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Exploring the Efficacy of a Perinatal Mental Health Community Based Organization's Social Media Engagement

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UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO

Hahn School of Nursing and Health Science

DOCTOR OF NURSING PRACTICE

Exploring the Efficacy of a Perinatal Mental Health Community Based Organization's Social Media Engagement

by

Johanna Bermudez Vera

A Doctor of Nursing Practice Portfolio presented to the

FACULTY OF THE HAHN SCHOOL OF NURSING AND HEALTH SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO

In partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

DOCTOR OF NURSING PRACTICE

May 4, 2020

Semira Asaro, Faculty Advisor and Clinical Mentor

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Reach	14,700	6000			9000		2155	1476				499	
Engagement	2656	1500			1000		290	332				51	
New page													
likes	78	40			54		12	4				10	

Table 1 Facebook social media engagement January 2019 - January 2020

Table 1 Instagram social media engagement January 2019 - January 2020

Instagram	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Reach		4412	8765		1828		10000	17000					5200
Impressions		1432	10400		4000		14300	2400					7200
New followers		135	59		28		39	52					102

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Figure 1 Facebook and Instagram social media engagement January 2019 – January 2020

Figure 2



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Figure 6 Organization's Websites clicks on Facebook January 2019 – January 2020



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Acknowledgments

First and most importantly I want to thank God and the angels for guiding me spiritually and giving me the strength to continue in moments when I doubted myself.

This project and graduation would not have been possible without the unconditional support of my mentor Dr. Asaro. She has been an angel put on my path to help me continue with my life purpose. Thank you for believing in me, for all your support, guidance and strength. Thank you for your encouragement and understanding, not only in this project but with life itself and all the struggles that come with it. I think very highly of you and you have a heart of gold. I feel very lucky to have been your student and mentee. I want to also thank Dr. Agan, Dr. Burkard, Shelly and Renata for your immediate assistance and for allowing me to develop this project.

I want to thank all my instructors during my time at the University of San Diego. I have never seen so much dedication, commitment and support to the success of students. I want to give special thanks to Dr. Terry! He is the Star of the mental health program. His wisdom, unconditional dedication and flexibility inspired me in so many ways. I hope that one day I can have as much knowledge as you do.

I feel lucky to have been able to do my clinicals at UCSD. I want to thank all my preceptors Alex, Elena, Molly, Elizabeth, Sarah, Steven and Larry for all the invaluable and clinical learning experiences. I always felt supported.

I want to thank my parents Ciro and Yolanda, my brothers and sister Alex, Andres, and Maria Alejandra for always believing in me, for all the love and support in all my life challenges and goals.

I am grateful for my psych classmates Hugo, Michael, Bohan, David, Sharon, Matt, Crystal and Josh. I could not have asked for a better group of souls working together towards the same goal. Special thanks to my FNP friends Christine, Ana. Through teamwork and supporting each other we were able to pass the most difficult classes. My final thanks to my FNP friends Leslie and Lennie who made this school program more enjoyable and fun, and who became great friends.

The most powerful way to bring anything into your life is to be a source of love!

Documentation of Mastery of DNP Program Outcomes

Final Manuscript

Exploring the Efficacy of a Perinatal Mental Health Community Based Organization's Social Media Engagement

Johanna Bermudez Vera

Semira Asaro

University of San Diego

Author Note

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to explore the utilization of social media outlets (Facebook and Instagram) affiliated with a local community-based perinatal mental health organization in order to inform current and future outreach and health messaging efforts by that organization. Exploring the level of engagement and associated demographics of social media users will assist the organization regarding possible expansion of their social media presence.

Background: Worldwide, 10-13% of women experience a mental health disorder such depression and/or anxiety during the postpartum period. Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (PMADs) are associated with increased risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity - World Health Organization (WHO). The negative impact of untreated PMADs on the early mother-infant relationship can have long-term developmental consequences for children. Many of today's new mothers belong to the original generation of Facebook users who were young adults or college students when many social media outlets were launched, and they continue to be actively engaged on social media. Adolescent mothers also spend a significant amount of time on the internet with some of that time spent searching for health information (Logsdon et al., 2014). Recent studies related to the use of social media by mothers with mental health conditions focus on the following variables: percentage of total photos spontaneously posted, average photos posted per day postpartum, percentage of postpartum photos that included mother, percentage of postpartum photos that include mother-baby interaction, and percentage of photos with clear baby face in which the baby is smiling (Dáu, Callinan, Mayes, & Smith, 2017).

Methods: This evidence-based practice project collected data from current social media platforms used by a community based nonprofit perinatal mental health organization over a 1-year period. Data gathered regarding social media engagement included: reach, engagement, new page likes, impressions, new followers, and demographics. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics to help identify any potential gaps in outreach and offer process improvements to increase the efficacy of social media engagement.

Results: The ratio of reach-to-liked exceeds 100:1. Information needs to be broadcast to a wide audience in order to touch the target audience. Facebook (FB) has a14% higher focus on the reach to the service area. FB and Instagram (IG) appear to be age related. IG attracts a younger audience (25-34-year olds) and FB attracts an older audience (35-44 year olds).

Implications: Maximizing the use of social media to reach mothers with perinatal mood disorders may provide connections for women and their families and assist with linkages to providers. The normalization of PMADs may help women reach out for help sooner rather than later. Early identification and treatment play a pivotal role in recovery for this population. Identification of predominant variables and demographics can further lead to strategies to target a broader spectrum of women experiencing mood symptoms including

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minorities, women from various socioeconomic backgrounds and women across age groups.

Exploring the Efficacy of a Perinatal Mental Health Community Based Organization's Social Media Engagement

Various forms of social media have become a common part of everyday life in the United States. Social networks created through different forms of social media may impact various aspects of life including an individual's mental health. In the U.S., new mothers and mothers of young children are high users of social media utilization in relation to building social networks (Morris, 2014). Given that perinatal mood and anxiety disorders are common in the U.S. and that many new mothers and mothers of young children look to social media as a way to connect with others, it is important to explore the efficacy of social media messaging in relation to Perinatal Mood and Anxiety Disorders (PMADs).

Clinical Problem

Worldwide, 10-13% of women experience a mental health disorder such depression and/or anxiety during the postpartum period. Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (PMADs) are associated with increased risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity - World Health Organization (WHO). The negative impact of untreated PMADs on the early mother-infant relationship can have long-term developmental consequences for children. Children are at higher risk for emotional, behavioral, psychological, cognitive and language development problems (Brummelte & Galea, 2016).

