



NORTH SHORE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

*Serving the communities of
Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point,
Glendale, River Hills, Shorewood
and Whitefish Bay*

MESSAGE FROM THE HEALTH DIRECTOR – NORTH SHORE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dear North Shore Residents, Partners and Friends,



The public health system in Wisconsin protects and promotes the health of people where they live, learn, work, and play. Wisconsin State Statutes outline the structure and function of local health departments, such as

the North Shore Health Department (NSHD). Health departments serve as a source of knowledge on the health issues impacting the broader community. We are conveners and coalition-builders of interested citizens and key stakeholders, and we assure the conditions for a healthy population are in place through programs, policies, and services.

This annual report showcases the implementation of the NSHD's strategic plan, including our strategic priorities of advancing the quality and performance of the department and providing high-quality public health programs and services.

Some of our achievements from 2017 include:

• Community Health Assessment:

The Health Department completed data collection and analysis for the 2017-2021 North Shore Community Health Assessment (CHA; available on our website: nshealthdept.org/CHA). The CHA is one of the prerequisites needed for national public health accreditation and a goal from our strategic plan.

• Heroin, Opioid and Prescription Drug Information and Resource Guide:

In 2017, we released a resource guide for families and community members in response to community leaders'

interest in having local information available for preventing and responding to the current opioid overdose crisis (available on our website: nshealthdept.org/heroin).

• Environmental Health Inspection Program:

The North Shore Environmental Health Consortium, a licensing and inspection program of the NSHD, onboarded the City of Glendale, significantly increasing the number of restaurant and retail establishments, hotels and pools licensed and inspected.

• Partnerships with Educational Programs:

The NSHD expanded connections to our regional academic institutions by hosting graduate students from the UW-Milwaukee Zilber School of Public Health and the UW-Milwaukee College of Nursing.

• Emergency Preparedness and Communicable Disease Prevention:

The NSHD held our first annual North Shore-wide clinic and preparedness exercise at Nicolet High School.

In 2018, we will disseminate the results of the North Shore Community Health Assessment and engage residents and leaders in discussions to identify health priorities for the next round of the Community Health Improvement Plan.

If you have any questions, comments or would like to know more about how you can be involved, feel free to contact me. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ann Christiansen". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Ann Christiansen, MPH
Health Director/Health Officer

NORTH SHORE HEALTH DEPARTMENT 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

The mission of the North Shore Health Department (NSHD) is to work in partnership with the communities we serve to assure, promote and protect the health and safety of the people in the North Shore. The NSHD provides public health services for the seven Wisconsin communities of Bayside, Brown Deer, Fox Point, Glendale, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay, with a total population of more than 65,000.

The NSHD has two offices, located in Brown Deer and Shorewood. Residents can utilize services at either location, as well as at routinely scheduled community-based clinics. The NSHD is advised by a Board of Health comprised of representatives from each of the seven communities in the North Shore, along with a medical advisor. The Village of Brown Deer serves as the fiscal and administrative agent for the NSHD.

The NSHD is guided in its work by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 10 Essential Public Health Services (see list to the right). These services outline the responsibilities of public health agencies in the United States to promote and protect the health of the public. All NSHD program and service areas incorporate the essential public health services.

The Department is also guided by our Strategic Plan and our Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), available in the Reports section of our website. The CHIP outlines the health priorities of North Shore residents, and the current CHIP's priorities (determined in 2014) include communicable disease prevention and control, chronic disease prevention and management, physical activity, and mental health. A CHIP, however, is dynamic and in 2018 we will update health priorities for the next five years.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Public Health Essential Services for Health Departments

1. Monitor health status to identify and solve community health problems.
2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. Inform, educate and empower people about health issues.
4. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. Assure a competent public and personal healthcare workforce.
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

NORTH SHORE HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The NSHD provides a variety of state-mandated, grant-funded and fee-supported public health services. The NSHD is a Level III health department, which is the highest designation in Wisconsin. Level III health departments provide programs and services beyond what are identified as baseline necessities of Wisconsin local health department as outlined in Wisconsin State Statute, 251.05 and Wisconsin Administrative Code, 140.06.

