

# Coccidioidomycosis Surveillance in Arizona and the Navajo Nation.

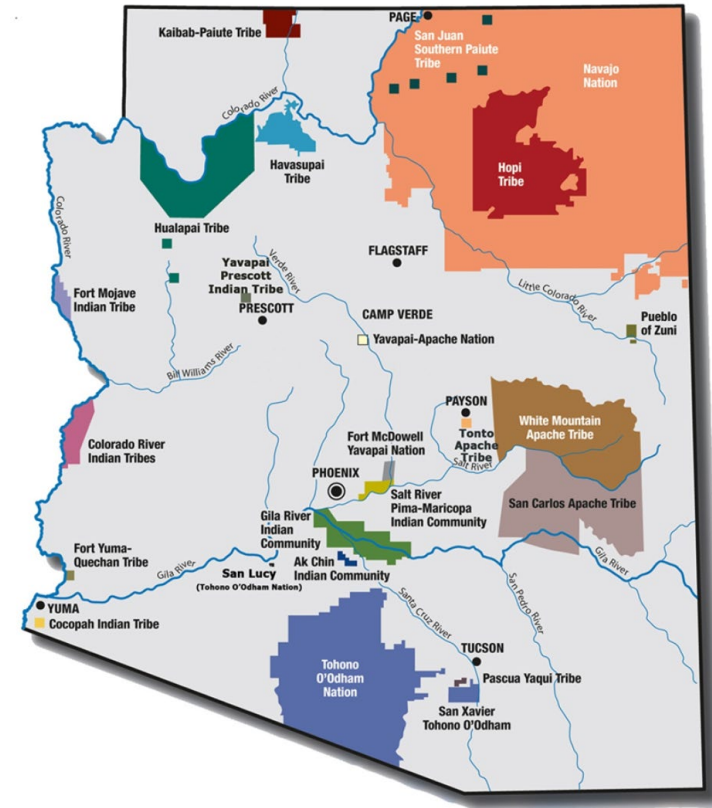
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# Background: 22 Federally Recognized Tribes in Arizona.

- As of 2020, over **311,014** self-identify as AI/AN alone or in combination with another race in Arizona.
- Under treaties and laws, the U.S. has a unique responsibility to provide certain rights, protections, and services to AI/ANs, including health care.



Although the Indian Health Service (IHS) provides services to AIANs, health coverage is important for AIANs.



IHS is the primary vehicle through which the federal government provides health services to AIANs.



IHS has been working hard to recruit and sustain health professionals, if you are interested in working for us, let me know.



Enrolling AIANs in health coverage, including Medicaid or Marketplace coverage, expands their access to services and increases revenues to IHS and Tribal facilities.

- Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Program on Medicaid and the Uninsured, Medicaid and American Indians and Alaska Natives, (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, September 2017), <http://files.kff.org/attachment/issue-brief-medicaid-and-american-indians-and-alaska-natives>.

# Protective and Resiliency Factors

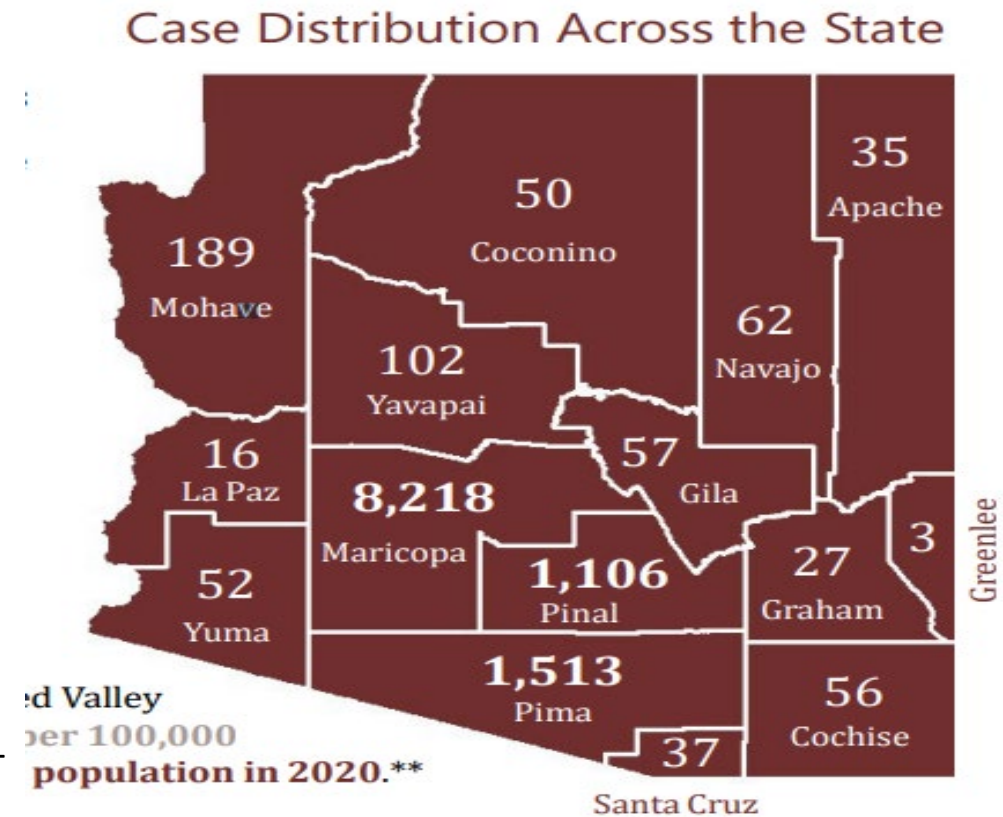
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- Enculturation
- Community support
- Connection with Family
- Participation in Ceremony
- Multigenerational Homes
- Connection with Mother Earth



