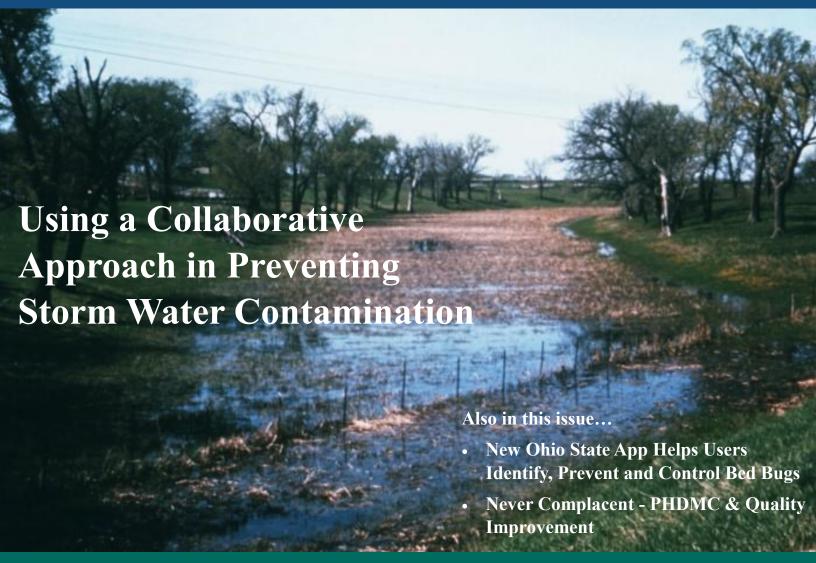
Ohio Journal of

# Environmental Health

4th Quarter 2018





The object and purpose of the Association shall be the betterment of the health and welfare of mankind through the improvement of the environment. This shall be done by sponsoring state and regional meetings and publications, by developing methods of measuring and evaluating achievements in environmental health, the establishment of a central point of reference and education material for the membership, the procurement of cooperation with other agencies and organizations, and such other activities as will lead to the greater efficiency and professional growth of the membership.

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# Ohio Journal of

# Environmental Health

Volume 67 Number 6 4th Quarter 2018

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### President's Message

# Garrett Guillozet, MPH, R.S., REHS, AEMT Franklin County Public Health

It seems that another season has come to close. The leaves have fallen and the temperature has continued to drop. With the close of autumn, our districts have also concluded their fall conferences. It was a honor to visit the districts and to share updates on behalf of



the board. Our district planning committees and directors did an excellent job with the fall conferences, you all should be very proud! Thank you to each member who was able to participate, speak, or attend. Your service to the association is greatly appreciated!

As the district conferences conclude, our spring conference planning is well underway. Our Vice President and AEC Planning Committee have started to outline our agenda and plan the events for our 2019 AEC. It will be held Thursday, April 11th - Friday, April 12th 2019 at the Doubletree Hotel in Worthington. If you have specific topics that you'd like to hear about, please let us know by emailing us at info@ohioeha.org.

In addition to conference preparations, we continue to be active in the political environment. Your board has been working to gain support from the Ohio Restaurant Association (ORA) and Association of Ohio Health Commissioners. ORA has voted to support our position and amendment which, if passed, would formally and permanently fix the sanitarian evaluation portion of the food program survey. As we move through this process, we will be calling upon you to reach out to your local legislator regarding this issue. More information will be forthcoming over the next few weeks. If you have any questions regarding this position, please reach out to a member of the board.

A new year will bring exciting opportunities as well as a few challenges to our

association. We are only as strong as our membership and involvement. If you are interested in serving on a committee, please contact your district director. Over the next few months in anticipation of the upcoming state budget process, we want to ensure that our committee lists are up-to -date. Often times, as proposed changes are introduced, we contact our committees to seek immediate input and to help the board determine an appropriate action or position. Our ability to be proactive helps, and when that does not work, we need to react quickly to ensure that our voice is heard. As I mentioned at the fall conferences, the board has worked to strengthen and solidify OEHA as the leader on environmental health issues across the state. We continue with this work through our outreach to other associations and through our government affairs work conducted by Hicks Partners. We have expanded our relationships to ensure that people turn to OEHA when there are questions or concerns regarding environmental health.

