
IROQUOIS COUNTY
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



2016 ANNUAL REPORT

DECEMBER 1, 2015 – NOVEMBER 30, 2016



Dear Residents of Iroquois County:

The year 2016 brought many challenges, as well as opportunities, for Iroquois County Public Health Department. The year started and ended without a state budget. While delayed state grant payments devastated many partner agencies and other health departments, Iroquois County Public Health Department continued to remain a viable and sustainable resource for the health needs of Iroquois County residents. Despite the challenges we faced, meeting the needs of those who depend on us to protect their health continued to be a priority for our health department.

In the following pages you will find our annual report summarizing the activities for fiscal year 2016 which covers the period of December 1, 2015 to November 30, 2016. The information and statistics provided offer a snapshot regarding how our programs and services impact the lives of Iroquois County citizens. The Environmental Health, Community Health, and Senior Services divisions of the Iroquois County Public Health Department strive daily to meet the challenges of health and wellness faced by our residents.

As we reflect on the year 2016, the word commitment also comes to mind. As you review the report, you may be impressed with the number of residents receiving services through our local health department. You may also be surprised by the number and diversity of programs offered. What you cannot see in this report is the depth of commitment and compassion of the staff members making these programs possible. It is hard to imagine a team more dedicated to the improvement of lives and health of others. We are confident you will agree, we are fortunate to have the team we do. The Iroquois County Public Health Department is committed to serving you. We encourage everyone to learn more about the programs and services we proudly offer to improve your overall health and wellness.

Dee Ann Schippert, RN BSN
Public Health Administrator

John Shure, BS
Board of Health President

Table of Contents

- Mission Statement 2
- Board of Health 2
- Health Committee 3
- Staff 3
- Environmental Health
 - Food Protection 4
 - Body Art Inspections 5
 - Complaints 5
 - IL Tobacco Free 5
 - Potable Water 5
 - Private Sewage Disposal 6
 - Radon Program 6
 - Solid Waste 7
 - Tanning Program..... 7
 - Vector Control..... 7
- Community Health
 - Clinical Services 8
 - Communicable Disease 9
 - Community Outreach..... 9
 - Dental Program 10
 - IL Breast & Cervical 10
 - Immunizations..... 10
 - Jail & Institutions..... 11
 - School Health Services 11
 - Tuberculosis Program 12
 - Vision & Hearing 12
 - WIC 12
- Senior Services
 - Adult Protective Services .. 13
 - Care Coordination 13
 - Respite Care 13
- Emergency Preparedness..... 14
- 2016 News 16
- Financials 18
- Purpose of Public Health 19
- Core Functions..... 20

Iroquois County Public Health Department (ICPHD)

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Iroquois County Public Health Department is to “fulfill society’s interest in assuring conditions in which people can reach their maximum health potential.”

ICPHD BOARD OF HEALTH

The Iroquois County Public Health Department is governed by a Board of Health. Eight members comprise the Board of Health. These members are appointed by the Iroquois County Board Chairman for a three-year term. Board of Health members serve without compensation.

		<u>Term Expires</u>
John Shure	President/County Board Representative	February 2018
Dr. Aravind Reddy	Vice-President	February 2019
Michelle Fairley	Secretary	February 2017
Lisa Breymeyer	Member	February 2018
Susie Legan	Member	February 2019
Dr. James Tungate	Member	February 2017
Dr. Rodney Yergler	Member	February 2017
Dr. Philip Zumwalt	Member	February 2018

ICPHD BOARD OF HEALTH FINANCE COMMITTEE

Dr. Philip Zumwalt	Chairman
Lisa Breymeyer	Member
John Shure	Member

IROQUOIS COUNTY BOARD HEALTH COMMITTEE

Troy Krumwiede	Chairman
Dan Pursley	Member
Dale Schultz	Member
Bret Schmid	Member
Jed Whitlow	Member

IROQUOIS COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

ADMINISTRATION

Dee Ann Schippert, Public Health Administrator
Cheryl Davis, Executive Assistant
Sandy Sikma, Grant Processor/Billing Coordinator

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Terry Eimen, Director of Environmental Health
Eric Ceci, PH Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Donna Falconnier, Associate Sanitarian

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Vonda Pruitt, Director of Nursing & Social Services
Teresa Castonguay, Staff Nurse
Judy Cultra, Staff Nurse
Deb Longest, Staff Nurse

