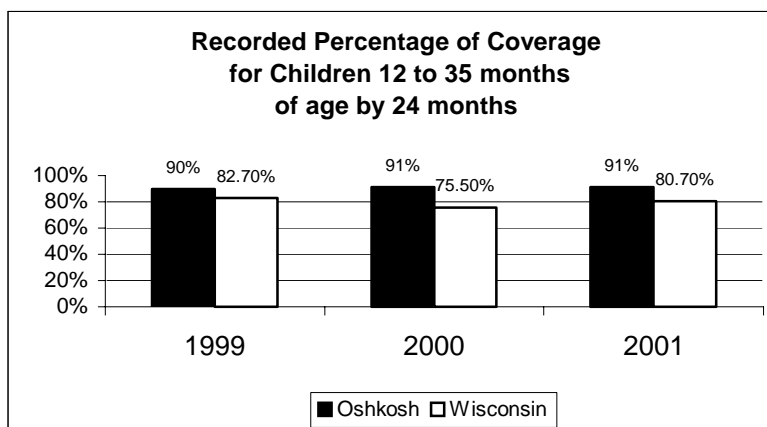


# Childhood Immunizations

## Percent of City of Oshkosh 12- to 35-month old children who have completed their primary immunizations



- The 2000 national goal is 90% coverage, at 24 months of age, for each of the following: DTP4, POLIO3, MMR1, HIB3, and HepB3.
- In 2002, of children who received their first vaccine by 3 months of age (excluding hospital-given Hepatitis B), 91.07% (51/56) received the DTP4:Polio3:MMR1:HIB3:HepB3 series by 24 months of age.
- In 2002, of children who received their first vaccine after 3 months of age (excluding hospital given Hepatitis B), 85.71% (6/7) received the DTP4:Polio3:MMR1:HIB3:HepB3 series by 24 months of age.
- Thus, children in this practice who received their first immunization by 3 months of age are approximately 1.06 times more likely to have completed the 4:3:1:3:3 series by 24 months of age than kids who started after 3 months.

### Why Are We Concerned?

Unvaccinated preschool children are susceptible to communicable diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, and polio. When preschool children contract these diseases, they have a high incidence of death and disability. When children are properly immunized, communities have lower risks of illness and disease epidemics and thus have a better quality of life.

### Childhood Immunizations

Immunizations work by helping the immune system recognize and attack diseases before they cause problems. Even though deaths caused by vaccine-preventable diseases are relatively low, the diseases still remain a threat since the causes have yet to be eliminated.

In addition to protecting children, families, and the community from many illnesses, immunizations are also one of the best investments in health care. Cost-benefit analyses show that for every dollar spent on immunizations, at least five dollars are saved in medical care and disability costs.

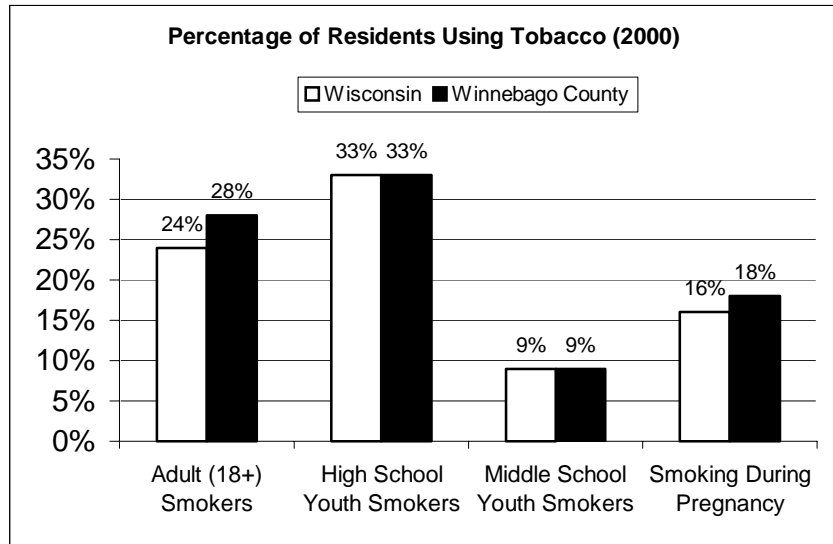
To guard against vulnerability and more serious illness, very young children need to be immunized according to the recommended schedule. To be considered up-to-date on immunizations, a two-year old child should have had four doses of the Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis vaccine, three doses of Oral Polio vaccine, and one dose of the Mumps – Measles – Rubella vaccine. In addition, three doses of Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenza (HIB) were recently added to the immunization standards.