Lastly, please do not hesitate to contact any board member if you have suggestions, concerns, or ideas. We welcome and value your feedback and suggestions.

All the best, Garrett A. Guillozet President, OEHA Info@ohioeha.org

# There is more than one way to clean a dish, but only ONE GOOD WAY to make sure it's sanitized.



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# Using a Collaborative Approach in Preventing Storm Water Contamination

Scott Puthoff, RS, Ali Barbro, MPH, RS, and Adam Lengerich, RS Hamilton County Public Health

#### **About Hamilton County Public Health**

Hamilton County Public Health (HCPH) currently serves more than 481,000 residents in 45 political jurisdictions. The mission of Hamilton County Public Health is to educate, serve, and protect our community for a healthier future. With a staff of more than 100, including sanitarians, plumbers, health educators, nurses and epidemiologists, Hamilton County Public Health strives to prevent disease and injury, promote wellness, and protect people from environmental hazards.

#### **Background**

At HCPH, abatement of environmental health nuisances is broken up among three divisions: Water Quality, Waste Management, and Environmental Health. There are many instances that a public health violation could be issued by two or more divisions, especially when it comes to issues related to storm water contamination.

HCPH's Water Quality Division manages the Storm Water Program on behalf of the Hamilton County Storm Water District. The Storm Water Program protects local waterways by reducing contamination of storm water from litter, chemicals, cooking oils, and other pollutants. They monitor outfalls and respond to spill complaints in an effort to ensure Hamilton County's waterways are protected from storm water contamination.

In 2009, Water Quality received a complaint of possible sewage in a creek in Delhi Township. After extensive dye testing of homes in the area showed that there were no residential properties with sewage leaks, Water Quality determined that the issue may be coming from a large grocery store in the area. In 2012, when the water quality had not improved (Figure 1) Environmental Health was contacted to conduct an inspection at the grocery store. The facility was issued a violation for their dumpster, which was corrected within the allotted time frame. When the

water quality of the outfall had not cleared up after several years of monitoring the situation (Figure 2), Environmental Health was called back in to conduct a joint inspection with Water Quality at the facility in August, 2014.

At the time of inspection, inspectors observed the trash compacting dumpster leaking and garbage on the ground (Figure 3). Further investigation showed that the dumpster needed repair to stop the leachate from leaking. The facility was issued five violations of the Ohio Uniform Food Safety Code and advised that failure to correct the issues within the allotted time frame and to remain in compliance would result in the



Figure 1: Contaminated water at outfall (July, 2012)



Figure 2: Contaminated water at outfall (August, 2014)



Figure 3: Garbage and leaking dumpster at trench drain (August, 2014)



Figure 4: Cleaned up dumpster area (August, 2014)

facility being brought into Environmental Health's Food Enforcement Process. This process starts with a facility being placed on probation for six months, but can result in suspension or revocation of their license if they fail to stay in compliance with the terms of their probation.

Upon re-inspection of this facility, the

trench drain was observed cleaned (Figure 4) and a new non-compacting dumpster was observed in use, with the old compacting dumpster being removed from service. Even more impressive was the quick recovery of the water quality at the outfall: the water was clear with no obvious odors. To this day, this facility has not had any further issues with contaminating the storm water system.

It was because of this and several other success stories that a Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) project was developed to examine how HCPH could proactively address these dumpster issues throughout the county.

#### Methods

CQI is a process by which data is used to inform decision-making on how to improve a process. The first step of CQI is identifying the team. A CQI team is made up of all the parties that have ownership or input into a process. Water Quality, Environmental Health, and Waste Management were brought into the project since all three divisions have ownership of abatement of dumpster issues, depending on the situation.

At the beginning of the project, it was not clear whether CQI would be applicable. CQI improves a process - if a process doesn't exist, CQI doesn't apply. Still, the team was hopeful a process could be identified through gathering data and understanding the prevalence of dumpster-affected storm systems in Hamilton County.

