



**Cook County Department of Public Health  
Third Quarter Report  
to the Cook County Board  
in their capacity as  
the Board of Health of Cook County**

**September 29, 2017**



**COOK COUNTY HEALTH  
& HOSPITALS SYSTEM  
CCHHS**

# 2016 ANNUAL REPORT



Cook County <sup>DEPT.</sup>  
of  
**Public Health**  
*Promoting health. Preventing disease. Protecting you.*



COOK COUNTY HEALTH  
& HOSPITALS SYSTEM  
**CCHHS**

Presentation Title in Footer | Date

# Public Health Success Stories

- A sampling of our proud accomplishments from 2016
- Show public health in action
- Our employees work hard everyday with input from partners and the public, to “prevent disease, promote health, and protect you.”



# Mission and COO Letter



## OUR MISSION

*To optimize health and promote health equity for all people and communities of Cook County through leadership and appropriate collaborations between county, local, state and federal officials, as well as private health promoting institutions, focusing on health promotion and disease prevention, while advocating for the environmental and social conditions necessary to advance physical, mental and social well-being.*

## LETTER FROM DR. TERRY MASON, MD

I am excited to share with you the 2016 Annual Report for the Cook County Department of Public Health – the state-certified local health department for 2.5 million suburban Cook County residents and 125 municipalities.

Here, we have highlighted a sampling of our proud accomplishments from 2016 to show public health in action. Our employees work hard everyday with input from partners and the public, to “prevent disease, promote health, and protect you.” Last year, this included: increasing physical activity in schools; improving tracking of rabies exposures; raising awareness about Zika; updating emergency plans; and setting health priorities for the next five years.

I hope you enjoy our annual report and encourage you to visit our website and follow us on social media for more information about current issues like the opioids epidemic, sexually transmitted diseases and disease outbreaks.

Sincerely,

Terry Mason, MD  
Chief Operating Officer



COOK COUNTY HEALTH  
& HOSPITALS SYSTEM  
**CCHHS**

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**COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH**  
[cookcountypublichealth.org](http://cookcountypublichealth.org)  
  Follow us @cooksohealth

**2016 FISCAL BUDGET**

Corporate Fund	10,865,659
TB Sanatorium District	5,982,365
Public Health Grants	11,456,649
Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund	1,398,334
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,682,995</b>

Source: County PHS Budget Book

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Public Information	13	Raised Awareness About Zika Virus
<b>Program Statistics</b>		
Annual Participant Visits	14	
Communicable Disease Case Counts	15	
Environmental Health Services	16	



# 2016 Fiscal Budget

Corporate Fund	10,865,659
TB Sanitarium District	5,982,153
Public Health Grants	11,436,849
Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund	1,398,334
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$29,682,995</b>



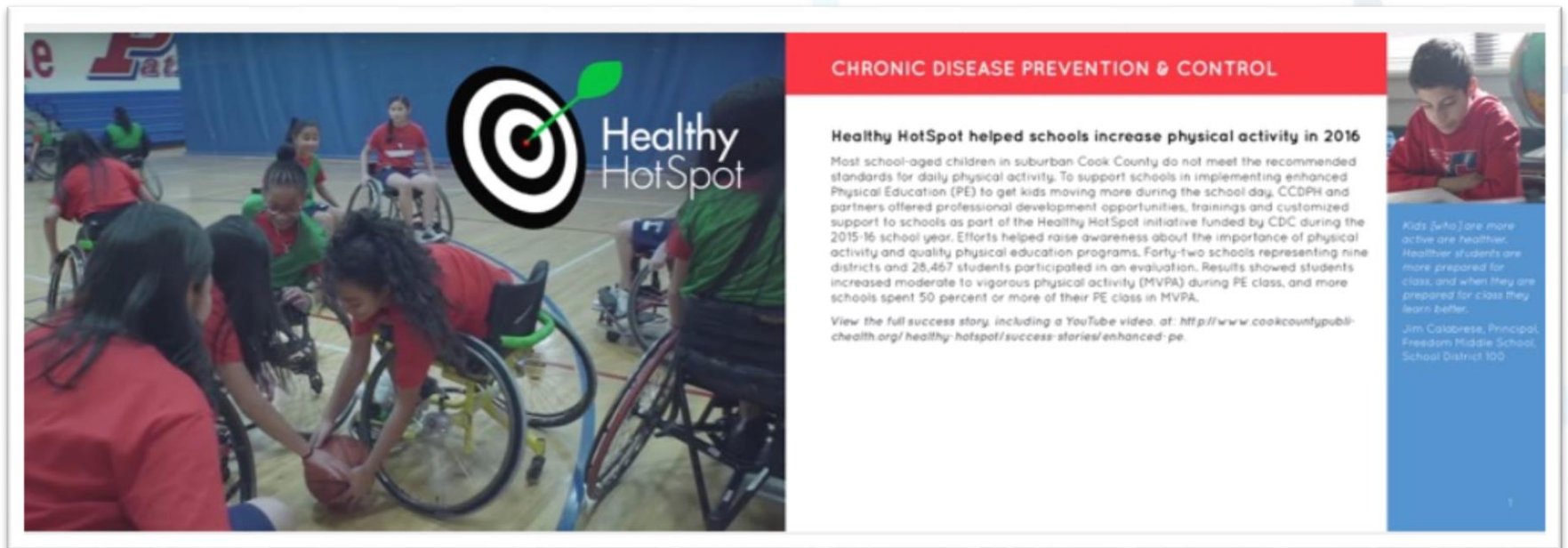
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# Chronic Disease Prevention & Control

Healthy HotSpot helped schools increase physical activity in 2016 with enhanced physical education.



**CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION & CONTROL**

**Healthy HotSpot**

**Healthy HotSpot helped schools increase physical activity in 2016**

Most school-aged children in suburban Cook County do not meet the recommended standards for daily physical activity. To support schools in implementing enhanced Physical Education (PE) to get kids moving more during the school day, CCDPH and partners offered professional development opportunities, trainings and customized support to schools as part of the Healthy HotSpot initiative funded by CDC during the 2015-16 school year. Efforts helped raise awareness about the importance of physical activity and quality physical education programs. Forty-two schools representing nine districts and 28,467 students participated in an evaluation. Results showed students increased moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA) during PE class, and more schools spent 50 percent or more of their PE class in MVPA.

View the full success story, including a YouTube video, at: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/healthy-hotspot/success-stories/enhanced-pe>.

Kids [who] are more active are healthier. Healthier students are more prepared for class, and when they are prepared for class they learn better.

Jim Calabrese, Principal, Freedom Middle School, School District 100





# Communicable Disease Prevention & Control

Tracking hospital-reported rabies exposures helped ensure residents received potentially life-saving medications.



**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PREVENTION & CONTROL**

**Tracking hospital-reported rabies exposures helped ensure residents received potentially life-saving medications**

Infection with the rabies virus is nearly 100% fatal without a series of shots called post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent illness and death. In Illinois, most PEP is administered in an emergency room (ER). Hospitals and providers are required to report rabies exposures to the health department so communicable disease investigators can make sure PEP is administered according to CDC recommendations and the best available clinical guidelines.

The number of rabies exposures reported to CCDPH for investigation and follow up doubled in 2016, from 25 percent to over 50 percent in 2016, after the health department began using ESSENCE, a system that monitors emergency room activity to assist with surveillance. CCDPH actively searched hospital ER records for high-risk rabies exposures and then contacted hospitals that did not report them to the health department. This method, combined with education efforts with hospital staff, resulted in a 267 percent increase in the total number of hospital-reported rabies exposures in 2016, and helped ensure residents received potentially life-saving PEP. In 2017, CCDPH continues to detect and investigate high-risk rabies exposures and work with hospitals and providers to improve reporting.

*For more information about rabies and PEP, visit [www.cdc.gov/rabies/](http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/).*



Hospitals and health care providers are required to report rabies exposures to the health department.

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# Community Epidemiology & Health Planning

The Cook County Board approved WePlan2020, our community health assessment for IDPH completed every 5 years.

**we:**

healthcare & mental health providers community- & faith-based organizations businesses municipalities residents

**COMMUNITY EPIDEMIOLOGY & HEALTH PLANNING**

**Cook County Board approved WePlan2020 5-year plan**

In December 2016, the Cook County Board of Commissioners approved WePlan2020, CCDPH's community health assessment (CHA) and improvement plan, conducted as required every five years for recertification by Illinois Department of Public Health.

While this effort was led by CCDPH, it was meant to be owned by all of providers, organizations, agencies, businesses, local governments, community groups and residents of suburban Cook County. Nearly 1,200 residents, public health and healthcare professionals and others participated. WePlan seeks to improve the conditions in which our residents live, learn, work, worship, play and receive healthcare.

Data from four community-level assessments were analyzed and used to determine three community health priorities, and plans to address them. They are:

- **Health Equity:** To reduce structural racism, a root cause of health inequities, and advocate for pro-equity policies.
- **Chronic Disease:** To reduce inequities and the burden of chronic disease by cultivating environments, healthcare systems and a health-promoting culture.
- **Behavioral Health:** To support and enhance the mental health and well-being of all SCC residents.

Download the WePlan 2020 report, *Improving Community Health & Health Equity for Suburban Cook County* at: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/about/weplan>.

