February 3, 2016

This report provides a monthly update for the Board of Health, staff and the community. Our key activities are listed for the seven pillars that support our vision for improving the health of our community.

• Prevent the spread of disease
• Protect against health threats
• Promote healthy behaviors
• Reach out to vulnerable populations
• Mobilize community action through partnerships
• Prepare for and respond to public health emergencies
• Serve as a public health information resource

Special items

Quality Council Begins Implementation of Quality Improvement Plan

Public Health’s Quality Council (QC) formed and began meeting in late December 2015. We would like to recognize the following employees for volunteering to serve on the QC:

Angela Boykin Office of Health Promotion
Paul Clark Office of Administration
Chris Clinefelter Workforce Development Coordinator
Casey Gayheart Office of the Health Commissioner
Julie Goode Quality Improvement Coordinator
Yevetta Hawley Executive Team
Helene Johansson–Hill Office of Health Promotion
Becky Miller Office of Environmental Health
Eileen Moran Office of Environmental Health
Tara Owensby Office of Health Services
Kelly Scranton Office of Health Services
Jackie Williams Office of Administration

The QC meets monthly and oversees implementation of our Quality Improvement Plan, including the selection of projects, monitoring the progress of projects, communicating progress with staff, and implementing improvements throughout the agency based on findings of completed projects.
Prevent the spread of diseases

Local Investigations

There was a decrease in Pertussis cases during January, with 6 probable/confirmed cases. Ages ranged from 2 years to 47 years old. Each was treated, along with identified contacts. No secondary or linked cases were reported.

There were 8 cases of Salmonella during January. Ages ranged from 4 months to 55 years old. Each was interviewed by the Ohio FoodCORE Center, which is a project funded by the CDC to investigate potential foodborne outbreaks throughout the country. In addition, isolates are typed by ODH; two of the isolates were identical. These individuals were both homeless – as such, there were multiple potential epidemiologic links between the individuals.

Protect against health threats

Vehicle Crashes into Restaurant

Environmental Health was contacted by Harrison Township Fire Department that a car had run into the corner of the Rally’s fast food restaurant on a Friday afternoon, resulting in damage to the walk-in cooler located inside the building. The Building Department had closed the operation until damages could be assessed and repairs made. Foods that had been opened or prepared at the time of the accident were discarded as well as the foods that were displaced onto the floor. Unopened and undamaged foods were moved to other refrigeration units in the building or sent to other Rally’s locations. This location made repairs and was approved to reopen by the following Monday evening.
RAPCA Distributes Free Radon Test Kits

In January, RAPCA began distributing free Radon test kits to Miami Valley residents. Radon is a colorless, odorless soil gas that can build up in homes and may pose an increased risk of lung cancer to occupants.

The U.S. EPA designates many Ohio counties as Zone 1, meaning the highest potential for elevated radon levels exists. All counties in the Miami Valley are designated as Zone 1. This makes it especially important for homeowners to test their homes and take corrective action if needed. The U.S. EPA, Ohio Department of Health, and the Surgeon General recommend that all homes be tested for the presence of radon.

To request a kit and to get more information, homeowners should contact the Regional Air Pollution Control Agency at 937-225-4898 or send an email to radon@rapca.org with their name, address, and phone number and a kit will be mailed to the homeowner. More radon information is available by visiting www.rapca.org, www.epa.gov/radon, or http://radon.utoledo.edu.

Promote healthy behaviors

Violence Prevention Program Presents “A Teen Day Celebration”

On January 18, Public Health’s Violence Prevention Program presented the 23rd Annual “A Teen Day Celebration” in observance of non-violence on the National Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday at the Neon Movies. Two hundred and thirty-three people attended the program, which was free and open to the public. McDonald’s provided lunch and Molina Healthcare provided popcorn. The event featured the movie “Woodlawn,” which is a moving and inspirational film based on the true story of how love and unity overcame hate and division in the early 1970s in Birmingham, Alabama. It tells the story of a gifted high school football player who must learn to boldly embrace his talent and his faith as he battles racial tensions on and off the field. The program brought awareness of the struggle for racial equality and of methods to diffuse and manage violent behaviors, building upon the beliefs of Dr. King and his use of non-violence.

Not a Single Pound

The Not a Single Pound Challenge encouraged all staff to maintain their weight over the nine-week holiday season. The challenge wrapped up the week of January 22 and this year there were 181 employees who weighed-in and 176 employees who weighed-out. This gave a total of 97% of participant completion and a net loss of 261.5 pounds.

Of those who participated, 53% maintained or lost up to 4 pounds, 22% lost five pounds or more and 25% gained more than 1 pound. The results are depicted in the chart below.
Those at Public Health who maintained or lost weight earned an hour of vacation while those who lost 5 pounds or more, earned two hours of vacation. All participants were eligible for 100 Optum wellness points. In the near future for six employees - $50 gift cards will be raffled in two drawings – 3 gift cards to those who maintained or lost up to 4 pounds and those who lost 5 pounds or more.

The Not a Single Pound Challenge was also promoted to other agencies and organizations. There were 35 organizations and 24 individuals who chose to participate and receive weekly motivational tips via email. Thirteen of those organizations also chose to participate in a new addition to the challenge, the Golden Scale Competition. These thirteen organizations had to report their participation results and our staff calculated a percentage for the number of participants in each organization who maintained or lost weight during the challenge. The organization with the highest percentage of employees to do so wins. Taking home the first ever Golden Scale trophy is Community Health Centers of Greater Dayton who had a total of 100% of their participating employees maintain or lose weight.

Thank you to all who participated in another successful year of the Not a Single Pound Challenge!

