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EXHIBIT T-1	Health Care	Document consists of 18 slides
☑ Entire document provided.□ Due to size limitations, pages provided.		
A copy of the complete document is available through the Research Library (775/684-6827 or e-mail library@lcb.state.nv.us). Meeting Date: May 9, 2006		

Outline



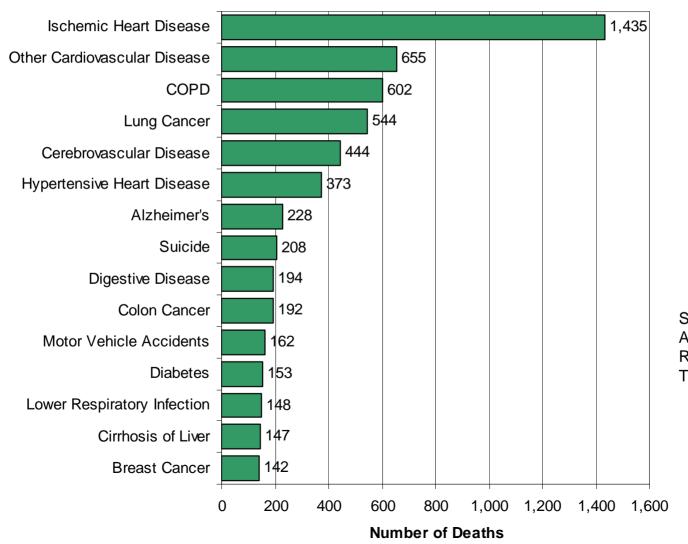
- Problem: The Burden of Chronic Disease in Washoe County
- Opportunity: Risk Factors and a Prevention-Based Approach
- Solution: The WCDHD Chronic Disease Prevention Program
 - Get Healthy Washoe "Umbrella" Campaign
 - Washoe County Chronic Disease Coalition



Facing the Facts



Leading Causes of Death, Washoe County (2000 – 2002)



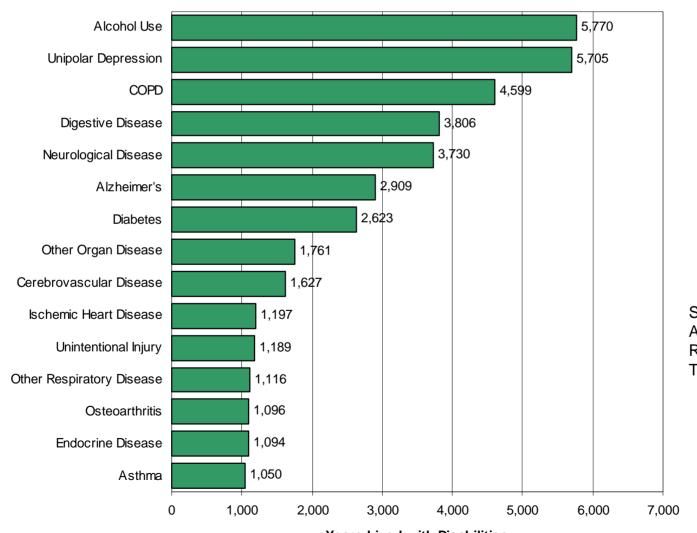
Source: Reiter, R. Analysis of Residentional Death Tables (2000 – 2002)



Facing the Facts



Leading Causes of Disability, Washoe County (2000 – 2002)



Source: Reiter, R. Analysis of Residentional Death Tables (2000 – 2002)

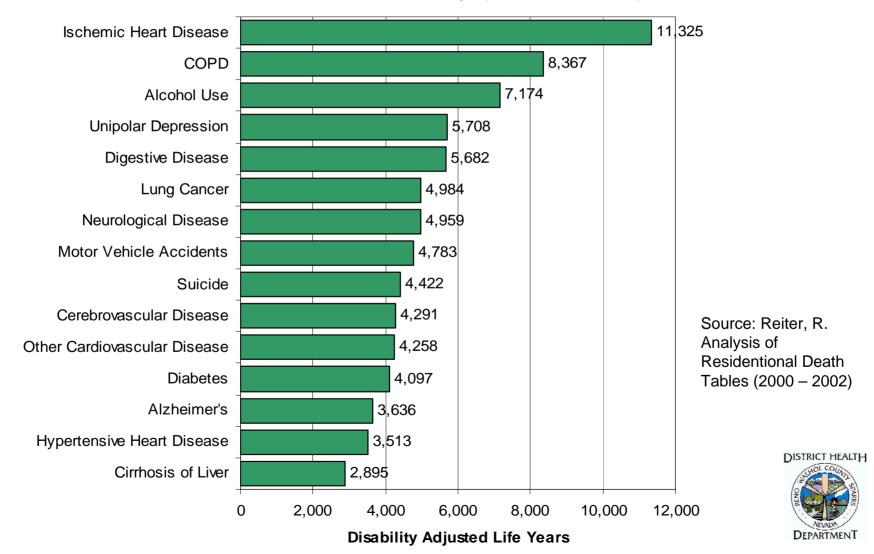


Years Lived with Disabilities

Facing the Facts



Overall Burden of Disease, Washoe County (2000 – 2002)



Tracking the Data



- Causes of Death
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC WONDER)
 - Nevada Interactive Health Database System
- Causes of Morbidity
 - Commissioned analyses of residential death tables (2000 2002)
- Risk Factors
 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
 - Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS)



What Got Us Here?