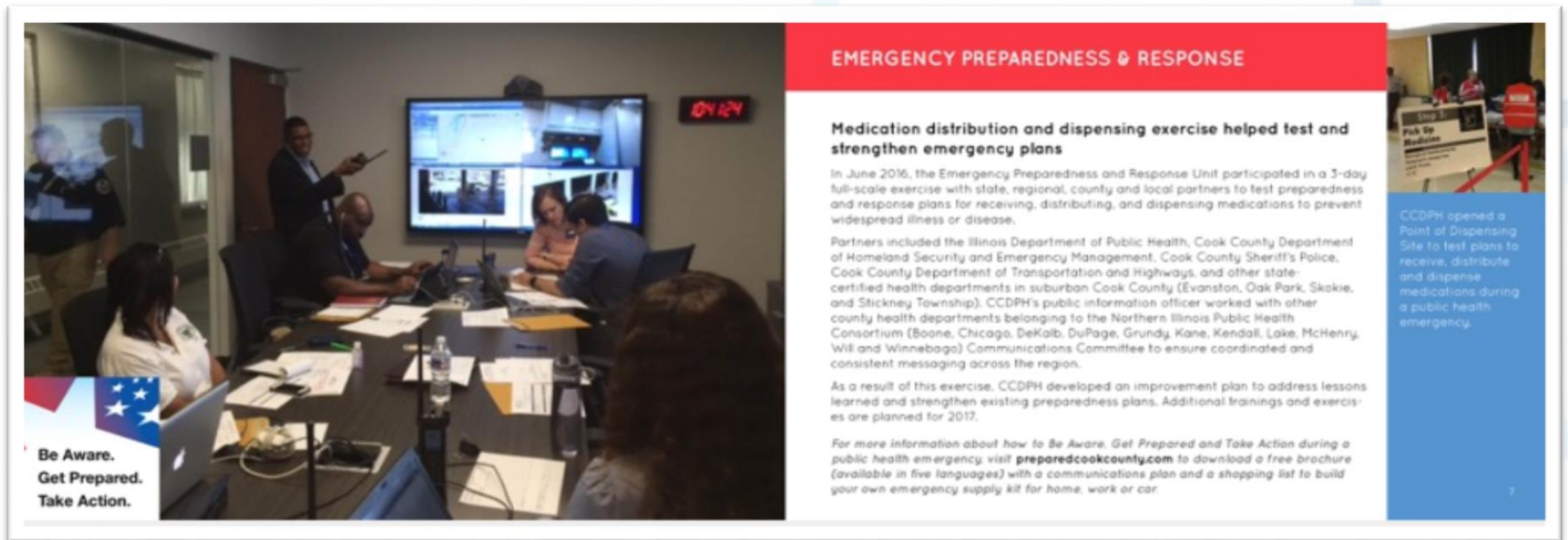
WePlan2020 is the community health assessment and improvement plan for suburban Cook County.

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# Emergency Preparedness & Response

Quality improvement initiative helps update emergency plans.



**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE**

**Medication distribution and dispensing exercise helped test and strengthen emergency plans**

In June 2016, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit participated in a 3-day full-scale exercise with state, regional, county and local partners to test preparedness and response plans for receiving, distributing, and dispensing medications to prevent widespread illness or disease.

Partners included the Illinois Department of Public Health, Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Cook County Sheriff's Police, Cook County Department of Transportation and Highways, and other state-certified health departments in suburban Cook County (Evanston, Oak Park, Skokie, and Stickney Township). CCDPH's public information officer worked with other county health departments belonging to the Northern Illinois Public Health Consortium (Boone, Chicago, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will and Winnebago) Communications Committee to ensure coordinated and consistent messaging across the region.

As a result of this exercise, CCDPH developed an improvement plan to address lessons learned and strengthen existing preparedness plans. Additional trainings and exercises are planned for 2017.

For more information about how to *Be Aware, Get Prepared and Take Action* during a public health emergency, visit [preparedcookcounty.com](http://preparedcookcounty.com) to download a free brochure (available in five languages) with a communications plan and a shopping list to build your own emergency supply kit for home, work or car.

CCDPH opened a Point of Dispensing Site to test plans to receive, distribute and dispense medications during a public health emergency.

**Be Aware. Get Prepared. Take Action.**



# Environmental Health Services

Events in 2015 prompted increased attention on Legionella in 2016.



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## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

### Events in 2015 prompted increased attention on Legionella in 2016

A few events in 2015 prompted CCDPH to focus more attention on the prevention of Legionnaires' disease in suburban Cook County. These events included: the evacuation of a suburban Cook County school, due to high levels of Legionella bacteria found in cooling towers; a large outbreak of Legionnaire's disease in an Illinois long-term care facility; and the biggest outbreak in New York history.

In consultation with the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), the Environmental Health Services (EHS) and Communicable Disease (CD) units began working more closely with facilities to provide:

- education about Legionnaires' disease
- technical assistance on how to implement water management plans to prevent Legionella disease
- outbreak investigations to identify the source of an outbreak
- recommendations to abate the problem and maintain continuity of services

In 2017, CCDPH's EHS and CD units will continue to work with IDPH to serve as a resource for facilities throughout SCC.


For more information about water management and Legionnaires' disease, call EHS at 708-974-7105.



Legionnaires' disease is a severe and often fatal form of pneumonia that is caused by Legionella pneumophila; a bacteria found in both potable and non-potable water systems.

# Public Health Nursing

CCDPH public health nurses provided nursing students with community nursing experiences in 2016.



**PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING**


**CCDPH public health nurses provided nursing students with community nursing experiences in 2016**

In 2016, CCDPH partnered with St. Xavier University and University of Illinois at Chicago schools of nursing to provide opportunities for students to observe CCDPH nurses delivering primary prevention to families in their homes. This is important, because where and under what conditions a family lives can determine their health status and influence their ability to obtain health care.

When a high risk infant is discharged from a local hospital, CCDPH nurses visit the infant within 14 days, complete assessments and identify additional resources for the family. The nurse interacts with the family to promote the best growth and development possible for their child. The nurse is an extra pair of eyes for the child's doctor and can identify problems early and make referrals to prevent disease and disability.

In 2017, CCDPH will celebrate five years of providing nursing students with an experience in community nursing; demonstrating there is a viable career in public health and their expertise is needed.

For more information about our public health nursing programs, visit <http://www.cook-countypublichealth.org/services/public-health-nursing-programs>




In June, CCDPH participated in a 3-day statewide full-scale exercise.

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# Public Information

Fight the Bite Cook County campaigns raised awareness about how to prevent West Nile and Zika viruses.




**PUBLIC INFORMATION**

**Fight the Bite Cook County campaign raised awareness about how to prevent West Nile and Zika viruses**


On Aug. 1, 2016, CCDPH launched the Fight the Bite Cook County (FTB) campaign to raise awareness about how to prevent mosquito bites and the diseases they carry; specifically West Nile virus (WNV) and Zika virus. This was a communications challenge locally, regionally and nationally, as Zika was a new and emerging health threat and information was continually evolving. CCDPH staff worked with counterparts at all levels to craft and coordinate clear, consistent messaging.

CCDPH incorporated Zika into its annual Fight the Bite campaign; which previously focused on WNV only. Television commercials, print and digital ads drove traffic to [fightthebitecookcounty.com](http://fightthebitecookcounty.com) on the CCDPH website. The landing page included basic mosquito bite prevention tips: Remove standing water, repel mosquitoes and repair torn screens. Zika messages urged women who were pregnant or planning to become pregnant (and their partners) to follow CDC guidance to: Delay travel to Zika-affected areas, prevent sexual transmission and avoid mosquito bites. WNV messages urged everyone, especially people ages 50 years and older, to take precautions to avoid WNV.

The campaign was very well received and shared as a Zika communications resource by the National Public Health Information Coalition, National Association of City and County Health Officials, and other organizations.



CCDPH worked with regional, state and national public health agencies to ensure consistent messaging and recommendations about Zika. Visit [fightthebitecookcounty.com](http://fightthebitecookcounty.com).



# Case Counts

- Annual Participant Visits
- Communicable Disease Case Counts

### ANNUAL PARTICIPANT VISITS 2016


Case Management	
APQRS/High Risk Inpt	1,473
Follow-up (monthly average)	
Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention (monthly average)	40
Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	
Average Monthly Caseload	10,401
Annual Participant Visits	34,496
Tuberculosis (TB) Clinics	6,229
Vision and Hearing Screenings	
Conducted at schools and daycares	10,396

**Learn more**  
For more information about CCHHS services, visit: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/services>.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CASE COUNTS 2016

Bacterial Disease Cases	
E-Coli O157	30
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease)	45
Legionnaires' Disease	70
Listeriosis	10
meningococcal Infections	2
Pneumococcal Invasive	7
Salmonellosis	313
Shigellosis	66
Streptococcal Invasive (Group A)	57
Typhoid Fever	8
Tuberculosis (Active)	43
Viral Disease Cases	
Hepatitis A	7
Hepatitis B (Acute)	10
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	258
Hepatitis C (Chronic)	930
West Nile Virus (Neuroinvasive)	23
Fungal Disease Cases	
Cryptosporidiosis	36
Malaria	17
Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases*	
Syphilis (preliminary data) Primary and Secondary	109
Gonorrhea	2,555
Chlamydia	10,456
HIV, not AIDS (preliminary data)	66
AIDS (preliminary data)	54
* STD and HIV reports are not finalized until the following year.	
Fungal Disease Cases	
Histoplasmosis	34
Vaccine Preventable Disease Cases	
Diphtheria	0
Measles	0
Mumps	40
Perussis (Whooping Cough)	195
Rubella	0
Tetanus	1
Varicella (Chicken Pox)	73
Other Disease Cases	
Pediatric Influenza Deaths	0

**Learn more**  
For more information about communicable diseases, visit: <http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/communicable-diseases>.





