Kitsap Health Equity Collaborative

Jessica Guidry Equity Program Manager





Our Equity Program

Our Equity Program was created in mid-2021 to carry forward the directives of a Kitsap Public Health Board resolution declaring racism a public health crisis. Our program works within the Health District and in our community to listen, collaborate, address inequities, and strive to create an environment where everyone can thrive.



Commitments in the Resolution



Kitsap Board Resolution 2021-01

"The Board and the Kitsap Public Health District commit to work to advance a public health approach in addressing institutional and systemic racism, including [...] partnering with community to co-create solutions to address structural inequities."

Kitsap Health Equity Collaborative

- Organizations serving and leaders from communities experiencing health inequities; convened by KPHD
- Participants compensated if not being paid by another organization
- Mostly hybrid meetings
- Meetings every other month

30+ Organizations Participated So Far

- Bremerton Housing Authority
- Central Kitsap School District
- Fdn for Poverty & Homelessness Mgmt
- Gather Together, Grow Together
- Kingston Advisory Council
- Kitsap Accessible Communities Advisory Council
- Kitsap Black Student Union
- Kitsap Community Resources
- Kitsap Council for Human Rights
- Kitsap ERACE Coalition
- Kitsap Immigrant Assistance Center
- Kitsap Mental Health Services
- Kitsap Pride
- Kitsap Regional Library
- Kitsap Strong

- Living Arts Cultural Heritage
- Love Me For Me
- Marvin Williams Center
- Mt. Zion MBC
- NAACP Unit 1134
- Olympic College
- OESD
- PCHS
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Puget Sound Partnership
- Sinclair MBC
- Suquamish Tribe
- Up From Slavery Initiative
- Virginia Mason Franciscan Health
- You are Beautiful, PLLC

Other Organizations Invited

- Civil Survival
- Ebenezer AME Church
- Filipino American Association of Kitsap County
- Gods Broken Home University
- Kitsap Advocating for Immigrant Rights and Equality
- Kitsap County Veterans Program
- Islamic Center of Kitsap County
- Kitsap Parent Coalition / Easter Seals
- New Horizons Baptist Ministries
- Surviving Change
- Summit Ave. Presbyterian Church
- Voices of Pacific Island Nations

What We Have Done So Far

- Established a Focus: Address root cause(s) to systemic inequities
- Discussed the following:
 - Collaborative purpose, roles
 - Definition of health equity and social determinants of health
 - Barriers to good health in Kitsap County
 - Existing community assets
- Allocated time for information sharing (programs, grants, events, etc.) and relationship building

Next Steps

To discuss:

- Which root cause(s) to address (goals)
- Missing/needed/overlapping community assets
- Strategies we would like to focus on
- How we will work on those strategies
- How we interface with existing and future groups with similar goals

Questions?

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Kitsap County Child Death Review (CDR) Introduction

Erica Whares
Healthy Communities Specialist
Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention Program





Presentation Objectives

- 1. Explain the Child Death Review Panel and what review meetings will look like
- 2. Review national and local child mortality statistics and trends

What is Child Death Review?



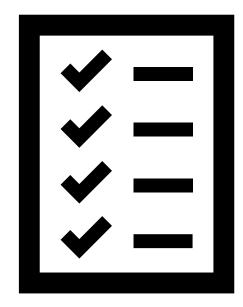
- Community-oriented process involving professionals from multiple disciplines
- Facilitates an objective review to outline key circumstances involved with a child's death
- Collectively examines how and why children die in our county with the goal of preventing future deaths and improving safety.

Child Death Review

Prevention-focused child death review is different from other processes.

What it IS

- An ongoing, confidential process of data collection, analysis, interpretation, and action
- A systemic process guided by policies and state law
- Intended to move from data collection to prevention activities.

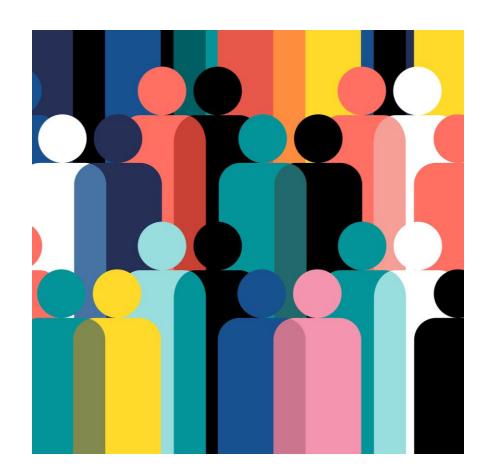


What it is NOT

- A mechanism for assigning blame or responsibility for any death
- A research study
- Institutional review or substitute for existing mortality and morbidity inquiries

The death of a child is...