Judy McCann, Vision & Hearing Technician
Melissa McEwen, Staff Nurse
Jane Newell, Staff Nurse

LuAnn Armantrout, Supervisor Senior Services
Nancy Reep, Staff Nurse & Senior Services Professional
Jill Erickson, Senior Services Professional



Environmental Health is . . .

the division of public health that: focuses on the relationships between people and their environment; promotes human health and well-being; and fosters healthy and safe communities. Environmental health is a key part of any comprehensive public health system. The division works to advance policies and programs to reduce chemical, biological, and other environmental exposures in air, water, soil, and food to protect people and provide communities with healthier environments. ~ APHA

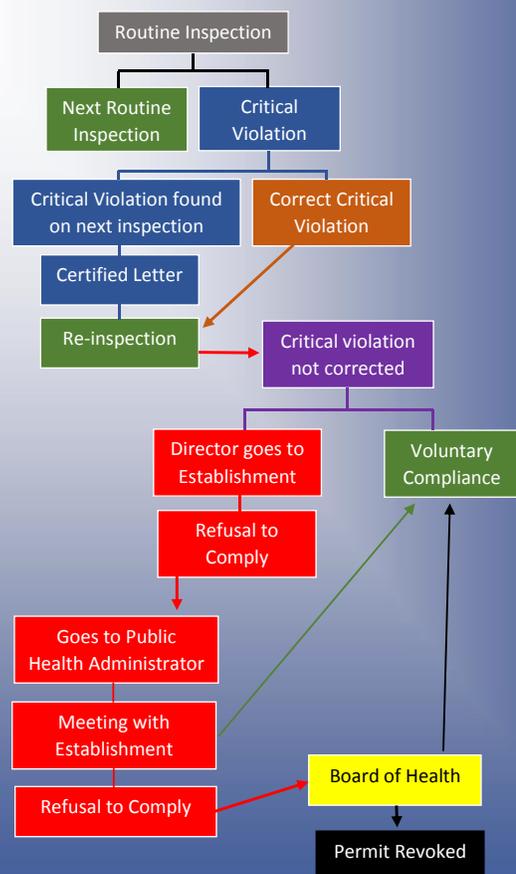


Did you take a shower, drink a glass of water, eat at a restaurant, or go for a swim today? We can engage in these everyday activities without worrying about getting sick because environmental health professionals in our communities work behind the scenes to keep these activities safe. Permitting and inspection programs for food, drinking water and wastewater systems help to prevent outbreaks in restaurants, school cafeterias, and other facilities. ~ CDC

Food Protection Program

The Food Protection Program protects individuals consuming food in Iroquois County from food-borne illnesses. This is achieved through inspections of food service establishments throughout the year.

Inspections	441
Permits Issued	199
Re-inspections	88
Temporary Permits Issued.....	64
Boil Orders.....	6
Cottage Food Permits.....	8
Plan Submittals.....	2
Re-opening/Openings	11
Food Complaints.....	13
Farmers Market Inspections.....	3



Body Art Inspections



The Environmental Health division inspects all establishments providing body art services such as tattooing, piercing, branding or scarification to protect the health of patrons.

Compliance Inspections.....0

Complaints

Complaints are investigated per the Iroquois County Nuisance Ordinance. The term “nuisance” is defined as the unreasonable or unlawful use by a person of their real or personal property, or the unreasonable, indecent or unlawful personal conduct which materially interferes with or jeopardizes the health, safety, prosperity, quiet enjoyment of property or welfare of others, offends common decency, or is offensive to the senses.

Nuisance25
 Sewage17
 Water.....1

Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities

Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities is an Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) grant-funded initiative to establish tobacco prevention and control programs to prevent tobacco use among youth, eliminate exposure to second-hand smoke, and eliminate tobacco-related health disparities.

As of January 1, 2008, the Smoke-Free Illinois Act requires that public places and places of employment must be completely smoke-free inside and within 15 feet from entrances, exits, windows that open, and ventilation intakes. "No smoking" signs are required to be posted at every entrance to a public place or place of employment.



Compliance Inspections.....571

The Illinois Department of Public Health funds the Illinois Tobacco Quitline, which is operated by the

American Lung Association. The Illinois Tobacco Quitline is a FREE resource for tobacco users who want to quit for good. Registered nurses,



respiratory therapists, and certified tobacco-treatment

counselors are on call from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., 7 days a week, to answer tobacco-related questions and provide the support needed to break the habit. The Illinois Tobacco Quitline was created to help people quit tobacco. Quitline staff can help cigarette, cigar and pipe smokers, as well as, snuff and chew tobacco users.



