



Cape York communities own solutions
to live long healthy lives, strengthening
our culture and regaining our spirit

SCHOOL HEALTH CHECKS

Evaluating the effectiveness and outcomes in a remote setting

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INTRODUCTION

Cape York

- Geographically remote
- Large gap in health outcomes on the Cape
- Limited access to health care
- Indigenous population 7687
- 56% Aboriginal & Torres Strait

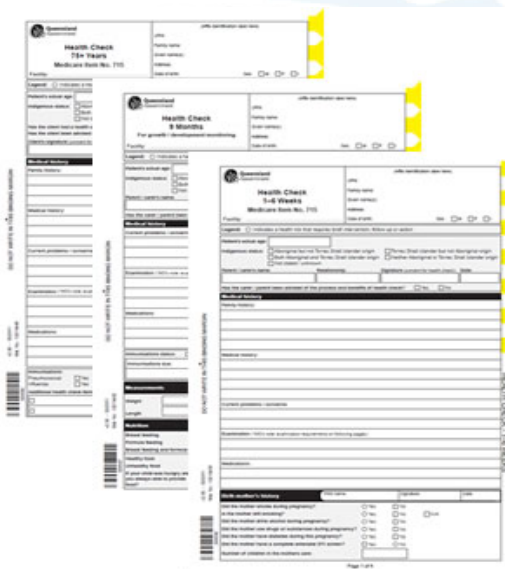
Islander



BACKGROUND

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- School health checks done annually
- Based on the Indigenous MBS 715 health check
- Rationale for checks:
 - to provide comprehensive primary health care
 - early detection of common conditions
 - appropriate referral, treatment and follow up
 - to improve overall health outcomes and improve quality of life



The image displays three overlapping screenshots of the Indigenous MBS 715 Health Check form. The forms are titled 'Health Check' and specify different age groups: '7-9 Years', '5-6 Months', and '1-4 Weeks'. Each form includes a patient information section with fields for name, date of birth, sex, and Medicare card number. The main body of the form contains various checkboxes and text boxes for recording clinical observations, such as 'Is the patient's weight stable?', 'Is the patient's height stable?', and 'Is the patient's blood pressure stable?'. The forms also include a section for 'Number of visits in the last 12 months' and a 'Page 1 of 4' indicator at the bottom.

BACKGROUND

As part of quality assurance activities an opportunity arose to evaluate our current health check procedures

➤ Western Cape College , Weipa



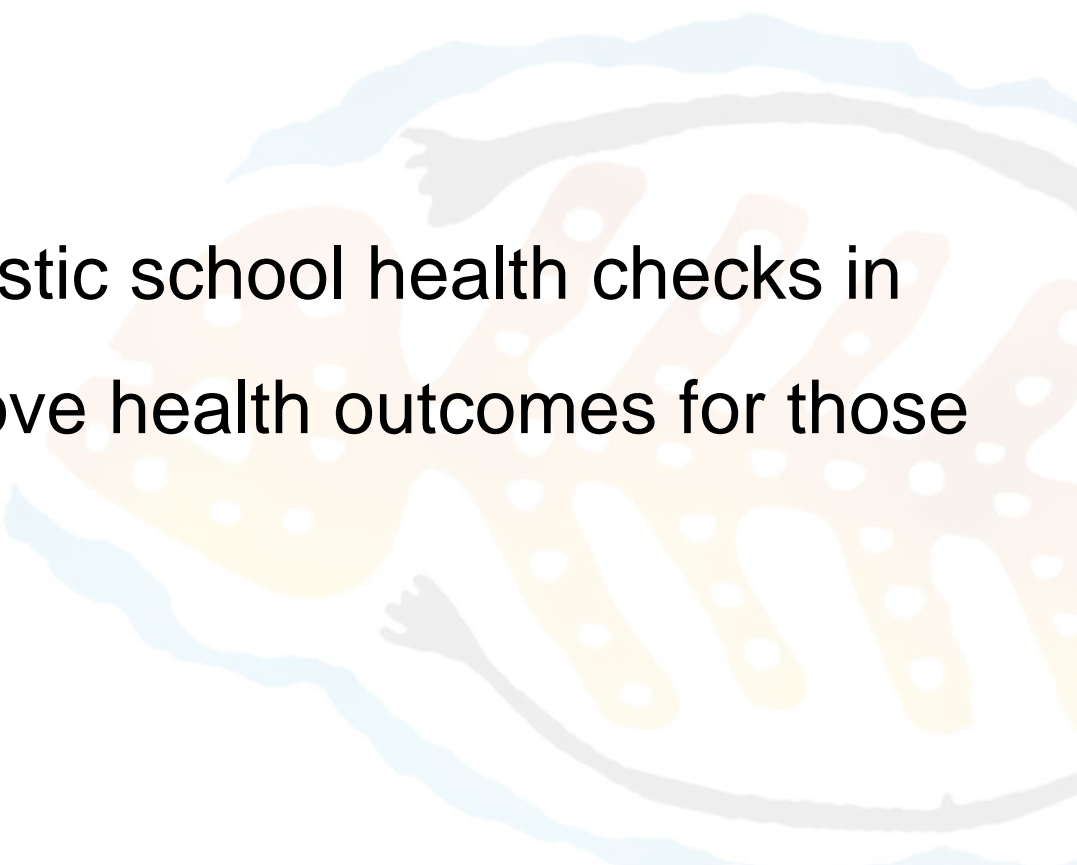
➤ The evaluation was for grade 7's and grade 11's (n=99)

