesses include the client’s interactions and connections with family, friends, and others in their community. The second part includes physical determinants. The public health nurse must assess the physical environment of the community at large.

Social Determinants

A-1 Housing Conditions

Housing Characteristics	Total # of Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant	Housing Subsidies/ Homeless Provisions

Source of Evidence: _____

A-2 Transportation

	Description of Services: Cost, Destination of Service, Quality of Service, Condition of Services and/or Roads, Handicap Accessibility	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy
Train		
Bus		
Taxi including private services		
Major roads		
Minor roads		
Volunteers providing transportation		
School buses		

Source of Evidence: _____

A-3 Workplace

List Places of Employment	Description of Workplace Professional, Industry, Factories, Schools, Town, City, County, Businesses	What Workplace Safety Measures Are in Place?	What Is the Estimated Yearly Salary Range of Employees?

Additional Questions to Ask:

- Do most people who reside in the community work in the community, or do they commute?
- If they commute, what is their mode of transportation?
- What is the cost of that commute?
- What is the time of the commute?
- Does this commute impact quality of life?

Source of Evidence: _____

A-4 Recreational Facilities

Recreational Facilities	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Population Served, Hours, Maintenance of Recreation Facilities (e.g., Parks, Playgrounds, Athletic Fields)	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-5 Educational Facilities

	# of Public	# of Private (religious)	# of Private (secular)
Preschool			
Elementary			
Junior high			
Senior high			
Colleges/universities			
Early morning programs			
Recreational programs within school system			
After-school programs			

Source of Evidence: _____

A-6 Places of Worship

Name/Address/Phone	Denomination	Services

Source of Evidence: _____

A-7 Social Services

Agency Name/Address/Phone (Food and Clothing Banks, Homeless Shelters, Adult Day Care Social Services, Child Care)	Area Served/Services Provided/Cost of Services	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-8 Library Services

Libraries Name/Address/Phone	Area Served/Services Provided	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-9 Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Services	Area Served/Services Provided, Size, Equipment, Response Time, Types of Calls over Past 6 Months, Neighborhood Programs	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy
Police force		
Special services (SWAT, bomb squads, emergency response teams)		
Animal enforcement		
Senior watch patrols		
Private security		
Neighborhood watches		
Vigilante groups		

Source of Evidence: _____

A-10 Fire Department

Fire Department Stations	Area Served/Services Provided, Number of Companies, Equipment, Response Time, Types of Calls over Past 6 Months, Community Programs	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy
Fire fighters in company		
Special fire forces (emergency response teams)		

Source of Evidence: _____

A-11 Communication

	Description of Services (Include Whether It Is Community-based, State, or National)	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy
Television (e.g., educational, relaxation, emergency response)		
Radio (e.g., educational, relaxation, emergency response)		
Newsprint (e.g., educational, relaxation, emergency response)		
Internet/social networking/text messaging (e.g., educational, relaxation, emergency response)		
Newsletters		
Bulletin boards		
Telephone chains		

Source of Evidence: _____

A-12 Employment Distribution

	# in Census Tract	# in Community	# in County	# in State
Employed persons				
Unemployed persons				

Source of Evidence: _____

A-13 Leading Industries in Community (name at least two)

Name	Address	Type	# of Employed

Source of Evidence: _____

A-14 Level of Education

	Census Tract	Community	County	State
Ninth grade and lower				
High school graduate				
Some college				
College graduate (associate's and baccalaureate)				
Median # of years of school completed				

Source of Evidence: _____

A-15 Family Income

	Census Tract	Community	County	State
\$0–5,000				
\$5,000–\$9,999				
\$10,000–\$14,000				
\$15,000–\$24,999				
\$25,000–\$34,999				
\$50,000–\$64,000				
\$65,000–\$79,000				
\$80,000 or more				
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source of Evidence: _____

Physical Determinants

B-1 History of the Community

Write a narrative including information about the history of the community you are assessing. Include data that describe who started the community, any interesting stories that define the community.

Source of Evidence: _____

B-2 Windshield Survey

The windshield survey reflects what the public health nurse can view from a car window while driving through a community and contains observations of various components in the community such as housing, open spaces, transportation, race, ethnicity, restaurants, and stores.

