

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Health, Human Services and Housing Committee

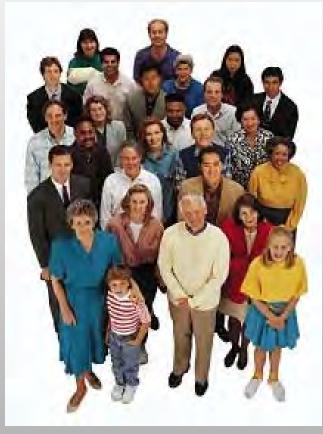
Edward P. Ehlinger, MD, MSPH Commissioner of Health

January 14, 2013



MDH Mission

• To protect, maintain and improve the health of *all* Minnesotans





History of MDH

- 1858: Legislature authorized towns and cities to enact public health regulations for controlling communicable disease.
- 1866: Legislature made township board of supervisors the board of health for the township.
- 1872: Minnesota became the fourth state to establish a state board of health, behind:

-- Massachusetts, California and Virginia

 1977: State Board of Health abolished and the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) established.

-- Powers and duties transferred to Commissioner

 1977: Local Community Health Service agencies established throughout the state.



In The News



Duluth News Tribune



Post-Bulletin

If it matters to you, it matters to us



StarTribune



Birth and death certificates





Assurance that the dead are disposed of safely





- Around-the-clock monitoring for infectious diseases
- Investigation into novel illnesses by working closely with partners
- A swift, effective response to disease outbreaks and public health emergencies







(MPR photo/Mark Steil)





 Assurance that the water you drink is clean and the food you eat is safe



Advice about reducing risks





Extent of PFC detections in all aquifers

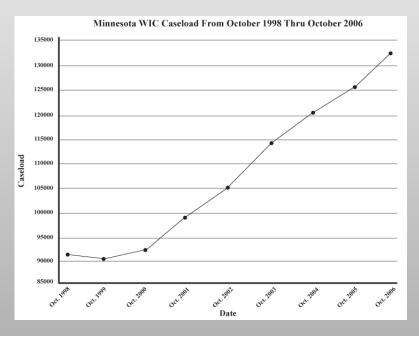


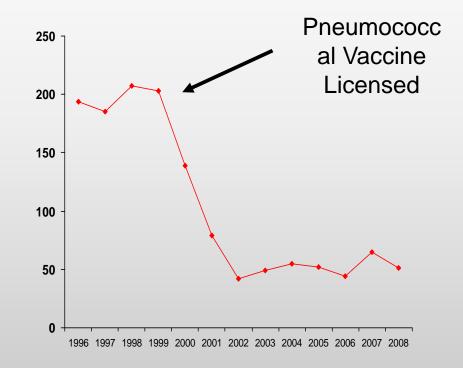
- Statewide preparations for responding to public health emergencies, including a possible pandemic
- Planning with hospitals and health care systems to rapidly care for large numbers of injured or ill victims





- An immunization program for preventable diseases
- WIC Services providing access to nutritious food.







Planning to help ensure rural Minnesotans have access to care

Assurance that inappropriate care in nursing homes, hospitals and other care facilities will be corrected

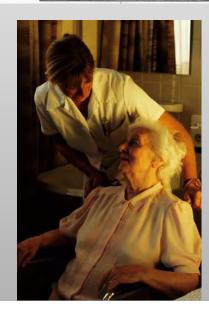
Trimont seeks help for ambulance squad

TRIMONT - The Trimont ambulance craw is seeking a few good people. No experience required. "We are a little short handed justnow," says ambulance crew member Jeff Sinn. "We would love to have 20 people but only have about 14." While there are enough people to staff the night-time crews, the daytime

crew is short-staffed. Trimont area residents willing to serve on the ambulance crew can be either male or female. While no medical background is necessary except for a CPR course, there is a 120 hour training session that is necessary before the job starts. (There is also a 24-hour refresher course every (two years.) "You will learn everything there is needed to know," adds crew member kevin Kuehl. The city pays the training