# Case Counts

- Environmental Health Services

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES 2016

<b>Client Consultations Performed*</b>	6,221
<b>Food and Foodborne Illness Complaints</b>	
Non-illness Food-Related Complaints in Unincorporated Cook County and IAP Municipalities Received and Processed	103
Non-illness Food-Related Complaints Received and Referred to Other Agencies	193
Foodborne Illness Outbreak Investigations Performed	4
Isolated Foodborne Illness Complaints Investigations Performed	33
<b>Food Service and Retail Food Stores</b>	
Intergovernmental Agreements	
Inspections Performed	3,360
Plans Reviewed	49
Temporary Food Service Events	30
Temporary Food Service Vendor Inspections Performed	217
Unincorporated Areas	
Inspections Performed	391
Licenses Issued	154
Plans Reviewed	9
Temporary Food Service Events	2
Temporary Food Service Vendor Inspections Performed	3
IDPH Summer Food Program Inspections Performed	41
<b>Lead Poisoning Risk Evaluation</b>	
Inspections Performed	83
Follow-up Inspections Performed	105
Clearance Inspections Performed	109
Compliance Letters Initiated	129
Enforcement Actions	1
Units Remediated - Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund	26
<b>Mobile Home Parks</b>	
Complaints Received	16
Licenses Issued	14
Inspections Performed	29
<b>Nuisances</b>	
Sewage Complaints Received	38
Sewage Complaints Inspections Performed	89
Non-Sewage Complaints Received	366
Non-Sewage Complaints Inspections Performed	118
Indoor Air Quality	
Inspections Performed	27
Violation Letters Initiated	13

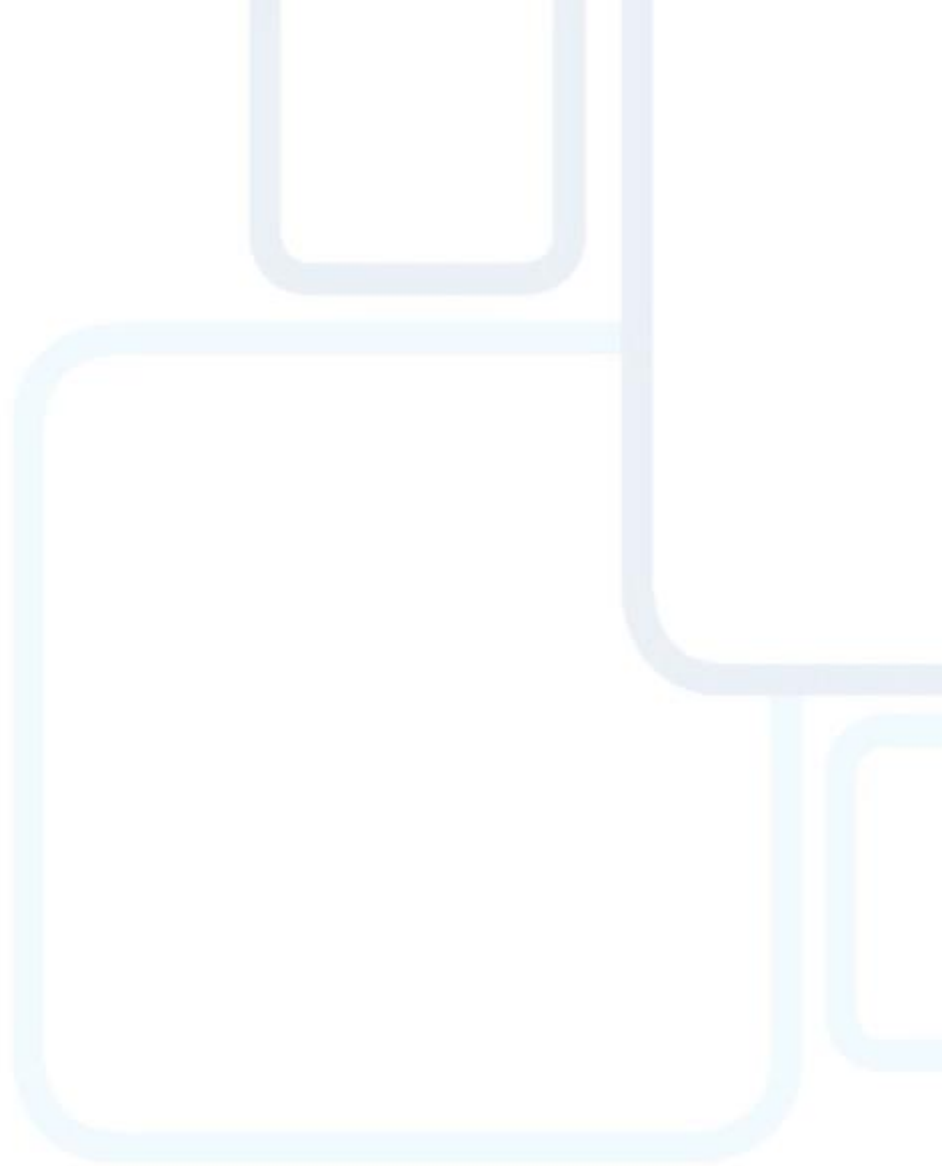
\*Client consultations are client-staff informational interactions provided by telephone, email or onsite.