- A sentinel event
- Often preventable
- A community responsibility
- Often, a result of numerous system gaps



Kitsap County CDR Purpose



The purpose of the Child Death Review (CDR) is to lead to a better understanding of how and why children die, and what can be done to prevent child deaths in the future, based on findings from review meetings. These findings are used to catalyze action to prevent other deaths, ultimately improving the health and safety of communities, families, and children. The death of a child should invoke a community response, and the circumstances involved in most child deaths are **multidimensional** with many factors, and responsibility does not rest in any one place.

History of CDR in Kitsap County

- Case logs from 1999-2015
- Last review took place in 2015
- Prevention strategies included: increased signage at local beaches, expanded messaging on safe sleeping environments, advocated for Graduated Driver's Licenses
- Other fatality reviews in Kitsap

RCW 70.05.170 – Protected process

The legislature finds that the mortality rate in Washington State among infants and children less than eighteen years of age is unacceptably high, and that such mortality may be preventable. The legislature further finds that, through the performance of child mortality reviews, preventable causes of child mortality can be identified and addressed, thereby reducing the infant and child mortality in Washington State.

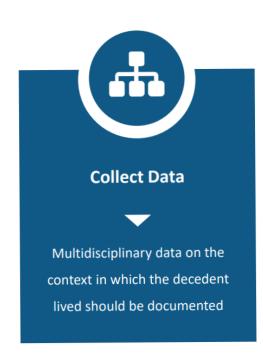
- State Law (RCW 70.05.170) enacted in 1993 and revised in 2010
- Local health jurisdictions <u>may</u> conduct child death reviews so that "preventable causes of child mortality can be identified and addressed" through evidence-based systems and policy changes
- State CDR team at DOH oversees local CDR data and priorities



The Fatality Review Process

Steps to Success







Why we have Child Death Reviews



Unintentional Injury Deaths in Children and Youth, 2010-2019

Injuries are a leading cause of death for children and teens in the U.S. The types of injury vary by age.



Suffocation deaths are most common among infants <1 year old.



Drowning deaths are most common among 1–4 year olds.



Motor vehicle crash deaths are most common among 5–19 year olds.

Child injury death rates decreased 11% from 2010 to 2019. However, rates increased among some groups.

1 50%

Poisoning and drug overdose death rates among Hispanic children

137%

Poisoning and drug overdose death rates among Black children

121%

Suffocation death rates among Black children

19%

Motor vehicle death rates among Black children

Focused prevention strategies can help prevent injuries and deaths.



Family engagement and support, parental monitoring, and school connectedness can reduce substance use.



Safe sleep strategies can reduce suffocation deaths among infants.



Proper use of car seats, booster seats, and seat belts can reduce motor vehicle crash injuries and deaths.

West BA, Rudd RA, Sauber-Schatz EK, Ballesteros MF. Unintentional injury deaths in children and youth, 2010–2019. Journal of Safety Research 2021;78:322-30. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsr.2021.07.001

Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group Washington State, 2015-2017, combined

Listed by: Death Counts and Death Rates per 100,000 people (rates in parentheses)

Rank	<1	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years
1	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period 506 (190.1)	Unintentional Injury 58 (5.4)	Unintentional Injury 39 (2.8)	Suicide 32 (2.4)	Unintentional Injury 664 (23.6)
2	Congenital Abnormalities 286 (107.5)	Malignant Neoplasms 31 (2.9)	Malignant Neoplasms 25 (91.8)	Unintentional Injury 31 (2.3)	Suicide 497 (17.7)
3	Unintentional Injury 51 (19.20)	Congenital Abnormalities 19 (1.8)	Congenital Abnormalities 6**	Malignant Neoplasms 27 (2.0)	Homicide 167 (5.9)
4	Cardiovascular Diseases 25 (9.4)	Homicide 18 (1.70)	Homicide 8**	Congenital Abnormalities 10**	Malignant Neoplasms 78 (2.8)
5	Homicide 11**	Influenza and Pneumonia 9**	Cardiovascular Diseases 7**	Homicide 8**	Cardiovascular Diseases 61 (2.2)

