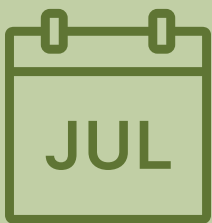


Q4 Tuscola Tracker



- Sarcoma Awareness Month
- UV Safety Month
- Fibroid Awareness Month
- Cleft & Craniofacial Awareness Month
- Juvenile Arthritis Month



- Immunization Awareness Month
- Children's Eye Health & Safety Month
- National Breastfeeding Month
- National Water Quality Month
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy Awareness Month



- Childhood Cancer Awareness Month
- Childhood Obesity Awareness Month
- Healthy Aging Month
- Suicide Prevention Awareness Month
- Sexual Health Awareness Month

Topics

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

WIC Produce Connection

Increased Food Recalls

Marijuana Safety

Back to School Immunizations

Early Preventable Deaths: Rural Population

Hearing & Vision; CSHCS

Maternal Infant Health

STI or STD?

Communicable Disease Report

HPAI

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Commonly called “bird flu”, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) is a virus that infects various species of birds, including domestic poultry. It has been detected in mammals, like livestock, and now, for the first time ever-humans.

Mitigation measures have been enacted to protect Michigan’s poultry and livestock industries, as well as those who work within them.



HPAI Information

[Considerations and Information for Fair Exhibitors to Help Prevent Influenza](#)

[Considerations and Information for Fair Organizers to Help Prevent Influenza](#)

[Reducing Risk for People Working with or Exposed to Animals](#)

[Protect Yourself When Working With Farm Animals \(English\)](#)

[Protect Yourself When Working With Farm Animals \(Spanish\)](#)

Choose pasteurized milk and dairy products.

pasteurization has proven to **inactivate bacteria and viruses in milk that can make people sick.**

Especially vulnerable populations like:

- Pregnant women
- Children under 5
- Adults over 65
- Those with weakened immune systems





Project Fresh is now Produce Connection

WIC Project Fresh is now known as WIC Produce Connection. This program provides low-income, nutritionally-at-risk WIC clients with eligible, locally grown, fresh, unprepared fruits and vegetables from Authorized Growers at farmers markets and roadside stands throughout Michigan.



How it Works

- Eligible WIC clients, excluding infants, may receive benefits on their WIC EBT card to be used June 1 through November 30.
- WIC clients may also use their WIC Cash Value Benefits (CVB) for fruits and vegetables at an Authorized Grower.

Look for “WIC Produce Connection/WIC CVB Benefits Accepted Here” at your local farmers markets.

QUESTIONS?

WIC clients wanting more information on WIC Produce Connection benefits should contact their local WIC Clinic.

**Tuscola County Health
Department WIC**

989-673-3199

www.tchd.us/wic

1309 Cleaver Rd. Caro, MI 48723



FDA on the Rising Recalls

According to the FDA, they and other agencies (like the USDA) recalled more food last year than they had in the previous five years.

Foods can be recalled for pathogens, like E.coli, or issues with packaging, like foreign objects included with the food. Most recalls are for undeclared allergens, which can be deadly.

“It’s no secret that food recalls are on the rise, but why is this happening?”

One of the reasons for increased recalls is that our foods are increasingly coming from other countries, some of which do not have the same regulations that we have. It also makes it harder for contaminants to be traced.



Roughly three-quarters of our fruits, and nearly 50% of our vegetables are expected to come from outside the US by 2027.

Another reason is that production operations are getting bigger. Huge farms, food plants, and warehouses lead to a lot of oversight.

A big problem is that many agencies that regulate food are understaffed, so things don’t always get done properly or timely.

There are two main agencies that regulate our food. The Food Safety and Inspection Services oversees our meet and poultry products, and the FDA checks just about everything else. The FDA also oversees drugs and medical products, with food being lower priority.

How can you protect yourself?

Check your food packages and where the food comes from, check your food, clean and store food properly, and report any issues you encounter.

<https://www.businessinsider.com/why-so-many-food-recalls-are-happening-in-the-us-2024-5>

<https://www.msn.com/en-ca/health/nutrition/fda-explains-exactly-why-food-recalls-are-on-the-rise-in-the-u-s/ar-BB1mzwQF>

Marijuana Safety Campaign

The Tuscola County Health Department is kicking off the 2024 Marijuana Safety Campaign, which focuses on responsible and safe use. While medicinal and recreational marijuana is legal in Michigan, the drug can cause unintentional harm and negative consequences. Marijuana should always be used in a safe and responsible manor.