Source of Evidence: _____

B-3 The Built Environment

The built environment describes the human-made structures in the community including the kinds of stores, buildings, and sidewalks that facilitate healthy behaviors (or not). Describe your observations about this built environment and how it may be a determinant of health.

Source of Evidence: _____

B-4 Natural Environment

Write a narrative that includes data on factors such as topography, climate, terrain, topographical features, and other factors in the community.

Source of Evidence: _____

B-5 Physical Barriers/Boundaries

Write a narrative that includes data such as geographical boundaries and human-made boundaries.

Source of Evidence: _____

B-6 Environmental/Sanitation/Toxic Substances

	Description of Services (Include Whether It Is Community-based, State, or National)	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy
Water supply		
Sewerage supply		
Solid waste disposal		
Provisions or laws for recycling		
Air contaminants		
Vector control programs for deer, ticks, rabid animals, rodents		
Other		

Source of Evidence: _____

Part 3-3**Health Services**

The determinant of health known as health services is more than a listing of the physical, social, and mental health programs offered to an individual/family or a population in a particular community. It also includes an assessment of access to these services and uses the Seven A's. The Seven A's address more than the single concept of access. Whether or not there is access frequently depends on additional concepts of awareness, availability, affordability, acceptability, appropriateness, and adequacy of the service. Each of these is essential to assess and analyze for whether individuals or populations can access essential services that can influence their health and well-being.

Source of Evidence: _____

Types of Services

A-1 Acute Care

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-2 Home Care

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-3 Primary Care

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-4 Long-Term Care

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-5 Rehabilitative

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-6 Assistive Living

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-7 Mental Health Services

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-8 Occupational

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-9 School Health Programs

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-10 Dental

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-11 Palliative

Agency Name/Address/ Phone	Area Served/Services Provided, Cost, Hours, Population Served	Data Collection on Seven A's that Will Assist with Determining Adequacy or Inadequacy

Source of Evidence: _____

Access to Service

B-1 Access to Services

The following Seven A's questions can assist the public health nurse in analyzing his or her findings:

- Is the population aware of its needs and the services in the community?
- Can the population gain access to the services that it needs?
- Is the service available and convenient to the population in terms of time, location, and place for use?
- How affordable is the service for the population in question?
- Is the service acceptable to the population in terms of choice, satisfaction, and cultural congruence?
- How appropriate is the service for the specific population or is there a fit?
- Is there adequacy of service in terms of quantity or degree?

B-1 Access to Care: Using the Seven A's

	Adequate/Inadequate	Identify as a Problem Statement
Is the individual/family or population aware of its needs and services in the community?		
Can the individual/family or population gain access to the services it needs?		
Is the service available and convenient for the individual/family or population in terms of time, location, and place for use?		
How affordable is the service for the individual/family or population?		
Is the service acceptable to the individual/family or population in terms of choice, satisfaction, and congruence with cultural values and beliefs?		
How appropriate is the service for the individual/family or population or is there a fit?		
Is there adequacy of service in terms of quantity or degree for the individual/family or population?		

Source of Evidence: _____

Part 3-4

Policymaking

The public health nurse must also assess the policies that influence the health of the individual, family, community, system, and population under study. Examples include policies on seat belt use, helmet use, phone use and texting while driving, and child car seats. Each of these policies has had a positive influence on the health and well-being of individuals and the population at large, resulting in a decrease in disabilities and injuries. The public health nurse must be knowledgeable about how his or her community functions with regard to the political infrastructure and as such must assess this infrastructure to be familiar with how it works: who are the formal and informal political leaders? How can they be reached? What initiatives have they supported in the past? What are the laws that affect the individual/family, population, and community with regard to the public's health? Are these laws upheld? Are there issues that have not been addressed, and, if so, what can be done to address these issues? The data

collected in this section include the organizational structure of the community, a description of the political issues in the community, and an identification of some of the public health laws that affect the community and its members' health. As the public health nurse conducts this portion of the assessment, it is important to explore what the local newspapers report, meet with the local government, and check out the school boards or any of the governing bodies in that area. Meet the candidates if it is an election year, and listen to what the community is saying. Check websites, social networking sites, and local blogs. Using the Internet, here and throughout the PHNAT, assists the public health nurse in obtaining the necessary data and learning about the community.

A-1 Local, State, and Federal: Organizational Structure of Community

In the following table, include the organizational structure of the community including political parties of leadership: governor, senators, assemblypersons, mayor, and boards.

