



ANNUAL HEALTH Report 2012

The Florida Department of Health in Seminole County





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“We are excited about the opportunities to initiate further discussions to improve the quality of life in Seminole County” -Dr. Jett

Dr. Swannie Jett, DrPH, MSc
Health Officer
Department of Health in Seminole County



To the Readers of this Report,

This is the first comprehensive annual health report of Seminole County, Florida. One of the Department of Health in Seminole County’s core function is to provide a health status assessment of the community. The field of Public Health is ever changing. Through public health achievements from 1900-1999 such as vaccinations, safer/healthier food, family planning, fluoridation of water to name a few, life expectancy has increased from 47.3 years to 78.1 during this timeframe. Today, we understand that the social determinants of health such as race/ethnicity, health behaviors, education, and income, impact our health greater than visiting your local doctor’s office. These factors alone should not determine how long you live.

The Department of Health in Seminole County’s annual health report can be used to help implement policies and develop programs to improve the health of the community where we live, work, and play. Currently, we are ranked 4th in the State out of 67 counties according to our health indicators. Even though this ranking is excellent, health inequalities exist within zip codes throughout Seminole County.

We are excited about the opportunities to initiate further discussions to improve the quality of life in Seminole County. We can achieve greater heights by working together for a common goal....a safe and healthier community!

If you have any suggestions or are interested in joining our Healthy Seminole Collaboration, please contact our Administration Office at (407) 665-3200. Thank you for allowing us to serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dr. Swannie Jett".

*Dr. Swannie Jett, DrPH, MSc
Health Officer*

Swannie Jett, DrPH, MSc, is the Health Officer for the Florida Department of Health in Seminole County (DOH-Seminole). Dr. Swannie Jett has 20 years of experience in public health. Dr. Jett is leading initiatives to strengthen the DOH-Seminole’s infrastructure by improving funding streams, workforce competencies, and creating partnerships to improve population health outcomes.

Currently, Dr. Jett serves as Vice President for the National County and City Health Officials (NACCHO). He is part of Leadership Seminole Class 23. He has completed the Kentucky Public Health Leadership Institute in 2011. Dr. Jett was also past President of the National Association of Health Care Executives-Kentucky Chapter.

In addition to Dr. Jett’s community involvement, he is a Captain in the Air Force National Guard. Dr. Jett received his Doctor in Public Health from the University of Kentucky, Master of Science degree from the University of Tennessee in Bio-Systems Engineering and his Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Statistics from Tennessee State University.

About Us: The Florida Department of Health in Seminole County



Our Mission

To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county and community efforts.

Our Vision

To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

Our Values

INNOVATION

We search for creative solutions and manage resources wisely

COLLABORATION

We use teamwork to achieve common goals and solve problems

ACCOUNTABILITY

We perform with integrity and respect

RESPONSIVENESS

We achieve our mission by serving our customers and engaging our partners

EXCELLENCE

We promote quality outcomes through learning and continuous performance improvement

ESTABLISHED

Sanford, Florida is home to the Florida Department of Health in Seminole County's main office, established in 1941, and is 24 miles northeast of downtown Orlando. The Florida Department of Health in Seminole County (formerly known as the Seminole County Health Department) was formed to handle public health issues such as infant mortality, syphilis, tuberculosis, hookworm, and dental health. By 1958, the staff of the Florida Department of Health in Seminole County (DOH-Seminole), consisted of a director, two sanitarians, and three nurses. In 1960, a new building was built to house the health department and in 1985 the current building located off Airport Boulevard was occupied. Today, the health department currently employs 153 full time equivalent positions and approximately 33 temporary staff including physicians, nurses, and administrative staff. We have an office in Casselberry which provides WIC services only, and our Environmental Health Program is located at the Seminole County Government building located on First Street in downtown Sanford.

HEADQUARTERS

The DOH-Seminole is an integrated agency under the direction of the Florida Department of Health located in Tallahassee. We are lead by the State Surgeon General, Dr. John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS.

PROGRAMS & SERVICES

We have 25 departments who deliver the following programs and services: Dental Care, Environmental Health, Hepatitis Program, Immunizations/Vaccines including travel shots, flu and pneumonia shots, Birth & Death Certificates, Refugee Health Program, School Health Services, Tobacco Prevention Program, Specialty Care including Sexually Transmitted Disease, HIV/AIDS services, and Teen Choices, Tuberculosis Program, Women's & Child Health Services including Breast & Cervical Cancer Program, Child Health, School Physicals, Pregnancy Testing, Prenatal Services, Family Planning Program, Healthy Start Program and WIC Program.

About the Annual Health Report



One of the core functions of a public health department is to assess the health needs of the community. This report is part of our assessment of the Seminole County community and includes indicators in the following areas:

- [Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile](#)
- [Maternal and Child Health](#)
- [Hospital Data](#)
- [Causes of Death](#)
- [Chronic Diseases](#)
- [Behavioral Risk Factors](#)
- [Mental Health](#)
- [Injury and Violence](#)
- [Communicable Diseases](#)

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

As of 2012, Seminole County had a total population of 426,881. Over the past decade, the Caucasian population remained stagnant while other racial and ethnic groups steadily increased. Following the national trends, growth among the Hispanic population increased by 177%. Among the total population of Seminole County, the African-American population increased from 9% in 2007 to 17% in 2012.

In Seminole County population between 2010 and 2012 there was a 2.9% decrease in the 35 to 44 year old age group and a 2.4% increase in the 55 to 64 year old age group. The U.S. Census estimates the median household income in Seminole County for 2007-2011 was \$58,908. This was lower than the national median income for the same years (\$47,827).

Approximately 7.7% of Seminole County residents 25 years and older did not earn a high school diploma in 2011. The annual unemployment rate in Seminole County was 9.7% by the end of 2011.

In 2012, 82.7% of Seminole County residents reported having some type of health care coverage. This was higher than the nation (84.6%) and higher than the state of Florida (78.5%).

Maternal and Child Health

The number of live births in Seminole County was 4,415 in 2012. This is a 0.05% increase from the previous year.

The infant mortality rate for Seminole County in 2012 (6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) was higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal and the reported rates for Florida.

African-American females 15 to 19 years of age had a teen birth rate nearly three times higher than that of Caucasian females (34.5 per 1,000 births compared to 12.6).

Nearly 8% of women who gave birth to a low birth weight infant reported smoking during pregnancy.

Hospital Data

In 2011, the top five primary health conditions responsible for inpatient hospitalizations in Seminole County were heart diabetes, diseases of the Circulatory System, Asthma, Cancer and Coronary Heart disease.

This report presents administrative claims data for inpatient hospital discharges from Seminole County hospitals with dates of service between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2011. These data sets are maintained by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration and have been analyzed by the Florida Department of Health in Seminole County. Estimates of diagnoses and primary conditions are presented according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), ninth revision, Clinical Modification Codes. Inpatient data represents a collection on records each of which describes a single inpatient stay in a Seminole County hospital. Therefore, because persons can have multiple discharges within the same year, they can be sampled more than once. As a result, the data cannot be used to directly measure the prevalence of a condition in the general population. Admissions to Seminole County hospitals do not include out-of-state residents. Federal, military, and Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals, state-owned mental hospitals, hospital units of institutions (such as prison hospitals), as well as hospitals with fewer than six beds staffed for patient use, are all excluded.

About the Annual Health Report

Chronic Diseases

Heart Disease

The age-adjusted rate of death for heart disease in Seminole County during 2012 was 138.3 per 100,000 populations.

The age-adjusted death rate of Seminole County Caucasians for heart disease was 31% higher than the rate for African-Americans.

Cancers (Malignant Neoplasms)

The age-adjusted cancer death rate in Seminole County was 159.2 deaths per 100,000 populations in 2012.

The cancer death rate for Caucasians (161.2 per 100,000 populations) was 11% higher than the rate for African-Americans (144.3 per 100,000 populations).

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

The age-adjusted death rate for COPD in Seminole county during 2012 was 39.5 per 100,000 populations.

The age-adjusted death rate from COPD for African-Americans was 41% higher than the death rate for Caucasians (41 compared to 29 per 100,000).

Stroke or Cerebrovascular Disease

The age-adjusted death rate for strokes in Seminole County during 2012 was 31 per 100,000 populations.

The age-adjusted death rate from stroke for African-Americans was higher than the death rate for Caucasians (40 compared to 30 per 100,000).

Diabetes

The age-adjusted diabetes death rate was 27.4 per 100,000 populations for Seminole County in 2012.

For Seminole County African-Americans, the age-adjusted death rate from diabetes was double the rate for Caucasians (50.7 compared to 25.3 per 100,000).

Causes of Death

The age-adjusted death rate from all causes in Seminole County was 663.9 per 100,000 populations in 2012.

For Seminole County African-Americans, the age-adjusted death rate from all causes was 21% lower when compared to Seminole County Caucasians.

The top five leading causes of death for Seminole County as of 2012 were:

1. Cancer (or Malignant Neoplasms)
2. Heart Disease
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
4. Stroke (or Cerebrovascular Disease)
5. Unintentional Injuries

Seminole County African-American residents had a lower death rate from heart disease and cancer while Caucasian residents had a lower death rate from cerebrovascular diseases.

Behavioral Risk Factors

According to the 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey conducted by the Florida Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Surveillance Section, the percentage of Seminole County adults either obese or overweight based on reported height and weight has continued to increase from previous years. As of 2010, approximately 65% were either obese or overweight.

Seventy-six percent of Florida adults reported participating in any physical activities other than their regular job during the past month. Examples of physical activities include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. This is higher than the percentage for the U.S. (76.9%)

The percentage of Seminole County adults that reported they smoke tobacco increased from 15.7 in 2007 to 20.7% in 2010.

Injury and Violence

Unintentional Injury

In 2012, the age-adjusted death rate from unintentional injury was 31.1 per 100,000 populations.

The death rate from unintentional injury for males was nearly twice the rate for females (40.8 compared to 22.5).

The Seminole County death rate from traffic-related motor vehicle crashes was 8 deaths per 100,000 populations.

Homicide

In 2012, the homicide death rate in Seminole County was 4.1 deaths per 100,000 populations.

The homicide death rate for African-Americans was approximately eighteen times that of Caucasians. The death rate for males was six times that for females.

Suicide

In 2012, the Seminole County death rate from suicide was 12 deaths per 100,000 populations.

Males in Seminole County had a suicide rate over three times greater than females (19 compared to 6).

The suicide rate among Seminole County Caucasians (13) was more than triple that of African-Americans (4) and higher than the national rate.

About the Annual Health Report

Communicable Diseases

There is a trend decrease in the incidence of newly diagnosed HIV cases reported to the state from 2007 through 2012. Although the incidence of syphilis cases in Seminole County has varied over the past five years, the rate increased 62% from 2.9 to 6.8 per 100,000 populations in 2008 compared to 2012.

Methodology

Terminology

For purposes of this report, specific terms of reference were selected. For race and ethnic categories, the terms “Caucasian,” “African-American,” and “Hispanic” are used. Caucasian and African-American refer to race categories. Other race categories, such as Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian, are included in the analysis if appropriate. However, Hispanic refers to an ethnic category and not one race. If the analysis combines race and ethnicity, the designations become, for example, “Caucasian Hispanic” or “Non-Caucasian, Hispanic.”

Data Analysis

Data sources utilized in this report includes data from vital statistics obtained from Florida Department of Health, U.S. Census, and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Comparisons to state and national data, Healthy People 2020, trends over time, and geographic distributions are included on selected indicators.

The report uses the most current data available at the time of publication. The 2012 data is the latest final birth and death statistics released by the Florida Department of Health at the time this report was compiled. Data was also used from other sources when available.

Most sections provide bar charts showing the Seminole County rate compared to the state and national rates, in addition to Healthy People 2020 objectives from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services where one exists.

The rates for communicable disease incidents and for chronic disease-related hospitalizations are generally presented as a crude (unadjusted) rate per 100,000 populations.†

Mortality trends presented in this report reflect reported cause of death based on the ICD-10 classification. Due to a change in coding cause of death in 1998, trends for pre-1999 data are not directly comparable to those for 1999 and later data.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

This year’s report includes the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) phone survey conducted by the Florida Bureau of Epidemiology to gather information about these risk factors for Seminole County residents. The standardized questions were approved by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and are used throughout the United States. Seminole County residents were selected for interviews by random dialing of phone numbers and remain anonymous.

Healthy People 2020

When applicable throughout this report, local data is compared to a set of health status indicators from the Healthy People (HP) 2020 national health objectives. Healthy People indicators are established by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) every ten years. ♦



†For example, to compute a crude rate per 100,000 populations for the year 2004 for gonorrhea, the steps are: Divide the number of new cases of gonorrhea reported during the year 2004 by the population of the area. Multiply that result by 100,000. The death (mortality) rates are computed as age-adjusted rates. The age-adjusted process compensates for the differences in the age composition of the population. First, a crude rate is calculated for each age category. Then the age-specific rate is multiplied by the proportion of the standard population that particular age category represents. These weighted age-specific rates are added together to make an age-adjusted rate for that population. In addition to crude rates, age-specific rates and rates based on the number of live births are used in maternal and child health analysis.

Financial Profile

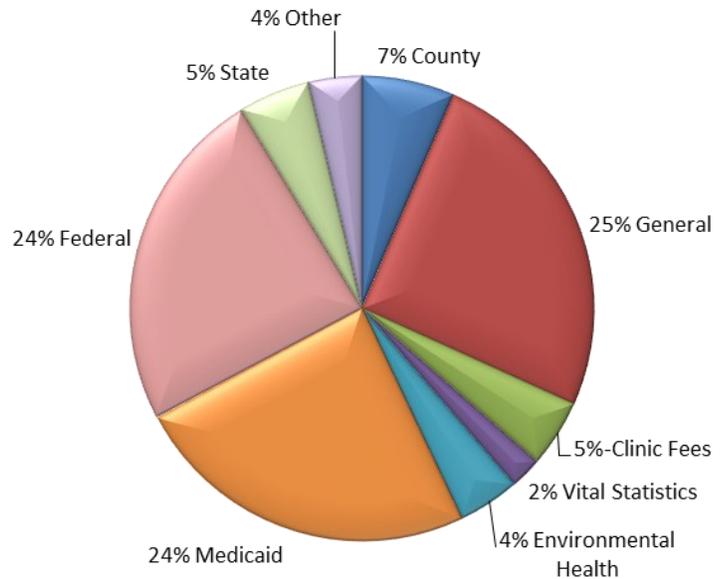
Revenue

Our revenue comes from various sources and stayed consistent during FY 2012. We saw a reduction in our general revenue and Medicaid earnings during the year. We are held accountable to our taxpayers for the use of our funds according Florida Statutes.