<b>Private and Non-Community Water Supplies</b>	
Water Samples Collected	
Non-Community Private	565
Abandoned Wells	3
Sealing Requests Received	83
Wells Sealed	80
New Wells	
Inspections Performed	45
Permits Issued	36
Existing Non-Community Wells	
Surveys Performed	451
Water Analysis Opinions Rendered	584
<b>Private Sewage Disposal Systems</b>	
Installation Inspections Performed	32
Lot Surveys Performed	3
Plans Processed	30
<b>Septic Tank Cleaners</b>	
Permits Issued	150
Truck Inspections Performed	70
<b>Swimming Pools and Spas</b>	
Public Pool Inspections Performed	1,304
Private Pool/Spa Plans Approved	14
<b>Tanning Facilities</b>	
Inspections Performed	106
<b>Tattoo/Body Art Facilities</b>	
Inspections Performed	49
<b>Tobacco Control</b>	
Licenses Issued	47
Smoke-Free Illinois Complaints Received and Processed	199
<b>Veterinarian Control</b>	
Dead Birds Processed for Testing	9
Inspections Performed	15
Larvicidal Treatments Performed	15
Mosquito Trap Checks	966
Mosquito VEC/RAMP Tests Performed	891
<b>Well/Septic System Mortgage Evaluations</b>	
Evaluations Processed	7
Inspections Performed	9
Water Samples Collected	20

**Learn more**  
For more information about CCDPH services, visit:  
<http://www.cookcountypublichealth.org/services>.







# WePlan 2020

- Community health improvement plan for suburban Cook County (SCC)
- Chronic disease identified as one of three priorities
- Goal: “Reduce inequities and the burden of chronic disease by cultivating environments, healthcare systems, and a culture that promote health.”