Kitsap Core CDR Panel

Will include representatives from:

Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe Bainbridge Youth Services

Poulsbo Fire Department Peninsula Community Health

Central Kitsap Fire and Rescue Medical Examiner's Office

Public Health Kitsap Mental Health Services

DCYF Local Pediatrician

South Kitsap School District OESD 114

Looking Ahead

- 1. Our CDR review team is conducting planning meetings before our first review in March
- 2. Will conduct 4 review meetings per year
- 3. Enter data into the National Fatality Review-Case Reporting System (NFR-CRS)
- 4. Catalyze prevention locally

Questions

Resources

- 1. The National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention: https://ncfrp.org/
- 2. Mock Child Death Review Case Review Meeting: https://vimeo.com/473134675
- 3. CDR 101 (From the National Center):
 https://mediasite.mihealth.org/Mediasite/Play/1839e8222b7547e8928610af62edd-98c1d?catalog=db105963a5d642c9b6237f5de124c02a21
- 4. Public Health On Call (Podcast from Johns Hopkins): https://johnshopkinssph.libsyn.com/551-the-massachusetts-pediatric-injury-equity-reviewa-new-process-for-reviewing-pediatric-injuries-in-order-to-prevent-them





Thank you

Questions? Email erica.whares@kitsappublichealth.org

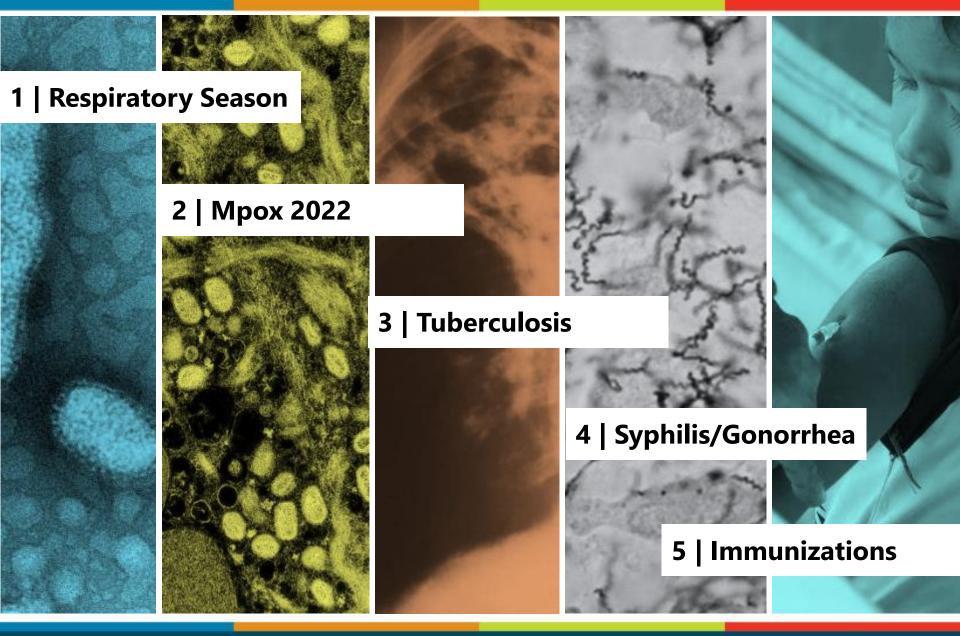


Communicable Diseases: 2022 in Review

Wendy Inouye, MS MPA Epidemiologist Communicable Diseases







DISCLAIMER

- Data are preliminary (accessed 1/30/2023), and are not finalized counts for 2022.
- Data are obtained through public health surveillance:
 - Underrepresents true disease activity.
 - Contains biases in detection and reporting.