There are many reasons children do not receive vaccinations according to schedule. Parents may not understand the importance of preventing childhood illness, or not know where to obtain vaccines. Also, medical providers may not take advantage of contacts with children to assess immunization status and to provide the missing vaccines.

Source: City of Oshkosh Health Department and National Immunization Program  
<http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/default.htm#NIS>

## Estimated number of residents who use tobacco in Winnebago County

- In 2000, over 7,300 people died from smoking-related illnesses in Wisconsin.
- In Winnebago County approximately 201 residents die annually of smoking-related illnesses.
- Each year, approximately 16% of all deaths in Winnebago County are attributable to smoking. Cigarette smoking causes 80% of all lung cancer deaths and 14% of all deaths from heart disease in Winnebago County.
- Based on life expectancy, approximately 2,630 years are lost annually from the effects of smoking in Winnebago County.
- Secondhand smoke is estimated to cause as many as 1,200 additional lung cancer and heart disease deaths in Wisconsin.
- Eighteen percent of the mothers giving birth in Winnebago County during 2000 were smokers. The national and state goal is to have less than 10 percent.



### Why Are We Concerned?

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death. It is responsible for killing more people than alcohol, all illegal drugs, car crashes, AIDS, murders, accidents, and suicides combined. This fact doesn't account for the number of people who suffer from tobacco-related illnesses. Tobacco use has negative long-term effects on the health, economy, and overall prosperity and quality of life for the entire community.

### Tobacco Usage

Tobacco usage bestows a significant burden on Winnebago County. It is estimated that there were 36,960 tobacco users in Winnebago County in 2000. Of them, 3,520 were children less than age 18. This is significant, as tobacco addiction generally begins in youth. These youth acquire cigarettes and other tobacco products illegally from family, friends, or purchase.

Tobacco not only harms the health

of the users but those who live or work with them also suffer its effects. Non-smokers living with smokers are twice as likely to die from lung cancer than are members of a nonsmoking home.

Even the quality of life for those who do not have direct contact with smokers declines due to tobacco use. Everyone pays in lost productivity on the job, property damage, and increased health care costs.

The Wisconsin Tobacco Control Board was established in 1999 to coordinate a comprehensive, statewide effort to address the tobacco problem. Their primary goals include the prevention of tobacco use among youth; elimination of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke; and the promotion of tobacco cessation programs.

*Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Tobacco Control Board*

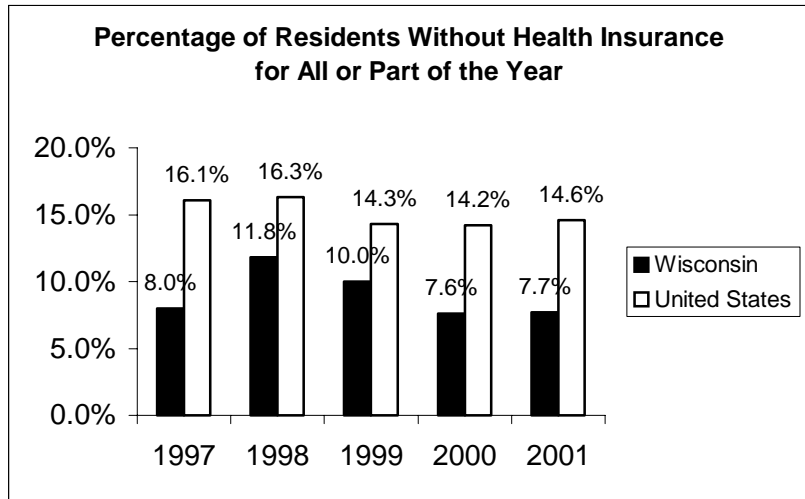
# Health Insurance Coverage

## Percent of county residents without health insurance

- In 2001, an estimated 15,500 (10%) Winnebago County residents were uninsured all or part of the year
- The 2001 Wisconsin Family Health Survey contacted 3,644 households which included 9,549 residents. The survey reported the following: 597,000 Wisconsin residents were uninsured all or part of the year.

Covered for 2001	88%
Covered for part of the past year	7%
Uninsured all year	4%
No answer	1%

- About 74% of Wisconsin's uninsured come from working families.
- The 2001 U.S. Census Bureau's Health Insurance Survey reported that nationally 14.6% (41.2 million) people were uninsured.



### Why Are We Concerned?

The uninsured face obstacles when trying to gain entrance into the health care system. If they do access care, it is often too late and far more costly to treat the health problem. Without health insurance, the quality of life is greatly jeopardized.

### Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance is a means of obtaining access to the health care system and a way of protecting oneself against financial catastrophe caused by illness. Typically, health insurance coverage is offered through employers. Federal and State sponsored plans also exist to provide coverage to children, people over the age of 65, the poor, the disabled, veterans, federal civilian employees, and Native Americans.

The number of uninsured Americans is expected to grow.

Estimates indicate that as many as 60 million Americans will be uninsured by the year 2010.

Wisconsin fared somewhat better. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 7.7% (418,000 people) of Wisconsin residents were uninsured, while the 2001 Wisconsin Family Health Survey found 11% (597,000 people) uninsured for all or part of the year. Differences in these two estimates are due primarily to differing survey methods.

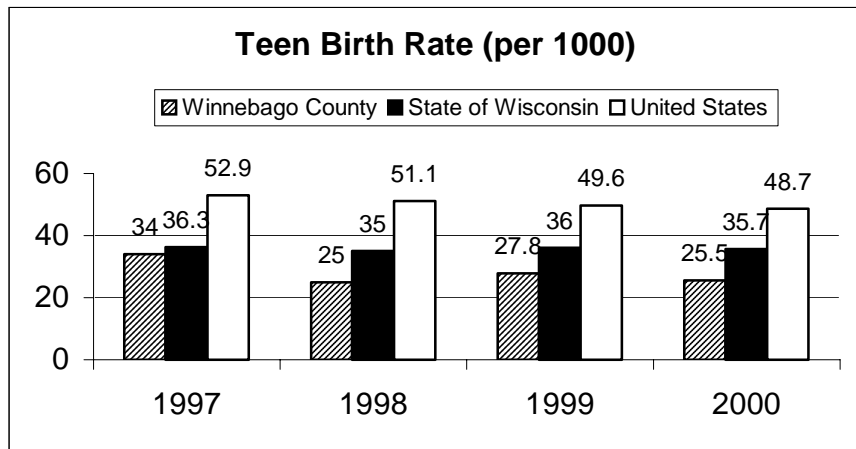
In 2001, Wisconsin residents less likely to be insured for the entire year were males aged 18-44, the poor and near poor, those with less than a high school diploma, part-time employees, Hispanics, Blacks and those living in the city of Milwaukee.

Sources: 1990, 2000 & 2001 Wisconsin Family Health Survey, Wisconsin Bureau of Health Information, and the U.S. Census Bureau

# Births to Teen Mothers

## Birth rate per 1,000 15- to 19-year old females in Winnebago County

- In 2000, the county teen birth rate of 25.5 (per 1,000) was significantly lower than that of 35.7 for Wisconsin and 48.7 nationally.
- Eight percent of all county births in 2000 were to teenage mothers.
- Over the past four years, the number of births in the county to teens has decreased.



