

2004 Financial Statement

REVENUES

LOCAL REVENUES

Local Taxes: Inside Millage and Tuberculosis Levy	\$973,185
Environmental Health License, Registration, and Permit Fees	847,489
Contracts with Governmental Agencies	632,420
Laboratory Services Fees	123,493
Personal Health Services Patient Fees	92,568
Rental Income	62,200
Donations	46,330
Miscellaneous Revenues	<u>1,328</u>

SUB-TOTAL LOCAL REVENUES **\$2,779,013**

STATE AND FEDERAL REVENUES

Ohio Department of Health Funded Grants/Projects	
State Funded Dollars Include:	\$432,617
Child and Family Health Services Block Grant	
Rabies Prevention Grant	
Rabies Surveillance Contract	
Help Me Grow Program	
Tuberculosis Control Funds	
Federal Funded Dollars Include:	568,140
Child and Family Health Services Block Grant	
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention CDC Grant	
Lead Regional Resource Center Grant	
Public Health Infrastructure Grant	
WIC Program	
Medicaid/ Medicare Reimbursement for Services	64,428
Other State and Federal Dollars Include:	453,467
Adult Day Services Grant - Area Agency on Aging	
Safe Communities Grant - Ohio Dept. of Public Safety	
Ohio Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Grant	
Lead Education Elimination Program Grant - HUD	
Passport Program - Area Agency on Aging	
Lead Abatement Grant - HUD	
Homestead and Rollback Reduction Funds	
State Subsidy	<u>46,775</u>

SUB-TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL REVENUES **1,565,427**

TOTAL REVENUES

\$4,344,440

EXPENDITURES	FEDERAL/STATE	LOCAL	TOTALS
Environmental Health Services	\$153,931	\$1,227,485	\$1,381,416
Personal Health Services	867,036	471,369	1,338,405
Administrative & Support Services	313,369	495,976	809,345
Laboratory Services	-	315,811	315,811
Health Promotion and Assessment	<u>276,442</u>	<u>69,061</u>	<u>345,503</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,610,778	\$2,579,702	\$4,190,480

THIS IS AN UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BATTLE OF THE BELTS

High School Seat Belt Campaign

Seven Mahoning County high schools participated in the annual Battle of the Belts in 2004. This is a campaign designed to increase teen safety belt use. This is the fourth year for the campaign and the schools that participated were as follows: Austintown, South Range, Cardinal Mooney, Chaney, Springfield, Jackson Milton and Western Reserve.

The schools conducted random unannounced observational safety belt surveys to determine their pre and post campaign safety belt use. During the campaign, the students conducted various activities to encourage their fellow students to get the buckle-up message. Some schools brought in speakers, made "bag tags," or distributed mock citations for those not buckled up.

Congratulations to the schools that came out on top:

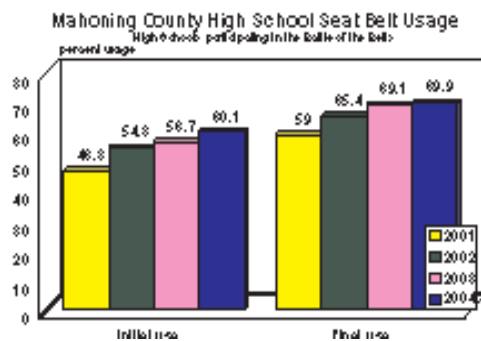
♦ Jackson Milton

- ♦ highest percentage of safety belt use (93%)
- ♦ second highest increase in use, increasing from 46% to 74%

♦ Chaney High School

- ♦ highest increase, increasing from 22% to 74%.

Overall safety belt usage increased from 60.1 to 69.9%



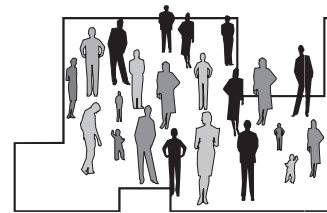
Boosters Are For Big Kids

Did you know most kids need to ride in a booster seat from about age 4 until at least age 8?

The 5-Step Test

1. Does the child sit all the way back against the auto seat?
2. Do the child's knees bend comfortably at the edge of the auto seat?
3. Does the belt cross the shoulder between the neck and arm?
4. Is the lap belt as low as possible, touching the thighs?
5. Can the child stay seated like this for the whole trip?