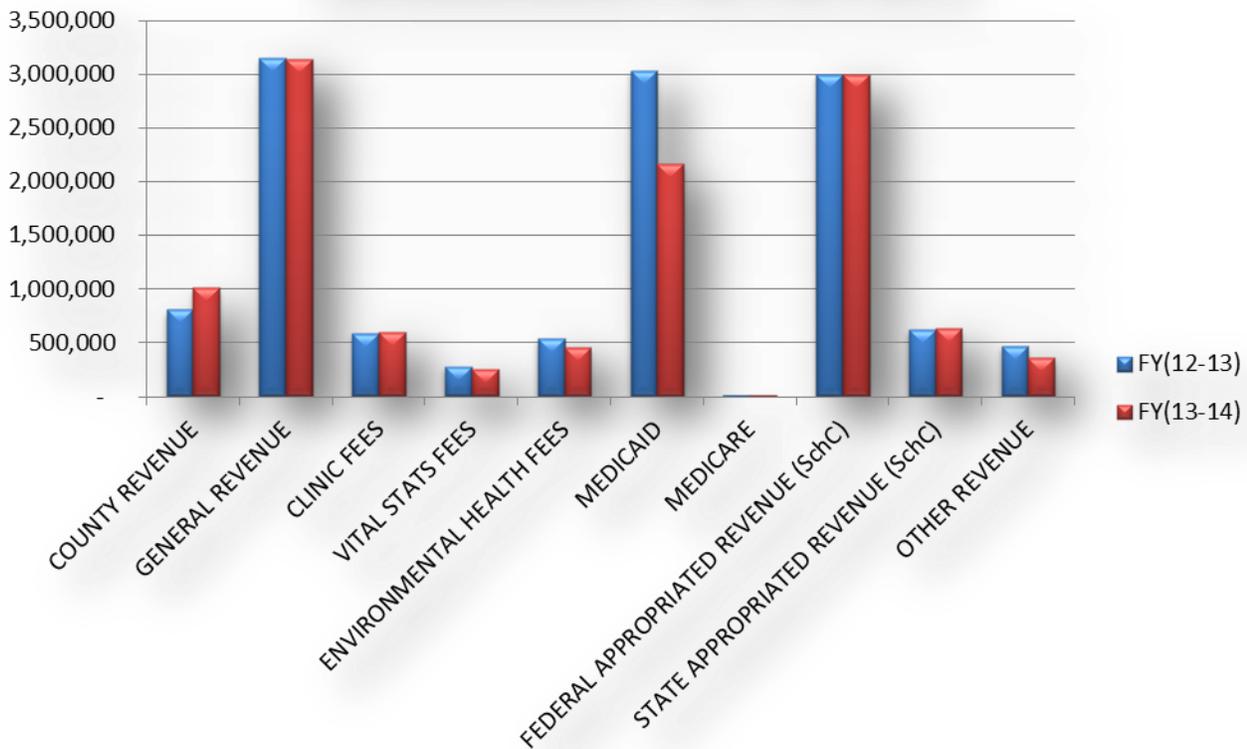
As you can see, we are predicting a cut in Medicaid earnings which will play a role in how we do business. Because of this decrease in earnings, we are reviewing processes for improvements.

The federal and state appropriated revenue is for specific programs and services we need to offer including the WIC and Healthy Start Programs, Family Planning and Public Health Preparedness.

Revenue
July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013



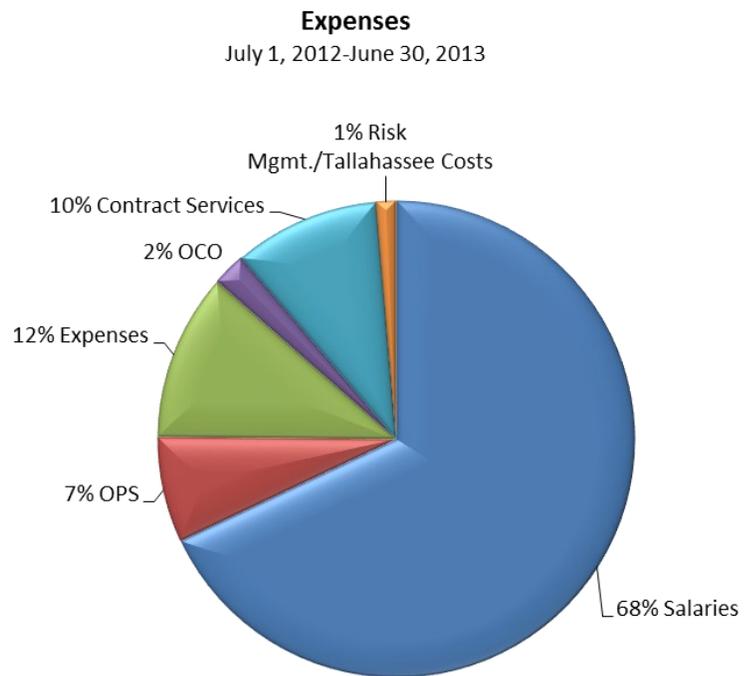
DOH-Seminole Revenue FY 2012-13 & FY 2013-14



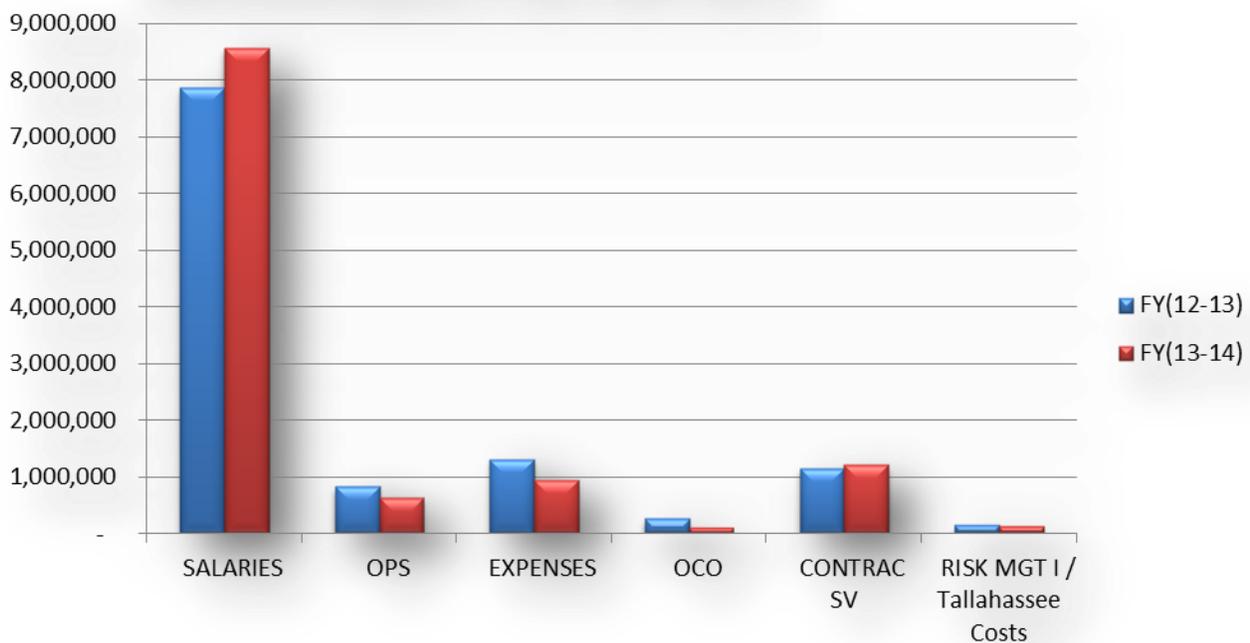
Expenses

Historically, public health departments run their operations in the red. However, times have changed and financially public health departments must change their model to run like any organization.

Our expenses are in line with our revenue allowing us to deliver the programs and services needed in the county. We continue to look for cost savings with all of our vendors so we can ensure we have the resources to provide our programs and services.



DOH-Seminole Expenses FY 2012-13 & FY 2013-14



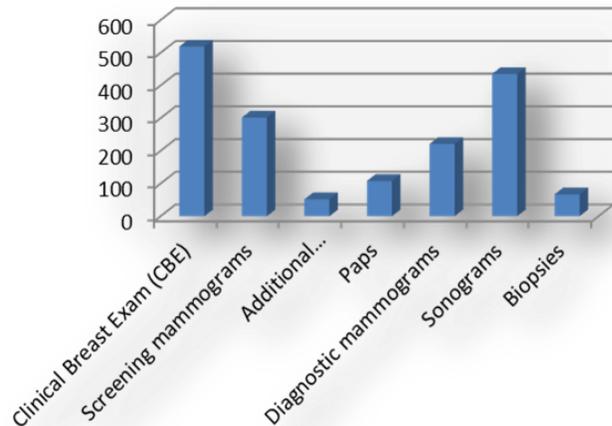
Programs & Services

Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) started in Seminole County in 2003 serving approximately 250 women. The program serves women 50 to 64 years of age who are uninsured Florida residents of Seminole, Orange, Lake and Osceola counties. These women are at 200% of the poverty level. The Program is funded by state and federal grants and has also been a recipient of the Susan B Komen grant for 3 consecutive years. This grant makes it possible to serve women 40 to 49 years of age.

Services provided by the BCCEDP are clinical breast exams, screening and diagnostic mammograms, sonograms, biopsies, surgical consults and pap smears.

BCCEDP Services Provided in 2012



Child Health Program

The Department of Health in Seminole County offers Well Child Health visits to newborns and any child less than 19 years of age.

In the Fiscal Year 2011 to 2012 we saw 2,693 children, had 4,256 child visits and delivered 8,274 services to the children in Seminole County. In FY 2012 through 2013 our Health Department saw 2,353 children, had 3,468 child health visits and delivered 7,213 services. Throughout the year we also do School Physicals for any child of school age.

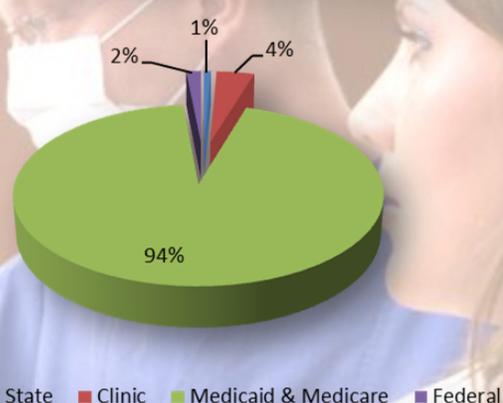


In 2011 we performed 1,220 school physicals. In 2012 we performed 1,161.

Dental Care Program

With the closing of the dental office in Casselberry and the transition to managed care, we have seen a 12% decline in the number of patients in FY 2012-2013. However, we are optimistic for this upcoming year as we are signing up with seven new HMOs in our region as well as working with community partners to see those in need of dental care in Seminole County.

Dental Revenue FY 12-13



Environmental Health Program

Food Hygiene

Environmental Health routinely inspects and permits the following food service establishments: public and private schools, assisted living facilities, civic and fraternal organizations, detention facilities, bars and lounges that do not prepare food, and theaters with limited food service items, such as hot dogs, popcorn, nachos, and drinks. Seminole County has 133 facilities which require quarterly inspections and 46 establishments requiring semi-annual inspections. EH performed 754 services for food hygiene establishments.

Group Care Facilities

Seminole County has 113 establishments requiring two inspections per year and 86 requiring one inspection per year. Environmental Health Program performed 497 services at group care facilities during the given time period.

Body Piercing Facilities & Tattoo Parlors

Seminole County has 10 body piercing establishments. Environmental Health

Program performed 19 services for these establishments. Also, Environmental Health Program completed 101 services for 27 tattoo establishments.

Mobile Home Parks

Seminole County has 19 registered mobile home parks. EH performed 68 services for the given period at mobile home parks.

Limited-Use Public Water Wells

Ensuring the safety of our drinking water is one of the most fundamental and critical responsibilities of modern public health. There are many ways of protecting drinking water: protecting water sources, treating the water, and testing samples of the water to ensure it is safe. The Environmental Health division provides the following programs and services to ensure drinking water in the county is free from disease-producing germs and chemical pollutants. Services provided include inspections, re-inspections, sample collections, complaint investigations, site evaluations and enforcement actions.

Public Swimming Pools

Seminole County has 567 public swimming pools which require semi-annual inspections as well as re-inspections, compliant investigations, and site evaluations. EH performed 1601 services at these establishments.

Biomedical Waste

Seminole County has 746 active permits for biomedical waste generators. Services provided by EH include inspections, re-inspections, site evaluations, plan reviews and complaint investigations. The total number of services provided for this program is 921.

Tanning Facilities

The health department inspected and permitted 29 tanning facilities meeting proper operating standards. EH performed 93 total services for tanning facilities.

Onsite Sewage Treatment & Disposal

EH has performed 3052 services related to onsite sewage treatment and disposal.

Family Planning Program

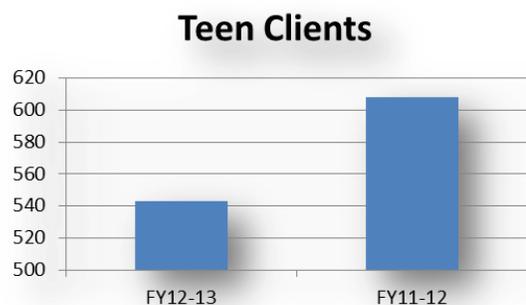
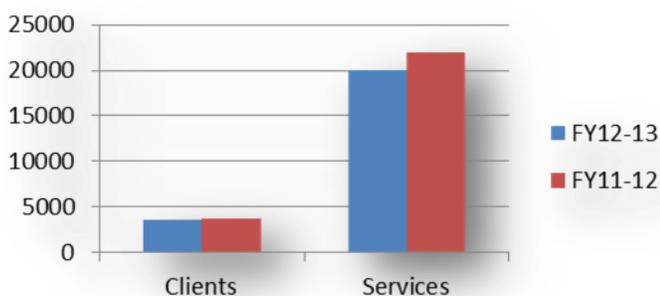
The Title X Federal Program supports The Florida Department of Health in Seminole County's Family Planning Services. It is the only FEDERAL program solely dedicated to family planning and reproductive health with a mandate to provide a broad range of acceptable and effective family planning methods and services.

During the Fiscal Year 2012 through 2013,

Family Planning saw 3,564 clients and provided 19,987 services which was a decrease of 159 clients from 2011 but an additional 1,981 services. All services are maintained on a sliding fee scale and eligibility is done on all new clients.

Some of the services provided are Family Planning Initial Exams, Annual Exams, PAP smears, Pregnancy Testing, Birth Control

supplies such as Oral Contraceptives, Depot Provera injections, IUD Insertions (we offer both Paraguard and Mirna), removals, and rechecks, Vaginal Rings, Condoms, Nexplanon, Emergency Contraception, urine testing for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea, and serum testing for Syphilis and HIV Testing and Counseling.



Programs & Services



Healthy Start & MomCare Programs

The Healthy Start Program had a successful FY 2012-2013. The DOH-Seminole Healthy Start personnel were active in providing education to our clients, guidance/information to the community prenatal and infant providers, and participating in numerous community events. Through the Pool Safety Awareness Campaign we partnered with Safe Kids to provide Water Watcher Tags; free in home pool safety inspections; education classes to adults and children (We reached out to over 1000 children at Seminole County Day Care facilities this year); Free Door Alarms (provided by the FL Department of Health); and we displayed a Pool Safety Banner at our facility. We also partnered with the Seminole County Child Abuse Prevention Task Force on a Dangers of Co-Sleeping campaign, whereby posters were distributed to all OB-GYN offices, all Pediatrician offices and all hospitals in Seminole County.

Accomplishments

- ★ Served 4,200 prenatal women in the Healthy Start Program
- ★ Served 1,568 infants in the Healthy Start Program
- ★ 95,678 Services were provided. An increase of 55.2% since FY 2008-2009.
- ★ Successfully contacted 2,721 women through the MomCare Program.

★ **93.7%** of Healthy Start eligible participants consented to participation in Healthy Start at the time of initial contact.

★ **99.3%** of Healthy Start participants received an Initial Contact or an attempt to contact within 5 working days of receipt of screen.

★ **98.24%** of Healthy Start participants determined to be in need of an Initial Assessment received an Initial Assessment or an attempt within 10 days of an initial contact. (Contract measure was 90%).

★ **100%** of Healthy Start records with a documented Initial Contact contained documentation of an Individualized Plan of Care at the Initial Contact.