	1997	1998	1999	2000
Age 18-19	128	97	105	117
Age 15-17	52	43	51	39
Less than 15	3	2	2	1
Total	183	142	158	157

### Why Are We Concerned?

Teenage childbearing is associated with a number of negative impacts on the quality of life. Young mothers and their children often have greater health risks. In addition, the education and economic independence of young mothers are often compromised.

### Births to Teenage Mothers

Adolescent pregnancy presents a number of challenges to young mothers and their children. Typically, there are more health risks associated with teenage births than births by older women.

In fact, a baby born to a first-time teenage mother is 50 percent more likely to be born prematurely than a child born to a first-time mother aged 20 to 21. Such low birth weight babies suffer serious health risks at a degree 40 times higher than babies over 5.5 pounds.

The stability of the emotional health of a child born to a teenage mother is at high risk as well. Socio-economic problems and cognitive deficits are more likely to occur in babies born to teenage mothers due to their lack of preparedness for parenting. The children of teenage mothers consistently score

lower than the children of older mothers on tests of cognitive development.

Teenage mothers are also less likely to finish school, and as a result have a difficult time achieving economic independence.

While Winnebago County fares well in comparing teen birth rates, the goal is to encourage postponement of childbirth until later in life, when circumstances allow for healthy child raising conditions.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Vital Records and Statistics Unit, Bureau of Health Information (1-608-266-2838)

# Low Birth Weight Babies

## Percent of low birth weight babies born in Winnebago County

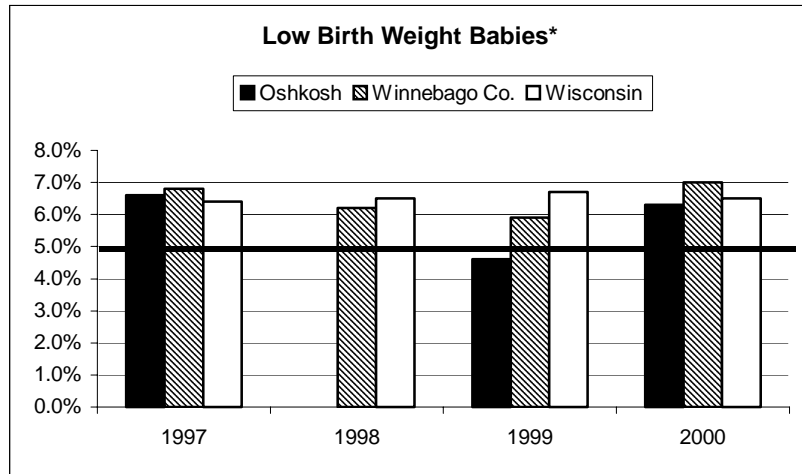
- Babies weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) at birth are considered to be low birth weight.
- In 2000, teen mothers delivered 17 (10%) of the 157 low birth weight babies in Winnebago County.
- The national and state goal is to have less than five percent low birth weight babies.

### Why Are We Concerned?

Low birth weight babies often face a number of complications, which result in increased costs to the health care and school systems. Thus, the incidence of low birth weight babies compromises the quality of life of infants, their families, and the community.

### Low Birth Weight Babies

Low birth weight infants face an increased risk for many health problems including: chronic lung disease, respiratory illness,



\*1998 City of Oshkosh data was not available.

vision and hearing problems, and neuro-developmental impairments that can lead to disabilities. For low birth rate babies, such risk factors are 40 times higher than for those born of normal weight.

Many preventable behavioral, social/environmental, and biomedical risk factors that contribute to low birth weight babies have been identified. Most of the known risk factors begin long before a pregnancy occurs. Smoking, drug and alcohol abuse, poor maternal health, low socioeconomic status, and exposure to environmental toxins and hazards are examples of low birth weight risk factors. The incidence of low birth weight can be reduced by early prenatal care that includes medical, nutritional, and supportive services.

Racial and ethnic differences also influence the incidence of

low birth weight babies, as do the age of the mother and gestation age. Teen mothers are at severe risk for delivering low birth weight infants.