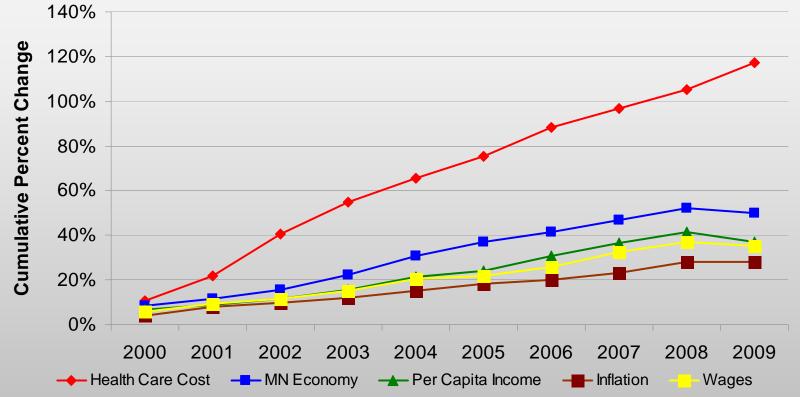
class and the uniform, plus pays \$10 an hour while on a call. Anyone interested in joining may call the Trimont city clerk (639-2060) or Jeff Sinn (639-2169). Classes begin in January in Sherburn and will be held two days a week from 6-30-10-30.







Trends in health care costs and economic indicators



Health care cost is MN privately insured spending on health care services per person, and does not include enrollee out of pocket spending for deductibles, copayments/coinsurance, and services not covered by insurance.

Sources: Health care cost data from Minnesota Department of Health, Health Economics Program; per capita personal income from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; inflation data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (consumer price index); workers' wages from MN Department of Employment and Economic Development



Health Reforms to:

Improve population health Reward value, not volume of services

- Care coordination
- Quality incentive payments

Create transparency of quality and cost

- Provider peer grouping (PPG)
- Quality measurement and reporting





Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP)

- Supports locally driven efforts to reduce tobacco use and obesity
- Focuses on policy, systems and environmental changes to improve health and reduce health care costs
 - 51 counties, 4 cities,1 tribal government (~50% of state)



Information about health behaviors and chronic disease prevention

- Chronic diseases are among the most prevalent, costly and preventable of all health problems
- Most effective approach to reducing burden of chronic diseases is to address four risk factors:

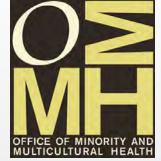
Physical inactivity	Poor nutrition
Alcohol abuse	Tobacco use



Initiatives that provide information and encouragement to help people make healthy choices



Eliminating Health Disparities Initiative

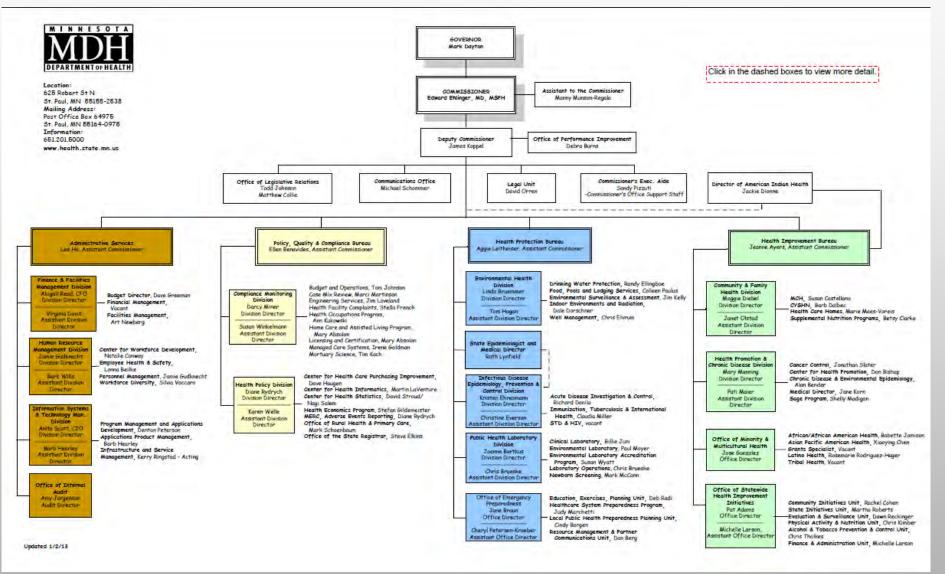








MDH Org Chart





MDH sees our work functionally...