Due to the size of HCPH's jurisdiction, the team decided to focus a single outfall. An outfall is a place where storm water discharges into a creek or drainage. Outfalls gather storm water from a



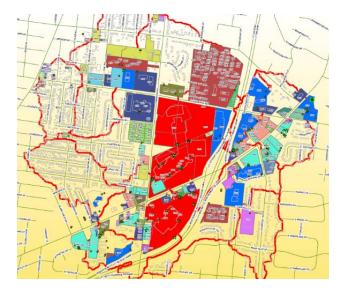


Figure 5: Map of area within Kenwood storm sewer outfall

specific area, which could include everything from heavy industrial facilities to residential areas. The team settled on an outfall in the Kenwood area of Sycamore Township (Figure 5). This outfall was chosen due to the mix of retail, multi-family residential, and light industrial businesses associated with it. The team utilized zoning data to pull all multi-family dwellings and business addresses (single family homes were not included in the survey due to municipal garbage pick-up being available in the area). These addresses were further separated into categories like food, automotive, and medical (Figure 6). The addresses were distributed amongst the various divisions for inspection.

The inspectors were asked to collect data on the dumpster (type, provider, size, etc...), it's condition, and if it was leaking and/or impacting the storm water system in the area. This data was

collected on tablets
using an electronic form
developed by Waste
Management. This form
was then uploaded into a
central database in which
that data could be
exported to Excel for
later analysis.
Additionally, the form
was able to capture
pictures of the dumpster,
so all observations were
recorded with a picture
as well.

Figure 6: Categories of facilities with dumpsters

Category	# Dump- sters	% Total
Food	100	43.7 %
Mall	33	14.4 %
Retail	24	10.5 %
Office	21	9.2%
Medica1	20	8.7%
Residential	12	5.2%
Automo- tive	10	4.4%
Church	4	1.7%
Hotel	3	1.3%
Industrial	2	0.9%

#### **Findings**

62.1 % of observed leaking dumpsters were associated with food facilities (Figure 7). Food facilities in this definition were dumpsters that were used by solely by a food operation. A large retail complex (aka "mall") is present in the survey area and has over 30 food operations and accounted for 24.1% of all leaking dumpsters (Figure 7). The majority of these operations share dumpsters with non-food operations, even in the food court area, but no specific food operation could be tied to a single dumpster at the mall. Only 10.3% of leaking dumpsters were associated with businesses that had no food operation component.

Figure 7: Number and percentage of leaking dumpsters

Category	# Dumpsters	# Leaking	% of Type Leaking	% of Total Leaking
Food	100	18	18.0%	62.1%
Mall	33	7	21.2%	24.1%
Office	21	1	4.8%	3.4%
Retail	24	1	4.2%	3.4%
Medical	20	1	5.0%	3.4%
Residentia1	12	0	-	-
Automotive	10	0	-	-
Church	4	0	-	-
Hotel	3	0	-	-
Industrial	2	0	-	-

Dumpsters that were observed impacting the storm water system, meaning that liquid or trash was observed migrating into a storm drain, was much more prevalent at food or food-associated facilities. 85% of all impacting dumpsters were from food facilities, with the mall accounting for 10% (Figure 8). Food facilities were observed with the highest number of leaking dumpsters (18 dumpsters) and the mall was observed having the highest percentage of its dumpsters leaking (21.2%) (Figure 8). Food facilities had both the highest number (17) and percentage (17%) of their dumpsters impacting stormwater systems (Figure 8).

Remembering that CQI is about improving processes, the team looked to any Environmental Health policy/process that could be a candidate for improvement. The team settled on the Enforcement Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) that Environmental Health uses when determining if a facility fails an inspection - this is the same SOG

that was used at the large grocery store described above. The SOG outlines when inspectors are required to conduct a follow-up inspection. The team felt that a simple change to this policy – such as adding a requirement for a follow-up inspection on observing a dumpster impacting the storm system – would achieve a reduction in the number of dumpsters that were observed negatively impacting the storm water system.