According to the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Systems (PRAMS) released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) the overall prevalence

of postpartum depression of new mothers was 11.5% of reporting states in the United States in 2012. The most common characteristics were age less than 19 or age 20 to 24, American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islander race/ethnicity, less than 12 years of education, unmarried, postpartum smokers, experiencing three or more stressful life events in the year before birth, giving birth to term, low-birthweight infants, and having infants requiring neonatal intensive care unit admission at birth (CDC)). Despite a decrease in postpartum depression cases since 2004, this mood disorder is often underdiagnosed and untreated. About 60% of women do not receive a clinical diagnosis, and 50% of those diagnosed do not receive any treatment (Ko et al., 2017)).

Some of the barriers preventing women from seeking treatment for perinatal mood disorders, especially in low income families are lack of knowledge about treatment, family obligations, lack of transportation, stigma, lack of insurance, limited services available, low priority of behavioral health, perceived insufficient time and poor linkages between systems (Boyd, Price, Mogul, Yates, & Guevara, 2019)

Among the most common risk factors of postpartum depression are prenatal depression, childcare stress, life stress, social support, prenatal anxiety, maternity blues and history of depression (Hutchens & Kearney, 2020). Studies have shown a high association between peripartum depression and low support or a poor-quality marital relationships (Jones & Coast, 2013). For purposes of this evidence based project (EBP) the focus will be on social support and community connection.

More research is emerging to analyze social media in relation to mental health conditions by using psycholinguistic analysis, supervised and unsupervised language modeling, and expressed topics of interest. Recent analyses have suggested language

style, sentiment, users' activities, and engagement expressed in social media posts can predict the likelihood of depression (Yazdavar et al., 2020).

Social media platforms such as Instagram and Facebook are often used to express emotions, feelings, mood, and stress from daily living. Images are a way to express emotions and are the most engaged content of Facebook, accounting for 75% of the content in the platform (Yazdavar et al., 2020). A recent study related to the use of social media by mothers with mental health conditions focus on the following variables: percentage of total photos spontaneously posted, average photos posted per day postpartum, percentage of postpartum photos that included mother, percentage of postpartum photos that include mother-baby interaction, and percentage of photos with clear baby face in which the baby is smiling (Dáu, Callinan, Mayes, & Smith, 2017). Many of today's new mothers belong to the original generation of Facebook users who were young adults or college students when many social media outlets were launched, and they continue to be actively engaged on social media. Adolescent mothers also spend a significant amount of time on the internet with some of that time spent searching for health information (Logsdon et al., 2014). People feel more connected with today's capabilities of technology and social media has the potential to facilitate the normalization and decrease of stigma that mental health has carried through generations.

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to explore the utilization of the social media outlets Facebook and Instagram, affiliated with a local community-based perinatal mental health organization in order to inform current and future outreach and health messaging efforts by that organization. Exploring the level of engagement and associated demographics of

social media users will assist the organization regarding possible expansion of their social media presence.

Literature Review

The literature review was conducted through electronic databases including CINAHL, Cochrane, and PubMed. Keywords utilized in the search were: perinatal mood and anxiety disorders, postpartum depression (PPD), social media, Instagram, Facebook, social support, pregnancy, perinatal mental health. Social media use in relationship to perinatal care has expanded in recent years but there is still limited research in this area. The search included publication dates within six years, Systematic Reviews, Meta-Analysis, Randomized Control Trials and_Practice Guidelines. Due to limited literature for this topic one article published in 2013 and one in 2006 were included. 25 articles were reviewed, and the most relevant articles were selected. Each reference was classified in relation to the strength of the evidence using the John Hopkin's Appendix D Evidence Level and Quality Guide.

Description of EBP Project, Facilitators and Barriers

The aim of this EBP project was to explore the utilization of social media outlets affiliated with a local-based perinatal mental health organization in order to inform outreach and health messaging efforts. The Doctor in Nursing Practice (DNP) student hoped to establish a better understanding of mental health information dissemination through social media of this organization.

The plan of the EBP project consisted of identifying social media platforms used by the organization, gathering data including reach, new page likes, new followers, engagement, impressions, and demographics of population reached. Descriptive analysis was applied to understand social media reach and set up a baseline for future DNP projects in continuing to

gather more consistent data, to help determining gaps, and ultimately reaching out to more women with perinatal mood disorders.

The perinatal mental health community-based organization is a local non-profit organization supported by volunteers, dedicated to raising awareness about perinatal mood and anxiety symptoms and disorders. It provides support, treatment referrals, and resources to women and their families through a website, social media, and a "warmline" that takes messages 24 hours a day. Also, the organization provides training, workshops and conferences in order to educate a wide variety of professionals who come in contact with new mothers and families. This organization started adopting the use of social media platforms since 2010 in an effort to reach more women and families through Facebook and more recently through Instagram.

The facilitators for this EBP project were a faculty advisor and clinical mentor at University of San Diego (USD), two board members from the perinatal mental health organization, the Development Chair and the Social Media Development Chair, and a USD faculty member with data analysis expertise. Initially, project ideas were discussed with the faculty advisor in November 2019. On December 02, 2019 a meeting with the Development Chair of the organization took place to discuss and plan the project. On December 11, 2019, the project proposal was presented and approved by the community-based organization. On January 14, 2020 a meeting took place with the Social Media Chair and the USD faculty data analysis expert to discuss target areas for the project. On January 15, 2020 requirements for USD's Institutional Review Board (IRB) were approved. From January 28 to February 11, 2020 data was collected. On February 13, 2020, data analysis was completed, and initial results were discussed with the team. A stakeholder presentation took place via remote technology on April 20, 2020 with the President of the perinatal mental health organization as well as the

Development Chair and the Social Media Chair and the faculty advisor. Final results and recommendations for next steps were shared with the organization at this time.

Some of the barriers encountered while carrying out this EBP project included limited availability of research studies on the topic. While conducting literature search, there were no studies directly associating Instagram or Facebook with PMADs.

Additional barriers included gaps and inconsistencies in the data gathered, unequal data tracking system of social platforms, delays in gaining access to data, and time limitations. I was unable to reach to the board member who had access to Google analytics data for this organization; therefore, Google analytics was not included in the data.

Timeline and Poster Presentation

The abstract of this project was accepted for a poster presentation at The Western Institute of Nursing (WIN) 53th Annual Communicating Nursing Research Conference "20/20 and Beyond: Envisioning the Future of Nursing Research, Practice, and Education" in April 2020 in downtown Portland, Oregon. Data collection was finalized at the end of January 2020, data was analyzed and results were discussed in February, 2019. The project was completed near the end of February and presented at USD poster presentation day in March, 2020 via remote technology.

