



Population Health Administration

Fiscal Year 2020

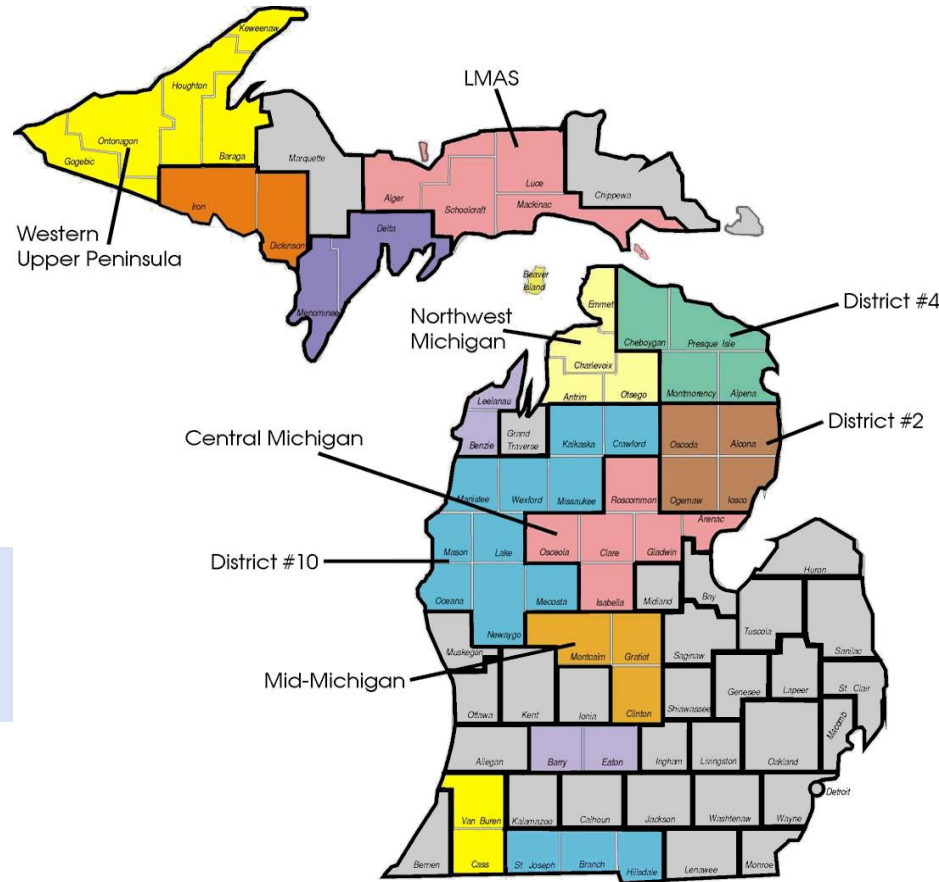
Presentation to Appropriations Subcommittee
on Health and Human Services

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Population Health Administration

- Bureau of Health and Wellness
- Bureau of Family Health Services
- Bureau of Laboratories
- Bureau of Epidemiology and Population Health
- Bureau of EMS, Trauma, and Preparedness
- Office of Local Health Services

DHHS Actively Engages Statewide Local Public Health Partners to Address Community Health Needs



Local Health Departments
 30 Counties
 14 Districts
 1 City

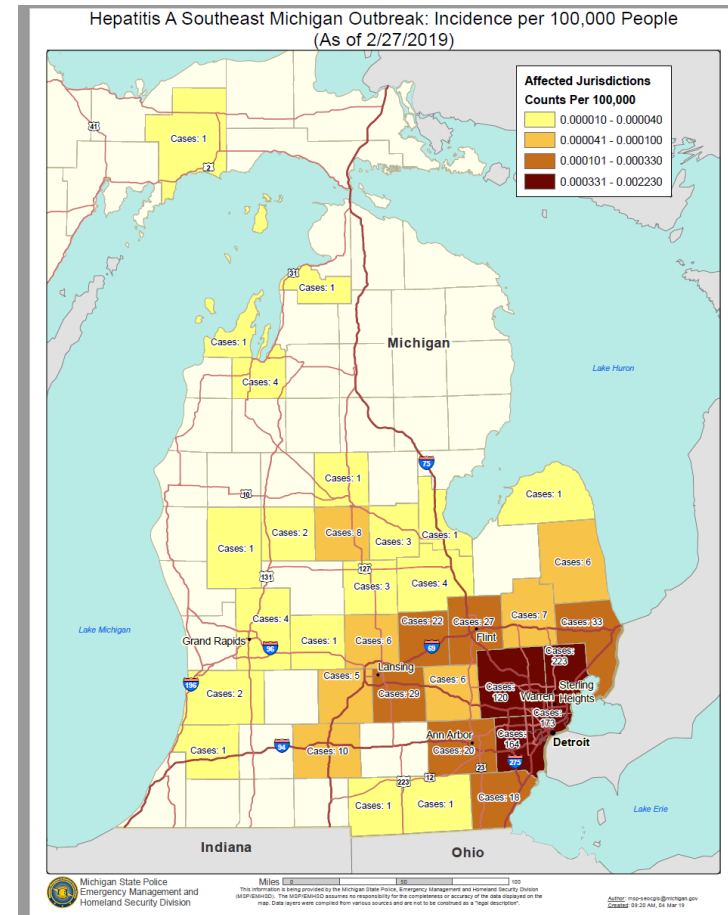
LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Population Health Administration Accomplishments

