ABSTRACT

Characteristics of Respondents (N=758)

Frequency and percentages of outcome variables

• I would be willing to share my cell phone location data
• I am concerned that the personal data I share with
• I would be willing to share data (names, addresses,
• I am concerned that without my permission, my cell

Methods: 4000 surveys were mailed to rural residents identified from the electronic medical record of a healthcare system in central Pennsylvania.

Results: Binary logistic regression showed that distrust in health information systems and political values influence respondents’ willingness to share information with contact tracers as well as their concern about sharing. When a multivariable model was applied, political values remained a consistent predictor of willingness to share and concerns about sharing.

Conclusions: Identifying the concerns of rural communities is critical to addressing them so as to lessen the impact of COVID-19 and provide insight into managing any future pandemics.

Self-identified political views

Results: Binary logistic regression showed that distrust in healthcare organizations and political values influence respondents’ willingness to share information with contact tracers as well as their concern about sharing. When a multivariable model was applied, political values remained a consistent predictor of willingness to share and concerns about sharing.

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Project ECHO, a virtual learning community program

ABSTRACT

To date, Project ECHO has

• Launched over 50 different series, covering nearly 800 topics
• Eight ECHO series currently running and 10 future series planned
• Launched over 50 different series, covering nearly 40 topics
• Recognizing that successful implementation of health system, provider and community in CQM, QI and provider practices in CQM

Results:

• 88% IMPROVED SKILLS TO PROVIDE CARE NOW
• 84% INCREASED KNOWLEDGE
• 93% INCREASED KNOWLEDGE OF PROFESSIONAL ISSUES

Overall ECHO participant feedback demonstrates that 88% report improved skills to provide care and 84% report increased knowledge of professional issues, critical at a time of overcoming provider burnout and an occupation of being an intermediary between public health staff investigating COVID-19 cases and were a consistent predictor of willingness to share and concerns about sharing. When a multivariable model was applied, political values remained a consistent predictor of willingness to share and concerns about sharing.

Conclusion: Identifying the concerns of rural communities is critical to addressing them so as to lessen the impact of COVID-19 and provide insight into managing any future pandemics.

Political views and the influence on rural COVID-19 contact tracing

Examples of Penn State CTSA programs to address disruption of COVID-19 pandemic

Penn State University
Jennifer McCormick PhD, MPP, Jennifer L. Kraschnewski, MD, MPH

COVID-19 education

The COVID-19 ECHO series provided up-to-date education on the pandemic, including delivering 60 COVID-19 education sessions to the learning community program. Over 1,000 sessions were delivered to over 500 registrants across 31 states and 1 country. The sessions were offered on social media and YouTube to reach an even broader audience with some sessions garnering over 2,000 views on YouTube.

Virtual sessions

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