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**Academia and Community Stakeholders Partnership to Identify Filipino-Americans Health Needs Towards Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (PCOR)**

**Problem/Background**

Filipino American (FA) Academicians and community stakeholders know that identifying the challenges to health and healthcare experienced by FAs can provide information in planning, implementing, and evaluating patient-centered care. The information from FA is essential to consider the culturally sensitive issue at prevent access to this population. Patient-centered outcomes research (PCOR) can facilitate the discovery of facilitators and barriers to health and healthcare, community engagement, and data dissemination. Therefore, the Filipino American Patient-Centered Outcomes Research (FAPCOR) “nayon” (village) network was established in Nevada.

 **Project Aim:**

This project aims to identify and describe the health and healthcare issues among FAs residing in Nevada. It further aims to enumerate associated factors to guide PCOR and promote community engagement and mobilization to address the needs of this population.

**Methods:**

Academicians and community stakeholders in Nevada attended community-based (nayon) meetings or focus group meetings that surveyed their health and healthcare priorities and engagement. A total of four virtual were held over two months, attended by over 90 stakeholders.

**Results:**

**Common health issues** shared include mental health, diabetes, heart disease, and hypertension. Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease (HTN, congestive heart disease, hyperlipidemia) Mental health issues including isolation, depression, and anxiety.

**Barriers to health** include a need for knowledge about the prevention or management of mental health, chronic conditions, limited health access related to cost and transportation, the complexity of the healthcare system, cultural barriers, and a lack of Filipino providers. Participants suggested **mechanisms to address these issues** including expansion of telehealth, nurse practitioners’ utilization, culturally sensitive care, education on insurance, preventative health education, affordable healthcare, immigrant social and health services, community engagement with incentives, patient-friendly technology, and FA outreach. Suggestions for improving the healthcare system include education on medications, affordable healthcare, early mental health screening, coordination of healthcare services, and improving patient-provider communication. The FAs want to be engaged in health screening and education through social events in the community, schools, and churches with free food, social media, and newsletters. They recommended that Nevada needs to prioritize mental health, disease prevention, and reduction of co-pays for healthcare.

**Conclusions/Implications**

The FAPCOR meetings allowed Nevada FAs to voice their health and healthcare issues. The data highlight the need for cultural considerations in patient education, outreach, and accessibility to healthcare. Knowledge of these issues can help inform community-based interventions to improve patient-centered health outcomes and address health inequities. The authors found that these findings were like the results in five other states.