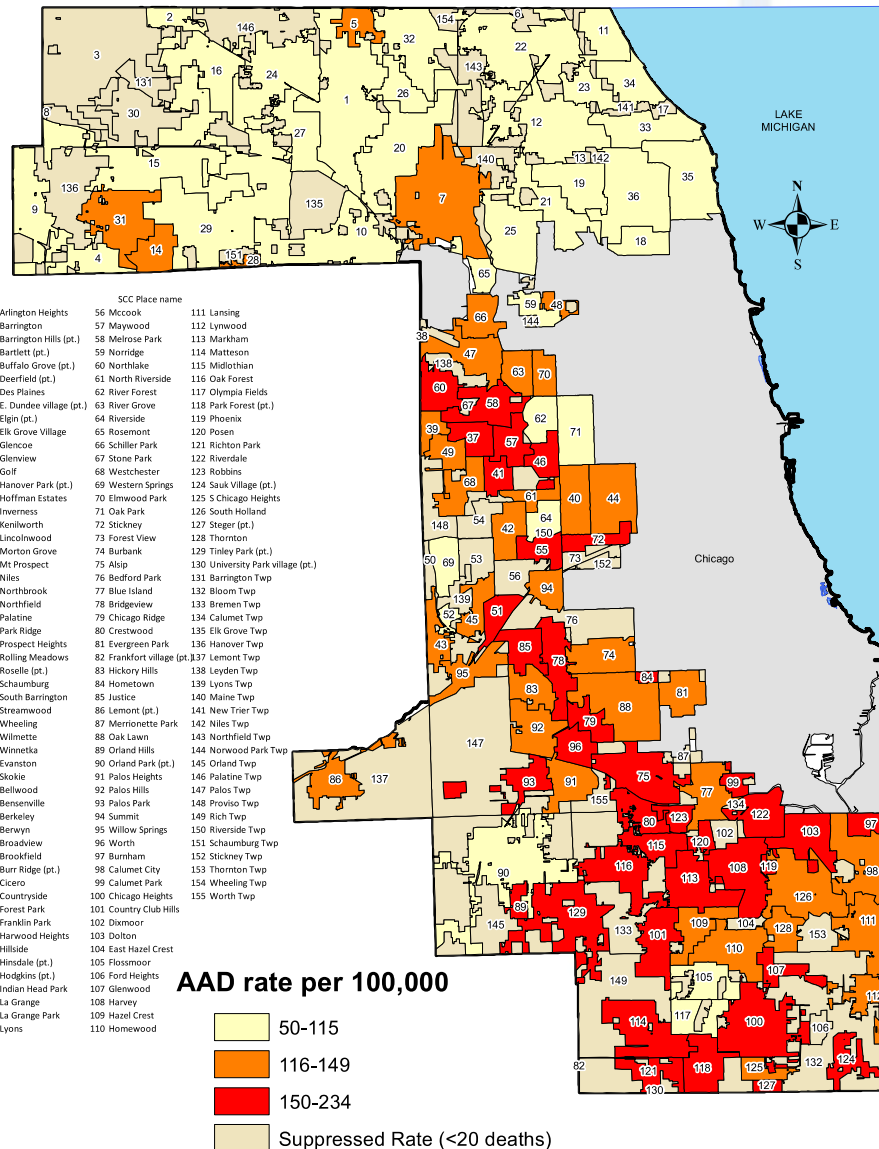


# Burden of Chronic Disease in SCC

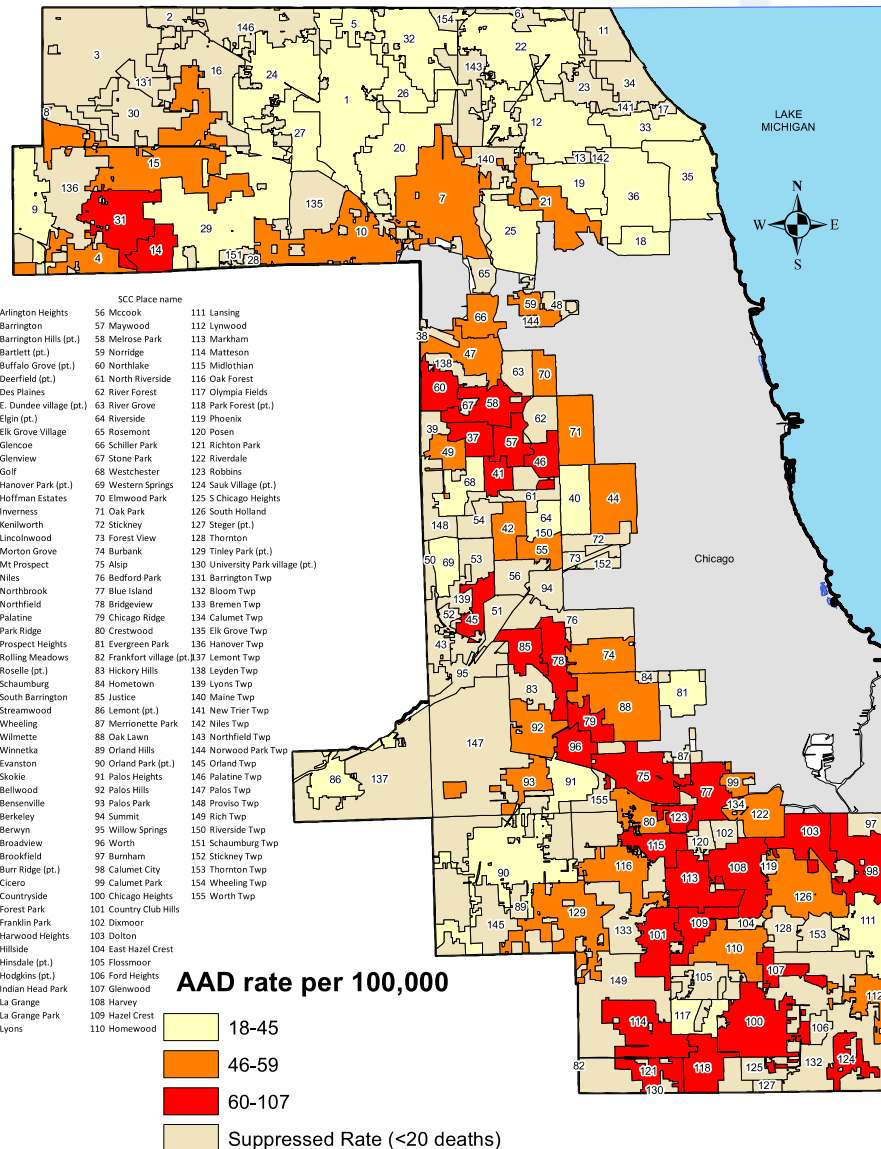
- Coronary Heart Disease is the second leading cause of death among Suburban Cook County (SCC) residents.
- Stroke is the 3rd leading cause of death in SCC.
- The age-adjusted diabetes-related mortality rate for African Americans in SCC (82.0 per 100,000) is more than double that of whites (37.9 per 100,000)



