



Acknowledgement

We extend our sincere gratitude to the members of the HELPE project (Helpe.eu.com) for generously providing materials that serve as a valuable foundation and support for the activities undertaken within the CAPAGE project.

We used licensed materials from the HELPE project:(Erasmus+ HELPE: 2020-1-AT01-KA203-HE-078086): https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.en.

In this presentation we used slides from the following HELPE presentation:

Lecture_04-07_HL on micro meso marco level ILO 4

























Health Literacy

Identification of barriers and strategies to overcome them























Learning outcomes

Students should be able to:

- identify barriers to health literacy
- evaluate the level of health literacy in older people
- develop strategies to overcome these barriers
- identify factors to be considered when choosing a health information source
- explain the (risk) factors that influence the clients' individual level of HL

























Role of physiotherapists

- Recognize the signs of limited HL
- Identify clients HL level
- Adjust communication
- Develop and apply adequate intervention strategies







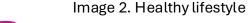




Image 1. Senior male patient meets therapist to receive medical consultation

FH | JOANNEUM | jamk | University of Applied Science | jamk | University of Applied Science | jamk | Joanneum | ja





















Signs of limited health literacy

- Incompletely or inadequately completed forms
- Frequently missed therapy appointments
- Inability/difficulty to name and take correctly medications
- Inability to follow instructions referred by other health professionals
- Inability to comprehend/complete their home exercise program, or disease management tasks
- Refusing to read written instructions or asking the therapist to read to them

















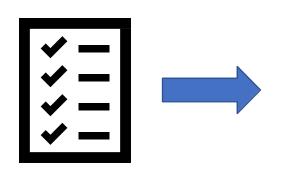








Evaluation of the level of HL and strategies



- simplifying forms/improving the readability of printed information
- client-centered language and feedback conversations
- appropriate communication strategies
 - -use plain language and clear sentences
 - -ask questions
 - -give feedback
 - -"teach back" method

























Evidence-based client education

- clarifying diagnostic uncertainties
- providing possible therapy options
- explaining the purpose and possible success of treatment
- clarifying associated risks and burdens
- informing about the patient's rights to refuse one treatment or choose alternative one
- support by developing problem-solving strategies

























Adapt your attitude

Awareness of own attitude towards using health literacy communication skills and/ or teaching strategies

- plain language communication, which is the avoidance of medical jargon
- Teach-Back, which is a teaching strategy that has the patient teach back to the provider the information just presented to them and also include skills related to shared decision making and promoting selfmanagement

























What should be considered when choosing a health information source?

The choice of health information source depends also on the specific cultural, sociodemographic and cognitive characteristics of the individual

To identify the preferred and the optimal source of health information for the individual client

To provide accurate and reliable health information resources in a compatible form

















Which groups of people have a higher percentage of limited health literacy?

- People with financial deprivation
- People with low social status
- People with low education
- People with migration background
- Elderly people

























Risk factors that may influence HL

- education level
- financial status
- social and socioeconomic conditions
- demographic and sociopolitical factors
- age
- language skills
- reading and arithmetic skills



- cultural and religious specificity
- chronic disease
- disease severity
- physical and cognitive abilities
- access to health education materials
- health-related experience
- parental influences

























References

Image 1: <u>Senior male patient meet a therapist to receive medical consultation, Pati</u>ent Service Unit, Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Image 2: Physiotherapeutic rehabilitation by mentalmind from shutterstock

























Literature 1

- Bunge, M., Mühlhauser, I., & Steckelberg, A. (2010). What constitutes evidence-based patient information?
 Overview of discussed criteria. Patient Education and Counseling, 78(3), 316–328.
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2009.10.029
- Ennis, K., Hawthorne, K., & Frownfelter, D. (2012). How Physical Therapists Can Strategically Effect Health
 Outcomes for Older Adults With Limited Health Literacy. *Journal of Geriatric Physical Therapy*, 35(3), 148–154.
 https://doi.org/10.1519/JPT.0b013e31823ae6d1
- Hironaka, L. K., & Paasche-Orlow, M. K. (2008). The implications of health literacy on patient-provider communication. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 93(5), 428–432. https://doi.org/10.1136/adc.2007.131516
- Lopez-Olivo, M. A., & Suarez-Almazor, M. E. (2019). Digital Patient Education and Decision Aids. *Rheumatic Disease Clinics of North America*, 45(2), 245–256. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rdc.2019.01.001

