Health Protection

- Vaccination
- Control of infectious diseases
- Safe foods
- Maternal and child health
- Fluoridation of drinking water
- Family planning

Health Improvement

- SHIP
- Reduce occurrence of heart disease diabetes cancer
- Increase availability of Healthy Foods
- Reduce tobacco use

Reforming our health care system around a public health framework

- Integrate clinical care, public health, and social services
- Balance treatment and prevention
- Invest in community-oriented primary care



Common View of Health System



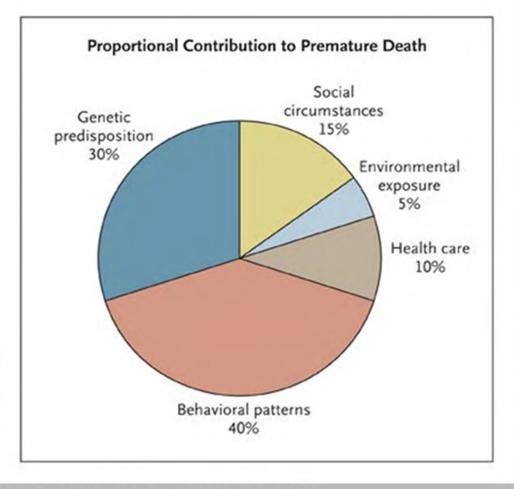
Health System = Public Health Subsystem + Medical Care Subsystem



Evolving View of Health System Public Health System Health of the Public Health Influences Health System from Other "Systems" Community/Population Clinical Public policies – Education-Medical Preventive Health Economy-Housing Care Services Services Scientific advances - Knowledge - Social norms-Recreation -Transportation-Religion Media/Entertainment Income inequality - Sense of community-many more



Factors Influencing Health Status



Schroeder S. N Engl J Med 2007;357:1221-1228



Top Causes of Death: U.S. 2000

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	
Heart disease	710,760	
Cancer	553,091	
Stroke	167,661	
Chronic lower respiratory disease	122,009	
Unintentional injuries	97,900	
Diabetes	69,301	
Influenza/pneumonia	65,313	
Alzheimer' s	49,558	
Kidney disease	37,251	
Septicemia	31,224	
All other causes	499,283	

Source: National Center for Health Statistics



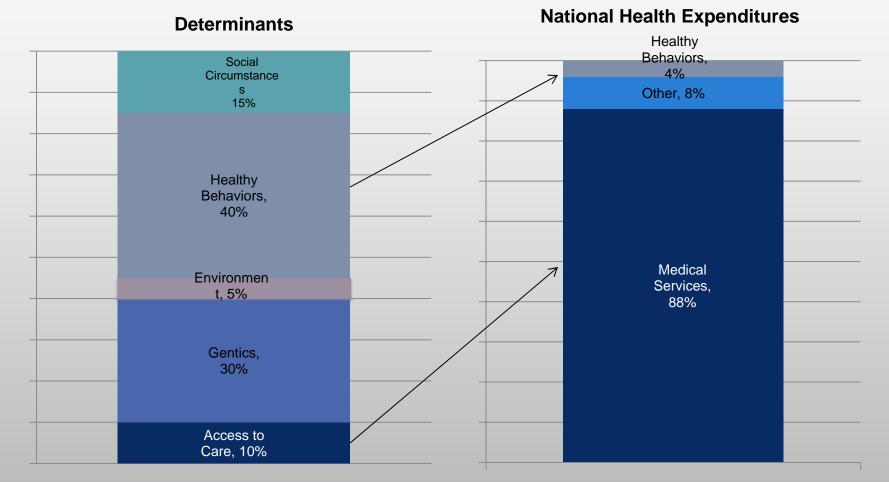
The "Real" Top Causes of Death: U.S. 2000