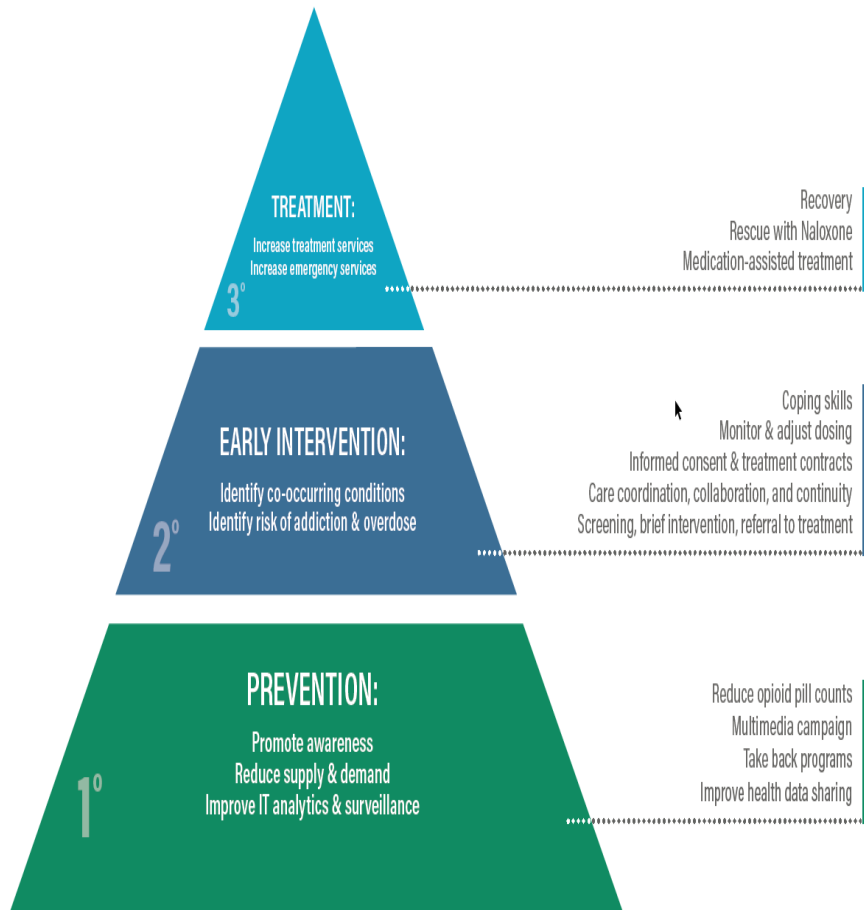
- Expanding mental health services for K-12 children and youth by placing 70 Master's level mental health providers in high need schools to provide services
- 128 of 132 of hospitals have either applied, been verified and designated or submitted their notice of intent to become a trauma center
- Increasing laboratory testing capabilities
- Conducted five town halls seeking feedback on improving mother and infant health
- Partnerships on Healthy Brain Initiatives
- WIC in Bridges (deployed 10/27/18) 4,590 new referrals

Addressing the Hepatitis A Outbreak

- Public Health Solution: Increase vaccine administration and awareness
- FY19 legislative transfer \$8.2 M GF
- As of February 27, 2019: 912 cases, 80.3% hospitalized, 3.1% deaths
- 328,971 doses of vaccine administered to adults
- Significant reduction in cases associated with this outbreak
- Immunized adults with at least one vaccine dose increased 5.4% in 2017
- Efforts must continue:
 - Many adults are still at risk
 - Other states, including Midwestern states are still experiencing outbreaks
 - Virus strain is still circulating in MI



Preventing Opioid Misuse



Public Health Solution: Opioid Misuse

Funding: \$8.2 million

Activities:

- Implementation of Emergency Rules for Overdose Reporting in 2018
- Increasing laboratory capacity for testing opioids, especially fentanyl analogues
- Increased number of substance abuse counselors in Adolescent Health Center
- Include Opioid curriculum in Michigan Model for Health School curriculum
- Increased screenings of pregnant moms
- 38 counties participating in rapid toxicology testing from Medical Examiners
- MDHHS Opioid Public Awareness Campaign launched in 2017.
- Prescriber education via Academic Detailing
- Collaboration with MAP to monitor provider prescribing