If you answered "no" to any of these questions, your child needs a booster seat to ride safely in the car. Kids like boosters because they are more comfortable, too!



Mahoning County

BOARD OF HEALTH EXERCISES MASS VACCINATION PLAN DURING 2004 FLU SEASON

For the second consecutive year, the District Board of Health provided flu shots for over 7,000 children and adults. In past years, 12-14 flu clinics were held throughout the general health district during flu season. In 2004, the decision was made to hold a total of three flu clinics and to utilize the District Board of Health mass vaccination plan. Members of the District Board of



Larry Frisch and Diana Colaianni at the Canfield flu clinic.

Health bioterrorism readiness team had been working on a plan to provide vaccinations to large groups of people in a short period of time in case of a disease outbreak or a biological terrorist attack. The yearly flu clinics provided the opportunity to put the plan, which is a "work in progress," to a test.

The District Board of Health mass vaccination plan used the Incident Command System (ICS) to operate the flu clinics. ICS has been

used since the early 1970's by fire departments and law enforcement agencies to manage major disaster events. ICS, which will soon be referred to by a new name – NIMS, the National Incident Management System, is being used as a model for managing emergencies by public health agencies throughout the United States. Over eighty percent of the staff of the District Board of Health assisted at the three flu clinics which were held in late October 2004. Managers, public health nurses, sanitarians, fiscal staff and clerical support staff worked together in roles that were outlined in the ICS. The three flu clinics were held at the Old North Church in Canfield, Mr. Anthony's in Boardman and Highway Tabernacle Church in Austintown. Over 2,000 shots were given at each of the Canfield and Boardman sites and over 1,300 shots were given at the Austintown site. Extensive planning was done before the flu clinics for traffic control in and out of the clinic sites, screening of



patients with priority needs for the flu shot, efficient flow for payment and adequate nursing staff to administer the flu shots. The average wait for an individual to receive a flu shot was twenty minutes. Mr. Doug Shasby of Boardman, who, along with his wife, received a flu shot at Mr. Anthony's said that he "...admired the organization and attitude of those performing the work at the flu clinic..."

The Incident Command System proved to be a very efficient means to organize the flow of our large flu clinics. The staff of the District Board

of Health gained valuable experience functioning in a system that will be very helpful should we ever need to use it in a real emergency.



DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH

"A Report on the Health of the District in 2004"

March 2005



Snort, Sniffle, Sneeze

Larry Frisch MD, MPH
Medical Director

This year has been so filled with news about viruses (influenza vaccine shortages, bird flu in Asia, survival of a girl from rabies – first time ever, and the aftermath of last year’s hepatitis outbreak in nearby Pennsylvania) that we risk forgetting about the importance of bacterial infections. However, the Infectious Disease group sponsored by General Motors/United Auto Worker’s (GM/UAW) Community Health Care Initiatives has not forgotten. This group is a two county coalition of public health, health care, and insurance industry experts who are committed to reducing our risk from bacterial infection. As one of their major efforts for this year, the GM/UAW group has begun a campaign to give people in Mahoning and Trumbull counties information about ways they can reduce their likelihood of infection by bacteria dangerously resistant to antibiotics. Antibiotic resistance is one of our most serious emerging public health problems.

GM/UAW Group Membership

Cindy Edwards - Forum Health TMH
Lew Hutchison - Forum Health Corporate
Judy Sicilia - Salem Community Hospital
Mary Kundus - HMHP
Bob Pinti - Warren City Health Dept.
Neil Altman - Youngstown City Health Dept.
Sheri Herriman - Trumbull County Dept. of Health
Larry Frisch - District Board of Health
Tony Firmstone - Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield
Ken Senter - UAW International Union
Sam Shalaby - General Motors
Suzanne Dorman - Ohio KePRO

My friend Dr. Carl Nathan of Cornell University wrote an article in *Nature* this fall which was entitled “Antibiotics at the Crossroads.” In this article he emphasized how few options we currently have for creating new antibiotics as our old ones increasingly become powerless against ever more resistant bugs. Dr. Nathan suggested a variety of hopeful paths out of our current dilemma, but none of these is easy, cheap, or – tragically – very likely to be pursued.

Our GM/UAW group has chosen to focus on one simple but important solution: limit the use of antibiotics to those conditions which really need them. We have just sent out mailings to all local physicians in which we have encouraged limited and rational use of antibiotics. In each mailing we included copies of the CDC’s information pamphlet based on their “Get Smart: Know How Antibiotics Work” campaign and directed to patients. The pamphlet’s title: “Snort, Sniffle, Sneeze, No Antibiotics Please!” We loved the catchiness of the title, and we really endorsed the content.

