OhioHealth Marion General Hospital

We offer state-of-the-art medical expertise in a warm and compassionate environment. We strive for the best possible experience, not only for you, but for your family members as well. As the area’s only full-service hospital, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital is renowned for providing care for complex conditions right here in Marion, Ohio. With expert physicians and associates, you don’t have to travel for quality care — we are your regional referral center.

Curtis L. Gingrich, MD, Chief Operating Officer
Chief Operating Officer
1000 McKinley Park Drive
Marion, Ohio 43302

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Introduction

OhioHealth is a family of nationally recognized, not-for-profit, faith-based hospitals and healthcare organizations with Methodist roots. Serving central Ohio communities since 1891, all OhioHealth entities are connected by a shared mission, “to improve the health of those we serve.” With core values of compassion, excellence, stewardship, integrity and inclusion, OhioHealth is committed to delivering high quality, convenient, timely healthcare, regardless of ability to pay. OhioHealth is a family of 29,000 associates, physicians and volunteers, and a network of 12 hospitals, more than 50 ambulatory sites, hospice, home-health, medical equipment and other health services spanning a 40-county area. OhioHealth hospitals include: OhioHealth Riverside Methodist Hospital, OhioHealth Grant Medical Center, OhioHealth Doctors Hospital, OhioHealth Dublin Methodist Hospital, OhioHealth Grady Memorial Hospital, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital, OhioHealth Hardin Memorial Hospital, OhioHealth O’Bleness Hospital, OhioHealth Mansfield Hospital, OhioHealth Shelby Hospital and OhioHealth Rehabilitation Hospital.

Truven Health Analytics has recognized OhioHealth as one of the top five large health systems in America in 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (IBM Watson Health, n.d.). FORTUNE Magazine has recognized OhioHealth as one of the “100 Best Companies to Work For” for 13 years in a row: 2007-2019. OhioHealth was also recognized by FORTUNE Magazine as one of the “100 Best Workplaces for Women” and “100 Best Places to Work in Healthcare.”

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital is an OhioHealth member hospital located at 1000 McKinley Park Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302, Marion County. Marion General Hospital is a 270-bed facility offering healthcare services that include: behavioral and mental health, cancer care, cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation, diabetes, emergency and trauma, heart and vascular services, home health, hospice, imaging and technology, maternity, neuroscience, orthopedics, palliative care, radiation oncology, rehabilitation and therapy, robotic surgery, sleep disorders, surgery, women’s health, wound care, massage and therapeutic medicine, nutrition counseling, pulmonology and asthma, and stroke clinic. In Fiscal Year 2017, Marion General Hospital had 7,083 admissions, 29,015 inpatient days, 1,209 inpatient surgeries, 233,553 outpatient visits, and 5,020 outpatient surgeries.

In 2017, Marion General Hospital received various awards and recognitions, namely:

(a) American Heart Association Mission: Lifeline® Heart Attack Receiving Center Accreditation
(b) American Heart Association Mission: Lifeline® STEMI Receiving Center Gold Plus Achievement Award
(c) American Heart Association Mission: Lifeline® NSTEMI Receiving Bronze Achievement Award
(d) American Heart Association/American Stroke Association Get With The Guidelines® Stroke Gold Plus Achievement Award and Target: Stroke Honor Roll
(e) Primary Stroke Center certification by The Joint Commission
(f) NCDR ACTION Registry-GWTG Platinum Performance Achievement Award from the American College of Cardiology
(g) Echocardiography reaccreditation by the Intersocietal Accreditation Commission
(h) Seventh consecutive “A” ranking on the Leapfrog Hospital Safety Grade
(i) Top Rural Hospital Award from The Leapfrog Group
(j) 2016 Community Public Health Champion by Marion Public Health Department
(k) General Surgeon Jose Vale, MD, Marion Area Physicians, certified by the MD Anderson Cancer Network®
(l) Pulmonary Rehabilitation reaccreditation by the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation
(m) Champions of Health Care Award from Business First
(n) “Most Wired” hospital recognition in 2017 by the American Hospital Association’s Health Forum
(o) Marion General Hospital physician engagement/satisfaction continues to improve and show positive results as we work to enhance relationships with our physicians.

OhioHealth is dedicated to serving communities through its community benefit. In Fiscal Year 2018, OhioHealth provided a total of $393.7 million in community benefit, including $90 million in charity care, $240.4 million in net cost of Medicaid programs, $54.1 million in net cost of medical education, $1.9 million in subsidized health services, $3.8 million toward community health services, $3 million in cash and in-kind contributions, and $0.5 million for research.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 requires not-for-profit hospitals to conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA) once every three years (Internal Revenue Service, 2018). OhioHealth Marion General Hospital collaborated with Marion Public Health and various community stakeholders to conduct this 2019 community health needs assessment. Stakeholders identified significant community health needs in Marion County and determined the priority health needs that will be addressed in the implementation strategy. The prioritization meeting was held on August 29, 2018 in the Marion General Hospital library, 1000 McKinley Park Drive, Marion, Ohio.
The community stakeholders identified that the top three significant health needs of Marion County for 2019 are the following:

1) **Mental health and addiction**, including substance abuse and tobacco use
2) **Chronic disease**, including obesity
3) **Maternal and child health**, including safe and healthy housing

The community stakeholders agreed that the Marion County priority health needs align with the priority health topics of the Ohio 2017-2019 State Health Improvement Plan (Ohio Department of Health, 2017). OhioHealth Marion General Hospital has developed the 2020-2022 Implementation Strategy to meet community health needs in Marion County in collaboration with various community stakeholders to demonstrate our continuing commitment to play an active and effective role in the Marion County community by fulfilling our mission, “to improve the health of those we serve.” Moreover, Marion General Hospital’s Implementation Strategy includes actions and strategies that align with the Ohio 2017-2019 State Health Improvement Plan (Ohio Department of Health, 2017).

For information about Marion General Hospital’s CHNA processes and for a copy of the reports, please visit OhioHealth.com/MarionCommunityHealthNeedsAssessment. Please contact Shannon Ginther, JD, senior director, Community Health Partnership, (614) 544.4392, or email Shannon.Ginther@ohiohealth.com, to obtain hard copies of the CHNA reports at no charge. Written comments regarding this CHNA report and related implementation strategy may be submitted to Shannon Ginther at Shannon.Ginther@ohiohealth.com.
A. Definition of the Community Served by the Hospital Facility and How the Community Served Was Determined

A1. Location of Hospitals and ZIP Codes of Communities Served
OhioHealth Marion General Hospital is located at 1000 McKinley Park Drive, Marion, Marion County, Ohio 43302. The “community served” by Marion General Hospital is Marion County, Ohio. The communities reside in zip codes 43301, 43302, 43314, 43322, 43332, 43335, 43337, 43341, 43342 and 43356 (Datasheer, LLC, 2003-2018).

A2. Percent of Patients Served from Marion County, Ohio
Review of OhioHealth internal data has shown that for Fiscal Year 2018, 76.5 percent of all patients who were admitted to the hospital resided in Marion County at the time of admission. Similarly, 78.2 percent of all patients who had outpatient procedures resided in Marion County at the time when the procedure was done. Accordingly, Marion County, Ohio has been determined to be the community served by OhioHealth Marion General Hospital.
B. Demographics of the Community

B1. Total Population
In 2010, the actual population of Marion County was 66,501. In 2017, estimated total population was 64,967 (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.).

B2. Race/Ethnicity
In 2017, among Marion County residents, 90 percent were white, 5.7 percent were African American, 0.5 percent were Asian, 2.4 percent were Hispanic (of any race), 0.9 percent were other races, 0.2 percent were Native American, and 2.7 percent were two or more races (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.). Total minority represented 11.1 percent of the population (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.).

B3. Age
In 2017, among Marion County residents, 5.8 percent were younger than 5 years old, 15.2 percent were 5–17 years old, 8.6 percent were 18–24 years old, 26.1 percent were 25–44 years old, 28.3 percent were 45–64 years, and 16 percent were 65 years or older. Median age was 40.5 (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.).

B4. Income
Median household income for 2017 was $43,557 and per capita income was $33,688. Approximately 12.9 percent of families and 17.4 percent of individuals had income below the poverty level (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.).

The Ohio County Profiles report for Marion County provides additional demographic characteristics (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.).
C. Existing Healthcare Facilities and Resources within the Community that are Available to Respond to the Health Needs of the Community

C1. Healthcare Facilities and Community Resources Addressing Mental Health and Addiction, including Substance Abuse and Tobacco Use

C1.1. **OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Behavioral Health and Mental Health** — offers comprehensive inpatient and outpatient behavioral health services to residents of Marion County and north central Ohio (OhioHealth, 2015-2019a). Marion General Hospital offers a Partial Hospitalization Program and an Intensive Outpatient Program, which provide treatment and education to patients with mental health issues in a group therapy format (OhioHealth, 2015-2019a). The programs offer group therapy, education, wellness, stress management, emotional regulation and activity planning. Compassionate care is provided by a multidisciplinary team comprised of nurses, social workers, therapists and psychiatrists. Speakers from Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous give presentations in the hospital (OhioHealth, 2015-2019a). Marion General Hospital also offers its employees an Employee Assistance Program and Aftercare Program (OhioHealth, 2015-2019a). Marion General Hospital offers evidence-based, tobacco cessation counseling and outpatient classes using education materials from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Program facilitators are certified tobacco treatment specialists. OhioHealth Cancer Services offers lung cancer screening, which tests higher risk persons who are current or former smokers, with no symptoms of lung cancer. Lung cancer screening uses a low-dose, chest computed tomography (CT) scan to identify lung cancer before patients manifest symptoms (OhioHealth, 2015-2019b). OhioHealth also has an outpatient tobacco cessation program (OhioHealth, 2015-2019c).

C1.2. **Center Street Community Health Center** — licensed psychotherapists provide behavioral health services for children, youth, adults and older adults through individual, group and family therapy sessions. Counselors help patients manage their depression and anxiety, improve self-image and confidence, manage relationships and provide grief support (Center Street Community Health Center, 2018).

C1.3. **Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (Crawford-Marion ADAMH)** — ensures the availability of alcohol, drug addiction and mental health services in Crawford and Marion counties by: (a) assessment of community needs, (b) identification of resources, (c) prioritization of needs, (d) contracting with various organizations to establish a network of support services, (e) coordinating implementation of services, and (f) evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of these services (Crawford-Marion ADAMH, 2014). The contract agencies of Crawford-Marion ADAMH include: (a) Community Counseling Services, Inc., (b) Marion Area Counseling Center, (c) CONTACT Care-Line, (d) Contact Inc., Crawford County, (e) Recovery to Work Program, (f) Family and Children First Council, (g) Marion-Crawford Prevention Programs, (h) Maryhaven, (i) National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, (i) Delmor Dwellings, and (k) rental properties (Crawford-Marion ADAMH, 2014).

C1.4. **Marion Area Counseling Center** — provides drug and alcohol recovery services and therapy services for individuals, families and groups, crisis intervention services, community support services, telephone-based crisis intervention and referral services (CONTACT Care-Line), supervised apartments, victim assistance programs, employee assistance programs and drug-free workplace training, Program Encouraging Employment and Recovery (PEER), Foundations Recovery Center, and day treatment to build skills for daily living activities (Marion Area Counseling Center, n.d.).

C1.5. **Marion City Schools** — help implement various substance abuse prevention programs, such as: (a) Too Good for Drugs™, (b) encouraging students to volunteer for random drug testing through the Prexie Prevention Program, which makes test results available only to the students and their parents or guardians; students have a chance to win an iPad for signing up for the random drug testing, and (c) MPACT (Marion Police and Community Together) program, which encourages interactions between law enforcement officers and children to promote awareness of substance abuse prevention efforts (Karim, 2017a). The program, Too Good
for Drugs™, empowers students to say “no” to drugs. The curriculum is taught in health class or during advisory periods and focuses on goal-setting, decision making and controlling emotions. Students practice scenarios and learn about the effects of using and abusing drugs. They also learn about the negative effects of drug use on brain function and body function, and develop skills on how to resist peer pressure (Karim, 2017a).

C1.6. Marion County Opiate Task Force — primarily aims to bring down the number of opiate prescriptions by engaging with prescribers, pain specialists and dentists (Volpenheim, 2018).

C1.7. MARMET/METRICH Drug Task Force — The Marion Metro Drug Enforcement Unit (MARMET) operates under the Marion County Sheriff’s Office. In addition to the Marion County Sheriff’s Office, other members of MARMET include: Marion City Police Department, Ohio State Highway Patrol and the Marion County Prosecutor’s Office (James, 2018). The METRICH Enforcement Unit operates under the Office of Criminal Justice Services, serving Marion County and eight other counties in north central Ohio (METRICH, 2010-2018). MARMET and METRICH work together to investigate drug deals and make necessary arrests (Ramolt, 2018).

C1.8. Marion Community Foundation — During its 2017-2018 Community Grants Awards, the Marion Community Foundation awarded funding to the following organizations involved with programs and services related to mental health and addiction: (a) Marion Mentors 21, which develops mentoring relationships to help vulnerable Marion County youth achieve their highest potential, (b) Marion Area Counseling Center, which focuses on suicide prevention and awareness, and (c) Marion County Family Court, which leads youth in the creation of community gardens (Marion Community Foundation, 2013).

C1.9. Tobacco-Free Marion County Coalition — started in 2013 as part of Marion County’s Creating Healthy Communities Coalition to promote tobacco use prevention among teens and smoking cessation among adult smokers (Marion Public Health, 2019a).

C1.10. Marion-Crawford Teen Institute — a high school leadership organization committed to abstaining from alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Members are encouraged to be a positive influence on their community in educating and supporting others toward a drug-free lifestyle (Marion-Crawford Teen Institute, n.d.).

C2. Healthcare Facilities and Community Resources Addressing Chronic Disease, including Obesity

C2.1. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital

C2.1.1. Obesity and Weight Management — examples of outreach programs that address obesity include: (a) obesity prevention education at Marion County Fair, (b) health screenings and wellness education at the Senior Health Fair at Marion Senior Center, (c) speaking engagements and community presentations by hospital team members through the “Speakers Bureau,” and (d) collaboration with Marion Technical College in providing body mass index (BMI) screenings, blood pressure screenings, participation in health fairs and expositions, and outreach to private industries and Marion City Schools. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital patients have access to weight management services offered at OhioHealth McConnell Heart Health Center (OhioHealth, 2015-2019d). OhioHealth offers various lifestyle programs, including but not limited to: (a) fitness, (b) nutrition counseling, (c) tobacco cessation, (d) weight management, (e) stress management, and (f) health risk management. We also provide heart disease prevention and support in the clinical setting, such as anticoagulation clinics and lipid clinics (OhioHealth, 2015-2019d).

C2.1.2. Cardiac Rehabilitation — a comprehensive, 12-week program to help patients return to a full and active life, while improving long-term heart health. The cardiac rehabilitation program includes: (a) nutrition planning, (b) supervised exercise program, (c) tobacco cessation program, (d) medical weight management, (e) heart disease prevention clinics, (f) support groups, (g) stress management, and (h) lifestyle and health responsibility coaching (OhioHealth 2015-2019e). The cardiac rehabilitation team teaches patients to exercise at the appropriate level and time that promote weight loss. These patients are referred to the diettian for meal planning and caloric intake in addition to low-fat diets. Diabetics are referred to the diabetic educater and the dietitian. The only outcomes related to patients’ obesity reported while they are in the cardiac rehabilitation program are weight loss and body mass index (BMI). Patients who complete Phase 2 Cardiac Rehabilitation are offered the Phase 3 Exercise Maintenance Program or encouraged to go to Marion Family YMCA or a local gym. In May of each year, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s cardiac rehabilitation team sponsors a “Walk in the Park” to promote walking as a free way of
exercising. At the event, the hospital’s cardiac rehabilitation medical director speaks to the group about cardiac risk factor management and the importance of exercise.

C2.1.3. Diabetes Care (OhioHealth, 2015-2018) — includes diabetes prevention, detection and management programs provided by a multidisciplinary healthcare team that includes: certified diabetes educators, nurses, dietitians, exercise physiologists, and pharmacists. OhioHealth also offers a nine-hour diabetes self-management program that includes: (a) one-hour appointment with the diabetes nurse educator for health assessment and goal setting, and (b) four two-hour classes that cover diabetes disease process, medications, nutrition and carbohydrate counting, exercise and activity, travel, sick day management, foot care and prevention/management of long-term complications. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital has an inpatient certified diabetes educator.

C2.1.4. Heart and Vascular Care — offers preventive heart screenings, diagnosis or treatment for cardiovascular conditions, cardiac imaging, cardiothoracic surgery, clinical cardiology, electrophysiology, heart failure, interventional cardiology, a structural heart disease program, a vascular disease program, and access to clinical trials. Patients have access to the latest treatments, a patient-centered team, high-quality care available locally, and assurance of better outcomes above national benchmarks (OhioHealth, 2015-2019f).

C2.2. Center Street Community Health Center — provides medical and preventive services to children and families by serving as a patient-centered medical home. Medical services include: health promotion, disease prevention, treatment of diseases, and chronic disease management (Center Street Community Health Center, 2018).

C2.3. Marion Public Health Creating Healthy Communities Coalition — the coalition’s vision is “making the healthy choice the easy choice” and mission is “committed to preventing and reducing chronic disease statewide.” Through cross-sector collaboration, we are activating communities to improve access to and affordability of healthy food, increase opportunities for physical activity, and assure tobacco-free living where Ohioans live, work and play. By implementing sustainable evidence-based strategies, Creating Healthy Communities is “creating a culture of health” (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.a). Active living is impacted by improvements to parks and playgrounds, shared-use agreements, enabling the area to be more bike-friendly, and providing multi-use trails. Healthy eating is impacted by farmers markets, healthy vending machines, community gardens, healthy corner stores, and breastfeeding. Tobacco-free policies and initiatives are being implemented in schools, housing, and parks (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.a). Marion Public Health was recently awarded a continuation grant from the National Association of Chronic Disease Directors to continue a project to improve the health outcomes of Marion County residents, including people living with disabilities (Creeden, 2016). Marion Public Health collaborates with the Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities (MCBDD) to provide more inclusive opportunities for healthy eating and physical activity (Creeden, 2016). Examples of programs include: improvement of the Marion Tallgrass Trail, Marion Family YMCA playground, and Head Start playground to provide access for people with disabilities (Creeden, 2016). Examples of community-inclusive programs that impact healthy eating include: a “mobile produce market,” a partnership between Marion Public Health, MCBDD, Marion General Hospital, Marion City Schools, The Ohio State University at Marion, and the Mid-Ohio Food Bank (Creeden, 2016). To date, the mobile food pantry has served at least 6,000 families. Through the continuation grant, Marion County’s Creating Healthy Communities Coalition will focus on the following projects: (a) improved access to physical activity through a universal bike share system, (b) increase access to healthy foods for people over age 55 and those with mobility issues by improving a raised garden bed, and (c) disability awareness training to coalition members and community (Creeden, 2016).

C2.4. School Districts

C2.4.1. Marion City Schools — Marion City Schools has a wellness policy developed by their Health and Wellness Advisory Council, which is comprised of teachers, parents, administrators and a district nurse. The policy focuses on nutrition, physical activity and wellness promotion activities. Marion City Schools administers free summer meals, a Summer Weekend Backpack Program, and free produce giveaways. Marion City Schools supports and improves the health of children and the community through its HealthierUS School Challenge Silver Award of Distinction. Six elementary schools and one middle school were recognized as part of the “Fall 2016 Breakfast Challenge Schools,” including: Hayes Elementary School, Garfield Elementary School, George Washington Elementary School, McKinley Elementary School, Taft Elementary School, Harrison Elementary School, and Grant Middle School (Marion City Schools, n.d.).
**C2.4.2. Elgin Local Schools** — Elgin Local Schools has a Wellness Committee that promotes nutrition and physical activity to improve wellness of students. Examples of activities include: "Walk-to-School Day," "Every Kid Healthy Week," "Crazy Comet Fun Run," and efforts to increase participation in the breakfast program for children in kindergarten through 12th grade (Elgin Local Schools, n.d.).

**C2.5. Marion Family YMCA** — offers: (a) adult health and wellness activities at the Wellness Center, adult group exercise and adult water fitness, (b) family health and wellness activities at the Family Wellness Center, kids gym, and Marion Mentors 21 Program, which develops individualized relationships between a volunteer role model and a student in order to assist the young adult in his/her academic, social, personal and leadership skills, (c) preschool programs, such as "Explore and Play," "Kaleidoscope Kids," and preschool swim lessons, and (d) youth and teen programs, such as youth sports leagues, basketball, martial arts, and youth in government (Marion Family YMCA, 2018).

**C2.6. Marion County Park District** — offers families opportunities to enjoy wildlife and engage in physical activity. The Marion County Park District operates six parks: (a) Marion Tallgrass Trail, (b) Marion Community Foundation Lake, (c) Terradise Nature Preserve, (c) Greenspur, (d) Myers Woods, and (e) Caledonia Nature Preserve (Marion County Park District, n.d.).

**C2.7. Marion County Council on Aging** — provides senior citizens access to transportation, in-home services, home-delivered meals, shopping assistance, and adult day care. The Marion County Council on Aging also provides seniors with a comprehensive resource guide that includes: various community resources for transportation, assistance with meals and food pantry, assistance with housing and utilities, resources for volunteering and continuing education, mental health services, in-home services, assistance with personal needs and activities of daily living, health and wellness, and home care services (Marion County Council on Aging, 2019).

**C2.8. Center Street Community Health Center** — The center provides medical and preventive services to children and families by serving as a patient-centered medical home. Medical services include: (a) health promotion, (b) disease prevention, (c) treatment of diseases, and (d) chronic disease management (Center Street Community Health Center, n.d.).

**C2.9. The Ohio State University Extension Marion County** — provides free nutrition and obesity prevention programs to individuals and families who are eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP enables individuals to adopt healthy eating habits, become physically active and manifest lifestyle and behavior changes. The Family and Consumer Sciences Department teaches concepts, skills and tools to enable individuals to make healthy, informed decisions related to healthy living, food safety and healthy nutrition (The Ohio State University 2019).

**C2.10. Marion City/County Regional Planning Commissions** — Collaborations with Marion Public Health and the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition have provided opportunities and development of active transportation for Marion County residents, such as enhancement of bike paths, and walking/biking access to parks and trails (Marion City/County Regional Planning Commission, 2019; Marion Public Health, 2019a).

### C3. Healthcare Facilities and Community Resources Addressing Maternal and Child Health

**C3.1. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital**

**C3.1.1 Maternity** — The Center for New Beginnings at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital, the largest maternity program in north central Ohio, features a Level II nursery with board-certified neonatologists and staff who are trained in treatment programs for select high-risk mothers and newborns. Mothers and babies have access to state-of-the-art technology and accommodations for labor and delivery. Marion General Hospital has a highly trained team of ultrasound technologists, nurses, genetic counselors, and maternal-fetal medicine specialists with advanced training in high-risk pregnancies (OhioHealth, 2015-2019g).
C3.1.2. **Breastfeeding Classes** — Lactation educators at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital teach mothers about the natural process of breastfeeding, lactation and physiology of the breast, positioning, identification of infant feeding cues, nutrition and storage of breast milk. Partners are encouraged to attend (OhioHealth, 2015-2019g).

C3.1.3. **Pregnancy and Childbirth Classes** — OhioHealth Marion General Hospital offers “Baby Care Basics,” where parents learn about newborn appearance, bathing, diapering, cord care, newborn sleep, and more. Partners are encouraged to attend at no additional cost (OhioHealth, 2015-2019g). Marion General Hospital offers “Childbirth EXPRESS,” which offers concise, three-hour education on the most important tips about labor, when to come to the hospital, what to expect, pain relief options and comfort measures. Participants are invited to tour the maternity area (OhioHealth, 2015-2019g). Marion General Hospital offers “Infant Choking and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)” for new parents, grandparents, family members and anyone who would like to learn lifesaving infant CPR and choking rescue but do not need a course completion card (OhioHealth, 2015-2019g). Participants are taught using state-of-the-art infant manikins that provide realistic practice and feedback for skill mastery and confidence. Participants are also taught skills for child CPR (OhioHealth, 2015-2019g).

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C3.2. **Marion Public Health**

C3.2.1 **Immunizations** — The Marion Public Health Immunization Clinic office is open for walk-in appointments from noon to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays. Children are given access to the following immunizations: Tetanus-Diphtheria-Pertussis (Tdap), polio, chicken pox, mumps-measles-rubella (MMR), Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), pneumococcal, hepatitis B, hepatitis A, rotavirus and seasonal influenza (Marion Public Health, 2019b).

C3.2.2. **Women, Infants and Children (WIC)** — The WIC program is a nutrition education and food benefit program offered to women, infants, and children up to age 5 (Marion Public Health, 2019b). WIC provides the following services: (a) education on healthy eating and support, (b) breastfeeding education and support, (c) healthcare referral, and (d) screening for immunization and referral and access to milk, cereal, whole gains, juice, fruits, vegetables, eggs, peanut butter, beans, infant formula, infant cereal, baby food, tuna/salmon, and cheese (Marion Public Health, 2019b). Food provided to participants assists growth and development for the child and meeting the pregnancy needs of the mother (Marion Public Health, 2019b). The educational aspect of the program helps provide healthy recipes and teach the basics of cooking, the importance of vitamins and minerals, recommended portion sizes, and creating a family meal time (Marion Public Health, 2019b). WIC also offers a breastfeeding education program (Marion Public Health, 2019b).

C3.2.3. **Lead Screening** — occurs for all children ages 1 and 2 for elevated lead levels during their immunizations. This serves as a prevention program to decrease the chance of learning disabilities, behavioral problems, mental retardation, seizures, comas, and death (Marion Public Health, 2019b).

C3.2.4. **Breastfeeding Education** — free classes are offered to expecting mothers and their support person at 11 a.m. the first Wednesday of each month. Topics include: basics, proper latching, and recognizing hunger cues (Marion Public Health, 2019b).