Communicable Disease Prevention and Control

A communicable disease, also known as an infectious disease, is an illness transmitted through direct contact with an infected individual or animal – or indirectly through contact with a vector such as a mosquito, tick, or plant, with blood or bodily fluids, or by breathing in an airborne virus or bacteria. As part of Wisconsin State Statute, 252 – Communicable Diseases, the NSHD is required to follow up and respond to all Category I and II diseases and conditions considered to have significant public health impact. In 2017, the NSHD responded to 696 suspect and probable disease incidents and conditions, a 23 percent increase from 2016. A total of 438 of these were confirmed disease cases (see Table 1).

TABLE 1
Confirmed Communicable Disease Cases in North Shore, 2015-2017

Type of Disease	2015	2016	2017
Hepatitis A, B, C	36	36	30
Vaccine Preventable	12	16	30
Food/Waterborne	33	42	39
Sexually Transmitted Infections	235	253	262
Tuberculosis (TB), Active	<5	<5	0
TB, Latent	10	<5	<5
Mycobacterium (Non-TB)	34	26	17
Influenza Hospitalizations	27	46	37
Strep (A,B, Pneumonia)	9	12	7
Vector-borne Mosquito and Tick (Ehrlichiosis, West Nile, Zika, Lyme)	5	6	11
Other	<5	<5	<5
Total	409	442	438
Rate per 10,000	63.1	68.2	67.6

Source: Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System, 2015-2018

Health departments investigate all suspect, probable, and confirmed cases for several reasons. Often, we initiate a case investigation for suspect cases while biologic test results are still pending in anticipation of the need to prevent further spread of the disease should results come back confirming a positive case. If tests results are negative and no other clinical information indicates a person has a reportable disease, our investigation process ends as ‘not a case’. In some situations, we continue our investigation and control measures when clinical information suggests it is a case but test results are negative. These cases are often categorized as probable cases. By investigating and responding to all suspect, probable and confirmed cases we can prevent and control the spread of disease in the community.

Disease Investigations

Tuberculosis, or TB, is a Category I disease caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria. The NSHD provides case management to residents with latent and active TB. Latent TB is not contagious, but can develop into active TB, which is contagious. In 2017, we did not have any active TB cases, but completed management of several latent cases of TB. Additionally, the NSHD provided 73 Mantoux tuberculin skin tests to screen people for M. tuberculosis infection. This screening test identifies both active and latent TB and is often required of individuals employed in industries with close contact to vulnerable populations, including those who work in health care and child care settings.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are Category II reportable diseases which require monitoring and investigation by local health departments. There are five reportable STIs in Wisconsin with chlamydia and gonorrhea being the two most prevalent. Public Health Nurses conduct interviews with confirmed cases of reportable STIs to assess if people have been appropriately treated and assure notification has taken place with their partner(s).

The NSHD also monitors trends in STIs to determine if diseases are becoming more or less common, to determine if there are certain population groups affected by the disease, and to evaluate the impact of prevention strategies. Of note, from

2014 to 2017, rates of gonorrhea in the North Shore increased from 2.8 per 10,000 to 7.3 per 10,000. In the same time, rates of chlamydia in the North Shore increased from 25.2 to 32.1 per 10,000. This means that for every 10,000 residents in the North Shore, more than seven had gonorrhea and more than 32 had chlamydia in 2017. While these rates continue to be lower than the national rate of 14.6 per 10,000 (gonorrhea) and 49.7 per 10,000 (chlamydia), the North Shore's trend of rising STIs is similar to state and national rising trends.

A **Vaccine-Preventable Disease** is an infectious disease for which an effective vaccine is available. Pertussis and measles are Category I diseases requiring notification and response to the health department within 24 hours of an identified or suspected case. Other vaccine-preventable diseases like mumps, varicella, and influenza are Category II and require notification to the department within 72 hours of an identified or suspected case. In 2017, the NSHD investigated 117 potential cases of vaccine-preventable diseases with pertussis (whooping cough) being the most prevalent. The NSHD investigated 53 cases of pertussis, of which 19 were confirmed cases.

Immunization Program

The NSHD maintains an immunization program to prevent and control vaccine-preventable diseases. Under this program, the NSHD provides immunizations to residents without medical insurance, to those with Medicare, and to private payers. The NSHD offers five immunization clinics each month for residents. Additionally, the NSHD works with families, schools, and daycare providers to ensure enrolled children are up-to-date on their immunizations and compliant with the Wisconsin Student Immunization Law. In 2017, 77 percent of children in the North Shore aged 24 months had all required vaccinations and 70 percent of children aged six had all required vaccinations, according to Wisconsin Immunization Registry data.

