Our Mission: To improve the quality of life in our community by achieving the goals of public health: prevention, promotion and protection.

Montgomery County Food Equity Plan
On November 20 at Sinclair Community College, the Montgomery County Food Equity Coalition presented the Food Equity Plan to approximately 350 attendees. The coalition’s mission is to increase community food security in Montgomery County by:

- Decreasing food waste
- Increasing availability of healthy, affordable local food
- Decreasing food insecurity

The Food Equity Coalition will utilize collective impact and the Incident Command System structure to meet its goals, including protecting local farms, providing resources for local food businesses, supporting The Foodbank, promoting health & wellness, and amplifying the voice of residents impacted by the issue. The Food Equity Plan provides key measures of each branch to ensure shared measurements across Montgomery County and food-related definitions to promote consistent vocabulary to promote food equity. The coalition will begin implementation of the Food Equity Plan in 2020 to ensure Montgomery County has a fair and sustainable food system that benefits our economy, our environment, and all people.

Putting People First
Putting People First is a collaborative effort among Dayton Children’s Hospital, CareSource, ADAMHS, Dayton Public Schools, Learn to Earn, Family and Children First Council, Public Health and the Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association to promote the Pathways Community HUB model as a strategy to improve child and family health in Montgomery County. Two sessions were recently held at Sinclair Community College to lay the groundwork for this initiative. On November 15, representatives from the Health Policy Institute of Ohio, Groundwork Ohio, Sinclair Community College, Pathways Community HUB Institute, and Public Health provided an education and community engagement session: Solving the Social Determinants of Health as Partners.
The featured speakers helped attendees:

- see the need for innovation in our health and human services environment,
- understand how the HUB model could be a core component of child and family well-being in our region, and
- explore equity and system disruption to ensure our partnerships put people first.

On November 22, representatives from the Greater Columbus Health Collaborative, Northwest Ohio Pathways HUB, and Community Health Access Project participated in a facilitated discussion. The series helped participants learn more about addressing the social determinants of health through equity, partnership, and applying the Pathways Community HUB Model to our region.

**Scheduled Vaccination and Booster Shots Provide Critical Protection Against Pertussis**

Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County is stressing the importance of getting vaccinated for pertussis after receiving several reports of infants and children in the Miami Valley being hospitalized with the disease.

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is highly contagious and is one of the most commonly occurring vaccine-preventable diseases in the United States. People with pertussis usually spread the disease by coughing or sneezing while in close contact with others, who then breathe in the pertussis bacteria.

Pertussis typically begins with cold-like symptoms and sometimes a mild cough or fever before progressing to severe coughing fits which can include uncontrollable, violent coughing and can make it difficult to breathe. Infants and young children often catch the illness from a family member or other caregiver and are most at risk from serious complications. Babies with pertussis may not cough, but may gag and gasp instead, as well as have a symptom known as “apnea,” which is a pause in a child’s breathing pattern. Seeking treatment when pertussis symptoms first start is important.

More than half of infants less than one year of age who get the disease must be hospitalized. In rare cases, pertussis can be deadly. Immunity, whether from getting the vaccine or from having the disease, typically wears off within five years, leaving previously immune children susceptible again by adolescence. Individuals and families providing care to a new baby may need a pertussis booster shot to provide protection for infants who haven’t had a chance to get the full series of vaccinations yet.
Who Should be Vaccinated?

- **Children** - the immunization series of starts at 2 months and continues at 4, 6, 12 months with a final dose before kindergarten.
- **Adolescents 11 – 12 years of age** - Ohio requires 7th graders to get a “Tdap” booster.
- **Pregnant Women** - once during each pregnancy.
- **Adults** - once as an adult.

To schedule an appointment to be vaccinated, contact the Public Health Clinic at 937-225-4550.

Infant Mortality Update

Infant and Maternal Vitality has been identified as one of the priorities within Public Health’s [Community Health Improvement Plan](#). Infant mortality continues to be a key indicator for birth outcomes as well as for overall community health and well-being. Preliminary data from 2018 shows the overall infant mortality rate decreasing to 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. A racial disparity gap still persists as black infants are dying at a rate 2 times higher than white babies.

The EveryOne Reach One Infant Mortality Task Force is continuing its efforts to reduce the number of babies dying before their first birthday by supporting initiatives that address the social conditions in which people are born, grow, work, and live. The Third Annual *Their Story is Our Story* Infant Mortality Conference held on September 27, 2019, not only highlighted the devastating impact of infant mortality in our community, but increased awareness about the issue and addressed factors that contribute to infant mortality and poor maternal health outcomes.

Various projects, such as those included in the 2018-2019 Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM) grant focusing on evidence-based models home visiting, community health workers, and CenteringPregnancy®, along with fatherhood engagement are hopeful to yield positive results for Montgomery County. Other programs that are on the horizon for implementation include the Safe Sleep Ambassador Program, Pathways Community HUB, the *Moms2B* program, and projects proposed for the 2020-2021 ODM grant that support our evidence-based models, doulas, and peer-to-peer education.
Holiday Food Safety Tips

Food handling errors and inadequate cooking are the most common problems that lead to poultry-associated foodborne disease outbreaks in the United States. Thaw turkeys in the refrigerator in a container, or in a leak-proof plastic bag in a sink of cold water that is changed every 30 minutes.