Public Health Response to Legalization of Marijuana

- Public Health Solution: Prevention of youth access and initiation, use while pregnant or breastfeeding, and prevent second-hand smoke exposure, surveillance and data reporting, provider and public health education
- Funding: \$0
- Need to develop activities and partnerships related to health areas such as:
 - Injury and Accidents, Breastfeeding and Pregnancy, Youth Initiation, and Addiction
 - Epidemiology will become involved in adverse health events related to Marijuana contamination with mold and fungus
 - Adolescent Health programs will collaborate closely with MDE and others on prevention and misuse

Marijuana Fact Sheet

What You Need to Know About Marijuana Use and Pregnancy

Marijuana use during pregnancy can be harmful to your baby's health. The chemicals in marijuana (in particular, tetrahydrocannabinol or THC) pass through your system to your baby and can harm your baby's development.¹⁻⁷

Although more research is needed to better understand how marijuana may affect you and your baby during pregnancy, it is recommended that pregnant women do not use marijuana.¹⁷

What are the potential health effects of using marijuana during my pregnancy?

- Some research shows that using marijuana while you are pregnant can cause health problems in newborns— including low birth weight.^{10,11}
- Breathing marijuana smoke can also be bad for you and your baby. Marijuana smoke has many of the same chemicals as tobacco smoke and may increase the chances for developmental problems in your baby.^{12,13}

Can using marijuana during my pregnancy negatively impact my baby after birth?

- Some research shows marijuana use during pregnancy may make it hard for your child to pay attention or to learn; these issues may only become noticeable as your child grows older.¹⁻⁷
- Separate from the direct, chemical effects of marijuana on a baby, use of marijuana may affect a mother's ability to be able to properly care for her baby.

Does using marijuana affect breastfeeding?

- Chemicals from marijuana can be passed to your baby through breast milk. THC is stored in fat and is slowly released over time, meaning your baby could still be exposed even after you stop using marijuana.
- However, data on the effects of marijuana exposure to your baby through breastfeeding are limited and conflicting. To limit potential risk to the infant, breastfeeding mothers should avoid marijuana use.^{11,14-16}

Fast Facts

- Using marijuana during pregnancy may impact your baby's development.¹⁻⁷
- About 1 in 20 women in the United States reports using marijuana while pregnant.⁸



1 IN 20
use marijuana
while pregnant

- The chemicals in any form of marijuana may be bad for your baby - this includes eating or drinking, creams or lotions applied to skin, smoking, vaping and dabbing.⁹
- If you're using marijuana and are pregnant or are planning to become pregnant, talk to your doctor.

Title X

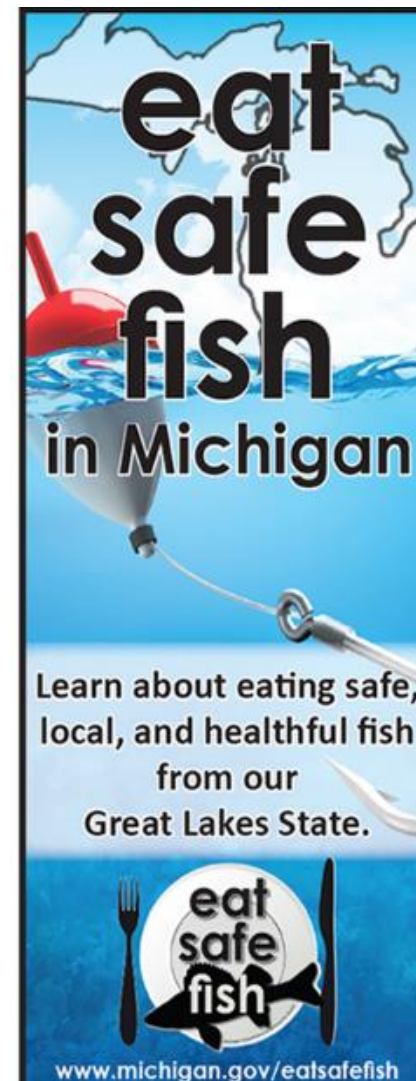
- Title X provides high-quality health care services such as contraceptive care, cervical cancer screenings, clinical breast exams,
 - FY 18-19 funding \$10,109,695, \$711,050 from state funding
- The program served 62,707 women and men in 2018, 52% with incomes at or below the federal poverty level, 40% were uninsured
- 32% of clients reported having Medicaid, the average Medicaid covered birth costs \$16,608. Access to Title X to prevent pregnancies likely saves Medicaid
- Services provided:
 - Cervical Cancer Screenings: 7,473 (1,201 with an abnormal test results)
 - Clinical Breast Exams: 9,265, (339 with an abnormal results)
 - Chlamydia tests: 35,345
 - Contraceptive services: 38,591 received a prescription contraceptive

