Maternal, Child and Family Health Coalition

Key Terms

Assessment – First core function of public health. Includes: monitoring health status to identify community health problems; diagnosing and investigating health problems and health hazards in community; and evaluating effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services

Assurance – Third core function of public health. Includes: linking people to needed personal health services and assuring the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable; assuring a competent public health and personal health care workforce; informing, educating, and empowering people about health issues; and mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems

Coalition - A temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for joint action [1]

Collaboration – To work jointly with others on a common goal that is beyond what any one person or group can accomplish alone [2]

Collective Knowledge - Development of knowledge assets or information resources from a distributed pool of contributors [4]

Collective Impact - Commitment of a group of important actors from different sectors to a common agenda for solving a specific social problem. Different from collaboration in that it involves a centralized infrastructure, a dedicated staff, and a structured process that leads to a common agenda, shared measurement, continuous communication, and mutually reinforcing activities among all participants

Core Functions of Public Health – Assessment, Policy Development, and Assurance

Cooperation – Common effort and association for the purpose of common benefit. Helping each other in specific ways [2]

Coordination – Harmonious functioning of parts for effective results. Helping each other but not changing the basic way of doing business [2]

Cultural Competency - Culturally competent health care services and education are respectful of and responsive to cultural and linguistic needs of program participants (Adapted from DHHS, OMH, National Standards for CLAS, 2001)

Evidence-based Practice - An evidence-based practice has been, or is being evaluated and:
Has some quantitative and qualitative data showing positive outcomes, but does not yet have enough research or replication to support generalizable positive public health outcomes

Has been subject to expert/peer review that has determined that a particular approach or strategy has a significant level of evidence of effectiveness in public health research literature

Fetus - An unborn offspring, from the embryo stage (the end of the eighth week after conception, when the major structures have formed) until birth [5]

Health Disparities - Differences in morbidity and mortality due to various causes experienced by specific sub-populations [3]

Health Literacy - The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions [6]

Infant - a time extending from the birth to approximately 12 months of age, some extend the period to 24 months of age [7]

Infant mortality - The statistical rate of infant deaths during the first year after live birth, expressed as the number of such births per 1000 live births in a specific geographic area. [7]

Immunizations - Injections (under the skin or via the nose) that protect against dangerous diseases

Interconception – Period of time in between pregnancies

Interconception Care - Preventive and primary care services for women between pregnancies

Intermediary - An intermediary exists between the people with the resources and the organizations needing the resources. Local intermediaries are an approach to efficiently and effectively connecting and delivering a range of support services. Typically local intermediary organizations engage in one or more of the following tasks:
- Engaging, convening, and supporting critical constituencies;
- Promoting quality standards and accountability;
- Brokering and leveraging resources (including fiscal responsibilities);
- Promoting effective policies. [8]

Low Birthweight - Referring to an infant weight from 1500 g to 2500 g at birth; LBW is a risk factor death and morbidity in early infancy, moderate LBW–1500-2500 g; very low birth weight infants < 1500 g [9]

Medicaid - Health care for uninsured, low-income individuals; a federally and state-funded program [10]

Medicare – Health care for the aged; a federally administered system of health insurance available to persons aged 65 and over [11]
Neonatal - Pertaining to the first four weeks after birth [12]

Perinatal - Relating to the period shortly before and after birth; from the twentieth to twenty-ninth week of gestation to one to four weeks after birth [13]

Policy Development – Second core function of public health; includes developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts; enforcing laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety; research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

Population Health – the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group.

Postpartum Depression - Postpartum depression is a mood disorder that begins after childbirth and usually lasts beyond six weeks [14]

Preconception Health (PCH) - A woman's health before she becomes pregnant - It means knowing how health conditions and risk factors could affect a woman or her unborn baby if she becomes pregnant

Preconception Care (PCC) - A set of interventions that aim to identify and modify biomedical, behavioral, and social risks to a woman’s health or pregnancy outcome through prevention and management (CDC)

Prenatal - Preceding birth, referring to both the care of the woman during pregnancy and the growth and development of the fetus [15]

Preterm Birth - Any birth that occurs before the completion of the thirty-seventh week of gestation (also referred to as premature birth, prematurity) [16]

Primary Care - The care a patient receives at first contact with the health care system, usually involving coordination of care and continuity over time [17]

Promising Practices - A Promising Practice has an evaluation component/plan in place to move towards demonstration of effectiveness, HOWEVER, it does not yet have evaluation data available to demonstrate positive outcomes

Public Health - The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through organized efforts of society (Acheson Report).

Public Health Approach - Public health aims to provide the maximum benefit for the largest number of people through the following steps: 1. Define the health problem, surveillance; 2. Identifying risks and protective factors; 3. Develop and test interventions; 4. Implementation; 5. Monitor to assess effectiveness
**Public Private Partnership** - Describes a government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies [18]

**Referral** - defined as arrangement for services by another care provider or agency. [19]

**Registries (Immunization)** – An immunization registry is a state or national data base containing immunization records for certain or all populations depending on how the organizing body defines utilization

**Reproductive Life Plan** - a set of personal goals about having or not have children and how to achieve those goals. The plan is based on a person's priorities and goals with regards to life and children. The plan may take into account their resources, commitments and values. Reproductive life plan serves as a basis for action to help realize the plan.

**Risk Factor** - Personal qualities or societal conditions that lead to the increased probability of a problem or problems developing [3]

**Screening** - The use of technology and procedures to differentiate those individuals with signs or symptoms of disease from those less likely to have the disease [3]

**Social Determinants of Health** - The circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age, as well as the systems put in place to deal with illness. These circumstances are in turn shaped by a wider set of forces: economics, social policies, and politics ([Social Determinants of Health Key Concepts](#), World Health Organization)

**Stakeholders** - A popular term for a party with an interest in the financing, implementation or outcome of a process or decision made by another [20]

**Surveillance** - Systematic monitoring of the health status of a population [3]

**Systems Approach** – A system is composed of interrelated parts or components (structures) that cooperate in processes (behavior). **Systems level intervention refers to changes in organizations, policies, laws, and power structures, focus is not directly on individuals and communities but on the systems that impact health.** System level interventions are seen as effective and long-lasting way to impact population health [23]

**Title V** - Maternal and Child Health Program is the Nation’s oldest Federal-State partnership. For over 75 years, the Federal Title V Maternal and Child Health program has provided a foundation for ensuring the health of the Nation’s mothers, women, children and youth, including children and youth with special health care needs, and their families [22]

**Vaccines** – Another name for immunizations
Acronyms

MCFHC

MCFHC – Maternal, Child and Family Health Coalition
GIC – Gateway Immunization Coalition
HS – Healthy Start
HSAC – Healthy Start Advisory Council
PRN - Perinatal Resource Network Committee
FIMR – Fetal Infant Mortality Review
CRT – Case Review Team of FIMR

Acronyms

Other than our program acronyms

AAP – American Academy of Pediatrics
ACA – Affordable Care Act
ACOG – American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
CBO – Community-Based Organization
CMS – Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
DHSS – Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
HRSA - Health Resources and Services Administration
MFH – Missouri Foundation for Health
MHB – St. Louis Mental Health Board
NICU – Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
PES – Policy, Environment, and Systems approaches

References:
[3] Iowa Department of Health, Glossary of Public Health Terms, Sources: National Conference of State Legislatures, Public Health Accreditation Board,

Compiled by the Staff of Maternal, Child and Family Health Coalition, 2014