

“Public health is what we, as a society, do collectively *through organized actions* to assure the conditions in which *all* people can be healthy.”



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

-Institute of Medicine (1988), *Future of Public Health*

The Fundamental Responsibilities of Public Health

- Prevent epidemics and spread of disease
- Assure quality, accessibility and appropriate use of health services
- Protect against environmental hazards
- Prevent injuries
- Promote and encourage healthy behaviors
- Respond to disasters and assist community in recovery
- Assure every child has a healthy start

The Ten Essential Public Health Services



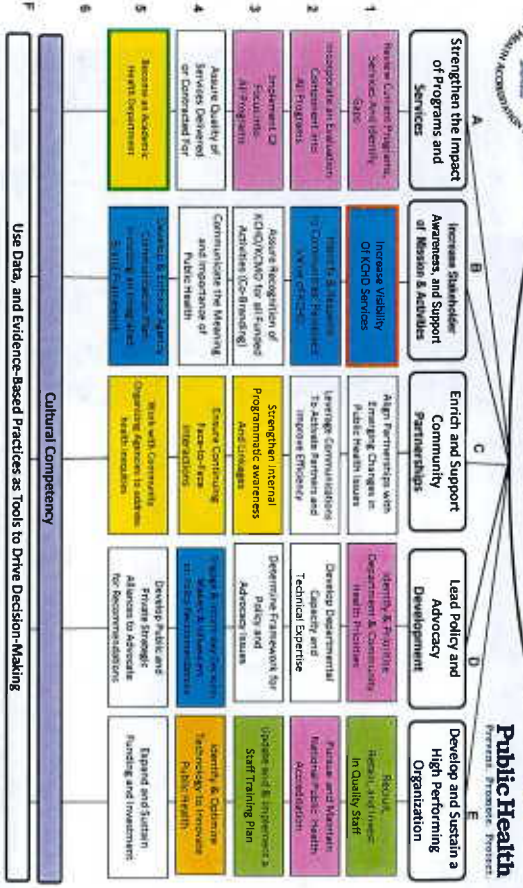
WHEN HEALTH IS ABSENT, WISDOM CANNOT REVEAL ITSELF, ART CANNOT MANIFEST ITSELF, STRENGTH CANNOT BE EXERTED, WEALTH BECOMES USELESS, REASON BECOMES POWERLESS.

Greek Physician and Philosopher Herophilus, 300 BC

Kansas City, Missouri Health Department Strategic Map: 2011-2014



Increase Public Health Effectiveness and Promote Prevention Strategies that Reduce Health Inequities and Improve the Health of the Community



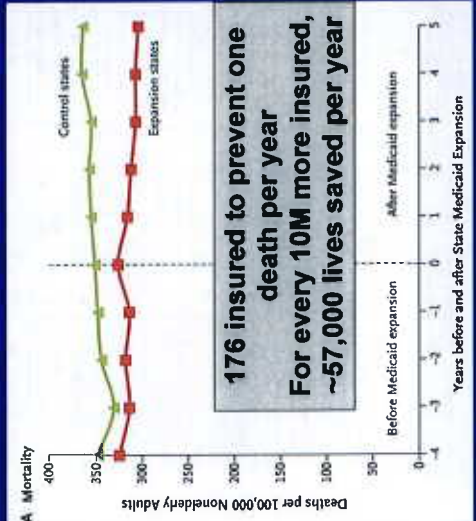
To Achieve the Vision Participants Reached Consensus on Six KC-CHIP Strategic Issues/Goals



Expansion of Medicaid coverage reduces mortality among adults



Public Health
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For every 300,000 additional Missourians insured by Medicaid
~1,700 MO lives saved per year
~150 KCMO lives saved per year



Benjamin D. Sommers DB et al. *Mortality and Access to Care among Adults after State Medicaid Expansions.* N Engl J Med 2012; 367:1025-1034

Perfect storm of vulnerability



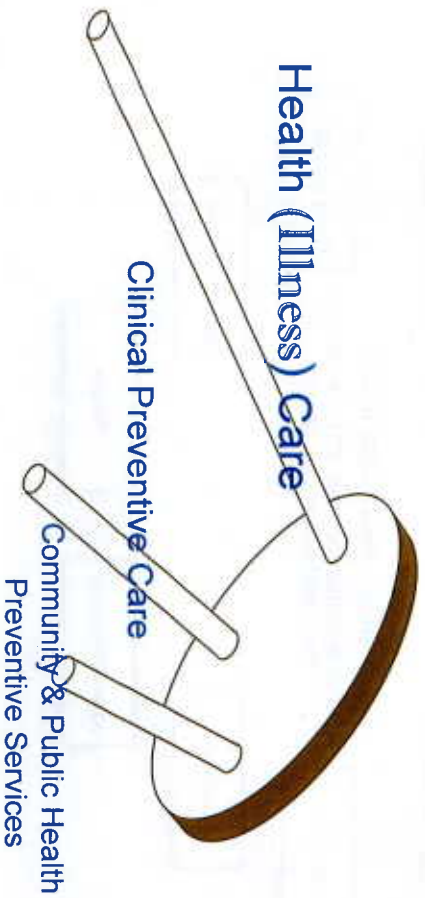
Affordable Care Act: A three-legged stool