Literature 2

- Mantwill, S., & Schulz, P.J. (2017). Low health literacy and healthcare utilization among immigrants and non-immigrants in Switzerland. *Patient Education and Counseling*, 100(11), 2020–2027. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2017.05.023
- Pandit, A. U., Tang, J. W., Bailey, S. C., Davis, T. C., Bocchini, M. V., Persell, S. D., Federman, A. D., & Wolf, M. S. (2009). Education, literacy, and health: Mediating effects on hypertension knowledge and control. *Patient Education and Counseling*, 75(3), 381–385. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2009.04.006
- Quenzel, G., Vogt, D., & Schaeffer, D. (2016). Unterschiede der Gesundheitskompetenz von Jugendlichen mit niedriger Bildung, Älteren und Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund. Das Gesundheitswesen, 78(11), 708–710. https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-113605
- Sørensen, K., Pelikan, J. M., Röthlin, F., Ganahl, K., Slonska, Z., Doyle, G., Fullam, J., Kondilis, B., Agrafiotis, D., Uiters, E., Falcon, M., Mensing, M., Tchamov, K., Broucke, S. van den, & Brand, H. (2015). Health literacy in Europe: Comparative results of the European health literacy survey (HLS-EU). *The European Journal of Public Health*, 25(6), 1053–1058. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckv043
- Sørensen, K., Van den Broucke, S., Fullam, J., Doyle, G., Pelikan, J., Slonska, Z., Brand, H., & (HLS-EU) Consortium Health Literacy
 Project European. (2012). Health literacy and public health: A systematic review and















































Learning outcomes

You are able to:

- elaborate different dimensions and criteria of organisational HL
- identify facilitators and barriers related to organisational HL dimensions
- describe how to promote an equitable access of Health Care (e.g. health information and services)

















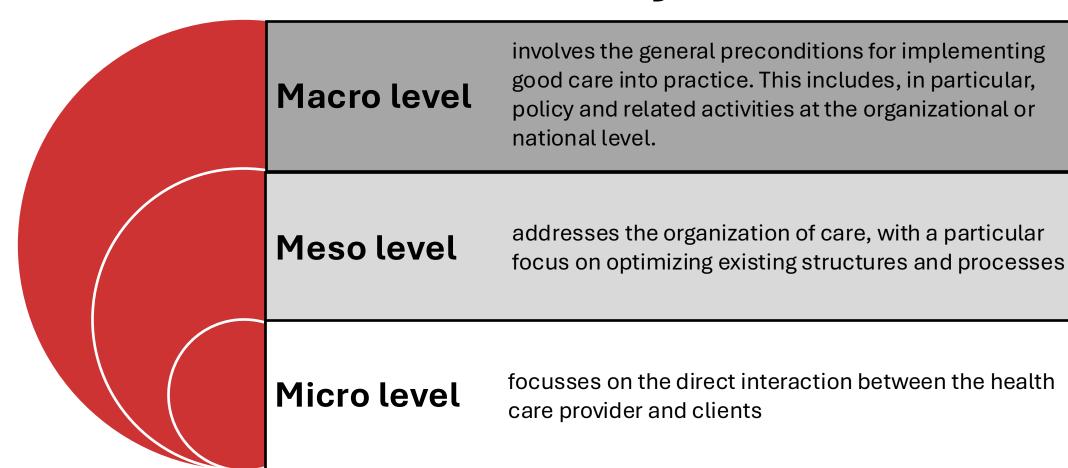


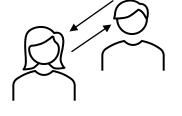






Levels of Health Literacy





























- Health care systems have a complex nature and they are in rapid change and evolution.
- They are not always design according to the user's abilities, specially for limited HL patients.
- This makes them difficult to access and use.
- Health systems and health organizations do also have an important roll in health literacy. This is known as Organizational Health Literacy (OHL)

























Organizational Health Literacy (OHL) is defined as:

- "The ability of health organizations to provide services and information that are easy to find, understand and use, to assist people in decision making, and to remove existing barriers to all individuals who are seeking services"
- "The way in which services, organisations and systems make health information and resources available and accessible to people according to health literacy strengths and limitations"



























Image 1. Organisational structures of services and informations

























Criteria characterizing health literate health care organizations:

- 1) Communication with service users
- 2) Easy access and navigation
- 3) Integration and prioritization of OHL
- 4) Assessments and organizational development
- 5) Engagement and support of service users
- 6) Information and qualification of staff

























at your knees. Hold for a few seconds, then relax.

at home can help relieve the pain in your neck. It is important to follow exactly any specific advice from your doctor.

NECK EXERCISES

Lying on your back, gently roll your head from side to side.

LYING POSITION

to lie with your head and Avoid thick pillows or lying on

your arms.

eck in a fairly straight line.

Before starting exercises relax your shoulders.