Some increase in the low birth weight rates is a result of technology and a corresponding decline in infant mortality. Medical technology has enabled many tiny, sickly babies who years ago would have died, to survive. Also, the expanded use of fertility-enhancing drugs has increased the number of multiple births (i.e. twins and triplets) who tend to weigh less than 5.5 pounds at birth.

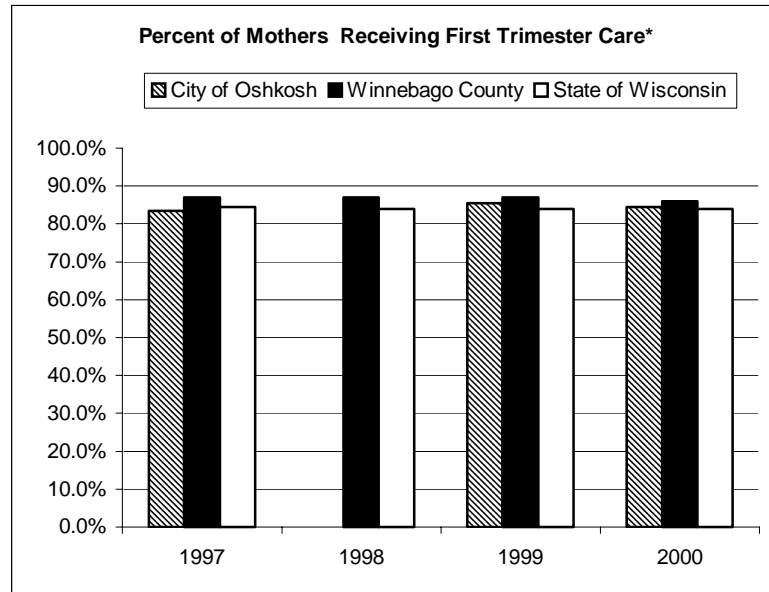
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services

## Percent of Winnebago County women receiving first trimester prenatal care

- The national and state goal is to have at least 90 percent of pregnant women receive prenatal care during the first trimester. Since 1997, Winnebago County has been below the goal, but above the state average.
- In 2000, twenty-six mothers (1.5 percent) in Winnebago County waited until the third trimester for their first prenatal care and three mothers failed to get any prenatal care.
- Eighteen percent of the mothers giving birth in Winnebago County during 2000 were smokers. The national and state goal is to have less than 10 percent.

### Why Are We Concerned?

Prenatal care that begins in the first trimester of pregnancy increases the chances of a healthy birth and a healthy baby. When care is delayed, or not received at all, the quality of life for the mother and child is put at risk.



\*1998 City of Oshkosh data was not available.

### Prenatal Care

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that pregnant women seek prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. Care that begins after the first three months of pregnancy is considered too late.

Early prenatal care helps to identify medical conditions, lifestyle factors, and environmental hazards that put a mother and her baby at risk. If these risks are not identified, they can cause numerous problems including low birth weight and infant death.

Once risks are identified through prenatal care, early intervention programs can begin to help increase the chance that babies are born healthy. In addition to increasing the health of mothers and babies, prenatal care has also proven to be cost effective. It is every health care provider's

responsibility to stress the importance of care in the first trimester.

Studies also identify the mother's age, income, race, and marital status as factors that influence whether or not she will seek timely prenatal care.

