

THURSDAY, May 27

Scientific Program Agenda

8:00 am – 10:00 am Breakfast in Exhibit Hall

10:00 am - 10:30 am Track 1: Promoting Healthy Behaviors
The state of the science on air pollution exposure and active transportation

LCDR Tegan Boehmer, PhD, MPH, USPHS

This presentation will describe the findings of a qualitative literature review of scientific studies that measure and compare concentrations of traffic-related air pollutants between motorized (e.g., driving, riding a bus) and non-motorized (e.g., walking, bicycling) transportation modes. A large body of toxicological, epidemiological, and clinical research supports an association between exposure to ambient air pollution and a wide range of adverse health effects. Recently, there is growing interest in understanding personal exposure to local traffic-related air pollutants during non-motorized transportation. The speakers will make recommendations on how to improve the state of the science so that the health effects of exposure to traffic-related pollutants can be included in future public health guidelines regarding active transportation.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Summarize the current state of knowledge regarding personal exposure to traffic-related pollutants during active transportation.
2. Describe the difference between air pollution concentration, exposure, and dose.
3. Articulate the importance of incorporating air pollution exposure as a component of public health recommendations on active transportation.

10:00 am - 12:00 pm Track 2: Improving Public Health Infrastructure
Infrastructure for emergency response panel: The things we didn't know we didn't know
LCDR Letia Boseman, USPHS; LCDR Darryln Cornelius-Averhart, USPHS; LCDR Robert Feinberg, USPHS; CAPT Renee Joskow, USPHS; LCDR Wei Guo and Edward Mensah; Theresa Mayfield; CDR Narayan Nair, USPHS; LT Skip Payne; and CDR Margaret A. Riggs, PhD, MPH, MS, USPHS; Mary Tooms; and Christopher Smith

Panelists will examine how federal, state and local authorities are dedicated to and have continued to build the public health infrastructure necessary to effectively respond to and mitigate the health consequences from large scale emergency situations. They also will examine, how, despite comprehensive planning, preparation and resourcing, there are always contingencies or conditions that create unexpected additional burdens on the public health infrastructure and response capabilities, many of which create or exacerbate significant public health risks and jeopardize the effectiveness of the overall emergency response plans.

While resources cannot be committed for every possible contingency in an emergency situation, it is important to recognize what /conditions are and to plan accordingly. The panelists in this presentation have emergency response or public health experience and expertise. They will share their experiences as public health workers and as emergency responders in identifying and addressing public health infrastructure assets and deficiencies and their impact on emergency situations.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Identify multiple patient and public health needs that are not typically accounted for in emergency response infrastructure plans and resources.
2. Identify the impact on health outcomes and on the effectiveness of the overall emergency response plan from these unmet or insufficiently resourced conditions.
3. Describe factors that affect the priority that should be given to these needs in planning the infrastructure for future emergency responses.

10:00 am - 10:30 am Track 3: Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease

Anticoagulation for atrial fibrillation patients in ambulatory care settings

CAPT Rick Niska, MD, MPH, USPHS and Beth Han, MD, PhD

This session will discuss a study on the use of anticoagulation for atrial fibrillation as part of stroke prevention. The presenters will discuss study conclusions indicating that accepted guidelines for warfarin have been implemented during more than half of visits of patients with atrial fibrillation. Disparities exist among race, sex, and region.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the indications and contraindications for anticoagulation for the prevention of stroke in atrial fibrillation patients.
2. Summarize socioeconomic and demographic barriers to appropriate anticoagulation therapy.
3. Describe the survey methodology used in epidemiologic studies of ethnic and gender disparities.

10:00 am - 10:30 am Track 4: Expanding Access to Preventive Care and Quality Health Services

Addressing the special health care needs of foster children

CAPT Dawn Wyllie, MD, MPH, USPHS

The goal of this presentation is to provide conference attendees with an understanding of the special health care needs of foster children. Current statistics, clinical considerations/ challenges, and strategies for improving access and providing care will be shared.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. List 3 health care needs of foster children.
2. Describe 3 clinical considerations/challenges of providing care to foster children.
3. Discuss 3 strategies for improving access and care delivery.