C3.2.5. **1st 1,000 Days Coalition** — goals include: reducing rates of infant mortality and improving birth outcomes by decreasing premature births and low birth weights. These goals are in place to provide newborns the ability to thrive and have a healthy start (Marion Public Health, 2019b).

C3.2.6. **Baby and Me Tobacco Free** — a program offered to improve the chance of a healthy delivery by helping expecting mothers quit smoking. Monthly vouchers for diapers are also provided to mothers in the program until their child turns age 1 (Marion Public Health, 2019b).

C3.2.7. **Baby Boxes** — provided to mothers so their babies have a safe place to sleep. The aim of this program is to prevent sleep-related deaths. These boxes allow babies to sleep alone and on their backs (Marion Public Health, 2019b).
C3.3. **Boys and Girls Club** — offers youth development services and programs with the help of volunteers and mentors, such as: (a) homework help volunteer, (b) mentor, and (c) Harding Jr. Intern Program (Boys and Girls Club of Marion County, 2019).

C3.4. **Head Start** — provides preschool education to children ages 3, 4, or 5 years for those who meet the income level requirement or have special needs. During the sessions, children receive breakfast or lunch and a snack, depending on when they attend. Currently, a total of 825 children are enrolled in the program from the counties of Marion, Mt. Gilead, Mansfield, Shelby, Bucyrus, and Crawford (Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission, 2019a).

C3.5. **United Way-Let’s Read 20** — encourages higher academic performance and achievement of children by promoting 20 minutes of reading a day. Three goals of the program are: (1) promote early childhood literacy, (2) create meaningful community partnerships, and (3) drive the message of “Let’s Read 20” (Let’s Read 20, n.d.).

C3.6. **Beacon of Hope Food Pantry** — a non-profit organization that helps feed those who are hungry in Marion County. The largest food pantry in Marion County, it is located at 366 West Center Street, Marion 43302. The food pantry’s mission is to feed those who are hungry and struggling amid difficult circumstances, regardless of their location. The food pantry is open from 5 to 7 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, as well as the second and fourth Saturday of the month by appointment (MarionMade!, 2019a).

C3.7. **St. Vincent de Paul Food Pantry and Thrift Center** — provides clothing, household goods, and groceries to low-income Marion residents. It is located at 342 N. Main St., Marion, Ohio 43302. Open by appointment Tuesday through Thursday, the pantry provides families with three to five meals and access to personal hygiene items. Food items are supplied by the Mid-Ohio Food Bank, North Central Correctional Institution’s gardening program, Wyandot Snacks, and Kroger’s (MarionMade!, 2019b). The thrift store is open five days a week, Tuesday through Saturday (MarionMade!, 2019b).

C3.8. **Marion County Job and Family Services** — manages federal programs that help people avail of workforce, financial, medical and social services (Marion County Job and Family Services, 2003-2014).

C3.8.1. **Division of Workforce-The OhioMeansJobs-Marion County Center** — provides Marion County residents assistance in finding jobs, resume development, interview skills development, and job skills training. Applicants have access to child care, transportation, and money to buy uniforms and work shoes. The division of Workforce-The OhioMeansJobs-Marion County Center also assists employers with recruitment, pre-screening of applicants, and access to funding to cover the cost of new employee training (Marion County Job and Family Services, 2003-2014).

C3.8.2. **Division of Benefits** — assists Marion County residents with food purchase, limited financial assistance and obtaining healthcare coverage, and temporary assistance with car repair, paying utilities and gasoline to drive to work. The division also operates the Adult Protective Services, which helps adults age 60 and older who are unable to protect themselves and conducts investigations of elder abuse or neglect (Marion County Job and Family Services, 2003-2014).

C3.8.3. **Division of Child Support Enforcement** — ensures healthy development of children by finding parents, identifying paternity, setting support obligations and collecting child support (Marion County Job and Family Services, 2003-2014).

C3.9. **Marion Adolescent Pregnancy Program** (MAPP) — educates teens and supports teen mothers. MAPP offers services, such as: (a) free pregnancy testing, (b) “Changes and Choices” comprehensive sex education in Marion County high schools and middle schools, and (c) Help Me Grow Home visitation for families with children up to age 5 (United Way of Marion County, 2016-2019).

C3.10. **Voice of Hope Pregnancy and Family Center** — a pro-life program that assists families in tackling the anxieties of unplanned and planned pregnancies.

C3.10.1. **Voice of Hope Pregnancy Centers** — located in Marion, Crawford and Wyandot Counties, the centers provide free and confidential services, such as: (a) laboratory-grade pregnancy tests, (b) first trimester ultrasound, (c) peer counseling, (d) information on abstinence, abortion, adoption, and sexually transmitted diseases, (e) referrals for medical care, social services and adoption, (f) access to maternity and baby clothes, (g) “Earn While You Learn” prenatal and parenting
education classes, (h) support for women who have miscarried or terminated a pregnancy, (i) speakerships and (j) 24-hour Helpline.

C3.10.2. “Earn While You Learn” Prenatal and Parenting Education — for attending these classes, parents earn “Baby Bucks” that can be used toward the purchase of baby items. Examples of education topics include but are not limited to: (a) “Healthy Families,” (b) “First, Second and Third Trimester,” (c) “Labor,” (d) “Breastfeeding,” and (e) “Getting Ready for Baby.”

C3.10.3. Education on Sexual Risk Avoidance — promotes abstinence as a means of avoiding sexual risks. The Voice of Hope partners with Relationships Under Construction in teaching ways of encouraging healthy decision-making to avoid risky behaviors, such as alcohol, tobacco, drugs, pornography and sexual activity outside of marriage (Relationship Under Construction, n.d.).

C4. Safe and Healthy Housing

C4.1. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital — provides emergency and urgent care to persons who experience falls, poisoning, and other unintentional injuries, exposure to rodents and pests, animal bites and other dwelling-related injuries, asthma, and other allergies (OhioHealth 2015-2019h).

C4.2. Center Street Community Health Center — provides care to patients’ environmentally triggered allergies or asthma attacks (Center Street Community Health Center, 2018).

C4.3. Marion Public Health — conducts activities to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, ensure safe drinking water supply, radon prevention education and implementation of the sewage wastewater program (Marion Public Health, 2019c).

C4.4. Salvation Army — manages group homes, emergency shelters, and transitional living centers that provide housing, food and temporary lodging for individuals, families and youth (Facebook, 2019a).

C4.5. Buckeye Ridge Habitat for Humanity — helps build homes, communities, and hope to individuals so that everyone has a place to live. The organization’s “Homebuyer Program” works with qualifying families with low income to purchase homes. Another program, “Brush with Kindness,” helps low-income families improve their homes’ exterior at a low cost (Buckeye Ridge Habitat for Humanity, n.d.).

C4.6. Goodwill Industries — serves Marion, Delaware, Union, Crawford and Morrow counties. The housing program helps individuals and families lease low-cost houses or apartments to assist with financial and family stability. Housing is also available for persons with physical disabilities. In conjunction with housing, persons are provided with services, such as: budgeting, job search and referrals to community agencies (Goodwill Industries, n.d.).

C4.7. Marion Community Foundation — The foundation provides funds for organizations and programs, such as the Salvation Army of Marion County’s Ohio Food Security and Crisis Intervention and Family Re-housing programs, which assist households in obtaining nutritious food and housing (Marion Community Foundation, 2013). The Marion Community Foundation also funds the Marion Area Counseling Center in providing housing options for those with mental health or substance abuse disorders.
D. How Data Was Obtained

D1.1. The definition of the community served by OhioHealth Marion General Hospital was based on the percentage of patients who resided in Marion County during Fiscal Year 2018, according to the hospital's electronic medical records. See Section A.

D1.2. The demographic data of Marion County population was obtained from the Ohio Development Services Agency (Ohio Development Services Agency, n.d.). See Section B.

D1.3. Pertinent health data was summarized from Ohio's 2016 Community Health Assessment (Ohio Department of Health, 2016). See Appendix A.

D1.4. Pertinent data and information were summarized from the following reports: (a) 2015 Marion County, Ohio Health Assessment (Quade, 2015), (b) Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019d), and (c) The Road to Better Health 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019e). See Appendix B.

No information gaps were identified that may impact the ability to assess health needs during this community health needs assessment process.
E. The Significant Health Needs of the Community

On August 29, 2018, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital convened 10 community stakeholders to review secondary data pertinent to community health needs in Marion County, Ohio. All of the stakeholders agreed that the five community health needs that were identified in Marion County in 2015 are still the needs in Marion County at present. In 2015, the five health needs were: obesity, tobacco, substance abuse, maternal and child health, and safe and healthy housing. Moreover, the community stakeholders agreed that these five needs may be combined into three priority health needs, namely, mental health and addiction, chronic disease, and maternal and child health. The 10 community stakeholders unanimously agreed that Marion County needs to align with the 2017-2019 State Health Improvement Plan.

Hence, the priority health needs that will be addressed by OhioHealth Marion General Hospital include:

1. **Mental Health and Addiction** – includes substance abuse and tobacco use
2. **Chronic Disease** – includes obesity
3. **Maternal and Child Health** – includes safe and healthy housing
F. Primary and Chronic Disease Needs, and Other Health Issues of Uninsured Persons, Low-income Persons and Minority Groups

The primary and chronic disease needs and other health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons, and minority groups and latest data for each need are summarized in Appendices A and B.
G. The Process for Identifying and Prioritizing Community Health Needs


As discussed in Section E, the 10 community stakeholders were convened by OhioHealth Marion General Hospital on August 29, 2018. After a review of the data, community stakeholders approved unanimously that the same priority health needs identified in the 2015 Marion County, Ohio Health Assessment (Quade, 2015) remain the priority health needs today. These include: obesity, tobacco, substance abuse, maternal and child health, and safe and affordable housing. The community stakeholders agreed that these five needs may be combined into three priority health needs, namely, mental health and addiction (including substance abuse and tobacco use), chronic disease (including obesity), and maternal and child health (including safe and affordable housing). The criteria used to identify and prioritize the significant health needs of Marion County by the community stakeholders include the following:

(a) **Greater Collaborative Capacity** — availability of multiple partners across disciplines (social service agencies, government, funders and other collaborators)
(b) **Demonstrated Potential for Impact** — availability of evidence-based programs once right partners are identified
(c) **Demonstrated Need** — data-driven and measurable

G2. Ranking Scores and Identification of Three Priority Health Needs in Marion County

As discussed in Section E, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital convened a meeting on August 29, 2018 among 10 community stakeholders, including Marion Public Health representatives, to reassess the priority health needs of Marion County. After a review of the data and community stakeholder inputs and discussions, five significant health needs were identified. Moreover, the community stakeholders agreed that these five significant health needs may be combined into three priority health needs, namely, mental health and addiction, chronic disease, and maternal and child health. The community stakeholders agreed that in order to align with the Ohio 2017-2019 State Health Improvement Plan, the priority health needs of Marion County include:

1. **Mental Health and Addiction** — includes substance abuse and tobacco use
2. **Chronic Disease** — includes obesity
3. **Maternal and Child Health** — includes safe and healthy housing
H. The Process for Consulting with Persons Representing the Community’s Interests and Input Provided

H1. Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment

This project was led by Marion Public Health in collaboration with the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition members. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital is an active member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition. The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio provided project management, secondary data gathering and synthesis, data collection and analysis, and report writing. The project was funded by the Ohio Department of Health Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (Title V). The project was conducted from February to March 2017.


Appendix C summarizes the mission, website, and programs and services (if applicable) of the members of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition.

H2. The Road to Better Health. 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment

This project was led by Marion Public Health in collaboration with the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition members. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital is an active member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition. The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio provided project management, secondary data gathering and synthesis, data collection and analysis, and report writing. The project was funded by the Ohio Department of Health Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (Title V). The project was conducted from July to August 2017.

The members of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition who commissioned the report include: (1) Assistant Engineer, (2) Boys and Girls Club, (3) Center Street Community Health Center, (4) Christ Missionary Baptist Church garden coordinator/north end resident, (5) Downtown Marion Farmer’s Market, (6) Marie English Early Childhood Center (Head Start), (7) Elgin Local Schools, (8) faith-based ministry, (9) Farm to Family program, (10) Green Camp mayor, (11) Marion County Job and family Services, (12) LifeLink Church, (13) Marion Family YMCA, (14) Marion Area Transit, (15) Marion city mayor, (16) City of Marion Parks Department, (17) City of Marion Police Department, (18) Marion City Schools Superintendent, (19) Marion City Schools Food Service, (20) Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities, (21) Marion County Commissioners, (22) Marion County Park District naturalist, (23) OhioHealth Marion General Hospital, (24) Marion Industrial Center, (25) Marion Matters, (26) Marion County residents, including representatives from

Appendix C summarizes the mission, website, and programs and services (if applicable) of the members of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition.

H3. Community Stakeholder Meeting to Identify Marion County’s Priority Health Needs

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital led the community stakeholder meeting on August 29, 2018 to identify Marion County’s priority health needs. Apart from OhioHealth Marion General Hospital, representatives from Marion Public Health, Marion Family YMCA, The Ohio State University at Marion, The Ohio State University Extension, and Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services were present.

No written comments on the prior CHNA and Implementation Strategy were received.

Community input was obtained from all required sources.
I. The Impact of Any Actions Taken to Address the Significant Health Needs Identified in the Hospital Facility’s 2016 CHNA

Appendix D summarizes the impact of the actions that were identified in the 2017-2019 OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Implementation Strategy to address the significant health needs in Marion County (OhioHealth, 2016a).
J. Organizations Contracted to Assist with the Community Health Needs Assessment

J1. Bricker & Eckler LLP/INCompliance Consulting (Chris Kenney, Jim Flynn)

Bricker & Eckler LLP, located at 100 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, was contracted to review this community health needs assessment (CHNA) report. Jim Flynn is a partner with the Bricker & Eckler healthcare group, where he has practiced for 28 years. His general healthcare practice focuses on health planning matters, certificates of need, non-profit and tax-exempt healthcare providers, and federal and state regulatory issues. Mr. Flynn has provided CHNA consultation to healthcare providers, including non-profit and tax-exempt healthcare providers, as well as public hospitals. Chris Kenney is the director of regulatory services with INCompliance Consulting, an affiliate of Bricker & Eckler LLP. Ms. Kenney has more than 39 years of experience in healthcare planning and policy development, federal and state regulations, certificate-of-need regulations, and Medicare and Medicaid certification. She has been conducting CHNAs in compliance with federal rules since 2012, providing expert testimony on community needs and offering presentations and educational sessions regarding CHNAs.

J2. Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio is located at 3231 Central Park West Drive Suite 200, Toledo, Ohio 43617. The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio, in partnership with Marion Public Health and the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition, participated in facilitating the community meetings, data synthesis and writing the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019d) and “The Road to Better Health” (2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019e).

The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio assists local hospitals, health departments and other community organizations in conducting community health assessments and community health improvement plans in more than 40 Ohio counties, and the states of Michigan and Oregon. Britney Ward is the director of community health improvement who led the project management, secondary data, data collection and analysis, and report development for the two reports, namely, Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019d) and “The Road to Better Health” (2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019e).
References


MarionMade! (2019b). St. Vincent de Paul Food Pantry and Thrift Center.


Appendix A

Summary of Data and Information from the Ohio 2016 State Health Assessment

1. **Ohio’s rank on national scorecards** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)


2. **Mental health and addiction** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)

   Opiate overdose deaths are an immediate threat to health of Ohioans. In 2014, 37 percent of admissions for addiction treatment was due to heroin and prescription opioids, relative to 7 percent in 2001. The death rate due to unintentional injuries (primarily from drug overdoses) increased by 30 percent from 2009 to 2014. Opiate addiction and tobacco use are major challenges to health in Ohio.

   2.1. Poor mental health days – 4.1 (Ohio); 3.7 (U.S.)
   2.2. Unmet need for mental health – 21.3 percent (Ohio); 20.3 percent (U.S.)
   2.3. Youth with depression who did not receive mental health services – 64 percent (Ohio); 64.1 percent (U.S.)
   2.4. Unmet need for illicit drug use treatment – 2.7 percent (Ohio); 2.4 percent (U.S.)

3. **Chronic disease** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)

   3.1. Heart disease and cancer were the two leading causes of death in Ohio in 2014.
   3.2. Heart disease prevalence – 4.8 percent (Ohio); 4.2 percent (U.S.)
   3.3. Cancer incidence – 174 per 100,000 population (Ohio); 168 per 100,000 population (U.S.)
   3.4. Adult obesity – 32.6 percent (Ohio); 29.6 percent (U.S.)
   3.5. Youth obesity – 13.0 percent (Ohio); 13.7 percent (U.S.)
   3.6. Hypertension prevalence – 33.5 percent (Ohio); 31.4 percent (U.S.)
   3.7. Adult diabetes – 11.7 percent (Ohio); 10.0 percent (U.S.)
   3.8. Adult asthma – 10.8 percent (Ohio); 8.9 percent (U.S.)
   3.9. Child asthma – 14.3 percent (Ohio); 14.0 percent (U.S.)

4. **Maternal and infant health** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)

   4.1. Infant mortality rate – 6.8 per 1,000 live births (Ohio); 6.0 per 1,000 live births (U.S.)
   4.2. In 2014, black infant mortality rate was 14.3 per 1,000 live births compared to white infant mortality rate of 5.3 per 1,000 live births and Hispanic infant mortality rate of 6.2 per 1,000 live births. Compared to whites and Hispanics, black Ohioans were least likely to obtain prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy.
   4.3. Breastfeeding at six months – 42.1 percent (Ohio); 49.4 percent (U.S.)
   4.4. Two notable areas of progress in Ohio: (a) teen birth rate declined 15.8 percent from 2012 to 2014, (b) percentage of infants most often laid on their back to sleep (“safe sleep”) – 76 percent (Ohio); 71.7 percent (U.S.)
   4.5. Preterm birth – 10.3 percent (Ohio); 9.6 percent (U.S.)
   4.6. Low birth weight – 8.5 percent (Ohio); 8.0 percent (U.S.)

5. **Tobacco use and perceived risks** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)

   5.1. Adult smoking – 21 percent (Ohio); 18.1 percent (U.S.)
   5.2. Youth tobacco use – 28.4 percent (Ohio); 25.3 percent (U.S.)
   5.3. Smoking during pregnancy – 16.3 percent (Ohio); 8.4 percent (U.S.)
   5.4. Perceived risk of cigarettes – 64.7 percent (Ohio); 65.3 percent (U.S.)

6. **Alcohol and other drug use and perceived risks** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)

   6.1. Illicit drug use – 8.7 percent (Ohio); 9.8 percent (U.S.)
   6.2. Excessive drinking – 19.1 percent (Ohio); 18.2 percent (U.S.)
   6.3. Perceived risk of alcohol abuse – 37 percent (Ohio); 39.1 percent (U.S.)
   6.4. Perceived risk of marijuana – 24.7 percent (Ohio); 23.5 percent (U.S.)
7. **Healthy eating** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)
   
   7.1. Fruit consumption – 41.7 percent (Ohio); 39.2 percent (U.S.)
   7.2. Vegetable consumption – 26.3 percent (Ohio); 22.9 percent (U.S.)

8. **Lack of physical activity** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)
   
   8.1. Physical inactivity – 25 percent (Ohio); 23.7 percent (U.S.)

9. **Lack of sleep** (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.)
   
   9.1. Insufficient sleep – 37.1 percent (Ohio); 34.2 percent (U.S.)
Appendix B

Summary of Data and Information from the 2015 Community Health Assessment and 2017 Marion County Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and Marion 2017 Transportation Report

B1. Summary of the 2015 Marion County Community Health Assessment (Quade, 2015)

B1.1. Current health status – excellent health (9 percent); very good health (37 percent); good health (32 percent); fair health (15 percent), poor health (4 percent)

B1.2. Top 10 leading causes of death – heart disease (166.1 per 100,000); malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (67.6 per 100,000); chronic lower respiratory diseases (54.6 per 100,000); cerebrovascular diseases (43.2 per 100,000); diabetes mellitus (41.8 per 100,000), accidents and unintentional injuries (42.5 per 100,000); malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (21.9 per 100,000); malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (21.1 per 100,000); Alzheimer’s disease (21.1 per 100,000); essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (17.4 per 100,000)

B1.3. Youth tobacco use – tried smoking (26.2 percent); first smoked a whole cigarette at age 13 (10.2 percent); tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months (7.3 percent). Marion County youth tried various tobacco products such as cigarettes, flavored cigarettes, pipe, cigars, Black and Milds, cigarillos, little cigars, swishers, chewing tobacco, snus, hookah and e-cigarettes.

B1.4. Adult tobacco use – smoked cigarettes every day (15.5 percent); trying to quit smoking cigarettes (8.1 percent); smoked tobacco inside their homes (23.8 percent). Twenty-six percent of adults smoked. On average, 51 Marion County residents die each year from lung and bronchus cancer.

B1.5. Youth substance abuse – alcohol use (13 percent); binge drinking (5.6 percent); marijuana use (8.6 percent); cocaine use (1.4 percent); heroin use (1 percent); methamphetamine use (1.1 percent); steroid use (4.5 percent); misuse of prescription medications (5.9 percent); offered or sold an illegal drug on school property (6 percent).

B1.6. Adult substance abuse – binge drinking (11.3 percent); driving after drinking too much alcohol (1.2 percent); marijuana use (4.7 percent); misused OxyContin or Vicodin (4.4 percent)

B1.7. Youth nutrition – overweight (20.3 percent); obese (10.5 percent); does not eat the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day (85.1 percent)

B1.8. Adult nutrition – overweight (33.8 percent); obese (40.1 percent); diagnosed with diabetes (17.5 percent); had high blood pressure (44.6 percent); had high cholesterol (44.2 percent); does not eat the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day (76.2 percent)

B1.9. Youth physical activity – 15.9 percent of youth reported that they either had no physical activity or only 1 hour of physical activity per week

B1.10. Adult physical activity – 31 percent of adults reported that they had no leisure time physical activity. 67 percent of adults have access to places to exercise
B1.11. Access to healthcare

B1.11.1. Source of health insurance – 27.6 percent of adults have Medicare; 26.7 percent of adults had private insurance obtained through their employers; 11.6 percent of adults had spouse or parent’s employer insurance; 5.8 percent of adults had privately purchased plan; 5.2 percent of adults had Medicaid/medical assistance; and 7.1 percent had other sources of health insurance. Fifteen percent of adults have no health insurance.

B1.11.2. Scope of health insurance coverage – 98.5 percent of adults had medical insurance coverage; 88.5 percent of adults have prescription coverage; 79.2 percent have immunization coverage; 78.3 percent have preventative health coverage; 67.9 percent have mental health coverage; 66.5 percent of adults have vision coverage; 63.8 percent had dental coverage; 62.3 percent of adults have coverage for their spouses; 40.7 percent of adults have coverage for alcohol and drug treatment; 36.7 percent of adults have coverage for their children; 36.6 percent have coverage for skilled nursing care; 36.4 percent of adults have home care coverage; and 32.7 percent have hospice coverage.

B1.11.3. Access to dental care – dentist to population ratio of 1:1,953 Marion County residents; 60.9 percent of adults visited a dentist within the past two years.

B1.11.4. Access to primary care – primary care doctor to population ratio of 1:2,364 Marion County residents.

B1.11.5. Access to mental health provider – mental health provider to population ratio of 1:1,807 Marion County residents

B1.12. Housing

B1.12.1. Primary source of water – 64.1 percent of residents uses the City/County water system; 23.8 percent of residents uses the deep private well; 6.6 percent of residents uses the shallow private well; 1.4 percent of residents uses other water sources.

B1.12.2. Examples of household environmental threat perceived by residents – insects, rodents, mold, plumbing problems, sewage/wastewater, temperature regulation, unsafe water supply.

B1.12.3. Severe housing problems – 16 percent of residents experienced at least one or a combination of these housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen or lack of plumbing facilities.

B1.12.4. Lives in a food desert – 17.2 percent of low-income families live greater than 1 mile from a grocery store.

B1.12.5. Risk for lead poisoning – 3,200 children live in zip codes that were assessed to be high risk for lead poisoning; less than 20 percent of these children are screened

B1.13. Injury and violence among youth

B1.13.1. School safety or school route safety – 5.5 percent of youth missed at least one school day in the past 30 days because they thought they would be unsafe at school or on their way to and from school.

B1.13.2. Threat or injury in school – 6.8 percent of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least one school day in the past 30 days.

B1.13.3. Physical fights – 21.4 percent of youths were involved in at least one physical fight in the past 30 days.

B1.13.4. Abuse – 11.7 percent of youth experienced physical abuse by a boyfriend or girlfriend, physical abuse by caregiver, forced sexual intercourse.
B1.13.5. **Bullying** – 37.1 percent of youth experienced physical bullying, verbal bullying, indirect bullying, cyber bullying and sexual bullying; 30.9 percent of youth were bullied on school property.

B1.13.6. **Driving safety** – 58.1 percent of youth were not always using a seatbelt when riding a car; 11.9 percent of youth rode a car that was driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.

B1.14. **Injury and violence among adults**


B1.14.2. **Use of firearm** – 24 percent of adults have a firearm at their home and 82 percent of these residents have not completed safety training in the past three years. Fifty-four percent of adults keep their firearms in an unlocked location. Twenty-eight percent of adults reported keeping a loaded firearm at home.

B1.15. **Maternal and child health** – (a) 61.8 percent of females aged 18 to 44 reported that they have not spoken with their healthcare provider about family planning; (b) 73 percent of pregnant women did not receive first trimester prenatal care; (c) 8.1 percent of pregnant women smoked cigarettes during their pregnancy; 19.2 percent of adults who had children under the age of 18 placed them to sleep in the bed with them when they were infants; 22.7 percent of women breastfed their child for at least six months and 36.4 percent did not breastfeed at all.