All too many antibiotic prescriptions in this and almost every other American community are given for conditions – like the common cold – which are caused by viruses. Antibiotics do not kill viruses. They do not shorten the symptoms of the common cold (even when our noses run green or we are

coughing up yellow and green phlegm). Colds can cause complications, and these complications do respond to antibiotics. But if we can limit antibiotic use carefully to treatment of these complications – and not treatment of viral conditions like the common cold - we can greatly increase the likelihood that, when we need to take a drug, it will kill the bug.

The GM/UAW campaign will soon be sponsoring ads in the community with this and similar messages: To keep antibiotics effective all of us need to follow the CDC’s advice and request “No Antibiotics Please” when the cause is a virus. This way, when we are sick with pneumonia or another serious bacterial infection our wonder drugs will be there for us.

Throughout the year all of us at the District Board of Health have worked together to bring Mahoning County residents some of the best public health services available anywhere. Despite vaccine shortages we have organized efficient flu clinics, and we continue to investigate serious reportable infectious diseases and disease outbreaks. It continues to be a great pleasure for me to be associated with this fine organization whose mission is to protect and promote the health of individuals and of the community. This annual report demonstrates, once again, the many ways in which we are accomplishing that mission.



Dr. Frisch giving a flu shot

BE A GERM STOPPER. Cover Coughs and Sneezes. Clean Hands.

Cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze. Use a tissue and throw it away.

Clean your hands a lot

- ✓ After you sneeze or cough
- ✓ After using the bathroom
- ✓ Before you eat
- ✓ Before you touch your eyes, mouth or nose

Washing hands with soap and water is best. Wash long enough to sing the “Happy Birthday” song twice. Or use gels or wipes with alcohol in them. The alcohol kills germs!!

Stop germs. And stop colds and flu.

To learn more, please visit www.cdc.gov/germstopper.org

TWO AREA YOUTH LEADING THE FIGHT AGAINST TOBACCO

As members of Active Students Against Tobacco (ASAT), Ashley Pew and Hannah Linebaugh are the seasoned ASAT “veterans.” Hannah was one of the original recruits when ASAT began, and brought her friend Ashley to a meeting. Since then, the two 11th grade girls from Austintown Fitch have been leaders in ASAT. “They both are members of STAND, the youth based grassroots network that educates youth about the dangers of second hand smoke and using tobacco,” said Heather Krause, community health education specialist. Ashley and Hannah are also TAP members in STAND. The Teen Advisory Panel (TAP) makes suggestions on how to impact youth with the anti-tobacco message and also leads the local teams with the activities recommended by the STAND movement.



STAND has its own website, www.standonline.org, with site’s local “web boss”, and she responds to every email. week from youth in Mahoning County.

Some of the more recent activities Ashley and Hannah party both in December. The bowling alley event Saturday morning youth leagues, where they have over the morning and the youth posted signs and visual aids and second hand smoke. About 50 youth attended a skating party at the Skate Zone in Austintown. Attendees received STAND gear if they were able to memorize a fact about tobacco or if they signed up for ASAT. The ASAT youth again posted signs around the skating rink that listed tobacco facts.

Hannah and Ashley have events planned through the end of the school year. Their awareness efforts are paying off. Krause added, “At the last ASAT meeting, when the popular STAND 53K bracelets were advertised, over 80 youth were in attendance to receive one!” These bracelets are so popular that STAND depleted their inventory of 53,000 bracelets within one month!

The next event will be the 4th Annual Youth Summit on March 5th at Poland Middle School, where the youth will, among educational sessions and tobacco-free fellowship, be distributing the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids red bracelets that stand for the 1,200 people who die every day from tobacco related disease.



links to a local website for Mahoning County. Hannah is the The traffic for this website is high, with 15-25 emails each

planned for ASAT include a bowling alley event and skating took place at Wedgewood Lanes in Austintown during the 250 kids participating. The bowling alley went smoke free for around the alley that gave facts on the dangers of smoking

HOME-GENERATED INFECTIOUS WASTE COLLECTION

The Solid Waste Program is proud to announce the continuation of its visionary program to collect, transport, and dispose of home generated infectious waste through the year 2005. “This program exemplifies an ongoing effort to reduce the potential health risks associated with exposure to such waste,” said Dave Fetchko, solid waste sanitarian.