Model Framework

The ACE Star model was used to guide this project and assisted in understanding the process of knowledge discovery throughout the stages of development. The ACE Star model is intended for improvement of care and provides a framework for systematically putting evidence-based practice processes into operation. This model has a 5-point star. The model illustrates five major stages of knowledge transformation: knowledge discovery, evidence synthesis, translation into practice recommendations, integration into

practice, and evaluation - University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (UTHSA)

Methods

The social media platforms identified for this EBP project were Facebook and Instagram. The organization-initiated use Facebook in 2010 and Instagram in 2016. Although, there had been social media activity for years by the organization, data had not been tracked before January of 2019. Prior to gathering data, Institutional Review board (IRB) approval was obtained from the USD and letter of support from a board member and the USD faculty advisor. The first set of data gathered regarding social media engagement involved data over a 1-year period including metrics of reach, engagement, impressions, new followers and new page likes. Other variables analyzed were demographics, reached locations, and progression of social media users. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics to help identify potential gaps in outreach. Links and correlations between metrics were noted.

Results

The social media platforms utilized in this project were Facebook and Instagram. Facebook and Instagram have different systems of tracking data. Instagram generates data of the last two weeks from the day data is inquired. If data is not saved by the user, Instagram does not archive the data. On the other hand, Facebook has a more flexible user system when it comes to recording data. Data can be generated for any length of time, accessed at any day, and is archived.

Data was collected retrospectively from January 2019 to January 2020 for the first set of data (Tables 1 and 2). The metrics analyzed for Facebook were reach, engagement

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and new page likes (Figure 1). The metrics analyzed for Instagram were reach, impressions and new followers (Figure 1). Although, there were gaps and inconsistencies in the data collected (Tables 1 and 2), some correlations were found. The reach showed to be significantly higher compared to the new users. The ratio of reach-to-new likes or followers exceeds 100:1 for Facebook and Instagram (Figure 1). This data suggests that the information needs to be broadcast to a wide audience in order to touch the target audience.

The second set of data analyzed was women's age range (Figure 2). Two different age generations were found to be significantly higher on each platform. Facebook and Instagram appear to be age related. Instagram attracts a younger audience (25-34 year olds) and Facebook attracts an older audience (35-44 year olds).

The next set of data looked at location areas reached (Figure 3). Instagram and Facebook were shown to have the most outreach locally in the area of San Diego. However, Facebook has a 14% higher focus on the reach to the service area. San Diego reach corresponds 20% of total users of Instagram and 34% of total users of Facebook. The second most reached city is Los Angeles with a significant lower percentage of 2% on Instagram and 1.5% on Facebook. 100 % of users reached are not represented in the graph due percentage per area being less than 1% and data appeared is visible on either of the platforms. Figure 5 shows the top location countries reached. Facebook and Instagram are targeting similar foreign countries. United states has a reach of about 80%. Canada is in second place with a reach of less than 4%. United Kingdom and Australia have a reach of less than 2%.

The progression of social media users is shown in Figure 6. This local based organization started utilizing Facebook in November 2010 and Instagram in September

2016. In 10 years, Facebook has reached close to 1700 users. Instagram has reached more than 2800 followers in 4 years. Facebook was initially created in 2004 and has been used for personal and business purposes. Instagram, a much newer platform started in 2010. Instagram not only attracts younger generations but also higher volume of users.

Cost Benefit Analysis

This community-based organization functions in its entirety of passionate professionals that volunteer their time. Currently, a social media board member is in charge disseminating information of Facebook and Instagram. Further evaluation is required with ongoing analysis and metrics to determine the benefit versus the cost (volunteer time and paid enhanced visibility of posts) invested on social media as an effort to reach women with PMADs. At this time, the impact is still unknown.

Discussion

This EBP project served as a baseline and general understanding of the engagement of social media in relation to a local based organization specialized in PMADs. Conclusions from data analyzed suggest that information needs to be broadcast to a wide audience in order to touch the target audience. The ratio of reach-to-liked exceeds 100:1. Facebook has a14% higher focus on the reach to the service area. Both platforms appear to be age related. Instagram attracts a younger audience (25-34 year olds) and Facebook attracts an older audience (35-44 year olds). Instagram as a newer launched platform has attracted a younger and larger number of users compared to Facebook. Although, the effort is concentrated on local communities, utilization of social media has allowed this organization to reach women with PMADs internationally. There were some gaps and inconsistencies on the data collected as observed in Tables 1 and 2.

By generating a monthly ongoing system of tracking data is required to prevent gaps of data and to facilitate a better picture of ongoing impact and outreach through social media. This EBP project has raised valuable considerations and further areas of exploration to increase outreach capabilities to families and women with PMADs. As seen in Figure 6, the number of website clicks thorough Facebook have been only 7 times in the span of a year.

This project raised interesting questions about the organization's use of social media to raise awareness about resources for PMADs. Would including posts directing users to visit their website, increase their access to care, resources and referrals? Expansion of services could involve development of a PMADs Health Application and social media chats as an effective way to improve interaction with potential healthcare resources. Further examination and research is needed to explore these questions. Finally, further exploration of comparison and correlations from the website, warmline and social media activity might provide helpful insights for this local based organization to improve outreach of women with PMADs.

Implications

Technology is evolving constantly and more people including women and mothers spend substantial amounts of their time in social media and applications searching for health-related issues including mental health (Logsdon et al., 2014). Current challenges in our society such as social distancing and isolation due to recent pandemic events, is forcing us to move in a direction to obtain direct health care through telehealth and other online services. Social media has an immense potential to serve as a

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direct outlet to connect people to health providers, resources, supportive connections, and learn ways to cope with mental health symptoms and conditions.

Social media platforms used by healthcare organizations have important implications involving mental health and reaching mothers facing challenges to access care. Some of the implications involve effective ways to have readily access to information, resources, referrals, and interventions in prevention, early identification and enhance streamline care for women with PMADs. Social media has the potential to reach women from remote locations, different ethnicities and low socioeconomic status. Social media accounts with accurate information and dedicated to help women with PMADs can be used by providers as a tool to provide to their clients as an additional resource and support. Social networks are tapping into the availability of sources of emotional support and social well-being, reducing stress, depression and mood disorders. Because of limited literature and research studies, it is difficult to determine the degree to which mothers' needs are being effectively addressed. However, continuation of data analysis is important to determine the impact.

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Appendix A

IRB Approval



Jan 15, 2020 9:24 AM PST

Johanna Bermudez Vera Hahn School of Nursing & Health Science

Re: Exempt - Initial - IRB-2020-153, Exploring the efficacy of a perinatal mental health community based organization's social media engagement

Dear Johanna Bermudez Vera:

The Institutional Review Board has rendered the decision below for IRB-2020-153, Exploring the efficacy of a perinatal mental health community based organization's social media engage ment .