B1.16. **Top 10 most common diagnoses among children less than age 18** – attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); asthma, language delay, depression, developmental delay, learning disability, anxiety, social and emotional delay, bone/joint or muscle problem, hearing problem, vision problem, cognitive delay, conduct problems, head injury and diabetes.

B1.17. **Types of Communicable diseases in Marion County** – 468 cases of sexually transmitted infections; 144 cases of bloodborne pathogens, 90 cases of vaccine preventable illnesses, 25 cases of enteric illnesses, 14 cases of other illnesses and two cases of vector-borne illnesses.

B2. **Summary of Data and Information from the 2017 Marion County Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment (Marion Public Health, 2019d)**

B2.1. **Adult food consumption** — Based on Body Mass Index (BMI), 54 percent of Marion County adults were found to be overweight or obese in 2017, increasing from 39 percent in 2015.

B2.1.1 **BMI** – (a) 33 percent were obese; (b) 21 percent were overweight

B2.1.2. **Weight loss** – (a) 65 percent of adults were trying to lose weight, (b) 24 percent were trying to maintain current weight or keep from gaining weight, and (c) 10 percent of Marion County adults were not doing anything to achieve change in weight.

B2.1.3. **Interventions to lose weight** – (a) Increase water intake (63 percent), (b) exercised (60 percent), (c) ate less food and low fat foods (58 percent), (d) increased fruits and vegetables (42 percent), (e) missed meals (16 percent), (f) fasting at least 24 hours (2 percent), (g) smoking (2 percent), (h) diet pills, powders or liquids without medical advice (1 percent).

B2.1.4. **Consumption of fruits and vegetables** – (a) 5 percent of adults ate between 5 or more servings, (b) 26 percent ate between 3 to 4 servings, (c) 64 percent of adults ate between 1 to servings, (d) 5 percent of adults did not eat fruits and vegetables.

B2.1.5. **Water consumption** – (a) 10 percent of adults drank 10 or more servings (1 cup = 1 serving), (b) 16 percent drank between 7 to 9 servings of water, (c) 38 percent drank 4 to 6 servings; (d) 34 percent drank 1 to 3 servings of water per day, and (e) 2 percent of adults did not drink water in a day.

B2.1.6. **Sugar-sweetened beverages consumption** – (a) 23 percent of adults drank regular soda pop, punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, energy drinks, or other sugar-sweetened beverages one or more
times per day in the past week, (b) 33 percent of adults did not drink any sugar-sweetened beverages in the past week.

**B2.1.7. Eating out or bringing take-out food** – (a) 91 percent of adults ate out in a restaurant or brought home take-out food at least once in the past week, and (b) 11 percent of adults ate five or more meals in a restaurant or brought take-out food to their home.

**B2.1.8. Food choices** – (a) 79 percent of adults select food based from taste and enjoyment, (b) 71 percent of adults select food based from cost, (c) 61 percent of adults select food based from ease of preparations and short time to prepare, (d) 60 percent of adults select foods that are healthy, (e) 48 percent of adults select foods based on family preference, (e) 45 percent select foods based on availability, (f) 40 percent select the food they used to eat, (g) 32 percent of adults select food based from nutritional content, and (h) 31 percent of adults select foods based from calorie content.

**B2.2. Adult access to food** – barriers for eating fruits and vegetables include cost, lack of money and poor taste

**B2.2.1. Where fruits and vegetables were purchased** – (a) 98 percent purchase from large supermarkets, (b) 26 percent grow their own garden, (c) 26 percent purchase from Farmer’s Market, (d) 9 percent from local grocery stores, (e) 2 percent purchase from mail order food service, (f) 1 percent purchase food from corner or convenience store, etc.

**B2.2.2. Bottlenecks for consuming fruits and vegetables** – (a) 24 percent reported that fruits and vegetables are too expensive, (b) 8 percent did not like the taste, (c) 8 percent reported poor taste, (d) 1 percent reported lack of variety, (e) 6 percent reported lack of food preparation skills.

**B2.3.3. Food insecurity issues in the past 12 months** – (a) 9 percent had to choose between paying bills and purchasing food. Among adults with incomes of less than $20,000 per year, 67 percent of adults had to make this difficult decision, (b) 7 percent of adults went hungry or ate less to provide more food for their family members, (c) 6 percent were worried that food would run out, (d) 4 percent reported that loss of income led to lack of food, (e) 3 percent did not eat because they had no money to buy food, and (f) 1 percent were cut off their food assistance.

**B2.3. Adult physical activity** – 26 percent of adults participated in physical activity or exercise at least 5 days a week for 30 minutes.

**B2.3.1. Average physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes** – (a) 59 percent of adults exercised at least 30 minutes per day for at least three days per week, (b) 26 percent of adults exercised 5 or more dates per week, (c) 15 percent of adults did not exercise in the past week, and (d) 2 percent were not able to exercise.

**B2.3.2. Reasons for not exercising** – (a) 44 percent did not have time to exercise, (b) 33 percent were too tired to exercise, (c) 25 percent were lazy to exercise, (d) 24 percent did not exercise due to weather, (e) 12 percent did not exercise due to pain or discomfort, (f) 11 percent could not afford joining a gym, (g) 8 percent lack exercise partner, (h) 7 percent did not exercise due to lack of access to child care, (i) 7 percent did not exercise due to absence of or poorly maintained sidewalks, (j) 5 percent of adults did not have access to walking, biking trails or parks, (k) 3 percent did not know what activities to do, (l) 3 percent had no gym available, (m) 2 percent were physically impaired, etc.

**B2.3.3. Activities while at work** – (a) 57 percent reported sitting, (b) 10 percent walking, (c) 2 percent heavy labor or physical work, and (d) 17 percent reported that their activities were varied.

**B2.3.4. Sedentary activities** – (a) 2.3 hours per day watching television, (b) 1.6 hours per day on their cell phone, (c) 1.1 hours per day on the computer outside of work, and (d) 0.2 hours per day playing video games.

**B2.4. Food Consumption among Children (Ages 0 to 5 and Grades K to 12)**

**B2.4.1. Fruit and vegetable consumption** – (a) 44 percent of children ages 0 to 5 ate 3 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day; (b) 56 percent of children ages 0 to 5 ate 1 to 2 servings of fruits and vegetables per day; (c) 64 percent of children grades K to 12 ate 1 to 2 servings per day, (d) 31
percent of children grades K to 12 ate 3 to 4 servings per day, and (e) 4 percent of children grades K to 12 ate five or more servings per day.

**B2.4.2. Source of calcium** – (a) 83 percent of parents reported that their children ages 0 to 5 drank milk, lactose-free milk, calcium fortified juice, or other calcium sources one or more days in a week; (b) 86 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed milk, (c) 46 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed yogurt, (d) 40 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed other dairy products, (e) 7 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed calcium fortified juice, (f) 4 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed lactose free milk, (g) 2 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed calcium supplements, and (h) 10 percent of children grades K to 12 consumed other calcium sources. Total of 55 percent of children grades K to 12 drank milk, calcium fortified juice, and other calcium sources at least once per day in the past week.

**B2.4.3. Water consumption** – (a) 39 percent of children ages 0 to 5 drank 3 to 4 servings of water per day; (b) 56 percent of children ages 0 to 5 drank 1 to 2 servings per day; (c) 6 percent of children ages 0 to 5 did not drink water per day; (d) 51 percent of children grades K to 12 drank 1 to 3 servings of water per day, (e) 33 percent of children grades K to 12 drank 4 to 6 servings per day, and (f) 13 percent of children grades K to 12 drank 7 to 9 servings per day. The 2015 YRBS reported that four percent of high school youth did not drink water in the past 7 days.

**B2.4.4. Sweetened beverages consumption** – (a) 44 percent of children ages 0 to 5 did not drink any soda pop or fruit flavored beverages in the past week; (b) six percent of children ages 0 to 5 drank regular soda pop, punch, KoolAid, juice, or other fruit-flavored drinks one or more days in the past week; (c) 13 percent of children grades K to 12 drank regular soda pop, punch, KoolAid, juice and other sugar-sweetened beverages, (d) 29 percent of children of children grades K to 12 did not drink soda or sugar-sweetened beverages.

**B2.4.5. Breastfeeding** – (a) 33 percent of mothers breastfed their child more than 12 months, (b) 6 percent of mothers breastfed their child for 10 to 12 months, (c) 6 percent of mothers breastfed their child for 7 to 9 months (6 percent), (d) 22 percent of mothers breastfed their children less than three months, (e) 17 percent of mothers never breastfed.

**B2.5. School-led promotion of nutrition and physical activity** – (a) 59 percent did physical education, (b) 50 percent invested on safe playground equipment, (c) 41 percent offered healthy cafeteria food choices, (d) 38 percent of schools allowed breakfast in the classrooms, (e) 37 percent of schools encouraged bringing water bottles to school, (f) 34 percent offered after school programs, (g) 32 percent offered healthy eating habits education, (h) 23 percent were involved in summer food program, (i) 16 percent were involved in Safe Routes to School, (j) 16 percent were involved in Backpack program, (k) 14 percent were involved in school garden, (l) 11 percent ate at the salad bar in the cafeteria, and (m) 5 percent were involved in Farm-to-School Program.

**B2.6. Parent support of school-led community improvement initiatives** – (a) 71 percent of parents support increased physical education or recess time; (b) 67 percent of parents support the “Farm-to-School” program; (c) 49 percent of parents support more nutrition education in the classroom; (d) 45 percent of parents support after-school program; (e) 40 percent of parents support healthier fundraising sales; (f) 38 percent of parents support healthier vending machines, (g) 36 percent of parents support “Safe Routes to School, and (h) 33 percent of parents support additional playground equipment.

**B2.7. Physical activity among children ages 0 to 5 and grades K to 12** – (a) 61 percent of children were physically active at least three days a week for 60 minutes; (b) 1.5 to 1.6 hours spent watching television, (c) 0.7 to 1.5 hours spent on computers, tablet or cell phones; (d) up to one hour per day playing video games. Sixteen percent of high school students spent more than three hours a day watching television.

**B2.8. Access to parks and walking areas** –

**B2.8.1. Residents** – (a) 72 percent of Marion County residents lived within 2 miles of a park of green space, (b) 67 percent of Marion County residents within 2 miles of a grocery store, and (c) 58 percent of Marion County residents live within 2 miles of a recreation center.

**B2.8.2. Leaders** – (a) 85 percent of leaders reported that their communities have three or more parks, (b) 70 percent of leaders reported that the parks are either in good or excellent condition; (c) 32 percent
of key leaders reported that parks were accessible for people with disabilities; (d) 69 percent of key leaders reported that the parks were easily accessible by walking or biking; and (e) 87 percent of key leaders reported that parks were safe.

B2.9. Safety – (a) 61 percent of Marion County residents reported their community was quite safe from crime; (b) 34 percent of Marion County residents reported slightly safe; and (c) 5 percent of Marion County residents reported not safe at all. On the other hand, community leaders provided their perspective on community safety as follows: (a) 66 percent of Marion County key leaders reported their community was quite safe; (b) 30 percent of Marion County key leaders reported that their community was slightly safe; and (c) 6 percent of Marion County reported that their community was not safe.

B2.10. Environment Concerns

B2.10.1. Concerns from residents – (a) 50 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about drugs/alcohol; (b) 36 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about crime; (c) 21 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about heavy traffic; (d) 18% of Marion County residents were concerned that there were no accessible sidewalks; (e) 14 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about loud noises; (f) 11 percent of Marion County residents were concerned that children have no place to play; (g) 11 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about bullying; (h) 9 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about air pollution; and (i) 5 percent of Marion County residents were concerned about lead issues.

B2.10.2. Concerns from key community leaders – On the other hand, concerns of community leaders were as follows: (a) 84 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about drugs/alcohol; (b) 51 percent Marion County key leaders were concerned about crime; (c) 33 percent Marion County key leaders were concerned about heavy traffic; (d) 26 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about the lack of accessible sidewalks; (e) 19 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about lack of playgrounds; (f) 16 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about bullying; (g) 14 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about water quality; (h) 9 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about air pollution; and (k) 7 percent of Marion County key leaders were concerned about lead issues.

B2.11. Roadways –

B2.11.1. Residents views – (a) 39 percent of Marion county adults did not have sidewalks where they lived; (b) 70 percent of leaders reported some or few sidewalks were available in their communities; (c) 24 percent of Marion County residents reported that they did not have access to bike trails in their community; (d) 45 percent of Marion County residents reported that their bike trails were not well lit.

B2.11.2. Leaders views – (a) 20 percent of leaders reported many sidewalks were available in their communities, (b) 70 percent of leaders reported some or few sidewalks were available in their communities; (c) 7 percent of leaders said no sidewalks were available in their communities; (d) 56 percent of leaders reported that sidewalks in their communities were in good or excellent condition; (e) 18 percent of leaders reported that the sidewalks in their communities were in fair condition; and (f) 23 percent of leaders reported that the sidewalks in their communities were in poor condition. Key community leaders also provided information about the availability and visibility of bike trails in their communities. Ninety-three percent of leaders reported that bike trails in their communities were either in good or excellent condition. Six percent of leaders reported that the bike trails in their communities were in fair condition. Fifty-three percent of these leaders reported that the bike trails in their communities were not well lit.
B2.12. Worksite wellness

B2.12.1. Program Access – (a) 39 percent of Marion County adults had access to health risk assessments through their employer or spouse’s employer, (b) 32 percent of Marion County adults had access to on-site health screenings, (c) 31 percent of Marion County adults had access to lower insurance premiums for participating in a wellness program, (d) 14 percent of Marion County adults had access to on-site fitness facilities, (e) 14 percent of Marion County adults had access to free/discounted weight loss programs, (f) 13 percent of Marion County adults had access to free/discounted smoking cessation programs, (g) 13 percent of Marion County adults had access to wellness programs that give gift cards or cash for positive changes in health status, (h) 12 percent of Marion County adults were incentivized with lower insurance premiums for positive change in health status, (i) 10 percent of Marion County adults had access to healthier food options in vending machines or cafeteria and (j) 9 percent of Marion County adults had access to on-site health education classes.

B2.12.2. Employer Support – (a) 22 percent of Marion County adults reported their employers encouraged walking during breaks, (b) 20 percent offered sugar free beverages, (c) 16 percent of Marion County adults reported that they were provided with healthy food choices in the cafeteria, (d) 13 percent of Marion County adults reported that they were provided with healthy food options in vending machines and (e) 50 percent of Marion County adults reported that their employers did not do any of these to promote work-site wellness.

B2.13. Food Retail Environment

B2.13.1. Available grocery stores – (a) 92 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had large grocery chains, (b) 82 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had convenience stores, (c) 57 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had Farmer’s Markets, and (d) 54 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had locally-owned food stores.

B2.13.2. Available restaurants – (a) 89 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had fast-food restaurants, (b) 87 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had dine-in/family-style restaurants, (c) 85 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had local diners, (d) 74 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had bakery/café shops, and (e) 56 percent of Marion County adults reported that their community had food trucks.


B2.14.1. Wellness outreach of faith-based organizations – (a) 80 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered food pantries; (b) 73 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (c) 39 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (d) 20 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (e) 14 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (f) 8 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (g) 4 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (h) 4 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; (i) 4 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals; and (j) 4 percent of Marion County adults reported faith-based organizations in their community offered group meals.

B2.14.2. Wellness outreach of local hospitals and health centers – (a) 38 percent of Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered health risk assessments, (b) 34 percent of Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered health risk assessments, (c) 27 percent of Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered nutrition counseling, (d) 27 percent of Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered nutrition counseling, and (e) 15 percent of Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered nutrition counseling.
Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered health plan incentives for participating in a wellness program, and (e) 11 percent of Marion County adults reported their local hospital and health centers offered fitness facilities.

**B2.14.3. Wellness outreach of local school districts** – (a) 43 percent of Marion County adults reported their local school districts offered an outdoor playground that was accessible to the public, (b) 42 percent of Marion County adults reported their local school districts offered an outdoor/indoor track that was accessible to the public, (c) 15 percent of Marion County adults reported their local school districts offered a school garden that was accessible to the public, (d) 10 percent of Marion County adults reported that their local school districts offered produce markets that was accessible to the public, (e) 9 percent of Marion County adults reported that their local school districts offered health screenings to the public, (f) 6 percent of Marion County adults reported that their local school districts offered healthy cooking demonstrations that was open to the public, and (g) 4 percent of Marion County adults reported that their local school districts offered food pantries.

**B3. Summary of Data and Information from the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment** *(Marion Public Health, 2019d)*

**B3.1. Healthcare access** – (a) 49 percent of Marion County adults reported that they travelled to Columbus, Ohio for healthcare services; (b) 21 percent of Marion County adults reported that they travelled to Delaware County for healthcare services; (c) 35 percent of Marion County adults traveled outside Marion County for clinic appointments for heart disease, asthma and other chronic diseases; (d) 32 percent of Marion County adults avail of healthcare services that are in Marion County; (e) 13 percent of Marion County adults reported that they had difficulty obtaining transportation to get to and from clinic appointments in Marion County; (f) 50 percent of Marion County adults reported difficulty in availing of transportation for out-of-town or out-of-county appointments; (g) 17 percent of Marion County adults experienced difficulty keeping appointments due to lack of access to transportation; (h) 18 percent of Marion County adults reported that lack of transportation negatively impacted their health; (i) 44 percent of adults reported transportation-related problems such as “no car”, “no gas money”, “no driver’s license”, “no car insurance”, “car did not work”; (j) 75 percent of Marion County adults went to their medical appointments by driving their own car whereas 29 percent obtained a ride from a family or friend.

**B3.2. Healthcare coverage** – (a) 83 percent of adults had a medical doctor; (b) 43 percent of adults had private insurance; (c) 40 percent of adults had public insurance (Medicaid, Medicare, military veteran benefits); (d) 9 percent of adults had both public and private insurance; (e) 6 percent did not have health insurance; (f) 28 percent of adults met income guidelines that make them eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Disability and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); and (g) 22 percent of adults obtain assistance from Marion County Job and Family Services

**B3.3. Access to primary care physicians** – (a) there is 1 physician to 2,430 population in Marion County compared to 1 physician to 1,300 population in Ohio.

**B3.4. Distance travelled for emergency care** – (a) eight percent of Marion County adults travelled more than 20 miles, (b) 14 percent of Marion County adults travelled 10 to 20 miles, (c) 22 percent of Marion County adults travelled five to 10 miles and (d) 49 percent of Marion County adults travelled less than five miles.

**B3.5. Distance travelled for chronic healthcare visits, such as (but not limited to) heart disease and asthma** – (a) 35 percent of Marion County adults travelled more than 20 miles, (b) five percent of Marion County adults travelled 10 to 20 miles, (c) 16 percent of Marion County adults travelled five to 10 miles and (d) 34 percent of Marion County adults travelled less than five miles.

**B3.6. Distance travelled for routine checkups** – (a) nine percent of Marion County adults travelled more than 20 miles, (b) 12 percent of Marion County adults travelled 10 to 20 miles, (c) 28 percent of Marion County adults travelled five to 10 miles and (d) 49 percent of Marion County adults travelled less than five miles.

**B3.7. Number of trips to healthcare services in the past year** – (a) six percent of Marion County adults had at least six trips to obtain emergency care, (b) 14 percent of Marion County adults had at least six
trips for chronic healthcare visits and (c) 12 percent of Marion County adults had at least six trips for routine checkups.

**B3.8. Community transportation needs, access and utilization** – Marion County adults reported that the east-end (Caledonia), south-end (Prospect), north-end (Morral), west-end (La Rue) and downtown Marion were hardest to get to. Forty-nine percent of Marion County adults were not aware of various transportation services available to them. Thirty-six percent of adults reported that they would use transportation services if available. Fifty percent of adults from the village reported that they would use transportation services if available.

**B3.9. Utilization of transportation services** – Marion County adults reported that the following transportation services were available to them: (a) Marion Area Transit, (b) transportation services from the Marion Senior Center, (c) taxi, (d) Apple Lane transportation for non-emergency needs, (e) transportation services from Marion County Job and Family Services, (f) transportation services from faith-based organizations or church, (g) transportation services from the Marion County Veterans Service, (h) OnSite ATS ambulette, (i) Uber, and other transportation services. Despite knowing about the availability of transportation services, 59 percent of Marion County adults did not use any of these services for the following reasons: (a) they had their own means of transportation, (b) schedules were not convenient, (c) expensive, (d) unreliable, (e) medical appointments and transportation schedules were different, (f) inconsistent service and (g) not wheelchair accessible. Adults used transportation services for medical appointments, buying food and groceries, recreation and social activities, going to senior activities, attending church service and going to work.
Appendix C

Summary of Input from Persons Who Represent the Broad Interests of the Community Served

1. Boys and Girls Club of Marion County
   • Inputs: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • Timeframe of inputs: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • Population represented: Serves all persons in Marion County, including low-income or minority populations
   • Website: https://mcadamh.com/programs-and-services/
   • Mission: To enable and inspire all young people, especially those who need us most, to reach their full potential as productive, caring, responsible citizens.
   • Examples of programs and services (Boys and Girls Club of Marion County, 2019):
     + Afterschool programs
     + Mentorship programs
     + Volunteer opportunities
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

2. Center Street Community Health Center
   • Inputs: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • Timeframe of inputs: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • Population represented: Serves all persons including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   • Website: http://www.centerstreetclinic.org/services-offered.html
   • Mission: To improve the health of our community by providing quality care while maintaining financial stability
   • Examples of programs and services (Center Street Community Health Center, 2018)
     + Patient-centered medical home
     + Pediatric care
     + Immunizations
     + Physical examination
     + Prenatal care
     + Dental care
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

3. Christ Missionary Baptist Church
   • Inputs: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • Timeframe of inputs: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • Population represented: Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
   • Website: https://www.facebook.com/christmissionarymarionohio/
   • Mission: Not available
   • Examples of programs and services (Facebook, 2019)
     + "Building Bridges of Unity"
     + Assistance to victims of Hurricane Harvey
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital
4. **City of Marion, Ohio**
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all residents of the city of Marion, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [http://www.marionohio.us/](http://www.marionohio.us/)
   - **Mission:** “To provide city government services and activities to the residents of the city of Marion, Ohio.”
   - **Examples of programs and services** (City of Marion, Ohio, n.d.):
     + Manage and facilitate services such as airport and bus/transit services, engineering/zoning, streets and sanitation departments, utility billing, water pollution control and tax payments.
     + Offers court-related services through the municipal court.
     + Manages and facilitates the Parks Department.
     + Manages the Marion Senior Center.
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

5. **Community residents**
   - **Representatives:** North end resident, west side resident; representative for persons with disabilities, representative for youth, representative for seniors
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including youth, seniors and persons with disabilities
   - **Website:** Not applicable
   - **Mission:** Not applicable
   - **Examples of programs and services:**
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

6. **Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services**
   - **Representatives:** Bradley M. De Camp, executive director
   - **Inputs:** Participated in the Marion General Hospital prioritization of health needs meeting
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** August 29, 2019
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [https://mcadamh.com/programs-and-services/](https://mcadamh.com/programs-and-services/)
   - **Mission:** “The mission of the Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board, under local leadership, is to assure the availability of high-quality alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services to all residents through planning (assessing needs and resources, and determining priorities); purchasing cost effective services to the extent resources are available; coordinating services; and evaluating these services.”
   - **Examples of programs and services** (Crawford-Marion ADAMH, 2014):
     + Contract with Community Counseling Services, Inc.
     + Contract with Marion Area Counseling Center
     + Contract with Contact Careline
     + Contract with Contact, Inc., Crawford County
     + Contract with Recovery to Work Program
     + Contract with Family and Children First Council
     + Contract with Marion-Crawford Prevention Programs
     + Contract with Maryhaven
     + Contract with the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI)
     + Delmor Dwellings and other rental properties
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
7. Downtown Marion Farmers Market
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [https://www.downtownmarion.com/about-downtown-marion/](https://www.downtownmarion.com/about-downtown-marion/)
   - **Mission:** "Downtown Marion, Inc. works towards the revitalization of downtown Marion, Ohio as a central hub of the community, restoring it to its former state of functionality, accessibility and profitability.
   - **Examples of programs and services** (Downtown Marion, 2019):
     + Marion Cultural Corridor
     + Marion Ohio Farmers Market
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

8. Elgin Local Schools
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [http://www.elginschools.org/](http://www.elginschools.org/)
   - **Mission:** “To empower all students to meet the challenges of today by inspiring them to become the leaders of tomorrow”
   - **Examples of programs and services** (Elgin Local Schools, n.d.):
     + Elementary to high school education
     + Food service
     + Transportation
     + Wellness programs such as “Walk to School Day”, “Every Kid Healthy Week”, “Crazy Comet Fun Run”
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

9. Faith-Based Ministry
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
   - **Website:** Not applicable
   - **Mission:** Not applicable
   - **Examples of programs and services**
     - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

10. Farm to Family Program (Affiliate of Ohio Farm Bureau)
    - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
    - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
    - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
    - **Mission:** “Teach families how to prepare affordable, nutritious meals”. The mission of Ohio Farm Bureau is “to forge a partnership between farmers and consumers”.
• **Examples of programs and services** (Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, n.d.):
  + Cooking demonstrations at the Marion County Farm Bureau’s Farmers Care Breakfast
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

11. Green Camp Township
• **Representative:** Mayor
• **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
• **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
• **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
• **Website:** Not available
• **Mission:** Not available
• **Examples of programs and services** (Marion County Engineer’s Office, 2015)
  + Township governance and miscellaneous services
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