Figure 8: Number and percentage of leaking dumpsters

Category	# Dumpsters	# Impacting	% of Type Impacting	% of Total Impacting
Food	100	17	17.0%	85.0%
Mall	33	2	6.1%	10.0%
Office	21	1	4.8%	5.0%
Retail	24	0	-	-
Medical	20	0	-	-
Residential	12	-	-	-
Automotive	10	-	-	-
Church	4	-	-	-
Hotel	3	-	-	-
Industrial	2	-	-	-

#### Results

The CQI team next entered a three- month testing period to gauge the effectiveness of the new SOG. Environmental Health inspectors were

Figure 9: Number leaking dumpsters from initial to final survey

	Initial		Final		
Category	# Dumpsters	# Leaking	# Dumpsters	# Leaking	% Reduction
Food	100	18	95	7	61.11%
Mall	33	7	23	1	85.71%
Medica1	20	1	11	0	100.00%
Hotel	3	0	3	0	-

Figure 10: Number leaking dumpsters from initial to final survey

	Ini	Initial Final			
Category	# Dumpsters	# Impacting	# Dumpsters	# Impacting	% Reduction
Food	100	17	95	7	58.82%
Mall	33	2	23	1	50.00%
Medical	20	0	11	-	-
Hotel	3	-	3	-	-

updated on the changes to the SOG and advised to go about their work as they normally would – but requiring follow-up inspections at facilities with dumpsters negatively impacting storm water systems. At the end of the three- month period, the CQI team reassembled and conducted inspections in the same outfall area in which the testing data were collected to see if there was an improvement in the number of dumpsters that were impacting storm drains. Only places that are inspected by



Environmental Health were checked during this final surveying period since the only process updated was within Environmental Health's scope of work.

The number of dumpsters leaking dropped from 18 to 7 at food facilities (Figure 9) and the number impacting the storm water system dropped from 17 to 7 during the final survey period (Figure 10). This was a reduction of 61.11% and 58.82% respective (Figures 9 and 10). Additionally, there were no medical dumpsters observed leaking at the time of final survey (Figure 9) and dumpsters at the mall were observed leaking 85.71% less than during the initial survey period (Figure 9).

#### Discussion

The change in Environmental Health's SOG resulted in a reduction of both leaking dumpsters and the number of dumpsters that were impacting the storm water system. Due to the positive outcomes of the CQI project, Environmental Health kept the changes to the SOG and inspectors continue to follow-up on any dumpster violations they observe during their routine inspections.

Not only can the success of this project be looked at as a testimony to why we should use CQI

to improve processes and affect change, but it also shows that different divisions can troubleshoot complex and murky enforcement by opening up the lines of communication. Had Water Quality not reached out to Environmental Health, it is possible they would have limited success in reducing the number of dumpsters that negatively affect the storm water system. Additionally, had Environmental Health not been receptive in utilizing an increased level of enforcement at facilities with leaking dumpsters, the project certainly would not have had the same impact. A positive outcome of decreased violations and a likely increase in storm water protection was achieved by working together and bringing additional resources to the table.

#### Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the hard work of staff that participated on this CQI project: Chuck DeJonckheere, Kyle Dexter, Felicia Erwin, Jeremy Hessel, Brad Johnson, Charles Noble, Tom Sterling, Tucker Stone, and Ryan Wuest. Thank you also goes out to HCPH staff that provided support to the authors during the writing of this article: Tom Boeshart, Dave Carlson, Greg Kesterman, and Mike Samet.



## New Ohio State App Helps Users Identify, Prevent and Control Bed Bugs

Writer: Tracy Turner. Source: Susan Jones. The Ohio State University

COLUMBUS, Ohio – Not sure if the dark speck that crawled across your desk at work was a bed bug?

Wondering if the tiny insect you saw on the seat next to you at the movie theater or on the bus was a bed bug?

How about that fleck you thought you saw on the corner of the mattress the last time you stayed in a hotel?

A researcher at The Ohio State University has created a free new app to help you figure it out.

Created by Susan Jones, a professor of entomology with Ohio State's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES), the Bed Bug Field Guide app comes complete with photos, descriptions and enough information for consumers to know, definitively, what bed bugs look like, where to find them, how to get rid of them and, most importantly, how to ward off an infestation in the first place.

