

Additional Vocabulary and Acronyms

- **Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** - 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
<https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/index.html>
- **Clinical Care** – also known as **Health Care** – prevention, treatment, and management of illness and preservation of mental and physical well-being through services offered by medical and allied health professionals <https://www.cdc.gov/training/publichealth101/documents/public-health-key-terms.pdf>
- **Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)** – partnership to research that equitably involves community members, organizations, researchers, and practitioners in which all partners contribute expertise and share decision making and ownership (Strayer, Balis, and Hardden, 2020, p185)
- **Community Health Assessment and Improvement Planning (CHA and CHIP)** - CHAs provide information for problem and asset identification and policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation in public health. CHA data is used 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 (CHIP)
<https://www.naccho.org/>
- **Community Health Center**, also called **Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)** - help increase access to crucial primary care by reducing barriers such as cost, lack of insurance, distance, and language for their patients. <https://www.nachc.org/about/about-our-health-centers/what-is-a-health-center/>
- **Determinants of Health** – five broad categories: genetics, behavior, environmental and physical influences, medical care and social factors. (Frequently Asked Questions, 2019)
- **Evidence Based resources (EBR)** - published reviews of intervention evaluations and studies to improve health <https://health.gov/healthypeople/tools-action/browse-evidence-based-resources>
- **Health-related social needs (HRSN)** – “term developed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for use in their Accountable Health Communities (AHC) Screening Tool/ HRSN applies to five core domains – housing instability, food insecurity, transportation problems, utility help needs, and interpersonal safety – and eight supplemental domains: financial strain, employment, family and community support, education, physical activity, substance use, mental health, and disabilities” (Magnum, 2021, p3)
- **Health In All Policies (HiAP)** - is an approach that incorporates health considerations into decision making across sectors and policy areas. (Artiga and Hinton, 2018). See also (Walsh et. al, 2018) and <https://www.cdc.gov/policy/hiap/index.html>
- **Health Disparity** - Healthy People 2020 defined a health disparity as: “... a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with economic, social, or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater social or economic obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group, religion, socioeconomic -status, gender, age, or mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion” <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/health-equity-healthy-people-2030>

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- **Integrated Research-Practice Partnership (IRPP)** – a participatory approach similar to CBPR, but the partnership is built between the system or organization, and the researchers who help develop and implement intervention programs (Strayer, Balis, and Hardden, 2020, p185)
- **Public Health** – “In the medical field, clinicians treat diseases and injuries one patient at a time. In public health, researchers, practitioners, and educators prevent disease and injury at the community and population level. We identify the causes of disease and disability, and we implement large-scale solutions” <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/about/what-is-public-health>
- **Social Risk Factors** – “specific adverse conditions associated with poor health, such as social isolation or housing instability” (Magnam, 2021, p. 3)

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