12. JAG Healthcare Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Marion
• **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
• **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
• **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
• **Website:** [http://www.jaghealthcare.com/](http://www.jaghealthcare.com/)
• **Mission:** “At JAG Healthcare we are dedicated to creating a lifetime of balance for our residents, our employees, and our communities. We strive for continuous improvement in service, efficiency and quality of care by eliminating waste and redundancy within our operations. This guiding principle enables us to re-invest in and improve the quality of life for everyone at our facilities and the communities we serve.”
• **Examples of programs and services** (JAG Healthcare, LLC):
  + Collaborates with the District 5 Area Agency on Aging to provide residents with person-centered care
  + Implements the Ohio Music and Memory Nursing Home Quality Project, which tests the effectiveness of music as an alternative to medication
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

13. Life Link Community Church
• **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
• **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
• **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low-income or minority populations
• **Website:** [http://lifelinkcc.org/about-us/](http://lifelinkcc.org/about-us/)
• **Mission:** “To make Christlike disciples in the nations” (part of the Church of the Nazarene denomination)
• **Examples of programs and services** (Life Link Community Church, n.d.):
  + Hosting of Narcotics Anonymous
  + “Celebrate Recovery”
  + “ShareWear Clothing Locker”
  + “Grief Recovery Support Group”
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
14. Marie English Early Childhood Center (Head Start)
   • **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   • **Website:** https://www.facebook.com/MEECCmarion/
   • **Mission:** Not available
   • **Examples of programs and services** (Facebook, 2019c):
     - Coffee, Tea and Autism
     - Early childhood education
     - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

15. Marion Area Transit
   • **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • **Website:** http://www.marionohio.us/transit
   • **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   • **Mission:** "Without satisfied passengers, we cannot provide safe, reliable, efficient public transportation, which is what we seek to offer to our community."
   • **Examples of programs and services** (City of Marion, n.d.):
     - Curb to curb transit bus service
     - Demand response transit bus service
     - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

16. Marion City Schools
   • **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • **Population represented:** Serves all persons in the city of Marion, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   • **Website:** https://www.marioncityschools.org/
   • **Mission:** "To inspire a community of achievement"
   • **Examples of programs and services** (Marion City Schools, n.d.):
     - Elementary, middle school and high school education
     - Transportation of school children
     - Health services
     - Special education
     - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

17. Marion County, Ohio
   • **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   • **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   • **Population represented:** Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   • **Website:** http://www.co.marion.oh.us/
   • **Mission:** Not available
   • **Examples of programs and services** (Marion County, Ohio, n.d.):
     - Dog Warden
     - Recycling and litter prevention
     - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
18. Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- **Inputs**: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs**: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented**: Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website**: [http://www.marioncountydd.org/](http://www.marioncountydd.org/)
- **Mission**: “To help those we serve to live, learn, and earn in our community”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities, 2019):
  - Service and support administration
  - Early childhood and family support services
  - Supported living and residential services
  - Job training and other employment services
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

19. Marion County Engineer
- **Representative**: Assistant Engineer
- **Inputs**: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs**: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented**: Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website**: [http://www.co.marion.oh.us/engineer/index.php](http://www.co.marion.oh.us/engineer/index.php)
- **Mission**: “To serve the public in a professional and courteous manner while building and maintaining the transportation infrastructure of Marion County such that the safety and future of its citizens is ensured.”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion County Engineer’s Office, 2015):
  - Transportation and environmental planning
  - Traffic safety
  - Road and bridge construction
  - Drainage
  - Sewer and water quality infrastructure
  - Surveying
  - Cartography
  - Land record keeping
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

20. Marion County Job and Family Services
- **Inputs**: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs**: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented**: Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website**: [http://www.mcjfs.com/](http://www.mcjfs.com/)
- **Mission**: “In partnership with the community, we provide services that support and uplift individuals and families, contribute to skilled and healthy residents, successful businesses and a stronger community.”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion County Job and Family Services, 2003-2014):
  - Workforce development, The OhioMeansJobs, Marion County Center
  - Benefits, including access to programs for food assistance, limited financial aid, healthcare coverage and Adult Protective Services
  - Child support enhancement
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
21. Marion County Teen Institute
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all adolescents, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** https://www.marioncrawfordti.org/
- **Mission:** Not available in website
- **Examples of programs and services** (MarionMade!, 2019c):
  - Summer leadership conference
  - Youth empowerment and socialization
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

22. Marion Family YMCA
- **Representatives:** Theresa Lubke, executive director
- **Inputs:** (a) Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment; (b) Participated in the Marion General Hospital prioritization of health needs meeting
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017; August 29, 2019
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** https://www.marionymca.org/
- **Mission:** “To strengthen our community through youth development, healthy living and social responsibility”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion Family YMCA, 2019):
  - Adult health and wellness programs such as Wellness Center, adult group exercises, and adult water fitness
  - Family health and wellness programs such as the Family Wellness Center and child care
  - Preschool programs such as “Explore and Play” and “Kaleidoscope Kids”
  - Youth and teen programs such as youth sports leagues, youth soccer, martial arts, “Youth in Government”
  - Swimming lessons
  - Personalized workout through ActivTrax
  - Pioneering Healthier Communities
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

23. Marion Industrial Center
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** http://micwarehouse.com/home/2438395
- **Mission:** Not available in website
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion Industrial Center, 2013):
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
  - Employee wellness activities
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
24. Marion Matters
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** https://www.facebook.com/MarionMattersInc/
- **Mission:** "To provide leadership in developing and sustaining pathways out of poverty through education and support"
- **Examples of programs and services** (MarionMade!, 2019d):
  + Classes to break the cycles of situational and generational poverty, including "Getting Ahead in a Just Gettin' By World", "Transitions", "Financial Literacy".
  + Offers a youth curriculum "The R-Rules", which teaches on communication skills, setting goals, and financial stability.
  + Employee Resource Network, which provides a confidential coach at the actual job area to help with employee retention and productivity.
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

25. Marion Public Health
- **Representatives:** Traci Kinsler, JD, CPH, interim health commissioner; Thomas Quade, health commissioner (resigned); Emmanuel Vidal, epidemiologist; Erin Creeden, health policy specialist
- **Inputs:** (a) Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment; (b) Participated in the Marion General Hospital prioritization of health needs meeting
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017; August 29, 2019
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** https://marionpublichealth.org/
- **Mission:** "Our mission is to create a culture of health by providing all people with the opportunity to reach their greatest health potential at every stage of life."
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion Public Health, 2019b):
  + Immunizations
  + Administration of Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
  + Lead screening
  + Breastfeeding education
  + 1st 1,000 days Coalition
  + Baby and Me Tobacco Free
  + Baby boxes
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

26. Marion Senior Center
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** http://www.marionohio.us/seniors
- **Mission:** Not available on website
- **Examples of programs and services** (City of Marion, Ohio, n.d.):
  + Bingo Brunch
  + Personal shopper for homebound seniors 60 years of age and above
  + Transportation assistance for seniors 60 years of age and above
  + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
27. Marion Technical College
- **Inputs**: Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs**: February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented**: Serves all persons, including low income or minority populations
- **Website**: [https://www.mtc.edu/](https://www.mtc.edu/)
- **Mission**: “To provide the region’s most accessible, supportive, and personal pathway to career success”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Marion Technical College, n.d.):
  - Aspire Program – a tuition-free service that provides people with opportunities to develop their math, reading or writing skills to help them with their college courses, employment, and for preparations for a high school equivalency exam
  - Learning Enrichment Institute – provides people age 50 and above with short-term, non-credit courses that improve personal growth, creative outlook, and thinking process.
  - Workforce Solutions – enables Marion County residents to obtain access to nationally recognized online training, such as “Tooling U”, “JER Online”, “Ed2Go” and leadership training.
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

28. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital
- **Representative**: Shawn Kitchen, MBA, senior advisor, business development; Kelly E. Andrews, RRT, pulmonary rehabilitation coordinator
- **Inputs**: (a) Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition who commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment; (b) Participated in the Marion General Hospital prioritization of health needs meeting
- **Timeframe of inputs**: February-March 2017; July-August 2017; August 29, 2019
- **Population represented**: Serves all persons in Marion County, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website**: [https://www.ohiohealth.com/locations/hospitals/marion-general-hospital/](https://www.ohiohealth.com/locations/hospitals/marion-general-hospital/)
- **Mission**: “To improve the health of those we serve”
- **Examples of programs and services** (OhioHealth, 2015-2019i):
  - Behavioral and mental health services
  - Cancer care and radiation oncology services
  - Diabetes services
  - Emergency and trauma services
  - Heart and vascular, cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation services
  - Surgery and robotic surgery
  - Home health, hospice and palliative care services
  - Imaging and radiology services
  - Maternity and other women’s health services
  - Neuroscience services
  - Orthopedics
  - Wound care services
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
29. Pleasant Local Schools
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons in Marion County, including low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [http://www.pleasantlocalschools.org/](http://www.pleasantlocalschools.org/)
- **Mission:** Not available from website
- **Examples of programs and services** (Pleasant Local Schools, 2019):
  - Elementary, middle and high school
  - Transportation and food services
  - Special education
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

30. Ridgedale Local Schools
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons in Marion County, including low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://www.ridgedale.k12.oh.us/](https://www.ridgedale.k12.oh.us/)
- **Mission:** Ridgedale Local Schools exists to empower youth to meet their fullest potential through individualized, student-focused education to best prepare them as productive citizens in the community
- **Examples of programs and services** (Ridgedale Local Schools, 2017):
  - Elementary, junior and senior high school
  - Transportation
  - Food services
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

31. River Valley Local Schools
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons in Marion County, including low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [http://www.rvk12.org/rivervalleylocalschools_home.aspx](http://www.rvk12.org/rivervalleylocalschools_home.aspx)
- **Mission:** Not available
- **Examples of programs and services** (River Valley Local Schools, 2019):
  - Elementary, middle and high school
  - Transportation
  - Food services
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
32. Salvation Army
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://www.facebook.com/thesalvationarmymarionohiocorps/](https://www.facebook.com/thesalvationarmymarionohiocorps/)
- **Mission:** The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church. Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination.
- **Examples of programs and services** (Facebook, 2019d):
  - Soup kitchen
  - Food pantry
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

33. Sika Corporation
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://usa.sika.com/](https://usa.sika.com/)
- **Mission:** “We do pursue our vision by (a) constantly building volume and product expertise, bundling further market intelligence and establishing a procurement community across all Group Companies at Sika. This will enable us to buy better than the competition by building leverage through capturing synergies; (b) closely cooperating with our business partners in business units and corporate functions on regional and global scope and our research and development community, in terms of definition of sourcing strategies and concepts for all raw and packing, materials, secure supply of third party products according to corporate standards supporting investments regarding production equipment and laboratories, standardization of corporate services; (c) engaging vendors in mutually beneficial relationships while pursuing our interest and recognizing our ethical rules; (d) improving the skills of the employees in the Procurement Community in order to attract, develop and retain an empowered, diverse team of motivated professionals; (e) creating and operating state of business processes and system for efficient sourcing and transaction fulfilment as well as reporting.”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Sika Corporation US, n.d.):
  - Partnership with Home Depot to build a housing complex for veterans
  - Community gardening projects
  - Community service days
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

34. Taft Elementary School
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://www.marioncityschools.org/schools/taft-elementary](https://www.marioncityschools.org/schools/taft-elementary)
- **Mission:** “Inspire a community of achievement.”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Taft Elementary, n.d.):
  - **Elementary School**
  - “The Leader in Me” – features the “Seven Habits of Happy Kids”, such as (a) “Be proactive.”, (b) “Begin with the end in mind.”, (c) “Put first things first.”, (d) “Think win-win”, (e) “Seek first to understand and then be understood.”, (f) “Synergize”, and (g) “Sharpen the saw.”
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
35. The Ohio State University Extension
- **Representative:** Whitney Gherman, extension educator, Family and Consumer Sciences, SNAP-ED; Kate Decker, staff
- **Inputs:** (a) Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition who commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment; (b) Participated in the Marion General Hospital prioritization of health needs meeting
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017; August 29, 2019
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://marion.osu.edu/home](https://marion.osu.edu/home)
- **Mission:** “Engaging people to strengthen their lives and communities through research-based educational programming”
- **Examples of programs and services** (The Ohio State University, 2019):
  - 4-H youth development
  - Agriculture and natural resources
  - Community development
  - Family and consumer sciences and SNAP-Ed
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

36. The Ohio State University at Marion
- **Representative:** Gregory Rose, Ph.D., associate professor, dean and director
- **Inputs:** (a) Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition who commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment; (b) Participated in the Marion General Hospital prioritization of health needs meeting
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017; August 29, 2019
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://osumarion.osu.edu/](https://osumarion.osu.edu/)
- **Mission:** “As an anchor in our community for The Ohio State University, The Ohio State University at Marion is dedicated to providing an affordable education combining the rigor and opportunities of a leading research university with the support of a small campus to prepare our students for their professions within a global society.”
- **Examples of programs and services** (The Ohio State University at Marion, 2019):
  - College education and career training
  - Alber Enterprise Center partners with community businesses and organizations to promote innovation and impact and provides training towards elder care certificates
  - Community outreach activities, including the Larry R. Yoder Prairie Learning Laboratory, Science Cafe, Taste of the Harvest and Warren G. Harding Symposium
  - Educational partnerships including “GoBucks$”, “I Can Center of Excellence”, “Learning Enrichment Institute”
  - Marion Campus Zero Waste Initiative
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

37. Tri-Rivers Career Center
- **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
- **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
- **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including low income or minority populations
- **Website:** [https://tririvers.com/#top](https://tririvers.com/#top)
- **Mission:** “Educate students in an engaging environment for tomorrow's opportunities in the workforce and community.”
- **Examples of programs and services** (Tri-Rivers Career Center, n.d.):
  - High school education
  - Adult education
  - Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
38. United Way of Marion County
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [https://unitedwaymarion.org/](https://unitedwaymarion.org/)
   - **Mission:** "United Way is the leader on mobilizing the caring power of individuals and organizations to help people measurably improve their lives."
   - **Examples of programs and services** (United Way of Marion County, 2016-2019):
     + Partnership with Boys and Girls Club, Let’s Read 20, American Red Cross, Heart of Ohio Homeless Shelter, Legal Aid Society of Columbus, Marion Area Counseling Center, Marion Goodwill Industries, Salvation Army, Turning Point, Ohio Heartland Community Action, Marion Adolescent Pregnancy Program, Safety City, Marion Matters, Mobile Meals, Arnita Pittman Recovery Center, Marion City Schools, Royal Family Kids’ Camp, Scouting Scholarship
     + Fundraising campaigns that benefit programs that address education, financial stability, health, and safety net.
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

39. Village of New Bloomington, Ohio
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all residents of the village of New Bloomington, including the medically underserved, low income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [http://www.co.marion.oh.us/engineer/index.php/township-officials](http://www.co.marion.oh.us/engineer/index.php/township-officials)
   - **Mission:** Not available
   - **Examples of programs and services** (Marion County Engineer’s Office, 2015):
     + Local government services
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition

40. Whirlpool Corporation
   - **Inputs:** Member of the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition that commissioned the Marion County 2017 Nutrition and Physical Activity Health Assessment and the 2017 Marion County Transportation Health Assessment
   - **Timeframe of inputs:** February-March 2017; July-August 2017
   - **Population represented:** Serves all persons, including low income or minority populations
   - **Website:** [https://www.whirlpoolcorp.com/our-company/](https://www.whirlpoolcorp.com/our-company/)
   - **Mission:** "Earn trust and create demand for our brands in a digital world."
   - **Examples of programs and services** (Whirlpool Corporation, 2019):
     + Participation in the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition
     + Community volunteerism
Appendix D

Documentation of Program Impacts from the CHNA and Implementation Strategy Adopted in 2016 by OhioHealth Marion General Hospital

Unless otherwise indicated, the action continued into FY 2019, however, impact data for FY 2019 was not available as of the writing of this report.

Need # 1: Obesity (O)

O1.1. Provision of obesity-related speaking engagements by physicians, nurses, allied health professionals and administrative staff as part of the enhanced Marion General Speaker’s Bureau Program.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Total persons served through speaking engagements in FY 2017 – 137 persons

January 23, 2017 (FY 2017) – The chief operating officer and administrative fellow from OhioHealth Marion General Hospital, together with the superintendent of Marion City Schools, were interviewed by Morning Radio (1490 WMRN) regarding health and wellness efforts available to school children in Marion County. The Marion General team discussed partnerships between Marion General Hospital and Marion City Schools on extracurricular activities, academics and social involvement tackling obesity. The radio broadcast served at least 100 persons.

February 16, 2017 (FY 2017) – The OhioHealth regional director of heart and vascular services north region, including OhioHealth Marion General Hospital, gave a presentation to 15 members of the Kenton Rotary Club. The talk was focused on access to high quality heart and vascular services in Marion and Hardin Counties, including programs on weight management.

April 25, 2017 (FY 2017) – the administrative fellow from OhioHealth Marion General Hospital presented similar health and wellness information to the community during the Rotary Club of Marion meeting. Ten persons attended the presentation.

May 26, 2017 (FY 2017) – the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital cardiac rehabilitation nurse educated 12 older adult residents from the Kingston Residence of Marion, a senior retirement community located at 464 James Way, Marion, Ohio 43302 during the annual health fair. Specifically, the OhioHealth nurse discussed (a) various cardiovascular risk factors, including obesity and sedentary lifestyle, and (b) importance of regular exercise. The OhioHealth cardiac rehabilitation nurse also educated the older adults about the heart and vascular services offered by the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s cardiac rehabilitation program.

(b) Total persons served through speaking engagements in FY 2018 – 135 persons

July 2, 2018 (FY 2018) – During the Marion County Fair, 14 health care professionals from Marion General Hospital provided one-on-one education about obesity as a risk factor for heart disease and diabetes, and the education, prevention, and treatment and other health care services that are available in primary care, urgent care, and emergency department that are affiliated to Marion General Hospital. The one-on-one education sessions were provided during the “Pop-Up Experience” and “Senior Day at the Fair”. During the two health education sessions approximately 100 persons were served.

September 8, 2017 (FY 2018) – The Diabetes Education Coordinator spoke to the local “Eye To Eye” Support Group for the Visually Impaired on. The Diabetes Education Coordinator discussed: (a) pathophysiology of diabetes and prediabetes, (b) risk factors of prediabetes and diabetes, (c) pathophysiology of retinopathy, diagnosis and treatment, (c) importance of self-care and finding and using your power through the American Academy of Diabetes Educators Seven Health Care Behaviors (AADE-7), and (d) discussion of local resources. Thirty-five persons attended the talk.
O 1.2. Provide cholesterol and blood pressure screenings (six to seven times per year) at community health fairs at the Marion County Fair and Marion Senior Center

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Total persons screened in FY 2017 – 1,981 persons

Marion County Fair (FY 2017) – OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided free blood pressure screenings on July 2, 2016 to 84 persons. Apart from blood pressure screenings, other free services provided at the Marion County Fair include pulse oximetry (measures oxygen level in blood and heart rate), weight measurement, and information about various OhioHealth services, such as Stroke Network Information Wheel, Cancer Services, Falls Clinic, Would Clinic, OhioHealth Home Health, and Catheterization Laboratory. Information on how to access these services were also provided. Total of 32 persons availed of the pulse oximetry measurements and 66 persons spun the Stroke Network Wheel. No cholesterol screenings were done at the Marion County Fair during FY 2017.

Senior Day at the Fair (FY 2017) – On July 2, 2016, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided health education regarding health and vascular health, home health, cardiac rehabilitation, and stroke during the Marion County Fair. Approximately 250 persons came to the OhioHealth booth and interacted with the OhioHealth healthcare providers.

Kingston Boomer and Senior Expo (FY 2017) – On May 26, 2017, Kingston Residence of Marion held its 5th Annual Boomer and Senior Expo, located at 464 James Way, Marion, Ohio 43302. Total of 53 persons availed of blood pressure screenings and 17 persons had abnormal blood pressure readings (32.1 percent).

Arcelor Mittal health screenings (FY 2017) – Arcelor Mittal Marion, located at 686 W. Fairground St., Marion, OH 43302, manufactures mechanical welded tubular products, such as conveyor tubes, specialty automobile tubes, and boiler tubes. Total of 18 persons availed of blood pressure screenings and five persons had abnormal blood pressure readings (27.8 percent).

Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church Health Fair (FY 2017) – Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church is located at 475 E. Fairground St., Marion, OH 43302. During the health fair on June 17, 2017, five persons availed of blood pressure screenings.

Marion Centre Health Awareness Profile (FY 2017) – During FY 2017, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided $25 Health Awareness Profile from 7:00 AM to 12:00 PM on April 20 to 22, 2017. The outreach was done at the Marion Centre, 1509 Marion-Waldo Road, Marion, Ohio 43302. The comprehensive health assessment include (a) lipid panel, including total cholesterol, triglycerides, high density lipoprotein (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL), and very low density lipoprotein (VLDL), (b) glucose, (c) creatinine, (d) white blood count, (e) sodium, (f) potassium, (g) chloride, (h) carbon dioxide, (i) liver enzymes, including aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), (j) total bilirubin, (k) total protein, (l) albumin, (m) calcium, (n) alkaline phosphatase, (o) blood urea nitrogen, (p) iron, (q) complete blood count, (r) thyroid stimulating hormone, (s) prostate-specific antigen, and (t) hemoglobin A1C. Total of 1,505 persons from Marion County availed of the Health Awareness Profile screening.

(b) Total persons screened in FY 2018 – 1,644 persons

Marion Senior Center Fair (FY 2018) – On July 3, 2017, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided health education regarding health and vascular health, home health, cardiac rehabilitation, and stroke at the Marion Senior Center, located at 2375 Harding Hwy E, Marion, OH 43302. Approximately 250 persons came to the OhioHealth booth and interacted with the OhioHealth healthcare providers.

Senior Day at the Fair (FY 2017) – On July 3, 2017, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided health education regarding health and vascular health, home health, cardiac rehabilitation, and stroke during the Marion County Fair. Approximately 250 persons came to the OhioHealth booth and interacted with the OhioHealth healthcare providers.
Marion Centre Health Awareness Profile (FY 2018) – During FY 2018, Marion General Hospital provided the $25 Health Awareness Profile on April 19 to 21, 2018. The outreach was done at the Marion Centre, 1509 Marion-Waldo Road, Marion, Ohio 43302. The comprehensive health assessment in FY 2017 was administered in FY 2018. Total of 1,269 persons from Marion County availed of the Health Awareness profile screening.

Kingston Boomer and Senior Expo (FY 2018) – On May 25, 2018, Kingston Residence of Marion held its 6th Annual Boomer and Senior Expo, located at 464 James Way, Marion, Ohio 43302. OhioHealth provided blood pressure screenings and health education to 100 persons.

St. Mary’s Latino Health Fair – On April 21, 2018, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital nurse practitioner and registered nurse provided health education at the St. Mary’s Latino Health Fair held at St. Mary’s School gymnasium, located at 251 N. Main Street, Marion, Ohio 43302. Total of 25 persons participated in either the health screening or education activities.

O 1.3. Offer diabetes education to the public through the Marion General Diabetes Program

During Fiscal Year 2017 and 2018, the Marion General Hospital Diabetes Program provided inpatient diabetes consults, outpatient diabetes consults, staff education and adoption of innovative “shoe-box insulin kits”, training and mentorship of Harding High School students and pharmacy and nutrition students, and health education in health fairs and local schools. From all these activities, Marion General Hospital Diabetes Program educated total of 1,064 persons in FY 2017 and 1,001 persons in FY 2018 as described below:

(a) Inpatient diabetes consults – The Marion General Hospital Diabetes Program provided diabetes consults to 527 hospitalized patients in FY 2017 and 735 hospitalized patients in FY 2018, with at least one follow-up visit to each patient during hospitalization. Each diabetes consult, took 30-60 minutes per patient to complete and focused on topics, including (a) disease process of diabetes and prediabetes, (b) risk factors and complications of uncontrolled diabetes, (c) lifestyle modifications such as being active, weight management, stress reduction, healthy eating (My Plate Method), (d) teaching of carbohydrate food groups and appropriate portion sizes. Patient specific diabetes education were provided on a case to case basis, including (a) medication education, (b) glucometer teaching, (c) insulin administration, (d) recognizing the signs and symptoms of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, (e) sick day management, (f) foot care and (g) setting behavior goals. The health educators determined patient understanding of the health topics taught through (a) demonstration and teach back which involves allowing the patient to check his own blood sugar, inject insulin, and other diabetes self-management skills, (b) asking the patient to plan a healthy meal from the list of appropriate foods using the My Plate picture, and (c) use of pictures for patients who are unable to read. The topics taught were based from evidence-based references from the American Diabetes Association (American Diabetes Association, 1995-2019), American Association of Diabetes Educators (Mensing, 2014) and OhioHealth (OhioHealth, 2017).

(b) Outpatient diabetes consults – The Diabetes Program also provided 60-minute diabetes consults to 20 patients in FY 2017 and 34 patients in FY 2018 who were referred by OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s Cardiac/Pulmonary Rehabilitation, Center Street Community Health Center, primary care physicians, Marion General Hospital Neurology, and Emergency Department. The consults were provided at the Marion General Hospital campus and focused on (a) new diagnosis of diabetes mellitus, (b) review of the seven AADE Self-Care Behaviors™ (AADE, 2017), (c) blood sugar review and management, (d) teaching of insulin injection and blood sugar checks, (e) behavior goals as verbalized by patient. The consults were tailored on patient’s individual learning needs. The topics taught were based from evidence-based references from the American Diabetes Association (American Diabetes Association, 2017), American Association of Diabetes Educators (Mensing, 2014) and OhioHealth (OhioHealth, 2017).