Potable Water Program



Potable water is water that is safe to drink or to use in food preparation without risk of health problems. This program works to eliminate disease transmission and chemical poisons through the provision of a safe, potable, and adequate supply of water for every individual



within Iroquois County. Non-community public water systems are facilities, such as schools, factories, restaurants, resorts, and churches served by their own water supply (usually a well). These facilities are required to provide a safe and adequate supply of water under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Non-community public water is surveyed biennially to ensure compliance and sampled annually for coliform, nitrate and E. coli.



Private Sewage Disposal

This program protects individuals from the contraction and transmission of disease. Malfunctioning or improperly constructed and maintained private sewage disposal systems can pose serious health hazards.

Inspections	39
Permits Issued	34
Disposal Site Inspections	4
Pumper Truck Inspections	1

Water Sample Kits	199
Unsatisfactory Samples	48
Non-Community	26
Environmental Survey	2
New Wells Inspections	38
Non-Community Well Surveys	26
Permits Issued for New Wells.....	38
Permits issued for Sealed Wells	36
Sealed Wells Inspections	29

Private water supply sampling bottles are available at the health department and may be picked up during normal business hours. The water sample should be collected on a Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday morning and brought in to the health department by noon the same day due to the time sensitivity of the test. (Days and times are subject to holidays.) Instructions for collecting a water sample are included with each kit and are highlighted below:



-  Select a non-swivel faucet.
-  Remove aerator and sanitize faucet.
-  Run hot water for 3 minutes.
-  Run cold water for 3 minutes.
-  Fill to predetermined line.
-  Note time/date sample was collected.



Radon Program

Radon is a natural radioactive gas that is released in rock, soil, and water from the natural decay of uranium. Radon is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. It is not usually a question of “Is there radon?” but rather “How much radon is there?” The only way to tell if you have radon gas in your home is to test for it with a test kit. The U.S. Surgeon General warns that radon is the **second leading cause of lung cancer** after cigarette smoking and the number one cause of lung cancer in non-smokers.

Radon test kits are available at the health department. “It is not a difficult test to conduct,” Terry Eimen, Director of Environmental Health explained. “Basically, you have to open the test kit, put in the filter, and hang it in the lowest level of your living space for about three days. Then you just pull out the filter, seal it up, and mail it in. Even the postage is paid. Results of the test will be sent to the user either by mail, e-mail or



both.” The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Radon Program and the Illinois Department of Public Health recommend if levels exceed 4.0 pCi/L, radon mitigation should be used to reduce the radon level and decrease the risk of lung cancer.

Number of Kits.....111
 Unsatisfactory >4pCL/L.....10

Iroquois County residents can pick up a free radon test kit at our office Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Solid Waste Inspections

The Environmental Health division inspects all garbage waste hauler trucks.

Inspections35



Tanning Program

Inspections of tanning facilities located within Iroquois County are conducted annually to protect patrons from the hazards of ultraviolet radiation.

Inspections7



Vector Control

Vectors are insects, ticks, rats, mice, birds, and other animals that transmit disease-producing organisms to humans. This program works to decrease the incidence and spread of West Nile Virus by providing education, surveillance, and mosquito control in Iroquois County.



The Environmental Health division gathers mosquitos through the use of gravitraps placed throughout Iroquois County.

Dead birds have been important sentinels for early West Nile virus activity. The Environmental Health division asks for residents’ to help in looking for “perching birds.” Blue jays, crows, and robins are more susceptible with a higher rate of testing positive for West Nile. Submitted birds should be believed dead less than 24 hours. Birds should only be submitted if they have not been damaged by scavenging animals and are not decomposed. Birds that have an obvious cause of death such as a gunshot wound or that have been hit by motor vehicles are not eligible for testing. Residents who find dead birds should double bag them in plastic bags (plastic bags that seal are the best) and then take them to the Iroquois County Public Health Department at 1001 East Grant Street in Watseka.

Mosquito Samples (0 positive)45
 Bird Samples (0 positive)3



Community Health includes . . .

health screenings and testing, immunizations, disease surveillance, outbreak detection and investigations, education, and implementation of disease control and prevention measures. The Community Health division works to promote and protect the health of Iroquois County residents to prevent health outbreaks and chronic disease conditions.