➤ There were 4 participating health service providers

RESEARCH QUESTION

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Does mass opportunistic school health checks in remote settings improve health outcomes for those screened?

A faint, stylized illustration of a person in traditional Indigenous attire, possibly a dancer or storyteller, is visible in the background. The figure is rendered in light blue and yellow tones, with a large, circular, patterned element behind them.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

1. Map out health check process
2. Determine process acceptability
3. Assess health outcomes at 4 & 8 months

METHODS

Mixed methods approach in 3 stages:

1. Process mapping through consultation with service providers and students & participation in the process
2. Process acceptability through pre-and-post health check questionnaires and interviews of students and health staff
3. Analysis of data for pre-existing and new conditions and referrals made and actioned over an 8 month period

RESULTS

Process Mapping

Lengthy – 3 months of planning

Labour intensive

Multiple stakeholder engagement

Multiple issues requiring resolution



106 DAYS

240 DAYS



Screening 3 DAYS

RESULTS

Acceptability of Process

- Questionnaires completed by:
 - 26% (n=61) Gr 7
 - 24% (n=38) Gr 11
 - 64% (n=50) health staff

- Acceptable by 96% (n=25) students surveyed
- Issues identified by students:
 - Boredom 56 %
 - Lack of privacy 44%



RESULTS

Acceptability of Process cont.

- Peer group safety:
- 88% (n=16) Gr 7
- 33% (n=9) Gr 11 (despite privacy issues)

- 84% (n=32) of staff felt collaboration improved student health outcomes

RESULTS

Health Outcomes

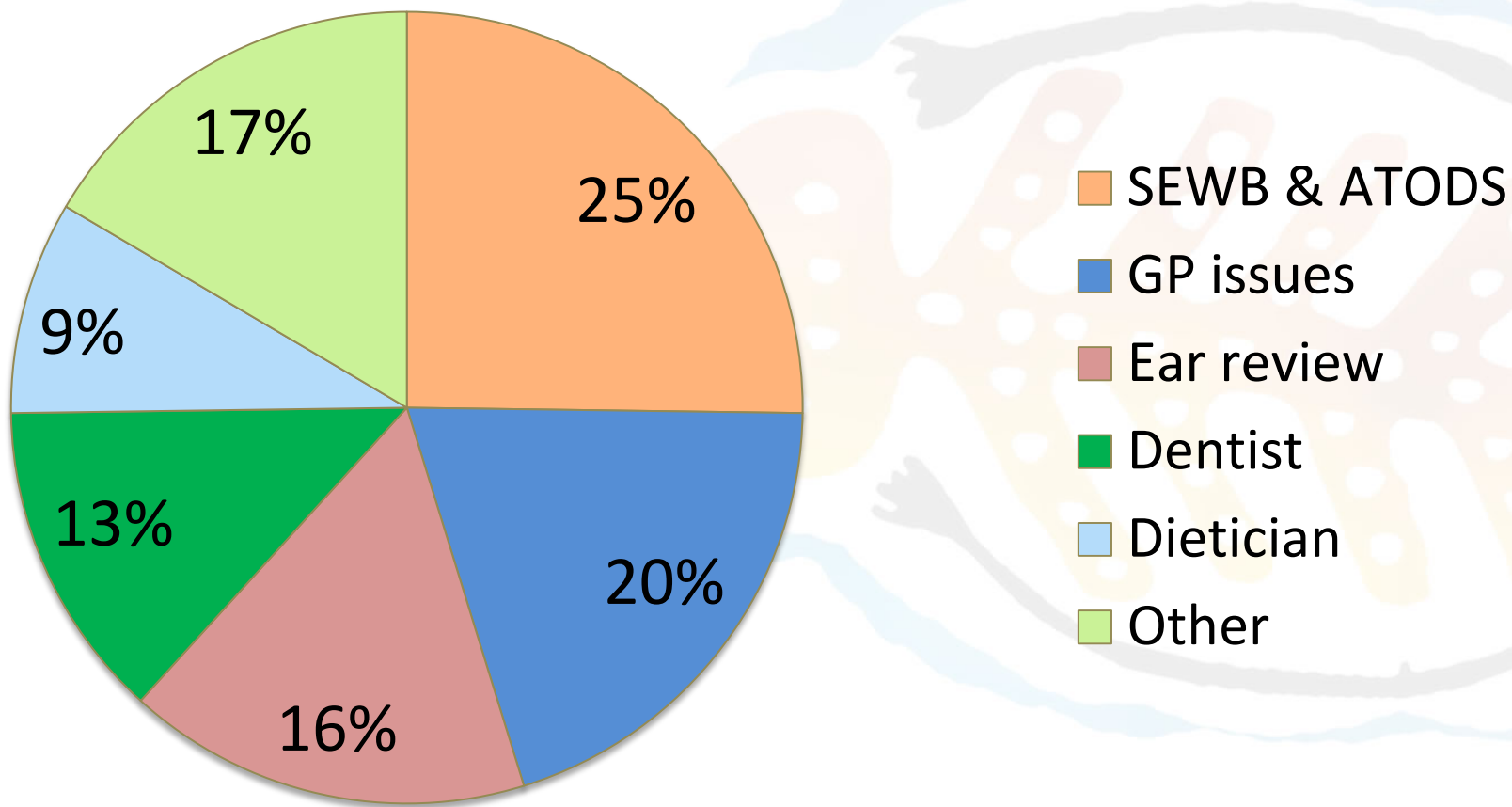
A positive health outcome was defined as:

- the timely identification of a condition requiring referral to service and
- appropriate completed management of that referral at the 4 and 8 month review

REFERRALS BY SERVICE

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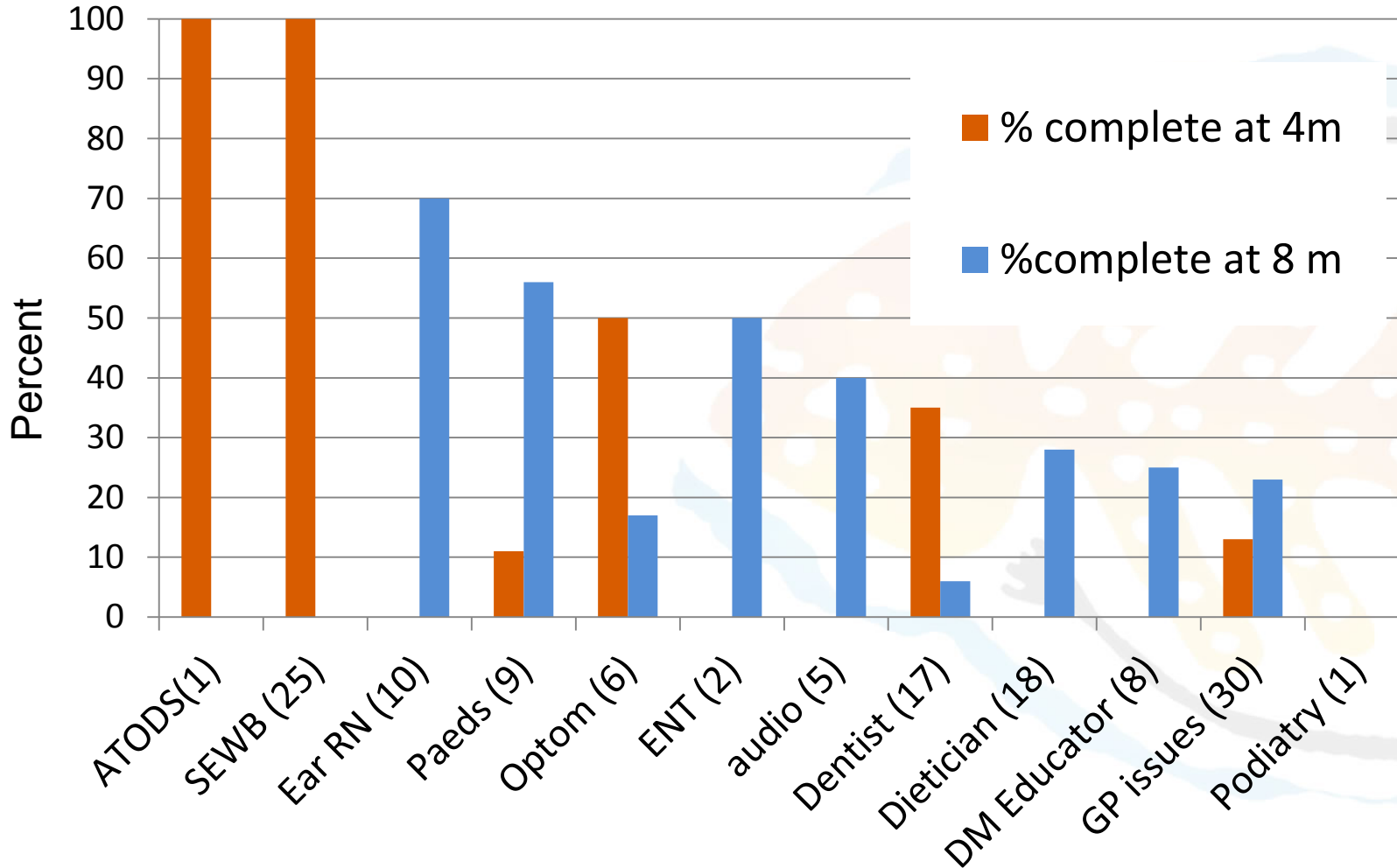
Referrals by service as a percentage of total referrals (n=230)