As part of our effort to prevent influenza, the NSHD provides flu immunizations through our scheduled flu clinics, for homebound residents, and during our regular immunization clinics. In addition to our regularly scheduled clinics, in 2017 the NSHD offered 12 flu-only clinics. Seventy-nine percent of our total immunizations in 2017 were for influenza. We provided 489 flu immunizations in 2017 compared to 441 flu immunizations in 2016 (see Figure 1).

FIGURE 1
Immunizations Provided by North Shore Health Department, 2013-2017



Source: NSHD Performance Management System and Wisconsin Immunization Registry

Animal Bite and Rabies Control

The NSHD works with police departments in the North Shore to promptly investigate domestic animal bites for potential rabies exposure. The Health Department is responsible for ensuring that the biting animal is appropriately and legally isolated, observed, and tested for rabies. The NSHD conducted 36 animal bite investigations in 2017. None of these investigations resulted in a rabies case. The NSHD also assisted with testing of wild animals, such as bats, which may have come in contact with humans. The NSHD tested one raccoon and 13 bats in 2017; two of the bats tested positive for rabies. The Health Department put out a press release to inform the public about the presence of rabid bats in our region.

Arbovirus Surveillance – West Nile Virus

Each year the NSHD collects water samples in summer from local sewer basins to monitor for the presence of Culex mosquito larvae. Culex mosquitos are known carriers of West Nile virus. Once the Health Department has confirmed the presence of Culex mosquito larvae, we alert the participating communities. Municipal leaders determine if they want to treat breeding habitats with larvicide to reduce the spread of these mosquitos. In 2017, we checked samples from 12 catch basins and positively identified Culex mosquito larvae in some of the catch basins.

Additionally, the NSHD participates in the State's Dead Bird Reporting program, monitoring for the presence of West Nile virus in corvids (birds such as crows, ravens, and blue jays). The NSHD monitors dead corvids as an early warning sign that the virus may be present in the area. While human cases of West Nile were identified in Milwaukee County, none were confirmed in the North Shore.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Control

Chronic diseases are illnesses that last three months or longer, are rarely cured, and are often progressive. Common chronic diseases include heart disease, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, arthritis, and osteoporosis. Health behaviors such as tobacco use, lack of physical activity, and poor eating habits are leading risk factors for many chronic diseases. In 2017, cancer was again the leading cause of death in the North Shore, followed closely by heart disease (see Table 2).

TABLE 2
Top 10 Leading Causes of Death in North Shore, 2015-2017

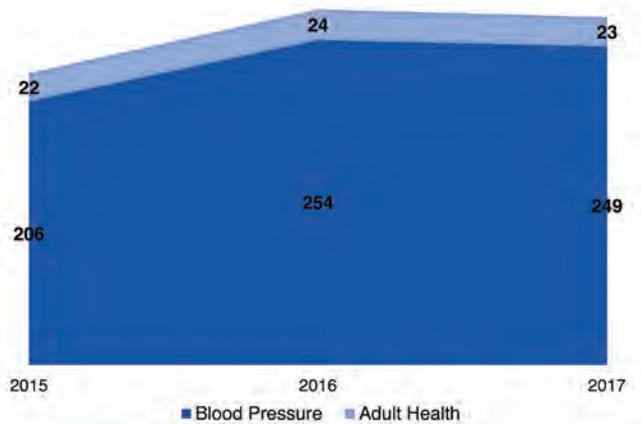
Disease	2015 rate per 10,000	2016 rate per 10,000	2017 rate per 10,000
Cancer	16.1	19.0	17.6
Heart Disease	18.1	15.9	17.3
Unintentional Injuries	5.1	5.3	5.4
Alzheimer's Disease	4.0	3.1	4.6
Cerebrovascular/Stroke	4.6	4.2	4.0
Respiratory Diseases	4.3	3.9	2.3
Parkinson's Disease	0.9	0.9	2.8
Diabetes Mellitus	2.6	2.0	2.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	1.5	2.9	2.8
Other causes of death	14.5	19.2	17.9

Source: Vital Records, State of Wisconsin, 2015-2018

Clinical Services

The NSHD offers opportunities for residents to manage their health through various clinics. In 2017, the NSHD offered five clinics each month at our Brown Deer and Shorewood offices, at the North Shore Library, the Dolan Community Center in Brown Deer, and at the Lydell Community Center in Whitefish Bay. Some clinics provide free blood pressure screenings while others provide affordable adult health screenings, including a blood analysis for cholesterol, glucose, and triglycerides, weight check, and a nurse consultation. In 2017, we provided 249 blood pressure screenings to residents from all seven of the communities located in our jurisdiction.