1

The Return of Respiratory
Season



Reminder: What we track for Influenza

How reported:

- Clinical Labs
- NREVSS

tests done
tests positive

ED visits at Kitsap facilities # ED visits attributable to flu

How reported:

 Deidentified HC visit data (syndromic surveillance)





EMERGENCY DEPT VISITS



DEATHS



Individual case reports

new flu outbreaks

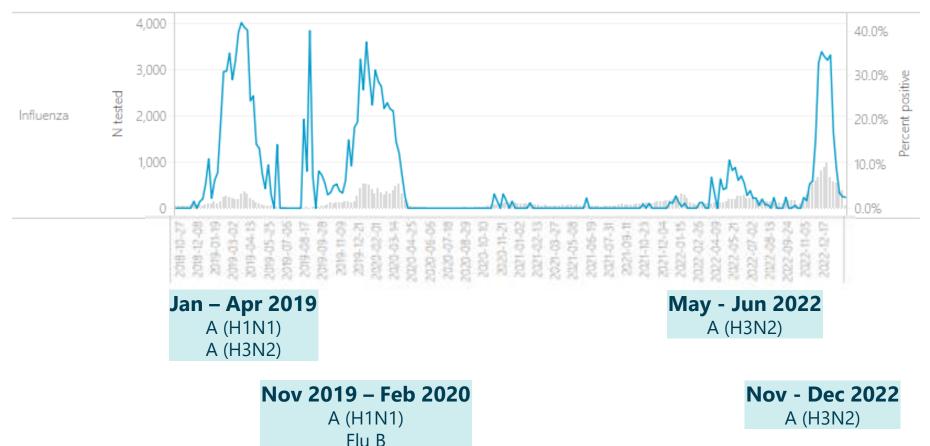
How reported:

- Vital Records
- LTCFs

How reported:

LTCFs

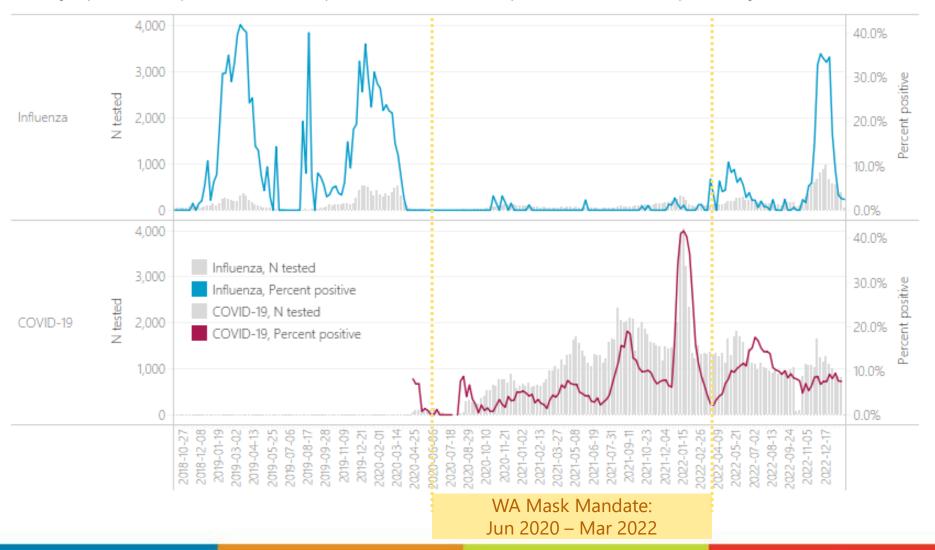
Weekly reported tests performed and the percent of those that are positive for each virus, past four years.



Influenza Lab Reporting, Oct 2018 – Jan 2023

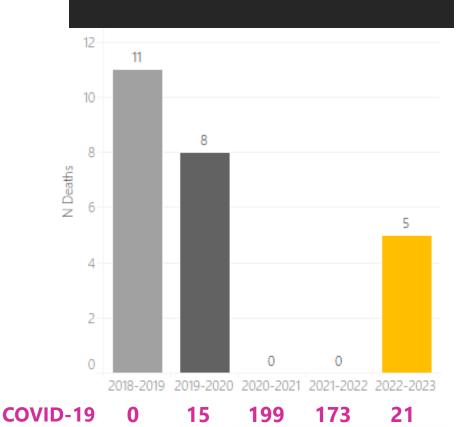


Weekly reported tests performed and the percent of those that are positive for each virus, past four years.