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percentage
Tobacco	435,000	18%
Diet/activity	365,000	15%
Alcohol	85,000	4%
Microbial agents	75,000	3%
Toxic agents	55,000	2%
Firearms	29,000	1%
Sexual behavior	20,000	<1%
Motor vehicles	43,000	<1%
Illicit use of drugs	17,000	<1%

Source: Mokdad et al, JAMA 2004 March 10; 291 (10):1238-45



Spending Mismatch: Health Care and Other Key Determinants of Health



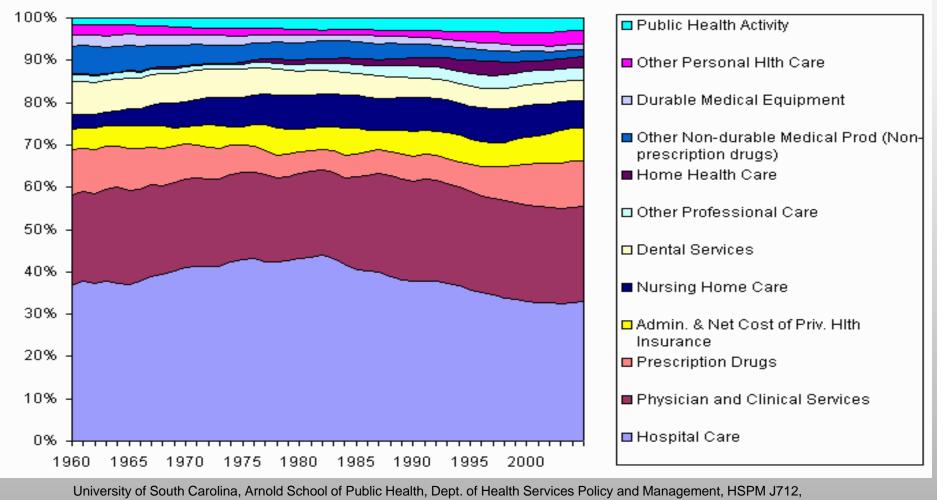
Source: NEHI, 2012

Minnesota 48th nationally in per capita public health spending



US Funding of Health Services

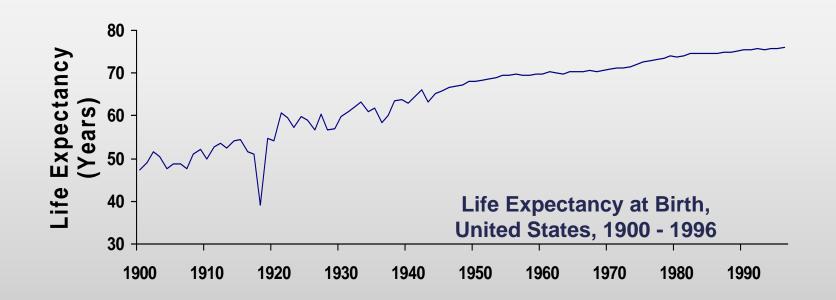
Health Services and Supplies Spending Shares by Provider