Decision: Exempt

Selected Category: Category 4. Secondary research for which consent is not required: Secondary research uses of identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens, if at least one of the following criteria is met:

(i) The identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens are publicly available;
(ii) Information, which may include information about biospecimens, is recorded by the investigator in such a manner that the identity of the human subjects cannot readily be ascertained directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects, the investigator does not contact the subjects, and the investigator will not re-identify subjects;

(iii) The research involves only information collection and analysis involving the investigator's use of identifiable health information when that use is regulated under 45 CFR parts 160 and 164, subparts A and E, for the purposes of "health care operations" or "research" as those terms are defined at 45 CFR 164.501 or for "public health activities and purposes" as described under 45 CFR 164.512(b); or

(iv) The research is conducted by, or on behalf of, a Federal department or agency using government-generated or government-collected information obtained for nonresearch activities, if the research generates identifiable private information that is or will be maintained on information technology that is subject to and in compliance with section 208(b) of the E-Government Act of 2002, 44 U.S.C. 3501 note, if all of the identifiable private information collected, used, or generated as part of the activity will be maintained in systems of records subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, and, if applicable, the information used in the research was collected subject to the Papervork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

Findings: None

Research Notes:

Internal Notes:

Note: We send IRB correspondence regarding student research to the faculty advisor, who bears the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the research. We request that the faculty advisor share this correspondence with the student researcher.

The next deadline for submitting project proposals to the Provost's Office for full review is N/A. You may submit a project proposal for expedited or exempt review at any time.

Sincerely

<u>Dr. Thomas R. Herrinton</u> <u>Administrator, Institutional Review Board</u>

Office of the Vice President and Provost Hughes Administration Center, Room 214 5998 Alcalá Park, San Diego, CA 92110-2492 Phone (619) 260-4553 • Fax (619) 260-2210 • <u>www.sandiego.edu</u>

Appendix B

Letter of Support from Clinical Site



December 20, 2019

Institutional Review Board, University of San Diego

From: Semira Semino-Asaro, PhD, APRN

Use of Social Media Data

During Spring semester 2020, Ms. Johanna Bermudez-Vera will be pursuing her scholarly practice project with the Postpartum Health Alliance (PHA) for the Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) Program at the University of San Diego. Ms. Bermudez-Vera will be working with Shelly Tregembo (Development Chair) and Renata Cameron

(Social Media Chair), who are board members for PHA. Ms. Bermudez-Vera is now requesting the use of data from this community organization for an evidence-based class project and possible presentations and publications.

All social media data will be cleansed of any participant or institutional identifiers. I am supportive of Ms. Bermudez-Vera using this data.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (619) 260-4196 or semirasasaro@sandiego.edu.

Sincerely,

Sebu.i.u

Semira Semino-Asaro, PhD, APRN Associate Professor University of San Diego Hahn School of Nursing & Health Science,

5998 Alcaia Park. San Diego. CA 92110-2492 Institutional Review Board, University of San Diego

From: Shelly Tregembo

Use of Social Media Metrics

During Spring semester 2020, Ms. Johanna Bermudez- Vera will be pursuing her scholarly practice project with the Postpartum Health Alliance (PHA) for the Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) Program at the University of San Diego. Ms. Bermudez-Vera will be working with PHA and Dr. Semira Semino-Asaro analyzing data and collecting information for the organization.

We fully support Ms. Bermudez-Vera completing her DNP scholarly practice project with PHA. Ms. Bermudez-Vera has agreed to cleanse all data of any participant or institutional identifiers and we understand that she will request to use data from this experience for publications and professional presentations.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (619) 254-0023 or info@postpartumhealthalliance.org

Sincerely,

Appendix C

Poster Abstract with Letter of Acceptance to Conference

The Western Institute of Nursing (WIN) 53th Annual Communicating Nursing Research

Conference. April 15-18, 2020 - Portland, OR

Abstract

Exploring the Efficacy of a Perinatal Mental Health Community Based Organization's Social Media Engagement

Background: Worldwide, 10-13% of women experience a mental health disorder such depression and/or anxiety during the postpartum period. Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (PMADs) are associated with increased risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity - World Health Organization (WHO). The negative impact of untreated PMADs on the early mother-infant relationship can have long-term developmental consequences for children. Many of today's new mothers belong to the original generation of Facebook users who were young adults or college students when many social media outlets were launched and they continue to be actively engaged on social media. Adolescent mothers also spend a significant amount of time on the internet with some of that time spent searching for health information (Logsdon et al., 2014). Recent studies related to the use of social media by mothers with mental health conditions focus on the following variables: percentage of total photos spontaneously posted, average photos posted per day postpartum, percentage of postpartum photos that included mother, percentage of postpartum photos that include mother-baby interaction, and percentage of photos with clear baby face in which the baby is smiling (Dáu, Callinan, Mayes, & Smith, 2017).

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to explore the utilization of social media outlets (Facebook and Instagram) affiliated with a local community-based perinatal mental health organization (Postpartum Health Alliance) in order to inform current and future outreach and health messaging efforts by that organization. Exploring the level of engagement and associated demographics of social media users will assist the organization regarding possible expansion of their social media presence.

Methods: This evidence-based practice project will identify and track current social media platforms used by PHA over a 1 year period. Data will be gathered regarding social media engagement including the number of messages sent and received, types of content posted, and top posts. Links between certain types of content (personal stories versus psycho-educational messages) and increased engagement will be noted. Data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics to help identify any potential gaps in outreach and offer process improvements to increase the efficacy of social media engagement.

Results/Implications: Results will be shared with PHA. Based on the evidence, suggestions may be offered to help the organization make the best use of current social media outlets and/or develop alternative avenues for public engagement in relation to PMADs. Maximizing the use of social media to reach mothers with perinatal mood disorders may provide connections for women and their families and assist with linkages to providers. The normalization of PMADs may help women reach out for help sooner rather than later. Early identification and treatment plays a pivotal role in recovery for this population. Identification of predominant variables and demographics can further lead to strategies to target a broader spectrum of women experiencing mood symptoms

including minorities, women from various socioeconomic backgrounds and women

across age groups.

Greetings and Congratulations:

On behalf of Dean Georges, we are pleased to inform you, your abstract is accepted for a poster presentation at The Western Institute of Nursing (WNI) 53th Annual Communicating Nursing Research Conference "20/20 and Beyond: Envisioning the Future of Nursing Research, Practice, and Education" from April 15-18, 2020 at the Hilton Portland Downtown in Portland, OR.