Do vaccines work? Think about it –

As the recent measles outbreak so vividly shows us, vaccine-preventable diseases can be a threat to our health. Vaccines are necessary to prevent diseases in children and adults. “14 Diseases You Almost Forgot About (thanks to vaccines): Polio, Tetanus, Influenza (flu), Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Rubella, Hib, Measles, Pertussis (Whooping Cough), Pneumococcal Disease, Rotavirus, Mumps, Chickenpox, and Diphtheria.” ~ CDC

Clinical Services

Clinical screenings promote disease prevention and early detection. Clinical services provided include:

Hemoglobin Screenings - Early detection of low hemoglobin levels aid in the prevention of conditions associated with iron-deficiency anemia which may lead to learning disabilities, motor difficulties, and behavioral problems.

Hemoglobin Screenings.....22

Paternity Testing - Paternity testing provides genetic screening for adult and infant clients identified by the Illinois Department of Human Services in need of establishing parentage.

Paternity Screenings.....5

Paternity testing is provided for “Court Ordered Cases Only.”

Pregnancy Testing – Early testing allows the mother to start prenatal care and obtain referrals to agencies which provide prenatal and/or parenting education.

Pregnancy Tests Given.....14

Pregnancy testing is provided at no cost to the client.

Lead Screenings - Early detection of lead poisoning in children is important for the prevention of conditions such as learning disabilities, behavioral problems, brain damage, blindness, muscle weakness, or even death. The only sure way to detect lead poisoning is through testing.



Lead Screenings 119

Hypertension Screenings – High blood pressure greatly increases the risk of heart disease and stroke.



Screenings.....50
Education.....50

Blood pressure screening is provided at no cost.

Developmental Screenings - Early diagnosis and treatment of developmental delays can help give a child the best opportunity to reach his/her full potential.

Screenings79

International Travel Consultations



The pre-travel consultation prepares travelers for the health concerns that might arise during their trip, and to provide immunizations for vaccine-preventable diseases.

Consultations.....8

Communicable Disease Investigations



Some diseases spread from one person to another while others can spread from animal to person. Some are spread through the air, by touch, or through bodily fluids. Some diseases may produce mild symptoms; others can be lethal. ~ APHA

Mandated reporters, such as health care providers, hospitals, and laboratories, by law must report suspected or confirmed cases of certain infectious diseases. Once a report is entered, it is immediately routed to the appropriate local health department for follow-up and investigation.



Communicable Disease Investigations FY 2016:

Animal Bites.....	75
Chlamydia.....	59
Campylobacteriosis.....	3
Cryptosporidiosis.....	0
Ehrlichiosis.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	3
Hepatitis A.....	1
Hepatitis B.....	2
Hepatitis C.....	20
Histoplasmosis.....	6
Legionellosis.....	1
Listeria invasive disease.....	0
Lyme Disease.....	1
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	3
Pertussis.....	1
Psittosis.....	2
Syphilis.....	1
Salmonella.....	2
Step Pneumo Invasive <5.....	0
Streptococcal Disease Group A.....	1
Tularemia.....	0
Rabies.....	21
Norovirus Outbreak.....	1
Influenza with ICU admit.....	4
MRSA Infant less than 61 days.....	0
Varicella.....	1
West Nile Virus.....	0

(An investigation does not indicate a confirmed case)

Community Outreach

Information and education increase public awareness and knowledge, and help to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The Iroquois County Public Health Department utilizes several outreach methods to disseminate important information and events to keep Iroquois County residents safe.

Educational Presentations.....	26
Flu Clinics.....	32
Health Fair Attendance.....	2
Press Releases.....	17

The health department offers community health education programs to provide preschool children through the adult population, education which emphasizes health concerns appropriate to the age of the audience.

Community health education programs offered include:

- Puberty and Hygiene Program for Girls and Boys
- Nutrition
- Hand Washing
- Health Department Services
- STDs
- Disease Detectives
- Anatomy
- Heart Health
- Kindness Counts/Bullying Prevention
- Chronic Diseases
- Communicable Diseases

Anyone interested or having questions regarding the programs offered may contact the health department at 815-432-2483.

Dental Program

Dental education is provided throughout the county in an effort to reduce the incidence of cavities and gum disease. The Dental Sealant Program is provided through Miles of Smiles, contracted by the health department, in schools throughout Iroquois County for students meeting required guidelines.

Sealants Placed.....	259
Education Provided	276



Illinois Breast & Cervical Cancer Prog.