Jones is an authority on bed bugs having studied these pests for more than a decade. She is a founding member of the Central Ohio Bed Bug Task Force.

"Bed bugs can be found in homes, in the workplace, in schools, hotels, theaters, vehicles, in the soles of your shoes, nearly anywhere," Jones said. "And, because they're expensive to get rid of and many people are using ineffective chemicals trying to kill them, bed bugs aren't going anywhere."

Ohio has four major metropolitan areas ranked on this year's list of top 50 cities with bed bug infestations, according to Orkin, a nationwide pest control company. Columbus ranks No. 5. Cincinnati comes in at No. 8. Cleveland-Akron-Canton holds the 13th spot, and Dayton ranks No. 32, according

to the list.

That's because bed bugs, which are strictly indoor pests, can reproduce quickly, travel easily and survive starvation for many months, occasionally even a year, Jones said. Additionally, Ohio's many large cities are in close proximity and are linked by major interstate highways, so bed bugs are easily spread far and wide, she said.

"The bed bug problem is not going away, so we wanted to create an app to get factual, relevant information into the hands of as many people as possible in an easy-to-use format," Jones said. "There's so much misinformation out there, so we wanted to provide the most factual information that we can about bed bugs."

With that in mind, Jones worked over the past year creating and writing the bed bug app. The app was funded through a grant from the U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency via US EPA
Region V pass-through funding to the Ohio
Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant
Health, and developed by EduTechnologic LLC.

In addition to photos, the app contains multiple chapters on all things bed bugs:

If you think you have bed bugs but aren't sure, Chapter One: How to Identify Bed Bugs, can help you decide.

Chapter Four: Preventing Bed Bugs explains how to avoid getting bed bugs in the first place. (Hint: Make sure that a bed bug inspection of second-hand items is part of your normal routine.) Chapter Three: Inspecting for Bed Bugs tells you how to do so.

Want to get rid of bed bugs? Chapter Seven: Treating for Bed Bugs explains how. (Hint: It's not easy or cheap, but hiring a professional is preferable to do-it-yourself approaches, which tend to fail.)

"Bed bugs are a complicated insect — there's not an easy way to get rid of them, and they can be found anywhere in your home, from the floor to ceiling," Jones said. "Bed bugs are a difficult do-ityourself project and aren't going to be controlled with a single insecticide treatment."

Chapter Nine: Advice for Residential Visits explains how you can safely visit people who have bed bugs in their homes and not bring the bugs home with you.

"This information is relevant for social workers and first responders who go into infested homes or people with relatives who have bed bugs," Jones said.

Chapter 11: What Not to Do for Bed Bugs dispels many myths about bed bugs.

"There is a difference between finding a single bed bug and an actual infestation," Jones said. "People freak out if they see an insect they think may be a bed bug, and there's often a general panic when there is a bed bug sighting at work or other public place.

"But that's not a rational response. Chapter 10: Bed Bugs in Workplaces, Schools, Vehicles can help you with that."

In Chapter 8: Tips for Travelers, Jones offers these tips to reduce the likelihood of returning home with hitchhiking bed bugs:

- Check for bed bugs at hotels and refuse to stay in a room showing signs of bed bugs.
- Store luggage on a luggage rack after you've made sure it has no telltale signs of bed bugs.
   You can also store it in the bathtub to prevent hitchhikers.
- If you purchase secondhand clothing, keep it tightly bagged until you can wash and dry it.

And if you have an infestation, she offers these tips to help alleviate the problem:

- Treat as soon as you discover bed bugs, before their population increases or spreads to other homes.
- Don't throw away your furniture unless absolutely necessary; it can almost always be treated.
- If you have no choice but to discard furniture, make sure to wrap it securely in plastic sheeting before moving it outdoors. Prior to wrapping it, be sure to damage or destroy the item, and also label it "Bed Bugs" so that others don't reuse it.
- Don't give away or share items with others until you have treated your infestation.
- Decontaminate your clothing and other washable items by washing them and then drying them for 30 minutes on medium to high heat.
- Items that can't be washed but can survive the clothes dryer, such as shoes or stuffed animals, can be decontaminated in the dryer for 30 minutes on medium to high heat.
- Check your shoes before leaving your house so you don't track bed bugs around.
- Don't store your backpack, briefcase or similar items near your bed, and leave them in a sealed plastic bag or plastic tote when you go to work or school.
- At school, make sure children don't intermingle their coats, backpacks, etc. These items should stay in individual cubbies, bins or other spaces.