Improper management of discarded needles and other sharps can pose a health risk to the public and waste workers. For example, discarded needles may expose waste workers to potential needle stick injuries and potential infection when containers break open inside garbage trucks or needles are mistakenly sent to recycling facilities. Janitors and housekeepers also risk injury if loose sharps poke through plastic garbage bags. Transportation workers can

be injured during an accident and cleanup if improperly packaged sharps are spilled on a roadside. Used needles can transmit serious diseases, such as HIV and hepatitis. At this time, the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is working with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Coalition for Safe Community Needle Disposal and the medical and solid waste industries to develop and encourage alternative disposal options for used, residential syringes.

The monthly program is provided free of charge and is intended for individuals who generate needles, syringes, or other contaminated sharp objects during home medical treatment. All Mahoning County residents disposing of home generated sharps are eligible regardless of medical diagnosis or nature of treatment. Regulated businesses such as physician’s offices, clinics, or home nurses are not eligible for this service.

“Infectious sharps must be packaged in a container designed or manufactured for the disposal of sharp medical waste. Homemade containers such as two liter pop bottles, coffee cans, or plastic detergent jugs are no longer acceptable,” said Fetchko. The containers are transported to a licensed infectious waste treatment facility and rendered noninfectious prior to disposal at a sanitary landfill, thereby minimizing exposure to municipal waste haulers, landfill employees, and the general public.

Those interested in participating must pre-register either by telephone or in person at the Solid Waste Program office. Registrants are provided a monthly collection site list and must show a driver license and/or other photo identification card when depositing waste at a collection site. Waste is accepted only during posted program hours and locations.

LABORATORY GRANTED INTERNATIONAL ACCREDITATION

2004 was a busy year for the Laboratory Services Division. Re-certification for EPA microbiological, nitrite/nitrate, and trace metal drinking water testing, accreditation for lead testing and finalization of requirements for the new indoor mold and allergen testing program were all completed last year. This, along with two rounds of the groundwater monitoring program, kept lab personnel sharp as the new year approached. But, the major undertaking for 2004 was the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025) accreditation through the

American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA).

ISO/IEC 17025 is an international standard that covers laboratory management, calibration procedures, testing proficiency, report generation, and record keeping. It also sets requirements for continuous, proactive improvement. This internationally recognized accreditation requires documentation of all laboratory procedures, on-site assessment of these procedures by A2LA personnel, and successful participation in the Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing Program (ELPAT.) “We feel that this accreditation demonstrates our commitment

to providing residents of Mahoning County with the highest quality service,” said laboratory director, Lee Benson.

The Laboratory Services Division, in conjunction with the Healthy Homes grant, will begin providing mold, dust mite, pet allergen, and cock roach testing in 2005. Testing will be done in the District Board of Health microbiological laboratory which is now used mainly to test drinking water wells for coliform and bacteria. The two-year Healthy Homes grant will enable the District Board of Health to test approximately 300 homes for allergens and other harmful agents.

DISTRICT BOARD OF HEALTH AND SPRINGFIELD LOCAL SCHOOLS PARTNER FOR SUCCESS

The District Board of Health and the Springfield Local School District are partnering to fight the growing problem of obesity in our country. Since the 1970's, childhood obesity has more than doubled in preschool children 2-5 years of age and adolescents 12-19 years of age, and has more than tripled for children ages 6-11 years of age. According to the Institute of Medicine, approximately nine million children over six years of age are obese. The obesity epidemic affects both boys and girls and has occurred in all age, race, and ethnic groups throughout the United States.

The Springfield Local School District, located in the southeastern section of Mahoning County, contracts with the



Lynda Humphries, Thomas Yazvac, and Susan Springer

District Board of Health for school nurse services. In 2000 Springfield Elementary School implemented a coordinated school health program focusing on physical activity and nutrition. The school nurse, Susan Springer, is the coordinator of the school health program in conjunction with Tom Yazvac, the elementary school principal. Each morning at the elementary school all the students and teachers begin their day with an exercise routine for 15 minutes to get their energy flowing. Adaptive exercises have been developed so all students including those with disabilities can participate. The students are then offered a free breakfast to make sure they have adequate nutrition to focus on their school work. Susan Springer says that "the program encourages students to maintain an active lifestyle and make healthier nutrition choices."