The Illinois Breast & Cervical Cancer Program provides free breast and cervical cancer screenings for qualifying residents of Iroquois County. Breast screening includes a clinical office visit, breast exam, and a screening mammogram. If needed, a diagnostic mammogram, ultrasound, breast biopsy, and surgical consult are provided free. Cervical cancer screening includes a clinical

office visit, pelvic exam, and pap smear. If deemed necessary, colposcopy, surgical consult, and endocervical curettage are also provided at no charge to the patient.

New/Renewal Case Mgmt Clients.....	26
Clinical Breast Exam.....	24
Mammograms	27
Pap Tests.....	10
Diagnostic Services	18
Referral to Treatment.....	1
Clinical Navigation Insured	2

Immunization Program

Immunizations for children and adults are available by appointment. As of February 2016, the health department accepts some private insurances: Health Alliance, Cigna, Blue Cross/Blue Shield of IL PPO, United Healthcare, Aetna (including Coventry Health Plans of Illinois), and HealthLink PPO & HMO.



HPV vaccination can protect men and women from the infections that cause most cases of anal cancer, mouth/throat cancer, and genital warts — as well as many cases of cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancer in women, and penile cancer in men.

Adult Immunizations – Regardless of age, immunizations protect against serious, and sometimes deadly, diseases. Protection from vaccines received as a child can wear off over time,



placing adults at risk for new and different diseases. Every year thousands of adults in the U.S. still suffer serious illness, are hospitalized, and even die due to disease for which vaccines are available.

Vaccines can lower the chances of getting certain diseases. For instance: Hepatitis B vaccine can also lower the risk of liver cancer; HPV vaccine lowers the risk of cervical cancer; flu vaccine lowers the risk of influenza-related heart attacks or other flu related complications from existing health conditions like diabetes and chronic lung disease.

Some people may not be able to get certain vaccines due to their age or health condition. Infant, older adults, and people with weakened immune systems are especially vulnerable to infectious disease. For example, newborns are too young to be vaccinated against whooping cough but it can be very dangerous or even deadly for them. That is why women should get a Tdap vaccine during every pregnancy to pass on protection from whooping cough. Anyone in contact with young babies should be up-to-date on a Tdap vaccination as well. ~CDC

Adult Immunizations	73
Flu Shots	659
Pneumonia Vaccines	81

Childhood Immunizations – The health department offers both Illinois’ Vaccines for Children (VFC) and private pay vaccines for children. The VFC program helps provide vaccines to children who are uninsured, underinsured, Medicaid eligible, or are American Indian or Alaskan Native. This helps ensure that all children have a better chance



of getting their recommended vaccinations on schedule.

VFC Immunizations	560
Private Pay Immunizations	69

Jails and Institution Program

Through the Jails and Institution Program, the health department provides physical assessment, consultation (as needed), and referrals (as appropriate) for incarcerated individuals in the Iroquois County jail, thus, identifying at-risk prisoners and reducing the spread of infectious diseases.

Inmates Assessed	112
Inmates Referred for Follow-up	45

School Health Services

School nurses play an essential role in keeping children healthy, safe, and ready to learn.

School nurses are responsible for caring for students who become ill or injured during school hours, taking vital signs,

recording symptoms, administering basic medical aid, and maintaining compliance with state school requirements. They also care for students with asthma, diabetes, head lice, allergies, and more. The school nurse provides health education to students, including STDs, nutrition, bullying prevention, and much more.



Educational Presentations	9
Students Served	1,641
Illiana Migrant Head Start	17

Any school interested in school health services or educational presentations may contact the Iroquois County Public Health Department.

Tuberculosis Program

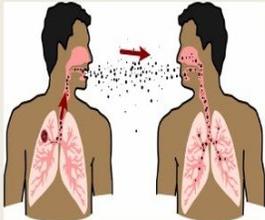
Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. Two TB-related conditions exist: latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal.
~ CDC

What is the difference between TB infection and TB disease? People with TB infection have the TB germ in their bodies but are not sick because the germs are inactive and, therefore, cannot be spread to others. Because these people may develop the disease in the future, they often are given preventive treatment.