In early February, you will be notified of the designated date/time that the R&IE posters from your organization will be displayed during the conference.

Conference Registration

R&IE poster presenters are responsible for registering for the conference. Please understand as a R&IE poster presenter you are making a commitment to display your poster on the assigned date. The conference proceedings and program will list member organizations, the titles of their R&IE posters, and the authors of those posters.

This year, USD's Hahn School of Nursing and Health Science will have a strong presence at WIN. In addition to the R&IE participants, various students, alumni, and faculty will be showcasing their work at poster and podium presentations. If you plan to stay at the conference hotel, we suggest you make reservations scone the conference room rate. http://www.winuring.org

Again, thank you again for submitting an abstract for the 2020 Research Information Exchange. We look forward to seeing you in Portland.

Sincerely,

RIE Abstract Review Committee

Appendix D

Poster Presentation



Appendix E

PowerPoint Stakeholder Presentation



Background and Significance

- Mothers spend significant amount of time on the internet searching for health information including depression as one of the main concerns.
- First time mothers often use social media to make social connections for support, validation, reassurance.
- Social media can be useful in reducing pregnancyrelated stress and depression
- Women having two or more available friends or family members showed notably fewer depressive symptoms. Social networks have the ability to ta into social support



Needs Assessment

- 10-13% of women worldwide experience a mental health disorder such depression and/or anxiety during the postpartum period
- Perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (PMADs) are associated with increased risks of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity
- PMADs are often underdiagnosed and untreated.
- About 60% of women do not receive a clinical diagnosis, and 50% of those diagnosed do not receive any treatment

Purpose/Aims

Explore the utilization of social media outlets affiliated with a perinatal mental health organization PHA in order to inform outreach and health messaging efforts



Framework/EBP Model

This project was guided by the ACE Star Model which utilizes five step process: discovery research, evidence summary, translation into guidelines, practice integration, process and process outcome evaluation



Synopsis of the Evidence

- Recent analyses have suggested language style, sentiment, users' activities, and engagement expressed in social media posts can predict the likelihood of depression
- Research is emerging to analyze social media in relation to mental health conditions by using psycholinguistic analysis, supervised and unsupervised language modeling, and expressed topics of interest



San

Project Plan Process

- Identify social media platforms used by the organization
- Gather data including reach, new page likes, new followers, engagement and impressions.
- Gather demographics of population reached
- Analysis of data using descriptive analysis
- Understand social media reach of PHA and set up a baseline for future DNP projects continuing to gather more consistent data to help determining g ultimately reaching out to more women wi perinatal mood disorders

Timeline

November, 2019 Discussed project ideas with clinical advisor	
₹5	
	MADs
₹5	
December 11, 2019 Project proposal approved by PHA organization.	
₹5	
	sor
₹5	
₹5	
₹5	
1	niversity
4	San Diego*
NARN SCHOOL Bely	OF NURSING AND HEALTH and Bob Depater Institute for



Facebook and Instagram Social Media Engagement January 2019 - January 2020 The ratio of reach-to-liked exceeds 100:1

Results



	Progression of So	ocial Media Users	
Followers	1692	2844	
Active years	io)	_	4

	Гор Loc	ation Cit	ties	
Facebook				
Instagram]	
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
San Dieg	go ⊔Lo de ∎Ca	s Angeles I rlsbad	New You	k



Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Further evaluation is required with ongoing analysis and metrics to determine the benefit vs. the cost (volunteer time) invested on social media as an effort to reach women with PMADs
- The impact is still unclear.



Conclusions

- The ratio of reach-to-liked exceeds 100:1. information needs to be broadcast to a wide audience in order to touch the target audience
- FB has a14% higher focus on the reach to the service area.
- FB and IG appear to be age related. IG attracts a younger audience (25-34 year olds) and FB attracts an older audience (35-44 year olds).



Implications for Clinical Practice

- Readily access to information, resources, referrals, and interventions in prevention, early identification and enhance streamline care for women with PMADs
- Potential to reach women from remote locations, different ethnicities and socioeconomic status.
- Tool for providers to provide to clients.
- Provide emotional and social well being through social media, reducing stress, depression and mood disorders
- Social networks tap into the availability of sources of support



Reccomendations

- Because of limited literature, it is difficult to determine the degree to which mothers' needs are being effectively addressed
- Continuation of data analysis is important to determine the impact. Analysis of individual posts with highest engagement.
- Attempts to reach population with age less than 19 or age 20 to 24, American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islander race/ethnicity.
- Expansion of services through Health app might be an effective way to improve interaction with healthcare system

Recommendations

- Exploring competitors/followed pages top posts engagement activity could provide valid insights to increase reach
- Exploring assistance through chats from social platforms.
- Compare website clicks with warmline and website activity. Increase number of posts with website advertisement
- Increase posts directing users to visit website and warmline for resources and referrals.

Poster



References

References are available upon request

Email: jbermudezvera@sandiego.edu

Appendix F

DNP Program Outcomes Exemplars

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPF	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies		Provide bulleted exemplars that
		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
DNP Essential I: Scientific	2. Synthesize nursing and other scientific	Fall 2017
Underpinnings for Practice	and ethical theories and concepts to create	 Utilized Neuman systems model to
	a foundation for advanced nursing	guide PICO question in Evidence-Based
NONPF: Scientific Foundation	practice.	Synthesis & Pathogenesis Presentation
Competencies		(DNPC625)
The scientific foundation of nursing		Spring 2018
practice has expanded and includes a		 Driver diagram model used to outline
focus on both the natural and social		EBP Reducing Symptoms of
sciences including human biology,		Depression(DNPC626)
genomics, science of therapeutics,		Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) Model
psychosocial sciences, as well as the		selected to guide DNP EBP project to
science of complex organizational		improve quality care (DNPC626)
structures. In addition, philosophical,		 Synthesized and disseminated evidence-
ethical, and historical issues inherent in		based research in Complementary and
the development of science create a		Alternative Medicine Modalities
context for the application of the natural		Presentation: rosemary (ANPC523)
and social sciences.		
		Spring 2019
		 Logic Model used to outline EBP
		Reducing depression with exercise
		intervention (DNPC 686).