(c) Staff Education – The Marion General Hospital’s diabetes education coordinator educated the inpatient staff daily related to managing the dynamics of blood sugar control during patient hospitalization. In November 2017 (FY 2018), as part of the Diabetes Awareness Month, education on (a) prediabetes, (b) diabetes, (c) healthy eating, and (d) healthy holiday recipes were provided to 75 health care providers, patients and families at Marion General Hospital.
(d) Adoption of Innovative “Shoe-Box Insulin Kits” – The Marion General Hospital diabetes educator’s team developed an innovative “shoe-box insulin kits” as teaching tools that could be used by nursing staff to teach patients who are new to insulin during times when the diabetes educators are not available in the hospital. The “shoe-box insulin kits” are available at every unit/floor’s medication room. In addition, the diabetes educators also attended various unit/floor staff meetings to educate the healthcare team on the use of the insulin kits and provided additional education as needed. The “shoe-box insulin kits” were also provided to the OhioHealth Homecare team at Marion General Hospital. The “shoe-box insulin kits” were used to teach diabetes self-management for 75 patients in FY 2017 and 100 patients in FY 2018.

(e) Training and mentorships of students. During FY 2017, the Marion General Hospital diabetes education coordinator provided mentorship and guidance to three health technology students from Harding High School who needed assistance on their diabetes class presentation. During FY 2017, the diabetes nutrition coordinator served as a preceptor to three pharmacy and one nutrition college students from Ohio Northern University on January 16 and 25, February 9, and March 13, 2017. During FY 2018, the diabetes education coordinator served as a preceptor to three pharmacy students on January 16, February 19, and March 15, 2018.

(f) Community education. During FY 2018, the diabetes program coordinator provided nutrition education to after school programs at Garfield and George Washington Elementary Schools on March 1, April 4, and April 25, 2018. Students were taught reading food labels, food groups, and healthy choices using the “MyPlate” Food Mat using reading and simple math skills, relay races and games. The school-based nutrition education was provided to 54 elementary students.

(g) Health Fairs. The Marion General Hospital Diabetes Program participated in five community health fairs and events, including: (a) Ohio Healthy Kids Fair, held on April 1, 2017, at the Steve Hogg Recreation Center, 775 N. Main St, Marion, Ohio 43302 – served 50 persons; (b) St. Mary Church Health Fair, held on April 22, 2017, at 251 N. Main St, Marion, Ohio 43302 – served 100 persons predominantly of Hispanic origin; (c) free employee screenings during the ArcelorMittal Associate Health Fair, held on April 26, 2017, at 686 W. Fairground St, Marion, Ohio 43302 – served 35 persons; (d) YMCA Active Older Adult Open House, held on December 8, 2016 at the Marion Family YMCA, 645 Banks Rd E, Marion, Ohio 43302 – served 100 persons, (e) YMCA National Nutrition Month, held on March 20, 2017 at the Marion Family YMCA – served 150 persons. During these community events, topics such as (a) prediabetes and diabetes awareness, especially risk factors, and knowing signs and symptoms), (b) diabetes disease process, (c) promotion of American Association of Diabetes Educators healthcare behaviors such as taking medications, monitoring, reducing risks, healthy eating, being active, healthy coping, and problem solving. The topics taught were based from the American Diabetes Association (ADA, 2017), American Association of Diabetes Educators (Mensing, 2014), and OhioHealth (2017). The Marion General Hospital team provided interactive activities such as use of crafts at the Ohio Healthy Kids Fair and interactive stations to promote physical activity.

O 1.4 Provide spouse or significant other of cardiac rehabilitation patients with discounted memberships ($25/month) to the Marion General exercise facilities

FY 2017 and FY 2018

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, two persons each year availed of discounted memberships to the Marion General Hospital exercise facilities. These persons were spouses of cardiac rehabilitation patients. These two persons used the exercise facilities 156 times in FY 2017 and 115 times in FY 2018.

O 1.5 Referrals of patients to Center Street Community Health Center, which provides counseling about healthy lifestyles and weight management

FY 2017 and FY 2018

The outpatient clinics of OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided information on where to obtain support related to healthy lifestyles and weight management. In FY 2017 and FY 2018, no OhioHealth Marion General Hospital patient was referred to Center Street Community Health Center for healthy lifestyles and weight management. Instead, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital patients were referred to Marion Family YMCA. Examples of YMCA programs include Wellness Center, “Fit60”, which offers members opportunity to talk with a
wellness coach regarding identifying and targeting goals (Marion Family YMCA, 2019). Moreover, the Marion Family YMCA Wellness Center provides guidance and support to promote adult health and wellbeing. YMCA Wellness Center has cardiovascular and strength training equipment and coaches to help participants achieve their fitness goals. For example, Marion Family YMCA offers people ages 14 and above the Fit60 ActivTRAX resistance training, activity tracking, guided workouts and nutrition and meal planning. Fit60 also offers coaching sessions to help participants design an exercise program. YMCA’s Health Innovation classes features OhioHealth Delay the Disease™ basic to intermediate Level. Delay the Disease™ supports those with Parkinson’s disease by enhancing ability to function, perform activities of daily living, and delay the progression of symptoms. Balance, core strength, walking and moderate heart rate increase are emphasized in the basic and intermediate classes (Marion Family YMCA, n.d.).

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, OhioHealth and Marion Family YMCA embarked on a partnership such that OhioHealth’s fitness rewards program included the cost of a YMCA membership for OhioHealth employees who meet the requirements (The Marion Star, February 24, 2017). Employees who checked in at the YMCA 24 times in a three-month period or twice a week on average receive a 100 percent reimbursement. Employees who logged in from 18 to 23 visits earn a 50 percent reimbursement. OhioHealth employs nearly 1,700 employees in Marion County. Majority of these employees seek healthcare services from OhioHealth Marion General Hospital and affiliated clinics. During FY 2017, 109 OhioHealth Marion General Hospital associates utilized the exercise facilities at Marion Family YMCA. In FY 2018, 140 Marion General associates utilized the exercise facilities at Marion Family YMCA.

O 1.6. Referrals of patients and their families to the Marion Family YMCA Superkids Program, which offers reduced YMCA memberships and nutritional counseling and follow-up with families to assess progress related to physical activity and healthy eating.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

The Marion Family YMCA Super Kids program serves children ages 7 to 15 who are willing to adopt healthy habits in order to manage their weight (The Marion Star, 2016). The Super Kids program meets twice a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays. On Tuesdays, the family members participate in physical activities and listen and learn from a registered dietitian who teaches about healthy eating, cooking skills, portion control and reading food labels. On Thursdays, the children meet with wellness coach about enjoyable physical activities. Marion General Hospital has a strong partnership with Marion Family YMCA. On as needed basis and when applicable, the health care providers at Marion General Hospital provided information about the YMCA program offerings to at least 100 patients during FY 2017 and 2018.

O 1.7. Collaborate with Marion Technical College in providing body mass index screenings, blood pressure screenings, participation in health fairs and expositions, outreach to private industries and Marion City Schools.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

Marion Technical College is a long-time partner of OhioHealth Marion General Hospital in providing health screenings, health education and speakerships as means of addressing obesity in Marion County. Marion Technical College served approximately 140 persons in FY 2017 and 160 persons in FY 2018 as described below:

(a) Health screenings – During FY 2017, health screenings were done on December 8, 2016 and April 1, 2017. On December 8, 2016, the Marion Technical College Nursing Department provided blood pressure screenings at the Active Older Adult Day that was held at the Marion Family YMCA located at 645 Barks Rd E, Marion, OH 43302. At this event, 35 persons were screened for blood pressure. On April 1, 2017, Marion Technical College faculty and students provided staffing for stations at the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Twig I OhioHealthy Kids Club event. Stations included screenings for blood pressure, diabetes, and dental health. Health education on physical fitness, agility, and nutrition were provided. Staff for this event was made up of both faculty and students from Marion Technical College. Total of 15 persons were served at the Twig I OhioHealthy event. During FY 2018, eight nursing students participated in the Marion Technical College Campus Health Fair, which was held on October 18, 2017. Approximately 100 persons attended the Marion Technical College health fair, of which 75 persons availed of the blood pressure screening.
(b) Education on obesity at health fairs and expositions – On October 18, 2017, Education materials about blood pressure management were distributed to at least **50 persons** at the Marion Technical College Campus Health Fair.

(c) Hosting of obesity-related community presentations – On November 9, 2016, Marion Technical College collaborated with OhioHealth Marion Medical Campus to facilitate the presentation of Dr. Jeanne Ashworth, a radiation oncologist affiliated with OhioHealth. Dr. Ashworth spoke on “Principles of Integrative Medicine”, which discussed wellness, stress management, and diet, at The Ohio State University Marion campus located at 1461 Mount Vernon Avenue, Marion, Ohio 43302. Approximately **45 persons** attended Dr. Ashworth’s presentation. On March 13, 2017, the College of Nursing at the Marion Technical College hosted Erin Creeden, coordinator of the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition at Marion Public Health who gave a presentation on healthy food options and community gardens to approximately **30 students and faculty**. In spring, 2018, Marion Technical College collaborated with OhioHealth Marion Medical Campus to facilitate the presentation of Dr. Jose Vale, a surgeon affiliated with OhioHealth. Dr. Vale spoke on dietary sugar as a contributor to obesity and metabolic syndrome. Ten persons attended Dr. Vale’s talk.

(d) Community collaborations – Marion Technical College actively participates in the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition as well as the Marion County Tobacco Coalition. Both the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition and the Marion County Tobacco Coalition were coordinated by Marion Public Health. Marion Technical College’s faculty is actively involved with supporting the objectives and projects of the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition. During FY 2017, Marion Technical College led efforts in the development of policy that enabled entire campuses of Marion Technical College and The Ohio State University Marion to be smoke-free. During FY 2017, representatives from Marion Technical College attended the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition’s meetings on January 12, 2017 and March 2, 2017. The objectives of these meetings were to discuss strategies for providing Marion City School students and families with better access to healthy food and education through (a) free meals at all city of Marion school districts and (b) availability of weekend backpacks for at-risk students. The faculty member from Marion Technical College Nursing Program is a member of the newly organized Healthy Nutrition subcommittee of the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition. The Healthy Nutrition subcommittee will be responsible for fostering collaborative partnerships with existing nutrition-related community projects in order to improve access to healthy foods among Marion County residents.

During FY 2018, representatives from Marion Technical College attended the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition’s meetings September 22, 2017, October 5, 2017, December 7, 2017, and March 1, 2018. The objectives of these meetings were to discuss strategies for providing Marion City Schools students and families with better access to healthy food and education through (a) free meals at all city of Marion school districts and (b) availability of weekend backpacks for at-risk students. A faculty member from Marion Technical College Nursing Program is a member of the Healthy Nutrition subcommittee of the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition. The Healthy Nutrition subcommittee will be responsible for fostering collaborative partnerships with existing nutrition-related community projects in order to improve access to healthy foods among Marion County residents.

O 1.8. Partner with Marion Public Health’s Creating Healthy Communities and YMCA’s Pioneering Healthier Communities efforts which are working to: (a) develop school wellness policies, (b) improve healthy food access, (c) create environmental changes, (d) improve healthcare practices, (e) provide community health education and (f) mass marketing of health promotion messages

FY 2017 and FY 2018

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital plays significant role in various stakeholder meetings and action teams of “Creating Healthy Communities”. In FY 2017, Creating Healthy Communities have completed or initiated impactful projects that improve access to (a) fresh produce and (b) physical activity in Marion County (E. Creeden, personal communication, November 8, 2017). In Marion County, the Creating Healthy Communities coalition is “Making the Healthy Choice the Easy Choice!” Active Living, Healthy Eating and Tobacco-Free Living. In Marion County, 32 percent of adults are obese, 31 percent report no leisure time activity, and 26 percent smoke (Marion Public Health, 2019; Quade, 2015). The Coalition is focusing on sustainable changes to improve community health and create a culture of health through policy, system and environmental changes and inclusive health strategies (Creeden, 2016). The Coalition is focusing on improving access to healthy foods, investing in built environment improvements that support active living and adopting comprehensive policies on tobacco-free spaces.
(a) **Improve access to healthy food** – In FY 2017, “Creating Healthy Communities” (a) initiated the “Mobile Produce Pantry”, (b) assisted the downtown Farmer’s Market accept Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card from recipients of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and (c) improving water access by providing well and water fountain at community gardens in New Bloomington, Ohio, a rural village of 505 residents in western Marion County. Marion General Hospital helped financially secure the mobile van used for the “Mobile Produce Pantry” through $5,000 donation in addition to $15,000 secured by the OhioHealth Marion General Foundation (The Marion Star, 2016). The Mobile Produce Pantry transports the produce for distribution at four sites during the second and fourth Thursday of the month throughout the year. The “Mobile Produce Pantry” parks and distributes food to the following four sites: (a) The Ohio State University at Marion located at 1465 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion, Ohio 43302; (b) Boys and Girls Club of Marion County located at 565 Oak St., Marion, Ohio 43302; (c) Marion County Developmental Disabilities located at 2387 Harding Highway E, Marion, Ohio 43302, and (d) OhioHealth Marion General Hospital located at 1000 McKinley Park Drive, Marion, Ohio 43302. The fresh produce comes from the Mid-Ohio Food Bank. In FY 2017, approximately **600 income-eligible individuals and families** received fresh produce from the “Mobile Produce Pantry” every month. In FY 2018, the Creating Healthy Communities focused on broadening population reach and accepting nutrition incentives (produce perks) in Farmer’s Markets.

According to Erin Creeden, Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition and Health Policy Specialist at Marion Public Health, total of **4,921 persons** were positively impacted by the Coalition’s programs and projects related to healthy eating (E. Creeden, personal communication, February 2, 2019).

(b) **Improved access to physical activity** – In FY 2017 and FY 2018, the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition was involved in the following:

- **Improved accessibility at the Tallgrass Trail** – Trail improvements that would support the future adaptive bicycle program were completed. The Tall grass Trail is an 11-mile multi-use trail that follows the former Erie-Lackawanna railroad tracks. This program will enable persons with disabilities to exercise and be physically active (Ohio Association of County Boards, 2017). Marion County has also been focusing on including people with disabilities in developing inclusive interventions to promote physical activity and healthy eating in Marion County (Creeden, 2016). As part of Marion County’s collective community inclusion, accessibility improvements to the Marion Tallgrass Trail, Marion Family YMCA, and area parks become accessible to all Marion County residents (Creeden, 2016). Marion Public Health in collaboration with the Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities will provide members of the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition training on effective means of understanding the needs of all Marion County residents and developing comprehensive community strategies that serves the entire community (Creeden, 2016).

- **Street policy that encourages active commuting** – aims to promote active modes of transportation such as walking, and biking

- **Crime prevention through environmental design** – aims to promote safety in neighborhoods, hence encouraging walking, running or biking

According to Erin Creeden, Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition and Health Policy Specialist at Marion Public Health, total of **112,171 persons** were positively impacted by the Coalition’s programs and projects related to active living.

In support of improving access to physical activity and the Marion County Creating Healthy Communities Coalition objectives, the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Cardiac Rehabilitation team hosted the free annual community walk, “Walk in the Park” on May 20, 2017 at Lincoln Park, 879 N. Prospect St., Marion, Ohio 43302. The event focused on promotion of walking as an effective way of exercise for the public and for cardiac rehabilitation patients and their families. Approximately **80 persons** attended the community walk. The attendees were given health education handouts related to importance of healthy eating and physical activity, offered blood pressure screenings, and opportunities to ask health-related questions to the medical director, Bhola Rama, MD and other members of the cardiac rehabilitation team.
(c) **Approval of tobacco-free policies** – Starting in FY 2017, tobacco-free policies were enforced in downtown Farmers Market area as well as in the Village of New Bloomington. OhioHealth and OhioHealth Marion General Hospital is a tobacco-free environment.

**Need # 2: Tobacco (T)**

T 2.1. Marion General’s clinical associates from pulmonary services, the Pulmonary Rehabilitation Unit, and the Partial Hospitalization and Intensive Outpatient Program will provide the following services: 
(a) Smoking-cessation education, referral and follow-up to inpatients, (b) inpatient counseling to patients who have smoked within the past 12 months, (c) for inpatients who are current smokers and expressing interest in quitting, provide a packet with a stress ball, gum, booklet and flier for upcoming tobacco cessation classes. They are also asked if interested in the Ohio Tobacco Quit Line. Inpatients who have quit within the past 12 months are asked how they are doing, dealing with being a non-smoker and counseled on relapse prevention, (d) Marion General pharmacy provides free nicotine patches to inpatients who express the desire to quit and score a seven or higher in the Assessment of Motivation: Readiness to Quit Ladder. Associates from pulmonary services and the Pulmonary Rehabilitation Unit perform the assessment and contact the pharmacy who assesses the patient and give the free nicotine patches upon discharge, (e) make follow-up telephone calls 30 days after discharge to assess how the patients have been progressing with their smoking cessation efforts, (f) educate patients on the negative effects of smoking to the effectiveness of psychiatric medications.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) **Smoking cessation education** – During FY 2017, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided free tobacco cessation classes from 5:30 PM to 7:00 PM on August 11 to September 15, 2016, October 13 to November 17, 2016, January 12 to February 16, 2017, March 23 to April 27, 2017 and May 11 to June 15, 2017. The program served total of 36 participants from Marion County. Twenty five percent of the participants (9 out of 36) quit smoking.

During FY 2018, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided free tobacco cessation classes from 5:30 PM to 7:00 PM on August 10 to September 14, 2017, August 30 to October 4, 2017, October 12 to November 16, 2017, January 11 to February 15, 2018, March 15 to April 19, 2018 and May 3 to June 7, 2018. The program served total of 18 participants total from Marion, Crawford, Delaware and Morrow Counties. The program served 12 from Marion County, 1 from Crawford County, 4 from Morrow County, and 1 from Delaware County. Thirty-nine percent of the participants (7 out of 18) quit smoking.

The public was informed about the free tobacco cessation classes through (a) telephone recording when one is on hold for a physician or service offered by Marion General Hospital, (b) flyers and brochures were distributed in physician offices, (c) discussions during inpatient smoking cessation counseling, and (d) mass media.

Participants were taught the following key topics: (a) effective strategies on smoking cessation, (b) recovering from tobacco addiction, (c) overcoming the challenges of quitting tobacco use, (d) benefits of choosing tobacco-free lifestyle, (e) options for nicotine replacement, (f) exercises that promote motivation and engagement, and (g) strategies for managing stress (Marion Online News, 2016).

The six-week curriculum was developed at OhioHealth based from evidenced based materials developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Smokefree.gov, The Breathing Association, and the American Cancer Society. More specifically, the six-week smoking cessation education discussed the following:

- **Week 1 (Overview of Tobacco Use)** – Activities include (a) completion of intake form, (b) completion of carbon monoxide log, (c) journaling on “Why do you use tobacco?”, (d) identification of a “quit date”, (e) completion of cigarette count sheet to identify triggers and intensity of desire, (f) completion of analysis of “Why do you smoke?”. Topics taught include (a) nicotine as a brain disease, (b) reasons why it is hard to quit, (c) medications used for smoking cessation, (d) chemicals in cigarettes and their harmful effects, (e) strategies for getting support from other people during the quitting process, and (f) “How much have you spent on tobacco?".
• Week 2 (Benefits of Quitting, Adverse Health Effects, Quit Plan and Quit Worksheet, 3 A’s) – Activities include completion of (a) “My Quitting” Worksheet, (b) “Quit Plan” and “My Quit Date”, (c) Behavior Change Worksheet, (d) “Withdrawal Questionnaire”. Topics taught include (a) benefits of quitting tobacco, (b) adverse health effects of smoking on the circulatory, respiratory, reproductive systems, diabetes complications, (c) social support, (d) community resources, (e) creation of specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) goals to help with quitting and (f) practicing the 3A’s to help quit smoking, including avoiding the situation, altering or changing the situation, and tapping alternatives or substitutions.

• Week 3 (Managing Stressors, Quitting Methods, Positive Thinking) – Activities include (a) completion of self-efficacy questionnaire, (b) identification of stress warning signals, (c) identification of anxiety triggers and stressors. Topics taught include (a) methods of quitting, such as abruptly stopping tobacco use, and weaning off of nicotine by reducing dips or chews, (b) electronic cigarettes, (c) stop smoking resources, (d) following the four D’s (delay, deep breathe, do something else, drink water) to manage triggers, (e) learning to relax, and (f) preparations for “Quit Day”.

• Week 4 (Journaling, Learning how to Stop, Nicotine Withdrawal Symptoms, Contract of Not Smoking) – Activities include completion of (a) completion of “My Tobacco Journal”, (b) “Learning to Stop”, (c) Hughes-Murakami Withdrawal Questionnaire, (d) Accountability Chart to track days when tobacco-free and analyze time, situation, and mood that triggered a cigarette. Topics taught include (a) “Balancing Keys”, which are attitudes and behaviors that will help quitting tobacco, (b) “Balancing Stress” Pyramid, (c) awareness of nicotine withdrawal symptoms, (d) “The Smoker’s Vow”, (e) Contract to not smoke, and (f) congratulatory letter for participants who completed the contract to quit.

• Week 5 (Journaling, Lapse and Relapse Recognition, Moving through the Grief Cycle) – Activities include completion of (a) “My Tobacco Journal” and (b) “My Relapse Prevention” checklist. Topics taught include (a) recognition of smoking lapse (“slip”), which can be a puff of a cigarette or two or even an entire pack under a stressful situation, (b) recognition and prevention of full smoking relapse, (c) understanding the grief cycle, which includes denial and isolation, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance, and (d) attitudes towards quitting is key to psychological recovery.

• Week 6 (Healthy Eating, Reading Labels, Recognizing Stress and Depression, Self-Care) – Topics taught include (a) understanding nutrition labels, (b) weight and body mass index, and waist circumference measurement, (c) stress and depression among smokers and means of getting help, (d) importance of exercise to be healthy, and (e) spirituality.

The FY 2017 participant intake summary for 34 participants is as follows:

• Age – 33 to 67 years old, with average age of 51 years.
• Gender – 50 percent females; 50 percent males.
• Average cigarette consumption – 1 pack (20 cigarettes) per day.
• Start of smoking – age 10 to 33, with an average start of smoking at age 17.
• Plan to quit tobacco use – Already quit (2.9 percent); Within one month (44.1 percent); Within six months (23.5 percent); Undecided (29.4 percent).
• Number of attempts to quit that lasted more than one day – one to five times (61.8 percent); six to ten times (11.8 percent); not attempted (26.5 percent).
• Products used to quit tobacco – CHANTIX® (26.5 percent); electronic cigarette (17.6 percent); nicotine gum (20.6 percent); nicotine patch (44.1 percent); nicotine lozenge (8.8 percent); nicotine inhaler (2.9 percent); ZYBAN® (14.7 percent); acupuncture (2.9 percent); hypnosis (5.9 percent).
• **Support system** – 85.3 percent of participants have a support system in place to help them quit smoking, through their family members (23 participants), friends (2 participants), doctor (1 participant), and significant other (3 participants).

• **Diagnosis asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and/or other pulmonary diseases** – 32.4 percent of the participants had either an asthma, COPD and/or other pulmonary diseases; four participants have asthma and four participants have COPD. Total of 41.2 percent of those without a pulmonary disease were exhibiting symptoms of coughing, wheezing or shortness of breath.

• **Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND)** – very high dependence (11.8 percent); high dependence (14.7 percent); medium dependence (17.6 percent); low dependence (17.6 percent); very low dependence (35.3 percent). FTND is an instrument that determines the intensity of physical addiction to nicotine related to cigarette smoking. FTND has six items that assess cigarette consumption, compulsion and dependence (Heatherton et al., 1991).

• **Measures of Empowerment (skills, techniques and attitudes)** – 88.2 percent were aware of reasons to quit smoking; 82.4 percent reported that they were addicted to nicotine; 50 percent know how to cope with withdrawal symptoms; 58.8 percent want some information on nicotine replacement therapy or medications; 32.3 percent know how to use deep breathing techniques to stay free from nicotine; 67.6 percent know how to develop social support to stay free from nicotine; 29.4 percent have strategies to deal with temptations to start smoking again; 26.5 percent have a plan to reward themselves once they quit tobacco; 55.9 percent know how to manage weight gain associated with quitting tobacco use; 35.3 percent have ways to handle stress without using tobacco; 64.7 percent reported that discontinuing the use of tobacco is their top priority.

The FY 2018 participant intake summary for 18 participants is as follows:

• **Age** – 39 to 75 years old, with average age of 53 years.

• **Gender** – 78 percent females; 22 percent males.

• **Average cigarette consumption** – 1.5 packs (30 cigarettes) per day.

• **Start of smoking** – age 9 to 30, with an average start of smoking at age 17.

• **Plan to quit tobacco use** – Already quit (0 percent); Within one month (44.4 percent); Within six months (22.2 percent); Undecided (33.3 percent)

• **Number of attempts to quit that lasted more than one day** – one to five times (44.4 percent); six to ten times (11.1 percent); not attempted (44.4 percent)

• **Products used to quit tobacco** – CHANTIX® – (55.5 percent); electronic cigarette (16.6 percent); nicotine gum (38.8 percent); nicotine patch (72.2 percent); nicotine lozenge (27.7 percent); nicotine inhaler (5.5 percent); ZYBAN® (16.6 percent); acupuncture (5.5 percent); hypnosis (16.6 percent); nasal spray (11.1 percent); cold turkey (16.6 percent).

• **Support system** – 77.7 percent of participants have a support system in place to help them quit smoking, through their family members (6 participants), friends (6 participants), co-worker (2 participant), significant other (4 participants), and smoking cessation class (1 participant).

• **Diagnosis asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and/or other pulmonary diseases** – 38.8 percent of the participants had either an asthma, COPD and/or other pulmonary diseases; two participants have asthma, five participants have COPD, and 1 participant have lung cancer. Total of 16.6 percent of those without a pulmonary disease were exhibiting symptoms of coughing, wheezing or shortness of breath.
• **Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND)** – very high dependence (16.7 percent); high dependence (22.2 percent); medium dependence (11.1 percent); low dependence (16.7 percent); very low dependence (33.3 percent). FTND is an instrument that determines the intensity of physical addiction to nicotine related to cigarette smoking. FTND has six items that assess cigarette consumption, compulsion and dependence (Heatherton et al., 1991).