★ **100%** of Healthy Start staff received coding training.

★ **97%** of level 3 participants received at least 2 encounters per 30 days.

Community Outreach/Education

The DOH-Seminole conducted the following group educational events for our clients:

- SIDS Education/Crib Give Away*
- Community Baby Shower*
- Daddy Boot Camp*
- "I Love My Baby" classes*

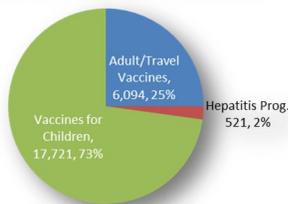
Community Event Participation

- Kids HOPE back to School Bash
- Pentecostal Church of God 4th Annual Fair Event
- BCCP Annual Event
- Parent Resource Night at Journeys Academy
- Families in Transition 7th Annual Event: "A Day of Magical Connections"
- Community Conversation on Homelessness
- Pool Safety Awareness Campaign
- DOH-Seminole Wellness Week activities
- Seminole County Child Abuse Prevention Task Force Dangers of Co-sleeping Campaign
- Seminole County Child Abuse Prevention Task Force Pinwheels for Prevention
- Lake Mary YMCA Community Health Fair
- Through a joint partnership with Safe Kids, we provided car seats at a reduced rate to 38 clients and we waived the \$30 fee for 16 additional clients

Immunizations Program

The Immunizations Program provides comprehensive immunization services across the life span.

2012 Vaccines Administered



Accomplishments

★The annual report for 2012, based on the review of 191 two-year-old children, showed up-to-date results at **99%**; for 214 one-year-olds the up-to-date percentage is **100%**.

★The annual Vaccine Accountability Report yielded a score of **99.88%** of vaccines accounted for and **99.82%** of vaccines unexpired.

★Currently providing 85% of the service productivity of the previous year, when we had another location in Casselberry. This has been accomplished with 71% of the previous years' service/staff hours

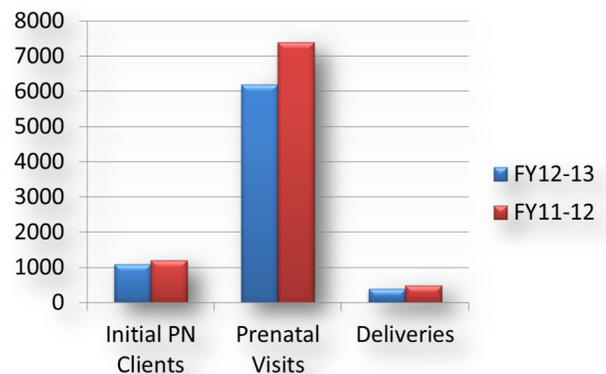
★Conducted Tdap/VPK clinics at six middle schools in the spring of 2012 for school entry requirements, serving 160 students

★Conducted flu vaccination clinics at two Seminole County public schools, administering 288 flu vaccines

★Two staff members received 2012 "Honorable Mention" Davis Productivity Award.

Prenatal Program

In 2011 through 2012 our Prenatal Program provided initial prenatal care to a total of 1,203 clients and had 7,383 prenatal visits. In 2012 through 2013 we had 1,073 clients and 6,183 prenatal visits. The number of deliveries in FY 12-13 was 385, a drop from our previous year when we were at 481.



Public Health Preparedness

In Florida, preparedness is operationalized in three overlapping structures: public health and medical, emergency management, and domestic security.

Financial Summary

CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement Budget Period 12, FY 2012-2013: \$82,662.00

Expense portion of grant used for salary and benefits, mandatory and required purchases, communications, and transportation

CDC Cities Readiness Initiative Grant—FY 2012-2013: \$97,642.00

40% of grant used for salary and benefits of Clinical Services Support Manager

Remaining portion of grant used for warehouse lease and infrastructure support, blanket purchase orders, response support, and training

Committees and Teams

- Seminole County Emergency Management Operations Team
- Safety Coordinator
- FDENS Administrator
- Region 5 Planners Health Alliance
- Region 5 Domestic Security Task Force Health Committee Region 5 Domestic Security Task Force Health Epidemiology Strike Team
- FDOH Strategic Planning Team
- FDOH Mass Prophylaxis Team

Accomplishments

★Recognized as a Florida Professional Emergency Manager by the Florida Emergency Preparedness Association 2008

★Created Special Needs Shelter Employee Intranet web page

★Author of several articles on staff preparedness and mission outcomes

★Conducted ESF8 operations for Operation Haiti Relief 2010

★Recognition as a "Project Public Health Ready" health department 2009

★Recognized as a national best practice for Project Public Health Ready Executive Summary format 2009

★Certificate of Appreciation from State Surgeon General and Secretary 2010

★Davis Productivity Award Winner 2007

Programs & Services

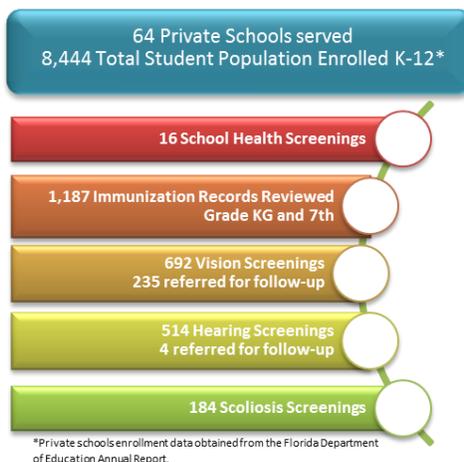
School Health Program

The School Health Program at the Department of Health in Seminole County partners with the Seminole County School Board to provide health services to students in 63 Seminole County public schools. The program includes a combined staff of 21 registered nurses, 46 school health aids, 9 licensed practical nurses, 2 administrative staff, including a program coordinator. The School Health program provides the following services:

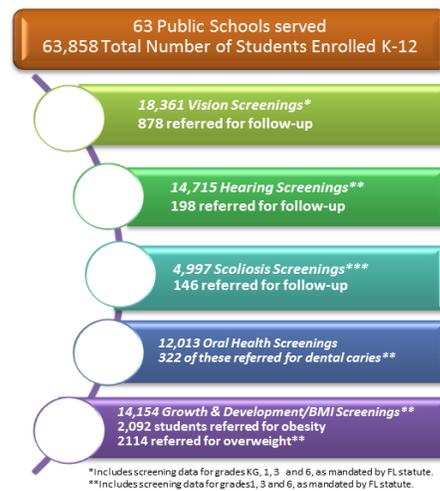
- Health screenings (vision, hearing, scoliosis and Body Mass Index scoring) for required grades
- Nutrition assessments and follow up referrals
- Mental health and behavioral counseling
- Immunization and health record reviews
- Student health appraisals and nurse assessments

- Assistance with medication and health care procedures
- Communicable disease prevention and emergency preparedness
- Health education

Over the past year, the School Health Program staff provided over 675,656 services to over 63,000 students in Seminole County.



*Private schools enrollment data obtained from the Florida Department of Education Annual Report.

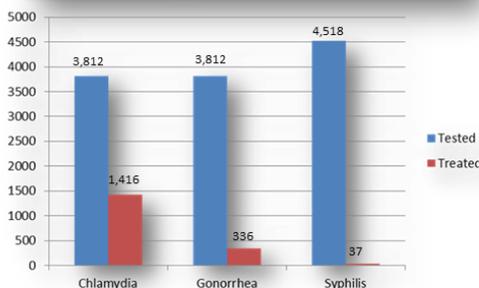


*Includes screening data for grades KG, 1, 3, and 6, as mandated by FL statute.
**Includes screening data for grades 1, 3 and 6, as mandated by FL statute.
***Includes screening data for grade 6 as mandated by FL statute.

Specialty Care Services

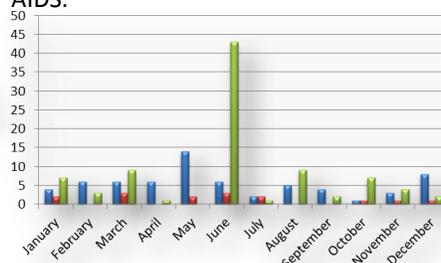
Specialty clinic provides services to clients with HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) and STD (sexually transmitted diseases). These clients may have been examined here at DOH-Seminole in our Specialty clinic, family planning, prenatal or refugee health program or through a visit to outside providers as well such as hospital emergency rooms and private physician's offices. For the calendar year 2012 our STD clinic has tested and treated as follows:

	Tested	Treated
Chlamydia	3,812	1,416
Gonorrhea	3,812	336
Syphilis	4,518	10 primary 11 secondary 16 early latent



Through community outreach projects we were able to provide education to 1,035 individuals and testing for 375 clients within our community at a variety of locations.

Specialty Clinic also provides care to clients in the Seminole County community who have HIV. Calendar year 2012 we tested 3,809 clients for HIV, of those tested 46 were positive for HIV disease. Providing services to HIV infected clients is partially funded by the Ryan White grant which we have successfully applied for and received since 1994. This year's award was increased to \$211,836.00. Currently, DOH-Seminole has 215 clients with HIV participating in our Specialty clinic and of those 106 have an additional diagnosis of AIDS.



In addition to our exhaustive efforts to reach clients for testing and treatment we have also garnered national recognition for "Strengthening the Community of Practice for Public Health Improvement (COPPHI): QI Award Program", for the implementation of a texting protocol for STD lab results.

Month	Female	Male	Education Room
January	4	2	7
February	6	0	3
March	6	3	9
April	6	0	1
May	14	2	0
June	6	3	43
July	2	2	1
August	5	0	9
September	4	0	2
October	1	1	7
November	3	1	4
December	8	1	2

■ Female
■ Male
■ Education Room



Teen Choices

Teen Choices is a health clinic targeted specifically for teens. It is open every Wednesday from 1:30 to 4:30 pm. Teens are able to leave with a Birth Control method if they so desire and receive STD testing, education and medication if needed. In the FY of 2012 we saw 543 unique teen clients and from 2011 to 2012 we saw 608, a decrease of 65 teens.

Tuberculosis (TB) and Refugee Programs

The Tuberculosis department had an average year in the number of active cases that were reported by our County Hospitals and private providers. The number of active TB cases was 8 for calendar year 2012. All cases were primary pulmonary cases. There were no cases of multidrug resistant TB. All cases are being treated to cure and monitored closely by the TB department according to the state guidelines for management of tuberculosis.

The TB department partners with area learning institutions to provide TB screening to the students and staff at Seminole High School Academy of Healthcare Careers and Seminole State

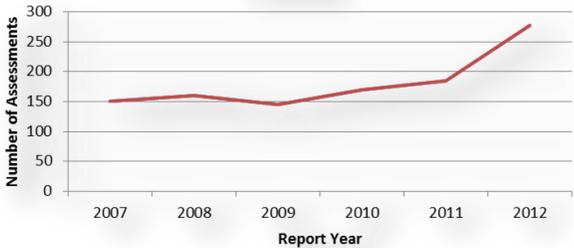
College Nursing Program. This year we provided TB screening for 225 at Seminole High School and 14 staff at Seminole State College.

The Refugee Program has seen a steady increase in the number of clients we provide with initial health assessments and screening for Communicable diseases. These clients are referred to the Refugee Program by our community partners at Catholic Charities and Lutheran Services.

These community partners work in foreign countries to assist Refugees, Political Asylees, and Parolees to immigrate to the United States. We provide an

initial health history and assessment, conduct a comprehensive laboratory screening for communicable diseases and provide routine immunizations.

Refugee Assessment Seminole County



Tobacco Prevention Program

In November 2006, Floridians passed a constitutional amendment - Article X, Section 27, Florida State Constitution. Each year, the Florida legislature is required to fund a statewide comprehensive tobacco education and use prevention program. Tobacco Free Florida receives an amount equal to fifteen percent of the funds paid to Florida in 2005 under the Tobacco Settlement or about \$62 million. Florida now has over 500,000 fewer adult smokers than in 2007. That is more people than currently live in Volusia County.

Each year Florida's health care costs directly caused by smoking are \$6.32 billion and the portion paid by the state Medicaid Program is \$1.2 billion. From 2007 to 2009, the smoking rate for adults decreased by 18.6 percent, falling to 17.1 percent. This is well below the national average of 20.6 percent; resulting in a total estimated savings of as much as \$4.2 billion in personal health care expenditures.

Accomplishments

Goal 1—Preventing initiation among youth (11-17) and young adults (18-24).

★SWAT Coordinator was invited by the Public Service Officer to provided education about Flavored Tobacco at Clear Channel. Recording was played at different radio stations though the State of Florida.

Continued on page 16



Programs & Services

Continued from page 15

★**SWAT** (Students Working Against Tobacco) Seminole County SWAT Youth recorded several Public Services Announcements for “World No Tobacco Day” on May 31st at JAMZ 102 radio station.

★**1.2 Flavored Tobacco Resolutions:**

2011-2012-City of Lake Mary

2012-2013-City of Casselberry and City of Sanford.

★SWAT Youth were interviewed by Fox 35 Channel, regarding SWAT mission and their purpose to educate decision maker

regarding flavored tobacco.

★**1.3 K-12:** 2012 Seminole County Public Schools passes K-12 Comprehensive Tobacco Free School Policy - Students.

Goal 2—Eliminating the community’s exposure to secondhand smoke.

★2012 Elmhurst Village Apartment of Oviedo passed smoking free policy

Goal 3—Promoting cessation from Tobacco use: Employers

★2011 Triple A passed Comprehensive Tobacco Free Policy for employees

★2012-2013 Seminole County Public

Schools passed Tobacco Free School Policy for employee

★2012-2013 Florida Department of Health in Seminole passed Smoke Free policy

Goal 4—Create a sustainable infrastructure through: 4.2 SWAT

★2012-2013 Established four SWAT Clubs

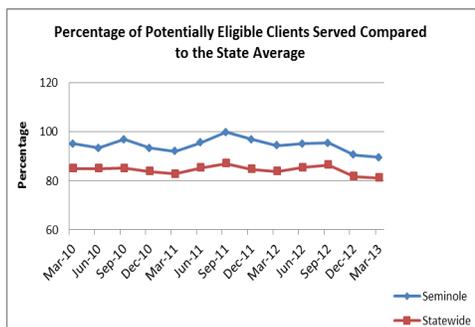
Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT) - is Florida’s statewide youth organization working to mobilize, educate, and equip Florida youth to revolt against and de-glamorize Big Tobacco.

WIC Program

WIC is a federally-funded supplemental nutrition program for low-income women, infants, and children. WIC provides nutritious foods, nutrition education and health care referrals for pregnant, breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding postpartum women as well as infants and children up to age five. Following our biannual audit in August 2012 we were recognized by the state WIC bureau chief for running an excellent program and the review was highly complimentary.

Average 2012 participation was 7,990; percent eligible served was 89.3% compared to state level average of 80.8%. Sanford & Casselberry locations each serve 50% of client participation. We provided a total of 154,881 services to 14,164 Seminole County women, infants and children. Our participants redeemed \$5,904,790 in WIC food instruments, representing an average contribution to the local economy of \$492,065.84 a month.