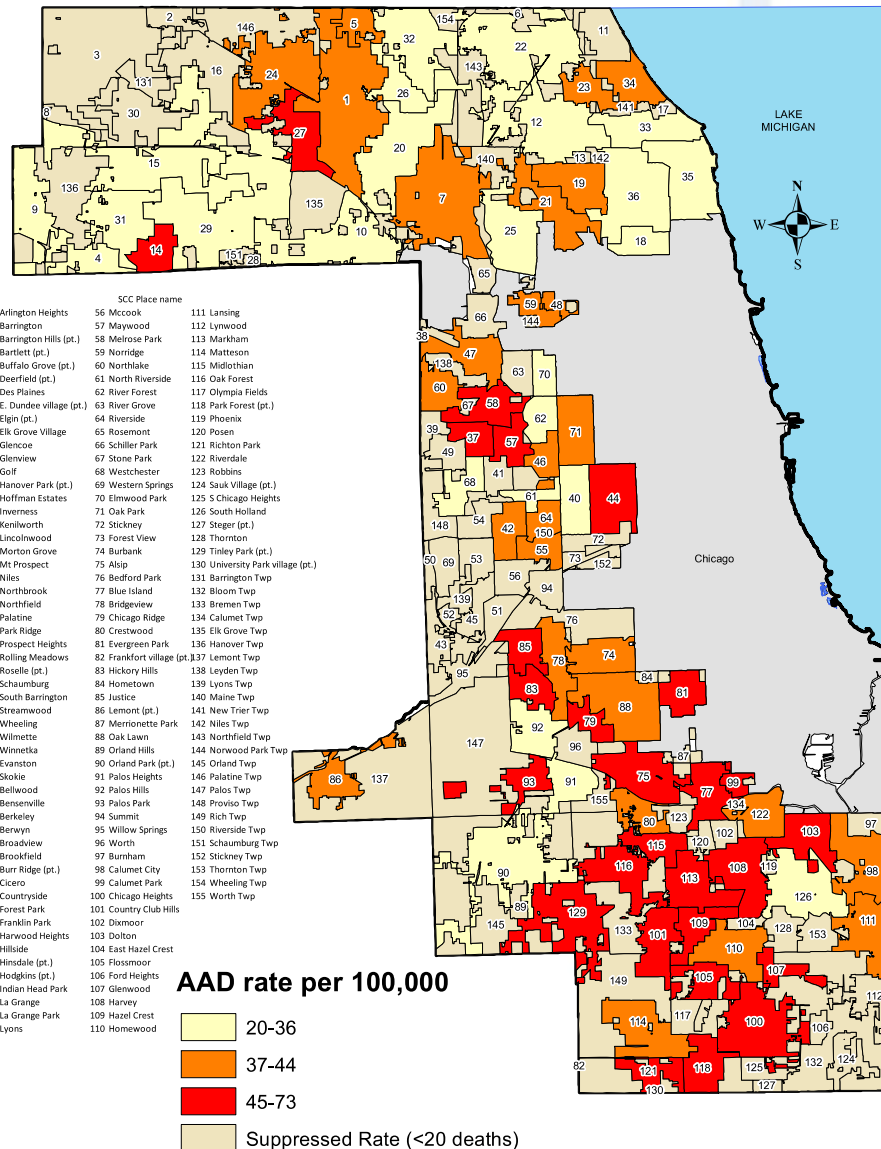
# Age-Adjusted Coronary Heart Disease Mortality 2011-2015



# Age-Adjusted Diabetes Mortality 2011-2015



# Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality 2011-2015



# Burden of Chronic Disease Risk Factors in SCC

- Eighty five percent of adults and 77% of youth in SCC do not consume the recommended 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Two out of three adults and one out of three youth in SCC are obese and/or overweight.

**Overweight and Obesity Rates, School Aged Children, Comparison of Suburban Cook County, Illinois and U.S.**

	<b>Kindergarten</b> (4.5–6.5 years old)		<b>6th Grade</b> (10.5-12.5 years old)		<b>9th Grade</b> (13.5–15.5 years old)	
	% Overweight	% Obese	% Overweight	% Obese	% Overweight	% Obese
<b>SCC</b>	14.9	17.9	18.4	23.8	18.9	20.8
<b>U.S.</b>	11.4	12.7	18.6	20.4	15.4	16.7

U.S. Data Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) data (2005-2010)



# RETHINK YOUR DRINK

Select Language ▼

ABOUT SUGAR QUIZ TAKE THE PLEDGE RESOURCES

Drinking sports and energy drinks can lead to **obesity, heart disease and diabetes.**



## TAKE THE RETHINK YOUR DRINK PLEDGE

Drink more water and fewer sugar-loaded beverages.

## TAKE THE PLEDGE



### WHY RETHINK YOUR DRINK?

What you drink makes a bigger difference to your health than you think. Drinks like soda, sports drinks and energy drinks are loaded with sugar and are empty calories. Drinking them can be harmful to your health and may lead to obesity, heart disease and diabetes. Consider drinking water and other healthier options instead. Take the pledge today!



### SHARE WITH YOUR FRIENDS



Let them know about the pledge and why you're taking it.



## THE NOT-SO-SWEET



## WHAT'S

<http://rethinkyourdrinknow.com/>. Media campaign of County Department of Public health 2012.



COOK COUNTY HEALTH & HOSPITALS SYSTEM  
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# WePlan 2020

adopted December 2016

Strategy 1.1: Increase access to and availability of healthy food and beverages, and decrease access to and availability of unhealthy food and beverages.

- Key sub-strategy: Promote strategies to limit availability and access to sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB's) in community settings, including an SSB tax



# The Story So Far



From Healthy Food America: [http://www.healthyfoodamerica.org/early\\_evidence\\_says\\_that\\_sugary\\_drink\\_taxes\\_are\\_working](http://www.healthyfoodamerica.org/early_evidence_says_that_sugary_drink_taxes_are_working)

- Sugary beverage taxes led to significant decreases in consumption in Berkeley and Mexico City.
- This will prevent thousands of cases of diabetes, heart disease, obesity, and the associated costs of treatment
- Current research does not support industry claims that taxes will result in job loss and cross-border shopping.