FIGURE 2
Blood Pressure and Adult Health Screenings in North Shore, 2015-2017



Source: North Shore Health Department, Performance Management System

Elder Referral Program

NSHD staff follow up on referrals we receive regarding health issues of older adults. The NSHD works in partnership with the Milwaukee County Department on Aging and/or North Shore Fire/Rescue to conduct home visits. These referrals often result in linking older adult residents to other resources in the area to maximize their independence and protect their health and safety. In 2017, Public Health Nurses responded to 13 elder referrals from the Milwaukee County Department on Aging, North Shore Fire/Rescue, police departments and concerned residents.

Newborn Home Visit Program

One of the maternal and child health services the NSHD provides is a newborn home visit by a Public Health Nurse and/or Certified Lactation Counselor. The Health Department sends a letter to all families with newborns in the North Shore offering a home visit by either or both specialists. For those interested in the visit, the nurse will discuss topics such as home safety, immunizations, nutrition, safe sleep, and healthy growth and development. Lactation Counselors will educate and provide clinical management and support for breastfeeding families. In 2017, we added a second Certified Lactation Counselor to our staff and further promoted our services, including car seat installation by a certified car seat technician. As a result, NSHD staff visited 24 families in 2017 – double the number visited in 2016.

In 2017, the NSHD also began a quality improvement project aimed at reaching more high-risk mother/baby dyads. For this

project we targeted newborn families that fell into certain high-risk categories. These included babies born prematurely or of low birth weight, mothers who are younger than 18, or first-time mothers over 35, and other categories. We reached out by phone to mothers from any of the pre-determined high-risk categories asking if they wanted a home visit. In 2017 we visited eight high-risk mothers and infants.

Newborn Home Visit Benefits Continue Beyond Initial Visit

One family that we recently visited requested to see both a nurse and lactation counselor. During the visit the baby was weighed, education materials were provided and the family was able voice any other concerns. This family also had concerns about the lead in their home and how best to protect their newborn. Our certified lead risk assessor walked through the home locating potential sources of lead and explained ways to protect the baby as she grew into a toddler. The mother was also breastfeeding and did not have many questions at the time of the home visit. However, within the next month she developed an issue while nursing and phoned us with questions. A lactation counselor returned to the home, observed the baby while nursing, and made recommendations that the mom immediately put into practice. We were later told by the mom that baby was nursing well and mom was pain-free!

Community Events

The NSHD participates in various community events in the North Shore. We have focused our health promotion and outreach efforts on topics including medication poisoning, lead poisoning, nutrition, and pedestrian and bicycle safety. In 2017, we participated in National Night Outs, Farmers’ Markets and other events in our communities (see Figure 3).

Environmental Health

The NSHD’s environmental health program focuses on the assessment, management, control and prevention of environmental factors that may adversely affect the health, comfort, safety or well-being of our residents. The NSHD provides these services as part of Wisconsin State Statute, Chapter 254-Environmental Health.

FIGURE 3
Sample of Community Events, 2017
North Shore Health Department



Source: NSHD

Food Safety and Recreational Licensing

The NSHD oversees the North Shore Environmental Health Consortium (NSEHC), which serves as an agent of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP). The NSEHC protects the public’s health through enforcement of sanitary regulations and fostering sanitary practices in certain public establishments. The NSEHC provides licensing and inspection services for restaurants, pools, and hotels. Midway through 2017, the NSEHC added Glendale to our program, bringing all seven North Shore communities into the Consortium. In 2017, the NSEHC issued the licenses listed in Table 3. With the addition of Glendale, the number of restaurant licenses increased by 75 percent, pools by 53 percent, and hotels by 150 percent.

The number of retail food establishments dropped in 2017 because Wisconsin changed the licensing requirements for this category. Based on this change, the NSHD no longer licenses retail food establishments serving only prepackaged, non-potentially hazardous food. In 2017, the Health Department responded to food and sanitary complaints in seven restaurants, one retail establishment, and one hotel.