10:00 am - 11:00 am Track 5: Addressing the Rising Needs of Mental Health Disorders

Board certification in clinical psychology: Demystifying the process for the uniformed psychologist

LCDR M. Victoria Ingram, USPHS and CDR Dennis Slate, USPHS

This presentation is designed to inform Clinical Psychologists of the most recent policy and procedure changes in applying for and earning American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) certification. The presentation will include a hands-on review of the Clinical ABPP application process and a discussion of the current “competency based” examination process that is universal to all 13 specialty boards. Scholarship opportunities and the ABPP Early-Entry Program will be emphasized for psychology interns, residents, and early career psychologists; while senior candidate procedures will be covered for those with qualifying years post licensure. A broad overview of the financial incentives for uniformed psychologists will be provided. Additionally, the conclusions of the recently established (2008) ABPP Committee on Uniformed Personnel Seeking Board Certification will be discussed. Finally, the potential use of the ABPP credential as an acceptable substitute for an APA-accredited pre-doctoral internship

in applying for USPHS Clinical Psychology positions in the Department of Defense will be discussed.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the procedures involved in applying for and obtaining board certification.
2. Describe the benefits of board certification, along with resources available to assist in obtaining such.
3. Explain the 9 foundational and functional competencies and how they are assessed during the written and oral exam processes.

10:30 am - 11:00 am Track 1: Promoting Healthy Behaviors

Reducing toxic chemical exposure to the household consumer and janitorial industry by using third party reviewed surfactants and cleaning Products

LTJG Kazuhiro Okumura, USPHS

This session will discuss an effort by the GreenBlue Institute (GreenBlue) and US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Design for Environment (DfE) to launch two programs to review surfactant ingredients and final cleaning products with the National Science Foundation International (NSF) conducting third party reviews. The demand for environmentally preferable products is increasing in the area of Institutional and Industrial (I&I) cleaners. The presenters will summarize the NSF partnership with GreenBlue, CleanGredients, and EPA's DfE to perform third party reviews of cleaning product ingredients.

The presenters also will discuss the role of this effort in reducing risks to workers in the janitorial industry. Due to information barriers, workers in the janitorial industry are at-risk daily to these hazardous chemicals. Products that have gone through the NSF review process, would have reduced health and environmental impacts, and therefore would require less label comprehension for the users.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the importance of third-party data verification as an essential tool in toxic reduction activities.
2. Describe how vulnerable and underserved populations are affected by chemical cleaners.
3. Describe the positive impact toxic reduction activities can have on the household consumer.

10:30 am - 11:00 am Track 3: Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease

Clinical impact of the Indian Health Service anticoagulation training program

LT Nick Sparrow, Pharm.D, USPHS and CDR Ryan Schupbach, USPHS

This session will review the Indian Health Service Anticoagulation Training Program (ATP), which has trained over 350 practitioners including pharmacists, physicians, and nurses in the past 10 years. The presenters will discuss a year-long project to evaluate the impact of the ATP and verify if it has achieved its intended goals. The data from this study will be used to improve the ATP but it also may be of benefit to those who are looking to create or improve other credentialing or instructional programs.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Summarize the history of the Anticoagulation Training Program (ATP) and the process used to determine its clinical impact
2. Describe the results of the ATP clinical impact survey focusing on areas of strength and weakness.
3. Outline insights gained during the evaluation of the ATP

10:30 am - 11:00 am Track 4: Expanding Access to Preventive Care and Quality Health Services

Developing health systems and infrastructure that promote family-centered care and family/professional partnerships for children with special health care needs

LCDR Deidre Washington, MPH, CHES, USPHS

This presentation will discuss key strategies implemented through federal, state, local, and nongovernmental partnerships that promote family-centered care and family/professional partnerships for children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) and other special health care needs. Tools used and lessons-learned through parent mentoring/training, and provider training that promote a system of care which includes the family as an equal partner in managing the care for a child with special health care needs will be discussed.