**Prepare for and respond to PH emergencies**

**Ebola Virus Disease**

As of December 22, travelers arriving from Sierra Leone are no longer restricted to the designated airports and are no longer subject to enhanced entry screening. As of December 29, travelers coming to the United States from Guinea are still entering the U.S. through one of the designated airports conducting enhanced entry screening; however the CDC no longer recommends active monitoring for these travelers. The most recently reported case of Ebola was in Sierra Leone on January 14, in a woman who died 2 days earlier. The source of her infection is still under investigation; there have been no identified secondary cases.
Influenza Activity

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Influenza Division collects and analyzes surveillance data year-round and produces a weekly report on U.S. influenza activity from October through May. During January, overall influenza increased slightly but pneumonia and influenza mortality remained below the epidemic threshold. For week 2 (ending January 16), three states reported widespread influenza activity; Puerto Rico and 10 states reported regional influenza activity; Guam and 12 states reported local spread of influenza; 24 states (including Ohio) reported sporadic influenza activity; and 1 state reported no influenza activity. Regionally (Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren counties), there were 10 cases of influenza A and 5 cases of influenza B from December 18 through January 22, with 8 influenza-related hospitalizations.

Serve as a public health information resource

Listeria Outbreak Linked to Dole Facility in Springfield

Since September 2015, CDC has been collaborating with public health officials in several states and the FDA to investigate a multistate outbreak of *Listeria monocytogenes* infections. Health investigators are using the PulseNet system to identify illnesses that may be part of this outbreak. PulseNet is the national subtyping network of public health and food regulatory agency laboratories coordinated by CDC. Twelve people infected with the outbreak strain of *Listeria* have been reported from six states since July 5, 2015. The number of ill people reported from each state is as follows: Indiana (1), Massachusetts (1), Michigan (4), New Jersey (1), New York (4), and Pennsylvania (1).

Ill people range in age from 3 years to 83, and all 12 reported being hospitalized, including one person from Michigan who died as a result of listeriosis. One of the illnesses reported was in a pregnant woman. Epidemiologic and laboratory evidence available at this time indicates that packaged salads produced at the Dole processing facility in Springfield, Ohio and sold under various brand names are the likely source of this outbreak. On January 21, 2016, Dole reported to CDC that it had stopped production at the processing facility in Springfield, Ohio. The company also reported that it is withdrawing packaged salads currently on the market that were produced at this facility. The withdrawal does not affect other Dole products.

CDC recommends that consumers do not eat, restaurants do not serve, and retailers do not sell packaged salads produced at the Dole processing facility in Springfield, Ohio. These packaged salads were sold under various brand names, including Dole, Fresh Selections, Simple Truth, Marketside, The Little Salad Bar, and President's Choice Organics. The letter “A” at the beginning of the manufacturing code found on the package can identify the packaged salads. At this time, there is no evidence to suggest that packaged salads produced at other Dole processing facilities in the United States are linked to illness.

CDC Issues Travel Warning for Zika Virus

The CDC has issued a travel alert for people traveling to regions and countries where Zika virus transmission is ongoing, including: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Samoa, St. Martin, Suriname, Venezuela, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This alert follows reports in Brazil of microcephaly and other poor pregnancy outcomes.
in babies of mothers who were infected with Zika virus while pregnant. Until more is known, CDC recommends that pregnant women in any trimester, women trying to become pregnant, or women who are thinking about becoming pregnant should consider postponing travel to the areas where Zika virus transmission is ongoing. Women who must travel to one of these areas should talk with their doctor or other health care provider first and strictly follow steps to avoid mosquito bites during the trip.

The most common symptoms of Zika are fever, rash, joint pain, and conjunctivitis (red eyes). Symptoms can last from several days to weeks. There is no vaccine to prevent or medicine to treat Zika virus infection. All travelers should take steps to prevent mosquito bites, such as using insect repellent, wearing long sleeves and pants, and staying in places with air conditioning or that use window and door screens. Updates on areas with ongoing Zika virus transmission are available online at: http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices.

Pregnant women with a history of travel to an area with Zika virus transmission and who report two or more symptoms consistent with Zika virus disease during or within 2 weeks of travel, or who have ultrasound findings of fetal microcephaly or intracranial calcifications, should be tested for Zika virus infection in consultation with their state or local health department. Testing is not indicated for women without a travel history to an area with Zika virus transmission. In pregnant women with laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection, serial ultrasound examination should be considered to monitor fetal growth and anatomy and referral to a maternal-fetal medicine specialist with expertise in pregnancy management is recommended. There is no specific antiviral treatment for Zika virus; supportive care is recommended.

**Mass Media Interactions**

During the past few weeks, we have had numerous contacts with TV, radio, and print.

The following are a few examples:

- Interviews with Chn 7 and DDN about Narcan available without prescription at CVS
- Interview with DDN and Chn 7 about listeria and restaurant inspections
- News Release about WIC providing new walk-in services
- Coverage by Chn 22 on WIC walk-in services
- Interview with Chn 7 on Martin Luther King Day activities and non-violence program
- Live interview on Chn 2 about National Black/AIDS Awareness Day
- Interview with Chn 2, Chn 7 and DDN on lead levels in water
- Interviews with Chn 7 and DDN about lead levels in paint on old housing
- Interview with WCSU on Black health issues
- Live interview with Chn 2 on National Drug and Alcohol Fact Week
- Interview on WHIO Reports regarding Families of Addicts and Addiction Services
- Interviews with Chn 7 and DDN about plastic found in a meal at a restaurant
- Interview with Chn 7 on Legionnaires’ disease

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