The populations we are currently enrolling are infants and children between one and four years of age, pregnant women and postpartum women. The Hispanic population represents **40%**, white Caucasian population is **34%**, Black population at



24%, and the Asian, Pacific Islanders population at **2%**. (Source: *Ethnic Participation Report from the WIC state office, April 2013*)

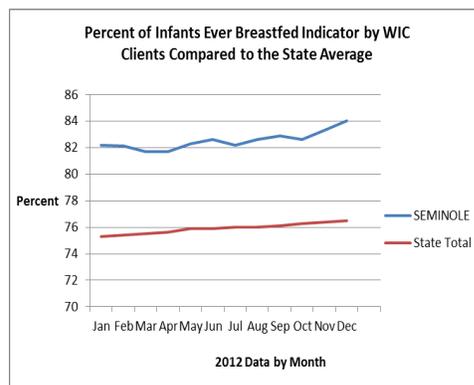
Prenatal Entry in the First Trimester

In 2012, 67.3% of pregnant women on WIC entered during their first trimester. The state average for the calendar year was 64.3%. Women are certified the same day as their appointment in our Prenatal Program whenever possible. New pregnant women who miss a scheduled appointment are called to reschedule. WIC, Healthy Start and Prenatal Programs collaborate closely to promote first trimester prenatal entry into WIC.

The WIC Breastfeeding Program

The goal of the DOH-Seminole WIC Breastfeeding Program is to provide clients with current, accurate information to assist in making the decision on how to nourish their babies. Research indicates that mother’s milk is the best choice for

the overall health and well-being of human babies. We provide education through a four-phase process designed to assist clients in key stages of the gestational and post-partum periods. The Program also provides support for moms who have to be separated from their babies due to hospitalizations or Employment/ School.



Outreach

WIC participates in local activities and works with community partners to promote WIC services to eligible clients. In 2012, WIC advertised throughout Seminole County at bus stops, gas stations and billboards.

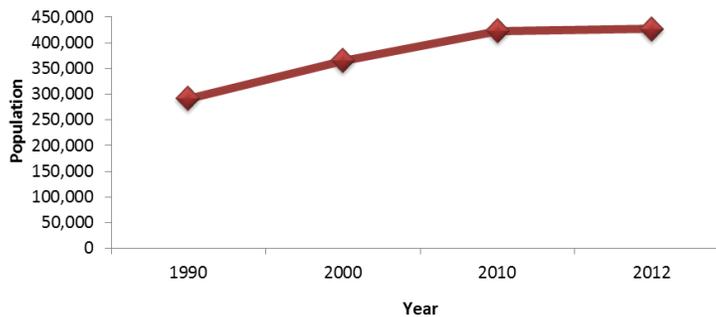
Vendor Management

Within Seminole County there are 45 authorized WIC vendors. Our WIC vendor manager ensures all stores are visited at least once a year to conduct compliance reviews, conduct trainings and handle client or vendor complaints.

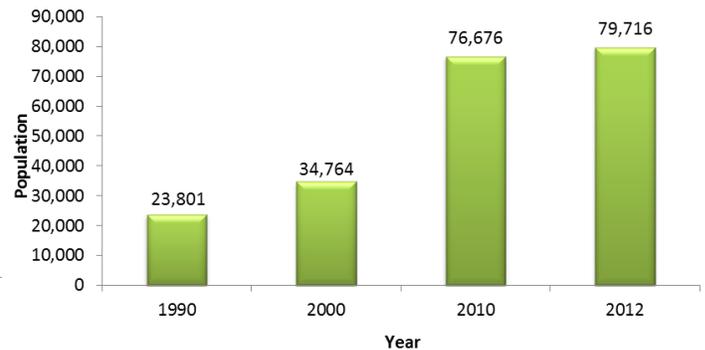
Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Race and Ethnicity

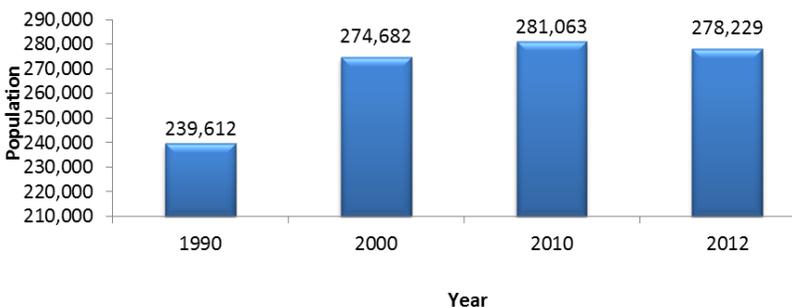
Decennial Population Trends Seminole County



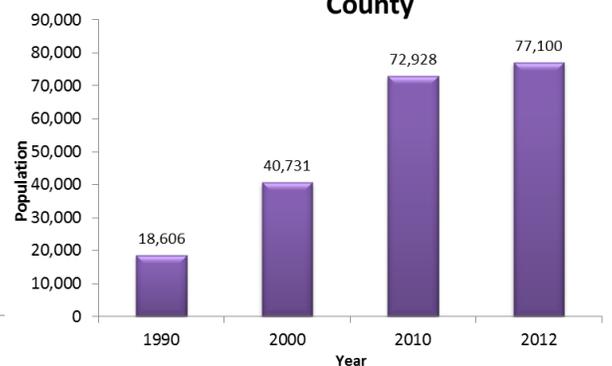
Population Trend of Non-Hispanic African-Americans in Seminole County



Population Trends of Non-Hispanic Caucasians in Seminole County



Population Trends for Hispanics Seminole County

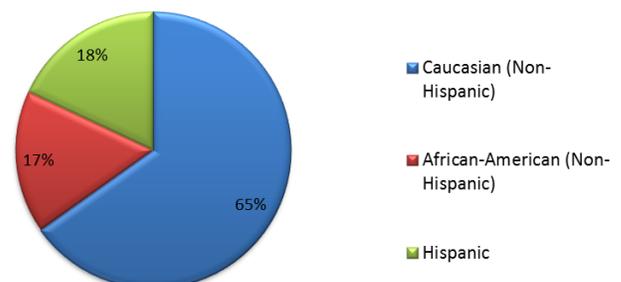


Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey, Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Race and Ethnicity

Following national trends, the proportion of non-Caucasian residents in Seminole County continues to increase since 1990. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Seminole County has a non-Caucasian population of 35%, with the largest portion being non-Hispanic African-American (17%). While 18% of Seminole County residents are of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Seminole County Population Estimates 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey, Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Languages Spoken

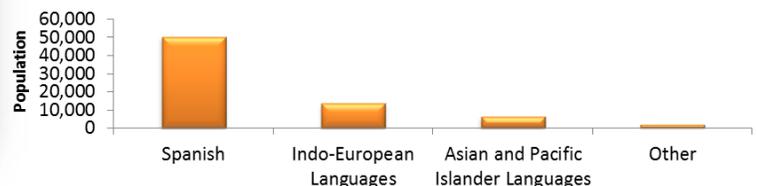
The percent of residents of Seminole County who do not speak English well or at all was estimated to be 5.8% in 2011. However, 36.6% of all residents speak a language other than English at home with the most common language being Spanish. The number of Seminole County residents that speak Indo-European languages combined is 13,918 and Asian/Pacific Islander languages combined is 6,537.



Number of Seminole County Residents Speaking Languages Other Than English 2007-2011 Estimates		
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	396,585	+/-49
English only	323,978	+/-2,008
Language other than English	72,607	+/-2,006
Speak English less than "very well"	23,383	+/-1,375
Spanish	50,267	+/-1,822
Speak English less than "very well"	16,593	+/-1,157
Other Indo-European languages	13,918	+/-1,201
Speak English less than "very well"	3,369	+/-600
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	6,537	+/-701
Speak English less than "very well"	2,806	+/-450
Other languages	1,885	+/-461
Speak English less than "very well"	615	+/-259

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Number of Seminole County Residents Speaking Language Other than English at Home, 2007-2011 Estimates

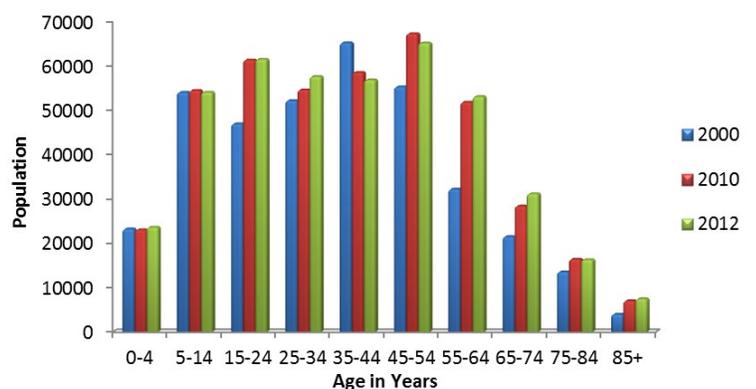


Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Age

In 2012, the largest group of residents in Seminole County by age is the 45 to 54 age group followed by the 15 to 24 age group. Since 2000, the age group of 35 to 44 decreased by 15% (56,832), while those in the age group 55 to 64 increased by 65% (53,086). The median age for Seminole County population is 37.7 years in 2010.

Seminole County Population by Age



Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Economic Status

The median household income in Seminole County in 2010 was \$58,971 which is 17.8% higher than the median income for the nation of \$50,046. Approximately 19% of the Seminole County households have annual incomes *under \$25,000*. According to 2012 American Community Survey estimates, Seminole County has lower percentages of household incomes under \$50,000 compared to the nation.

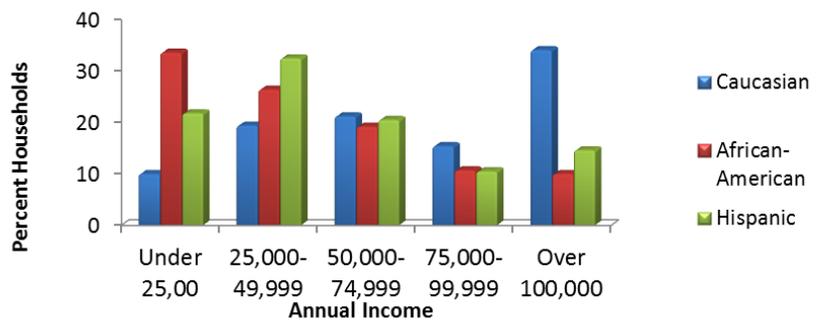
Federal poverty thresholds are defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and vary by size and composition of the household. In 2012, a family of four was considered living below poverty level if their household income was less than \$23,050. According to the 2010 Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management, approximately 8.8% of Seminole County families with children ages 5 to 17 were living below poverty, compared to 15.8% for Florida. A higher percentage of African-American and Hispanic households have incomes below \$25,000 than Caucasian households in Seminole County.

Annual Household Income 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Annual Household Income by Race/Ethnicity

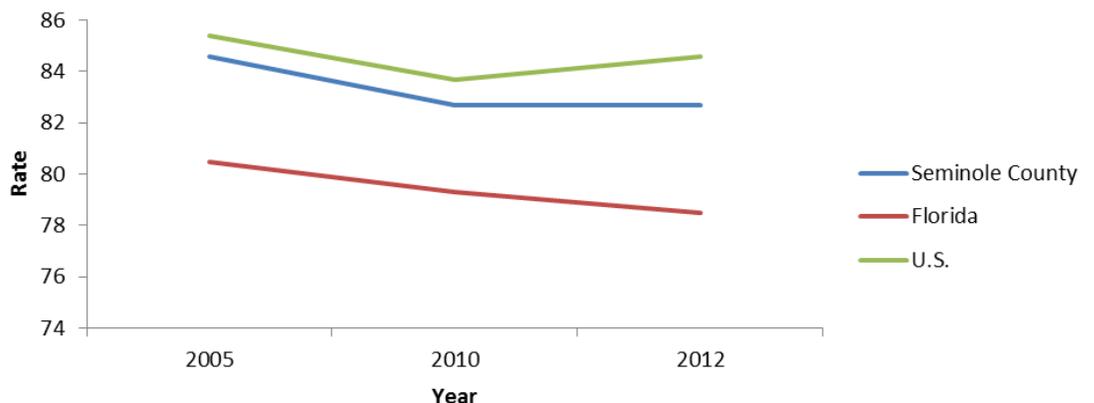


Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Healthcare Coverage

According to the 2012 Behavioral Risk Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey, the percentage of adults having health care coverage in Seminole County was lower than the nation and higher than the state. The percentage of adults with health care coverage declined from 84.6% in 2005 to 82.7% in 2012.

Health Insurance Coverage



Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Maternal and Child Health



Birth Rate

There were 4,415 live births in Seminole County in 2012. Most of these births occurred to Caucasian women, followed by African-American women (15.9%) and those of Hispanic ethnicity (21.3%).

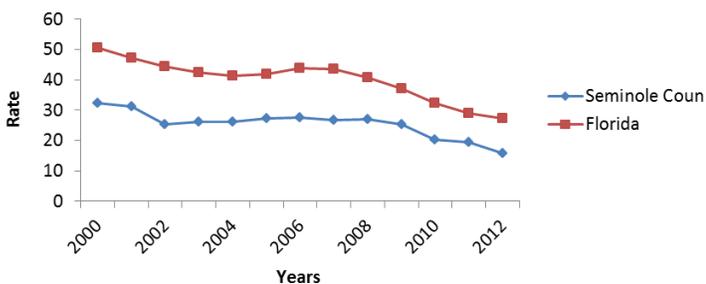
Birth rate is calculated as the number of births per 1,000 people. The birth rate was 10.3 live births per 1,000 people in 2012, with the highest birth rate occurring among African-American women (13.8) followed by Caucasian women (9.7).

Approximately three-quarters of the live births (78.9%) were to women 20 to 34 years of age. Teenage females (age 15 to 19) accounted for 5.3% of the live births. Teen births have seen a steady decrease from 2000 to 2012. Approximately 92% of mothers that gave birth in 2012 were high school graduates.

	Births	%	Birth Rate
Year			
2000	4,583		12.7
2001	4,510		12.6
2002	4,526		12.3
2003	4,599		12.4
2004	4,741		12.5
2005	4,786		12.7
2006	4,821		13.0
2007	4,772		12.9
2008	4,643		12.4
2009	4,470		11.8
2010	4,373		11.4
2011	4,441		11.3
2012	4,415		11.2
Race			
Caucasian	3,368	76.4%	9.7
African-American	703	15.9%	13.8
Other	335	7.6%	11.7
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic	3,468	78.6%	
Hispanic	939	21.3%	
Age of Mother			
15-19	234	5.3%	15.8
20-34	3,476	78.9%	78.7
35-44	695	15.7%	23.5
Mothers with high school diploma or higher	4044	91.7%	8.2

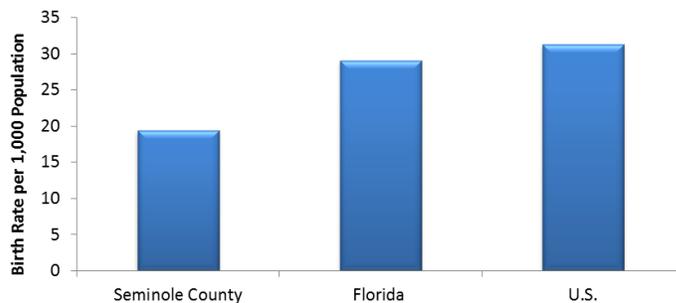
Source: U.S. Census Bureau & 2012 American Community Survey

Birth Rates for Teenage Females 15-19 Years of Age in Florida and Seminole County, 2000-2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Birth Rates for Females Between 15-19 years Age Seminole County, 2011



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Infant Mortality

What is it?