- All types of marijuana should be locked in a hidden place that is out of sight and reach of kids and pets.
- Driving under the influence of marijuana is dangerous and illegal.
- Using marijuana while pregnant or breastfeeding can cause short and long-term health consequences to the baby.
- Marijuana use during adolescence can harm or stunt brain development.



Pick up a FREE lock bag at TCHD during business hours.

While supplies last.

Monday - Friday, 8am - 4pm



**Secondhand marijuana
smoke can cause
asthma attacks, and
makes respiratory
infections more likely.**



Don't Wait Until School Starts!

Avoid delays in appointments and get your child up to date on their needed vaccines now!

Contact Tuscola County Health Department for an appointment on **Monday's, Tuesday's, and Wednesday's.**
989-673-8116



Now you can text us to make an immunization appointment!

989-660-2270

Walk-ins accepted too!

Vaccines Required for School Entry in Michigan

	All Kindergartners & 4-6 year old transfer students	All 7th graders & 7-18 year old transfer students
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTP, DTaP, Tdap)	4 doses DTP or DTaP 1 dose must be at or after 4 years of age	4 doses diphtheria & tetanus, or 3 doses if 1st dose on/after age one 1 dose Tdap at 11 years or older upon entry into 7th grade or higher
Polio	4 doses, or 3 doses if dose 3 was given on or after age 4	
Measles, mumps, Rubella (MMR)	2 doses at or after 12 month of age	
Hepatitis B	3 doses	
Meningococcal Conjugate (MenACWY)	None	1 dose at 11 years of age or older upon entry into 7th grade or higher
Varicella (Chickenpox)	2 doses at or after 12 months of age, or current lab immunity/history of chickenpox	

Preventable early deaths from the 5 leading causes* are more common among people living in rural communities†

Clinicians can help prevent premature deaths:



Screen patients for high blood pressure



Increase cancer prevention and early detection



Encourage physical activity and healthy eating



Treat opioid use disorder



Help patients quit smoking



*Heart disease, cancer, unintentional injury, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke
†Compared to Americans who live in urban areas, National Vital Statistics System mortality data, 2010–2022

bit.ly/ss7302a1

MAY 2, 2024

MMWR

The top five leading causes of premature death are

Heart Disease

Cancer

Unintentional Injury

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Stroke

Premature deaths and poor health outcomes are greater among residents of rural counties than their urban counterparts. In 1999, the death rate in rural areas was 7% higher than in urban areas. By 2019, it was 20% higher.

Four of the five leading risk factors for premature death are more common in rural communities: using tobacco, obesity, physical inactivity, and drinking alcohol, or alcohol in excess. Structural factors like lower socioeconomic status, limited access to healthcare professionals, and limited job opportunities also increase the risk for premature death among rural residents.

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) are the nonmedical factors that influence health outcomes. They are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age. SDOH have been shown to have greater influence on health than either genetic factors or access to healthcare services.

Just promoting healthy choices won't eliminate these and other health disparities. Public health organizations and their partners in sectors like education, transportation, and housing need to take action to improve the conditions in people's environments.



Maternal Infant Health

The Maternal Infant Health Program (MIHP) provides support, education and resources to help moms during pregnancy, and babies in their first year of life.



In May, the TCHD Maternal Infant Health Program had a two day audit by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and received a 99% rating with full accreditation.



Social Worker

The Tuscola County Health Department has an opening for a Social Worker on a contractual basis working approximately 2 days per week.

This position works in the Maternal Child Health Program and provides services to individuals and families in the office, home, and/or community environment.

[Apply Now](#)



Count the Kicks is a simple way to monitor your baby's movements. Expectant parents should begin counting daily at the start of the third trimester.



Time

Start a timer and record the time it takes for you to feel 10 movements.



Count

Pick a time when baby is active to start counting, preferably the same time every day.



Pattern

After each day's counting session, compare that time with your past sessions.



Contact

Go to the hospital if you notice a change in your baby's movement patterns.

[→ Get the App](#)

Back to School Hearing & Vision Testing

7/26/24 8:30 am - 11:30 am

8/6/24 11:30 am - 6:00 pm

8/16/24 8:30 am - 11:30 am

Call to schedule an
appointment!
989-673-1717



Children's Special Health Care Services

When children have chronic health conditions, their body has to work harder to fight illnesses and infections, and they are at higher risk of getting seriously sick. Vaccines have been proven time and again to be safe and effective at reducing illness and death of vaccine-preventable diseases. The Children's Special Health Care Services (CSHCS) Program is reminding families with a special health needs child to stay up to date on vaccines to ensure their health and well-being.

CSHCS offers medical care and treatment assistance for children with chronic, severe, disabling health problems, and provides service coordination to meet child and family needs.

Eligibility is based on the individual's diagnosis, severity, and treatment plan- not income. This program can be used alone, or in conjunction with private insurance, Medicare, or Medicaid.



Call Monica at 989-673-1856 if you have questions about CSHCS, joining CSHCS, or vaccine questions.

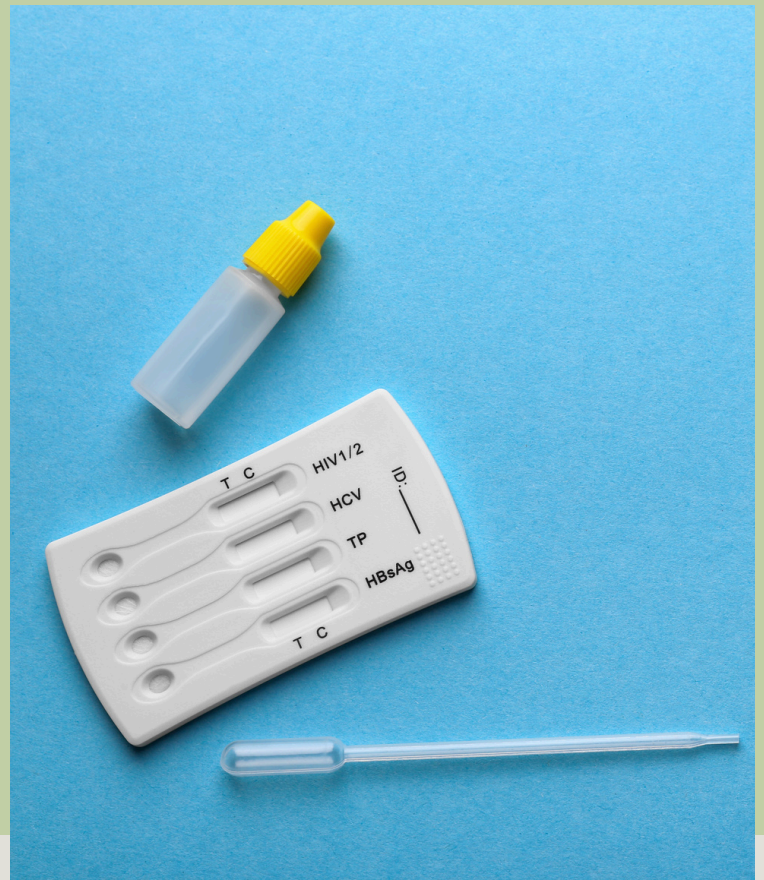
Top Diagnoses

- Prematurity
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Asthma
- Cerebral Palsy
- Hearing Loss



STI or STD?

A sexually transmitted infection (STI) is a virus, bacteria, fungus, or parasite people can get through sexual contact. A sexually transmitted disease (STD) develops because of an STI and the term implies that the infection has led to some symptom of disease. People usually use the terms interchangeably. The goal of public health and healthcare is to prevent and treat infections before they develop into disease, which is why the term STI is not being used more often.



2022 STI Surveillance Report



Chlamydia

1.6 million cases

↓ Down **6.2%**
from 2018



Gonorrhea

648,056 cases

↑ Up **11%**
from 2018



Syphilis

203,500 cases

↑ Up **79%**
from 2018



Congenital Syphilis

3,755 cases

↑ Up **183%**
from 2018

Drug-Resistant Gonorrhea

The bacteria that cause gonorrhea has grown resistant to nearly every drug ever used to cure it. It's only a matter of time until it becomes resistant to the last available option.

April 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024
Tuscola County Communicable Disease Counts



***COVID 19** 66

Foodborne
 Campylobacter 5
 Norovirus 0
 Salmonellosis 1

Influenza
 **Flu Like Disease 348
 Influenza 24

Meningitis
 Meningitis- Bacterial Other 0
 Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Inv. 0

Other
 CPO (Formerly CP-CRE): 1
 **Gastrointestinal Illness 278
 **Head Lice 16
 Legionellosis 0
 Psittacosis 0
 **Strep Throat 27

Rabies
 Potential Exposure & PEP Investigations 0

Tuberculosis
 *Latent Tuberculosis Investigations 0

STI
 Chlamydia 13
 Gonorrhea 2
 HIV 0
 Syphilis 0

Vaccine Preventable Disease
 Pertussis 0
 *Rubella 0
 Shingles 0

Vectorborne
 Lyme Disease 0

Viral Hepatitis
 Hepatitis B, Chronic 1
 Hepatitis C, Chronic 1

**Aggregate Reporting

*Includes Probable