- Health Care (ILLNESS Care)
- Clinical Preventive Care
- Community & Public Health Preventive Services

Access/Utilization



Dysfunctional Stool



Tackling Health Inequities Through Public Health Practice:
A Handbook for Action

The National Association of County & City Health Officials
The National Health Interview Survey
The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth
The National Survey of Children, Youth, and Families
The National Survey of Health and Retirement
The National Survey of Midlife Development: Health and Retirement
The National Survey of Women, Families, and Children
The National Survey of Work, Families, and Children
The National Survey of Work, Families, and Children: Health and Retirement

Refocusing Upstream

Public Health
Prevention. Promotion. Protection.

MORE 2

Structures distribute opportunity unevenly

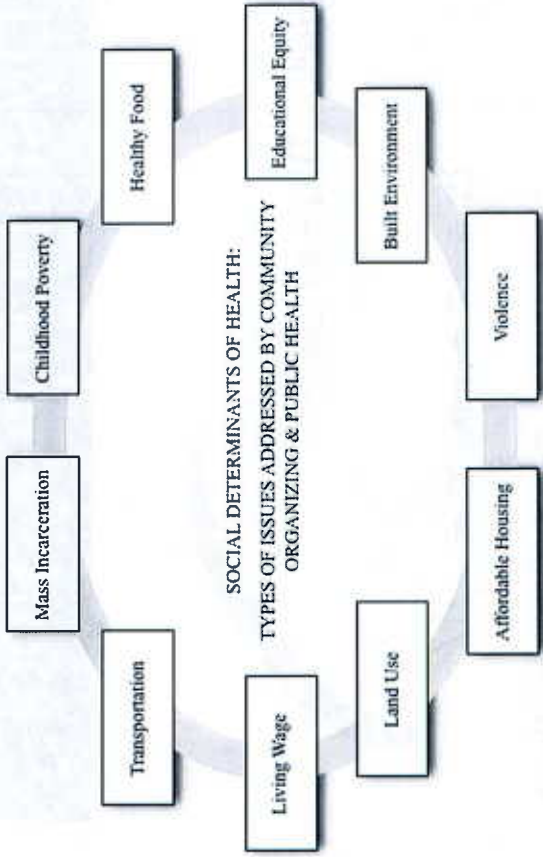
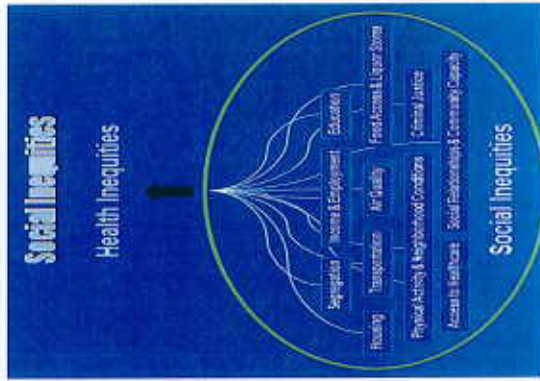


Some people ride the "Up" escalator to reach opportunity

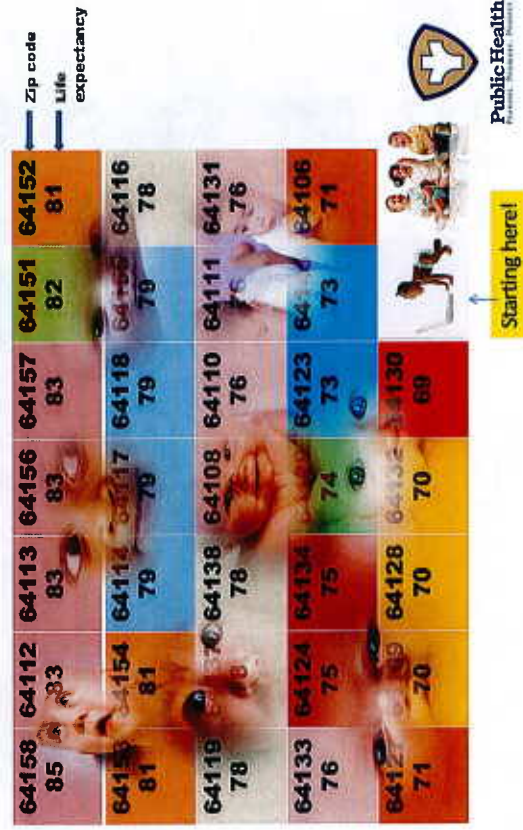
Others have to run up the "Down" escalator to get there