People with TB disease are sick from the germs that are active in their bodies. They exhibit symptoms (cough, fatigue, night sweats, unexplained weight loss, etc.) of the disease and, if they have TB of the lungs or throat, can spread the disease to others. People with TB disease are most likely to spread it to people with whom they spend time with every day, such as family members or coworkers. (Remember, though, a person must have active TB disease to spread it; persons who are infected but do not have the disease cannot spread TB to others.) ~ IDPH

New Cases Investigated.....	0
Patients on Medication	0
Skin Tests: 1-step.....	84
Skin Test: 2-step	42
X-Ray Referrals	1
Test Not Read	5

How is TB Transmitted?



- Person-to-person
 - Through the air by a person with pulmonary TB disease of the lungs when he or she coughs, sneezes, or speaks
- Less frequently transmitted by ingestion of *Mycobacterium bovis*
 - found in unpasteurised milk products

Vision & Hearing Screening

The Vision and Hearing Screening Program identifies preschool through high school children with suspect vision and/or



hearing impairments through a screening process as established by the Illinois Department of Public Health. The program provides screening exams, appropriate referral, follow-up, and education.

Vision Screenings.....	1,874
Vision Rescreens.....	248
Vision Referrals.....	174
Hearing Screenings.....	2,429
Hearing Rescreens.....	118
Hearing Referrals.....	33

Women, Infants & Children (WIC)

Iroquois County Public Health Department subawards the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to Iroquois Memorial Hospital. Services are provided at Iroquois Community Health & Social Services Center located at 850 South Fourth Street in Watseka, Illinois.

Women, Infants & Children (WIC)

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a supplemental food program designed to insure that pregnant or nursing women, infants, and children up to age five are supplied with food products and education which will contribute to a healthy and nutritional diet. WIC offers nutritious foods to pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women who are income eligible. WIC also offers infant foods and formula (to formula fed infants), and nutritious foods and dairy for children up to the age of five years.



Senior Services includes. . .

programs dedicated to enhancing the quality of life by providing information and access to a variety of services offered in Iroquois County.



Adult Protective Care Services

"...preventing abuse of persons who live in our community" ~ IDOA

Adult Protective Care Services (APS) caseworkers investigate reports of suspected neglect or abuse of older adults age 60 and over, and adults with disabilities age 18-59. APS caseworkers advocate for individuals suspected of being injured, financially exploited, neglected or otherwise mistreated, and self-neglect.

APS Reports45
VOA - Self Neglect intakes12



*To report suspected abuse, exploitation or neglect of an older person, call:
**24-hour Adult Protective Services Hotline:
1-866-800-1409, 1-888-206-1327 (TTY).***

Care Coordination Services

"...helping older people live independently" ~IDOA

Through care coordination services, older or disabled adults in need of long term care will first meet with a care coordinator to discuss what kinds of daily activities they can do on their own, as well as those that require help. The care coordinator can then proceed to identify services that could help residents to continue living in their own homes or community.



The care coordinator is key in terms of developing a plan of care and linking with other agencies that can provide the care. The care coordinator periodically checks with the older adult and family to find out if any service changes are needed. ~IDOA

Annual/Needs Based Reassessment.... 238
New Client Assessments..... 118
Nursing Home Pre/Post Screens..... 164
Intensive Casework..... 149
Intensive Monitoring 59

Respite Services

Respite services provide caregivers relief from the stresses and responsibilities of constant care of a functionally impaired, older person through the provision of a caretaker for the impaired, older adult.

Emergency Preparedness is . . .

responsible for coordinating the distribution of strategic national-stockpile medication in the event of a biological emergency. Emergency Preparedness establishes policies, procedures, and guidelines for the mass dispensing of medications and/or vaccinations to the residents of Iroquois County and to anyone who may be traveling through the county in the event of a bioterrorist attack, disease outbreak, or other natural or man-made disaster. In order to respond to an actual event in initiating this plan, coordination and support of multiple agencies and community partners would be necessary.



On the 14th and 15th of June 2016, the Iroquois County Public Health Department (ICPHD) participated in a state-hosted full-scale training exercise to test the public health emergency preparedness capabilities, specifically with the Strategic Nation Stockpile (SNS) plan.

EXERCISE SCENARIO

The exercise was based on the following scenario: aerosolized anthrax attacks in strategic places throughout Illinois on June 12, 2016, including a race at the speedway in Joliet and a concert at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

1. The victims did not realize they were exposed to anthrax at the time, so they dispersed after their respective events, and began to feel ill after arriving home.
2. Victims started reporting to hospitals, which led to state labs testing specimens positive for B. anthracis, roughly 24 hours later.
3. By early evening on June 13, the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) activated the SNS (Strategic National Stockpile) plan.

