



Sheila Hiddleston, RN, MS
Health Commissioner

Delaware General Health District

1 and 3 West Winter Street
P.O. Box 570
Delaware, Ohio 43015-0570
(740) 368-1700 Fax (740) 368-1736
DelawareHealth.org



City of Powell
Minutes of 06.21.2016
Exhibit 1

Resolution # 2013-06 Public Policy Statement on Tobacco Products

Whereas, over 76 percent of adults and 85 percent of high school students in the State of Ohio do not use tobacco products; and

Whereas, having recognized that tobacco use has long been associated with sickness, disability, and death and is estimated to result in 480,000 deaths, or one in five, per year in the United States; and

Whereas, 42,000 nonsmoking Americans die each year from secondhand smoke; and

Whereas, more than 16 million Americans are living with a disease caused by smoking; and

Whereas, in January 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency officially classified environmental tobacco smoke as a Class A carcinogen (its most serious category of cancer-causing agents) and declared that environmental tobacco smoke is a major health problem; and

Whereas, in July 2006, the U.S. Surgeon General found any exposure to environmental tobacco smoke results in adverse health consequences to adults and children; and

Whereas, in 2014, 25 percent of high school students in the United States currently utilize tobacco products; and

Whereas, on November 7, 2006 the Smoke-Free Workplace Act in the state of Ohio passed; and

Whereas, Delaware County had the highest rate of passage of the Smoke-Free Workplace Act in the state of Ohio at 69 percent; and

Whereas, nearly 90 percent of smokers start smoking by the age of 20; and

Whereas, the current adult smoking rate in Ohio is 23 percent compared to the median in the rest of the United States which is 17 percent; and

Whereas, Ohio is spending only 11 percent of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended level spent on tobacco prevention and cessation; and

Whereas, delaying the age of initiation of nicotine significantly prevents a lifetime of addiction, and

Whereas, the local health districts in Ohio have the primary responsibility for the protection of the public health in their communities.



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Therefore, the Delaware General Health District:

1. Supports statewide Smoke-Free Workplace Act.
2. Supports eliminating exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in all public places and places of employment in the Delaware General Health District.
3. Urges that smoking cessation programs and tobacco education programs be available in the local community, including schools and work sites.
4. Urges businesses, educational institutions, parks, and recreational facilities to develop, adopt, implement, and maintain a written 100 percent tobacco-free campus policy.
5. Support increases in all tobacco product taxes.
6. Support equalization of tobacco product taxes.
7. Support National Asthma Public Policy Agenda Recommendations which include interventions in the following areas:
 - Public health infrastructure and surveillance
 - Improvements of outdoor air quality
 - Improvements in the healthcare system and the financing of products designed to decrease dependence on tobacco products and affordable and accessible asthma control measures
 - Supporting healthy homes initiatives and organizations which choose to implement housing codes
 - Support 100 percent tobacco-free environments in both schools and workplaces and enhance their environments to support asthma management strategies.
 - Raising the minimum tobacco sales age to 21.

Adopted by the Board of Health of the Delaware General Health District on this 31st day of May, 2016.

Walter R. Threlfall, DVM, MS, PhD
President
Board of Health
Delaware General Health District

Shelia Hiddleson, RN, MS
Secretary
Board of Health
Delaware General Health District



Shelia Hiddleson, RN, MS Health Commissioner

1 West Winter St.
(2nd floor)
Main Reception
Vital Statistics
Environmental Health

3 West Winter St.
WIC
Immunization Clinics
Adult Health Clinics

General Office Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Plumbing Office Hours: Mon. - Fri. 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Clinic Hours Beginning: Mon. - Fri. 7:30 a.m.
delawarehealth@delawarehealth.org

Directory of Services

Main Reception
Clinic Reception
Information Line
WIC

740-368-1700
740-203-2040
740-203-2015
740-203-2050

1. Air Quality Information
2. Animal Bite Reporting
3. Birth and Death Certificates
4. Program for Children with Medical Handicaps
5. Car Seats
6. Cardiovascular Health
7. Communicable Diseases
8. Community Assessment
9. Community Health Education
10. Chronic Disease
11. Day Care Provider Classes
12. Emergency Response
13. Environmental Health
14. Food Safety Inspectors
15. Friends For Life
16. Geneology Searches

740-203-2078
740-203-2066
740-203-2021
740-203-2040
740-203-2076
740-203-2040
740-203-2017
740-203-2025
740-203-2039
740-203-2082
740-203-2040
740-203-2064
740-203-2066
740-203-2070
740-203-2077
740-203-2021

17. Hazardous Materials 740-203-2064
18. Health Promotion 740-203-2029
19. HIV Testing 740-203-2040
20. Immunization - Adult & Children 740-203-2040
21. Litter and Recycling 740-203-2076
22. Matter of Balance 740-203-2054
23. Mosquito Control 740-203-2069
24. DGHD In Your Neighborhood 740-203-2040
25. Nursing 740-203-2040
26. Nutrition Services Community & School 740-203-2025
27. Personnel Office (recruiting) 740-203-2009
28. Plumbing Inspector 740-203-2088
29. Plumbing Permits 740-203-2088
30. Rabies Information 740-203-2066
31. Rodent Control and Animal Complaints 740-203-2066
32. Safe Kids Programs 740-203-2083
33. School Health Services Information 740-203-2040
34. Sewage System Inspections 740-203-2070
35. Solid Waste 740-203-2064
36. Travel Immunization Information 740-203-2040
37. Water System Permitting & Sampling 740-203-2070
38. Women, Infants & Children (WIC) 740-203-2050

Board of Health Members

Walter Threlfall, DVM, PhD	Liberty Twp.
Rose Voegele, BSN	Powell City
Dolores Smith, RN	Delaware City
Mark Hickman, MD	Delaware City
Amy Howerton	Trenton Twp.
Patrick E (Pat) Blayney, PE	Genoa Twp.
Margie Fleischer	DAC Appointee
George Wisener	Radnor Twp.

General Health District Boundaries

Serving residents in Delaware County, villages of Sunbury, Ostrander, Ashley, Galena, and Shawnee Hills and cities of Powell and Delaware. The district does not include portions annexed to Columbus, Dublin and Westerville.



The Delaware General Health District is dedicated to fostering, protecting and improving the health and the environment of our residents and our communities.

Delaware General Health District

Programs and Services

Environmental Health

Food Protection and Public Safety

- Food service operation inspections
- Food safety education
- Public pool and spa inspections
- Pool operator education
- Bathing beach inspections
- Campground/resident camp inspections
- Tattoo and piercing parlor inspections
- School environmental health inspections
- Playground safety inspections
- Local hospital maternity unit inspections
- Jail inspections
- Radon and indoor air quality education

Plumbing Inspection Program

- Inspections of all new residential and commercial construction
- Medical gas inspection
- Commercial plan reviews
- Plumbing plan consultations
- Liberty Township under arrangement
- Marion County under contract

Residential Services

- On-site sewage system evaluations for new homes and failing systems
- Subdivision plat reviews and log split reviews with the County Regional Planning Commission and lot split reviews
- Sewage nuisance complaint investigation
- New sewage and water system inspections
- Operational and Maintenance inspections of off-lot systems
- On-Site evaluations and samplings of all new private water systems
- Well Driller Inspections
- Rabies control, animal bites
- Mosquito control

Solid Waste

- Household hazardous waste information
- Emergency & Disease Response/Planning
- Solid waste facility inspections

Vital Statistics/Data Management

- Maintain records for births and deaths occurring in Delaware County since 1867
- Genealogical research assistance
- Database of statistics on births, deaths and disease
- Issue Certified Birth Certificates for all those born in Ohio
- Registration of Deaths and issuance of Certified Death
- Registration of births

Administration

- Finance
- Public Information
- Human Resources

Personal Health

Clinics

- Adult and childhood immunizations
- Flu shots – in season
- Health fairs
- DGHD In Your Neighborhood
- HIV Testing
- Diabetes/Cholesterol/Blood Pressure Screenings
- Services for Children with Medical Handicaps
- Pregnancy testing
- Women, Infants & Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC)

Communicable Disease

- Surveillance and investigation of communicable and non-communicable disease
- Communicable disease information and resources
- Daycare provider classes

Community Health

- Child & Family Health Services
- Creating Healthy Communities
- Recycling & litter prevention
- Traffic safety
- Tobacco prevention & education
- Car seat inspection/distribution
- Bike helmet safety program
- Adult injury prevention
- Emergency preparedness/Medical Reserve Corps
- Community health assessment & improvement plan

Friends For Life Fund

- Non-profit fund that promotes Health District services and programs
- Raises and distributes funds to supplement agency-supported programs



West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus (WNV) is an illness caused by a virus transmitted to human populations by the bite of an infected mosquito. The mosquito becomes infected when it bites a bird that is infected with the virus. WNV was first found in Ohio in birds in 2001 followed by the first Ohio human cases in 2002. For more information about WNV, please contact the Delaware General Health District.

Transmission

WNV transmission does not occur from casual person to person contact. Most cases of WNV are transmitted through the bite of a mosquito. The most common mosquito associated with WNV is the Culex species. The Culex mosquito is the most common mosquito found in traps in both Delaware County and Ohio. Mosquitoes contract the virus from feeding on infected birds. Rarely, WNV is spread through blood transfusion, organ transplant, breastfeeding and during pregnancy.

Symptoms

Symptoms typically occur 3-14 days after a person is exposed. Although 80 percent of people will show no symptoms, typical symptoms of WNV include fever, headache, body aches, nausea, vomiting, swollen lymph glands and rash lasting a few days. Less than 1 percent of those infected may develop severe illness.

Treatment

Currently, there is no specific treatment for WNV. Supportive treatment may be available for those developing more severe symptoms.

La Crosse Encephalitis

La Crosse Encephalitis (LAC) is a rare illness caused by a virus transmitted to human populations by the bite of a mosquito. All ages can be affected but typically children are most at risk. LAC is in a group of illnesses that can cause severe complications including death. For more information about LAC, please contact the Delaware General Health District.

Transmission

LAC transmission does not occur from person to person. Most cases of LAC are transmitted through the bite of a mosquito. The most common mosquito associated with LAC is Aedes Triseriatus or the "Treehole Mosquito." Aedes Triseriatus is the fourth most common mosquito found in traps in Delaware County and the seventh most common found in traps throughout Ohio. Mosquitoes contract the virus from infected reservoirs such as squirrels and pass the virus on to offspring.

Symptoms

Symptoms typically occur 5-15 days after a person is exposed. Typical symptoms of LAC include vomiting, nausea, headache, fever and fatigue. In cases where the disease is more serious seizures, coma, paralysis and brain damage can occur with a mortality rate of less than 1 percent.

Treatment

Currently there are no vaccines or antibiotics that are effective against LAC. One of the most important measures one can take to prevent the transmission of LAC is effective control of the surrounding environment.

St. Louis Encephalitis

St. Louis Encephalitis (SLEV) is an illness caused by a virus transmitted to human populations by the bite of an infected mosquito. All ages can be affected but typically elderly are most at risk. For more information about SLEV, please contact the Delaware General Health District.

Transmission

St. Louis Encephalitis is transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito. The most common mosquito associated with St. Louis Encephalitis is the Culex species. The Culex mosquito is the most common mosquito found in traps in both Delaware County and Ohio. Mosquitoes contract the virus from infected birds and then transmit the virus to humans during feeding.

Symptoms

Many people infected with St. Louis Encephalitis will show no symptoms. For those who do show symptoms, they will typically occur 5-15 days after a person is exposed. Typical symptoms of St. Louis Encephalitis include headache and fever. More severe symptoms include headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientations, coma, tremors, occasional convulsions and spastic paralysis.

Treatment

Currently there are no vaccines or antiviral treatment for St. Louis Encephalitis. Treatment is typically systematic and supportive.

Prevention

The most effective way to prevent mosquito-borne disease is environmental control. This includes:

- eliminating breeding sites for mosquitoes
- larviciding
- surveillance
- fogging
- personal protection

Home owners can help in this effort by emptying containers that will hold water; this is the most effective form of prevention.

Mosquitoes are most active in the early evening hours, so avoiding these times is ideal. If you must go out, protect yourself against bites by wearing light-colored long-sleeved clothing and mosquito repellant containing DEET or Picaridin.

Anyone who has a large body of water on their property can utilize additional efforts to reduce the mosquito population.

Larvicide is available at local hardware stores that can be placed in large bodies of water that is privately owned.

Additionally, installing an aerator in an aesthetic pond is an effective way at reducing mosquito populations.



Health District Efforts

Delaware General Health District staff regularly trap and test mosquito populations for the prevalence of mosquito-borne disease within the district. In addition, mapping is conducted of areas where citizens report dead crows and blue jays.

When a mosquito-borne human disease is detected either through surveillance or a human disease case is confirmed, DGHD staff conduct fogging and larviciding operations to kill mosquito populations within the affected area. This is conducted and supervised by staff certified as pesticide applicators by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

For more information contact the
Delaware General Health District

P.O. Box 570

1-3 W. Winter Street

Delaware, OH 43015

740-368-1700

Or visit our website

www.delawarehealth.org



Information for this brochure obtained from the Delaware General Health District, the Ohio Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Revised July 2014

Mosquito-borne Disease



West Nile Virus La Crosse Encephalitis St. Louis Encephalitis



Delaware General Health District

Dedicated to your health

ZIKA VIRUS ALERT

PROTECTION & PREVENTION



ZIKA VIRUS is spread by being bitten by an infected *Aedes* species mosquito. The mosquitoes are daytime biters, but can also bite at night.

PROTECTION



Sexual transmission of Zika virus from a male partner is possible.

Men who are sexually active with a woman who is or could become pregnant should use a condom or abstain from sex of any kind.



Zika virus infection during pregnancy is linked to birth defects in babies.

Pregnant women should avoid travel to Zika-affected areas. If travel is a must, follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.



Common symptoms are fever, rash, joint pain, headache and conjunctivitis (red eyes) within 2 weeks of exposure.

There is no vaccine or medicine for Zika.



All travelers with symptoms and all pregnant women who have visited Zika-affected areas recently should seek testing as soon as possible.

PREVENTION



- Use mosquito repellent containing DEET or Picaridin. Always apply sun screen before applying repellent.
- Wear light-colored, long-sleeved clothing when possible.
- Use air conditioning or window/door screens. Make sure to patch any holes in screens.
- Prevent mosquitoes from breeding by emptying containers that hold water. Drain and refill bird baths and wading pools every 3-4 days.
- Treat rain barrels with larvicide or empty every 3-4 days.
- Follow insect repellent label carefully for young children & infants. Do not use repellent on babies younger than 2 months.



check for **TICKS**

TREAT clothing or skin with repellents.

INSPECT yourself, clothing and gear for ticks.

CLEAN & disinfect any area where a tick was removed.

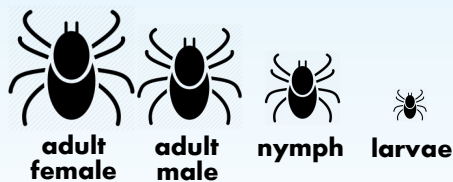
KEEP record of the date the tick was removed.

SHOWER or wash off as soon as possible after coming indoors.



how to remove a **TICK**

- **USING TWEEZERS, GRASP TICK NEAR THE SKIN AND PULL STEADILY UNTIL IT IS REMOVED.**
- **DO NOT USE KEROSENE, MATCHES OR NAIL POLISH TO REMOVE TICK.**
- **DISINFECT SITE WITH SOAP AND WATER.**
- **CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR IF RASH OR FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS APPEAR.**



active in
spring, fall
& winter

active in
spring &
summer

active
in late
summer

blacklegged **TICK**

Lyme disease is transmitted to people through the bite of infected blacklegged ticks.

BLACKLEGGED TICKS ARE ACTIVE ALL YEAR LONG



The onset of human Lyme disease cases peaks in **SUMMER** following the emergence of **NYMPHS**

Ticks enjoy areas with high grass and leaf litter.
Walk in the center of trails when hiking and

stay on the **PATH**



Delaware General Health District
Dedicated to Your Health

For more information, contact the
Residential Services Unit at (740) 368-1700