Governor Whitmer's FY20 Executive Recommendation

FY20 Executive Recommendation

Providing Resources to Address Environmental Health Threats

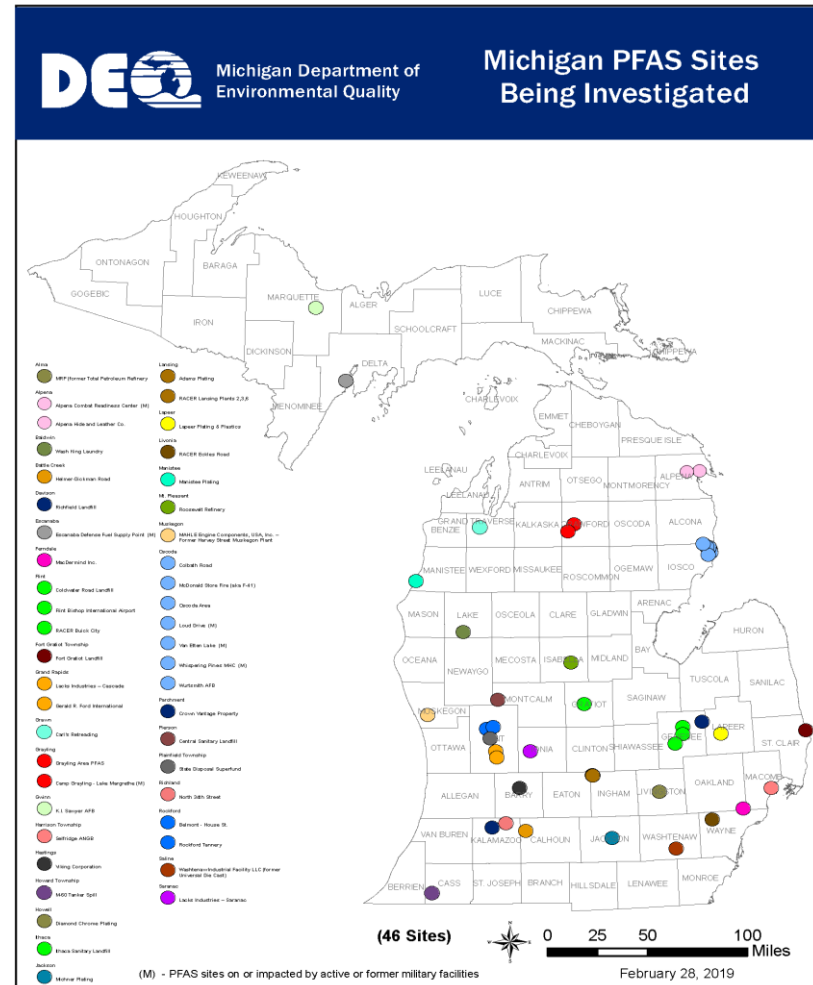
- MDHHS works with MDEQ and other agencies **to address every chemical that comes in contact** with people such as lead in homes or water, indoor air quality, municipal and well drinking water, and fish and game
- MDHHS has **statutory responsibility** to address in the Public Health Code
- Environmental Health has **increasingly lead public health investigations** and response, analytics, communication, and collaboration with MDEQ and local health related to:
 - Vapor Intrusion
 - Lead
 - Drinking Water
 - Fish/Game contamination
 - Human Health Impacts
- \$13.8 M GF is requested for staffing infrastructure, laboratory testing, and local resources for nursing case management



FY20 Executive Recommendation

Resources to Address Per- and Polyfluororakly substances (PFAS)

- Manmade chemicals used globally in manufacturing, firefighting and common household products
- Technical advice and resource support for sites without a responsible party
- **Health impact** and exposure assessments
- Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)
- 46 confirmed PFAS sites
- Over 710 fish and 359 deer tissue samples tested
- PFAS Readiness Plan



5-year History of Major Line Item Appropriations (in millions)

Appropriation	FY 2016 Expenditures	FY 2017 Expenditures	FY 2018 Expenditures	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Executive Recommendation
WIC Program Local Agreements and Food Cost	\$210.4	\$206.9	\$216.8	\$247.4	\$249.5
AIDS Prevention, Treatment, and Care	\$47.1	\$49.9	\$51.6	\$69.9	\$63.7
Essential Local Public Health Services	\$40.8	\$40.7	\$40.9	\$45.5	\$45.5
Bioterrorism Preparedness	\$25.1	\$27.5	\$25.5	\$30.5	\$30.6
Laboratory Services	\$18.1	\$19.6	\$19.8	\$22.7	\$23.8

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