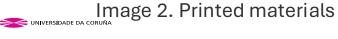
Communication with service users

- **Education & information**
- Easy to understand written materials
 - Printed materials
 - Forms
 - Webpage
- Verification of understanding











FH JOANNEUM





jamk | University of Applied Sciences













Image 3. Exercise guides



Image 4. Exercise guides as videos

























2) Easy access and navigation

- Navigating health care services
 - Arrival
 - Wayfinding
 - Physical access
- Telephone & online navigation
- Provision of information & staff assistance



Image 5. Navigation























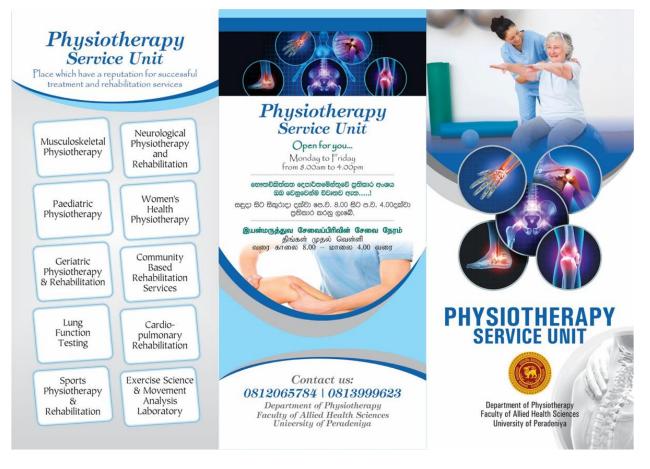


Image. 6 Access to physiotherapy treatment centre

























3) Integration and prioritization of OHL

- Commitment, integration into planning
- Dedication of resources
- Dissemination of OHL

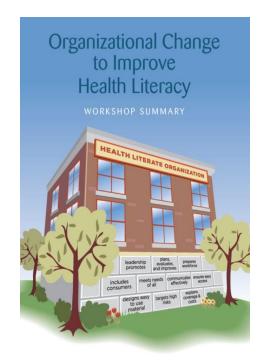


Image. 7 Brach et al. 2012]



Image 8. Plan actions

























4) Assessments and organizational development

- Evaluation, assessment, research, quality management
- Needs identification
- Transformation & development



Image 9. Evalution of the materials

























5) Engagement and support of service users

- Consultation & engagement of service users
- Support for self-management
- Family & caregivers



Image 10. Home exercise leaflet



























Peradeniya University 2022

6) Information and qualification of staff

- Organizational and individual health literacy of staff
- Communication techniques
- Professional development



Image 12. CPD





















Image 13. CPD





References

- Image 1: Organisation structures of services and information designed by ypklyak, free-license by freepik
- Image 2: Physiotherapy Advice & Exercise Brochures by Dr. Kapil Bhakshi https://bakshiortho.com/physiotherapy-advice-exercise-brochure/
- Image 3: Exercises guide https://www.physiomedicare.com
- Image 4: Exercises guide as a video https://www.physiomedicare.com
- Image 5. Navigation designed by pch.vector, free-license by freepik
- Image. 6 Access to physiotherapy treatment centre. A leaflet of the Physoiotherapy Service Unit, University of Peradeniya. Sri Lanka

FH | JOANNEUM

- Image 7: Brach, C., Keller, D., Hernandez, L. M., Baur, C., Parker, R., Dreyer, B., . . . Schillinger, D. (2012). Ten attributes of health literate health care organizations. *NAM Perspectives*
- Image 8. <u>Plan actions</u> designed by kittyvector, free-license by <u>freepik</u>





iamk | University of Applied Sciences











References

- Image 10. Leaflets by https://www.physiomedicare.com
- Image 11: Leaflets by https://www.physiomedicare.com
- Image 12. Flyers of the workshops organized by the Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Peradeniya Sri Lanka
- Image 13. Flyers of the workshops organized by the Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Peradeniya Sri Lanka

























Literature

- Brach, C., Keller, D., Hernandez, L. M., Baur, C., Parker, R., Dreyer, B., . . . Schillinger, D. (2012). Ten attributes of health literate health care organizations. *NAM Perspectives*.
- Bremer, D., Klockmann, I., Jaß, L., Härter, M., von dem Knesebeck, O., & Lüdecke, D. (2021). Which criteria characterize a health literate health care organization? A scoping review on organizational health literacy. BMC Health Services Research, 21(1), 664. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-06604-z
- Hayran, O., & Ege, S. D. (2022). How to Measure Organizational Health Literacy? IntechOpen. https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.105524
- Murugesu, L., Heijmans, M., Fransen, M., Rademakers, J., (2018) Beter omgaan met beperkte gezondheidsvaardigheden in de curatieve zorg. Kennis, methoden en tools. Nivel, Utrecht.

























