

Appendix A:

Policy Changes

Taney County Health Department 2008 Community Health Assessment:

Public Policy Changes

Year	Agency	Rule Change
2005-2006	Schools	Model School Wellness Program required by Missouri State Law
2006	Schools	Requires school districts to grant authorization to pupils for the possession and self-administration of medications for the treatment of asthma and anaphylaxis.
2006	Schools	Allows school nurses to keep on hand and administer epinephrine auto syringes to students who the nurse believes is having an anaphylactic reaction.
2006	Taney County Health Department	County Food Code Ordinance Enacted
2007	Schools	Beginning July 1, 2008, every child enrolled in kindergarten or first grade shall receive comprehensive vision examinations by a state licensed optometrist or physician, and before the completion of first and third grade, school districts must conduct and eye screen for each student.
2006	City of Branson Park Board	Rec-Plex Facility opened.
2008	TCHD	Tobacco Free Campus Policy Implemented
2006	Skaggs	Tobacco Free Campus
Ongoing	City of Branson Park Board	Walking Trails constructed for the community
Ongoing	City of Forsyth	Walking Trails constructed for the community.
2007	TCHD	Ordinance for adoption of 1999 Food Code
2008	TCHD	Integration of Environmental Health Services and TCHD Approved
2007	Missouri	MC+ changes to Missouri Health Net approved to begin in 2008
2008	City of Branson	Liquor Law Ordinance Changes for City of Branson to tighten sale and consumption of alcohol beverages in Branson
Annually	MO DHSS	Communicable Disease Reporting Rule Changes
	Taney County Park Board	Taney County Park Board Established