• **Measures of Empowerment (skills, techniques and attitudes)** – 83.3 percent were aware of reasons to quit smoking; 88.9 percent reported that they were addicted to nicotine; 22.2 percent know how to cope with withdrawal symptoms; 61.1 percent want some information on nicotine replacement therapy or medications; 16.7 percent know how to use deep breathing techniques to stay free from nicotine; 38.9 percent know how to develop social support to stay free from nicotine; 22.2 percent have strategies to deal with temptations to start smoking again; 44.4 percent have a plan to reward themselves once they quit tobacco; 38.9 percent know how to manage weight gain associated with quitting tobacco use; 27.8 percent have ways to handle stress without using tobacco; 83.3 percent reported that discontinuing the use of tobacco is their top priority.

During FY 2017, **20 participants** completed the end of class evaluation. Findings showed the following:

• **Number of classes attended** – Six classes (35 percent); five classes (65 percent)

• **Quit status/plan** – Not smoking or using any form of tobacco (40 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco and plan to quit within the next 30 days (35 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco, and plan to quit within the next six months (25 percent)

• **Most helpful activities or concepts learned in the classes attended** – measuring carbon dioxide, tobacco journaling, “goodbye cancer sticker”, “how to quit with tiny replacement”, “setting a quit date”, “staying busy”, and “seeing people progress”.

• **How smoking cessation counselors helped participants** – encouragement (25 percent); knowledge and information (55 percent); concern (5 percent); support (10 percent)

During FY 2018, **12 participants** completed the end of class evaluation. Findings showed the following:

• **Number of classes attended** – six classes (75 percent); five classes (16.7 percent); four classes (5.6 percent).

• **Quit status/plan** – Not smoking or using any form of tobacco (58.3 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco and plan to quit within the next 30 days (16.7 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco, plan to quit within the next six months (16.7 percent), and do not plan to quit within the next six months (8.3 percent).

• **Most helpful activities or concepts learned in the classes attended** – measuring carbon dioxide, tobacco journaling, “relaxation and deep breathing”, “support and encouragement”, “information in book”, “everyone’s input and encouragement”, and “counselor”.

• **How smoking cessation counselors helped participants** – encouragement (50 percent); knowledge and information (25 percent); support (50 percent).

(b) **Inpatient counseling to patients who have smoked within the past 12 months** – During FY 2017, Marion General Hospital’s Pulmonary Services health care providers provided a total of **1,836 counseling sessions** on smoking cessation. Some patients were counseled multiple times. Patients reported that they were interested in quitting tobacco during 30.1 percent (552 out of 1,836) of these counseling sessions. During FY 2018, the Pulmonary Services health care providers provided 1,558 counseling sessions on smoking cessation. Some patients were counseled multiple times. Patients reported that they were interested in quitting tobacco during 24.1 percent (382 out of 1,588) of these counseling sessions. All patients were provided with a stress ball, gum and information on smoking cessation, flyers for upcoming tobacco cessation classes and contact information for the Ohio Tobacco Quit Line.
(c) **Counseling of inpatients who have quit within the past 12 months on relapse prevention and progress of smoking cessation efforts** – During FY 2017, the healthcare providers from Marion General Hospital’s Pulmonary Services conducted a 30-day follow-up telephone call of **139 patients** who have quit within the past 12 months. Total of 8.6 percent of patients served in FY 2017 had no relapse. Total of 11.8 percent of patients served in FY 2018 had no relapse.

All patients who reported that they quit were given a stress ball, gum and information on smoking cessation, flyers for upcoming tobacco cessation classes and contact information for the Ohio Tobacco Quit Line. Patients were educated on the following: (a) importance of quitting tobacco, (b) factors that influence the nature and frequency of tobacco, (c) treatment strategies used to promote cessation, (d) nicotine fading strategy, which is a smoking rate reduction strategy where a patient who smokes a pack a day would gradually reduce smoking to 18 cigarettes a day for a week, then 15 cigarettes a day for a week, and further reduction thereafter. In addition, respiratory therapist with certification as a Tobacco Treatment Specialist discussed (a) how urges change over time with continued abstinence, (b) common prevention tools, (c) high-risk situations, (d) effects and emotional impacts of relapse, and (e) effective strategies for long-term abstinence.

(d) **Use of the Readiness to Quit Ladder and Distribution of Free Nicotine Patches** — The Pulmonary Services department collaborated with the Pharmacy department regarding the identification of patients who were motivated to quit. Patients who were identified by the Pulmonary Services to have a score of 7 or higher in the Assessment of Motivation: Readiness to Quit Ladder were referred to the pharmacy department, which distribute the nicotine patches for free. Based from the Readiness to Quit Ladder, scores of 7 to 10 pertain to the following: (a) **Score of 7** – “I definitely plan to quit smoking in the next 30 days”, (b) **Score of 8** – “I still smoke, but I have begun to change, like cutting back on the number of cigarettes I smoke. I am ready to set a quit date.”, (c) **Score of 9** – “I have quit smoking, but I still worry about slipping back, so I need to keep working on living smoke-free, and (d) **Score of 10** – “I have quit smoking.” (Abrams et al., 2003). During FY 2017, **148 hospitalized patients** were assessed and 100 percent (148 out of 148) scored 7 or higher in the Readiness to Quit Ladder. Total of 110 patients were given free nicotine replacement therapy kits from the Pharmacy department. Total of 38 out of the 148 patients missed or refused treatment. At the patient’s request, the therapy kit may include patches, gums, and lozenges. During FY 2018, 148 hospitalized patients were assessed and 100 percent (93 out of 93) scored 7 or higher in the Readiness to Quit Ladder. Total of 28 patients were given free nicotine replacement therapy kits from the Pharmacy department. Total of 65 out of the 93 patients missed or refused treatment. At the patient’s request, the therapy kit may include patches, gums, and lozenges.

(e) **Education of patients on the negative effects of smoking to the effectiveness of psychiatric medications** – The health care providers at the Pulmonary Services in collaboration with nursing facilitate smoking cessation counseling in group settings. Approximately four group–based smoking cessation counseling sessions were held per month during Wednesday afternoons from 1:00 to 1:30 PM. In FY 2017 and 2018, **275 to 300 patients** from the Psychiatric Unit attended the health education sessions. Assessments showed that about 70 to 90 patients were interested in quitting, which represents 20-27 percent of patients served.

T2.2. **Support cancer patients in tobacco cessation efforts through the Patient Navigator Program.**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

(a) **Patient navigator program** – Marion General Hospital's patient navigators evaluated patients for current smoking using Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (Heatherton et al., 1991) and given assistance with smoking cessation. When discussing smoking cessation, patients were informed that Marion General Hospital offers free, formal classes with a Pulmonary Rehabilitation Coordinator. Patients were also given alternatives such as the 1-800-QUIT line (1-800-QUIT-NOW), NCI “Live-Help” that provided online, real time chat, as well as additional online resources to help patients formulate a quit plan.

- **Number of patients referred to the OhioHealth Lung Cancer Screening Program** – 173 patients in FY 2017; 337 patients in FY 2018

- **Number of patients referred for follow-up care after lung screening** – 29 patients in FY 2017; 39 patients in FY 2018
- Number of patients referred to the Ohio Tobacco Quit Line and other community resources – 75 patients in FY 2017; 93 patients in FY 2018

- Number of patients who were contacted by telephone to assess progress in smoking cessation and further encourage smoking cessation – 120 patients in FY 2017; 75 patients in FY 2018

(b) Community outreach –

- Number of persons served during lung cancer screenings and tobacco cessation education – 125 persons in FY 2017; 145 persons in FY 2018

- Number of persons who attended the community presentations on cancer prevention and tobacco cessation – 10 persons in FY 2017

- Number of persons who received information on lung cancer screening and tobacco cessation at the OhioHealth Awareness Profile event at the Marion Centre, located at 1509 Marion-Waldo Road, Marion, Ohio 43302, on October 13-15, 2016, April 20-22, 2017, October 13-15, 2017 and April 19-21, 2018) – 1,505 persons served in FY 2017; 1,269 persons served in FY 2018

- Number of persons educated on smoking cessation in community health fairs – 50 persons were educated in FY 2017 at the health fair organized by The Overhead Doors Corporation (TODCO), a private company that manufactures roll-up doors, swing doors, and shutter doors (TODCO, 2018); 125 persons were educated in FY 2018 at the Kingston Senior Day at 464 James Way, Marion, Ohio 43302.

T 2.3. Clinical associates present to inmates at the North Central Ohio Rehabilitation Center about the health risks of smoking and benefits of smoking cessation

FY 2017 and FY 2018

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, The Marion General Hospital Pulmonary Services team did not present on health risks of smoking and benefits of smoking cessation at the North Central Ohio Rehabilitation Center. Instead, information on the free tobacco cessation classes offered by Pulmonary Services was provided. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital offers free tobacco cessation classes once a week for six weeks from 5:30 to 7:00 PM. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, the free six-week tobacco cessation classes were offered six times per year. The public was informed about the free tobacco cessation classes through (a) telephone recording when one is on hold for a physician or service offered by Marion General Hospital, (b) flyers and brochures were distributed in physician offices, (c) discussions during inpatient smoking cessation counseling, and (d) mass media. During FY 2017 and 2018, 36 and 18 persons, respectively, attended the free tobacco cessation classes offered to the community by Marion General Hospital.

T 2.4. Educate community members through participation at health fairs and referrals to smoking cessation programs.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Senior Citizen’s Day at the Marion County Fair – OhioHealth sponsored Senior Citizen’s Day activities held at the Veteran’s Memorial Coliseum on FY 2017 (July 2, 2016) and FY 2018 (July 2, 2017). The Senior Citizen’s Day activities were held as part of the Marion County Fair. During the “Senior Citizen’s Day” activities, OhioHealth provided health education related to the importance of smoking cessation efforts and information on the availability of free smoking cessation classes at Marion General Hospital. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, approximately 100 seniors and their families per year visited the OhioHealth table and obtained educational materials throughout the day. Marion General Hospital also provided other outreach services such as blood pressure screening, pulse oximetry, weight and health education about stroke, cancer, wound healing, fall prevention, home health, and catheterization laboratory services. During FY 2017, 32 persons had pulse oximetry measurements, 84 persons had their blood pressure checked. Sixty-six persons participated in spinning the Stroke Network Wheel, which provided information on risks factors for stroke.
(b) Marion Senior Center Fair – During the Marion Senior Center Fair in FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital provided health education about tobacco use and other risk factors that are associated with cardiovascular diseases, home safety and stroke. During FY 2017 and 2018, approximately 250 persons per year attended the Marion Senior Center Fair, and more than 60 percent of the attendees came to the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital table and interacted with the team of healthcare providers.

T 2.5. Refer patients to Center Street Community Health Center for smoking cessation assistance

FY 2017 and FY 2018

Marion General Hospital does not refer its patients to the Center Street Community Health Center for smoking cessation assistance. However, participants of the Marion General Hospital tobacco cessation classes were informed that if they were interested in prescribed medication, they need to contact their doctor for prescription to prepare for quit date during the fourth week of the program. Some of the participants may have seen their doctors or healthcare providers from the Center Street Community Health Center. Center Street Community Health Center screens adults for tobacco use and receiving smoking cessation intervention. In 2017, 76.6 percent of patients served were screened for tobacco use and receiving smoking cessation interventions (HRSA, n.d.).

T 2.6. Continued participation in the Tobacco-Free Marion County Coalition.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

Marion Public Health coordinated and hosted the quarterly meetings of the Tobacco-Free Marion County Coalition as part of Creating Healthy Communities (Marion Public Health, 2019). OhioHealth Marion General Hospital participated in the Tobacco-Free Marion County Coalition meetings during FY 2017. Other Coalition members include (a) Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services, (b) Center Street Community Health Center, (c) local schools, (d) Marion-Crawford Prevention Programs, (e) Marion Technical College, and (f) The Ohio State University at Marion. In 2017, the Coalition was successful in getting two tobacco-free policies approved in the following locations: (a) downtown Marion Farmer’s Market located at the Prospect Street United Methodist Church, 185 S. Prospect Street, Marion, Ohio 43302, and (b) parks at New Bloomington, a village in Marion County with a population of 515 people (E. Creeden, personal communication, January 16, 2018). The downtown Farmer’s Market policy was approved on April 18, 2017 whereas the New Bloomington policy was approved on May 8, 2017 (E. Creeden, personal communication, January 16, 2018). These two tobacco-free policies benefit approximately 5,100 persons in Marion County, Ohio.

Starting in January 2018, Marion Public Health discontinued efforts in leading and coordinating the Tobacco-Free Marion County Coalition in order to focus on promoting healthy nutrition and physical activity. Marion Public Health has been meeting with the Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services to ensure continuity of tobacco-free initiatives in Marion County.

Need # 3: Substance Abuse (SA)

SA 3.1. Partner with Center Street Community Health Center to enhance access to care for the underserved who need medical advice, treatment and counseling referrals related to alcohol and substance abuse.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

Marion General Hospital has partnered with Center Street Community Health Center in ensuring that underserved patients avail of screenings and interventions related to alcohol and substance abuse: (a) tobacco use, and (b) screening for clinical depression and follow-up plan. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, up to 10 patients per year were referred to the Center Street Community Health Center related to alcohol and substance abuse.
SA 3.2. Provide referrals to Marion Area Counseling Center, Inc. for alcohol and substance abuse counseling and follow-up with patients on referral status and progress.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Referrals to Marion Area Counseling Center, Inc. – During FY 2017 and 2018, approximately 720 patients (30 patients per month) from Marion General Hospital were referred to Marion Area Counseling Center (MACC). Patients were referred to MACC for behavioral health assessment and/or professional counseling for alcohol or substance abuse diagnoses. The hospital health care providers do not follow-up individual referrals, however, MACC is regularly contacted by telephone or email to determine the status of patient referrals. Marion General Hospital representatives also have regular meetings with MACC staff to discuss status and progress of referrals. In FY 2018, Marion General Hospital continues to partner with Marion Area Counseling Center (MACC) on engaging Peer Recovery Coaches to interact with patients in the Emergency Department who have experienced an opiate overdose. In FY 2018, 130 patients were offered the opportunity to speak with peer recovery coaches. Total of 114 patients agreed to speak to the recovery coaches whereas 16 patients refused the opportunity.

(b) Involuntary admission for behavioral health treatment – During FY 2017 and FY 2018, 783 and 743 patients, respectively, were seen by MACC counselors at the Emergency Department and hospital floors who were recommended for involuntary admission for behavioral treatment. The process is resolved in the Marion County Probate Court.

(c) Community-wide partnerships – Marion General Hospital partnered with MACC, Marion Municipal Court, Marion County Sheriff, Marion Police Department, Marion County Probate Court, local fire departments, emergency medical responders, and Marion County Children Services to address the alarming rate of drug overdose and other drug-related issues of patients seen at the Marion General Hospital Emergency Department (ED). As a result of this community-wide effort, the MACC Peer Recovery Coach program was initiated on December 12, 2016. The MACC Peer Recovery Coach Program concept encompasses an emergency nurse or physician who is alerted that an overdose or drug related issue is coming to the ED. The ED provider notifies the on-call MACC Recovery Coach who will arrive as quickly as possible to the ED to engage the patient who had the drug related experience. The purpose is to catch the patient in that window of time when they are open to hearing a message of treatment and recovery due to a near death or other negative drug related experience. The peer recovery coaches are former addicts/abusers who have maintained an extended level of being drug free. They receive significant training before they start interacting with admitted patients. They are available to provide support and resources 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In FY 2017, approximately 15 patients were provided with peer recovery coaches.

SA 3.3. The Marion General Hospital Behavioral Health Services, comprised of the Partial Hospitalization Program and the Inpatient Outpatient Program and the Inpatient Behavioral Health Unit provide patients with educational opportunities and linkages to community resources such as: (a) Education and support group on relapse prevention, (b) meeting place in the unit for the Narcotics Anonymous group to hold weekly meetings, (c) referral and linkages to Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Alateen, inpatient treatment programs and outpatient agencies that provide alcohol and drug follow-up, (d) opportunities for inpatients and outpatients to listen to speakers from Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Marion County Job and Family Services and the Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board, who discuss an overview of the services they provide to the community and how patients could benefit from their services, (e) the Partial Hospitalization and Intensive Outpatient Program tracks drug usage on a daily basis and assists patients in developing strategies to reduce drug use while enrolled in the program.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Education and support group on relapse prevention – In FY 2017, the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Outpatient Behavioral Health Unit offered total of 52 health education sessions and support groups (once a week) focused on relapse prevention to 80 patients. In FY 2018, total of 52 health education sessions and support groups (once a week) were provided to 92 patients. Outpatient Behavioral Health provides a weekly relapse prevention group, which may include some dual diagnosis information, but is not a substance abuse specific “relapse prevention group”. The weekly “relapse prevention group” is part of a standard curriculum in Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP)/Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP). Implementation of the relapse prevention group is ongoing.
In addition, a “relapse prevention aftercare group” meets weekly (patients attending this group meets for up to 12 weeks, but the group is continuous, repeating the same 12 topics every 12 weeks). The aftercare group is not substance abuse specific but may include some information about dual diagnosis issues. Topics discussed include (a) group engagement, (b) orientation to being in a group and recovery work, (c) medication education, (d) symptom management, (e) developing a relapse prevention plan, (f) stages of change, (g) identifying resources, (h) cues and chains, (i) meditation, (j) identifying a comprehensive support system, (k) emotion management, and (l) wrap up/summary.

(b) Hosting of weekly meetings of the Narcotics Anonymous. During FY 2017, Narcotics Anonymous did not have a meeting at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital since they did not have a volunteer who coordinated the program. During FY 2018, 471 patients were referred to Alcoholic Anonymous and Narcotic Anonymous.

(c) Community referrals for alcohol and drug follow-up. In FY 2017, the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Behavioral Health Utilization Management and Care Coordination team made 537 referrals to 31 community-based mental and behavioral health agencies, and seven clinics. During FY 2017, 86.3 percent of all referrals were made to 11 community organizations that provides alcohol and drug treatment. Referrals during FY 2017 include the following:

1. Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Celebrate Recovery, which provide support and fellowship to participants (247 referrals);
2. Marion Area Counseling Center (137 referrals);
3. Maryhaven (49 referrals);
4. Central Ohio Mental Health (31 referrals);
5. Behavioral Health Partners (24 referrals);
6. Community Counseling Services (17 referrals);
7. Coleman Professional Services (9 referrals);
8. Southeast Healthcare Services (8 referrals);
9. Catalyst Life Services (7 referrals);
10. Foundations Recovery Center (4 referrals);
11. Freedom Center (4 referrals);
12. psychiatrists and physicians from outpatient clinics (85 referrals)

Total of 8.5 percent of all referrals were made to psychiatrists, psychologists and therapists. Referrals to specific mental and behavioral health agencies were based on proximity to patient’s residence, type of insurance accepted and patient’s preference. The managers of the inpatient and outpatient behavioral teams and the director of nursing have regular contacts with representatives of various community resources that provide mental and behavioral health services in Marion County to ensure an effective referral process. For example, in FY 2017, the managers of the inpatient and outpatient behavioral units have coordinated with Marion County Adult Probation and Marion Area Counseling Center to monitor drug use of patients for two weeks after they were discharged from the inpatient unit. The two-week monitoring of patient’s drug use will be done prior to admission to Marion General Hospital’s Partial Hospitalization or Intensive Outpatient Program in order to determine the best route of treatment for patients with dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse.

In FY 2018, the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Behavioral Health Utilization Management and Care Coordination team made 496 referrals to various mental and behavioral health agencies, and eight outpatient clinics. During FY 2018, patients with alcohol and other drug diagnoses were referred to the following:

1. Marion Area Counseling Center (228 referrals);
2. Maryhaven (60 referrals);
3. Community Counseling Services (29 referrals);
4. Behavioral Health Partners (25 referrals);
5. Access Ohio (23 referrals);
6. Southeast, Inc. (27 referrals);
7. Catalyst (9 referrals);
8. Coleman Professional Services (3 referrals);
9. First Step Recovery Center (3 referrals);
10. Consolidated Care (3 referrals);
11. Freedom Center (3 referrals);


(12) Foundations Behavioral Health Services (3 referrals);
(13) Syntero (3 referrals);
(14) North Central Mental Health (2 referrals);
(15) Firelands (2 referrals);
(16) Foundations Recovery Center (3 referrals);
(17) Counseling Center Portsmouth (2 referrals);
(18) Twin Valley Behavioral Healthcare (2 referrals);
(19) Linder Center (1 referral);
(20) New Perspectives (1 referral);
(21) Stepping Stones (1 referral);
(22) other mental and behavioral health agencies (5 referrals);
(23) psychiatrists, and physicians from outpatient clinics (58 referrals).

(d) Hosting of speakers from Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Marion County Job and Family Services, and the Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board – Once a week, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital hosted speakers from Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Marion County Job and Family Services, and the Crawford-Marion ADAMH Board who discussed the services they provide to the community and how patients could benefit from their services upon referral. In FY 2017, there were 52 total presentations made, which was attended by approximately 100 persons. In FY 2018, the representative from the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation presented on their programs and services twelve times. Moreover, the representative from the National Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI) discussed their programs and services 52 times in FY 2018. The OhioHealth Marion General Hospital supervisor of pulmonary services presented on smoking cessation 52 times in FY 2018. During FY 2018, approximately 100 persons attended the presentations.

(e) Daily tracking of drug usage and developing strategies to reduce drug use while enrolled in the program – As a standard practice, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s Outpatient Behavioral Health team meets once a year to discuss the total number of patients served with dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse disorder. The Outpatient Behavioral Health team offers the Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP) and Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP). Patients served by the PHP and IOP may or may not have dual diagnoses of mental illness and substance abuse.

During FY 2017, there were total of 385 patients served by the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Behavioral Health Services who have dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. In October 2017, Marion General Hospital’s licensed professional counselors (LPC) and licensed professional clinical counselors with supervision designation (LPCC-S) discussed how best to serve the needs of these patients. The Outpatient Behavioral Health team ensures that each patient with dual diagnosis completes a “Relapse Prevention Plan” and “Daily Recovery Sheet”. The “Relapse Prevention Plan” includes (a) names and contact information of resources and support that they will access such as psychiatrist, therapist, family members, friends; (b) names of their medications, frequency and time of day when they are taken; (c) recognition of early warning signs and triggers; (d) identification of healthy coping skills to maintain and/or improve a healthy lifestyle; and (e) identification of stressful situations and stress management skills. The “Daily Recovery Sheet” tracks patient’s last date of substance use, craving intensity, and patient’s actions in the past 24 hours to reduce drug use or not use at all.

As a standard practice, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s Outpatient Behavioral Health team meets once a year to discuss the total number of patients served with dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse disorder. The Outpatient Behavioral Health team offers the Partial Hospitalization Program (PHP) and Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP). Patients served by the PHP and IOP may or may not have dual diagnoses of mental illness and substance abuse.

During FY 2018, there were a total of 37 patients served by the OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Outpatient Behavioral Health Services who have dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. In October 2018, Marion General Hospital’s licensed professional counselors (LPC) and licensed professional clinical counselors with supervision designation (LPCC-S) will continue to discuss how best to serve the needs of these future patients with dual diagnoses. In FY 2018, the Outpatient Behavioral Health team ensured that each patient with dual diagnosis completed a “Relapse Prevention Plan” and “Daily Recovery Sheet”. The “Relapse Prevention Plan” includes (a) names and contact information of resources and support that they will access such as psychiatrist, therapist, family members, friends; (b) names of their medications, frequency and time of day when they are taken; (c) recognition of early warning signs and triggers; (d) identification of healthy coping skills to maintain and/or improve a healthy lifestyle; and
(e) identification of stressful situations and stress management skills. The “Daily Recovery Sheet” tracks patient’s last date of substance use, craving intensity, and patient’s actions in the past 24 hours to reduce drug and alcohol use or not use at all.

SA 3.4 Improve nurses’ abilities to respond to patients with substance abuse issues through nursing education provided at Grand Rounds

FY 2017 and FY 2018

In FY 2017, there were 11 education sessions that were offered to nurses, and other health care providers to help improve the nurses’ knowledge and skills to respond to patients with substance abuse issues. These education sessions represent 69 percent of all education sessions that were offered during Grand Rounds held in FY 2017. The substance abuse-focused education sessions include the following:

(a) “Ohio’s Opioid Epidemic” (three sessions; December 7, 2016, December 19, 2016, and February 8, 2017) – Presented by the clinical outcomes manager from department of Quality and Patient Safety at OhioHealth Grant Medical Center. The talk described appropriate use of naloxone by lay people for suspected or high risk for opioid overdose. The “Ohio’s Opioid Epidemic” talks were attended by 43 hospital employees from various health care disciplines.

(b) “Bridges 101” (six sessions; August 16, 2016, October 18, 2016, December 15, 2016, February 22, 2017, April 5, 2017, June 7, 2017) – Presented by the manager of pastoral care and lead clinical documentation specialist of medical records at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital. Both instructors had special training to facilitate “Bridges 101”. The “Bridges 101” talk explained how socioeconomic issues can impact choices and behaviors of people who live in poverty. The presenters discussed alcohol dependence and substance abuse among people who live in poverty. The “Bridges 101” talks were attended by 122 hospital employees from various health care disciplines.

(c) “Self-Care” (two sessions, May 10, 2017 morning and afternoon) – Presented by the manager of pastoral care and patient educator at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital. The presenters discussed the importance for nurses to utilize self-care techniques to deal with personal and work-related stressors. The “Self-Care” talks were attended by 28 hospital employees from various health care disciplines.

In FY 2018, there were two education sessions that were offered to nurses and other health care providers related to substance abuse issues. Thirteen hospital employees attended these two education sessions. The education sessions were provided by the manager of pastoral care and lead clinical documentation specialist of medical records at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital:

(a) “Bridges 101” (two sessions; October 11, 2017, December 13, 2017) – focused on the impact of socioeconomic status on people’s choices related to alcohol dependence and substance abuse. The “Bridges 101” talks were attended by 13 hospital employees from multiple disciplines.