Children with special health care needs (CSHCN) are those children who have or are at risk for chronic physical, developmental, behavioral or emotional conditions and who also require health and related services of a type or amount beyond that required by children generally. This definition includes children with a broad range of conditions or chronic illnesses such as autism spectrum disorder (ASD), cerebral palsy, developmental

delay, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), depression, asthma, sickle cell anemia or cystic fibrosis.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. List the principles and definition of family-centered care and family professional partnerships.
2. Describe key strategies implemented through federal, state, local, and non-governmental partnerships that promote family-centered care and family/professional partnerships for children with autism spectrum disorders and other special health care needs.
3. Summarize tools used and lessons-learned through parent mentoring/training, and provider training that promote a system of care which includes the family as an equal partner in managing the care for a child with special health care needs.

11:15 am - 11:45 am Track 3: Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease
A novel, non-surgical strategy to treat chronic pressure ulcers previously unresponsive to therapy in spinal cord injured patients.
CDR Kevin D. Elker, RN, MS, CNS, USPHS

This session will examine, how in a 110 bed, long-term care center within the Bureau of Prisons, wound bed modifying agents, namely Oasis® and Apligraf®, have been successfully utilized to bring large chronic wounds, recalcitrant to other advanced therapies, to closure. The success rate has been greater than 66 percent. A secondary result is an increase in plan of care co-operation demonstrated by long-term spinal cord injury patients. The use of histo-chemical modifying agents to treat chronic ulcerations shows great promise in providing additional therapy options for these debilitating chronic illnesses. Case studies with multiple photographs will be reviewed.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. List at least two differences between acute and chronic wound environments.
2. Describe two agents which can be applied to chronic wounds to change or modify the wound environments of chronic wounds toward healing.
3. Describe 4 key evaluative criteria for approaching chronic wounds found in the Wound Bed Preparation Model of Care.

11:15 am - 11:45 am Track 4: Expanding Access to Preventive Care
Comparative effectiveness research in the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN)

CDR Steven Sparenborg, Ph.D., USPHS; Udi Ghitza, PhD; and
CAPT Betty Tai, PhD, USPHS

This session will look at two comparative effectiveness research (CER) projects completed in The National Institute on Drug Abuse's Clinical Trials Network (CTN). The CTN was created to validate and compare science-based addiction treatments. The scientifically-derived findings of CTN trials guide community-based drug addiction treatment practitioners to make evidence-based treatment decisions. To promote the translation of scientifically-derived findings from research to practice, the CTN has conducted and continues to advance CER led by community-based practitioners and academic researchers. There are FDA approved pharmacological intervention options to treat addictions to opioids (methadone, buprenorphine and naltrexone), alcohol (disulfiram, acamprosate, and naltrexone), and nicotine (nicotine replacement therapy, bupropion, and varenicline), but CER evidence indicating which options work best for whom, when, and in what circumstances is lacking. The successful completion of such studies will lead to an improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of addiction treatment delivery.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Summarize the characteristics of comparative effectiveness research.
2. Describe the two studies of comparative effectiveness research that have been conducted in the CTN and for which dissemination packages have been delivered to drug treatment facilities.
3. List the FDA-approved pharmacotherapy treatments for which comparative effectiveness research is needed

11:15 am - 12:15 pm Track 5: Addressing the Rising Needs of Mental Health Disorders

Cultural competency and challenges of rural mental health care/Indian Health Service

CAPT Dawn Wyllie, MD, MPH, USPHS

The goal of this presentation is to provide an understanding of cultural aspects that influence and create challenges for mental health care providers in rural /American Indian communities. Specific content will include a comparison of general Native American with Euro-American cultural values/behaviors; a review of concepts of wellness/health, disease, and healing; communication factors; the role of traditional healers/spirituality; clinical considerations; boundary warning signs; medical-legal

implications; and guidelines for professionals that provide mental health care.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe 3 unique cultural aspects of Native American health care.
2. List 3 challenges of providing mental health care in rural/Indian communities.
3. Summarize cultural considerations and guidelines for clinical practice in order to optimize provider-patient relationships and care delivery.