Once you collect the data, include a narrative and an organizational chart that represents a visual model of the hierarchy.

- Titles
- Names
- Method of contact
- Initiatives supported in the past and presently
- Interview one of the officials or go to a town board meeting

Source of Evidence: _____

A-2 Political Issues

Political Issues	Action Taken/Policy

Source of Evidence: _____

A-3 Health Policies (e.g., seat belts, taxes on tobacco, smoking ordinances, cell phone and texting bans)

Health Policies	Action Taken/Policy

Source of Evidence: _____

Part 3-5

Behavior

Collect data on the individual and family that reflect their behavior, and again turn the kaleidoscope to look outward to the community and population in that community.

The public health nurse gathers the information on the individual and family as a client using whatever health assessment tool he or she uses in the particular academic or clinical setting. Some of the questions that provide insight into individual or population-based behavior are as follows:

- What does your assessment of the client tell you about his or her behavior?
- What types of choices does he or she make with regard to diet, physical activity, alcohol, cigarette smoking or other drug use, and so forth?
- How does the family support health choices?
- How does the community support health choices?
- Have there been community-driven health promotion initiatives that support health such as weight loss or physical activity programs like a walk-to-school program?

Summarize your finding in a narrative form below.

Part 4: Health Care Disparities

According to Healthy People 2020, “If a health outcome is seen in a greater or lesser extent between populations, there is disparity. Race or ethnicity, sex, sexual identity, age, disability, socioeconomic status, and geographic location all contribute to an individual’s ability to achieve good health” (2010f, para. 1). Frequently, the public health nurse will note disparities as he or she observes within the community and analyzes the data gathered. Hence, for this foundational health measure much of the information needed is gathered throughout the PHNAT. Summarize your finding in a narrative form below.

Section II: Analysis of Health Status

The public health nurse, along with other partnering members of a health initiative, analyzes the information gathered during the assessment process. Many times, the public health nurse will examine past data to see whether trends and patterns have emerged over time. This process of analysis takes time and reflection. The key here is that the public health nurse does not do this alone. It is a process that takes shape and form in the partnership. From this process the issues in a community are identified and priorities are set. Summarize your findings below identifying community needs, topics, and objectives.

Section III: Prioritize Public Health Issue

In determining the priority health issues, the public health nurse, using a population-based focus, collaborates with other public health practitioners, key informants in the community, and any organization or agency that may have a voice with regard to the population and public health issue. In population-based care, partnerships form the necessary bonds that make sustainable change for health in particular targeted populations. Those involved in the partnership work together to form a common understanding of the issue. All involved, including the population of interest residing in the community, agree on the priority issue identified. This is essential for a positive outcome. Once the priority is noted, then the partnership will confer with the Healthy People 2020 topic areas and corresponding objectives (U.S. DHHS, 2010g).

Issues	Targeted Population	Short-Term Goal(s)	Long-Term Goal(s)

Section IV and Section V: Plan and Implementation

Tracking and Evaluation

The Intervention Strategies and Levels of Practice

Interventions	Levels of Practice	Individual/Family/ Population	Community	System	Track and Outcome Evaluation
Surveillance					
Disease and health threat investigation					
Outreach					
Screening					
Case-finding					
Referral/follow-up					
Case management					
Delegated functions					
Health teaching					
Counseling					

The Intervention Strategies and Levels of Practice		Levels of Practice					
		Individual/Family/ Population	Community	System	Track and Outcome Evaluation		
Interventions							
Consultation							
Collaboration							
Coalition building							
Community organizing							
Advocacy							
Social marketing							
Policy development and enforcement							

Section VI: Reflection

This final section reminds the public health nurse to be reflective in his or her practice. This section can be completed throughout the PHNAT process. Some of the questions that the public health nurse may ask include the following:

- What am I observing?
- What am I hearing?
- Am I seeing and hearing all that needs to be seen and heard?
- What am I missing?
- What feelings am I experiencing during this assessment process?
- Are these feelings facilitating this assessment or creating a barrier to the assessment?
- Are these feelings hindering the development of the partnership and the development of trust?
- Am I engaging in activities that help in mobilizing the community of interest?

A. Reflection Gained During Public Health Nursing Assessment

Date	Reflection