AACN DND Eccontials & NONDE	USD DNP Program Objectives	Examplars
AACI DIT Essentials & NORT	USD DIVI Trogram Objectives	
Competencies		Provide bulleted exemplars that
		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
		• Iowa Model selected to guide DNP EBP
		project to improve quality care (DNPC
		686).
DNP Essential II: Organizational &	5. Design, implement, and evaluate ethical	Spring 2018
System Leadership for Ouality	health care delivery systems and	• Analyzed S. Bill 1881 Prioritizing
improvement and Systems Thinking	information systems that meet societal	veterans' access to mental health care Act
improvement and systems rimining	needs and ensure accountability for	of 2017 and shared findings with elected
NONDE: Loodorship	quality outcomes	representatives (DNDC 648)
NONFF: Leadership	quanty outcomes.	Discontatives (DIVPC 048)
Competencies/Health Delivery System		• Presented policy presentation on the
Competencies		nursing compact license (DNPC648)
Advanced nursing practice includes an organizational and systems leadership component that emphasizes practice, ongoing improvement of health outcomes, and ensuring patient safety. Nurses should be prepared with sophisticated expertise in assessing organizations, identifying system's issues, and facilitating organization-wide changes in practice delivery. This also requires political skills, systems thinking, and the business and financial acumen needed for the analysis of the practice quality and costs.		 Summer 2018 Reflected on current change management skills including evidence- based research in discussion boards (DPNC630) Spring 2019 Iowa Model selected to guide DNP project to improve quality care (DNPC 686). Spring 2020 Inducted into Sigma Theta Tau-Zeta Mu Chapter.

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPE	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies	OSD Divi Program Objectives	Drovido bulleted exemplare that
Competencies		Provide builded exclupials that
		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
DNP Essential III: Clinical Scholarship	4. Incorporate research into practice	Fall 2017
& Analytical Methods for Evidence-	through critical appraisal of existing	 Obtained Biomedical Research Human
Based Practice	evidence, evaluating practice outcomes,	Certification – Basic/Refresher Course
	and developing evidence-based practice	through CITI (DNPC625)
NONPF: Quality	guidelines.	• Synthesized and critiqued evidence in
Competencies/Practice Inquiry	0	research paper "Reducing Preoperative
Competencies		Anxiety" (DNPC611)
-		• Discussed pathophysiology of allergic
Scholarship and research are the		rhinitis including evidence-based research
hallmarks of doctoral education. Although		in Clinical Ground Rounds presentation
basic research is viewed as the first and		(APNC520)
most essential form of scholarly activity,		
an enlarged perspective of scholarship		Spring 2018
has emerged through alternative		 Synthesized and evaluated evidence and
paradigms that involve more than		developed strategic planning and quality
discovery of new knowledge. These		initiatives for future DNP Scholarly
paradigms recognize: (2) the scholarship		Project (DNPC626)
of discovery and integration "reflects the		
investigative and synthesizing traditions		Fall 2018
of academic life;" (2) scholars give		• Review and appraised evidence-based
meaning to isolated facts and making		practice literatures related perinatal mood
connections across disciplines through the		and anxiety disorders (DNPC 630).
scholarship of integration: and (3) the		• Develop a manuscript, Synthesized and
scholar applies knowledge to solve a		evaluated knowledge of genetics
problem via the scholarship of application		environmental stressors of Childhood
that involves the translation of research		asthma (DNPC 622)
that involves the translation of research		asunna (DINPC 022)

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPE	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies	COD DIVI HOgram Objectives	Provide bulleted exemplars that
competencies		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
		Saning 2010
into practice and dissemination and		Spring 2019
integration of new knowleage.		• Discussed advanced practice nursing
		journals for different specialties and
		explored the process and requirements for
		publication of the DNP evidenced-based
		practice project (DNPC 630)
		Fall 2019
		Review and appraised evidence-based
		practice literatures related perinatal mood
		and anxiety disorders (DNPC 630)
		Spring 2020
		• Synthesized & evaluated evidence for
		DNP scholarly project (DNPC 630).
DNP Essential IV: Information	7. Incorporate ethical regulatory, and legal	Fall 2017
Systems/Technology & Patient Care	guidelines in the delivery of health care	Obtained Biomedical Research Human
Technology for Improvement &	and the selection, use, and evaluation of	Certification – Basic/Refresher Course
Transformation of Health Care	information systems and patient care	through CITI (DNPC625)
	technology.	
NONPF: Technology & Information		Summer 2018
Literacy Competencies		• Discussed implementation of EHR
		systems including evidence-based
DNP graduates are distinguished by their		research in discussion boards (DPNC653)
abilities to use information		
systems/technology to support and		Spring 2019
improve patient care and health care		

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPF	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies	COD DIVI HOgram Objectives	Provide bulleted exemplars that
competencies		demonstrates achievement of each
		chiestive
systems, and provide leadership within		• Learn and review requirements for
health care systems and/or academic		submission of DNP project to USD's
settings. Knowledge and skills related to		online IRB process and discussed IRB
information systems/technology and		process for other organizations (DNPC
patient care technology prepare the DNP		630)
graduates apply new knowledge, manage		
individual and aggregate level		
information, and assess the efficacy of		Fall 2019 - Spring 2020
patient care technology appropriate to a		• Obtained USD IRB approval for DNP
specialized area of practice along with the		EBP project (DNPC 630).
design, selection, and use of information		• Implemented DNP project with a
systems/technology to evaluate programs		community-based organization exploring
of care, outcomes of care, and care		social media engagement data analysis
systems. Information systems/technology		(DNPC 630).
provide a mechanism to apply budget and		
productivity tools, practice information		
systems and decision supports, and web-		
based learning or intervention tools to		
support and improve patient care.		
DNP Essential V: Health Care Policy	3. Demonstrate leadership in collaborative	Fall 2017
for Advocacy in Health Care	efforts to develop and implement policies	• Became a student member of California
	to improve health care delivery and	Association of Nurse Practitioners
NONPF: Policy Competencies	outcomes at all levels of professional	(CANP)
	practice (institutional, local, state,	
Health care policy, whether created	regional, national, and/or international).	Spring 2018
through governmental actions,	- ,	Analyzed S. Bill1881 Prioritizing
institutional decision-making, or		veterans' access to mental health care Act

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPF	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies		Provide bulleted exemplars that
-		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
organizational standards, creates a framework that can facilitate or impede the delivery of health care services or the ability of the provider to engage in practice to address health care needs. Engagement in the process of policy development is central to creating a health care system that meets the needs of its constituents. Political activism and the commitment to policy development are central elements of DNP practice.		2017 and shared findings with elected representatives (DNPC 648) • Presented policy presentation on the nursing shortage and importance of passing legislative Bill 959 (DNPC648) • Completed policy manuscript on the nursing shortage with literature reviews on legislative H.R. Bill 959 (DNPC648) Summer 2019 • Summer 2018 Examined California board of nursing requirements, standardized procedures, California health and safety codes and how they relate to the role of being a psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner (NPTC 624) Fall 2019 • Abstract submission & acceptance for poster presentation of DNP Scholarly Project at 2020 WIN Conference (DNPC 630). Spring 2020 • Presented DNP project stakeholders to University of San Diego and Postpartum
		 Project at 2020 WIN Conference (DNI 630). Spring 2020 Presented DNP project stakeholders tuniversity of San Diego and Postpartu Health Alliance (DNPC 630).

