



HealthWorks
FOR NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Eliminating Patient Barriers to Healthcare by Identifying New Opportunities

- Applying Leadership Principles from the Healthcare Leadership Program
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Introduction

- HealthWorks mission & population served.
- Importance of reducing barriers.
- Focus- Innovative, strategic opportunities to expand access.



Challenges to FQHCs

- Transportation, language, tech barriers
- Staffing & funding limitations
- High demand areas
- UDS & compliance pressures

Opportunity 1- Mobile Health Units

Financial Modeling

- Funding/Grant Opportunities
- Vehicle+ staffing costs
- ROI Through improved access & retention
- Multi-year budgeting



Opportunity 1- Mobile Health Units

Mobile Health Units with school base health integration:

Why schools?

- Reach children, parents and caregivers simultaneously
- Mobile outreach with School partnership
- Offer consistent location with built in trust
- Provide opportunities to deliver prevention early
- Reduce missed work or class time
- Help Identify unmet behavioral and physical health needs

Services Provided Through Partnership:

- Routine Screenings
- Vaccinations
- Health Education Sessions
- Behavioral Health engagement and referrals
- Oral Care
- Labs
- Insurance Enrolment -ACA

Opportunity 1- Mobile Health Units



Barriers to healthcare access

Barrier Category	Data / Description
Economic Disadvantage	20.5% of students classified as economically disadvantaged, impacting their ability to access healthcare Loudoun County Publi Schools, 2023
Lack of Insurance	Over 30,000 children were uninsured, limiting access to healthcare services Fairfax County, 2021 (reported 2023)
Language & Cultural Barriers	Large minority student populations face language barriers and cultural misunderstandings when seeking healthcare



Opportunity 1- Mobile Health Units



Fairfax County: Key Data Supporting School-Based Mobile Units -Fairfax County Public Schools

- 36% of students qualify for Free or Reduced Meals (FRM)
- Indicates significant economic vulnerability
- Large multilingual population
- High number of English Learners (ELL), especially Spanish-speaking families
- Youth Behavioral Health Concerns
- 22% of FCPS students reported feeling sad/hopeless for 2+ weeks
- Rising anxiety and depression among teens (Fairfax Youth Survey)
- Chronic Disease Prevalence
- Asthma, diabetes and allergy management are top reasons for school clinic visits
- Immunization Gaps
- Many schools show conditional enrollment due to missing vaccines
- Transportation Barriers
- Families in lower-income pockets struggle to access routine care

Loudoun County: Key Data Supporting School- Based Mobile Units Loudoun County Public Schools

- 8–20% of students qualify for Free or Reduced Meals
- Lower than Fairfax but still significant in certain clusters
- 13.9% of students are English Learners (EL)
- Growing Spanish-speaking and multilingual population
- Youth survey shows rising anxiety, depression, and stress
- Schools report high demand for mental health support
- Preventive Care Gaps
- Schools report vaccine delays and chronic absenteeism in certain regions
- Fast-Growing Student Population
- Transportation Challenges in Rural Pockets
- Families in Purcellville, Sterling outskirts, and Aldie have limited clinic access
- Brings services to rapidly growing, underserved neighborhoods
- Helps reach uninsured or underinsured families
- Supports EL students and multilingual families
- Provides behavioral health and preventive services where gaps exist
- Complements LCPS wellness efforts and county public health strategies

Opportunity 1- Mobile Health Units

Why School Base Mobile Units fit the need in Fairfax and Loudoun county public schools ?

- Reaches high-need communities directly
- Helps address behavioral health gaps in teens
- Supports immunizations, chronic care follow-up, and preventive services
- Reduces transportation and language barriers
- Helps reach uninsured or underinsured families
- Supports EL students and multilingual families
- Complements LCPS wellness efforts and county public health strategies
- Aligns with equity goals in FCPS and Fairfax County Health Department



Opportunity 2-Remote Patient Monitoring

What is RPM?

- Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM) is a healthcare model that uses technology to collect a patient's health data from home, such as blood pressure, glucose levels, oxygen saturation, and weight and sends it securely to healthcare providers through your EMR Interface
- This allows the Centers to monitor chronic conditions without requiring in-clinic visits, eliminating major access barriers

Why RPM Is a High-Impact Access Strategy for FQHCs

RPM directly addresses:

- Transportation challenges
- Work schedule conflicts
- Language & cultural access issues
- Health literacy barriers
- Gaps in chronic disease management
- Patients who cannot come to the clinic regularly can still receive continuous, high-quality care



Opportunity 2-Remote Patient Monitoring

Improves Chronic Disease Outcomes

Hypertension & Diabetes



Congestive Heart Failure



COPD/asthma & Weight management



Opportunity 2-Remote Patient Monitoring

RPM platforms includes:

- Medication adherence tracking
- Sleep monitoring
- Stress/heart rate variability data

Reduces Emergency Room and Hospital Visits:

- BP readings trending high over several days
- Blood sugar spikes
- Rapid weight gain indicating fluid retention
- Oxygen saturation dropping

Strengthens Patient Engagement:

- Patients become active participants in their care by:
 - Seeing their numbers at home
 - Learning patterns
 - Taking responsibility for daily management

Early detection = timely intervention



Opportunity 3- Community Care Hubs

What is Community Care Hub (CCH)?

A CCH is a small, strategically placed access point in the Community.

CCH often located with in the following:

- Libraries
- Community Centers
- Food pantries
- Churches
- Housing complexes
- Senior Centers
- Shelters



Opportunity 3- Community Care Hubs

CCH requires a very low cost

You don't need :

- Clinic space
- Exam rooms
- Staff dedicated full time
- Full equipment



CCHs can support Access:

- Health Screenings
- BP checks
- Glucose checks
- Health Education
- Insurance Enrollment
- Enrollment for a Slide Fee Program
- Care Coordination
- Behavioral health warm hand offs



Opportunity 3- Community Care Hubs

✓ Community Care Hubs can:

- Serve as mobile unit stops
- Provide telehealth rooms for people who lack technology
- Assist with RPM training
- Coordinate follow-up appointments

✓ Builds Trust

- People are much more likely to engage in care when it is located in a safe, familiar environment.



Eliminating Patient Barriers to Healthcare by Identifying New Opportunities



CONCLUSIONS

- Expanding access is not only possible, it is achievable.
- These models do more than improve convenience, they fundamentally reshape how care is delivered by meeting individuals and families exactly where they are: in schools, in neighborhoods, and in their homes.
- By leveraging technology, partnerships, and community engagement, Centers can move from a traditional clinic-centered model to a comprehensive, community-integrated model that truly reflects the needs, strengths, and diversity of the populations it serves.