The elementary school exercise and nutrition program has brought some noticeable results including a 96% improvement in attendance; a 58% drop in discipline referrals; a 67% decline in visits to the school nurse and successful completion of all five sections of the 4th grade proficiency tests for the 2003-2004 school year.

This local success story has also received recognition at the state level. Springfield Elementary School has received the Ohio Governor's Buckeye Best Healthy School Award as a gold medal winner for 2003 and 2004. The exercise and nutrition program was accepted as a team project by the Ohio Public Health Leadership Institute which is sponsored by the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio State University Office of Workforce Development. The team included Thomas Yazvac, and Lynda Humphries, from Springfield Elementary; five health district

employees, Susan Springer, Diana Colaianni, Linda Ewing, Dr. Larry Frisch, Jane Warga; two community representatives, Jeanine Mincher, Dr. Nancy Mosca from Youngstown State University; and Bonnie Hopple and Debbie Martz from the Ohio Department of Health.

The team initiated the School Health Index, a self assessment and planning guide that enabled Springfield Elementary School to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the school's policies and programs for promoting health and safety. The school administration will use the results from the School Health Index to expand and improve the school health program.

The District Board of Health looks forward to continued collaboration with the Springfield Local Schools to aid in empowering the students with knowledge, skills and judgment to assist them in making healthy choices in life.

NOROVIRUS OUTBREAKS IN FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS

Suspected norovirus outbreaks appear to be on the increase here in Mahoning County as well as around the state of Ohio, according to the Ohio Department of Health. Noroviruses are members of a group of viruses known as caliciviruses. Previously, they were referred to as "Norwalk-like viruses."

Infection with norovirus affects the stomach and intestines, causing what is commonly referred to as gastroenteritis or "stomach flu." This infection should not be confused with influenza, which is a respiratory illness caused by the influenza virus.

Gastroenteritis is characterized by an inflammation of the stomach and the small and large intestines. The symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Some persons may also complain of headache, fever, chills, and muscle aches. For the most part, the symptoms are usually brief and last only one or two days. However, during that time, most people are violently ill and can vomit frequently. After ingestion of the virus, it takes about 24 to 36 hours for symptoms to appear. In some cases, symptoms can appear as early as 10 hours after exposure.

It is very important that people working with food have an awareness of the norovirus. Because food appears to be a major vehicle for dissemination of the virus, food handlers who may be sick are a particular risk to others. Since it takes only a small amount of the virus to make people sick, workers can easily contaminate the food they are working with.

Outbreaks typically occur virtually anywhere food, ice or drinks are prepared and served. Investigation of these outbreaks confirms that, in many cases, sick food employees are implicated. In order to reduce the possibility of transmission, persons working with food who have diarrhea must be excluded from food handling duties or other sensitive occupations such as direct patient care or child care. Such temporary isolation is not just a good idea; there is actually a legal requirement to do so.

"Simple precautionary measures can go a long way in helping prevent transmission of the virus" said Rick Setty, director of environmental health. Among these are frequent hand washing and not handling ready-to-eat foods with bare hands. "Wearing gloves and always using utensils can really help cut down on potential transmission." In addition, raw foods should always be washed thoroughly before eating, in case they may have been contaminated.

SHOULD YOUR CHILD BE TESTED FOR LEAD? The Mahoning County District Board of Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

How common is lead poisoning?

Lead Poisoning is the most common and preventable environmental disease affecting America's children. Annually, approximately 100,000 children from birth to 6 years of age are screened for lead poisoning in Ohio and approximately 10 percent are found to have elevated blood lead levels.

What causes lead poisoning?

Lead poisoning is caused by a build-up of lead in the body.

How do children get lead poisoning?

Children get lead poisoning by either inhaling lead dust or ingesting lead. This can happen by putting toys or other objects that have been contaminated with lead dust or lead-based paint into their mouths.

Some sources of lead are:

- Lead-based paint chips
- Lead dust from the break-down of lead-based paint or home remodeling projects
- Soil contaminated by deteriorated lead-based paint
- Water from pipes that contain lead solder
- Some jobs and hobbies involving lead content
- Some imported items and home remedies which involve lead content

Who is at risk?