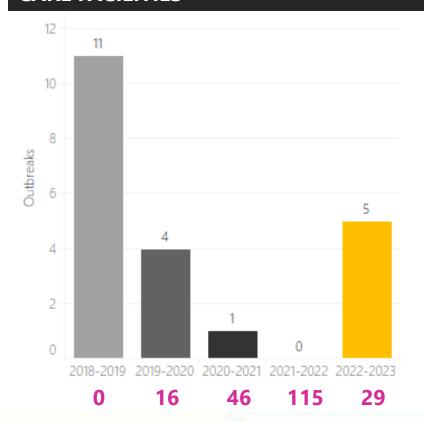


Flu deaths and outbreaks also "un-paused".





INFLUENZA OUTBREAKS IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

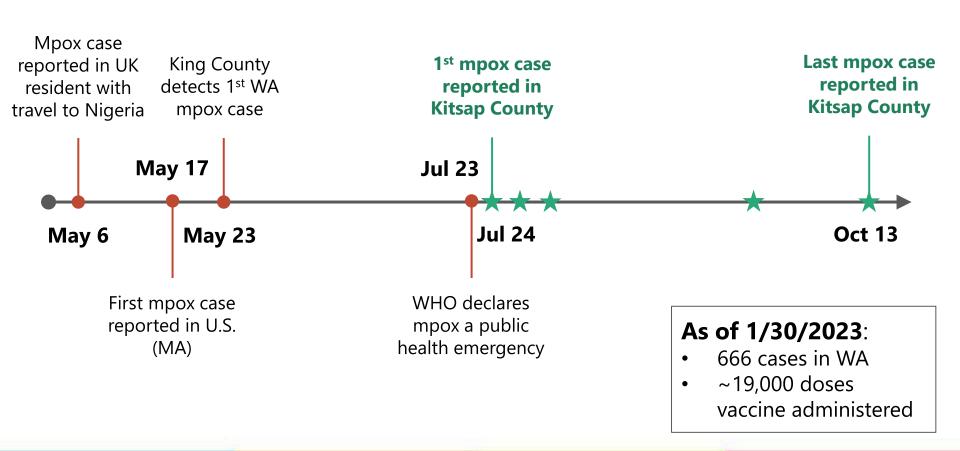


2

Mpox: The Global Threat of 2022



2022 Mpox Epidemic in Brief



3

Tuberculosis: A Public Health Crucible



TB requires a unique public health response.

Case management 4 – 12+ months.

Importance of identifying close contacts.

Most often impacts populations with other challenges and vulnerabilities.

A typical person with TB disease in the United States requires:



PLUS

- X-rays
- Lab tests
- Follow-up & testing of contacts

LTFU not an option.



Several factors can complicate case/contact management.

Interpreter needed

Case has a lot of contacts

Resistance to first-line TB drugs

Case unable to tolerate drug regimen

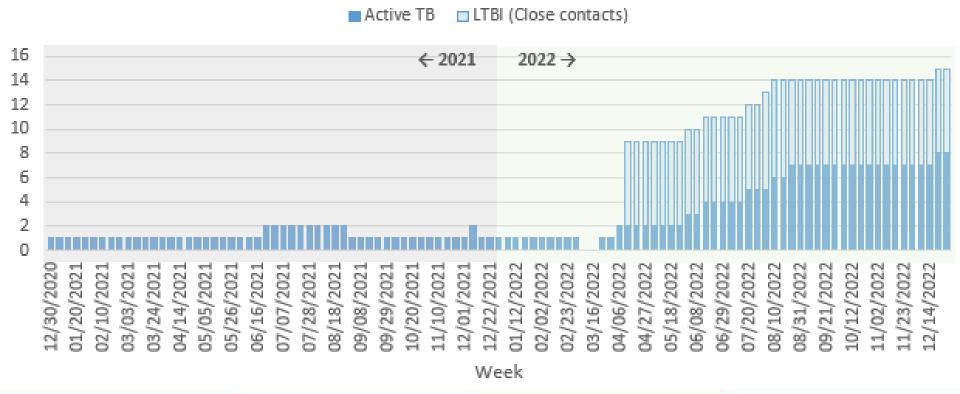
Patient is underinsured or has no insurance

Case identified after death

Case has other social needs

2022 in Kitsap required a different strategy.

Number of TB cases requiring routine case management by KPHD, by week



Footnote: Global disruption of TB services has likely set back TB elimination.