The app, which is available for Android and iOS devices, can be downloaded free by searching for "BED BUG FIELD GUIDE" in the App Store and Google Play Store. The app will frequently be updated with new information.

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### Featured District Director's Message: Southwest

Janel S. Hodges, R.S. Miami County Public Health

What a way to end the year! I have enjoyed my year serving as the Southwest OEHA District Director. We had a very successful fall conference on October 3 & 4 at Sinclair College with wide ranging subjects like LaSoupe Food Rescue, Mobile Home Inspections, ODH Rabies Laboratory, RS Unique Situations,



and Hepatitis A outbreak updates to name a few.

I am a Michigan State University graduate with a Bachelor of Science in Food & Nutrition. I started off my working career in the corporate world for fifteen years. In 2005 I became a sanitarian and continued for twelve years in Darke and Miami Counties. In 2016, I became the epidemiologist for Miami County Public Health. Now I merge my knowledge and experience in

environmental health and my medical background. My favorite thing is when sanitarians sit around a table and tell stories about the experiences they have lived through as a public health servant. Don't we all want to write a book?



I know my successor, Brian Williamson from the City of Norwood Health Department, will do a fantastic job in the next year. I encourage you to get involved with your own local district. It is so rewarding!



# Never Complacent - PHDMC & Quality Improvement

Matthew Tyler, R.S., M.P.H. Public Health—Dayton and Montgomery County

#### Accreditation and QI

Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County (PHDMC) is a high-performing health department in the State of Ohio, reflected in the fact that is has become nationally accredited as of February 2018. At the time accreditation was received, only 191 out of 2800 local health departments across the U.S. had achieved that distinction. One important factor that guided PHDMC to accreditation is a passionate staff, dedicated to improving the lives of the people in the community. Improving livelihoods can only be done by consistently looking at what we do, how we do it and how we can do it better. We didn't always have a formal mechanism in place to drive the improvement of our programs and services and to develop a culture of quality. That all changed after the development and implementation of our Quality Improvement (QI) Plan which was a required part of the accreditation process.

#### The QI Plan Development

In December 2014, PHDMC started developing a Quality Improvement Plan. They established a plan-writing team made up of a diverse group of PHDMC employees, from all divisions and both front-line staff and management, and a consultant with the Ohio State University's Center for Public Health practice. The plan-writing team adopted the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) model<sup>1</sup> for how the Quality Improvement Projects will be conducted. This model is a formal process of dissecting a problem to find its root cause, implementing a solution and then using data to measure its success and or failures, to eventually find a working and sustainable solution. The QI plan also included communication with staff and training for staff to develop the knowledge, skills and abilities needed to understand OI and be a





valuable project team member. Some individual staff members received additional QI tools training to become Quality Liaisons to guide project teams in the PDSA process.

The QI plan was formally adopted in October 2015 and the journey to a QI culture is well underway. A Quality Council now oversees implementation of the QI plan and helps select and monitor the QI projects throughout the agency. A new, dedicated, full-time position of Quality Improvement Coordinator was created to manage the QI efforts. The ultimate goal is to foster and maintain a culture of continuous quality improvement throughout the agency so it is embedded into every office, program, service and employee in the health department.

#### **NACCHO Roadmap Tool**

One of the first things the plan-writing team had to do was assess PHDMC's culture of quality. The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) developed a tool, Roadmap to a Culture of Quality Improvement<sup>2</sup>, for local health departments to assess and help guide them through their progression to a QI culture. The plan-writing team used this NACCHO Roadmap tool to design a survey to measure the staff knowledge & familiarity with QI and how much QI was being used in the agency.