Children are at risk if they:

Live in or visit a home built before 1978, especially a home built before 1950, that has:

- peeling, chipping, or chalking paint
- recent, ongoing, or planned renovation/remodeling

Have a brother, sister, or playmate with lead poisoning

Come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead or lead content

All children under six years old are required to have a blood lead test if they reside in one of the following Zip Codes:
44405, 44413, 44420, 44436, 44471, 44502, 44503, 44504,
44505, 44506, 44507, 44509, 44510, 44511, 44512, 44555, 44601

How does lead affect the body?

Lead poisoning may cause problems with:

Learning Growth Behavior Hearing Speech Health

Most children with lead poisoning do not look or act like they are sick!

How can children be protected against lead poisoning?

- ✓ Have children under the age of seven tested for lead poisoning.
- ✓ Keep children away from chipping, peeling, and flaking paint in homes built before 1978.
- ✓ Wash children's hands often, especially before they eat and after they play.
- ✓ Wash objects that children put into their mouths.
- ✓ Wet wash and dry floors, furniture, woodwork, windowsills, and window wells every week to remove lead dust.
- ✓ Leave outdoor shoes at the door to keep lead dust and dirt out of the house.
- ✓ A diet high in calcium, iron, and vitamin C, with 3 meals and 3 snacks each day, may lower the amount of lead that gets into the child's blood.

Mahoning County at a glance for calendar year 2004:
Number of children that had a blood lead test – 2,573
Number of children lead poisoned (10mcg/dL and greater) – 135

DEFINING SEPTAGE LAND APPLICATION SITES WITH GPS

The District Board of Health (DBOH) has made significant progress in recent years in educating homeowners about septic system maintenance and monitoring practices related to the handling of residential septage. This progress can be measured by the number of septic tank pumping reminders sent to residences (5,918 in 2004) and the increased number of septic tanks being pumped (2,497 in 2004). "Our continued commitment to residential household sewage concerns was demonstrated by the recent improvements to the 'Regulation of Servicing and Disposal of Septage' that became effective November 14, 2004," said Wes Vins, director of wastewater programs.

Residential septage-or solid and liquid byproducts of septic tank treated wastewater-must be routinely pumped from septic tanks to ensure the proper operation of a home septic system. The septage must then be disposed of by a municipal wastewater treatment plant or applied directly to the land following treatment. Often land application is preferred due to its economic and soil building benefits. In 2004, the DBOH approved and inspected 12 sites for the application of lime treated residential septage.

Maps of each land application site were prepared in conjunction with the Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Youngstown State University using the Mahoning County Geographical Information System (GIS). The required distances (isolation distances) that the sites must maintain from homes, streams, property lines, etc. were applied to the maps of the area surrounding the land application sites. These isolation distance maps were provided by the District Board of Health to the operators of the sites to assist them with maintaining compliance in the areas that actually receive land applied septage.

The isolation distances established by the mapping provided points and corresponding Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates that will be field located by staff. Vins further said, "These points, once established on the sites, will be staked to provide a visual identifier to the operator of the limits of septage application."

The field identifiers will assist the site operator with the placement of treated septage to areas that comply with the isolation distance requirements. GPS will effectively assist in harnessing the benefits of economic septage disposal and build productive soils while protecting the environment and public health.



Sanitarian Dan Hutton using the GPS unit

Health District Report Card

Mahoning County Townships, Villages, and City of Canfield

2002 birth and death data is currently the latest available from the Ohio Department of Health

2002 BIRTHS
 Live Births 1,383
 Low Birth Weight Births* 100
 Birth to Teen - Under 18 32
 *less than 2,5000 grams or 5.5 pounds

MATERNAL HEALTH FACTS
 Births every day 4
 Births in a hospital 100%
 Saint Elizabeth Health Center 51.1%
 Forum Health Northside 31.0%
 Prenatal care during 1st trimester 90.0%
 Did not use alcohol during pregnancy 99.4%
 Did not smoke during pregnancy 84.5%

2002 DEATHS
 Infant Deaths 5
 Total Deaths 1,594

- ✓ 4.4 deaths occurred every day
- ✓ 1.4 heart disease deaths occurred every day
- ✓ 1 cancer death occurred every day
- ✓ 1 infant death occurred every 73 days