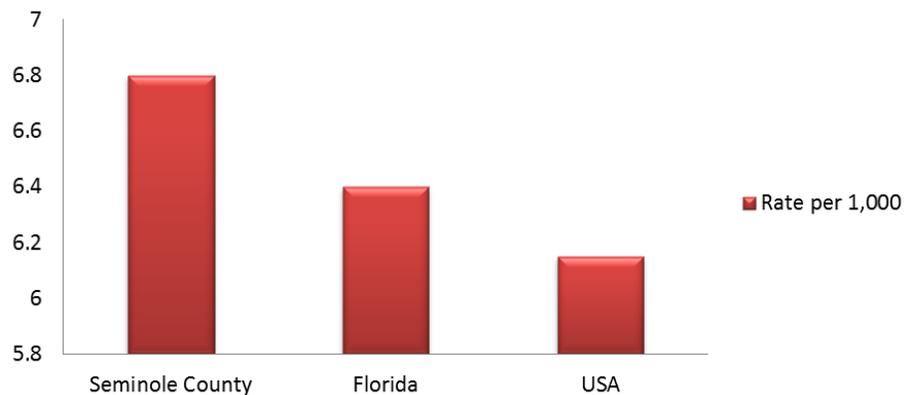
Infant mortality is the death of an infant before the date of the first birthday. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is calculated by dividing the number of newborns dying under a year of age by the number of live births during the year. The IMR is reported as the number of live newborns dying under a year of age per 1,000 live births.

What's Seminole County's status?

The IMR for Seminole County in 2011 was 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. This rate was higher than the reported rate for the state (6.4) and the nation (6.12). It also exceeded the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more than 6.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. IMR among Caucasians was lower than the rate for African-Americans (5 per 1,000 live births compared to 17.1).

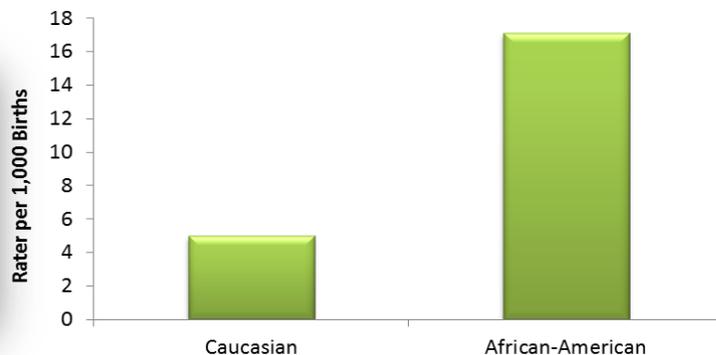


Infant Mortality in Seminole County 2011



Source: Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics and Assessment, Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Infant Mortality by Race

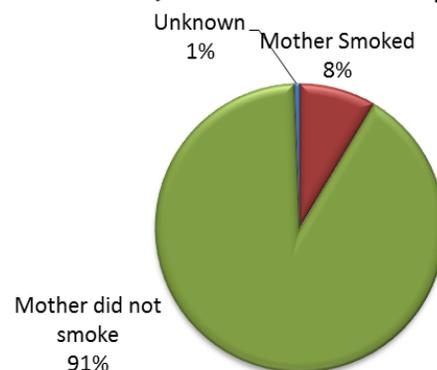


Source: Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics and Assessment, Florida Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research

Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Rate

Approximately eight percent of the women who gave birth to a low birth weight infant in Seminole County in 2012 reported smoking during the last three months of pregnancy. This exceeded the Healthy People goal of 99% of females abstaining from cigarette smoking while pregnant.

Smoking Status of Mother for Low Birth Weight Infants, Seminole County, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Maternal and Child Health

Prenatal Care

What is it?

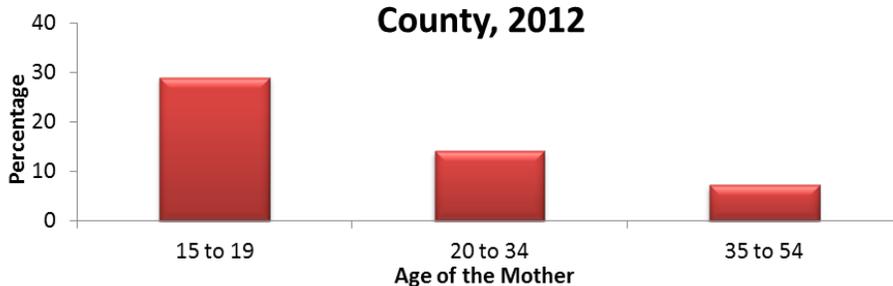
Prenatal care is defined as health care and other services available to women during pregnancy. Adequate prenatal care is usually defined as starting care in the first three months (first trimester) of pregnancy with at least nine (9) visits for women giving birth to full-term infants (after 37 weeks of pregnancy).

Women 19 years of age or younger were the least likely to receive prenatal care during the first trimester, with 29% not receiving such care. Women 35 years of age and older were most likely to receive prenatal care, with only 7.3% not receiving care during the first trimester.

What is Seminole County's status?

Approximately 8% of Seminole County and 1.4% of Florida women who gave birth did not receive prenatal care during the first trimester in 2012. Both the Seminole County and state rates exceed the Healthy People 2020 goal of not more than 10% of pregnant women failing to receive prenatal care in the first trimester. Women of color were less likely to receive prenatal care. In 2012, African-Americans (2.6%) had the highest number of mothers that did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester.

Percentage of Mother Not Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester by Age, Seminole County, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Hospital Data

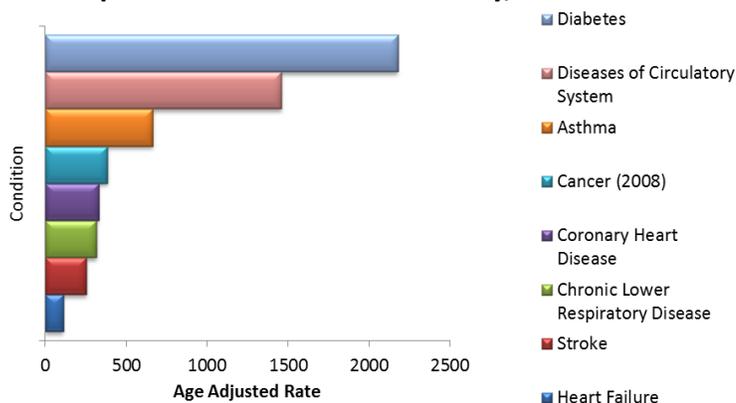
What is it?

An inpatient discharge occurs when a patient is admitted overnight to a hospital and leaves that hospital. Thus, an individual who is transferred from hospital A to hospital B would be included in the discharges from hospital A with a second discharge from hospital B.

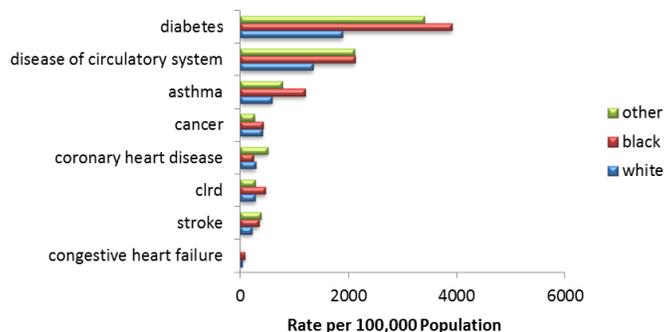
What's Seminole County's status?

The top primary health condition responsible for inpatient hospitalizations in 2011 was diabetes (2,176.3), followed by diseases of the circulatory system (1458.6). The leading health condition for Caucasians (1892.9) and African-Americans (3908.6) was heart disease. Diseases of the circulatory system was the second leading cause for inpatient hospitalization for Caucasians and African-Americans.

Top 8 Primary Health Conditions Responsible for Hospitalization in Seminole County, 2011



Top 8 Primary Health Conditions Responsible for Inpatient Hospitalization by Race (Rate per 100,000), Seminole County



Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)

Causes of Death

The total number of deaths in Seminole County in 2012 was 2,989. The age-adjusted death rate from all causes was 663.9 per 100,000 populations. This rate was lower than the state (746) and national (740.6) rates. The age-adjusted death rate from all causes for Seminole County African-Americans was 3.2% lower than the rate for Seminole County Caucasians.

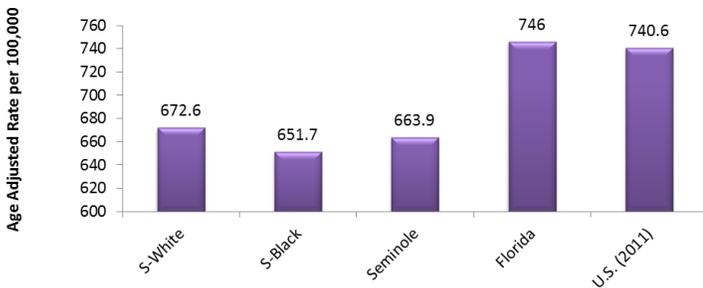
In 2012, the male age-adjusted death rate was 35.3% higher than the rate for females (778.3 compared to 575.2 per 100,000 populations). Seminole County death rates for both genders were lower than national statistics however the female age-adjusted death rate was slightly increased from the state level.

Leading Causes of Death

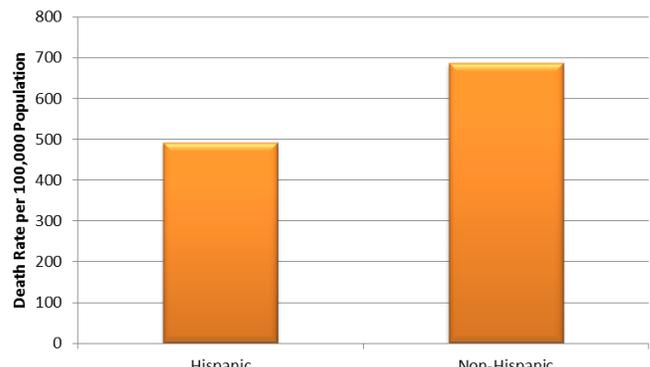
Malignant neoplasm, commonly known as cancer, was the number one cause of death in Seminole County during 2012, accounting for 31% of all deaths. In addition to cancer, the other top causes of death are heart disease, chronic lower respiratory disease (including COPD), stroke/cerebrovascular disease and unintentional injuries.

Seminole County males had higher death rates than females for each of the top five causes of death, except cerebrovascular disease, in Seminole County during 2012. Caucasians had a higher death rate from malignant neoplasms (cancers), heart disease and stroke/cerebrovascular disease, while African-Americans had higher rates in cerebrovascular disease.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates from All Causes, Seminole County, 2012

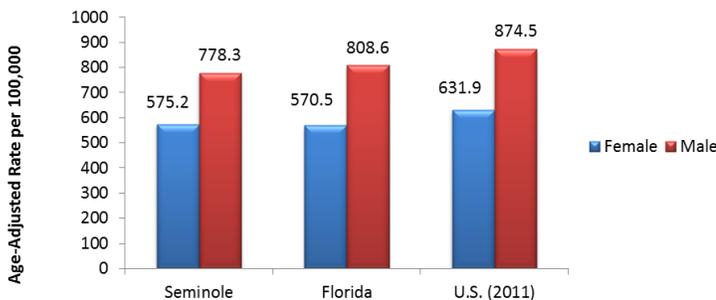


Age-Adjusted Death Rate for All Causes of Death, 2012

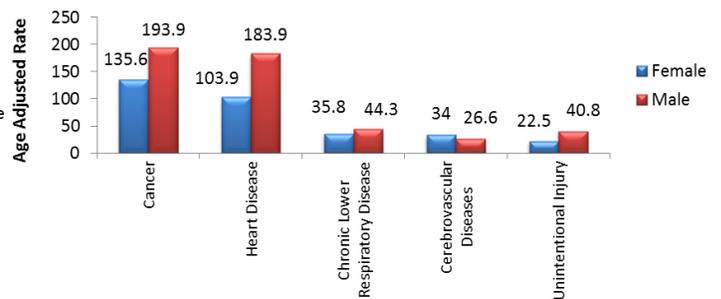


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

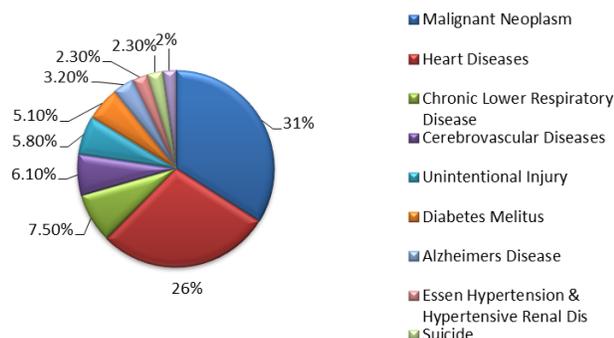
Age-Adjusted Death Rate From All Causes by Gender, Seminole County, 2012



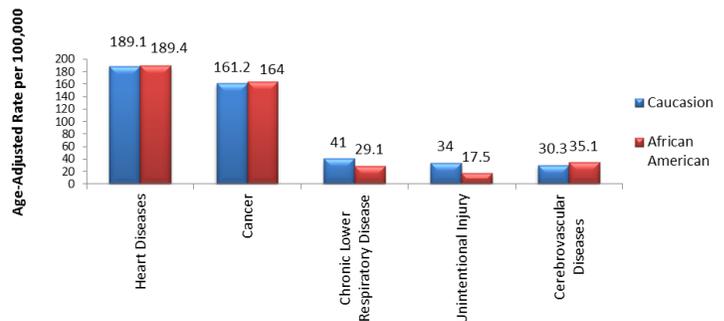
Leading Causes of Death by Gender Seminole County, 2012



Percentage of Total Deaths Due to Leading Causes of Death Seminole County, 2012



Leading Causes of Death by Race Seminole County 2012



Source: Division of Public Health Statistics & Performance Management

Chronic Diseases

Chronic Disease

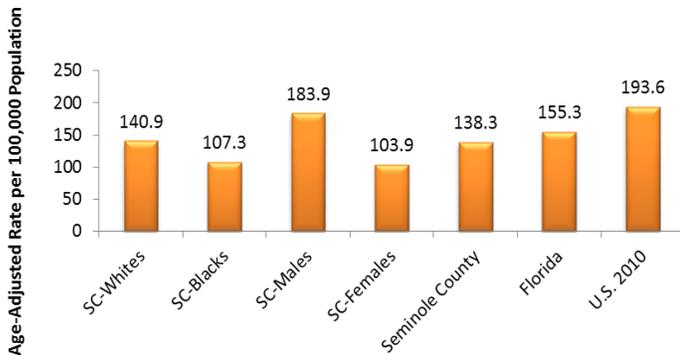
What is Seminole County's status?

In 2012, the age-adjusted rate of death for diseases of the heart in Seminole County (138 per 100,000) was lower than Florida's rate of 155.3, but higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal (100 deaths per 100,000) and the national rate (1993).