SA 3.5 Partner in hosting an annual Medication Disposal Day, which facilitates the collection, destruction and disposal of unwanted medications in a legal and environmentally friendly manner

FY 2017 and FY 2018

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital's Medication Safety Pharmacist has been actively involved in the Marion County community-wide initiative for implementing Medication Disposal Day events. These events facilitate legal and environmentally sound disposal of medications in pills, liquids, and creams form and syringes. It also enables recycling of medication containers and medication labels securely shredded (The Marion Star, 2016; 2017). The Medication Disposal Day is part of a countrywide effort led by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to prevent pollution of water bodies, substance abuse, accidental overdoses and drug-related crime. During FY 2017, Medication Disposal Days were held on October 22, 2016 and on April 29, 2017 from 10 AM to 2 PM at the Marion County Building, 222 W. Center St., Marion, Ohio 43302. Apart from OhioHealth, various community organizations, such as the Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services, MARMET Drug task Force, Aqua Ohio, MARCA Industries, Marion County Recycling and Litter Prevention, Marion City Police Department and Marion County Sheriff’s Office were involved in the planning and implementation of the Medication Disposal Day events. During the events held in fall 2016 and spring 2017, total of 505 pounds of unused or expired medications were collected. Medications collected include prescription
opioids, benzodiazepines, sedative hypnotic medications and other controlled substances. The success of the Medication Disposal Day events may be attributed to collaborations by various community sectors and stakeholders, including OhioHealth Marion General Hospital.

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s Medication Safety Pharmacist has been actively involved in the Marion County community-wide initiative for implementing Medication Disposal Day events in Marion County. Prescription drugs and over the counter medications (liquids, pills, creams, and syringes) were collected. During FY 2018, Medication Disposal Days were held from 10 am to 2 pm on October 28, 2017 and April 28, 2018 at the Marion County Fairgrounds, 220 East Fairground Street, Marion, Ohio 43302 (The Marion County Sheriff, 2018). Apart from OhioHealth, various community organizations, such as the Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services, MARMET Drug Task Force, Aqua Ohio, MARCA Industries, Marion County Recycling and Litter Prevention, Marion City Police Department and Marion County Sheriff’s Office were involved in the planning and implementation of the Medication Disposal Day events. During the events held in fall 2017 and spring 2018, a total of 480 pounds of unused or expired medications were collected. Medications collected include prescription opioids, benzodiazepines, sedative hypnotic medications and other controlled substances. Community collaboration was key to the success of this event.

SA 3.6 Consistent use of the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System by physicians, pharmacists, and health care providers with prescribing authority

FY 2017 and FY 2018

The OARRS is incorporated in the medical records system for Marion General Hospital, allowing one-click access to the program. The system also allows prescribers to see records of “doctor shopping” among patients who were of high risk of substance abuse. Also used for patient-controlled substance history is the controlled substance score displayed on the screen pharmacists use for order verification. This score is calculated based on the number of controlled substances said patient has filled.

The Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) is part of Ohio Board of Pharmacy’s Prescription Drug Monitoring Program and collects data on outpatient-controlled substance prescriptions that are filled by Ohio-licensed pharmacies as well as those personally furnished by licensed prescribers in the state. The system was created to help mitigate drug diversion and abuse and also functions in patient care, drug epidemic warnings, and a fraud investigative tool (Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, n.d.).

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital has taken several approaches including: (a) tracking metrics to ensure changes are making a difference, (b) reviewing patient expectations and recovery, (c) providing education specifically on opiate use and abuse, (d) early treatment through local resources, (e) ensuring the safest care while the patient is in the hospital, (f) providing a channel for patients to get the help they need after discharge.

In response to the growing opioid misuse and overdose epidemic, OhioHealth has created a multidisciplinary system-wide opioid task force, which serves as the coordinating body for all internal OhioHealth opioid-related initiatives and community collaborations. The OhioHealth Opioid Task Force is comprised of doctors, nurses, pharmacist, and hospital and health system support leaders. Various initiatives are focused on community engagement, prevention, rescue from overdose-associated deaths, recovery and regulatory and compliance. An example of community engagement projects includes “Nix Opioids”, where an emergency physician presents to high school students and parents on the dangers of drug abuse (Logan, 2017).

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital’s Pharmacy Site Manager and the vice president of medical affairs led the implementation of a patient “pain menu” of non-pharmacologic interventions which were made available to patients. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, palliative care services were in place to assist with medically appropriate pain management interventions. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, Pain management education were provided to pharmacists and nurses.

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, three hospital team members, Marion General Hospital’s Medication Safety Pharmacist, Pharmacy Site Manager, and vice president of medical affairs attended various community meetings, such as “Drug-Free Marion”, Marion County drug courts, Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Board of Franklin County.
SA 3.7. Participation in the STAND Coalition (formerly the Marion County Opiate Task Force)

FY 2017 and FY 2018

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital’s director of nursing represents OhioHealth Marion General Hospital in the Marion County Opiate Task Force coordinated by the Crawford-Marion Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health Services (Crawford-Marion ADAMH).

In FY 2017, the director of nursing attended the Marion County Task Force meetings on August 16, 2016, October 18, 2016, December 13, 2016, January 17, 2017, April 18, 2017, and June 20, 2017. The meetings were held at the Crawford-Marion ADAMH located at 142 South Prospect Street, Marion, OH 43302. The community initiatives supported by the Marion County Opiate Task Force during Fiscal Year 2017 were as follows:

(a) Clean Needle Exchange Program (Karim, 2017c, d) – led by the Crawford-Marion ADAMH, Marion Public Health and Marion Area Counseling Center (MACC). The Clean Needle Exchange Program started in October 2016 through funding from OhioHealth Marion General Hospital. The Clean Needle Exchange Program, which is offered during fourth Friday of every month at the MACC downtown satellite office, aims to get dirty needles from the streets and provide information to local residents who are addicted to heroin and other intravenous drugs about treatment options. Drug counselors from the Marion Area Counseling Center encourage people to seek professional help in combating their addiction. The clean needle exchange program will also help combat hepatitis C and HIV transmission in Marion County.

(b) Future creation of the Fatality Overdose Review Board (Karim, 2017c, d; 2018a) – aims to determine the cause of all overdose deaths to potentially develop effective community-wide strategies and public health interventions to prevent drug overdose deaths. The Fatality Overdose Review Board will be patterned to the Child Fatality Review Board, which meets every time a child dies in Marion County. In Ohio, counties are permitted to create overdose fatality review boards to examine the details of the overdose death, collect demographic information of the victim, location of death, and factors that that contributed to the overdose.

(c) Expansion of naloxone access in Marion County (Karim, 2017a, c) – The Marion County Opiate Task Force may utilize state funding opportunities to distribute more naloxone to prevent drug overdose deaths.

(d) Utilization of “recovery coaches” – an approach that was developed through a partnership between OhioHealth Marion General Hospital and Marion Area Counseling Center. Former addicts who have been "clean" for at least two years receive special training on developing skills to engage and assist other people who have recently recovered from a drug overdose.

(e) Targeted education efforts – Examples of possible interventions include (a) identification of persons who abuse drugs but did not become addicted, (b) creation of a youth panel (example, Marion Crawford Prevention Program) that would include parents in the panel and as audience so the youth could deliver relevant messages that are important for parents to hear, (c) community-wide sponsorships of open forums and discussions, and (d) outreach to businesses.

(f) Development of goals and possible interventions (Marion County Opiate Task Force, 2017) –
   - Decrease the number of opiate prescriptions – suggested interventions include education to healthcare providers with prescribing authority such as medical doctors and dentists, creation of one-page sheet that lists names of all prescribed opiates, and education of seniors at the Marion Senior Center
   - Increase access to safe disposal of prescribed medicines – suggested interventions include increasing number and locations of drop-off medication disposal boxes, improving access of medication drop-off boxes at the Marion City Police Department, and provision of incentives
   - Increase participation in the Marion County Opiate Task Force – aims to diversify participants to include medical doctors, pharmacists and dentists.
   - Increase prevention efforts – suggested interventions include tackling alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use among youth
   - Increase community awareness regarding treatment and recovery support services – first responders will give family members pamphlets that list treatment and recovery support services in Marion County and access to naloxone. The Crawford-Marion ADAMH will lead the creation of this community resources list.
During FY 2018, the Marion County Opiate Task Force changed its name to Drug Free Marion, which aims to develop a new approach to address the opioid crisis and the increased use of cocaine and methamphetamines in Marion County. Drug Free Marion will focus on poverty, trauma and availability of drugs and substance use as a whole. Drug Free Marion is vested on systematic data collection, including number of drug arrests in Marion County, number of overdoses, number of doses of naloxone administered and number of opioid prescriptions (Karim, 2018b).

Need # 4: Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

MCH 4.1. Implement the “Cribs for Kids” Program to provide cribs for low-income families, partnering with Ohio Department of Health and the Together We Inspire Giving (TWIG) group (Celia Julie Miller, Mary Beth Hatfield).

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Referral to Cribs for Kids® at Marion Public Health – During routine hospital rounds, the social workers ask all postpartum mothers at the Mother-Baby Unit at Marion General Hospital if they have a safe sleeping area for the newborn. The social workers refer mothers who do not have a safe sleeping area for the baby to Marion Public Health, which partners with Cribs for Kids in providing safe sleep cribs to low-income parents. During FY 2017, five families were referred to the Cribs for Kids program. In FY 2018, two families were referred to the Cribs for Kids program.

(b) Collaboration with “Together We Inspire Giving” (TWIG) volunteers – TWIG is a volunteer program, which originated in the 1950’s to support the work and projects of Marion General Hospital and its mission, “to improve the health of those we serve” (MarionMade!, 2018). To date, there are seven TWIG groups supporting Marion General Hospital’s programs and services, including:

1. TWIG I — promotes children’s health through Ohio Healthy Kids Club
2. TWIG II — provides toys for children and pediatric and obstetric supplies
3. TWIG III — gift shop sales help fund equipment and hospital remodeling,
4. TWIG IV — support the OhioHealth Hospice program through “Remembrance Trees”, and “Cupcake Wars”
5. TWIG V — supports the Forensic Nurse team and gives flowers to licensed professional nurse and paramedic graduates at Tri-Rivers
6. TWIG VI — the Garden Club maintains the rose beds in front of the hospital
7. TWIG VII — supports the cardiac and pulmonary services (MarionMade!, 2018).

In FY 2017 and 2018, approximately 900 families per year benefitted from TWIG projects donation of hats, blankets, bilirubin machine, and car seats to OhioHealth Marion General Hospital.

(c) Infant and home safety videos. As a standard of care practice, parents of 900 babies who were born at Marion General Hospital during FY 2017 were shown videos on risks for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and importance of safe sleep. Families were also taught about home safety. During FY 2018, parents of 880 babies who were born at Marion General Hospital were shown the same videos and taught about home safety.

MCH 4.2 Low-cost tobacco cessation programs provided by Marion General pulmonary services.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Smoking cessation education – During FY 2017, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided free tobacco cessation classes from 5:30 PM to 7:00 PM on August 11 to September 15, 2016, October 13 to November 17, 2016, January 12 to February 16, 2017, March 23 to April 27, 2017 and May 11 to June 15, 2017. The program served total of 36 participants from Marion County. Twenty five percent of the participants (9 out of 36) quit smoking.

During FY 2018, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provided free tobacco cessation classes from 5:30 PM to 7:00 PM on August 10 to September 14, 2017, August 30 to October 4, 2017, October 12 to November 16, 2017, January 11 to February 15, 2018, March 15 to April 19, 2018 and May 3 to June 7, 2018. The program served total of 18 participants total from Marion, Crawford, Delaware and Morrow Counties. The
program served 12 from Marion County, 1 from Crawford County, 4 from Morrow County, and 1 from Delaware County. Thirty-nine percent of the participants (7 out of 18) quit smoking.

The public was informed about the free tobacco cessation classes through (a) telephone recording when one is on hold for a physician or service offered by Marion General Hospital, (b) flyers and brochures were distributed in physician offices, (c) discussions during inpatient smoking cessation counseling, and (d) mass media.

Participants were taught the following key topics: (a) effective strategies on smoking cessation, (b) recovering from tobacco addiction, (c) overcoming the challenges of quitting tobacco use, (d) benefits of choosing tobacco-free lifestyle, (e) options for nicotine replacement, (f) exercises that promote motivation and engagement, and (g) strategies for managing stress (Marion Online News, 2016).

The six-week curriculum was developed at OhioHealth based from evidenced based materials developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Smokefree.gov, The Breathing Association, and the American Cancer Society. More specifically, the six-week smoking cessation education discussed the following:

- **Week 1 (Overview of Tobacco Use)** – Activities include (a) completion of intake form, (b) completion of carbon monoxide log, (c) journaling on “Why do you use tobacco?”, (d) identification of a “quit date”, (e) completion of cigarette count sheet to identify triggers and intensity of desire, (f) completion of analysis of “Why do you smoke?”. Topics taught include: (a) nicotine as a brain disease, (b) reasons why it is hard to quit, (c) medications used for smoking cessation, (d) chemicals in cigarettes and their harmful effects, (e) strategies for getting support from other people during the quitting process, and (f) “How much have you spent on tobacco?”.

- **Week 2 (Benefits of Quitting, Adverse Health Effects, Quit Plan and Quit Worksheet, 3 A’s)** – Activities include completion of (a) “My Quitting” Worksheet, (b) “Quit Plan” and “My Quit Date”, (c) Behavior Change Worksheet, (d) “Withdrawal Questionnaire”. Topics taught include (a) benefits of quitting tobacco, (b) adverse health effects of smoking on the circulatory, respiratory, reproductive systems, diabetes complications, (c) social support, (d) community resources, (e) creation of specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, and time-bound (SMART) goals to help with quitting and (f) practicing the 3A’s to help quit smoking, including avoiding the situation, altering or changing the situation, and tapping alternatives or substitutions.

- **Week 3 (Managing Stressors, Quitting Methods, Positive Thinking)** – Activities include (a) completion of self-efficacy questionnaire, (b) identification of stress warning signals, (c) identification of anxiety triggers and stressors. Topics taught include (a) methods of quitting, such as abruptly stopping tobacco use, and weaning off of nicotine by reducing dips or chews, (b) electronic cigarettes, (c) stop smoking resources, (d) following the four D’s (delay, deep breathe, do something else, drink water) to manage triggers, (e) learning to relax, and (f) preparations for “Quit Day”.

- **Week 4 (Journaling, Learning how to Stop, Nicotine Withdrawal Symptoms, Contract of Not Smoking)** – Activities include completion of (a) “My Tobacco Journal”, (b) “Learning to Stop”, (c) Hughes-Murakami Withdrawal Questionnaire, (d) Accountability Chart to track days when tobacco-free and analyze time, situation, and mood that triggered a cigarette. Topics taught include (a) “Balancing Keys”, which are attitudes and behaviors that will help quitting tobacco, (b) “Balancing Stress” Pyramid, (c) awareness of nicotine withdrawal symptoms, (d) “The Smoker’s Vow”, (e) Contract to not smoke, and (f) congratulatory letter for participants who completed the contract to quit.

- **Week 5 (Journaling, Lapse and Relapse Recognition, Moving through the Grief Cycle)** – Activities include completion of (a) “My Tobacco Journal” and (b) “My Relapse Prevention” checklist. Topics taught include (a) recognition of smoking lapse (“slip”), which can be a puff of a cigarette or two or even an entire pack under a stressful situation, (b) recognition and prevention of full smoking relapse, (c) understanding the grief cycle, which includes denial and isolation, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance, and (d) attitudes towards quitting is key to psychological recovery.
• **Week 6 (Healthy Eating and Reading Labels, Recognizing Stress and Depression, Self-Care)**
  – Topics taught include (a) understanding nutrition labels, (b) weight and body mass index, and waist circumference measurement, (c) stress and depression among smokers and means of getting help, (d) importance of exercise to be healthy, and (e) spirituality.

The FY 2017 participant intake summary for **34 participants** is as follows:

- **Age** – 33 to 67 years old, with average age of 51 years.
- **Gender** – 50 percent females; 50 percent males.
- **Average cigarette consumption** – 1 pack (20 cigarettes) per day.
- **Start of smoking** – age 10 to 33, with an average start of smoking at age 17.
- **Plan to quit tobacco use** – Already quit (2.9 percent); Within one month (44.1 percent); Within six months (23.5 percent); Undecided (29.4 percent).
- **Number of attempts to quit that lasted more than one day** – one to five times (61.8 percent); six to ten times (11.8 percent); not attempted (26.5 percent).
- **Products used to quit tobacco** – CHANTIX® (26.5 percent); electronic cigarette (17.6 percent); nicotine gum (20.6 percent); nicotine patch (44.1 percent); nicotine lozenge (8.8 percent); nicotine inhaler (2.9 percent); ZYBAN® (14.7 percent); acupuncture (2.9 percent); hypnosis (5.9 percent).
- **Support system** – 85.3 percent of participants have a support system in place to help them quit smoking, through their family members (23 participants), friends (2 participants), doctor (1 participant), and significant other (3 participants).
- **Diagnosis asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and/or other pulmonary diseases** – 32.4 percent of the participants had either an asthma, COPD and/or other pulmonary diseases; four participants have asthma and four participants have COPD. Total of 41.2 percent of those without a pulmonary disease were exhibiting symptoms of coughing, wheezing or shortness of breath.
- **Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND)** – very high dependence (11.8 percent); high dependence (14.7 percent); medium dependence (17.6 percent); low dependence (17.6 percent); very low dependence (35.3 percent). FTND is an instrument that determines the intensity of physical addiction to nicotine related to cigarette smoking. FTND has six items that assess cigarette consumption, compulsion and dependence (Heatherton et al., 1991).
- **Measures of Empowerment (skills, techniques and attitudes)** – 88.2 percent were aware of reasons to quit smoking; 82.4 percent reported that they were addicted to nicotine; 50 percent know how to cope with withdrawal symptoms; 58.8 percent want some information on nicotine replacement therapy or medications; 32.3 percent know how to use deep breathing techniques to stay free from nicotine; 67.6 percent know how to develop social support to stay free from nicotine; 29.4 percent have strategies to deal with temptations to start smoking again; 26.5 percent have a plan to reward themselves once they quit tobacco; 55.9 percent know how to manage weight gain associated with quitting tobacco use; 35.3 percent have ways to handle stress without using tobacco; 64.7 percent reported that discontinuing the use of tobacco is their top priority.

The FY 2018 participant intake summary for **18 participants** is as follows:

- **Age** – 39 to 75 years old, with average age of 53 years.
- **Gender** – 78 percent females; 22 percent males.
- **Average cigarette consumption** – 1.5 packs (30 cigarettes) per day.
• **Start of smoking** – age 9 to 30, with an average start of smoking at age 17.

• **Plan to quit tobacco use** – Already quit (0 percent); Within one month (44.4 percent); Within six months (22.2 percent); Undecided (33.3 percent)

• **Number of attempts to quit that lasted more than one day** – one to five times (44.4 percent); six to ten times (11.1 percent); not attempted (44.4 percent)

• **Products used to quit tobacco** – CHANTIX® – (55.5 percent); electronic cigarette (16.6 percent); nicotine gum (38.8 percent); nicotine patch (72.2 percent); nicotine lozenge (27.7 percent); nicotine inhaler (5.5 percent); ZYBAN® (16.6 percent); acupuncture (5.5 percent); hypnosis (16.6 percent); nasal spray (11.1 percent); cold turkey (16.6 percent).

• **Support system** – 77.7 percent of participants have a support system in place to help them quit smoking, through their family members (6 participants), friends (6 participants), co-worker (2 participant), significant other (4 participants), and smoking cessation class (1 participant).

• **Diagnosis asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and/or other pulmonary diseases** – 38.8 percent of the participants had either an asthma, COPD and/or other pulmonary diseases; two participants have asthma, five participants have COPD, and 1 participant have lung cancer. Total of 16.6 percent of those without a pulmonary disease were exhibiting symptoms of coughing, wheezing or shortness of breath.

• **Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND)** – very high dependence (16.7 percent); high dependence (22.2 percent); medium dependence (11.1 percent); low dependence (16.7 percent); very low dependence (33.3 percent). FTND is an instrument that determines the intensity of physical addiction to nicotine related to cigarette smoking. FTND has six items that assess cigarette consumption, compulsion and dependence (Heatherton et al., 1991).

• **Measures of Empowerment (skills, techniques and attitudes)** – 83.3 percent were aware of reasons to quit smoking; 88.9 percent reported that they were addicted to nicotine; 22.2 percent know how to cope with withdrawal symptoms; 61.1 percent want some information on nicotine replacement therapy or medications; 16.7 percent know how to use deep breathing techniques to stay free from nicotine; 38.9 percent know how to develop social support to stay free from nicotine; 22.2 percent have strategies to deal with temptations to start smoking again; 44.4 percent have a plan to reward themselves once they quit tobacco; 38.9 percent know how to manage weight gain associated with quitting tobacco use; 27.8 percent have ways to handle stress without using tobacco; 83.3 percent reported that discontinuing the use of tobacco is their top priority.

During FY 2017, **20 participants** completed the end of class evaluation. Findings showed the following:

• **Number of classes attended** – Six classes (35 percent); five classes (65 percent)

• **Quit status/plan** – Not smoking or using any form of tobacco (40 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco and plan to quit within the next 30 days (35 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco, and plan to quit within the next six months (25 percent)

• **Most helpful activities or concepts learned in the classes attended** – measuring carbon dioxide, tobacco journaling, “goodbye cancer sticker”, “how to quit with tiny replacement”, “setting a quit date”, “staying busy”, and “seeing people progress”.

• **How smoking cessation counselors helped participants** – encouragement (25 percent); knowledge and information (55 percent); concern (5 percent); support (10 percent)

During FY2018, **12 participants** completed the end of class evaluation. Findings showed the following:

• **Number of classes attended** – six classes (75 percent); five classes (16.7 percent); four classes (8.6 percent).
• **Quit status/plan** – Not smoking or using any form of tobacco (58.3 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco and plan to quit within the next 30 days (16.7 percent); smoking or using another form of tobacco, plan to quit within the next six months (16.7 percent), and do not plan to quit within the next six months (8.3 percent).

• **Most helpful activities or concepts learned in the classes attended** – measuring carbon dioxide, tobacco journaling, "relaxation and deep breathing", "support and encouragement", "information in book", "everyone’s input and encouragement", and "counselor".

• **How smoking cessation counselors helped participants** – encouragement (50 percent); knowledge and information (25 percent); support (50 percent).

(b) **Inpatient counseling to patients who have smoked within the past 12 months** – During FY 2017, Marion General Hospital’s Pulmonary Services health care providers provided a total of 1,836 counseling sessions on smoking cessation. Some patients were counseled multiple times. Patients reported that they were interested in quitting tobacco during 30.1 percent (552 out of 1,836) of these counseling sessions. During FY 2018, the Pulmonary Services health care providers provided 1,558 counseling sessions on smoking cessation. Some patients were counseled multiple times. Patients reported that they were interested in quitting tobacco during 24.1 percent (382 out of 1,588) of these counseling sessions. All patients were provided with a stress ball, gum and information on smoking cessation, flyers for upcoming tobacco cessation classes and contact information for the Ohio Tobacco Quit Line.

(c) **Counseling of inpatients who have quit within the past 12 months on relapse prevention and progress of smoking cessation efforts** – During FY 2017 and FY 2018, the healthcare providers from Marion General Hospital’s Pulmonary Services conducted a 30-day follow-up telephone call of 139 patients and xxx patients respectively, who have quit within the past 12 months. Findings in FY 2017 revealed that 8.6 percent of these patients (12 out of 139) had no relapse. On the other hand, 11.8 percent of patients served in FY 2018 (xxx out of xxx) had no relapse.

All patients who reported that they quit were given a stress ball, gum and information on smoking cessation, flyers for upcoming tobacco cessation classes and contact information for the Ohio Tobacco Quit Line. Patients were educated on the following: (a) importance of quitting tobacco, (b) factors that influence the nature and frequency of tobacco, (c) treatment strategies used to promote cessation, (d) nicotine fading strategy, which is a smoking rate reduction strategy where a patient who smokes a pack a day would gradually reduce smoking to 18 cigarettes a day for a week, then 15 cigarettes a day for a week, and further reduction thereafter. In addition, respiratory therapist with certification as a Tobacco Treatment Specialist discussed (a) how urges change over time with continued abstinence, (b) common prevention tools, (c) high-risk situations, (d) effects and emotional impacts of relapse, and (e) effective strategies for long-term abstinence.

(d) **Use of the Readiness to Quit Ladder and Distribution of Free Nicotine Patches** — The Pulmonary Services department collaborated with the Pharmacy department regarding the identification of patients who were motivated to quit. Patients who were identified by the Pulmonary Services to have a score of 7 or higher in the Assessment of Motivation: Readiness to Quit Ladder were referred to the pharmacy department, which distribute the nicotine patches for free. Based from the Readiness to Quit Ladder, scores of 7 to 10 pertain to the following: (a) **Score of 7** — “I definitely plan to quit smoking in the next 30 days”, (b) **Score of 8** – “I still smoke, but I have begun to change, like cutting back on the number of cigarettes I smoke. I am ready to set a quit date.”, (c) **Score of 9** – “I have quit smoking, but I still worry about slipping back, so I need to keep working on living smoke-free, and (d) **Score of 10** – “I have quit smoking.” (Abrams et al., 2003). During FY 2017, 148 hospitalized patients were assessed and 100 percent (148 out of 148) scored 7 or higher in the Readiness to Quit Ladder. Total of 110 patients were given free nicotine replacement therapy kits from the Pharmacy department. Total of 38 out of the 148 patients missed or refused treatment. At the patient’s request, the therapy kit may include patches, gums, and lozenges. During FY 2018, 148 hospitalized patients were assessed and 100 percent (93 out of 93) scored 7 or higher in the Readiness to Quit Ladder. Total of 28 patients were given free nicotine replacement therapy kits from the Pharmacy department. Total of 65 out of the 93 patients missed or refused treatment. At the patient’s request, the therapy kit may include patches, gums, and lozenges.