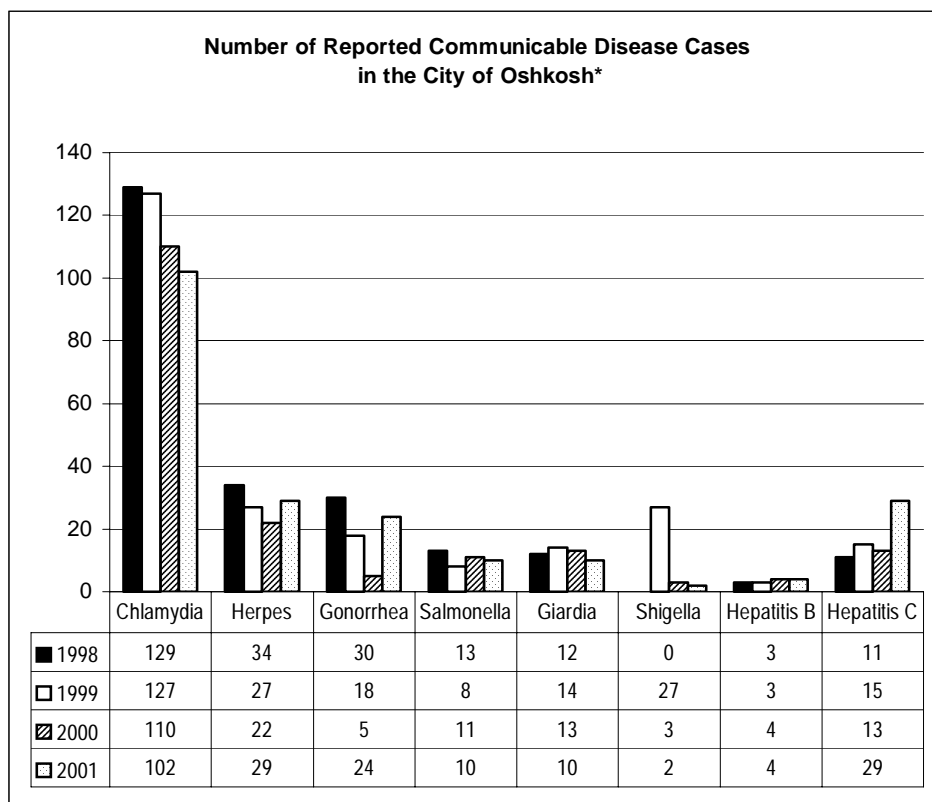
To ensure all is being done to provide for a healthy birth, prenatal care must continue throughout the pregnancy. Health care providers insist that for care to be adequate, women must have at least nine visits throughout a full term 40-week pregnancy.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services

# Communicable Diseases

## Number of communicable disease cases reported in the city of Oshkosh

- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) made up over 75 percent of the communicable disease cases reported in the city of Oshkosh during 2001.
- The most prevalent reported STD in the city of Oshkosh is Chlamydia. The number of cases in 2001 was 102. In 2000 the number of cases of Chlamydia in Winnebago County was 235 and the state of Wisconsin had 16,357 reported cases.



### Why Are We Concerned?

While advances have been made in sanitation, immunization, and the development of antibiotic drugs, communicable diseases continue to threaten the health of many people. The spreading of contagious diseases throughout the population greatly reduces the quality of life.

### Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases are illnesses that are contagious and typically spread through insects, animals, food, water, and bodily fluids. The control of communicable diseases depends heavily upon public awareness and education concerning infectious disease and preventive measures. Communicable diseases are of particular significance as they cause lost days from school and work, hospital stays, and even death.

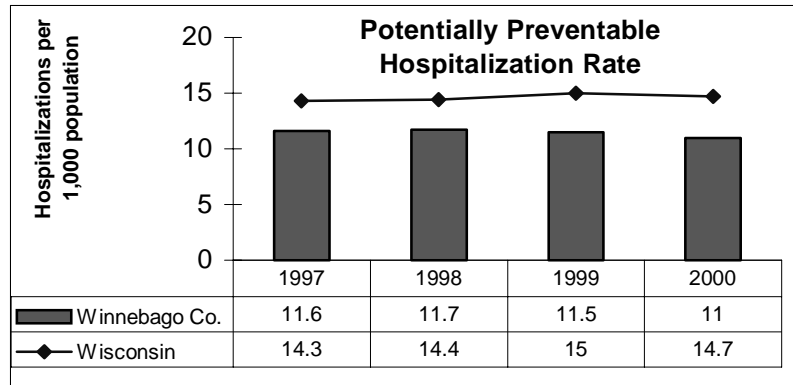
Sexually transmitted diseases including Herpes, Gonorrhea, and Chlamydia are spread through sexual contact and can lead to infertility, complications during pregnancy, cancer, and death.