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPF	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies		Provide bulleted exemplars that
Ĩ		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
		2
DNP Essential VI: Interprofessional	1. Demonstrate advanced levels of clinical	Fall 2017
Collaboration for Improving Patient &	practice within defined ethical, legal, and	• Conducted evidence-based literature
Population Health Outcomes	regulatory parameters in designing,	review regarding decreasing symptoms of
	implementing, and evaluating evidenced-	depression in a clinical setting indicating
NONPF: Leadership Competencies	based, culturally competent therapeutic	need for EBP project (DNPC611)
	interventions for individuals or	
<i>Today's complex, multi-tiered health care</i>	aggregates.	Summer 2018
environment depends on the contributions		• Discussed implementation of EHR
of highly skilled and knowledgeable	3. Demonstrate leadership in collaborative	systems for improving patient care
individuals from multiple professions. In	efforts to develop and implement policies	outcomes including evidence-based
order to accomplish the IOM mandate for	to improve health care delivery and out	research in discussion boards (DPNC653)
safe, timely, effective, efficient, equitable,	comes at all levels of professional practice	
and patient-centered care in this	(institutional, local, state, regional,	Spring 2019
environment, health care professionals	national, and/or international).	• Created and presented example elevator
must function as highly collaborative		speech for stakeholder presentations
teams. DNPs have advanced preparation		(DNPC 630).
in the interprofessional dimension of		
health care that enable them to facilitate		Summer 2019
collaborative team functioning and		Conducted evidence-based literature
overcome impediments to		review regarding homeless outreach
interprofessional practice. DNP		models in a clinical setting indicating
graduates have preparation in methods of		need for EBP project (DNPC611)
effective team leadership and are		
prepared to play a central role in		Fall 2019
establishing interprofessional teams,		 Developed project proposal about
participating in the work of the team, and		exploring the efficacy of a PMADs local

A A CN DNP Essentials & NONPE	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
	Obb Divi Hogram Objectives	Provide bulleted exemplars that
Competencies		demonstrates ashievement of each
		objective
assuming leadership of the team when		organization's Social Media Engagement
appropriate.		(DNPC 630).
		• Abstract submission & acceptance for
		poster presentation of DNP Scholarly
		Project at 2020 WIN Conference
		r toject at 2020 with Conference.
		Spring 2020
		• Presented DNP project stakeholders to a
		Perinatal mental health community-based
		organization (DNPC 630).
		• Spring 2019 Created group proposal and
		plan for treatment of depression using
		diabolical behavioral therapy in an
		outpatient clinic in collaboration with a
		therapist (NPTC 657)
DNP Essential VII: Clinical Prevention	6. Employ a population health focus in the	Fall 2017
& Population Health for Improving	design implementation and evaluation of	• Completed literature review on
Nation's Health	health care delivery systems that address	screening for depression PHO-9 effects of
Tration's fication	nearth care derivery systems that address	physical training on depression
NONDER Londonship Compotencies	primary secondary, and tertiary levels of	(DNDC(11))
NONPE: Leadership Competencies	prevention.	(DNPC011)
Consistent with a sting of a flat for the		• Evaluated and discussed current health
Consistent with national calls for action		care gaps in diagnosis and treatment of
and with the longstanding focus on health		symptoms of depression (DNPC611)
promotion and disease prevention in		
nursing, the DNP graduate has a		Spring 2018
foundation in clinical prevention and		

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPF	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies		Provide bulleted exemplars that
Ĩ		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
population health. This foundation		• Evaluated & discussed
enables DNP graduates to analyze		nonpharmacological treatment of reducing
epidemiological, biostatistical,		symptoms of depression (DNPC 626).
occupational, and environmental data in		
the development, implementation, and		Spring 2019
evaluation of clinical prevention and		 Develop Biopsychosocial case
population.		formultations discussed integration of
		social, biological and, aspects diagnosis,
		and treatment plan
		Fall 2019 – Spring 2020
		• Disseminated meta-analysis and
		systematic reviews of perinatal mood and
		anxiety disorders for an evidenced-based
		practice project focus of perinatal mood
		and anxiety disorders (DNP 650)
		• Spring 2019 Completed evidenced based
		Impact of a Perinatal Mood and Anviety
		Disorders Phone Support" and discussed
		results with stakeholders (DNPC 630)
DNP Essential VIII: Advanced Nursing	1. Demonstrate advanced levels of clinical	Fall 2017
Practice	practice within defined ethical, legal, and	• Synthesized and critiqued evidence in
	regulatory parameters in designing.	research paper "Reducing Symptoms of
NONPF: Independent Practice/Ethics	implementing, and evaluating evidence-	Depression" (DNPC611)
Competencies	based, culturally competent therapeutic	1 (-)
-		Spring 2018

AACN DNP Essentials & NONPF	USD DNP Program Objectives	Exemplars
Competencies		Provide bulleted exemplars that
		demonstrates achievement of each
		objective
The increased knowledge and	interventions for individuals or	 Conducted review on evidence-based
sophistication of health care has resulted	aggregates.	literature to guide best practice for
in the growth of specialization in nursing		symptoms of depression DNP Project
in order to ensure competence in these		(DNPC626)
highly complex areas of practice. The		
reality of the growth of specialization in		Spring 2019
nursing practice is that no individual can		• Synthesize theories, techniques and
master all advanced roles and the		principles of various therapy modalities
requisite knowledge for enacting these		such as CBT, DBT and how it applies to
roles. DNP programs provide preparation		older adults, adults and children (NPTC
within distinct specialties that require		651)
expertise, advanced knowledge, and		
mastery in one are of nursing practice. A		Fall 2018 - Spring 2020
DNP graduate is prepared to practice in		•Consulted with evidence-based resources
an area of specialization within the larger		to guide clinical decision making during
domain of nursing.		clinical experiences, such as UpToDate,
		Epocrates, Clinical Practice Guidelines
		(NPTC 627, NPTC 651, NPTC 624,
		NPTC 653, NPTC 655, & NPTC 657).

Appendix G

[Other Supporting Documents]

Examples include educational materials developed, guidelines created, letters to legislators.

