



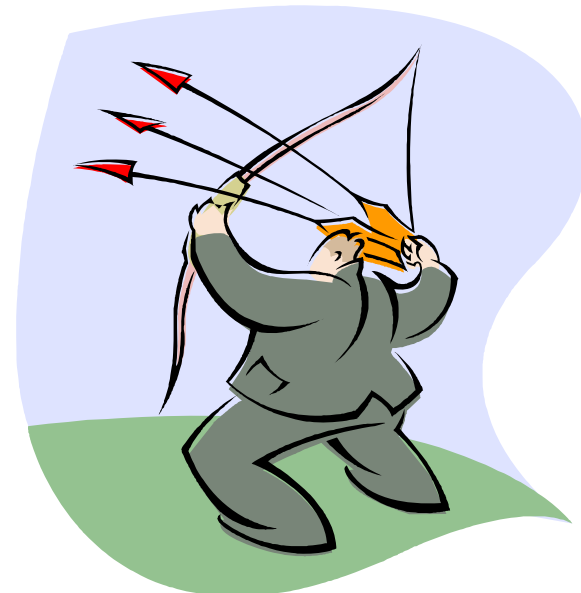
RESTORE Act Committee Health Update September 23, 2013

**John J. Lanza, MD, PhD, MPH, FAAP
Director**

**Florida Department of Health
Escambia County**

Objectives

- **Update on Escambia County health status**
- **Update on demographic findings of NIEHS GuLF Study**





Health Status is More Than Healthcare



Susan Turner MD, MS, Associate Director
Florida Department of Health in Escambia County

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Discussion Goals

- **Health more than healthcare**
- **Favorable conditions**
- **Unfavorable conditions**
- **Disease root causes**
- **Changing the context**



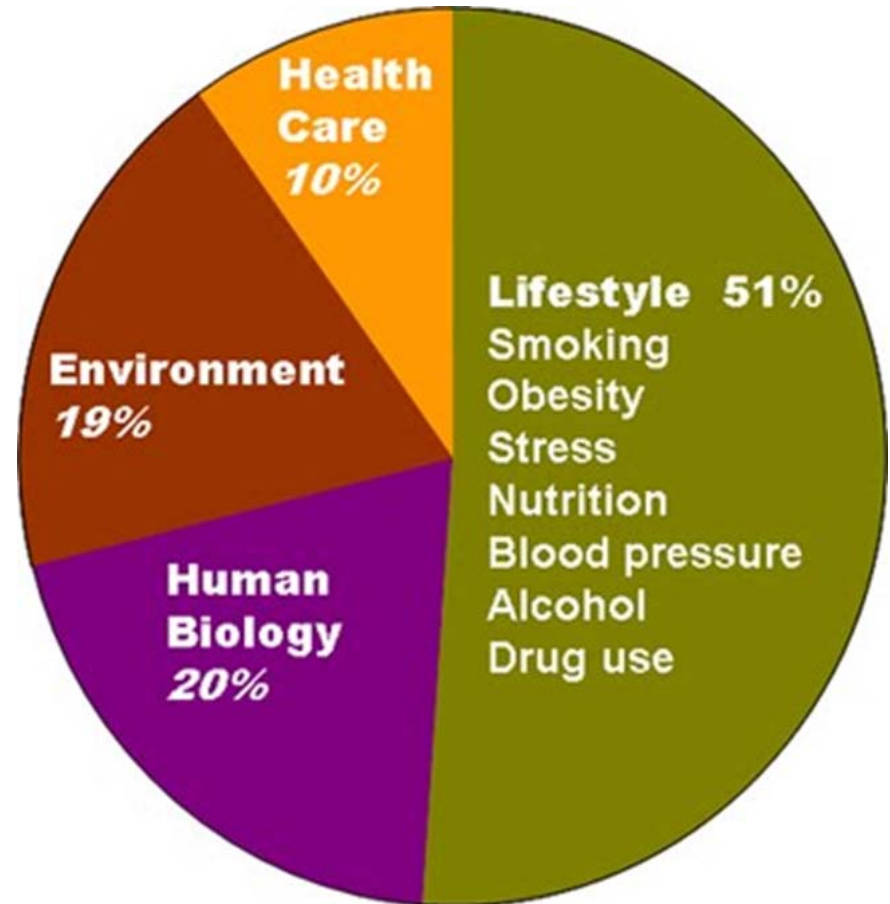


There is More to the Story



Health is:

- **30%**
 - Health care
 - Genetics
- **70%**
 - Poverty
 - Education
 - Race/Ethnicity
 - Personal Choices
 - Where we live



Schroeder, Steven A., We Can Do Better -- Improving the Health of the American People, N Engl J Med 2007 357: 1221-1228



“Healthcare”= Sick Care



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World Health Organization



“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”



**--Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organization,
International Health Conference, New York, 19-22 June, 1946**



Most Favorable

- **Several indicators of healthcare access**
 - Health screenings
 - Numbers of physicians and health facilities
 - Hospitalizations for conditions that can be managed on an outpatient basis
 - Kindergarten student immunizations
- **Cancer, cancer deaths**
- **Suicide deaths**
- **ED visits for heart attack**
- **Salmonella infection**

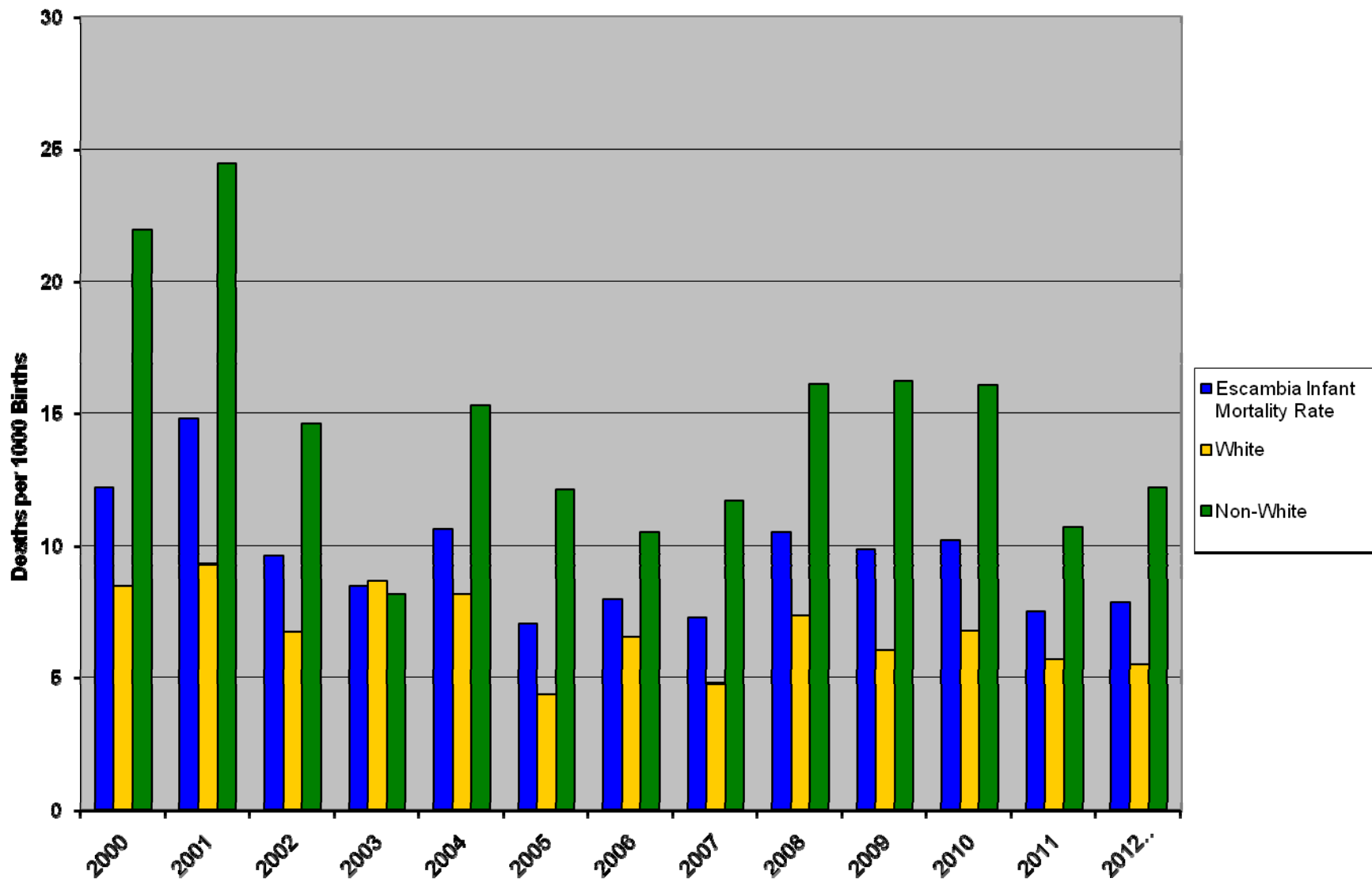




Most Unfavorable

- Arthritis disability
- Female breast cancer
- Asthma
- Smoking
- Teen Births
- STDs
- **Poor birth outcomes, especially for African American babies**







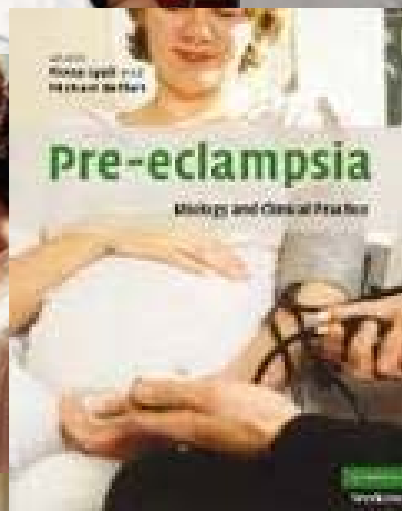
Most Unfavorable (cont.)

- **Major Causes of Death**
 - Cardiovascular/heart disease
 - Stroke
 - COPD
 - Diabetes
- **ED (better managed in doctor's office)**
 - Heart disease, heart failure
 - Diabetes
 - Hypertension
 - Behavioral/mental health issues
 - Infections
 - COPD





Why Care?



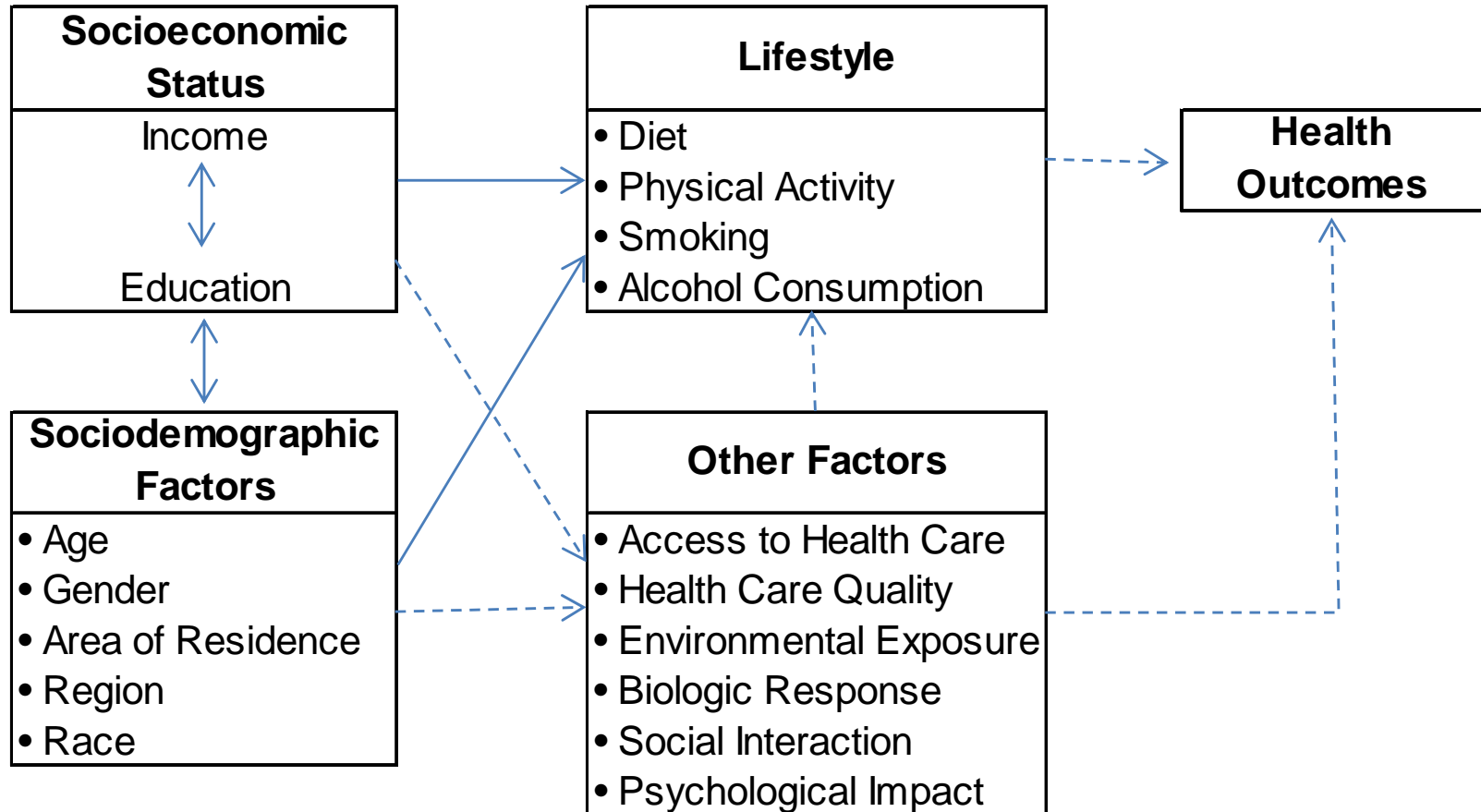
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The Context of Health