The age-adjusted death rate for heart disease among Seminole County African-Americans (107 per 100,000) continues to be

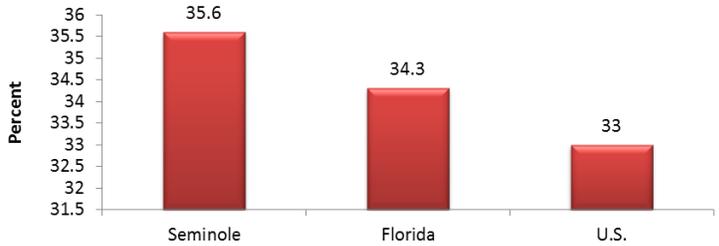
lower than the rate for Seminole County Caucasians (141 per 100,000). When compared to 2006, the death rate from heart disease for African-Americans decreased to 107 (compared to 269) and for Caucasians it decreased to 141 (compared to 183) in 2009. From 1999 to 2006, the age-adjusted death rate for diseases of the heart gradually declined.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Disease of the Heart, 2012

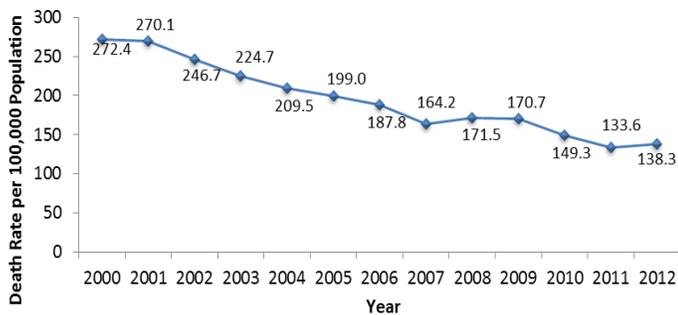


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & U.S. Census Bureau

Percent Adults That Have High Blood Pressure, BRFSS, 2010

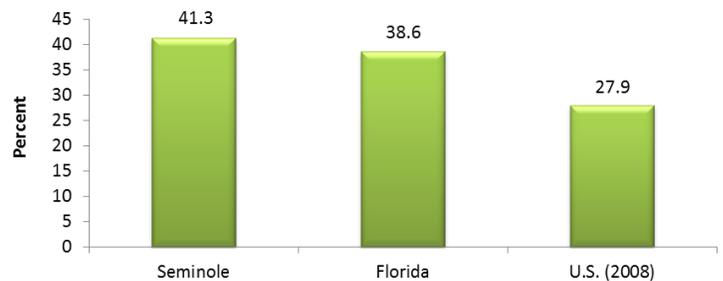


Age-Adjusted Death Rates from Diseases of the Heart, Seminole County 2000-2012



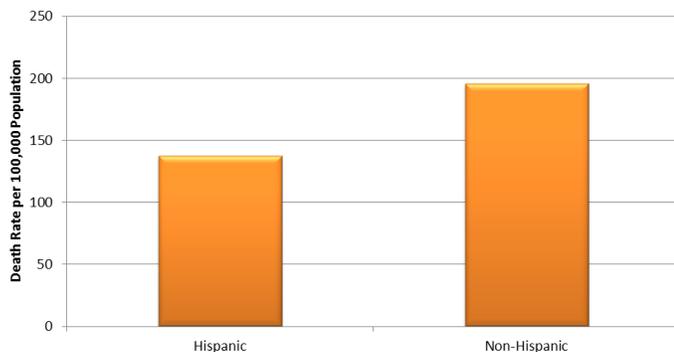
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Percent Adults Ever Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, BRFSS, 2010



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Disease of the Heart, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics



Cancer

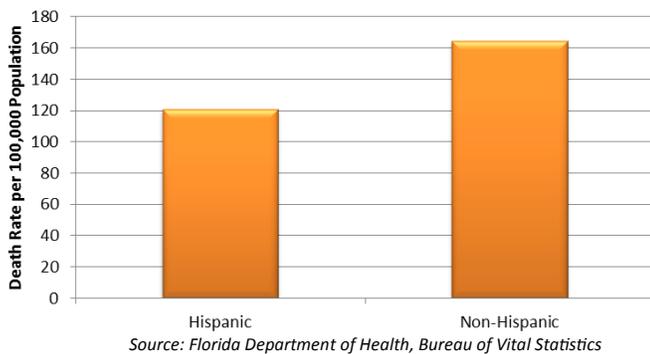
What is it?

Malignant neoplasms, commonly known as cancer, are diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and are able to invade other tissues. Cancer cells can spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. There are over 100 different types of cancer.

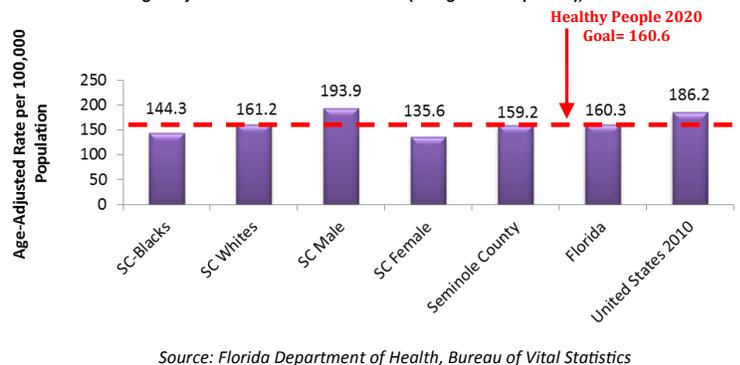
What's Seminole County's Status?

In 2012, the age-adjusted rate of death from all cancer deaths combined in Seminole County (159.2 per 100,000) was lower than Florida's rate of 160.3. This rate is slightly lower than the Healthy People 2020 goal of no more than 160 deaths per 100,000 and the national rate of 186.2. Although there are more than 100 different types of known cancers, cancer of the lung/bronchus, prostate and breast are the most prevalent.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Cancers, 2012
(Malignant Neoplasms)



Age-Adjusted Death Rate for Cancers (Malignant Neoplasms), 2012



Breast Cancer

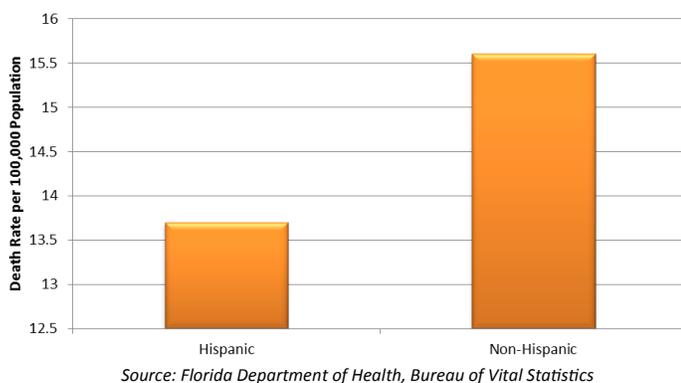
What is it?

Female breast cancer is a malignant tumor that starts in the cells of the breast. A malignant tumor is a group of cancer cells that can grow into (invade) surrounding tissues or spread (metastasize) to distant areas of the body.

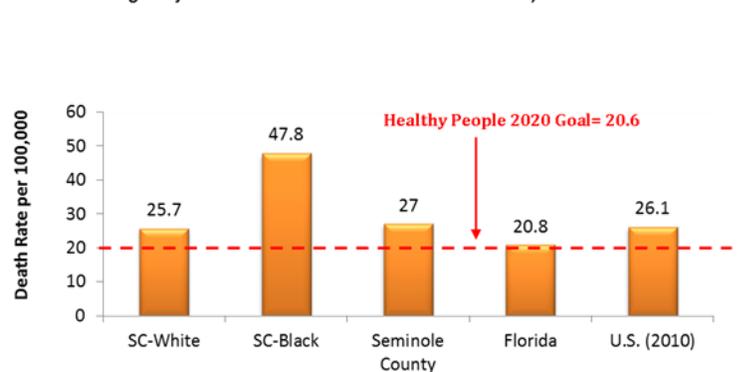
What's Seminole County's status?

The age-adjusted death rate for female breast cancer in 2012 was 27 deaths per 100,000 female populations, meeting the Healthy People 2020 goal of 20.6. However, the age-adjusted death rate for African-American females (47.8) was nearly double than for Caucasians.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Female Breast Cancer, 2012



Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Female Breast Cancer, 2012



Chronic Diseases

Lung Cancer

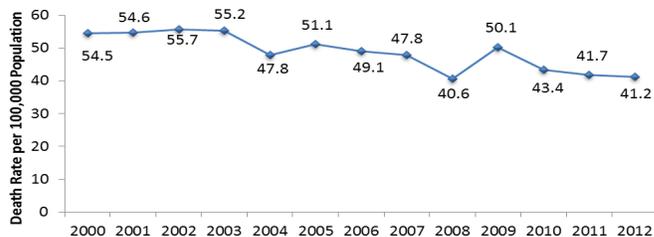
What is it?

Lung cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the lung. Cells multiply abnormally and form a mass of cells called a tumor. As the tumor grows, it impairs the exchange of oxygen and causes tissue damage.

What is Seminole County's status?

The age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer in Seminole County decreased from 49.1 per 100,000 populations in 2006 to 41.2 per 100,000 in 2012.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates from Lung Cancer, Seminole County 2000-2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & U.S. Census Bureau

Prostate Cancer

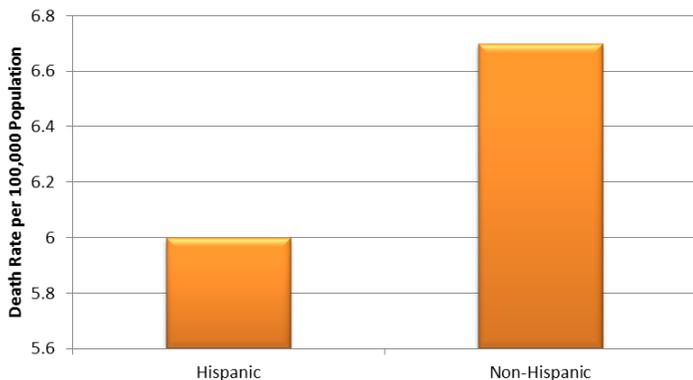
What is it?

Prostate cancer forms in tissues of the prostate, occurring most common among older men. The prostate is a gland in the male reproductive system found below the bladder and in front of the rectum.

What's Seminole County's status?

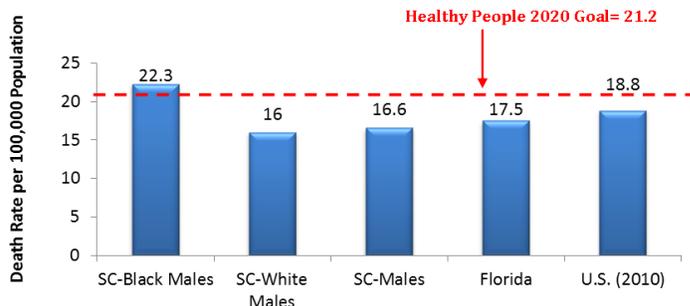
The age-adjusted death rate for prostate cancer in Seminole County was 16.6 per 100,000 male populations. The rate for African-American males was higher than that of Caucasian males. The Seminole County rate for prostate cancer was also lower than the rate for the state, nation, as well as Healthy People 2020 goal.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & U.S. Census Bureau

Asthma

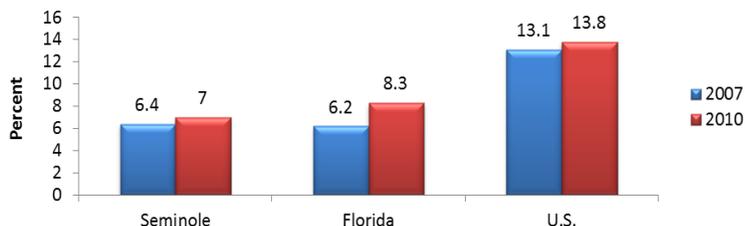
What is it?

Asthma is a chronic disease of the airways that carry air to the lungs. Asthma causes inflammation of these airways resulting in the obstruction of airflow and mucus production. When this occurs, people can experience episodes of breathlessness, wheezing, and coughing that can be distressing and even fatal.

What's Seminole County's status?

Six percent of Seminole County adults participating in the BRFSS survey reported being told that they have asthma by a physician or other health professional. This was slightly higher compared to the state and national percentage.

Percent of Adults Reporting Asthma BRFSS



Source: Florida County-level Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey conducted by the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology

Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease

What is it?

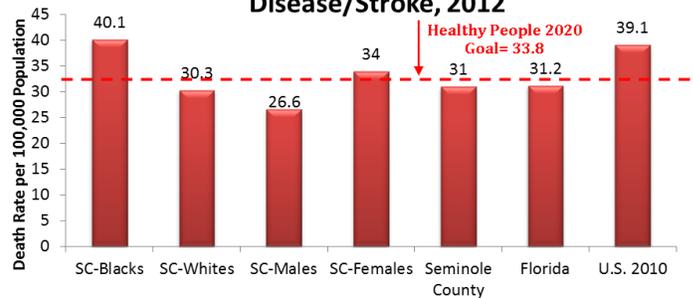
A stroke, also called a “cerebrovascular accident,” results from an interruption of the blood supply to a portion of the brain. A stroke can be due to an insufficient supply of blood caused by a vessel becoming smaller, a blood clot, or an accumulation of fat blocking the vessel. A stroke also can be caused by a blood vessel rupturing that bleeds into the brain. This interruption in blood flow decreases the supply of oxygen and other nutrients to the cells in that part of the brain causing these cells to die.

What’s Seminole County’s status?

The age-adjusted death rate for stroke, or cerebrovascular disease, was 31 deaths per 100,000 population. This rate falls below the Healthy People 2020 goal and the state rate of 31.2 deaths per 100,000 population. Seminole County African-Americans had a higher age-adjusted death rate from stroke (40.1 per 100,000 population) than Caucasians (30.3 per 100,000 population).

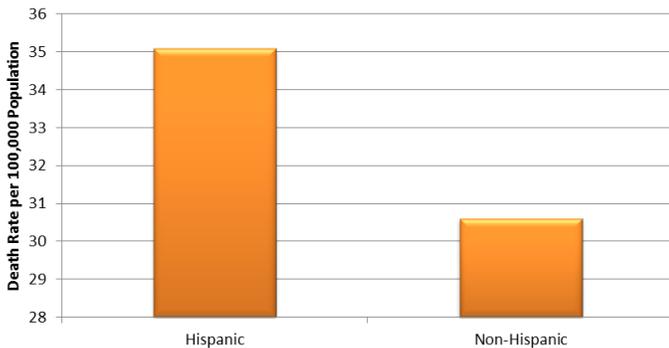
The overall age-adjusted death rate from stroke in Seminole County has varied from 1999 to 2012, but overall rates have dropped steadily.

Age-Adjusted Rates for Cerebrovascular Disease/Stroke, 2012



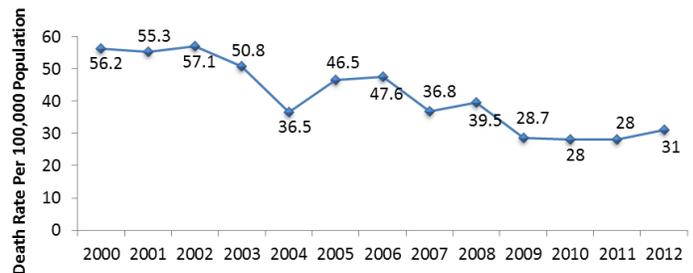
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & U.S. Census Bureau

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Cerebrovascular Disease/Stroke, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Age-Adjusted Death Rates from Stroke, Seminole County 2000-2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

COPD

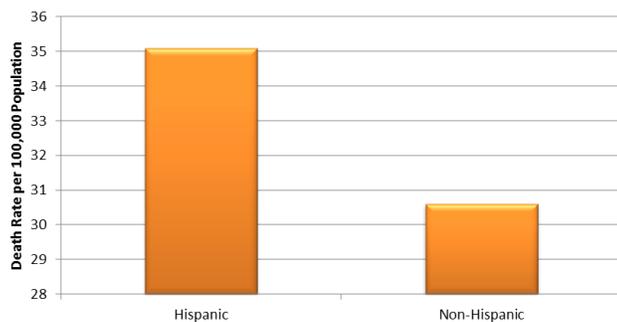
What is it?

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD, refers to a group of diseases that cause airflow blockage and breathing-related problems. It includes emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and in some cases asthma.