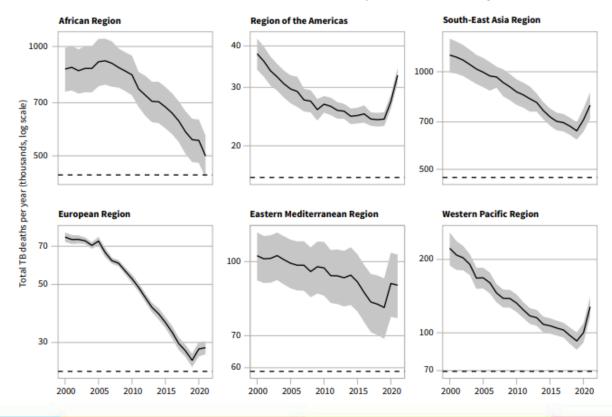
Trends in case notifications of people newly diagnosed with TB by WHO region, 2015-2021



We can already see a worrying impact on global TB deaths.

Trends in the estimated absolute number of TB deaths (HIV-positive and HIV-negative) by WHO region, 2000–2021

The horizontal dashed line shows the first milestone of the End TB Strategy, which was a 35% reduction in the total number of TB deaths between 2015 and 2020. Shaded areas represent 95% uncertainty intervals.

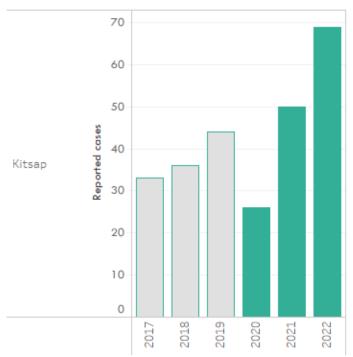


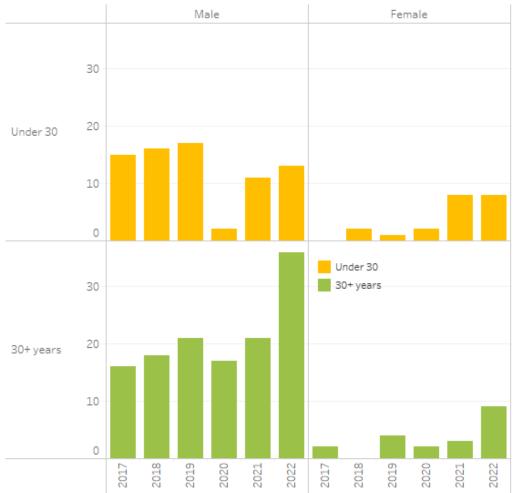
4

STI Surveillance
Data: a Window to
Health System &
Behaviors?

Syphilis surveillance data reveal gaps in STI health.

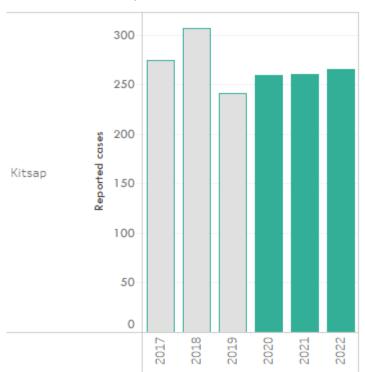
Syphilis cases (any stage), 2017 - 2022.





Gonorrhea surveillance also points to nuanced epidemics.

Gonorrhea cases, 2017 — 2022.





5

Immunizations at a Public Health Crossroads



The COVID-19 epidemic interrupted routine immunizations. Can we recover?

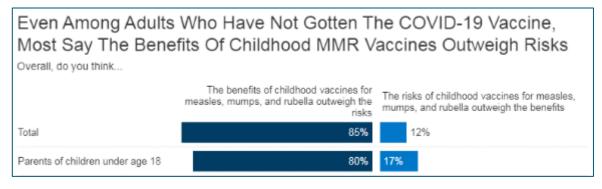
The Scattle Times

Kindergarten vaccination rates drop in all but 3 WA counties

Jan. 23, 2023 at 6:00 am | Updated Jan. 23, 2023 at 10:26 am

By Gene Balk / FYI Guy 💆 🙃

Seattle Times columnist





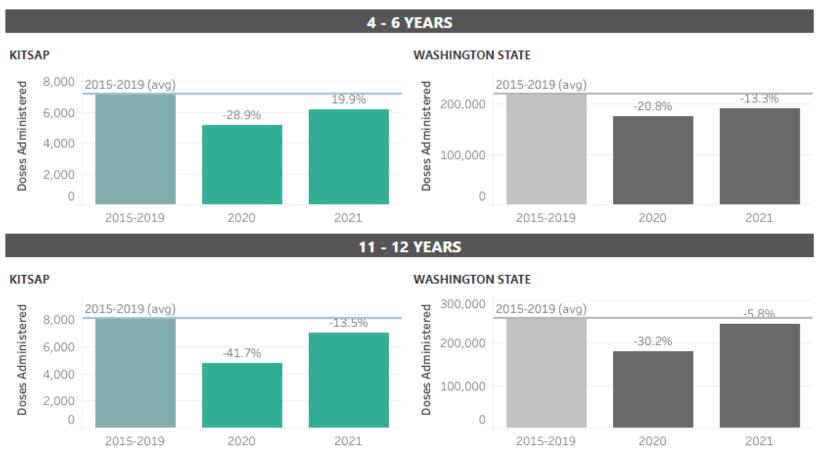
"An additional 3.9% without an exemption were not up to date with measles, mumps and rubella vaccine. **Despite widespread return to inperson learning, COVID-19-related disruptions continued to affect vaccination coverage and assessment for the 2021–22 school year, preventing a return to prepandemic coverage.**"

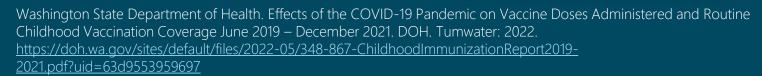
Gene, B. (2023, January 23). Kindergarten vaccination rates drop in all but 3 WA counties. The Seattle Times.

Seither R. <u>Vaccination Coverage with Selected Vaccines and Exemption Rates Among Children in Kindergarten—United States</u>, <u>2021–22 School Year</u>. *MMWR*. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. 2023;72.



2021 data showed decline in number of routine immunization doses administered in Kitsap County.

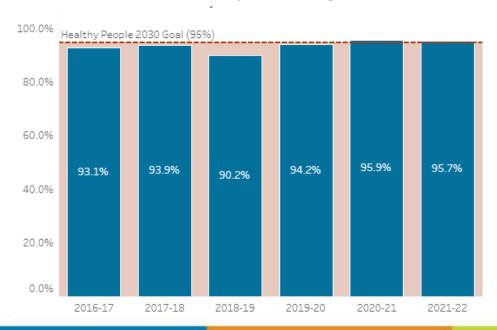






In the 2021-22 school year:

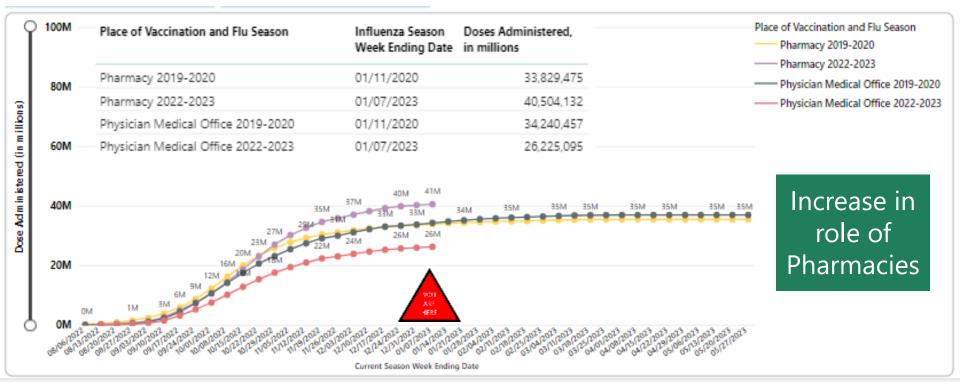
- >2,700 Kitsap students were not UTD on routine immunizations.
- Only 92% of Kitsap kindergarteners were UTD on MMR.
 - >6% of Kitsap kindergarteners had no record of MMR and no exemption.



Spotlight: South Kitsap School District catchment area now exceeds the DHHS Healthy People 2030 Goal for routine immunizations coverage.

Additional note: What adult flu vaccines tell us.

Weekly cumulative estimated number of influenza vaccinations administered in pharmacies and physician medical offices, adults 18 years and older, U.S. (Data source: IQVIA Pharmacy and Physician Medical Office Claims.





Strong immunization coverage is critical in protecting our community against vaccine-preventable diseases.



Thank you

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