2003 COMMUNICABLE DISEASES*

Chlamydia	186
Gonorrhea	40
Hepatitis C	38
Campylobacteriosis	13
Aseptic meningitis	9
Salmonellosis	9
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , drug resistant	5
Giardiasis	4
<i>E. coli</i> 0157H7	3
<i>E. coli</i> , unspecified	3
Hepatitis A	3
Hepatitis B	3
Shigellosis	3
Streptococcal disease, invasive Group A	3
Cryptosporidiosis	2
Encephalitis - West Nile	2
Kawasaki disease	2
Lyme disease	2
Meningitis, meningococcal	2
Meningitis, other bacterial	2
Rabies - (in animals)	2
<i>Stretococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive	2
Encephalitis, primary viral	1
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	1
Streptococcal infection, Group B - neonatal	1
Tuberculosis	1

*Mahoning County townships, villages, and the cities of Canfield and Campbell

2002 Top Baby Names in Ohio

Boy	Girl
Jacob	Madison
Michael	Hannah
Andrew	Emily
Joshua	Alexis
Ethan	Olivia

2002 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	Number	Rate*
Heart Disease	483	313.0
Cancer	363	235.2
Stroke	103	66.7
Lung Disease	93	60.3
Alzheimers	55	35.6
Diabetes	44	28.5
Accidental Death	39	25.3
Flu/Pneumonia	33	21.4
Septicemia	31	20.1
Kidney Disease	30	19.4

*unadjusted rate per 100,000 population

2002 YPLL
 Leading causes of death by age group and years of potential life lost (YPLL)

Age of Death	Causes	YPLL
<1 Years Old	congenital anomalies	129.0
	medical complication	64.5
	digestive disorder	64.5
	SIDS	64.5
1-14 Years Old	accidents	171.0
	cancer	57.0
15-24 Years Old	accidents	180.0
	homicide	180.0
	suicide	135.0
	cancer	45.0
25-44 Years Old	cancer	360.0
	accidents	300.0
	heart disease	150.0
	suicide	120.0
	HIV	60.0
	45-64 Years Old	cancer
heart disease	620.0	
lung disease	80.0	
stroke	80.0	
liver disease	60.0	
diabetes	60.0	
accidents	50.0	

2002 YPLL
 Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is the number of years a person may have lived if he/she had not died before age 65. For example, if a person dies at age 60, the YPLL is 5. If a person dies at age 65, the YPLL is 0.



What's Holding You Back?/Click it or Ticket campaign Kick Off



What's Holding You Back?
 "The spring What's Holding You Back?/Click it or Ticket safety belt enforcement mobilization was one of the largest combined high visibility enforcement efforts in Ohio's history. Due to the support of many agencies, the awareness that was generated for the campaign was extraordinary," said Tracy Styka, District Board of Health community health education specialist, and coordinator for Mahoning Safe Communities.

Mahoning Safe Communities kicked off the campaign on May 24 in the Boardman Police Department parking lot. Mahoning Safe Communities coalition members and many police departments were present for the kick-off. The coalition also sponsored the *Click It and Win!* Campaign focusing on positive reinforcement. Police departments in Mahoning County were given "tickets" to distribute to the public to "ticket" individuals who were wearing their safety belts. Styka said, "Approximately 1,100 *Congratulations for Buckling Up* tickets were distributed throughout the county." These "tickets" entered the individual into a drawing to win two tickets to a Mahoning Scrappers game, Youngstown Phantoms Hockey Game, the LPGA, or a YSU Football game. Tickets were donated by the respective organizations. Police departments also agreed to a zero tolerance policy with respect to those individuals who didn't buckle up and real tickets were distributed to those in violation of Ohio's safety belt and child passenger safety laws.

District Board of Health Officers & Employees

2004 District Advisory Council
 Robert McCracken, Chair
 Karen Novak, Secretary

Board of Health
 Margot Baird, RN, President
 Donald Somers, Vice President
 Stephanie Dewar, MD
 Leonard Perry
 Michael Heher
 Bev Fisher, Alternate

Health Commissioner
 Matthew Stefanak, MPH
Medical Director
 Lawrence Frisch, MD, MPH

FINANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION
 Edward Janik, CPA, Director
 Ronald Harvischak, Grants Fiscal Manager
 Kathy Affagato, Grants Fiscal Manager
 Darlene Sawyers, Fiscal/Personnel Officer
 Kathleen Svasta, Administrative Assistant
 Michele Olin, Office Manager
 Lori Keller, Account Clerk II
 Tina Marie Schneider, Secretary
 Julie Thompson, Secretary
 Linda Zmith, Secretary