\*No statistics for HIV and AIDS or tuberculosis.

*Source: Information is from the annual report of the Oshkosh Health Services Division*

## Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations

### Rate of Potentially “Preventable” Hospitalizations per 1,000 population



- There were 1,721 people with potentially preventable hospitalizations in Winnebago County in 2000 for a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population. This is 3.7 percentage points lower than the state rate of 14.7 per 1,000 population.
- Statewide there were 78,694 potentially preventable hospitalizations in 2000.
- In 2000, the average stay for the 1,721 persons in Winnebago County with potentially preventable hospitalizations was 4.4 days with an average charge of \$6,609 per person.

Source: 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin Bureau of Health Information

#### Why Are We Concerned?

Many medical conditions can be properly managed to help prevent the need for hospitalization. A community that focuses on preventative care can reduce unnecessary costly hospitalizations and increase the quality of life.

#### Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations

A “preventable” hospitalization is a hospitalization for conditions such as asthma, diabetes, hypertension, severe ear, nose and throat infections, bacterial pneumonia, bronchitis and dehydration where timely and effective ambulatory care can reduce the likelihood of hospitalization by:

- Preventing the onset of an illness or condition;
- Controlling an acute episodic illness or condition; or
- Managing a chronic disease or condition.

Studies have indicated there is a relationship between preventable

hospitalizations and access to healthcare. Access to care was lower in communities with greater portions of uninsured residents, Medicaid beneficiaries, and persons without a regular place for care. Other barriers to outpatient care were related to race and poverty.

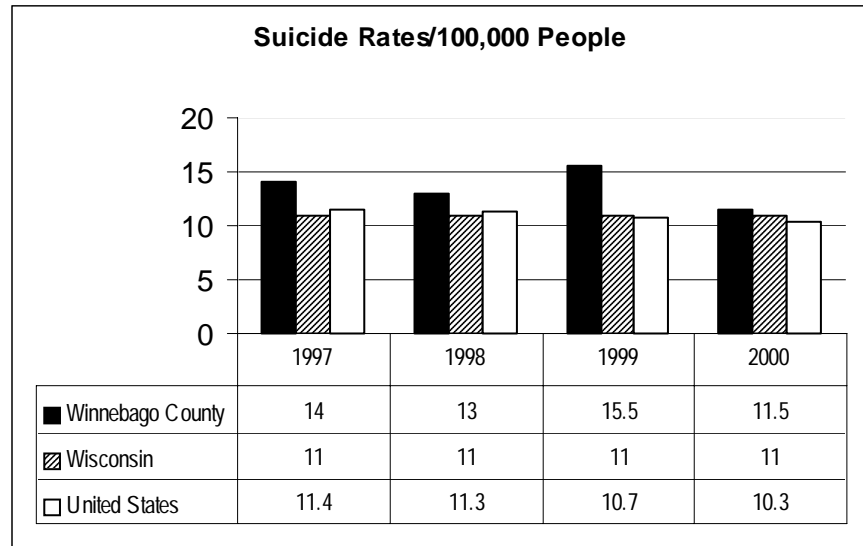
The number of preventable hospitalizations can help to identify areas where preventative and primary health care services may need to be improved, better coordinated or more access provided.

Primary healthcare focuses on optimal treatment regimens, family education about the cause of a condition, and how to respond to increasing symptoms. Unnecessary hospitalizations can be decreased with patient adherence to recommended treatment plans.

Winnebago County has experienced a lower preventable hospitalization rate when compared to the state of Wisconsin for the last four years.

## Number of suicides per 100,000 residents in Winnebago County

- The Center for Disease Control reported Suicide took the lives of 29,199 Americans in 1999.
- Overall nationally, suicide is the 11th leading cause of death for all Americans, and is the third leading cause of death for young people aged 15-24.
- Nearly 3 of every 5 suicides in 1999 (57%) were committed with a firearm.
- Men accounted for 84% of suicides among persons aged 65 years and older in 1999.
- Oshkosh had 5 suicides within a 13-month period and 7 suicides in the last 2 years.
- In Wisconsin suicide is the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death in young people aged 15 –24.