In 2017, Wisconsin changed its licensing process for temporary food events such as Farmers’ Markets and mobile retail food establishments (food trucks). Operators who travel across jurisdictional boundaries are now encouraged to have a DATCP State issued license. Further, local health departments where events are happening are encouraged to conduct inspections of these establishments to ensure food safety in our communities.

TABLE 3
Recreational Food Safety and Licensing by North Shore Environmental Health Consortium, 2015-2017

Category	2015	2016	2017
Restaurant Licenses Issued	111	102	178
Retail Food Establishment Licenses Issued	84	69	64
Farmers Markets and Temporary Event Licenses	104	71	9
Pool Licenses	50	49	75
Hotel Licenses	5	4	10
Re-inspections	74	96	78
Complaints	8	16	8

Source: Wisconsin HealthSpace

The change in the categorization of temporary event and mobile retail food licenses reduced the total number of these licenses we issue in this category in 2017.

Toxic Substances – Lead Hazard Control

The NSHD’s lead hazard control program prevents and reduces the impact of lead poisoning among children in the North Shore. The NSHD receives test results from the State of Wisconsin for all children tested for the presence of lead who reside in any of the seven North Shore communities. A Public Health Nurse reviews test results and contacts families with children whose initial blood lead level result is greater than or equal to 5µg/dL. For children with a confirmed elevated blood lead level, the nurse will initiate an investigation, which may include a visit to inspect the home for the presence of environmental conditions that might be contributing to the lead poisoning. The NSHD also provides education to residents about potential exposures to lead in our region, including sources like paint, dust, soil, and lead-based laterals and plumbing fixtures.

Table 4

	2015	2016	2017
Blood lead level results received	405	534	588
Initial Elevated Blood Lead Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL (% of tests)	17 (4.2%)	19 (3.6%)	19 (3.2%)
Home visits made by nurse following confirmed elevated levels	3	5	2

Blood Lead Level Results in the North Shore, 2015-2017

Source: STELLAR, State of Wisconsin and NSHD

Table 4 shows the number of initial cases of blood lead levels that have been ≥5µg/dL for the past three years. After confirmatory testing, some cases did not meet the criteria for elevated blood lead levels and thus, no further investigation was warranted. In 2017, the NSHD saw a 10 percent increase in the number of blood lead level tests done in 2016, and a 40 percent increase in the number of tests done in 2015.

The NSHD developed a toolkit for healthcare providers to educate patients about the risk of lead exposure in the region. The increase in the number of tests in 2016 and 2017 may be attributed to increased awareness among providers and families on the importance of screening. Based on guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, parents of children living in the North Shore area should request their child be screened for elevated blood lead levels at 12 months and 24 months. For children at high risk for exposure or children on Medicaid, additional testing is warranted.

Radon Outreach and Testing Program

The NSHD provided radon outreach and short-term test kits in 2017. Staff followed up with residents who had high radon levels and provided additional education and information on mitigation options. The NSHD also provided information on the health risks associated with radon more generally through our newsletter and library display boards. Of 54 radon testing kits sold, we received results on 33 individual homes. One-third (11 homes) of those homes had initial elevated levels of radon (≥4pCi/L).

Human Health Hazard and Public Health Nuisance Investigations

Per Wisconsin State Statute, Chapter 254.59, local health departments are required to respond to the presence of human health hazards. Human health hazards are substances, activities, or conditions that are known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness, injury, or death if exposure is not stopped. Local municipal ordinances also give the NSHD authority to investigate and respond to public health nuisance complaints. In 2017, the NSHD responded to seven complaints

regarding air quality and 20 other human health hazard or public health nuisance investigations. Investigations centered on issues such as sanitary conditions, solid waste, animal waste, noxious odors, garbage and refuse, and stagnant water.

Beach Testing and Monitoring

The NSHD monitors recreational water conditions at Atwater, Klode, and Doctors Park beaches by routinely testing water for harmful levels of E. coli bacteria and posting signs to communicate water safety to the public during the summer swimming season. The NSHD works with the Shorewood Department of Public Works to test the water at each of these beaches at least twice a week from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Sampling results are provided to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and are posted on wibeaches.us. In 2017, we collected 85 beach water test samples and issued six cautionary advisories due to bacteria counts elevated above the EPA standard level. Three advisories were issued for Doctors Park beach and three for Klode beach. None of the beaches were closed for unsafe conditions in 2017. The costs for monitoring the status of our three beaches is partially covered by a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources grant.