What’s Seminole County’s status?

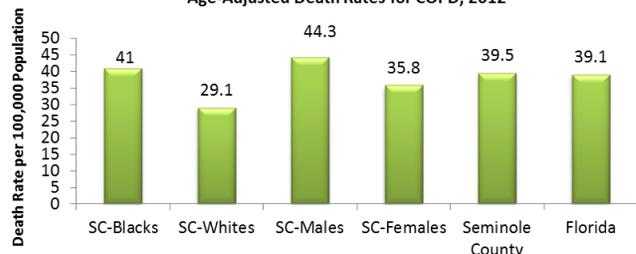
In 2012, the Seminole County age-adjusted rate of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) deaths was 39.5 deaths per 100,000 population. However, this rate was escalated for African-Americans compared to Caucasians. Local rates were also higher than the state (39.1 per 100,000 population). Seminole County males had higher rates when compared to

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Cerebrovascular Disease/Stroke, 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for COPD, 2012



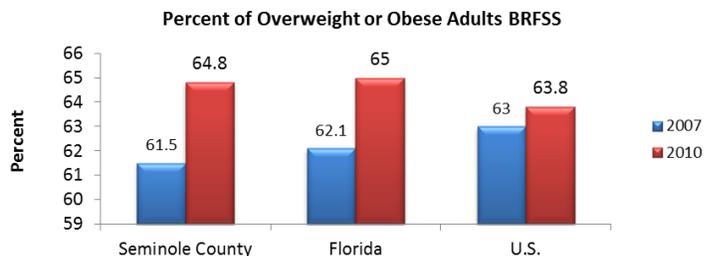
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Chronic Diseases

Obesity and Overweight

Being overweight increases your risk of having a stroke, heart disease, high blood pressure, and type II diabetes. The BRFSS survey asked participants for their height and weight to compute a Body Mass Index (BMI). The BMI is a calculated index that attempts to normalize weight for height as an indirect measurement of body fat. A BMI of 25 to 29 is classified as overweight and a BMI of 30 or more indicates obesity.

In 2007, 61.5 percent of Seminole County adults indicated they were overweight or obese. This increased to 64.8% in 2010. Twenty-six percent of Seminole County adults are obese. This was under the Healthy People 2020 goal (30.5).



Source: Florida County-level BRFSS Telephone Survey conducted by the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology

Diabetes

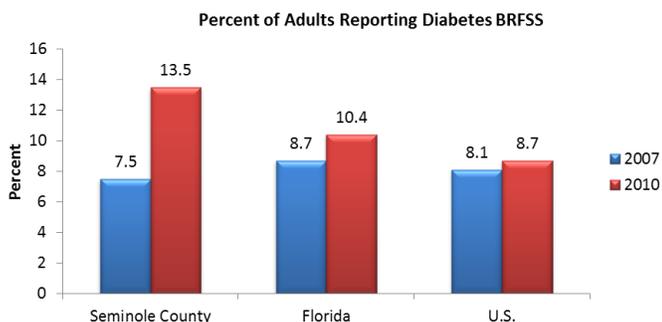
What is it?

Diabetes mellitus is a group of diseases (type I, type II and gestational diabetes) characterized by high levels of blood glucose resulting from defects in insulin production, insulin action, or both. Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas to regulate blood sugar. Type I diabetes, often called juvenile diabetes, usually starts early in life. Type II diabetes,

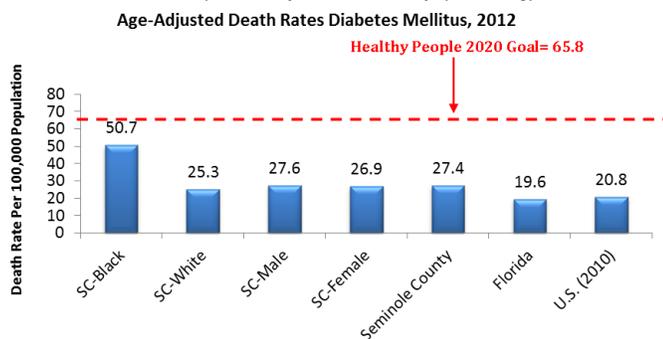
sometimes called adult-onset diabetes, accounts for up to 95% of all diagnosed cases of the disease. In people with type II diabetes, the pancreas either produces little or no insulin, or the body does not respond appropriately to the insulin that is produced. Gestational diabetes occurs during pregnancy.

What's Seminole County's status?

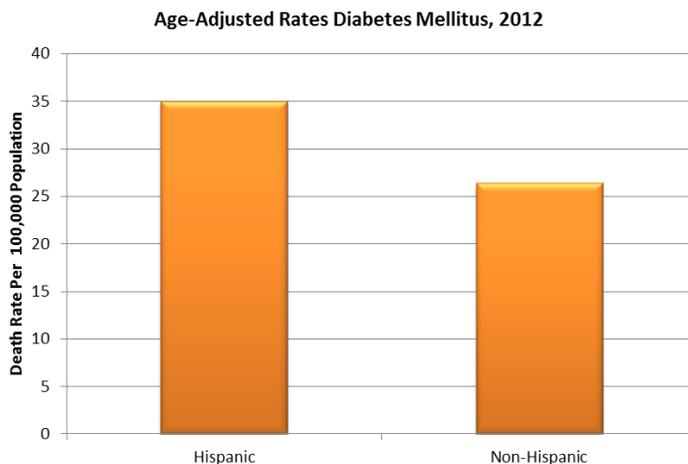
The age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate was 27.4 deaths per 100,000 population for Seminole County in 2012. This rate was higher than state and national rates of 19.6 and 20.8, respectively. For Seminole County African Americans, the age-adjusted death rate from diabetes (50.7 per 100,000 population) was approximately two times the rate for Seminole County Caucasians. The age-adjusted death rate from diabetes was nearly identical for Seminole County males than for females.



Source: Florida County-level BRFSS Telephone Survey conducted by the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics



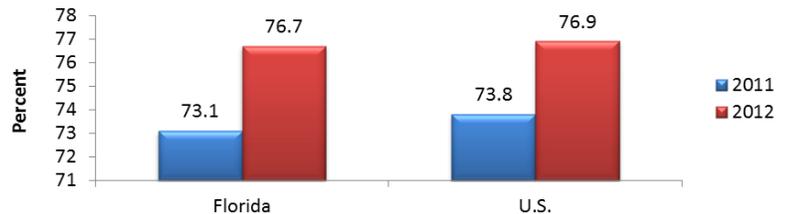
Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Physical Activity

Moderate exercise (i.e., walking at a brisk pace, bicycling, aerobics or yoga) helps keep blood pressure and cholesterol levels within normal ranges, thereby reducing the risk of heart disease, stroke, and diabetes. Obesity occurs when the amount of calories consumed in a diet increases while the level of activity does not. Moderate activity is needed to maintain a healthy weight.

The percentage of Seminole County adults engaging in some physical activity outside of work in the past month remained nearly the same from 2011 to 2012. The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults engaging in moderate or vigorous physical activity was 47.9%.

Percent of Adults Engaging in Physical Activity Outside of Work During the Past Month, BRFSS



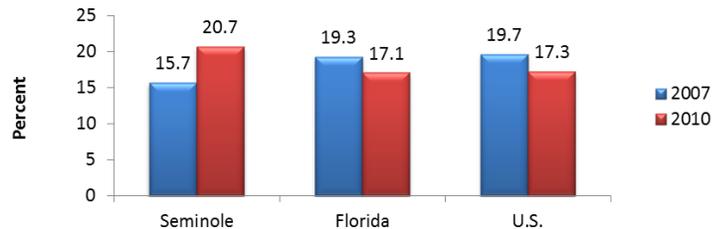
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Cigarette Smoking

Cigarette smoking has been linked to heart attacks, strokes, artery disease in the legs, preterm birth and lung cancer. Secondhand smoke also can result in the same problems for the person inhaling the smoke from smokers, as well as increased emergency room visits and hospitalizations for children with asthma.

Seminole County did not follow state and national trends, the percent of adults that smoke increased from 15.7% in 2007 to 20.7% in 2010. This remained above the Healthy People 2020 goal for cigarette smoking prevalence (12%).

Percent of Adults Who Currently Smoke Tobacco BRFSS



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mental Health

What is it?

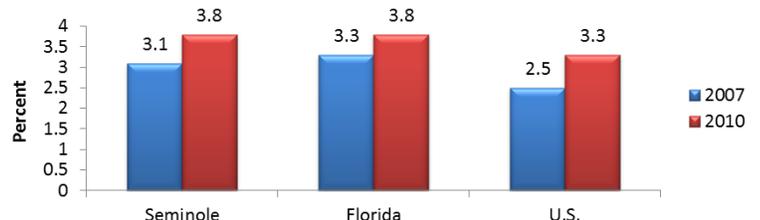
The World Health Organization (WHO) defines mental health as a “state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.”

Mental health is a term used as in reference to mental illness. Mental illnesses are medical conditions that disrupt a person's thinking, feeling, mood, ability to relate to others and daily functioning. Very often it results in a diminished capacity for coping with the ordinary demands of life and may be caused by a reaction to environmental or internal stresses, genetic factors, biochemical imbalances, or a combination of these factors. There are more than 200 classified forms of mental illness with depression being the most common.

What is Seminole County's status?

The percentage of adults reporting 14 or more “mentally unhealthy” days increased from 3.1% in 2007 to 3.8% in 2010.

Percent of Adults Who Experienced Serious Psychological Distress During the Past 30 Days



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Injury and Violence

Unintentional Injuries

Injuries can be “unintentional” or “intentional”. The distinction is whether the person causing the injury did so accidentally or on purpose.

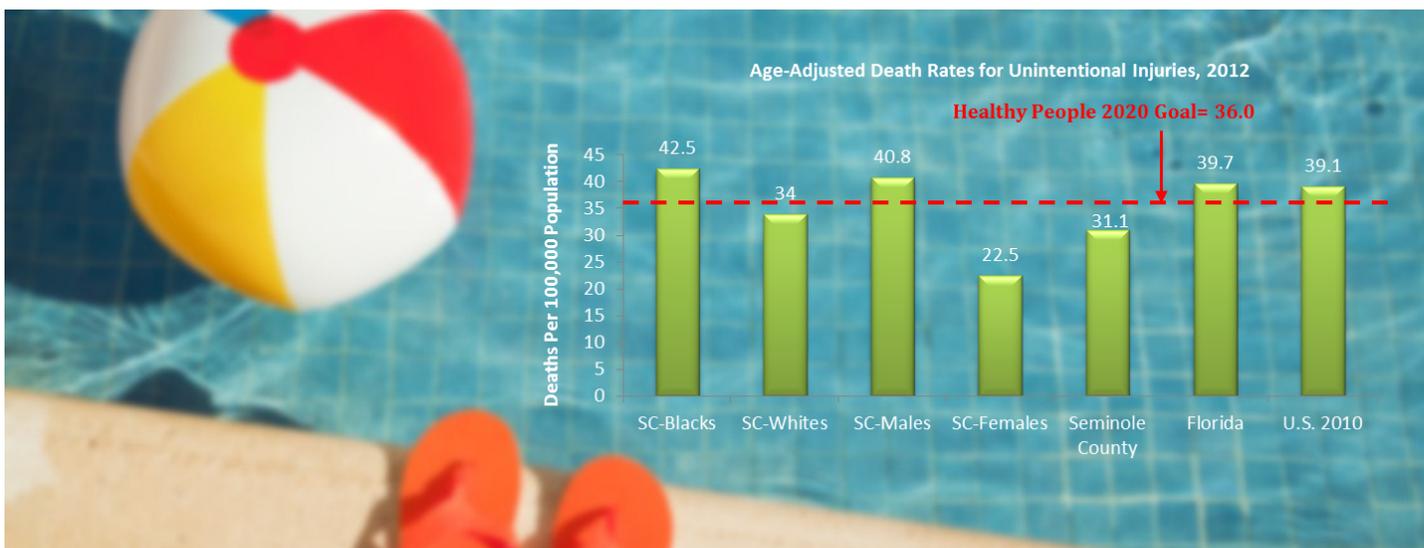
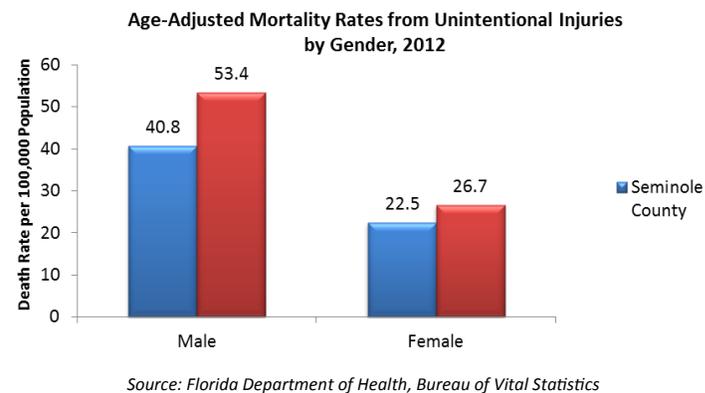
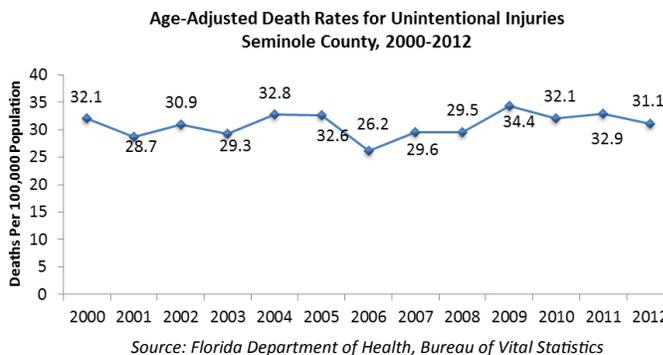
What is it?

An unintentional injury occurs when there is physical or bodily harm that was not purposefully inflicted.

What is Seminole County’s status?

There were 136 unintentional injury deaths in Seminole County in 2012. The age-adjusted mortality rate from unintentional injuries for all ages was 31.1 deaths per 100,000 population. This was lower than the national rate (39) and the Healthy People 2020 goal of 36 deaths per 100,000 population. For Seminole County Caucasians, the age-adjusted death rate was 34 per 100,000 population and for African-Americans it was 42.5 per 100,000 population.

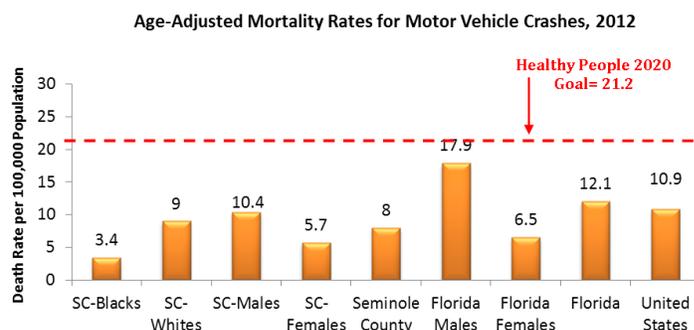
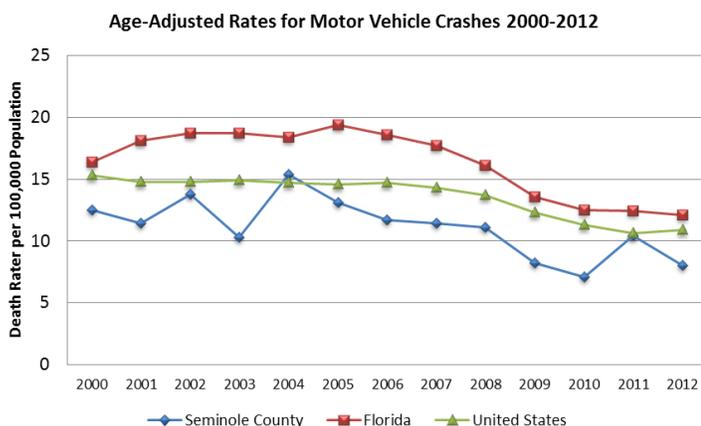
For the first half of the past decade, the mortality rate for unintentional injury remained stagnant. The rate peaked from 39.7 in 2009 to 34.4. As of 2012, the age-adjusted mortality rate for unintentional injury was highest among males (40.8) when compared to females and local rates were lower than the state. Senior citizens continue to have the highest death rate from unintentional injuries (247).