# Prevalence of Coccidioidomycosis in Arizona in 2020

- 11,523 cases in 2020
- Majority were in Maricopa, Pima, and Mohave
- 98 deaths



Source: <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/valley-fever/reports/valley-fever-2020.pdf>

# Coccidioidomycosis in AZ in 2020

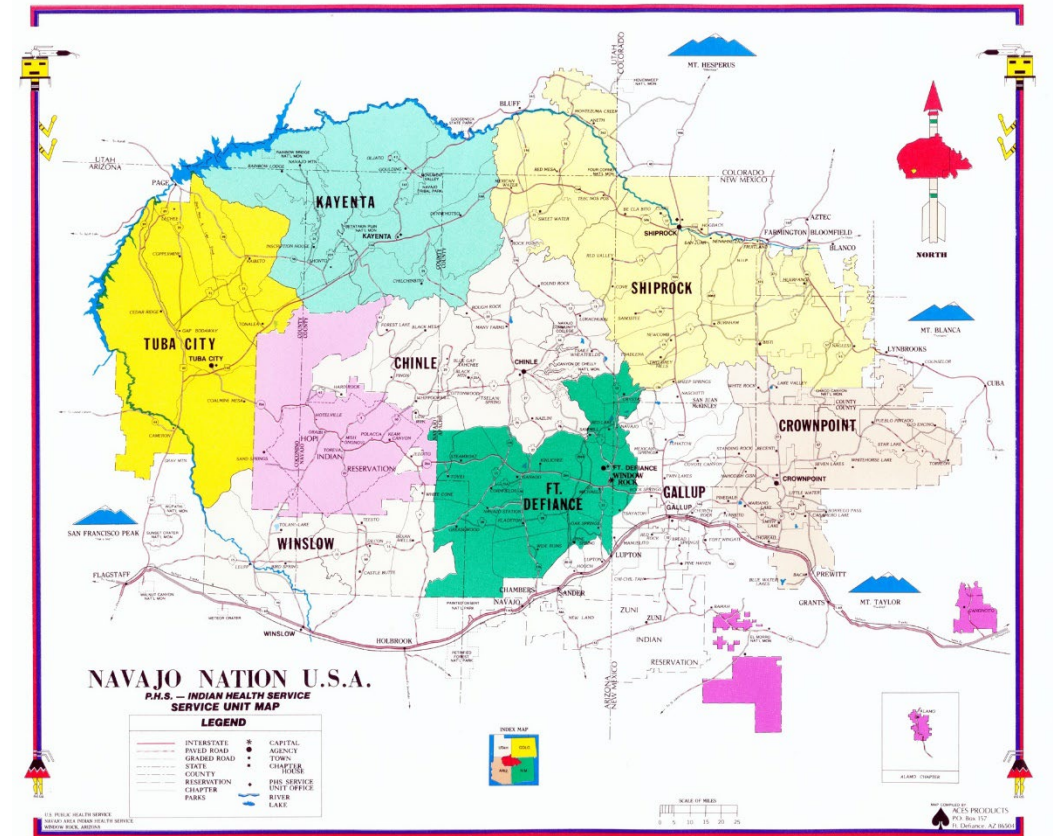
| Race or Ethnicity         | Cases | Percent of the Total |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 176   | 1.5%                 |
| Black                     | 290   | 2.5%                 |
| Hispanic or Latino        | 792   | 6.9%                 |
| Native American           | 278   | 2.4%                 |
| White                     | 2,670 | 23.2%                |
| Other                     | 213   | 1.8%                 |
| Unknown                   | 7,104 | 61.7%                |

<https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/valley-fever/reports/valley-fever-2020.pdf>



# Prevalence of Coccidioidomycosis on Navajo

- 2018, age adjusted 9.02/10, 000
- 2019, age adjusted 3.91/10,000
- 2020, age adjusted 2.42/10,000
- 2021, age adjusted 3.21/10,000



David, F. (2022). Indian Health Service Data Warehouse.

# Implications

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- Implications
  - Public Health research on the geographic spread on reservations in AZ
  - Improved surveillance,
  - Classify race appropriately
  - Needs of AI/AN people after illness to support recovery
  - Culturally congruent intervention
  - Prevention through culturally tailored public health response
    - Patient education
    - Public health Messaging



Christensen, Loretta. (2022). Implication and Follow-up.



# QUESTIONS ?????

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# References

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2. Christensen, Loretta. (2022). Implication and Follow-up. Interview on 11/10/22.
3. David, F. (2022). Indian Health Service Data Warehouse. Email of date on 11/5/22.
4. Kaiser Family Foundation Program on Medicaid and the Uninsured, Medicaid and American Indians and Alaska Natives, (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, September 2017), <http://files.kff.org/attachment/issue-brief-medicaid-and-american-indians-and-alaska-natives>.
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