Injury Prevention

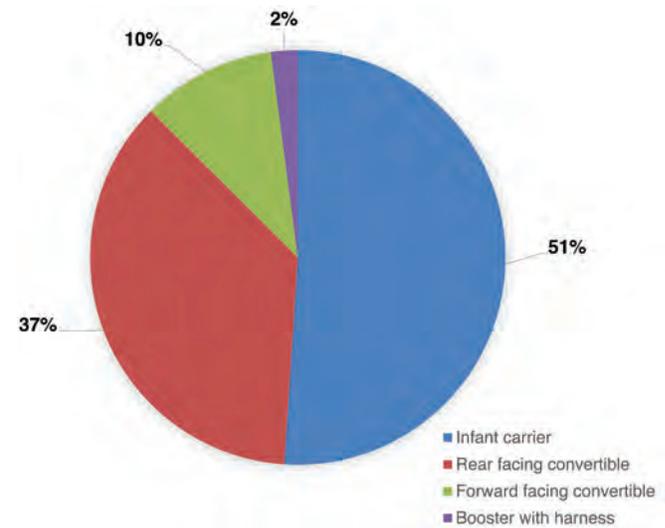
Unintentional and intentional injuries are a leading cause of emergency department visits, hospital inpatient admissions, and fatalities in Wisconsin and the North Shore.

Childhood Injury Prevention

The NSHD partners with North Shore Fire/Rescue to support child passenger safety through our car seat inspection and installation program. The NSHD has three Safe Kids Worldwide Certified Child Passenger Safety Technicians. We also partnered with Children's Hospital of Wisconsin to establish a permanent car seat fitting station at North Shore Fire/Rescue Station 81 in Brown Deer. Clinics are held the second Wednesday of each month. Appointments for this clinic can be scheduled through the Children's Hospital of Wisconsin appointment line at 414.231.4896.

In 2017, the NSHD completed 96 child passenger safety inspections (Figure 4), with just over half being inspections or initial installations of infant carriers. For car seats already installed prior to the inspection, two-thirds of those were incorrectly installed and needed to be re-installed. This program is partially funded through the donations we receive from the families who use these services.

FIGURE 4
Child Passenger Safety Inspections by NSHD in 2017



Source: NSHD data, n=96

In 2017, the NSHD partnered with Safe Kids Southeast Wisconsin and the Village of Shorewood and was awarded a \$30,000 grant through Safe Kids Worldwide and program sponsor FedEx. The purpose of the grant was to improve pedestrian safety in the walking environments in and around schools in Shorewood. Funds were used to install traffic calming measures like driver feedback signs and flashing beacons on Capitol Dr. and Morris Blvd. The grant also helped raise awareness about pedestrian safety through various Walk to School and Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety events led by Shorewood's Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Committee.

Older Adult Fall and Injury Prevention

The NSHD conducts individual fall risk assessments for older adults living in the North Shore based on guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. We regularly partner with North Shore Fire/Rescue (NSFR) on in-home fall risk assessments for individuals and have participated in senior health fairs.

The NSHD and NSFR continue to offer the *Remembering When* program for senior groups. This program was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Fire Protection Association to help older adults live safely at home by addressing both fire and fall prevention. In 2017, the NSHD and NSFR presented the *Remembering When* program to ten senior groups in the area, reaching 193 older adults. This program has been so successful that staff was awarded a

scholarship to attend training on *Remembering When – Next Steps* in 2017. As one of only 13 teams selected from the US and Canada, NSHD and NSFR staff learned how to expand the original program and enlist new partners.

NSHD staff presented the *First Aid for Older Adults* program to a group of nine seniors in 2017. This program was developed to help older adults understand the specific concerns of wound healing, unintentional poisonings from taking too much of a medication or ingesting a poisonous substance, unregulated insulin levels for those with diabetic conditions, and other situations specific to older adults. In 2017, staff also presented *Emergency Preparedness for Seniors* to the Shorewood Senior Center, reaching 39 older adults.