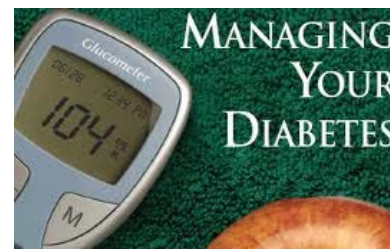
Kim S et al. Am. J. Epidemiol. 2004; 159:184-191



Focus: Change the Context



- Reduce obesity: Improve physical activity and nutrition
- Reduce tobacco use
- Health management
 - Navigation to resources
 - Self care
 - Worksite wellness





- # Major Disease Root Causes
- **Obesity/unhealthy weight**
 - >1/3 U.S. adults obese; >17% children
 - Increases the risk of almost every chronic disease and almost every poor health indicator
 - **Tobacco use**
 - Causes nearly 1/5 deaths nationwide; for each, 20 more suffer tobacco-related illnesses
 - Increases the risk of asthma, many infections, lung & heart diseases, hypertension and cancer in smokers and nonsmokers
 - **Chronic Disease—the Challenge of the 21st Century**
 - Diabetes leading cause kidney failure, nontraumatic lower-extremity amputations, and blindness among adults.
 - High blood pressure and heart disease remain major causes of disability and death

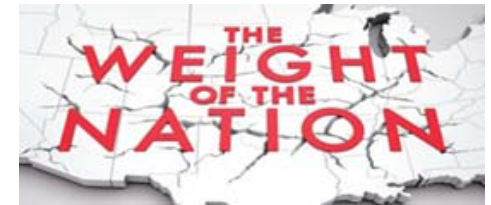




Major Disease Root Causes (cont.)



- **Top Three Causes of Chronic Disease**
 - Physical inactivity
 - Poor nutrition
 - Smoking
- **CDC's "Winnable Battles"**
 - Linkage very important since they provide
 - Alignment with national efforts
 - State of the art research and interventions that work
 - National benchmarks/targets
 - Nutrition, physical activity, obesity
 - Tobacco





Focus: Change the Context



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I-10 Exit for Pensacola



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What is the GuLF STUDY?

- The GuLF STUDY (Gulf Long Term Follow-Up Study) is a health study for individuals who helped with the oil spill clean up, took training, signed up to work, or were sent to the Gulf to help in some way after the Deepwater Horizon disaster.
- The [National Institutes of Health](#) (NIH) is sponsoring this study.
- The [National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences](#) (NIEHS) is leading this research with the support of many local community groups.