Appendix H

Certificates or Documentation of any Additional Certifications [if applicable]



Verify at www.citiprogram.org/verify/?w8817a817-ea89-4b40-af44-6b9573c51277-24633349

COLLABORATIVE INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING INITIATIVE (CITI PROGRAM) COMPLETION REPORT - PART 1 OF 2 COURSEWORK REQUIREMENTS*

Name:	JOHANNA BERMUDEZ VERA (ID: 6	630640)	
Institution Amiliation:	University of San Diego (ID: 1652)		
Institution Email:	jbermudezvera@sandiegi.edu		
 Institution Onit. 	DINF		
 Curriculum Group: 	Responsible Conduct of Research		
 Course Learner Grou 	: Social and Behavioral Responsible Conduct of Research Course		
 Stage: 	Stage 1 - Basic Course		
 Description: 	This course is for investigators, staff	and students with an interest or focus in Social	and Behavioral research
	course contains text, embedded case	e studies AND quizzes.	
 Record ID: 	24633349		
 Completion Date: 	06-Nov-2017		
 Expiration Date: 	05-Nov-2021		
 Minimum Passing: 	80		
 Reported Score*: 	97		
QUIRED AND ELECTIVE	ODULES ONLY	DATE COMPLETED	SCORE
norship (RCR-Basic) (ID: 1	3597)	25-Sep-2017	5/5 (100%)
aborative Research (RCR-	Basic) (ID: 16598)	25-Sep-2017	5/5 (100%)
flicts of Interest (RCR-Basi	c) (ID: 16599)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
a Management (RCR-Basic	:) (ID: 16600)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
ntoring (RCR-Basic) (ID: 16	602)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
r Review (RCR-Basic) (ID:	16603)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
search Misconduct (RCR-Bi	asic) (ID: 16604)	06-Nov-2017	4/5 (80%)
this Report to be valid, th ntified above or have been	e learner identified above must have l n a paid Independent Learner.	had a valid affiliation with the CITI Program	subscribing institution
this Report to be valid, th titified above or have been ify at: <u>www.citiprogram.org</u> laborative Institutional Tr	e learner identified above must have l a a paid Independent Learner. <u>verify/?k97c2399I-I329-4ad4-987c-d163</u> aining Initiative (CITI Program)	had a valid affiliation with the CITI Program c4daddf1-24633349	subscribing institution
this Report to be valid, th tified above or have been ify at: www.cliprogram.org laborative Institutional Tr all support@cliprogram.org ore \$88.520,5020	e learner identified above must have l a paid Independent Learner. <u>verify/7k97c2399I-f329-4ad4-987e-d163</u> aining Initiative (CITI Program) 1	had a valid affiliation with the CITI Program e4daddf1-24633349	subscribing institution
this Report to be valid, th titlified above or have been ify at: www.ciliprogram.org laborative Institutional Trr ail: support@ciliprogram.org ne: 888-529-5929 bitbs://www.ciliprogram.org	e learner identified above must have l a paid Independent Learner. <u>verify/7k97c2399f-f329-4ad4-997e-d163</u> aining Initiative (CITI Program) 1	nad a valid affiliation with the CITI Program c4daddf1-24633349	subscribing institution
this Report to be valid, th tiffied above or have been fify at: www.ciliprogram.org laborative Institutional Tra iii: support@ciliprogram.org ne: 888-529-5929 b: https://www.ciliprogram.org	ie learner identified above must have l a paid Independent Learner. werity/?k97c2399F1329-4ad4-987e-d163 aining Initiative (CITI Program) 1 1	had a valid affiliation with the CITI Program c4daddf1-24633349	subscribing institution
this Report to be valid, th tiffied above or have been fy at: www.ciliprogram.org aborative Institutional Tr iii: support@ciliprogram.org e: 888-529-5929 b: https://www.ciliprogram.org	e learner identified above must have l a paid Independent Learner. <u>verify/?k97c2399I-I329-4ad4-987c-d163</u> aining Initiative (CITI Program) 1 1	had a valid affiliation with the CITI Program eddaddf1-24633349	subscribing institution
this Report to be valid, th tified above or have beel fy at: www.cliprogram.org aborative Institutional Tr ii. support.actior.org amoration is support.action e. 888-529-5929 e. https://www.cliprogram.org	e learner identified above must have l a paid Independent Learner. <u>venfy/7k97c2399I-I329-4ad4-987e-d163</u> aining Initiative (CITI Program) I	had a valid affiliation with the CITI Program c4daddf1-24633349	subscribing institution
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COLLABORATIVE INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING INITIATIVE (CITI PROGRAM) COMPLETION REPORT - PART 2 OF 2 COURSEWORK TRANSCRIPT**

** NOTE: Scores on this <u>Transcript Report</u> reflect the most current quiz completions, including quizzes on optional (supplemental) elements of the course. See list below for details. See separate Requirements Report for the reported scores at the time all requirements for the course were met.

Name:	JOHANNA BERMUDEZ VERA (ID: 6630640)		
Institution Affiliation:	University of San Diego (ID: 1652)		
 Institution Email: 	jbermudezvera@sandiegi.edu		
Institution Unit:	Collabora		
Curriculum Group:	Responsible Conduct of Research		
 Course Learner Group 	: Social and Behavioral Responsible Conduct of	Research Course	
Stage:	Stage 1 - Basic Course		
Description:	This course is for investigators, staff and stude course contains text, embedded case studies A	nts with an interest or focus in Social and E AND quizzes.	Behavioral research. This
Record ID:	24633349		
Report Date:	01-May-2020		
Current Score**:	97		
REQUIRED, ELECTIVE, AND S	UPPLEMENTAL MODULES	MOST RECENT	SCORE
Authorship (RCR-Basic) (ID: 16	597)	25-Sep-2017	5/5 (100%)
Collaborative Research (RCR-B	asic) (ID: 16598)	25-Sep-2017	5/5 (100%)
Conflicts of Interest (RCR-Basic) (ID: 16599)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
Data Management (RCR-Basic)	(ID: 16600)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
Mentoring (RCR-Basic) (ID: 166	02)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
Peer Review (RCR-Basic) (ID: 1	6603)	06-Nov-2017	5/5 (100%)
Research Misconduct (RCR-Bas	sic) (ID: 16604)	06-Nov-2017	4/5 (80%)
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Verify at: www.citiprogram.org/v	erify/?k97c2399f-f329-4ad4-987e-d163c4daddf1	1-24633349	
Collaborative Institutional Trai Email: <u>support@ctiprogram.org</u> Phone: 888-529-5929 Web: <u>https://www.ctiprogram.or</u>	ning Initiative (CITI Program)		

Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative