

Agenda Overview



Welcome

- MAPP Framework
- Community Health Assessment Changes & Updates

Summary

- Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)
- Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA)
- Community Themes & Strengths Assessment (CTSA)
- Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA)

Identify

- Key Data Intersections

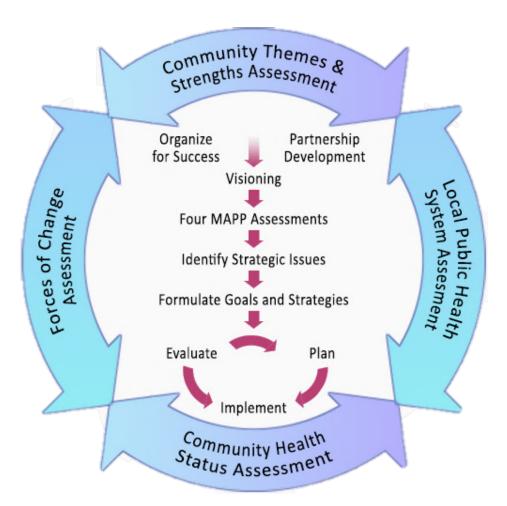
Next Steps

- SNHD Board of Health Meeting Presentation *August 26, 2021, 9am*
- CHA Priorities and CHIP planning Committee Presentation: Mid-September 2021 - TBD

Questions

Acknowledgments

MAPP Framework



Community Health Assessment Changes and Updates

2016 CHA Report	2020/2021 CHA Report
✓ .	
	2016 CHA Report

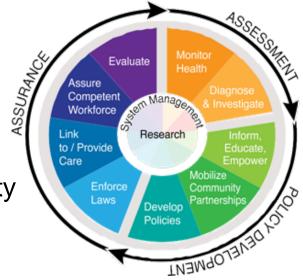
Local Public Health Systems Assessment

Strengths

- Collaboration and Community
 Partnerships
- EmergencyPreparedness
- Surveillance Data
- Accessibility to Care

Weaknesses

- Lack of Funding
- Data Sharing and Accessibility
- Increase Community Action
- Transportation





Forces of Change Assessment

Threats

- Severe unemployment
- Increase in number of uninsured persons
- Inequality of populations
- Increases in violence
- Lack of access to healthcare
- Poor quality of healthcare
- · High costs of healthcare
- Need for vaccines to prevent disease spread
- Transportation
- Mental Health

Opportunities

- Diversification of local economy
- Improvement of human and social services
- Universal health insurance and basic income
- Increased advocacy and/or activism
- Increased support for law enforcement
- Changed paradigm of healthcare delivery
- Increased number of providers
- Further develop UNLV SOM
- Increase funding and access to vaccines



Community Themes & Strengths Assessment

Strengths

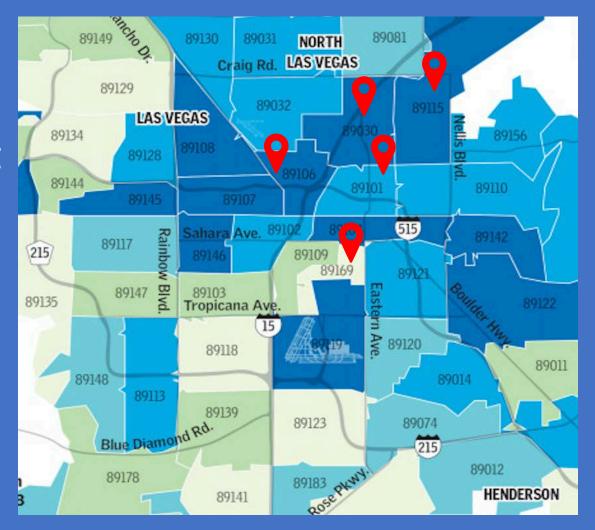
- Community supports a healthy lifestyle
- Community has adequate health and wellness activities

Weaknesses

- Access to health care
- Mental health
- Health Insurance
- Community Safety
- Chronic Disease
- Transportation

Community Health Status Assessment

- 89030
- 89101
- 89106
- 89115
- 89169



Common Health Burdens Among ZIP Codes of Southern Nevada

Community Health Status Assessment Infographic

INFLUENZA & PNEUMONIA

Summary

Influenza and pneumonia are one of the top 10 leading causes of death in Clark County. This health indicator represents number of deaths of reported cases of influenza and pneumonia per a 100,000 population. In Clark County, there were 18.1 per 100,000 deaths.

Why is it important?

Influenza, better known as the flu, is a viral infection that is highly contagious and is typically characterized by fever and respiratory symptoms such as a cough. On the other hand, pneumonia is a more severe infection, leading to inflammation of the lungs, and can be a possible complication of influenza Those most at risk for severe infection and death are the very young and the very old. The annual flu vaccine can help protect individuals from developing influenza. These vaccines are widely available throughout the flu season, which is typically early October into the spring and typically spikes January and February in Clark County. With public health efforts, such as epidemiological investigation and immunization services, providers and the community have an opportunity to work with and assist in the identification of gaps in vaccine standards and prevention policies to inform decision making around influenza and pneumonia.

