



Senior Citizen

Hindrance with healthcare and medical services

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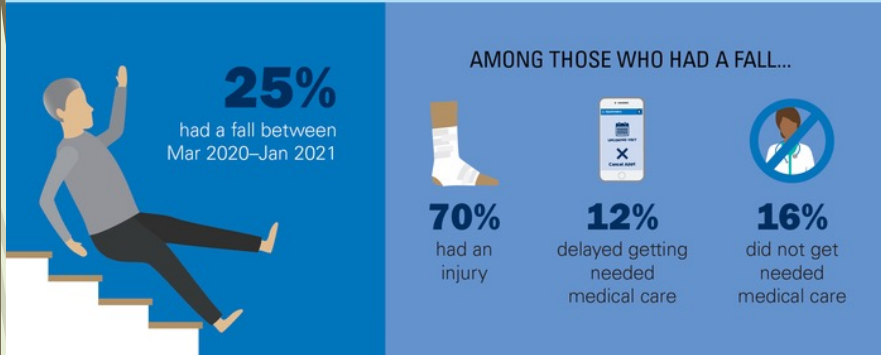
Background-Mia

- Target population: Senior Citizens, 65+
- Health concern: Access to medical care
- Research indicates the Covid-19 pandemic poses a high risk to senior citizens ages 65+
- Many elderly individuals are home-bound or transportation is an obstacle, posing health concern hindering access to adequate medical care



Determinants of health

Falls during the pandemic AMONG ADULTS AGE 50–80



Physical Barrier



Living Alone



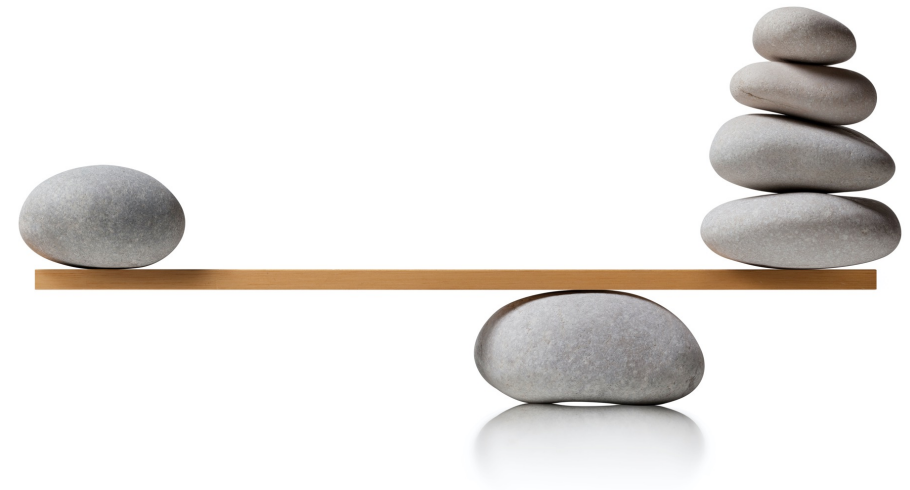
Income Stability





Ethical Dilemma

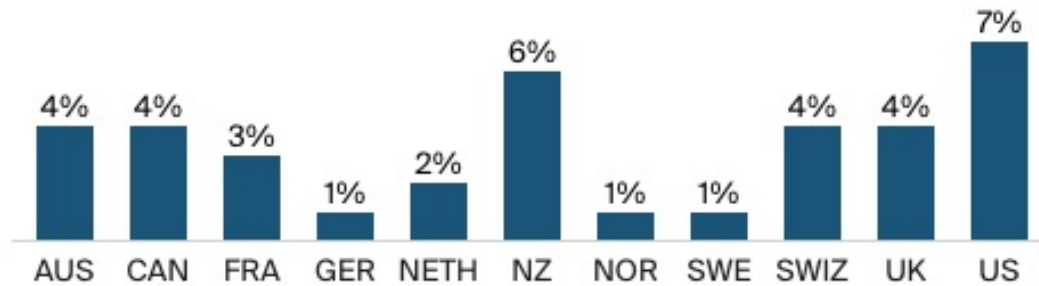
- Beneficence – The duty to act for the benefit of others often by preventing or removing possible harm.
- Justice– A standard of rightness or fairness. Giving each person his or her dues