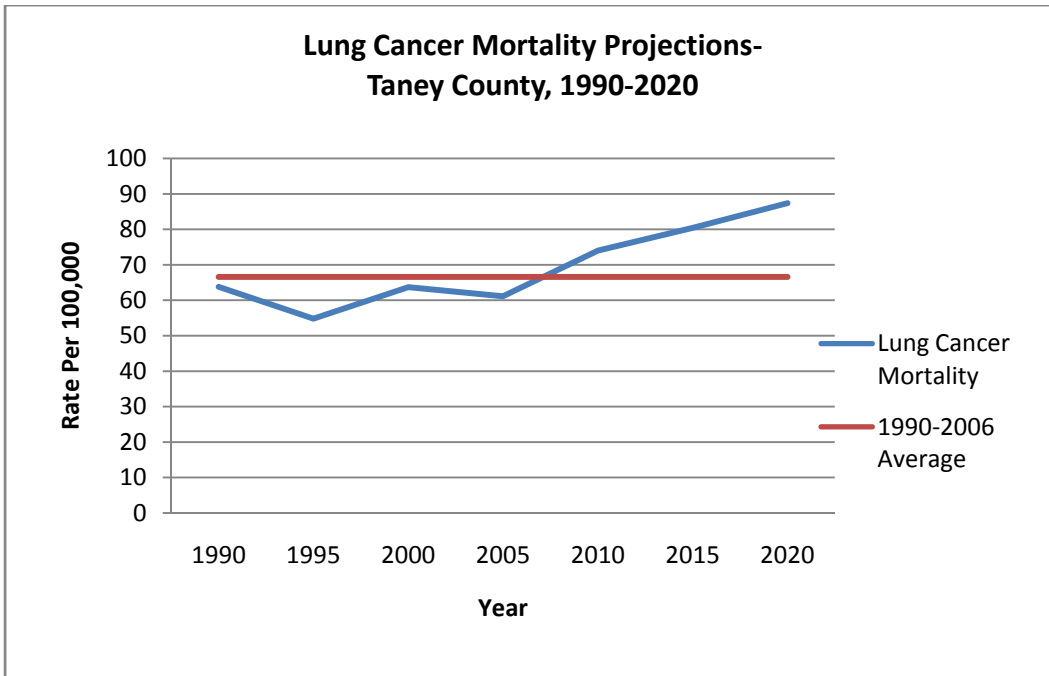
Appendix B

Leading Causes of Death

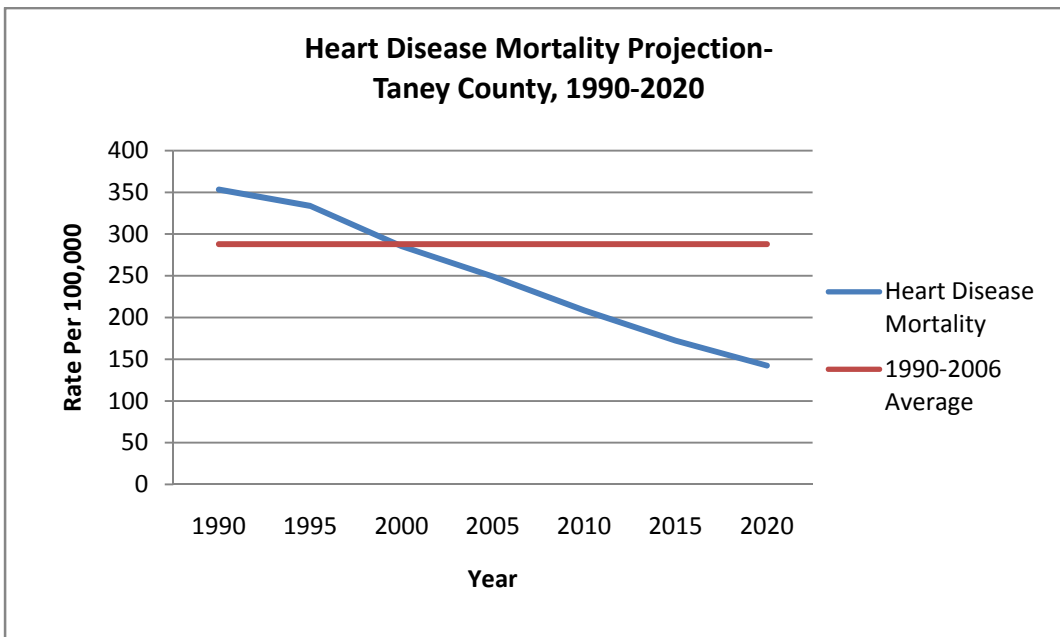
Leading Cause of Death Profile for Taney County Residents, 2000-2006

	Number of Events	Age-Adjusted Rate	Significantly Different	Ranking Quintile	Age-Adjusted State Rate
All Causes	4,529	860.0	L	4	900.6
Heart Disease	1,417	266.9	N/S	4	271.9
All Cancers (Malignant Neoplasms)	1,086	200.0	N/S	4	204.4
Lung Cancer	369	66.8	N/S	2	63.5
Breast Cancer	69	13.1	N/S	3	15.2
Stroke/Other Cerebrovascular Disease	250	46.5	L	5	60.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	219	39.8	L	5	46.8
Total Unintentional Injuries	238	52.4	H	3	43.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	124	28.0	H	4	20.0
Pneumonia and Influenza	160	29.8	N/S	2	27.8
Diabetes Mellitus	77	14.4	L	5	24.6
Alzheimer's Disease	62	11.8	L	4	17.0
Kidney Disease (Nephritis and Nephrosis)	78	14.5	N/S	4	15.4
Suicide	70	15.2	N/S	2	12.7
Septicemia	50	9.0	N/S	3	10.6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	39	7.7	N/S		7.2
Homicide	27	6.4	N/S		7.2
HIV/AIDS	6	1.5*	N/S		2.9
Smoking-Attributable (estimated)	883	163.2	N/S	3	157.6
Alcohol/Drug-Induced	54	12.5	N/S	2	14.0
All Injuries and Poisonings	348	76.8	H	3	65.4
Firearm	66	14.1	N/S	2	13.0
Injury at Work	8	1.8*	N/S		2.2

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Community Data Profile; All rates are per year per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard population.



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, MICA



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Heart disease mortality has demonstrated a decreasing trend for the past several years. Medical and pharmaceutical advances have decrease mortality for this condition. However, high use of tobacco products, decreasing physical activity, and increasing rates of residents who are overweight and obesity in the community may eventually contribute to increased mortality from heart disease and lung cancer.