HL on macro-level

























Learning outcomes

Studnets should be able to:

identify the role of

- Governance
- Workforce development
- Partnerships
- Organizational and institutional capacities for interventions in HL on the macro-level

























HL on macro-level

Macro level



National level

Meso level



Health care systems (Hospitals, public and private clinics, ...)

Micro level





Professionals (Physiotherapists, doctors, nurses...)

























HL on macro-level

- In the action of improving HL of the population, it is crucial that governments and health providers recognise their role.
- There is a need for national HL policies.
- This includes changes in societal values and political ideologies, demographic trends and economic patterns.

























HL on macro-level - example





Image 1 and 2. Leaflets for general public by the Nutrition division, Ministry of Health

























HL on macro-level

Macro level



National level

Political level



Inter-sectoral approaches







































Interventions to improve HL on the macro level:

- Governance
- Workforce development
- Partnerships
- Organizational and institutional capacities

























Governanc

e Embedding HL in:

- Government legislation, policies and plans
- Quality standards and funding mechanisms
- Providing reliable HL information to the public:
 - Official information portals
 - Education and social marketing campaigns
 - Guidance on objective health information for the media
- Promotion of patient's empowerment
 - Community-based initiatives
 - Self-management, shared decision making
- Investment in eHealth Literacy and Digital Literacy







UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA



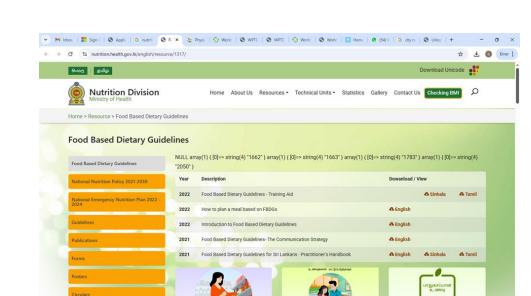


Image 3. Information portals by the government















Workforce development

- Awareness and promotion of HL
- HL competences and skills in all healthcare professionals
- Nationwide network for knowledge exchange
- Tools and guidelines to adapt public health information, campaigns and projects to the needs of the targeted public

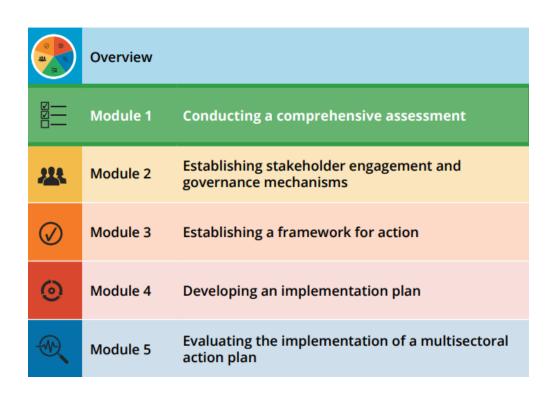


Image 4. WHO. https://apps.who.int/ncd-multisectoral-plantool/

























Partnerships

• Generate an interest for HL in the civil society and the associative sector.



Image 5. Making collaborations

























Organizational and institutional capacities

- HL-friendliness into policies, procedures and quality standards for all healthcare institutions and organisations.
- Practical toolkits for self-assessment of the level of organisational HL within healthcare settings (and in primary care).
- Collaboration with patients' organisations and citizens' panels to explore ways to strengthen relationships between healthcare institutions and users.

























References

- Image 1: Leaflets for general public by the Nutrition division, Ministry of Healthhttps://nutrition.health.gov.lk/english/resource/1317/
- Image 2:Leaflets for general public by the Nutrition division, Ministry of Healthhttps://nutrition.health.gov.lk/english/resource/1317/
- Image 3. Information portals at the Nutrition division, Ministry of Healthhttps://nutrition.health.gov.lk/english/resource/1317/
- Image 4. WHO. https://apps.who.int/ncd-multisectoral-plantool/
- Image 5. https://www.ft.lk/news/Engaging-civil-society-to-further-support-education-system-in-Sri-Lanka/56-770600

























Literature

- Adriaenssens J, Rondia K, Van den Broucke S, Kohn L. Health literacy: What lessons can be learned from the experiences and policies of different countries? The International Journal of Health Planning and Management. 2022;37(2):886–901.
- Sørensen, K., Van den Broucke, S., Fullam, J., Doyle, G., Pelikan, J., Slonska, Z., & Brand, H. (2012). Health literacy and public health: A systematic review and integration of definitions and models. *BMC Public Health*, 12, 80. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-80
- Sørensen, K., Levin-Zamir, D., Duong, T. V., Okan, O., Brasil, V. V., & Nutbeam, D. (2021). Building health literacy system capacity: A framework for health literate systems. *Health Promotion International*, *36*(Supplement_1), i13–i23. https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/daab153

























THANK YOU



