OBJECTIVE

After exposure to anthrax, it is vital to receive prophylaxis **within 72 hours**. ICPHD's part in this mission is to receive a drop of supplies from the state, and then distribute the medicine to the entire population of Iroquois County, including any through-county traffic, before the clock runs out on the 72-hour window.

ICPHD has multiple locations that have been pre-identified for both a drop site and a point of dispensing (POD).

SNS PLAN ACTIVATED

PHASE 1

On June 14, ICPHD received the drop of supplies from the State of Illinois. This involved collaboration

with the Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois State Police, Iroquois County Sheriff's Department, Iroquois County Highway Department, and the drop site administrator. Earlier in the day, key ICPHD staff members received an alert notification from IDPH. At this point, ICPHD issued



an internal alert message to all staff to activate the local SNS plan, in addition to conducting an internal command

staff meeting before the supplies arrived. As the state convoy traveled with the supplies from county to county, ICPHD monitored Starcom21 radio traffic to anticipate the exact arrival time. The convoy arrived at 10:42 a.m.. ICPHD personnel inventoried the supplies and transported the supplies to a secure location. Throughout this process, ICPHD



communicated with IDPH over Starcom21 radio concerning key events. To wrap up the day's exercise activities, ICPHD used a statewide web-based inventory system to record all activities that happened with the SNS supplies.

PHASE 2

On June 15, ICPHD activated its POD. This involved a myriad of activities, including public messaging, security, traffic control, continued Starcom21 radio communications, and an "assembly line" for participants to receive their medicine. Early in the morning, ICPHD staff



received an alert to assemble at the POD site. By 8:00 a.m., all staff had assembled.

PHASE 3

At 9:00 a.m., the POD began operating and ran



for 1½ hours. In that time, ICPHD served 52 carloads (most of them repeats by volunteers), totaling 130 people. During those 90 minutes, staff practiced dealing

with irate citizens, exposed victims, potential threats, and people with allergies to the main medication. By

11:30 a.m., all staff operating the POD, including EMS, law enforcement, and volunteers were formally



demobilized, accounting for all personnel and time, as well as equipment.

PHASE 4

Following the exercise, ICPHD staff conducted a "hotwash" to discuss what went well and what improvements

were needed. The comments made during that time, in addition to



feedback forms that were turned in, were used to create an After Action Report and Improvement Plan. This document indicates how ICPHD plans on improving its emergency operations and plans.

PHASE 5 (EVALUATION)



The following day, the third-party evaluator completed the exercise evaluations, indicating ICPHD completed all of its objectives. ICPHD will continue to practice, seek improvement methods, and edit its plans to

constantly improve capabilities to serve the public in times of disaster, whether it be a natural incident, biological attack, or a disease outbreak.

2016 News . . .

2016 IPHA AFFILIATE AWARD OF MERIT



Dee Ann Schippert, Public Health Administrator, and IPHA President, Miriam Link-Mullison.

Illinois Public Health Association (IPHA) named Iroquois County Public Health Department (ICPHD) as the recipient of their 2016 IPHA Affiliate Award of Merit. This prestigious award was received during the IPHA 75th annual conference in Springfield on September 14, 2016. The Iroquois County Public Health Department was recognized for outstanding leadership, service, commitment, and dedication to public health. Dee Ann Schippert, Public Health Administrator, and John Shure, Board of Health President, were in attendance to accept the award on behalf of ICPHD. Iroquois County Public Health Department would like to thank IPHA for this award and the residents of Iroquois County for their continued support.

NEW BILLING SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED



In February 2016, Iroquois County Public Health Department worked with the Illinois Public Health Association through the Immunization Billing Project, to allow ICPHD to bill third party payers for immunizations. In partnership with Custom Data Processing (CDP), ICPHD is now able to accept some private insurances:

- Health Alliance
- Cigna
- Blue Cross/Blue Shield of IL PPO
- United Healthcare
- Aetna (including Coventry Health Plans of Illinois)
- HealthLink PPO & HMO

DEBRA LONGEST RETIRES



Deb Longest retired from the Iroquois County Public Health Department on June 30, 2016, after 25 years in public health serving the residents of Iroquois County.



Most recently Deb served in the capacity of school nurse for Milford Area Public Schools, but during her 25 year professional nursing service career, Deb contributed to numerous public health programs. Deb has been a tremendous asset to Iroquois County residents through her expertise in education programs such as CNA courses, CPR instruction, tobacco cessation classes, diabetes programs, chronic disease management courses, teen parenting education, and arthritis physical activity programs, just to name a few.

We cannot begin to count the number medical screenings or TB skin test she has provided to our citizens. Just imagine the number of immunizations/vaccines she has given to children and adults during her 25 years of quality care. She has touched many lives.

Deb has been a valuable member of our team and ICPHD is thankful for all her hard work, dedication, and amazing smile. Deb always served with kindness and compassion for others. It has been a blessing and honor to work with Deb. Her passion and dedication to the health and well-being of the people of Iroquois County will always be appreciated.

We truly hope she enjoys every minute of retirement! Deb will be missed, but fortunately she has agreed to remain with ICPHD on a PRN basis. Deb, we THANK YOU!

MELISSA MCEWEN JOINS ICPHD



Melissa McEwen joined the Iroquois County Public Health Department (ICPHD) on August 11, 2016. Melissa is a registered nurse joining our team from family practice as a pediatric nurse. Her focus at ICPHD will be School and Community Health Nursing. Melissa has proven herself to be a valuable asset to the health department and the residents of Iroquois County.



Financials are . . .

**IROQUOIS COUNTY
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FY 2016 Financials (Summarized)**

REVENUE

Tax Levy	398,175
Grants	428,688
Fee for Service	325,801
Contracts/Misc	83,944
Miscellaneous	11,162

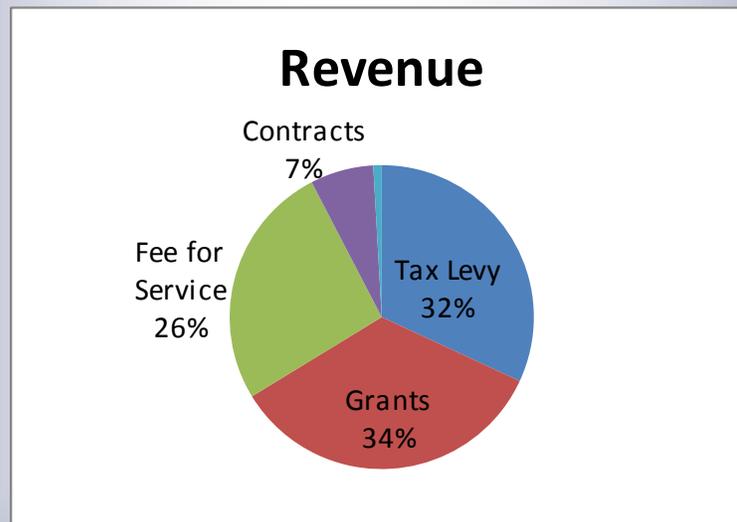
TOTAL REVENUE 1,247,770

EXPENDITURES

Personnel Costs	655,409
Administrative Overhead	53,961
Travel	26,825
Program Expenses	310,228
Capital Improvements/Equipment	14,675

TOTAL EXPENSE 1,061,097

Fund Balance at 11/30/2016 937,112



Iroquois County, Illinois

The Purpose of Public Health is . . .

- to prevent epidemics and the spread of disease
- to protect against environmental hazards
- to prevent injuries
- to promote and encourage healthy behaviors
- to respond to disasters and assist communities in recovery
- to assure the quality and accessibility of services

Ten Essential Public Health Services

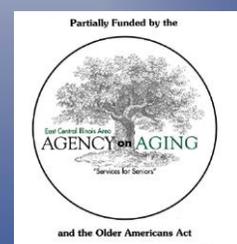


Core Functions are . . .

ASSESSMENT - Monitor environmental and health status to identify and solve community environmental health problems, and diagnose and investigate environmental health problems and health hazards in the community;

POLICY DEVELOPMENT - Inform, educate, and empower people about environmental health issues, mobilize community partnerships and actions to identify and solve environmental health problems, and develop policies and plans that support individual and community environmental health efforts;
and

ASSURANCE - Enforce laws and regulations that protect environmental health and ensure safety, link people to needed environmental health services and assure the provision of environmental health services when otherwise unavailable, assure a competent environmental health workforce, evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based environmental health services, and research for new insights and innovative solutions to environmental health problems. ~ CDC





Public Health

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

IROQUOIS COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1001 EAST GRANT STREET
WATSEKA, IL 60970

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(excluding holidays)

www.co.iroquois.il.us/health-department