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
 Richard Setty, RS, Director
 Eleanor Cegan, RS, Sanitarian
 John Hallas, RS, Sanitarian
 Kimberly Hobbs, RS, Sanitarian
 Deanna Maurer, RS, Sanitarian
 Andrew Stefan, RS, Sanitarian
 Stephanie DeGenaro, RS, Sanitarian
 David Beaver, CPI, Plumbing Inspector
 Charles Gilmartin, CPI, Plumbing Inspector

Solid Waste Program
 Mary Helen Smith, RS, Director
 David Fetchko, RS, Sanitarian
 Angelo Italiano, MA, RS, Sanitarian
 Misty Koletich, RS, Sanitarian

Wastewater Program
 Wesley Vins, RS, Director
 Danton Hutton, RS, Sanitarian
 Domenica McClintock, RS, MPH
 Ryan Tekac, SIT
 Jessica Tyree, RS, Sanitarian
 Anthony Veitz, RS, Sanitarian
 Ronald Neff, RS, CPI, Plumbing Inspector

NURSING DIVISION
 Diana Colaianni, MSN, RN, Director
 Linda Ewing, MSN, RN, CPNP, Deputy Director of Nursing for Clinical Services
 Public Health Nurses
 Brenda Christensen, RN
 Erica DiNello, RN
 Marianne Evans, RN
 Debra Moss, RN
 Susan Springer, RN
 Carol Komar-Vadino, MSN, RN
 Carol Sabo, RN
 Denise Walters, RN
 Cynthia Bracaglia, Medical Technician
 Laura Sealise, Secretary
 Marilyn Jeswald, Secretary

Adult Day Services
 Rita Nolfi, RN
 William Michael, Van Driver
 Joyce Naymick, Activities Coordinator

Tuberculosis Elimination Program
 Shawn Hunter-Little, TB Registrar
 Kathleen Berry, RN, Outreach Nurse
 Robert DeMarco, MD, Tuberculosis Control Officer

Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
 Joseph Diorio, MS, RS, Director
 Nicholas Cascarelli, MHHS, Outreach Educator
 Stefano Napolitano, RS, Sanitarian
 Jason McKinley, SIT
 Kathleen Terreri, RN, Pediatric Coordinator
 Rosemary Totterdale, Data Entry Operator

LABORATORY SERVICES DIVISION
 Lee Benson, RS, Director
 Janine Soubra, Lab Technician
 Ralph Widger, Lab Assistant

HEALTH PROMOTION AND ASSESSMENT UNIT
 Jane Warga, MEd, CHES, Director
 Health Education Specialists
 Tracy Styka, MS
 Heather Krause
 Lori Nestor, Secretary

Years ago...
Excerpts from the records of the District Board of Health 75 years ago
May 5, 1930 – Dr. Charles Neal, state health director, calls for a meeting of boards of health in the Mahoning Valley to discuss sanitary conditions in the local watershed.

50 years ago
November 1, 1955 – the Board of Health declares a Lexington Avenue dump in Smith Township a health hazard and orders its closure.

25 years ago
February 5, 1980 – the Board of Health agrees to investigate sewage problems in Petersburg at the request of the Mahoning County Sanitary Engineering Department.
September 2, 1980 – Health commissioner Douglas Walsh announces that a new human diploid cell vaccine is now available for rabies exposure treatment.

10 years ago
January 19, 1995 – the Board of Health approves an agreement with the Youngstown Board of Health to undertake a community health assessment know as Healthy Valley 2000.
September 28, 1995 – the Board of Health agrees to provide school nursing services to the Springfield School District.

The District Board of Health is a public agency that provides public health services to the 163,773 residents of the Mahoning County General Health District. Health districts are political subdivisions created by the Ohio Legislature in 1919. The Mahoning health district comprises the townships and villages of Mahoning County and contracts with the cities of Canfield and Campbell. Board of Health members are appointed by representatives from each of the townships and villages. Ohio law requires the district health commissioner to make a public report on the health of the district each year.

District Board of Health Mahoning County
 50 Westchester Drive
 Youngstown, Ohio 44515

- Health Commissioner
- Environmental Health & Plumbing
- Health Promotion & Assessment
- Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- Nursing and Clinics
- Solid Waste Program (330) 270-2855
- Adult Day Services (330) 782-1749
- Laboratory Services (330) 270-2841
- Tuberculosis Clinic (330) 744-4246
- Toll-free in Mahoning County 1-800-873-MCHD



www.mahoning-health.org



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