Motor Vehicle Crashes

In 2012, the Seminole County age-adjusted mortality rate from motor vehicle crashes was lower than the national rate and Healthy People 2010 goal of 12.4. As with previous years, Seminole County Caucasians exhibited a higher age-adjusted death rate from motor vehicle crashes than African-Americans.

Males exhibited a greater age-adjusted mortality rate from motor vehicle crashes than females. Between 2000 and 2012 Seminole County had lower age-adjusted death rates for motor vehicle crashes. However, in 2004 and 2011 Seminole County rates increased, but still remaining at or below the national average.



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & National Center for Health Statistics

Intentional Injuries

What is it?

An intentional injury occurs when there is physical or bodily harm that was purposefully inflicted. This includes injuries as the result of violence or suicide. For purposes of this report, non-fatal intentional injuries are not included.

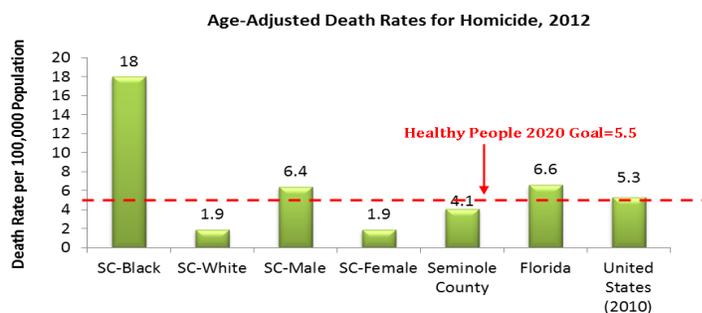
What's Seminole County's status?

Homicide is one of the top-five causes of death in the age groups between 1 and 34 years in the U.S. In 2007, there were 18,361 homicides, with an age-adjusted mortality rate of 6.1. African-American men have a disproportionately higher rate of homicide in the U.S. Homicide was the fourth leading cause of death for African-American men in the U.S. and the sixth leading cause of death for Hispanics in 2006.

Like homicide, suicide is a serious public health issue that has a lasting impact on communities. In 2006, suicide was ranked as the 11th leading cause of death among persons ages 10 years and older, accounting for 33,289 deaths. Causes of suicide are complex and determined by multiple factors. They can include mental health issues, substance abuse, alcoholism, a history of abuse or loss. However, protective factors such as clinical care for mental, physical and substance abuse disorders are designed to "buffer" individuals from suicidal thoughts and behavior. These protective factors are considered to be effective prevention.

Homicide

In 2012, the age-adjusted mortality rate from homicide in Seminole County was 4.1 deaths per 100,000 population. This rate was under the state (6.6) and nation (5.3) for the same year. It also exceeds the Healthy People 2020 goal of 5.5 deaths per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted death rates for African-Americans (18) remained higher than for Caucasians (2) in Seminole County.



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics & U.S. Census Bureau

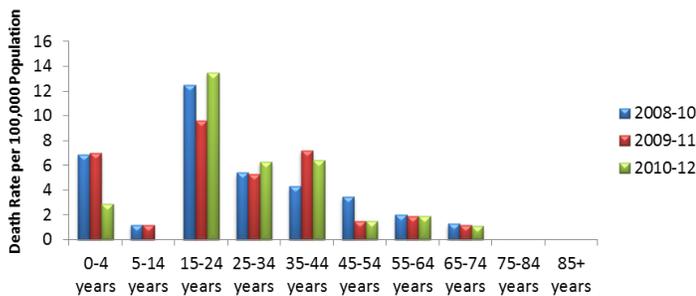
Injury and Violence

Homicide Continued

Since 2000, homicide death rates ranged from 1.6 to 5.9 per 100,000 population, with a sharp rise occurring between 2005 and 2008. Death rates by age from homicide are the highest among age groups of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years. However, homicide rates for

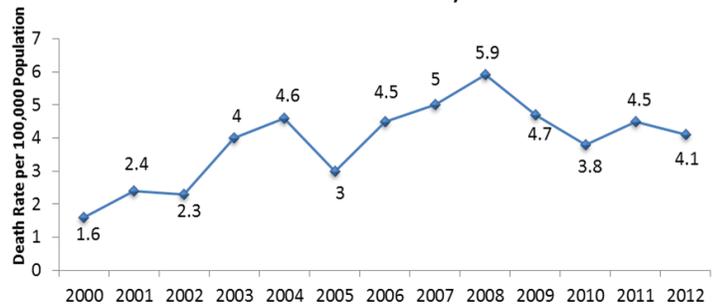
the age group 45 to 54 years also increased from the previous year. For the age group 85 years and older, homicide death rates decreased from the previous year. Age-adjusted homicide death rate for males was more than that for females.

Trends of Age-Specific Rates from Homicide Seminole County



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Trends of Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Homicide Seminole County 2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

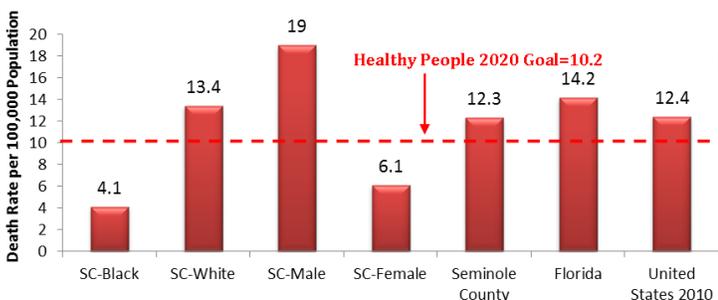
Suicide

The number and rate of suicide deaths in Seminole County have fluctuated since 2000 with no consistent trend. 54 suicide deaths occurred in Seminole County in 2012. The age adjusted mortality rate of 12.3 per 100,000 population was higher than the state rate of 14 and national rate (12). Suicide deaths remained the same from the previous year (54 per 100,000).

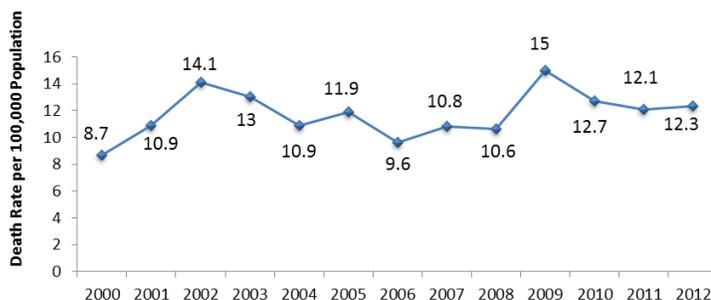
Caucasians have higher rates for suicide than African-Americans.

In 2012, the highest rate of suicide was among those aged 35 to 44 years old, followed by those aged 75 to 84 years old. During 2012, the Seminole County age-adjusted suicide mortality rate for males was approximately three times higher than females.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide, 2012

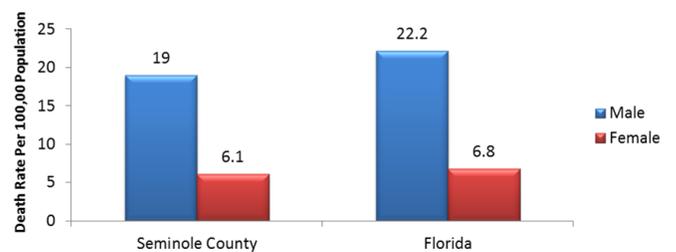


Age-Adjusted Death Rates from Suicide Seminole County, 2000-2012

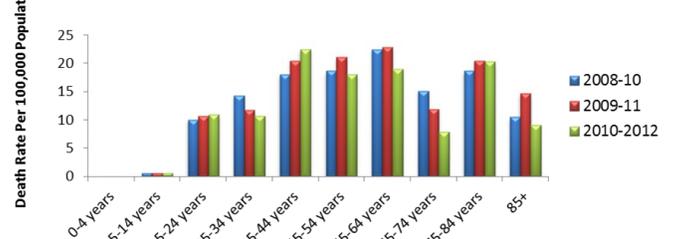


Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Age-Adjusted Death Rates from Suicide by Gender, Seminole County, 2012



Age-Specific Death Rates from Suicide Seminole County, 2008-2012



Communicable Diseases

The incidence (number of new cases reported) of communicable diseases is often used as an important indicator of the status of a community's health. The table below contains the number of new case reports and the rates per 100,000 population during calendar year 2012 for selected communicable diseases for Seminole County, and Florida. It also includes for comparison purposes, the rate for Healthy People 2020 were applicable. Calendar year 2012 data is the most recent year of data available that allows comparisons between local and state case rates.



	SEMINOLE COUNTY	FLORIDA
Population Estimates (denominator)	426,881	19,042,458
HIV (Rate)	11	28.3
HIV (Case Count)	47	5,388
Primary Syphilis (Rate)	4.7	7.2
Primary Syphilis (Case Count)	20	1,375
Secondary Syphilis (Rate)	0	17.7
Secondary Syphilis (Case Count)	0	38
Gonorrhea (Rate)	83.9	102.7
Gonorrhea (Case Count)	358	19,551
Chlamydia (Rate)	339.0	408.8
Chlamydia (Case Count)	1,447	77,851
Tuberculosis (Rate) (2011)	2.8	4.0
Tuberculosis (Case Count) (2011)	12	753
Pertussis (Rate)	0.5	1.7
Pertussis (Case Count)	2	313
Measles (Rate) (2011)	0	0
Measles (Case Count) (2011)	0	9

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of STD Prevention & Control, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of TB & Refugee Health, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS

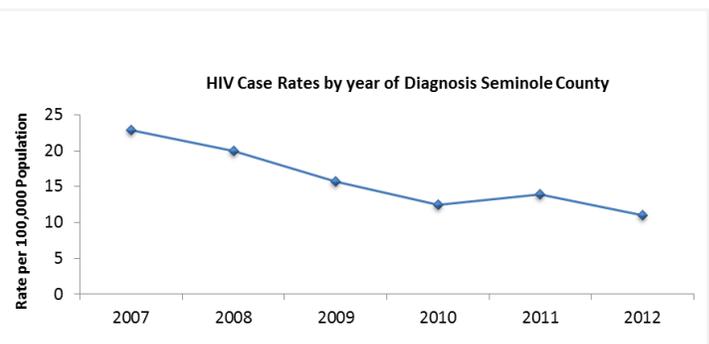
What is it?

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the most advanced stage of illness that occurs following infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV infection progressively destroys a body's ability to protect itself from infection. A person with HIV infection is diagnosed as having AIDS when their body produces abnormally low numbers of Caucasian blood cells. A person with AIDS thus becomes ill with opportunistic infections, develops diseases that affect the central and peripheral nervous system, develops malignancies, or displays a wasting syndrome not usually seen in people without HIV infection.

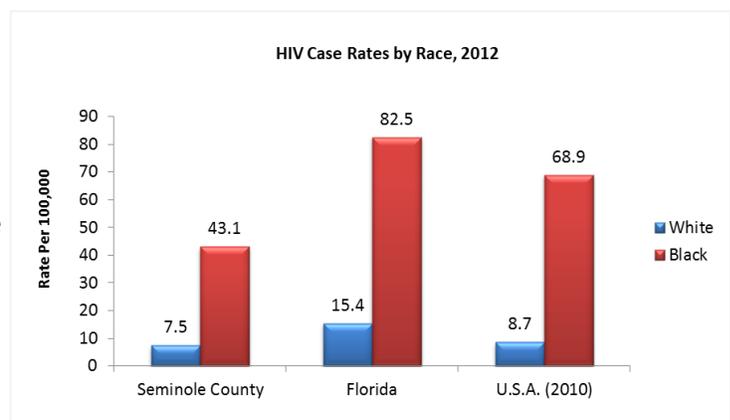
What is Seminole County's status?

From 2007 to 2012, HIV incidence rates in Seminole County were trending downward, in 2007 from a high of 22.9 per 100,000 population to 11 per 100,000 population in 2012.

Following national trends, African-Americans have a higher rate of reported cases of HIV than Caucasians in Seminole County. The rate of new HIV cases reported in 2012 for Seminole County Caucasian males was lower than the national rate for Caucasian males. Although lower than the national rates, rates for Seminole County African-Americans were higher than those for Seminole County Caucasians.



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS

Communicable Diseases



Chlamydia

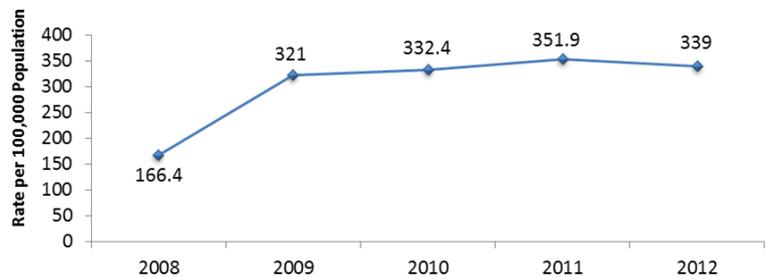
What is it?

Chlamydial infections are the most common reportable disease in the United States. These infections are caused by the *Chlamydia.trachomatis* bacterium. Approximately 50% of infections in men and 75% in women did not involve obvious symptoms in the early stages. Individuals in the 15 to 24 year age group show the highest rates of infection.

What is Seminole County's status?

The number of new chlamydial infections per 100,000 population in Seminole County increased in 2009 (321.0 per 100,000 population) compared to 2008 (166.4 per 100,000 population).

Chlamydia Case Rates Seminole County 2008-2012



Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of STD Prevention & Control

Gonorrhea

What is it?

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by the *Neisseria.gonorrhoeae* bacterium.

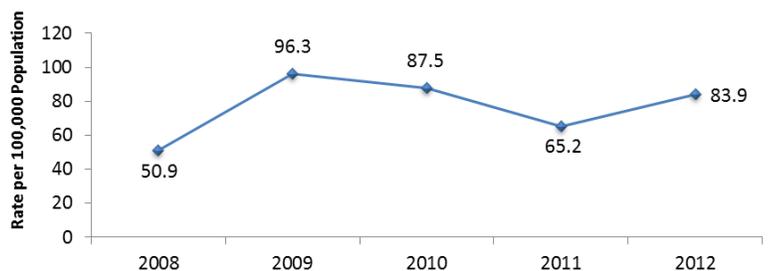
Neisseria.gonorrhoeae can live and grow in parts of a male's or female's reproductive tract, anus, rectum, mouth, throat or eyes.

What is Seminole County's status?

The number of new gonorrhea cases per 100,000 population in Seminole County increased sharply from 2008 to 2009.

The rate of new gonorrhea cases seen in 2012 (83.9 per 100,000) in Seminole County was an increase from the rate in 2011 returning the rate to highs seen in 2009 and 2010.

Gonorrhea Case Rates Seminole County 2008-2012



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