If you put stuffing in the turkey, do so just before cooking. Use a food thermometer to make sure the stuffing’s center reaches 165°F. To make sure the turkey has reached a safe internal temperature of 165°F, check by inserting a food thermometer into the center of the stuffing and the thickest portions of the breast, thigh, and wing joint. Let the turkey stand 20 minutes before removing all stuffing from the cavity and carving the meat.

Statewide Public Health Quality Indicator Annual Report

The 2019 Public Health Quality Indicators Annual Report has been released by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). Ohio Revised Code 3701.98 requires all Ohio local health departments (LHDs) to report on measures related to public health outcomes, capacity, and how they are addressing public health issues and implementing evidence-based programs in their communities. The report is posted at https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/about-us/Local-Health-Departments/Accreditation/.

LHDs are required to submit data on fourteen quality indicators: two outcomes related measures, eight related to capacity and four related to practice. This is the fifth year that we have submitted data and information to ODH. Public Health met 12 of 14 measures in 2015 and 2016. In 2017 and 2018 we improved our performance and met all 14 measures. We have established an annual goal of continuing to meet 100% of the measures and are pleased to report that we attained that goal in 2019. Public Health continues to be recognized as a high performing Ohio local health department.

Public Health Shares Quality Improvement Experiences

On November 19 and 20, Public Health employees attended the first Ohio Public Health Improvement Exchange (OPHIX) conference in Columbus. Matthew Tyler, Sanitarian Supervisor and Jillian Botteicher, Quality Improvement Coordinator, presented Responding to Phase 1 Environmental Assessment Requests at a breakout session. This QI project led to improvements in how Public Health employees process and respond to environmental assessment requests, saving time and resources while improving communication and customer service. Performance management and quality improvement are at the forefront of public health practice and innovation in Ohio and Public Health is seen as a collaborator and leader in this field.
**Holiday Spirit**

Public Health’s Employee Activities Committee along with the Public Information program brought some holiday cheer to downtown Dayton by creating unique holiday windows on both the Main St. and 4th St. sides of the Reibold Building.

**Thanking Board Members for Their Service**

The Board of Health provides oversight and strategic direction to Public Health in fulfilling its mission and vision. The Board of Health assures that Public Health is a high performing health department which maintains foundational public health services and addresses evolving health demands. Board member expertise is diverse, encompassing medical care, dental care, administration and clinical research, environmental services, finance, health promotion and education, social services and community-based non-profit services.

Two members, Jan LePore-Jentleson and Gary L. LeRoy, M.D. were appointed to the Board of Health on January 1, 2005 by the City of Dayton. Serving their respective full terms, Ms. LePore-Jentleson and Dr. LeRoy have tirelessly given time and resources to improve population health in Montgomery County. We are forever grateful to their commitment and dedication to Public Health and for their guidance and counsel over the past fifteen years!

They have witnessed an enormous transformation of Public Health on their watch, always focusing on what is best for our community. During their tenure, they have provided leadership in many areas, including:

- Changing the name of the agency
- Creating Montgomery County’s first federally qualified health center
- Establishing a strategic planning process
- Responding to an influenza pandemic
- Creating a Local Office of Minority Health
- Responding to communicable disease outbreaks (E. coli, TB, Norovirus, Mumps, Salmonella, Hepatitis A) and environmental contamination issues
• Developing a formal Community Health Assessment and a Community Health Improvement Plan
• Renovating the Public Health Clinic
• Promoting cultural diversity and inclusion
• Advocating for a collective impact approach to address complex public health problems such as infant mortality, food insecurity and the opioid crisis
• Achieving national public health accreditation

These contributions and countless others have guided Public Health in implementing strategies to reduce the leading causes of preventable disease and premature death, reaching out to underserved populations and promoting health equity in the community.

Media Opportunities:
DDN on Overdose Deaths (11/1/19)
WDTN, WKEF, WHIO on LGBTQ Youth Summit (11/4/19)
DDN on Landfills and Solid Waste (11/8/19)
DATV on Food Equity Coalition (11/12/19)
WKEF on Gambling Addiction (11/11/19)
WDTN on Winter Weather Tips (11/19/19)
DDN on the Flu (11/22/19)
DDN on Pertussis (11/22/19)

Outreach Opportunities:
Diabetes Expo at Marriott: University of Dayton (11/2/19)
LGBTQ Youth Summit at Dayton Metro Library (11/4/19)
Putting People First at Sinclair Community College (11/15/19)
2019 Men’s Health Fair at East End Community Center (11/23/19)

Food Availability is a Public Health Crisis in Montgomery County:
• 17% are food insecure.
• 30% of children eat less than one serving of fruits and one serving of vegetables per day.
• 15% of our landfill is food.
• 70,000 people are on food stamps.
• 19% of our census tracts are considered food deserts.

Submitted by:
Jeff Cooper, Health Commissioner
Michael Dohn, MD MSc, Medical Director