11:45 am - 12:15 pm Track 1: Promoting Health Behaviors,
Service to science: Promoting healthy behaviors through minority-serving institutions/colleges.
LCDR Christina Williams, USPHS

This presentation will describe how the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) created the Minority Education Institutions (MEI) as an Evidence-Based Program. The purpose of this program is to address the critical shortage of Substance Abuse, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Prevention efforts on the campuses of minority-serving institutions and to support campus student health centers to provide prevention services, including HIV Testing. The program's curriculum focuses on utilizing the SAMHSA/CSAP Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), through communication strategies to promote healthier lifestyles and prevent avoidable diseases. The MEI program takes a unique approach by partnering with the minority serving institutions across the country to significantly impact young adults at the college level by creating sustainable collaborative relationships between minority educational institutions and their community coalitions. These relationships also help to set a precedent for HIV testing on campus.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the impact the Minority Education Institutions (MEI) program has had in the field of substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis among college students.
2. Summarize the work the college students experience in their respective public health roles as “Peer-Educators”.
3. Describe the requirements for applicants interested in applying for the program.

11:45 am - 12:15 pm Track 3: Preventing and Treating Chronic Disease

The National Tuberculosis Surveillance System training program to ensure accuracy of tuberculosis data

Lilia Ponce Manangan, RN, MPH; Elvin Magee, MPH, MS; and Cheryl Tryon, MS

This session will discuss the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System (NTSS) at the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (DTBE) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which has been conducting U.S. public health surveillance for tuberculosis (TB) since 1953. The presenters will describe how an interdisciplinary team at DTBE worked with key national partners, state-based medical officers, and other local healthcare professionals in developing the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT) training program. The team used field tests and extensive reviews of training materials to provide venues for partners to provide feedback for improvements. Based on partners' input, the team developed training materials for: 1) self-study modules for local field staff, 2) a facilitator-led training curriculum, and 3) a train-the-trainers course.

This presentation also will identify important steps in developing and implementing a national training program for accurate completion of TB surveillance forms. This is an essential component in current efforts to accelerate progress toward elimination of TB in the United States.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the background and purpose of the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System Training Program.
2. Summarize effective methods for training healthcare workers how to accurately complete TB surveillance data collection forms.
3. Describe how a training-of-trainers course builds capacity in TB programs

11:45 am - 12:15 pm Track 4: Expanding Access to Preventive Care

Nursing faculty development in America--A determinant of health outcomes domestically and globally

Barbara Anderson, DrPH, RN, CNM, FACNM, FAAN

This session will examine the challenges created by the nursing faculty shortage in the United States. The number of nursing graduates has failed to keep pace with the health care needs of our nation. This shortage is rooted in the severe shortage of prepared and available nursing faculty. This faculty shortage is a key driver in the domestic nursing shortage, resulting in aggressive

recruitment of nurses from other nations. This global recruitment phenomenon contributes to closure of health services and public health programs in low income countries. It acutely impacts the health care delivery systems of these low resource nations experiencing large scale migration of nurses. Failure to resolve the issues in American nursing education becomes, in part, a determinant of health for many people in poor nations. Research will be presented on the global nursing workforce shortage.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe the linkages between the American nursing faculty shortage and the domestic nursing workforce shortage.
2. Describe the impact of domestic nursing workforce shortage on the health care delivery systems in low income nations.
3. List at least three measures to decrease the impact of recruitment of nurses from low-income nations on the health systems of their nations.

12:30 pm – 1:30 pm Closing Keynote

Leadership: Learning from arts and literature and their practical applications

RADM Scott Deitchman, MD, MPH, USPHS

This lecture will deal with leadership styles and methods to assist the health care practitioner obtain the best approach in every aspect of patient care or health related encounter.

At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Describe specific attributes of leadership and examples of those attributes, and identify situations in which to apply those attributes.
2. Describe how to identify leadership lessons in the arts and literature.
3. Cite resources in the arts and literature for self-study of leadership.