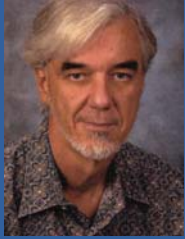


Speakers



Richard S. Cooper, MD
Chairman, Department of Preventive
Medicine & Epidemiology
Loyola University Medical School
Chicago, IL



John M. Flack, MD, MPH.
Professor & Interim Chairman
Department of Internal Medicine
Wayne State University Center for
Urban & African American Health
Detroit, MI



Dennis Raphael, PhD
Associate Professor
School of Health Policy and
Management
York University
Toronto, Canada



The Case Center for Reducing Health Disparities was established two years ago by Case Western Reserve University and MetroHealth Medical Center. The mission of the Center is to reduce health disparities through (a) research on root causes, mechanisms, and interventions, (b) education of students, providers, and policy makers, and (c) partnership with community organizations and government agencies.



MetroHealth Medical Center and Rammelkamp Center for Education and Research

MetroHealth Medical Center is a major teaching campus for Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, and all full-time members of MetroHealth's medical staff hold CWRU faculty appointments.

MetroHealth and CWRU are partners as well in performing medical research. The Charles H. Rammelkamp, Jr., Center for Education and Research, located on the medical center campus, houses laboratory and classroom facilities. From the laboratory to the clinical setting, research at MetroHealth is designed to directly benefit patient care.

Visit our website:
www.metrohealthresearch.org

Research Festival 2006
Featured Symposium

Health Disparities: *From Genetics to Health Policy*

September 27, 2006



 **MetroHealth**
Rammelkamp Center
for Education and Research

 **CASE**
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Description

The featured research symposium highlights new information on the mechanisms of health disparities and interventions to reduce disparities. Emerging information from genetic, clinical, and health policy perspectives will be presented. Invited speakers are internationally recognized authorities on these topics.

Objectives

- Identify examples of health disparities
- Describe the genetic, clinical, and health policy factors that contribute to health disparities
- Discuss interventions to reduce health disparities
- Recognize the three phases of research in health disparities.

Target Audience

MD's, PhD's, public health professionals, residents, post-doctoral fellows, students, and other individuals interested in health disparities.

CME accreditation

The MetroHealth System is accredited by the Ohio State Medical Association to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The MetroHealth System designates this educational activity for a maximum of 4.5 AMA PRA category 1 credit(s). Physicians should only claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Agenda

8 a.m.	Poster Displays Rammelkamp Atrium
9 - 10:30 a.m.	Oral Presentation Competition Rammelkamp 170
10:30 - 12 p.m.	Poster Presentation Competition Rammelkamp Atrium
12 - 1 p.m.	Lunch Rammelkamp 170
1:00 - 1:15 p.m.	Announcement of Competition Winners Rammelkamp 170
1:30 - 4:30 p.m.	Symposium: Health Disparities: From Genetics to Health Policy Moderator: Ashwini R. Sehgal, MD Scott Auditorium
1:30 - 2:15 p.m.	Richard S. Cooper, MD The Use and Misuse of Genetic Research into Health Disparities
2:15 - 3:00 p.m.	John M. Flack, MD, MPH Health Disparities and Hypertension
3:00 - 3:15 p.m.	Break
3:15 - 4:00 p.m.	Dennis Raphael, PhD Public Policy Approaches to Health Inequalities
4:00 - 4:30 p.m.	Panel Discussion: Moderator: Maghboeba Mosavel, PhD Nathan Berger, MD, local perspective
4:30 - 5:00 p.m.	Reception Scott Auditorium

Health Disparities

Health disparities are differences in health-related outcomes by race, gender, socioeconomic status, or other groupings. For example, African American babies in Cleveland have a 2.4 times higher mortality rate in the first year of life compared to white babies. Similarly, poor individuals are 1.8 times more likely to be hospitalized for bacterial pneumonia compared with wealthier individuals. A number of genetic, clinical, and health policy factors may contribute to the development of health disparities.

Research in health disparities involves a progression through three phases. In the first, or descriptive phase, investigators identify or describe the presence of a health disparity. In the second, or mechanistic phase, investigators attempt to understand the mechanisms or causes of the identified disparity. In the third, or intervention phase, investigators utilize this mechanistic understanding to develop and test an intervention to reduce or eliminate the disparity.