Achieving Health Equity by Addressing the Social Determinants of Health

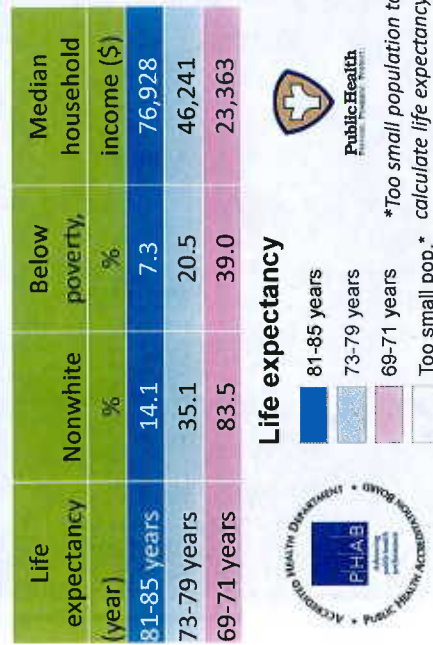
- It is time to stop thinking of health as something we get at the doctor's office
- Health starts—long before illness-- in our homes, neighborhoods, schools and jobs.
- All residents should have the opportunity to make the choices that allow them to live a long, healthy life, regardless of their income, education or ethnic background.
- Your neighborhood or job shouldn't be hazardous to your health.
- The more we see the problem of health this way, the more opportunities we have to improve it.



Life Expectancy by Zip Code, Kansas City, MO



Life expectancy by zip code, Kansas City, MO 2008-2009

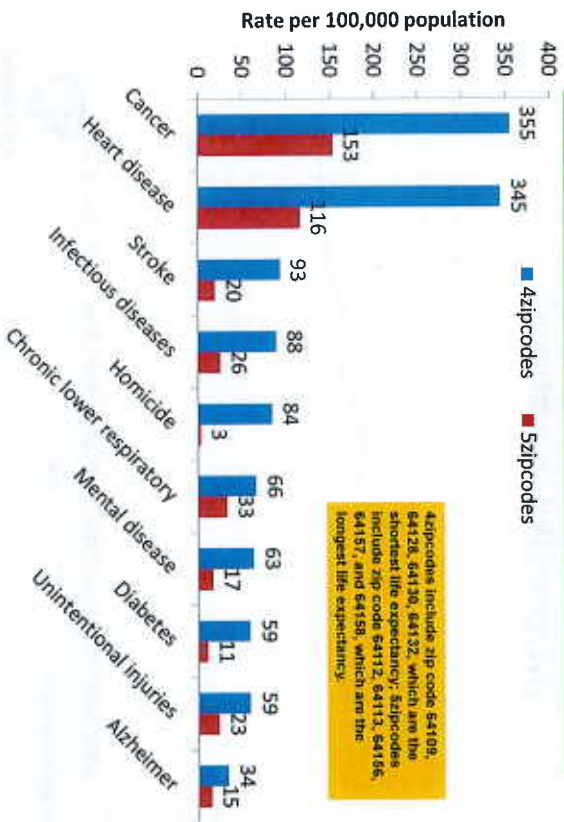


Life expectancy

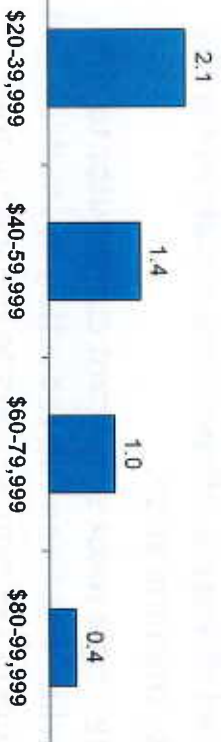
- 81-85 years
- 73-79 years
- 69-71 years
- Too small pop. * calculate life expectancy

Public Health
 PHAB
 Accredited Health Organization Board
 Accredited Public Health Accreditation Board