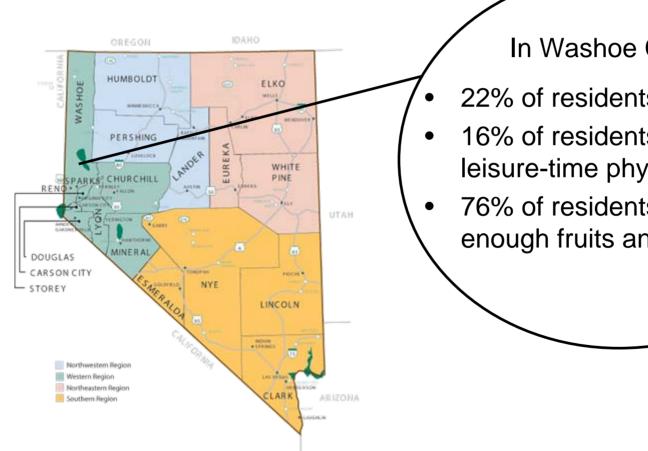
"Three modifiable health-damaging behaviors—tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor eating habits—are responsible for much of the inordinate suffering and early death of millions of Americans. In fact, approximately 33% of all U.S. deaths in the United States can be attributed to these behaviors."

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *The Power of Prevention. Reducing the Health and Economic Burden of Chronic Disease*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2003.



What Got Us Here?





In Washoe County:

- 22% of residents are smokers
- 16% of residents engage in no leisure-time physical activity
- 76% of residents do not eat enough fruits and vegetables



An Opportunity



"Despite the evidence that prevention works, the focus in our health care system over the past century has not been on prevention of chronic disease, but on treatment of short-term, acute health problems.

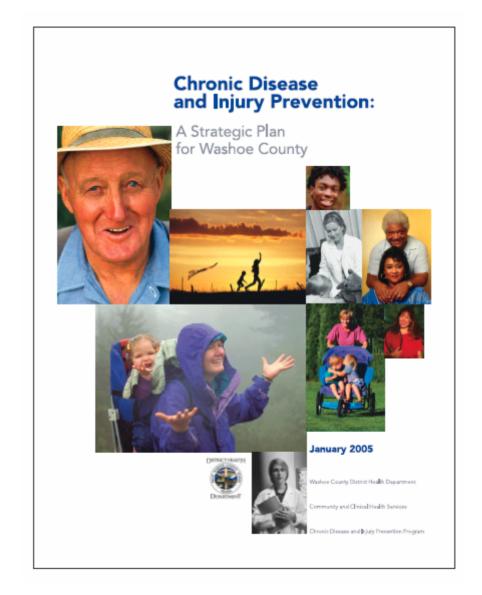
As a nation, we have emphasized expensive cures for disease rather than cost-effective prevention."

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *The Power of Prevention. Reducing the Health and Economic Burden of Chronic Disease.* Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2003.



Our Program







A Prevention Approach







Strategies



- Initiate collaboration with community members, coalitions, and stakeholders
- Educate the public effectively about chronic disease and their risk factors
- Enact and support policies that promote healthy environments
- Promote health and wellness programs at schools, worksites, and other community settings
- Conduct ongoing and reliable evaluation



Indicators



- Healthy People 2010
- National CDC Indicators
- Nevada State Plans
 - Diabetes Performance Improvement Plan
 - State of Nevada Comprehensive Cancer Plan
 - State Obesity Plan (in publication)
 - State Tobacco Prevention and Control Plan (pending)



Indicators



Nutrition

 Percentage of adults who consume at least five fruits and vegetables a day

Physical Activity

- Percentage of adults who meet the recommended guidelines for moderate physical activity
- Percentage of adults who meet the recommended guidelines for vigorous physical activity

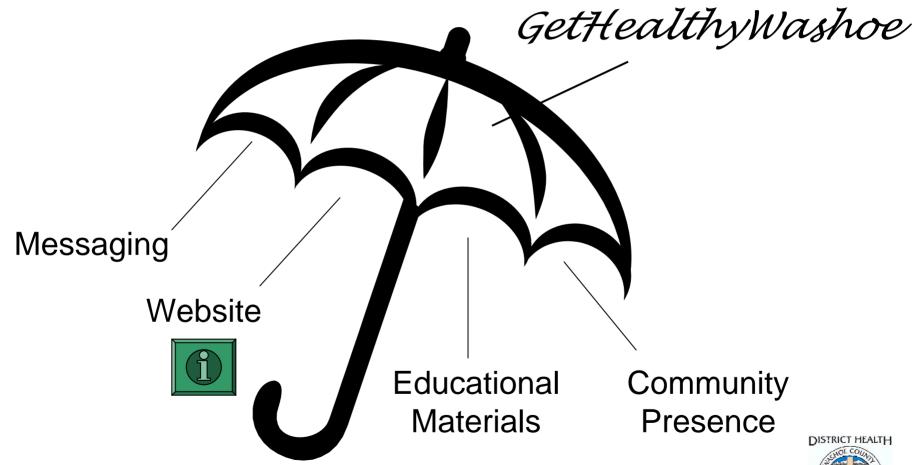
Tobacco

- Percentage of adult who smoke
- Percentage of 18-24 year-olds who smoke
- Exposure to secondhand smoke



Examples of Activities









Examples of Activities





- 71 members, representing 39 agencies
- Nontraditional partners
- Promoting a consistent chronic disease prevention message
- Initiatives on:
 - Workplace wellness
 - Access to care
 - Data access
 - Community education



"Many Americans could enjoy 5–7 additional years of healthy life and avoid the costs associated with chronic disease if we improve access to quality health care services, *emphasize healthy behavior*, and focus on broad policies and strategies that offer the greatest good for the greatest number of people at the lowest cost."