Data Source: CDC WONDER, Underlying Cause of Death 2016-2018

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality Rate by Sex (Per 100,000 Population) Clark County, 2016-2018 Male Female Influenza & Pneumonia Death Rate by Race/Ethnicity (Per 100,000 Population) Clark County, 2016-2018 18.8 White/ Caucasian 25.3 N/A Black/ American African Indian/ American Alaska 14.3 13.6

Hispanic/

Latino

Asian/Pacific

Islander

Influenza & Pneumonia Mortality Rate Comparison

(Per 100,000 Population), 2016-2018





Clark County

Nevada State



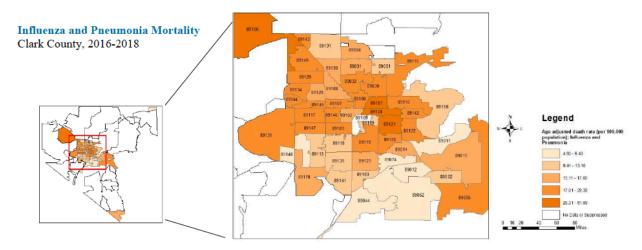
United States

How are we doing?

Influenza and pneumonia are among the top 10 causes of death in Clark County. From 2016-2018, the age-adjusted death rate was 18.1 per 100,000 population, lower than both the state and the national age-adjusted mortality rates. Rates were highest among people who identified themselves as Black/African American non-Hispanic (25.3 per 100,000 population), and male (20.9 per 100,000 population). The ZIP codes with the highest influenza and pneumonia mortality rates were 89104, 89121, 89109, 89166, and 89144.

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Community Health Status Assessment ZIP Code Map



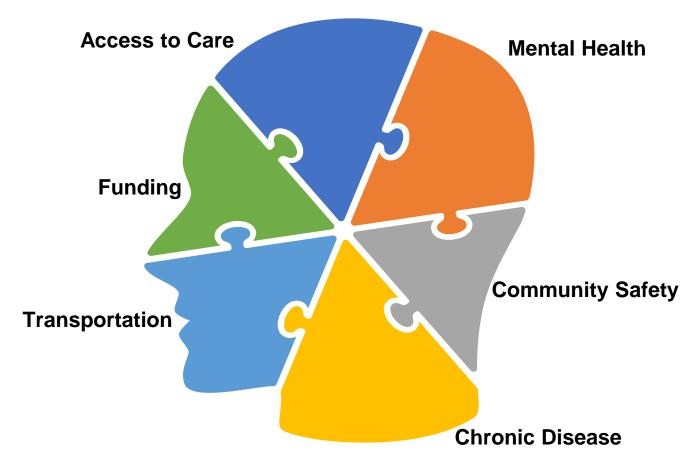
Data Source: CDC WONDER	, Underlying Cause	e of Death 2016-2018
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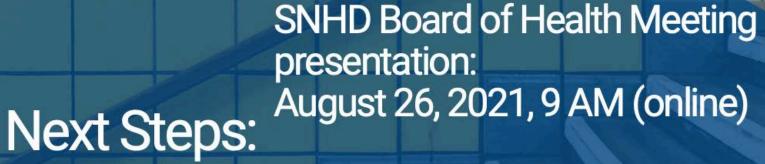
89002	11.8	89026	*	89074	6.9	89109	54	89128	15.7	89145	23.6
89004	*	89027	9.3	89081	11.7	89110	21.8	89129	20.4	89146	20
89005	17.4	89029	14.7	89084	15	89113	11.9	89130	15.9	89147	21.5
89007	*	89030	27.2	89085	*	89115	21.9	89131	12.2	89148	9.4
89011	4.6	89031	15.6	89086	*	89117	26.8	89134	18.9	89149	22.9
89012	8.4	89032	19.9	89101	51.2	89118	11.6	89135	17.5	89156	13.1
89014	15.4	89039	*	89102	17	89119	22.2	89138	*	89161	*
89015	16.2	89040	*	89103	19.4	89120	25.2	89139	12	89166	35
89018	*	89044	5.6	89104	38.2	89121	36	89141	12.1	89169	12.8
89019	*	89046	*	89106	22.7	89122	21.1	89142	22.2	89178	15
89021	*	89052	7.8	89107	22.6	89123	15.3	89143	27.3	89179	*
89025	*	89054	*	89108	16.8	89124	*	89144	29.3	89183	12.8
* No Data or Suppressed									89191	*	

^{*} No Data or Suppressed



Key Data Intersections





CHA Priorities and CHIP Planning
Committee presentation:
mid-September 2021 TBD

thankyou

Dr. Fermin Leguen
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