http://hspm.sph.sc.edu/courses/econ/classes/nhe00/



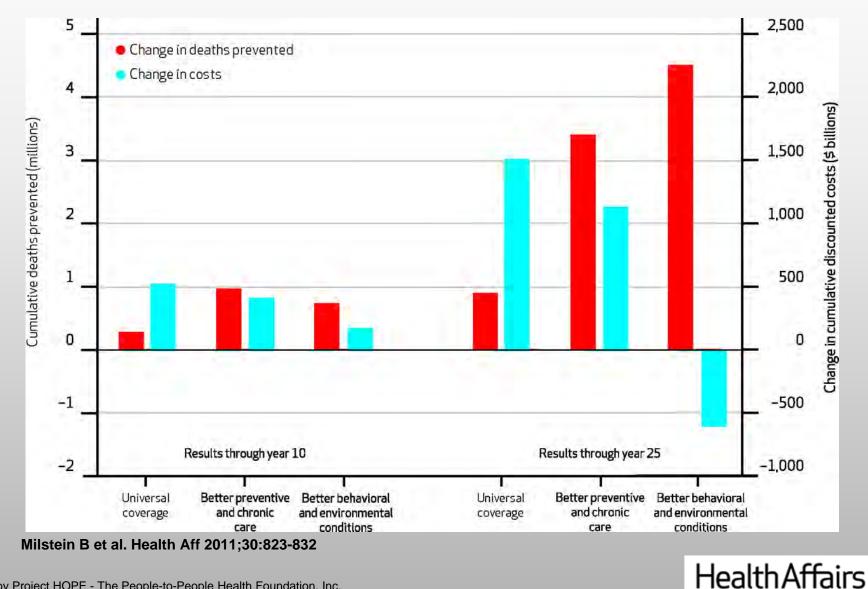
Public health = longer lives



25 of the 30 years of life gained in the 20th Century resulted from public health accomplishments



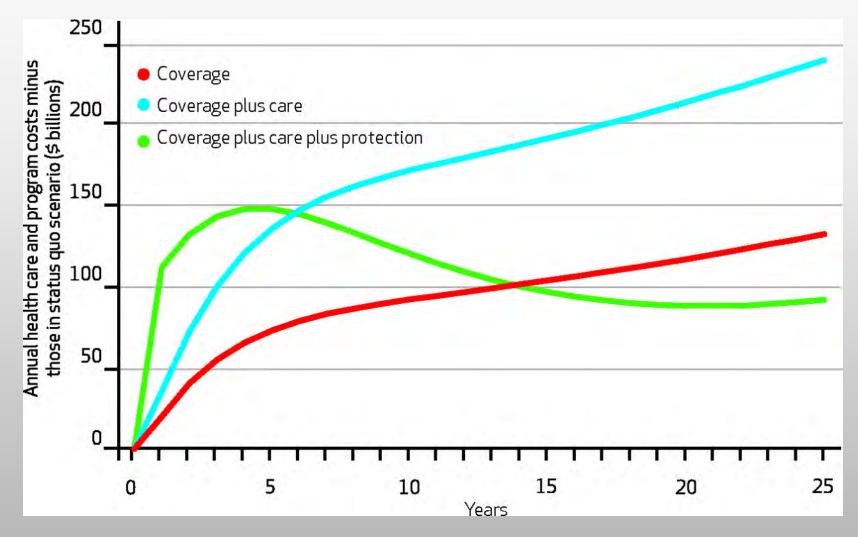
Deaths Prevented And Change In Health Care Costs Plus Program Spending, Three Intervention Scenarios, At Year 10 And Year 25.



©2011 by Project HOPE - The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.



Need Treatment and Prevention



Milstein B et al. Health Aff 2011;30:823-832



Minnesota's Ranking

Minnesota has ranked as one of the top six healthiest states since national rankings began in 1990

-- United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings



High ranking is partly due to Minnesota's strong commitment to public health



Unique Fed-State-Local Partnership

- Minnesota's public health system is known as one of the best in the nation
- It is built upon a **strong partnership** between MDH and local public health agencies, tribal governments and the federal government.
- Community Health Boards and Tribal Health Directors cover all counties and tribal governments in the state



To be the healthiest state, MN must invest in...

Health Protection

- Vaccination
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- Safe foods
- Maternal and child health
- Fluoridation of drinking water
- Family planning

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Reformed health care system that is built on a public health framework

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Flu Update

- Hospitalizations: 1,121*
- Deaths: 27*
- Outbreak is very much in keeping with other very severe seasonal influenza years
- Vaccination recommended for everyone six months and older unless unable for medical reasons
- MDH has been in contact with regional health care coalitions, hospitals, clinics and long-term-care facilities regarding developments and guidance

*As of January 10, 2013



Priorities

- Genetic Privacy
- Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP)
- Health System Reform
- Healthy Homes, Healthy People
- Core public health investments



"Public Health is what we, as a society, do collectively to assure the conditions in which people can be healthy. Institute of Medicine