Leading Causes Crude Mortality Rates in Two Areas, CMO 2005-2009



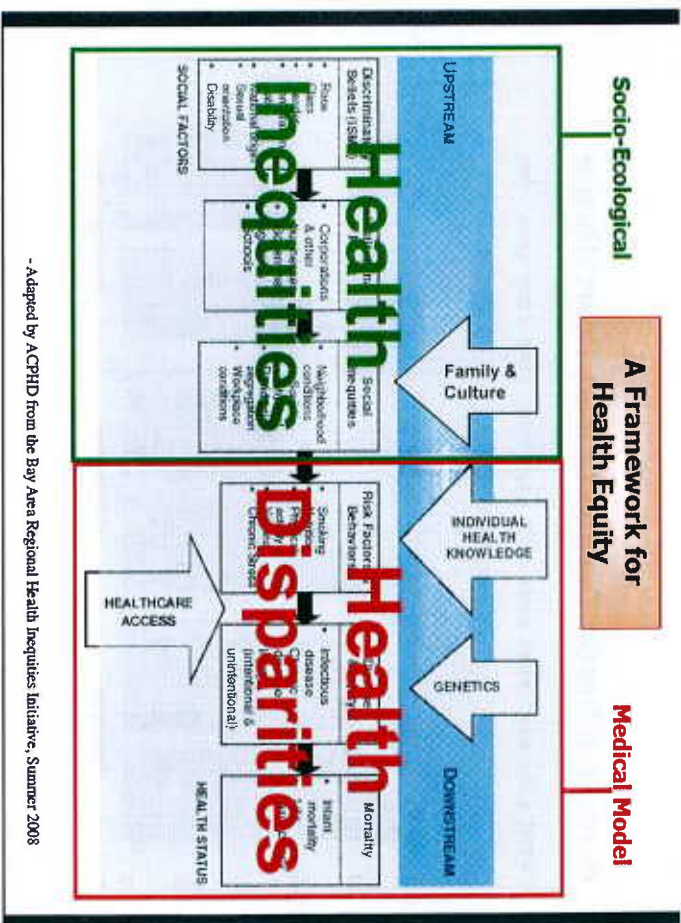
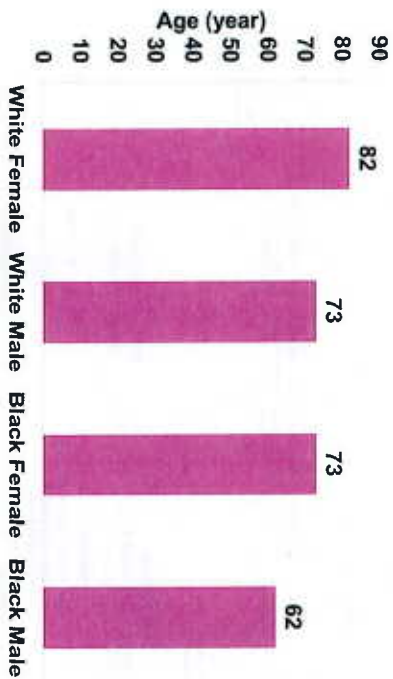
Annualized infant mortality rates by zip code median family income, KCMo, 2003-2007



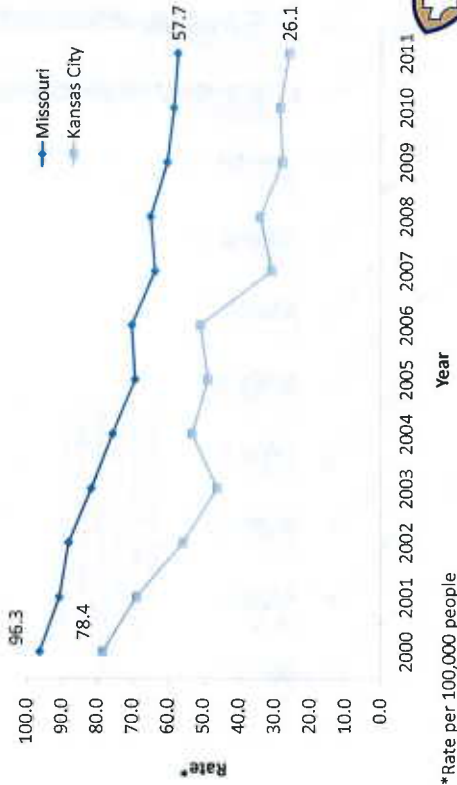
**Saving Lives,
Protecting People from Health Threats,
Saving Money through Prevention**



Figure 1. Median Age at Death, Kansas City, MO. 2005-2009



Death Rates* Due to Heart Attacks (Myocardial Infarctions)



*Rate per 100,000 people



Conclusion

- Between 2000 and 2011, the percent of all deaths due to coronary heart disease declined 25% in Missouri, and 47% in Kansas City.
- The percent of all deaths due to coronary heart disease declined more rapidly in Kansas City than the state.
- The single most significant contributor to this decline has been the reduction in smoking and exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke.



**Saving Lives,
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Percent of Deaths Due to Coronary Heart Disease

