

2025

Community Health Needs Assessment:

OSF Saint Anthony's Health Center

MADISON COUNTY

Introduction

Community Health Needs Assessment

Collaboration for Sustaining Health Equity

The Madison County Community Health-Needs Assessment is a collaborative undertaking by OSF Saint Anthony's Health Center to highlight the health needs and well-being of residents in Madison County.

Through this needs assessment, collaborative community partners have identified numerous health issues impacting individuals and families in the Madison County region. Several themes are prevalent in this health-needs assessment - the demographic composition of the Madison County region, the predictors for and prevalence of diseases, leading causes of mortality, accessibility to health services and healthy behaviors.

Results from this study can be used for strategic decision-making purposes as they directly relate to the health needs of the community. The study was designed to assess issues and trends impacting the communities served by the collaborative, as well as perceptions of targeted stakeholder groups.

In order to perform these analyses, information was collected from numerous secondary sources, including publicly available sources as well as private sources of data. Additionally, survey data from 446 respondents in the community were assessed with a special focus on the at-risk or economically disadvantaged population. Areas of investigation included perceptions of the community health issues,

unhealthy behaviors, issues with quality of life, healthy behaviors, and access to medical care, dental care, prescription medications and mental-health counseling. Additionally, social drivers (determinants) of health (SDoH) were analyzed to provide insights into why certain segments of the population behaved differently.

Ultimately, the identification and prioritization of the most important health-related issues in the Madison County region were identified. The collaborative team considered health needs based on:

- 1. magnitude of the issue** (i.e., what percentage of the population was impacted by the issue)
- 2. severity of the issue in terms of its relationship with morbidities and mortalities**
- 3. potential impact through collaboration**

Using a modified version of the Hanlon Method, the collaborative team prioritized two significant health needs:

- **Behavioral Health** - including mental health and substance use
- **Cancer Screening**

Behavioral Health

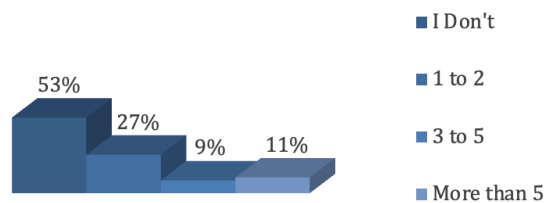
Behavioral Health

Self-perceptions of mental health can provide important insights to help manage population health. These perceptions not only provide benchmarks regarding health status but also offer insights into how accurately people perceive their own health.

MENTAL HEALTH

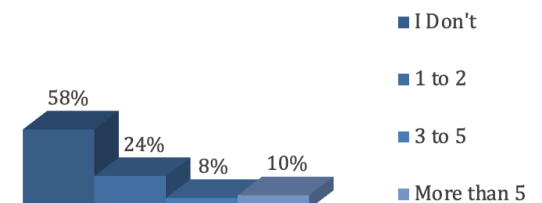
The CHNA survey asked respondents to indicate prevalence of specific issues, namely depression and stress/anxiety. Of respondents, 47% indicated they felt depressed in the last 30 days and 42% indicated they felt anxious or stressed in the last 30 days. Depression tends to be rated higher by younger people, those with less income and those living in an unstable housing environment. Stress and anxiety tend to be rated higher for younger people, those with less income and those living in an unstable housing environment. Respondents were also asked if they spoke with anyone about their mental health in the last year. Of respondents, 42% indicated that they spoke to someone. The most common response was to family/friends (36%). In regard to self-assessment of overall mental health, 15% of respondents stated they have poor overall mental health. In the 2025 CHNA survey, respondents indicated that mental health was the most important health issue.

FELT DEPRESSED LAST 30 DAYS



Source: CHNA Survey

FELT ANXIOUS OR STRESSED LAST 30 DAYS



Source: CHNA Survey

Behavioral Health

SUBSTANCE USE

Of survey respondents, 13% indicated they consume at least one alcoholic drink each day. Alcohol consumption tends to be rated higher by men. Of survey respondents, 11% indicated they improperly use prescription medications each day to feel better and 9% indicated they use marijuana each day. Note that misuse of prescription medication (oftentimes opioid use) tends to be rated higher for those with lower income, those with lower education, and people in an unstable housing environment. Marijuana use tends to be rated higher by younger people, men, Black people, those with lower education, those with a lower income, and those in an unstable housing environment. Finally, of survey respondents, 2% indicated they use illegal drugs on a daily basis.

In the 2025 CHNA survey, respondents rated drug use (illegal) as the most prevalent unhealthy behavior (22%) in Madison County, followed by alcohol use (17%).

Cancer Screening

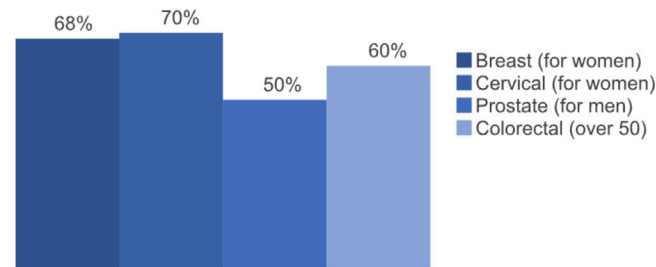
Cancer Screening

Early detection of cancer may greatly improve the probability of successful treatment. In the case of colorectal cancer, early detection of precancerous polyps can prevent cancer.

SCREENING RATES

Four types of cancer screening were measured: breast, cervical, prostate, and colorectal. Results from the CHNA survey show that 68% of women had a breast screening in the past five years and 70% of women had a cervical screening. For men, 50% had a prostate screening in the past five years. For women and men over the age of 50, 60% had a colorectal screening in the last five years.

CANCER SCREENINGS IN PAST 5 YEARS



Source: CHNA Survey

Compared to results of the 2022 CHNA survey, cervical cancer screening and prostate cancer screening increased, while breast and colorectal cancer screening decreased. Specifically, in 2022, 69% of women had cervical cancer screening, compared to 70% in 2025. Additionally, in 2022, 41% of men reported they had a prostate screening, compared to 50% in 2025. In contrast, in 2022, 73% of women had a breast screening, compared to 68% in 2025. For women and men over the age of 50, 67% had a colorectal screening in 2022, compared to 60% in 2025.

Cancer Screening

SOCIAL DRIVERS OF HEALTH

Breast screening tends to be more likely for older women, White women, those with a higher level of education, and those with higher income. Breast screening is lower for women in an unstable housing environment.

Cervical screening tends to be more likely for White women, those with a higher level of education, and those with higher income. Cervical cancer screening tends to be less likely for Black women and women in an unstable housing environment.

Prostate screening tends to be more likely for older men and those with a higher income. Prostate screening is less likely for men in an unstable housing environment.

Colorectal screening tends to be more likely for older people, those with a higher level of education, and those with higher income. Colorectal screening is less likely for Black people and those in an unstable housing environment.

Collaborative Team

COLLABORATIVE TEAM

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