### Why Are We Concerned?

The suicide rate is an indication of a community's mental health status. A community with a low suicide rate reflects the awareness and importance placed on mental health issues that contribute to a better quality of life.

### Suicide

People take their own lives for a number of reasons. Psychological and physiological reasons including depression, schizophrenia, alcoholism or other substance abuse, and terminal illness are a few examples. A sudden loss or trauma such as the loss of a loved one, loss of a job, or gender conflicts are additional reasons an individual may choose to commit suicide. After a suicide occurs, families,

friends, and the community are left to mourn the loss and come to terms with the many unanswered questions.

The Center for Disease Control reports that suicide is the eleventh leading cause of death for all Americans. Gender, age, and race all play a factor in suicides.

National statistics reveal that males are more than four times likely to commit suicide than females. It is the third leading cause of death for young people aged 15 – 24. People over the age of 65 have the highest suicide rates. Native Americans and whites have higher suicide rates than other racial and ethnic groups.

*Sources: Center for Disease Control, Winnebago County Medical Examiner, Community for Hope*

# Lead Exposure

## Number of children under the age twenty-six months screened and tested positive for lead poisoning

### Why Are We Concerned?

Elevated amounts of lead in a child's body can cause serious damage to vital organs. Even low levels of lead can slow down a child's normal development and cause learning and behavioral problems. If not detected, children with elevated blood lead levels will suffer a poor quality of life that will continue to deteriorate with the passage of time.

### Lead Poisoning

There are many causes of child lead poisoning. Nearly all of them are preventable. There are no normal levels of lead in humans. Lead poisoning occurs when children swallow or inhale an amount of lead that causes the level of lead in the blood to reach or exceed ten micrograms per deciliter of blood.

There are many environmental and socio-economic factors that contribute to lead poisoning. Children who live in poorly maintained houses built prior to 1978 are at high risk due to paint chips and dust from painted surfaces. Old lead-based paint that was used prior to 1978 contains as much as 50 percent lead.

9 months to 15 months						
	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.
<i>PbB Level (blood lead) (Micrograms/deciliter)</i>	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
0-9	328	111	149	134	1	n/a
10 to 14	17	3	6	1	1	n/a
15 to 19	6	0	1	0	0	n/a
20 to 29	5	0	2	0	0	n/a
30 to 44	1	0	0	0	0	n/a
45 to 69	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
>=70	0	0	0	0	0	n/a

15 months						
	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.
<i>PbB Level (blood lead) (Micrograms/deciliter)</i>	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
0-9	362	0	764	10	702	n/a
10 to 14	19	0	49	1	34	n/a
15 to 19	6	0	8	0	4	n/a
20 to 29	5	0	4	0	1	n/a
30 to 44	1	0	0	0	0	n/a
45 to 69	0	0	0	0	2	n/a
>=70	0	0	0	0	0	n/a

>15 months<26 months						
	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.	Oshkosh	Winn. Co.
<i>PbB Level (blood lead) (Micrograms/deciliter)</i>	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2002
0-9	140	33	74	37	3	n/a
10 to 14	15	5	10	3	0	n/a
15 to 19	5	0	1	0	0	n/a
20 to 29	6	0	1	0	0	n/a
30 to 44	2	0	1	0	0	n/a
45 to 69	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
>=70	0	0	0	0	0	n/a

Winnebago County information on these charts does not include city of Oshkosh.

Children can also be exposed to unsafe amounts of lead from soil, air, dust, food, drinking water, hobbies, and parental occupations.

It is recommended that children under the age of six be assessed for lead poisoning at least once a year. Lead blood screenings are performed at health clinics, family physician or pediatrician offices, and public health

departments. Lead screenings are not conducted randomly, but instead occur as a result of self-selection on behalf of a parent or the referral of a health care professional.

Source: Oshkosh Health Department and Winnebago County Health Department