#### The Phases of a Culture of Quality

- Phase 1: No Knowledge of QI
- Phase 2: Not Involved with OI Activities
- Phase 3: Informal or Ad Hoc QI Activities
- Phase 4: Formal QI Activities Implemented in Specific Areas
- Phase 5: Formal Agency-Wide QI
- Phase 6: QI Culture

During the development of the plan in 2014 -2015, the team found that PHDMC was between Phase 2 and 3 on the Roadmap. There was some knowledge and some QI activities among some of the offices but nothing agency-wide or formal. From the assessment, some short-term goals were created in order to move PHDMC along the Roadmap. These goals were designed to 1) show measurable progress toward a QI culture; 2) have the infrastructure to support a quality culture; 3)

have staff that are knowledgeable and skilled in QI; 4) routinely communicate QI activities to all staff; and 5) have all staff participate in QI projects. This assessment and first set of goals provided a foundation for understanding our current status of our QI culture, identification of strengths and weaknesses, and key steps moving forward.

#### **Projects**

QI projects are the primary focus of a QI culture, where the improvements really take place. Although any staff member can propose a project idea, the Quality Council selects the agency-wide projects based on need and importance of PHDMCs strategic goals. Project team members are chosen based on their knowledge of OI, the project issue, and impact of the project based on their position to ensure a variety of perspectives are represented. Smaller projects within a specific program can be facilitated by that program with the Quality Council's guidance. All formal projects will be required to follow a formal OI model (such as PDSA), keep the Quality Council updated on their progress and keep collecting data indefinitely after the conclusion of the project. The teams are empowered to implement the solutions that they decide on as a group, based on the data.

One agency-wide project completed in the Office of Environmental Health (EH) studied how that office handled Phase I Environmental Assessment (Phase I) requests. Phase I requests are consultant inquiries into the records public health generates and keeps on properties such as water and septic systems, spills and discharges, complaints, etc. The project purpose was to improve the process efficiency and reduce excessive staff time wasted in responding to those requests.

The focus was on standardizing how the office dealt with the Phase I requests, from the way they were received to how they were responded to. The different departments within EH handled requests differently, up to 6 different responses could be generated from one single request. A team of 8 was formed including supervisors, front-line staff, directly involved with the process, and a Quality Liaison. The team met for, on average, one hour, twice a month for about 10 months. Out of the many tools in the Quality Improvement toolbox, this team utilized the cause and effect diagram (aka

the Fishbone Diagram), the flowchart and the histogram to show the data collected. The measurement used to show the extent of the problem was response time (in days), the baseline measurement was 8.53 days and the goal was to reduce that by 15%. The team's solutions were to create one intake route for all requests (a websitebased request form) and to respond to requests with one coordinated response letter. After the solutions were implemented the response time dropped 64% to 3.07 days. EH now manages Phase I requests in a well-received, formal method and can track those requests.

#### Conclusion

PHDMC's programs and services help us focus on community needs such as reducing infant mortality (Baby & Me – Tobacco Free, Mom's & Babies First), being committed to health equity (Dayton Council on Health Equity & LGBTQ Health Initiatives), and collaborating with our community partners to improve population health (Community Overdose Action Team - COAT). It is our goal to have a QI Culture – which is embedded into all programs and services and in into all employees to improve results.

PHDMC works hard to be an innovative leader in the community that provides effective and efficient services to prevent disease, promote health and create and protect healthy environments. PHDMC's vision for Montgomery County is a healthy, safe and thriving community. Quality Improvement helps us to achieve that vision by continuously improving what we do.

#### **References:**

- 1. The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Roadmap to QI: http:// qiroadmap.org/
- 2. Plan-Do-Study-Act Model (PDSA): https://osupublichealth.catalog.instructure.com/courses/phqi-0001

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#### Announcements

Have a grant, educational opportunity, move, promotion, or other announcement you would like to share? Please email a member of the publications committee.