Consequences

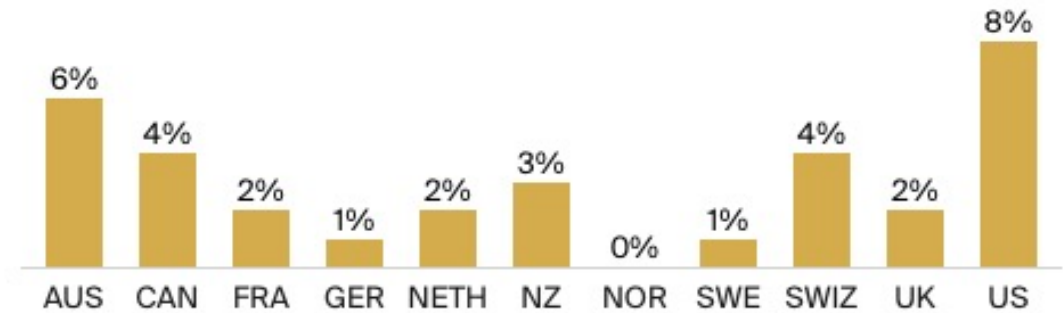


Did not consult/visit a doctor when had a medical problem because of the cost



 Download data

Skipped a medical test or treatment because of the cost



 Download data

The chart above represents the percentage of adults ages 65+ who reported that they have skipped a doctors visit or medical test/treatments in the past year due to cost (separated by country)



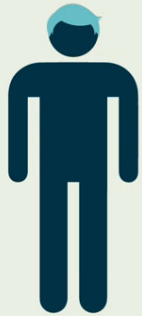
Interprofessional collaboration

- Interprofessional Collaboration:
“Collaborative practice happens when multiple health workers from different professional backgrounds work together with patients, families, caregivers, and communities to deliver the highest quality of care across settings.” World Health Organization. (2010). [Framework for action on interprofessional education and collaborative practice](#). Geneva, Switzerland: WHO
- Telehealth services allow for doctors or other health care providers to provide care for patients without having to have an in-office visit



Insurance group coverage

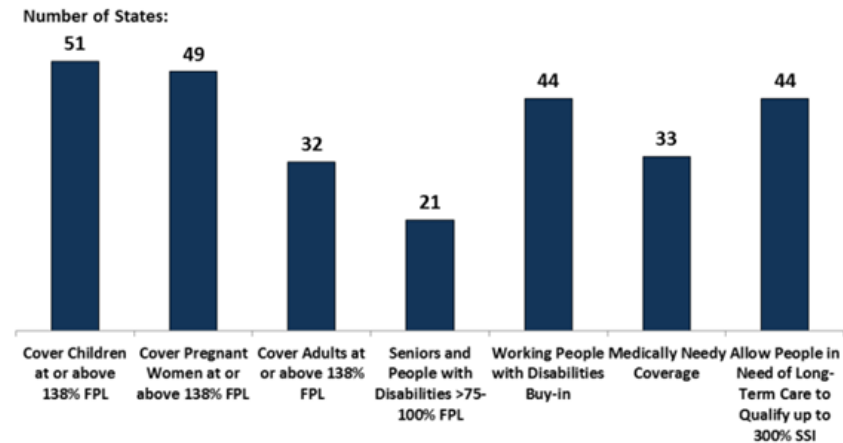
TO QUALIFY FOR MEDICARE



A PERSON MUST BE

- 65 years of age
- a US Citizen
- be enrolled in Social Security

State Take up of Options to Expand Eligibility



SOURCE: Based on results from a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017 and the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured Medicaid Financial Eligibility Survey for Seniors and People with Disabilities, 2015.

Strategies and Interventions



Strategies and Interventions

Primary Level Intervention:
works to prevent disease occurrence.

-Telehealth visits included in Medicare coverage, extending past pandemic limitations.

-Mobile health units and in-home/community providers.



Secondary Level Intervention:
works to maintain disease at early signs and symptoms.

-Remote patient monitoring.

-Mobile health units and in-home/community providers.

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