REFERRALS ACTIONED FOR GR 7



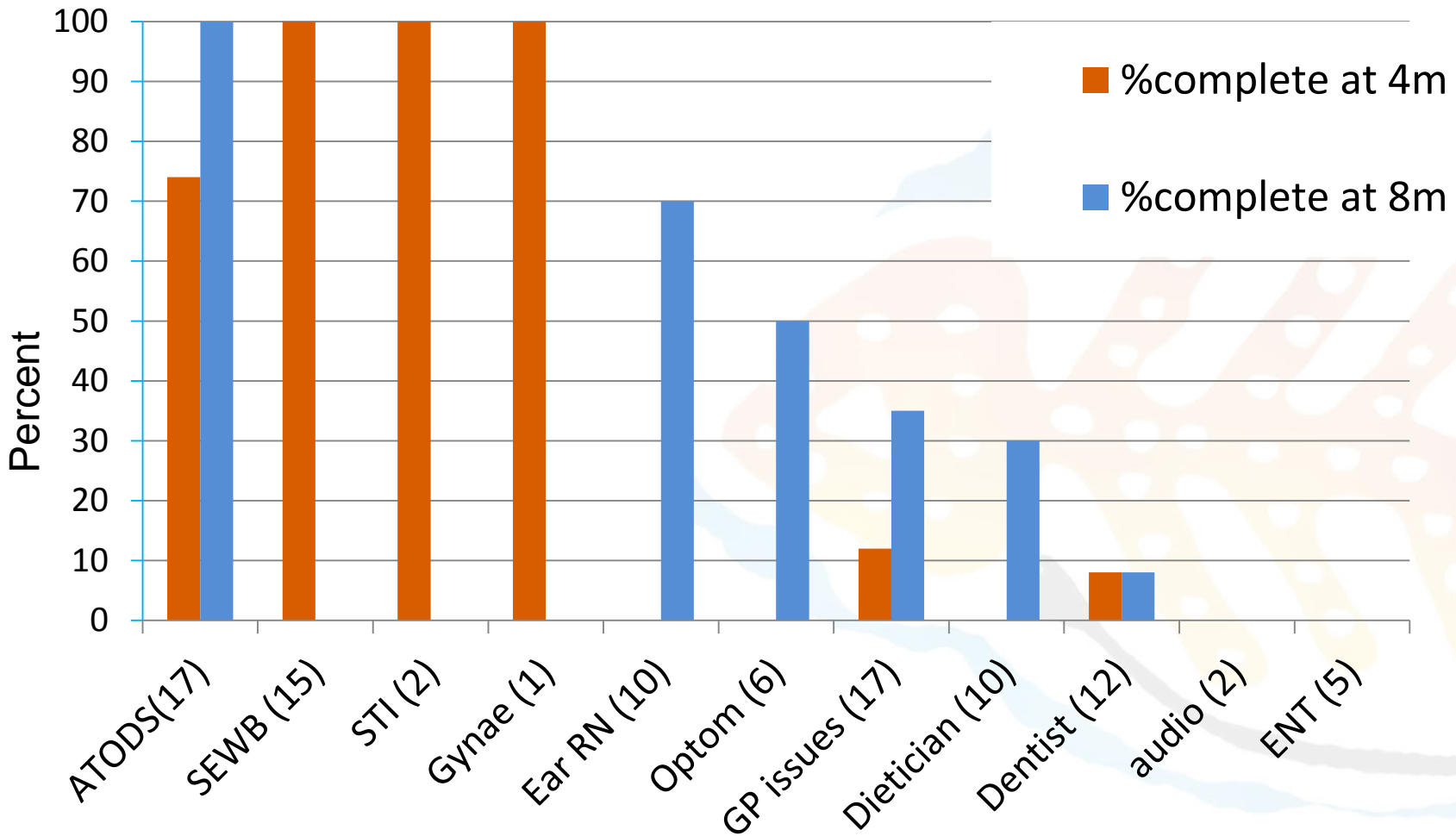
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REFERRALS ACTIONED FOR GR 11