#### **Educational Opportunities**

2019 HIA Practitioner Workshop April 1-2, 2019 St. Paul, Minnesota

OEHA AEC April 11-12, 2019 DoubleTree - 175 Hutchinson Ave. Columbus, Ohio

Public Health Combined Conference May 13 - 15, 2019 Worthington, Ohio

Open Positions (Posted to the OEHA website with an opening of at least 12/15/18)

Registered Sanitarian-in-Training/Registered Sanitarian
Lake County General Health District

Registered Sanitarian/Sanitarian-in-Training Clermont County Public Health

Sanitarian-in-Training/Registered Sanitarian Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department Sanitarian Supervisor
Public Health—Dayton & Montgomery County

Health Commissioner Pickaway County General Health District

RS/SIT - Sewage Program Holmes County General Health District

RS/SIT - Food Program Holmes County General Health District

Environmental Health Sanitarian RS/SIT Marion Public Health Cuyahoga County Board of Health

#### **Congratulations**

Melissa McArther

During Columbus Public Health's annual meeting,

Melissa was awarded the CPH Spirit of Public Health Award for her tireless efforts in heading the Tobacco 21 program.



## OEHA Seeking Nomination for a Retail Food Safety Advisory Council (RFSAC) Representative

If you would like to nominate someone or be nominated, please provide a current resume to the Board by 12/10/2018. Once all resumes are received, the Board will refer two people to ODH and ODA for nomination. Members who have detailed experience in Food Safety will be given preference.

Please email your resumes to info@ohioeha.org by the end of business on 12/10/2018. If you have questions regarding this process, please contact Garrett Guillozet by emailing info@ohioeha.org or by calling 937-418-7211.

For full announcement details go to: https://associationdatabase.com/aws/OEHA/pt/sd/news\_article/200537/\_PARENT/layout\_details/true

#### OEHA Committees & Chairs

#### **Body Art**

Sarah Badenhop, R.S. - Columbus Public Health

#### Campground

Eric Cherry, R.S. - Huron County Health Department

#### Food

Christina Ritchey Wilson, JD, R.S. - Columbus Public Health

Greg Chumney, MPH, RS - Licking County Health Department

#### Lead

Greg Putka, R.S. - Lorain County Public Health

#### **Private Water Systems**

Randy Ruszkowski, R.S. - Stark County Health Department

#### Sewage

Laura Kramer Kuns, R.S., REHS - Kramer Kuns Consulting, LLC

#### Solid Waste

Chuck De Jonckheere, R.S. - Hamilton County Public Health

#### Swimming Pool, Spa, and Special Use Pool

Barry Grisez, R.S. - Cuyahoga County Board of Health

#### Vector Control

Scott Pozna, R.S. - Lorain County Health Department

#### Archives

Melissa Adams, R.S. - Delaware General Health District

#### Constitution & By-laws

Ken Sharkey, R.S., MPH - Cleveland Department of Public Health

#### **Exhibits**

Shannon Self, R.S. - Delaware General Health District

#### **Professional Development**

Tyler Pigman, R.S., REHS - Marion Public Health Steve Ruckman, MPH, R..S. - Worthington Schools

#### Resolutions

Jennifer Wentzel, MPH, R.S. - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

#### Website

Garrett Guillozet, MPA, R.S., REHS, AEMT - Franklin County Public Health

#### Auditing

Jennifer Wentzel, MPH, R.S. - Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

#### **Awards & Recognition**

Gus Dria, R.S., REHS - Canton City Health Department

#### Finance

Chad Brown, R.S., REHS, MPH - Licking County Health Department

#### George Eagle Scholarship

Joe Ebel, MS, MBA, R.S. - Licking County Health Department

#### Membership

Open

#### **Nominations & Elections**

Open

#### **Public Affairs**

Stephan Ruckman, MPH, R.S. - Worthington Schools

#### **Publications**

Adam R. Howard, MPH, R.S., REHS - Delaware General Health District

#### **Training Scholarships**

Open

#### **Concentrated Animal Feed Facility**

Jason Menchhofer, R.S. - Mercer County - Celina City Health Department

#### **Ohio Public Health Advisory Board**

Stephan Ruckman, MPH, R.S. - Worthington Schools

#### **Ohio Public Health Partnership**

Chad Brown, R.S., REHS, MPH - Licking County Health Department

# Sewage Treatment System Technical Advisory Committee

Dan Lark, R.S., REHS - Lake County General Health District

**OJEH**Ohio Environmental Health Association 2818 Annabelle Ct
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