(e) **Education of patients on the negative effects of smoking to the effectiveness of psychiatric medications** – The health care providers at the Pulmonary Services in collaboration with nursing facilitate smoking cessation counseling in group settings. Approximately four group--based smoking cessation counseling sessions were held per month during Wednesday afternoons from 1:00 to 1:30 PM. In FY 2017...
and 2018, **275 to 300 patients** from the Psychiatric Unit attended the health education sessions. Assessments showed that about 70 to 90 patients were interested in quitting, which represents 20-27 percent of patients served.

**MCH 4.3 Referrals to Marion County Children Services and Voice of Hope for parenting classes**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital refers children who were victims of medication overdose or other child neglect, abuse, or endangerment cases to Marion County Children Services. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provides information about the services and ministry of the Bethel Pro-Life Ministries, a non-profit organization that operates the Voice of Hope Pregnancy Center at Marion County, Ohio. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital referred at least **10 families per year** to the Marion County Children Services and Voice of Hope.

**MCH 4.4 Referrals to Marion County Job and Family Services and WIC for food resources and medical cards**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

The Marion County Job and Family Services administers the Food Assistance program, which assists low-income families in buying healthy foods. In addition, the Marion County Job and Family Services also administers the Medicaid program for individuals with limited income. The Women, Infant and Children (WIC) provides nutrition education and healthy and nutritious foods for pregnant and postpartum women, breastfeeding mothers, infants and children until age 5. WIC provides services to eligible persons with income up to 185 percent of federal poverty level (Marion Public Health, 2017). In FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General referred approximately **300 pregnant or postpartum women per year** to Marion County Job and Family Services or WIC to avail of food assistance and access to nutritious foods.

**MCH 4.5. Referrals to Ohio Buckles for Buckeyes program at MARCA that teaches child car seat safety**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

MARCA discontinued its program “Ohio Buckles for Buckeyes.” Instead, Marion County Children Services partnered with the Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities in implementing “Buckles for Buckeyes”, which provides children with a safe car seat. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, at least **10 families per year** were referred to the Marion County Children Services, but not specifically for child car seat safety.

**MCH 4.6 Referrals to Help Me Grow for first-time mothers**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

Help Me Grow in Marion County is implemented by the Family and Children First Council, which aims to provide trans-disciplinary, family-focused services for expectant parents, newborn, infants, and toddlers and their families. Help Me Grow provide health and developmental services to help children get ready for school (Facebook, 2017). Total of xxx families were referred to Help Me Grow in FY 2017 and xxx families in FY 2018.

**MCH 4.7. Enhancement of partnership with community agencies, especially Marion County Children Services, Voice of Hope, Center Street Community Health Center, Marion County Job and Family Services, Ohio Buckles for Buckeyes Program and Help Me Grow, to ensure effective and efficient referral process to support maternal and child health**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

(a) **Partnerships with Marion County Children Services** – OhioHealth Marion General Hospital refers children who were victims of medication overdose or other child neglect, abuse, or endangerment cases to Marion County Children Services. The social workers and case management teams at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital regularly learn more about the services of Marion County Children Services by reading information in their website. Marion County Children’s Services provides a support system for abused and neglected children ages 0 to 18 (Marion County Children Services, 2019).
(b) **Partnerships with Voice of Hope** – OhioHealth Marion General Hospital provides information about the services and ministry of the Bethel Pro-Life Ministries, a non-profit organization that operates the Voice of Hope Pregnancy Center at Marion County, Ohio. They offer free confidential services such as (a) laboratory-grade pregnancy tests, (b) peer counseling, (c) information on abstinence, abortion, adoption and sexually transmitted diseases, (d) medical care, social services and adoption referrals, (e) maternity clothes, (f) baby clothes, (g) prenatal and parenting education classes, support for women who had miscarriage or abortion, (h) speakerships, and (i) access to ultrasounds (Razor Planet, Inc., 2000-2019). The OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) team contacted Voice of Hope to learn more about the services they provide to victims of sexual assault so the healthcare team could refer patients as needed.

(c) **Partnerships with Center Street Community Health Center** – OhioHealth Marion General Hospital and Center Street Community Health Center have a long history of partnerships and cross referral. The Center Street Community Health Center offers services for the whole family such as (a) patient-centered medical home (PCMH), (b) sick and well-child visits, (c) immunizations, (d) primary care, (e) physical examinations, (f) prenatal care, and (g) general dentistry (Center Street Community Health Center, 2018). Both Marion General Hospital and Center Street Community Health Center are actively involved in the Creating Healthy Communities program led by Marion Public Health.

(d) **Partnerships with Marion County Job and Family Services** – OhioHealth Marion General Hospital have been referring approximately 66 percent of its patients from the labor and delivery and postpartum units to the Marion County Job and Family Services to avail of (a) access to benefits which provide low-income people with medical, food, cash assistance, and emergency assistance program to help pay for unplanned expenses due to crisis situations; (b) health care coverage through Medicaid, (c) access to medical non-emergency transportation for Medicaid beneficiaries; (d) nursing home and home care services for Medicaid beneficiaries; (e) food assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; (f) cash assistance as part of the Ohio Works First Benefits (Marion County Job and Family Services, 2003-2014).

(e) **Partnerships with Ohio Buckles Buckeyes Program** – The Ohio Buckles for Buckeyes is a program of the Ohio Department of Health to promote child seat safety. In Marion County, the Ohio Buckles for Buckeyes program is operated through support of the Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities. The nurses and social workers educates patients and families about the following: (a) consistent use of seatbelts by adults and serving as model for children, (b) children riding at the backseat, (c) child younger than 4 years of age or less than 40 pounds should ride in an approved car safety seat that matches their height and weight, (d) use of booster seats for ages 4 to 7 and those under 4 feet, 9 inches, and (e) importance of securing all items in the vehicle to prevent projectile motion during a car accident (Marion County Board of Developmental Disabilities, 2019).

(f) **Partnerships with Help Me Grow of Marion County** – In Marion County, Help Me Grow is provided by the Marion Area Adolescent Program (MAPP). Help Me Grow in Ohio is coordinated by the Ohio Department of Health. Help Me Grow is a voluntary support program for pregnant women or new parents to promote healthy growth and development for babies and children. When parents schedule home visits with Help Me Grow, the provider provides evidence-based information related to (a) healthy pregnancy, (b) health of baby and young children, (c) breastfeeding, (d) nutrition, (e) immunizations, (f) growth and development, (g) discipline, (h) toilet training, (i) child safety, (j) home safety, and (k) community resources (Ohio Department of Health, n.d.b).

**MCH 4.8**  
Host a group of pregnant teens in partnership with PHC (Pioneering Healthier Communities), CHC (Creating Healthy Communities) and GRADS (Graduation, Reality, and Dual Role Skills), providing free education on pregnancy, including what to expect and the ill effects of smoking

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

(a) **Pregnancy and childbirth education class (Tuesday series or one-day workshop)** – The Tuesday series provide an in-depth preparation for the birth experience, focusing on a variety of comfort measures including breathing and relaxation, labor positions, medication options and other techniques. The one-day workshop is an abbreviated childbirth class that reviews all phases of labor, pain management, relaxation, breathing techniques, when to come to the hospital and what to expect. Apart from the class, participants were given a tour of the labor and delivery and postpartum units.
In FY 2017, four Tuesday series classes and six, one-day workshops were offered to the Marion County community. Total of 28 persons attended these classes – 2 persons in pregnancy and childbirth education Tuesday series, and 26 persons in the one-day workshop. In FY 2018, five Tuesday series classes and six, one-day workshops were offered to the Marion community. Total of 24 persons attended these classes – 3 persons attended the Tuesday series and 21 persons attended the one-day workshop.

(b) **Breastfeeding preparation class** – The lactation educator teaches about the natural process of breastfeeding, lactation and physiology of the breast, positioning, identification of infant feeding cues, and nutrition and storage of breast milk. Partners or spouses of the pregnant woman are encouraged to attend the breastfeeding preparation class. In FY 2017, 12 breastfeeding preparation classes were offered to the Marion County community. In FY 2017, 16 persons attended these classes. In FY 2018, 12 breastfeeding preparation classes were offered to the Marion County community. In FY 2018, 13 persons attended these classes.

**Need # 4: Safe and Healthy Housing**

### SHH 5.1. Partner with OhioHealth Gerlach Center for Senior Health and the OhioHealth Grant Medical Center Injury Prevention Program in implementing falls prevention programming

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Falls Prevention Clinic provided falls risk and balance assessment and education to the Marion County community on April 20 to 21, 2017 at the health fair held at the Marion Centre, which is located at 1509 Marion-Waldo Road, Marion, Ohio 43302. Approximately 913 persons came to the health fair at the Marion Centre. The OhioHealth Falls Prevention Clinic helps people to decrease their risk for falling and becoming more confident in moving around. The clinic assessed persons who had a fear of falling and anyone who fell in any of the activities, such as (a) eating out, (b) shopping, (c) traveling, (d) taking care of grandchildren, (e) getting in and out of a vehicle, bathtub or shower, (f) taking the stairs, (g) standing up, (h) sitting, and (i) picking up something from the floor (Marion Online, 2018). The OhioHealth occupational therapist administers a brief questionnaire and completes two falls risk assessments to assist with determining falls risk. During FY 2017, the OhioHealth Falls Prevention Clinic served approximately 10 persons from Marion County through falls screening and education.

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital’s multidisciplinary inpatient team had designated roles to prevent falls among hospitalized patients. Assessing patient’s risk for falls and providing clear tools and equipment to prevent falls are major focus areas at Marion General Hospital to ensure patient’s safety. Examples of roles and responsibilities include:

- **Patient services assistant** — ensure fall risk patients have yellow socks, yellow tape, yellow magnet, and gait belt in place, documentation of safety measures, and assistance with safety measures throughout shift, stay with patients who are high risk for falls while toileting, ensure bed/chair alarms are “on” before leaving the room, attend post-fall huddles.

- **Registered nurse** — The Fall risk score is calculated once a shift. Falls can be increased by diuretics, narcotics, blood pressure medications, implement any needed safety measures based on falls risk score, create and update safety care plan as needed, educate patients and family on fall risk and interventions throughout stay, attend post-fall huddles.

### SHH 5.2. Strengthen partnership with Ohio PASSPORT Medicaid waiver program to promote home safety and provide support for older adults to stay in their home

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

Ohio’s PASSPORT Medicaid waiver program allows eligible citizens age 60 and over to stay in their homes rather than in a nursing home, by coordinating long-term care at home from local service providers. PASSPORT services are made possible through funding from the Older Americans Act, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and the Ohio Department of Medicaid (Ohio Department of Aging, n.d.). Patients undergo a pre-admission screening to determine Medicaid eligibility and care needs. Once the patient is determined as eligible, a case manager works with the patient to develop a package of in-home services that will be provided as part of the care plan. The case manager monitors the quality of care provided to the patient and alters the care plan...
meet patient’s needs (Ohio Department of Aging, n.d.). Examples of PASSPORT services include personal care, homemaker, respite, home-delivered meals, household chores, transportation to medical appointments, adult day care, home modification, durable medical equipment, and other services (Marion County Council on Aging, 2018).

Marion General Hospital maintains a collaborative working relationship with PASSPORT. Case managers regularly meet with patients at the hospital to assess changes in services needed. PASSPORT supervisors provide Marion General Hospital’s social workers information on changes in program and process implementation. Together with Marion General Hospital, PASSPORT is one of the stakeholders in the quarterly meetings hosted by the “I” team meetings at Marion County Job and Family Services, 363 W. Fairground St., Marion, Ohio 43302. Other stakeholders who attend the meeting include representatives from the Marion Police Department, Marion County Sheriff’s Office, Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission, Adult Protective Services, Marion County Council on Aging, Marion Victim Assistance Program, Turning Point, Marion Public Health, Marion County Developmental Disabilities, local judge, local attorney, and various community organizations.

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital social workers referred 47 and 30 patients, respectively, to PASSPORT. The social workers do not make follow-up telephone calls but respond to telephone inquiries regarding the referrals made to PASSPORT. These patients receive PASSPORT services such as (but not limited to): (a) home health aide, (b) delivery of prepared meals at patient’s homes, (c) homemaker services, (d) access to emergency response system, and (e) provision of incontinence products. Through these services, patients showed reduced rates of readmission, and improved quality of life.

SHH 5.3. Provide comprehensive home healthcare services through OhioHealth Home Care

FY 2017 and FY 2018

In Marion County, home care and hospice services are provided by the OhioHealth Home Medical Equipment, which is located at 1713 Marion-Mt. Gilead Road, Marion, Ohio 43302. OhioHealth offers home health services such as (a) skilled nursing, (b) physical, speech and occupational therapy, (c) wound care, (d) in-home infusion, (e) telehealth in-home monitoring of vital signs, (f) chronic disease management, (g) medication reconciliation, (h) nutrition evaluation and education, (i) medical social services, (j) home health aides, and (k) home safety evaluation and recommendations (OhioHealth 2015-2019j). In FY 2017, the OhioHealth Homecare based in Marion County provided home health services to 1,596 patients, which represents 10.7 percent of all OhioHealth Home Health admissions in central Ohio. In FY 2018, OhioHealth Homecare based in Marion County served 1,988 patients, which represents 11.9 percent of all OhioHealth Home Health admissions in central Ohio.

OhioHealth Hospice services include (a) nursing care, (b) personal care, (c) medical care, (d) equipment and supplies, (e) medications, (f) therapy services, (g) 24/7 availability for questions, support and home visits, (h) grief support programs for family and community, (i) respite care, and (j) emotional and spiritual support (OhioHealth 2015-2019j). In FY 2017, OhioHealth Hospice provided hospice services to 182 patients, which represents 13.8 percent of all OhioHealth Hospice admissions in central Ohio. In FY 2018, the OhioHealth Hospice served 435 patients, which represents seven percent of all OhioHealth Hospice admissions in central Ohio.

The OhioHealth Home Medical Equipment delivers home medical equipment and access to walk-in patient service locations where patients can evaluate their medical equipment and talk with experts (OhioHealth 2015-2019j). The OhioHealth Home Medical Equipment offers (a) complete oxygen delivery systems, including oxygen concentrators, conserving devices, and liquid oxygen, (b) CPAP/BiPAP airway machines, (c) nebulizers, (d) hospital beds, (e) wheelchairs, (f) bathroom safety equipment, (g) walkers, crutches, canes, and other mobility devices and accessories, and (h) devices to assist with activities of daily living. Respiratory therapists will teach patients and their families on how to use the equipment safely and effectively. Respiratory therapists are available by telephone or will come to patient’s homes to provide education and support. OhioHealth also provides 24-hour emergency in-home equipment services to ensure that patient’s receive immediate assistance for emergency medical equipment needs, such as issues related to oxygen and other respiratory care equipment (OhioHealth 2015-2019j).

In home infusion services include antibiotic and antiviral therapies, total parenteral nutrition, enteral nutrition therapy, chemotherapy, pain management, hydration, Remicaid, immunoglobulin therapy, intravenous steroids, and administration of respiratory medications through a nebulizer (OhioHealth 2015-2019j).
In FY 2017 and FY 2018, the OhioHealth Homecare health care providers have identified that falls, medication issues, oxygen safety, and elder abuse or neglect were top safety issues in patient’s homes. Primary interventions for each safety issue are discussed below.

- **Falls** – All hospice and home health patients are screened for falls risk upon admission, at recertification and with any change in health condition. Patient’s homes are assessed for any fall risk upon admission and with each change in place of service. Based upon these assessments, recommendations to prevent falls were made, patients and caregivers are educated as part of the plan of care. OhioHealth Home Care services would provide physical therapy and occupational therapy services based on patient’s need.

- **Medication issues** – Various issues may include noncompliance to the medication regime, diversion, and miscommunication. The OhioHealth Homecare providers (a) educate patients and caregivers continuously, (b) review medications at each encounter, (c) provide medication boxes or carousels, and (d) provide a list of medications. All medication issues are included in the plan of care for patient.

- **Oxygen safety** – All hospice and home health patients who use oxygen at home are assessed for oxygen safety risk upon admission and with each recertification. Hospice patients are asked to sign an oxygen safety contract. Home Health patients are asked to sign a safety contract if patient manifests risky behaviors such as smoking while using oxygen. The physician who ordered the oxygen is notified and all recommendations are placed in the plan of care. The patient could be discharged if the contract is not followed.

- **Elder abuse/neglect** – All elderly patients are assessed for abuse or neglect by the case manager or social worker upon admission and during each contact. If the case manager or social worker reports the case to Adult Protective Services within the Marion County Job and Family Services when they assess that elder abuse/neglect exist. The case manager and social worker may carry out emergency removal depending on need. The OhioHealth Home Health services, comprised of a social worker, physician and Adult Protective Services, may decide to discharge the patient if the situation does not improve.

SHH 5.4. **Referral to the Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission to provide air conditioning units and heating bill assistance through Ohio Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) for eligible patients (e.g., patients with asthma, COPD and other health issues)**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

During FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital staff referred 40 and 37 patients, respectively, to the Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission to avail of heating and cooling assistance. Marion General clinicians from the Quality and Patient Safety and Care Coordination department initiated the referrals. Referrals include providing air conditioners or fans, especially in the summer, for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, heart failure and other respiratory diseases. In the late fall and winter, assistance is provided in paying heating or electric bills, especially when a shut off of service is anticipated. The Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission works with the Marion County Council on Aging and other agencies to assist with homemaker needs, errands, transportation, home delivery of meals and other home-based services (Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission, 2019b).

SHH 5.5. **Referral to Marion Public Health for bed bug issues**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

During FY 2017, approximately 208 patients were assessed to be experiencing bed bug issues. During FY 2018, approximately 230 patients were assessed to be experiencing bed bug issues. As part of our standard practice, OhioHealth Marion General Hospital patients who were identified to have bed bugs, are requested to remove their clothing and their clothes are placed in a sealed bag. At hospital discharge, the bag with clothing is given to the patient with instructions to contact a pest control company, such as (a) Paul’s Exterminating Inc., 1117 Brookpark Rd., Marion, Ohio 43302, telephone number 740.272.0877; (b) Kline Pest Control Co. Inc., 57 Illinois Avenue South, Mansfield, Ohio 44905, telephone number 888.699.2508. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital do not refer patients with bed bug issues to Marion Public Health.
SHH 5.6. Referral to Turning Point and Be Ministries for housing assistance.

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Turning Point – Turning Point’s services include a shelter for women and children victims of domestic violence and abuse, along with education and support, victims’ rights advocacy, children’s programming, community education, and teen advocacy (Turning Point, n.d.). Patients are provided access to various services such as temporary shelter, food, transportation, individualized and group-based education and support, advocacy, information and referral, 24-hour crisis line, and specialized children’s programming (Turning Point, n.d.). Turning Point’s staff trains OhioHealth nurses related to patient-centered care for persons who are victims of domestic violence and abuse.

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, approximately 100 patients per year were referred to Turning Point for assistance with housing and other services. The Marion General Hospital contacted these patients post-referral and about 90 percent reported that the referrals to Turning Point helped them with their current conditions. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital hosted Turning Point during sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) training session on June 14, 2017 at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital. Turning Point representatives spoke on the fundamentals of domestic violence and the services they provide to victims of domestic violence.

(b) Be Ministries – located at 193 E. Church St., Marion, Ohio 43302, has various community outreach services such as emergency housing, soup kitchen, clothing locker, food pantry, youth outreach and sports (Facebook, 2019). The emergency housing houses men and women who need help with tackling their personal affairs (Facebook, 2019e). In FY 2017 and FY 2018, approximately 250 patients per year were referred to Be Ministries for assistance with housing and other services. OhioHealth Marion General Hospital has regular communications with Be Ministries to keep abreast of ongoing programs that will benefit the patients.

SHH 5.7. Strengthening partnership with Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission, Marion Public Health, Turning Point and Be Ministries, and Ohio WIC to ensure effective and efficient referral process

FY 2017 and FY 2018

(a) Strengthening partnerships with the Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission (OHCAC) – OHCAC has various programs that promote safe and healthy housing such as (but not limited to):

1. The Home Energy Assistance Program ( HEAP) helps low-income Ohioans with high-cost heating bills during the winter.
2. The Winter Crisis Program (WCP) provides financial assistance to income-eligible households who received a notice for disconnection, services already disconnected, establish new service.
3. The Summer Crisis Program (SCP) provides financial assistance in the summer months.
4. The Percentage of Income Payment Plan Plus (PIPP Plus) enables eligible applicants to pay their energy bills monthly as a percent of their income.
5. The Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) helps eligible individuals with replacement of appliances and home insulation.
6. The Rapid Rehousing Ohio helps families and individuals who are homeless or living in the streets to obtain financial assistance and obtain permanent housing and linkage to community resources.
7. The United Community Rx Program helps residents obtain affordable prescriptions.
8. The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) — provides eligible applicants with rental assistance.
9. Personal needs pantry provides access to supplies for personal needs.

(b) Strengthening partnerships with Marion Public Health – Marion Public Health lead the creation of the Marion County Housing Coalition, which will include various community stakeholders who are working on improving safety and health in the home and other housing issues in Marion County. Marion General Hospital actively participates in this housing coalition. Apart from the housing coalition, Marion Public Health also (a) enforces public health housing nuisance regulations, (b) promotes community awareness on the importance of checking houses for radon, (c) education about various aspects of safe and healthy housing in local schools and Marion Public Library, and (d) training to realtors and home builders on housing safety and health regulations (T. Pigman, personal communication, January 19, 2018).
During FY 2018, meetings were held on April 26, 2018 and May 16, 2018. The Marion County Housing Coalition worked on formulating goals and objectives and identifying and defining the housing issues in Marion County, such as affordability and housing regulations. Marion General Hospital is in the process of identifying a representative to the Marion County Housing Coalition. Participants from the Housing Coalition were from United Way of Marion County, Del-Mar Dwellings Corporation, Marion matters, Marion Fire Department, League of Women Voters, Legal Aid of Marion County, Marion City Zoning, Marion Metro Housing Authority, Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission, and Marion City/County Regional Planning Commission (T. Pigman, personal communication, June 19, 2018).

(c) **Strengthening partnerships with Turning Point and Be Ministries** – OhioHealth Marion General Hospital has been collaborating with Turning Point and Be Ministries in ensuring that patients who are victims of domestic violence receive the assistance and support that they need. Specifically, representatives from Turning Point have presented on fundamentals of domestic violence and services provided to patients during training sessions of sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) at OhioHealth Marion General Hospital. In FY 2018, Marion General Hospital invited representatives of Be Ministries to speak with nurses on their community outreach programs, such as (but not limited to) emergency housing, soup kitchen, clothing locker, and food pantry.

(d) **Strengthening partnerships with Ohio WIC** – The Women, Infant, and Children (WIC), based at Marion Public Health, serves at-risk Marion County residents (women, infants and children) by providing education on nutrition, and nutritious foods to improve health of pregnant women, women who recently delivered their babies (postpartum women), women who are breastfeeding, infants, and children up to age 5 (Marion Public Health, 2019g).

SHH 5.8. **Implement the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program to assist in issues of domestic violence and abuse, child abuse or elder abuse, and provide referral to community agencies as needed.**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (S.A.N.E.) are registered nurses who have been specially trained to provide comprehensive care to sexual assault patients. S.A.N.E. nurses demonstrate competency in conducting a forensic exam and demonstrates the ability to be an expert witness. S.A.N.E. nurses obtained 40-hour training following the educational guidelines set by the International Association of Forensic Nurses. The SANE training includes: (a) Role of S.A.N.E., (b) The medical/forensic exam; (c) The effects of abuse, (d) rape trauma syndrome, (e) the effects of estrogen, (f) team-building concept, (g) analysis of evidence by the Bureau of Criminal Investigations, (h) vulnerable populations, (i) drug-facilitated sexual assault, (j) sexually transmitted diseases, (k) photo documentation, (l) strangulation, (m) perpetrator behavior, (n) suspect exams, and (o) courtroom testimony (OhioHealth, 2016b).

In FY 2017 and FY 2018, the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners served 91 and 110 patients, respectively. The SANE nurses also attended community meetings to foster partnerships as a means of ensuring effective referral process and sharing evidenced-based practice. The OhioHealth Marion General Hospital Forensic Nurse team referred patients with history of sexual assault or abuse to Marion Public Health so they could avail of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prophylaxis and follow-up care.

SHH 5.9. **Strengthen partnership with Adult Protective Services and Marion County Children Services in issues of family violence**

**FY 2017 and FY 2018**

(a) **Partnerships with Marion County Adult Protective Services** – The Ohio Revised Code Section 5101.62 mandates the Marion County Adult Protective Services to investigate reports of neglect (including self-neglect), exploitation, and emotional, physical and sexual abuse of older adults aged 60 and over residing in Marion County. The Marion County Adult Protective Services is supervised by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (Marion County Job & Family Services, 2003-2014). The Adult Protective Services caseworker assesses any risk to the safety and well-being of alleged victims, recommends support services, and meets with the client and family members to discuss recommendations. In FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital’s sexual assault nurse examiners (S.A.N.E.) referred approximately six patients per year to the Marion County Adult Protective Services.
(b) **Partnerships with Marion County Children Services** – The Marion County Children Services meets the needs of children and their families through (a) intake and assessment services, (b) protective home-based services, (c) placement/substitute care services, (d) traditional family foster care, (e) adoption services, (f) independent living services, (g) family preservation services, (h) coordination of the Marion County Family and Children First Council, and (i) court activities. In FY 2017 and FY 2018, Marion General Hospital referred **32 and 66 patients**, respectively, to avail of the services and assistance from the Marion County Children Services.