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LIMITATIONS

1. Small sample size (n=99)
2. Single participating site of high school students
3. Only 25% of students completed questionnaires
4. Lack of information on pre-existing conditions

SUMMARY

- School health check activity does not equate to improved health outcomes
- There is benefit for those in communities which:
 - Are remote
 - Have limited access to health services
 - Traditionally have poor health outcomes
- Intangible benefits such as health promotion

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

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CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS



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- Embedding regular health practitioners in schools in remote settings will provide regular, safe accessible health services thereby:
 - Improving access - address poor health seeking behaviour
 - Improving opportunistic follow up
 - Providing group health promotion - improving health literacy

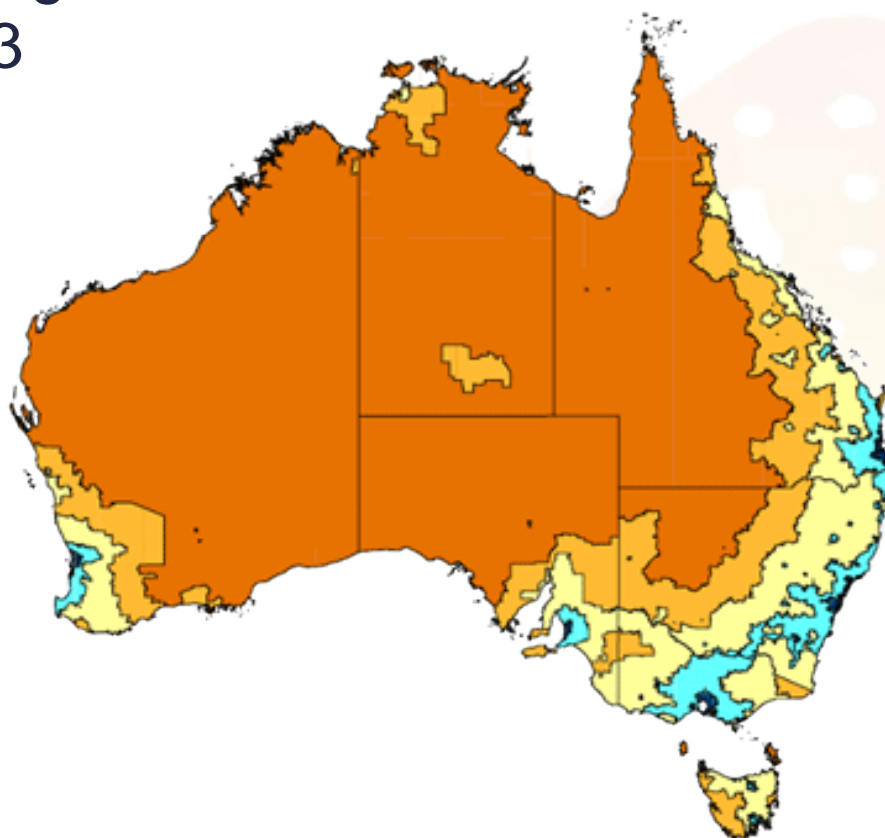
- Outcome = successful case for funding school based nurses in large Cape communities

KEY MESSAGES

- 1. Periodic health check activity does not necessarily equate to improved health outcomes**
- 2. In remote settings, school health assessments provide care to children who may otherwise miss out**
- 3. This service model can be improved by ongoing links between education and health**
- 4. Apunipima is trialling a school based nurse in a large Cape York community**

NATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

- Remote Australia – findings are relevant to remote regions
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan 2013 - 2023



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Jenny Aspinall – Queensland Health maternal and child health team leader and health check coordinator
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- Queensland Health nursing staff and health workers
- TMT GP registrars

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COSTING MODEL

- Worked with a health economist:
 - University of Newcastle
 - Andrew Edwards

 - Developed a model:
 - Based on the current health check processes
 - Compare with cost of embedding service in schools
 - Applied as policy lever to show financial sense with good health outcomes

 - Next stage of study
- 