



Attachment 1.0

Making Use of Abandoned Gas Stations:

Brownfield sites that may serve as essential new access points for health and wellness include abandoned gas stations, which proliferate in rural areas and can be readily assessed and cleaned up for health and wellness activities and programs.ⁱ This may include health clinics along major transportation routes offering preventative and early treatment services.

For example, around diabetes complications prevention and early treatment, the redevelopment of these Brownfield sites could support a multidisciplinary clinic, akin to the recognized Pharmacy, Podiatry, Optometry and Dentistry (PPOD) model of diabetes care. PPOD^{ii iii} engages providers from each of these disciplines so they can work together in actively identifying and treating patients with diabetes in a team-based approach. This approach reduces patients' risk of developing complications of diabetes like blindness, lower-extremity amputation, gum disease, tooth loss, heart disease and adverse reactions from drug interactions or poor drug therapy management.

Fundamentally, PPOD through B2H helps address all five key areas of health access including availability, accessibility, affordability, accommodation and acceptability. Additionally, the 2H component of B2H involves meaningful community engagement and evidenced based decision making while enhancing rural health in meaningful ways:

- (2H) Health care that is person-centered with a focus on place and on what matters most to people from the community, over a lifetime
- (2H) Incorporates patient preferences into measurement of value in health care systems
- (2H) Focus is on improving patient's quality of life, identifying conditions in their silent most treatable phase and preventing complications
- (2H) A proactive and ongoing approach that addresses potential and realized access, environment, safety and wellbeing^{iv}
- (2H) Emphasizes reducing morbidity, disability and increasing resilience

ⁱ <https://www.epa.gov/ust/leaking-underground-storage-tank-trust-fund>

ⁱⁱ https://www.adph.org/diabetes/assets/PPOD_Guide.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/diabetes/ppod.html>

^{iv} X.Zhang,R.Andersen, J. Saddine,G. Beckles, M.Duenas, P.Lee(2008) Measuring Access to Eye Care: A Public Health Perspective, Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 15:6, 418-425