Appendix C

Smoke-Free Restaurant Survey

Smoke Free Restaurant Survey

Purpose:

The purpose of this survey was to identify those food service establishments that allowed smoking within their building by either patrons or employees. This survey will establish a baseline as we begin educational activities in the community regarding the dangers of tobacco use and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke.

Background:

Tobacco Use Prevention has been a long time concern of the Taney County Health Department. In 2006, a grant from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services provided funding to the health department's Maternal and Child Health program. This grant allowed for the employment of a health educator to teach tobacco prevention activities in schools. In November 2007, the Taney County *Breathe Easy* Coalition was started to begin examining tobacco use efforts in Taney County.

The demographics of Taney County are representative of rural regions in the state of Missouri. Of the 43,770 residents of Taney County, at least 14.2%, or 6,783 people, live at or below the national poverty level. The average median household income is \$31,919 trailing significantly below Missouri's average of \$40,885 (www.fedstats.gov/qf/status/29/29313.html). The impact of tobacco use in this county is evident from the results of a survey done in 2006 by Taney County Health Department which revealed that Taney County has a 10% higher smoking rate than Missouri. Tobacco use is a prevalent risk factor among economically and socially underprivileged sections of society, who are heavy users of tobacco products.

The following table provides the most recent data from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services regarding smoking incidents in Taney County.

<u>Tobacco's Toll in 2006</u>	<u>Taney County</u>	<u>Missouri</u>
Current smoking rate	34.40%	26.50%
New mother's who smoke	25.40%	18.40%
7th graders who smoke	25.80%	6.80%
11th graders who smoke	21.30%	27.80%
Senior citizen smokers >65 years of age	10.30%	9.20%

Methods:

A telephone survey was implemented by the Taney County Health Department in July 2008. Food service establishments were contacted via telephone by environmental health services employees. A list of Food Service establishments was compiled using the 2008 Food Service inspection list obtained from the Taney County Health Department database. These facilities included only those food service facilities that had seating. This included concession areas with seating, fast-food restaurants, full-service restaurants, and bars with food service. Food service operations without seating areas were not included in the survey.

These establishments were then contacted during business hours by a health department employee who inquired whether the operation allowed smoking by patrons or employees within their building. Those facilities that permitted smoking by either employees or patrons within their building were classified as a smoking establishment.

Separate food service areas at the same facility were counted separately in the total number of facilities contacted and classified as smoking or non-smoking separately. For example, if a property owned and operated multiple restaurants and concession areas with separate seating, each area would be identified separately. This approach allowed for the separation of food service operations that are located on the same property, but are essentially separate facilities.

Data was collected in a database and descriptive statistics were calculated.

Results:

A total of 270 food service establishments were contacted. Of these, a total of 66 (24.4%) reported that they allowed smoking by patrons or employees within their establishments.

Discussion:

Tobacco smoking is the chief preventable cause of premature death and diseases in the United States. More than 4,000 different chemicals make up secondhand smoke and at least 60 of them are carcinogens^(1, 2). Studies have showed that smoking alone is directly responsible for approximately 30 percent of all cancer deaths annually in the United States. The behavior is also responsible for more than 430,000 deaths (one of every five) and approximately \$50 - \$73 billion in medical expenses annually in U.S. Nearly nine out of ten non-smoking Americans are exposed to ETS and studies have indicted that there is no safe level of exposure to ETS. Nearly half of all non-smoking Americans are regularly exposed to ETS in which case the effects are deadly.

In Taney County, 24.4% of food service operations provide areas where smoking is allowed. These areas result in employees and patrons being exposed to tobacco smoke. Additionally, many employees who are non-smokers may be exposed to substantial levels of carcinogens and toxins that may result in diseases such as heart disease and cancer years later after long-term exposure. Exposure to tobacco smoke causes significant negative health consequences. Because of these concerns for the health and safety of patrons and employees, the Taney County Health Department considers tobacco use prevention in these areas to be of paramount importance.

References:

CDC (2006). Secondhand Smoke Causes Lung Cancer: Fact sheet Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/factsheets/lungcancer_factsheet.htm

National Cancer Institute (2004). Cigarette smoking and cancer: Questions and answers. Retrieved from: <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Tobacco/cancer>