Mental Health and Resiliency

The NSHD is an active member of REDgen, a North Shore coalition dedicated to promoting balance and resiliency for children and teenagers. The NSHD established and continues to lead REDgen's Community Health subcommittee linking parents, teachers, and other community members with suicide prevention programs, and raising awareness in the community to help people struggling with mental health issues. Through the NSHD's Maternal and Child Health grant from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, we partner with Prevent Suicide of Greater Milwaukee to offer training for individuals in the Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR) program to teachers, students, and parents. QPR helps individuals recognize the warning signs of suicide crisis and teaches skills in how to question, persuade, and refer someone to help.

Public Health Emergency Preparedness

Health threats from infectious disease outbreaks, bioterrorism emergencies, and natural disaster events require a coordinated response from multiple government agencies to save lives. Local health departments, including the NSHD, are recognized

as essential partners in emergency response situations because of our capacity to identify, communicate, and respond to everyday public health threats such as communicable diseases and human health hazards. We exercise our ability to protect the community from a public health emergency during our annual flu clinics.

In 2017, the NSHD helped organize a regional communicable disease tabletop exercise surrounding Meningitis B in a dormitory setting. Almost 200 partners from 79 area health departments, hospitals, clinics, universities, first responders and other agencies attended the June exercise.

In Summary

The NSHD has both directly and indirectly reached all who live in, work in, and visit the North Shore through our many programs and services. We are committed to continuously improving our communities' health, preventing disease and injury, minimizing the health impact of emergencies, and safeguarding the environment. This is done through an organized, collaborative process that includes assessment, policy development, and assurance.

To learn more about what we are doing in 2018, sign up to receive our monthly newsletter, visit us on Facebook and Twitter, or explore our redesigned website.



Facebook
facebook.com/NSHealthDept



Twitter
[@NSHealthDept](https://twitter.com/NSHealthDept)

Website: nshealthdept.org

Newsletter: Sign up under "Quick Links" on our website, or at <https://tinyurl.com/NSHDnews>

The North Shore Health Department has a proud and respected tradition of providing excellent health services to our North Shore communities. With our knowledgeable staff, we are continuing our mission to assure, promote, and protect the health and safety of the people in the North Shore.

FINANCIAL UPDATE 2017

REVENUES\$812,211

Grants.....\$159,196

DHS Maternal/Child Health Block	\$15,939
DHS Immunization	\$14,246
DHS Prevention Block	\$6,066
DHS Preparedness/PHP	\$78,734
DHS Cities Readiness Initiative	\$16,501
DHS Lead	\$3,332
DHS Adult Immunization	\$3,651
DHS Environmental Health Tracking Program	\$7,613
DNR Beach Testing.....	\$4,000
NACCHO: FDA Program Standards.....	\$3,804
Shorewood Foundation.....	\$2,345

Permits.....\$157,254

Clinical Fees.....\$18,029

Community Contributions\$465,702

Bayside.....	27,288
Brown Deer.....	131,039
Fox Point.....	28,312
Glendale.....	67,150
River Hills.....	9,593
Shorewood.....	131,981
Whitefish Bay.....	68,339

Other Revenues.....\$14,995

TOTAL REVENUES.....\$812,211

EXPENDITURES\$812,211

Salary and Wages	\$443,456
Fringe Benefits	\$117,401
Workers Compensation.....	\$10,818
Supplies, Travel & Other Expenses	\$69,058
Reserves.....	\$87,090



NORTH SHORE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Serving the communities of Bayside, Brown Deer,
Fox Point, Glendale, River Hills, Shorewood
and Whitefish Bay**

STAFF

The Health Department employs a health director/officer, nurse supervisor, Public Health manager, administrative assistant, three Public Health nurses, two sanitarians and a medical advisor, totaling 7.8 full-time equivalents.

BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board, with representatives from each of the seven communities, helps direct the Health Department's activities. In addition, a medical advisor serves on the Board of Health.

Jennifer Evertsen, MS-Bayside
Barbara Bechtel, RN, BSN-Brown Deer
Bruce Weiss, MD, MPH-Fox Point
Debesh Mazumdar, MD-Glendale
Claudia Altman, MD-River Hills
Mary Jo Baisch, PhD, RN-Shorewood
Christopher Simenz, PhD-Whitefish Bay
Gary Lewis, MD-Medical Advisor/Chair

TWO LOCATIONS

Brown Deer Office

4800 W. Green Brook Dr. • Brown Deer, WI 53223

Shorewood Office

2010 E. Shorewood Blvd. • Shorewood, WI 53211

Main Phone Line: 414.371.2980 • nshealthdept.org

Hours: Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.