

# CIMPAD 2018 Botswana

## Sample Abstracts

### Sample Abstract #1

#### **The Implementation and Utilization of eHealth Technologies to Improve Health Outcomes**

There is growing evidence that technological mechanisms which support eHealth enhance patient-provider engagement to improve health, care coordination, and healthcare outcomes while developing healthcare into a more cost-effective ecosystem. eHealth mechanisms are pivotal technological advancements driven by clinical health demands of the twenty-first century and promote structured experiences in interactive virtual environments that offers self-management tools. As a healthcare leader in the Africa diaspora, I have recognized that the impact of eHealth technologies in the health sciences global spectrum is disparaging; namely, with progress towards achieving equity and access in eHealth across the nation of Nigeria. Nigeria has not made any measurable progress towards achieving universal healthcare or adopting twenty-first century advancements in healthcare delivery since 2005 according, in part, to the World Health Assembly. Nigeria has very low universal financial coverage levels with less than 5% of the population covered by financial risk protection mechanisms and coverage with most healthcare services are very low thus contributing to the slow and poor adoption of twenty-first century solutions, such as eHealth, that help to reduce costs and deliver healthcare efficiently. eHealth is a key proponent in mitigating issues that provide patients with access and equitable care through provider engagement via computable genetic data derivable from clinical sources. The achievement of equitable, accessible, universal care is a task that must be accomplished in Nigeria if health indices are to improve from the current sub-optimal level. Through the utilization of eHealth technologies, providers have the capability of mitigating adversities in responding to illness and chronic disease in a streamlined fashion; in effect, the delivery of healthcare is improved through better clinical outcomes; improved population health outcomes; increased transparency and efficiency; empowering individuals; and contributing to more robust health data science research. My experience in the Africa diaspora as a Nigerian-American health sciences professional has given me the knowledge and fortitude to seek public-private partnerships, across the Americas and Nigeria, to build a network of healthcare professionals that share a commonality to promote sustainable and scalable eHealth technologies that would, otherwise, mitigate health disparities across the most vulnerable populations through patient-provider advocacy for health equity and access. If we are going to be healthcare leaders, we must first confront the challenges that have faced and continued to be faced by our neighbors, our parentages, in disenfranchised nations abroad.

# Sample Abstract #2

## **The Healthcare System of the Turks and Caicos Islands**

The Country of the Turks and Caicos Islands is a British Overseas Dependent Territory, therefore, its healthcare system has an underpinning that is based on the European Healthcare System, where social medicine is practiced. This practice is carried out by the local government, which contracts with countries such as Canada, Jamaica, Nassau, the Bahamas, and recently the Dominican Republic to provide additional healthcare that the country is not able to handle by its local healthcare system. Patients with more serious health conditions are flown out of these countries, depending on their social, economic, and political status of the self or family and their medical emergency. Some cases are delayed by local doctors' decisions which sometimes results in the death of the patient before the necessary treatment is received. In addition, there are other medical and dental facilities that are privately owned by locals and outside business partners who also give services if they can be afforded by the patient. There are a few specialists who are living on the island and others who visit on an "as-needed" basis. This paper concludes that the healthcare system of Turks and Caicos needs serious overhauls to protect citizens and visitors thus being a greater benefit for its multicultural citizen population.

# Sample Abstract #3

## **The Role of Bridging Cultural Practices in Racially and Socioeconomically Diverse Civic Organizations**

Organizations can benefit from being internally diverse, but they may also face significant challenges arising from such diversity. Potential benefits include increased organizational innovation, legitimacy, and strategic capacity; challenges include threats to organizational stability, efficacy, and survival. In this article, we analyze the dynamics of internal diversity within a field of politically oriented civic organizations. We find that "bridging cultural practices" serve as a key mechanism through which racially and socioeconomically diverse organizations navigate challenges generated by internal differences. Drawing on data from extended ethnographic fieldwork within one local faith-based community organizing coalition, we describe how particular prayer practices are used to bridge differences within group settings marked by diversity. Furthermore, using data from a national study of all faith-based community organizing coalitions in the United States, we find that a coalition's prayer practices are associated with its objective level of racial and socioeconomic diversity and its subjective perception of challenges arising from such diversity. Our multi-method analysis supports the argument that diverse coalitions use bridging prayer practices to navigate organizational challenges arising from racial and socioeconomic diversity, and we argue that bridging cultural practices may play a similar role within other kinds of diverse organizations

# Sample Abstract #4

The purpose of this paper is to explore the governance problem that has trapped some African states in poverty, food insecurity, foreign aid dependence in spite of the great potential in natural wealth and hardworking people. Governance is a multi-dimensional concept that involves the traditions and

institutions under which political authority in a country is exercised. Governance includes the process by which rulers are selected, monitored and replaced, and the capacity of government to effectively formulate and implement sound and inclusive policies, the respect of citizens and the institutions that determine economic and social policies and interaction among citizens. Sustainable development requires good governance that is predictable, open, enlightened, accountable and inclusive of all citizens and operates under the rule of law. Good Governance is desirable as goal in its own right beyond being an important means of sustainable development. According the World Bank, Good governance involves: 1. Voice and accountability, 2. Political stability and Absence of violence, 3. Government effectiveness: or the capacity of the state to formulate good policies and deliver services effectively, 4. Regulatory quality and 5. Rule of Law, and 6. control of corruption. County data report for selected African states available for 2006-2011. The paper will compare a few states in Africa such as Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania in governance and poverty indicators. The paper is intended to promote dialogue and further research by students and scholars on critical issues of governance, leadership, and conflict resolution and peace building in developing states in general and African States in particular.