The GuLF STUDY

- About 33,000 participants joined the study by completing a telephone interview
- It is the largest study ever conducted on the health effects of an oil spill
- Participants include adults ages 21 and over who helped with the oil spill clean up, took training, signed up to work, or were sent to the Gulf to help in some way



The GuLF STUDY

- More than 11,000 of the participants from the five Gulf coast states completed home examinations, which included additional questionnaires and collection of biological and environmental samples



The GuLF STUDY will:

- Examine how different aspects of oil-spill clean-up may affect current and future health
- Examine how stress and job loss because of the oil spill can affect health, including mental health.
- Compare workers doing specific clean up jobs to others who did not do those jobs to determine if health problems are occurring at a higher rate than expected among some groups of workers
- Influence long-term public health responses in Gulf communities or responses to other oil spills in the future



Current Activities

- The GuLF STUDY is currently tracking the health of participants by conducting follow-up telephone interviews that include detailed health questionnaires.
- Some participants will also be invited to take part in clinical examinations to explore the long-term effects of the spill.
- Longitudinal cohort study could last up to 10 years.



GuLF STUDY Enrollment by State

ENROLLMENT

	Total	AL	FL	LA	MS	TX	Other
Telephone Questionnaire							
N	32,786	5,939	7,036	7,935	4,322	1,843	5,711
%	100.0	18.1	21.5	24.2	13.2	5.6	17.4
Home Visit							
N	11,208	2,950	3,219	2,754	1,944	341	N/A
%	100.0	26.3	28.7	24.6	17.3	3.0	N/A

Preliminary interim data.

Current as of 05/17/2013

Characteristics of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment

DEMOGRAPHICS

	Number	Percentage
GENDER		
Male	26,461	80.8
Female	6,287	19.2
AGE (years)		
< 30	6,268	19.3
30-45	12,027	37.0
> 45	14,184	43.7
RACE		
White	20,242	62.1
Black	7,414	22.7
Asian	1,312	4.0
Other	3,634	11.1

Characteristics of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment DEMOGRAPHICS (CONT.)

	Number	Percentage
ETHNICITY		
Hispanic	2,076	6.6
Non-Hispanic	29,555	93.4
Marital Status		
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	6,167	19.0
Married/Living as Married	18,436	56.8
Never Married	7,876	24.2
Education		
< High School	5,132	16.2
High School Diploma or GED	9,481	30.0
> High School	17,008	53.8

Characteristics of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment DEMOGRAPHICS (CONT.)

	Number	Percentage
Income		
0 - \$20,000	8,516	26.0
\$20,001 - \$50,000	9,250	28.2
> \$50,000	11,597	35.4
Don't Know / Refused	3,423	10.4

The Ns for individual characteristics may be slightly less than the total N due to a small percentage of don't know and refusal responses.

For race, "other" include: American Indians or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Island, other, and person reporting more than one race.

Vietnamese-speaking participants who took a short version of the enrollment questionnaire are not included in data on ethnicity and education.

Employment History of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment

	N	%
Current Employment Status		
Employed	20,819	65.9
Unemployed	6,478	20.5
Other	4,280	13.6
Military Service History		
Served, Active Duty	2,564	8.1
Served, Veteran	5,137	16.2
Reserves/National Guard Training Only	273	0.9
Never Served	23,666	74.8

Employment History of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment (cont.)

	N	%
Served in Combat		
Yes	1,616	21.3
No	5,971	78.7

The Ns for individual characteristics may be slightly less than the total N due to a small percentage of don't know and refusal responses.

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Oil Spill Work Sites – Reported at Enrollment

Land	74.0 %
Boats	43.2 %
Barges	3.2%
Rigs	2.5%
Other	2.3%

Task location from oil spill workers as reported in telephone questionnaire.

The percentages sum to greater than 100% because some people report working at multiple work sites.

Vietnamese-speaking participants who took a short version of the enrollment questionnaire were not queried about work on barges and thus, are not included in the percentage for barges.

Self-Reported Non-Oil Spill Occupational Exposures of GuLF STUDY Participants (1)

	N	%
Paints, varnishes, stains, or strippers	12,483	39.6
Degreasers or chemicals used to clean metal parts	12,288	39.0
Diesel engine exhaust	12,322	39.0
Gasoline engine exhaust	12,097	38.3
Metal dust from grinding or other tasks	11,063	35.1
Insulation	10,015	31.8
Wood dust	9,532	30.2
Welding fumes	9,300	29.4
Corrosive materials, such as acids	8,179	26.0

Based on responses to a series of questions about on the job (except Gulf oil spill) exposures to materials at least 30 minutes per week.

The total N is 31,729. N's in the table are for the number of persons reporting exposure to each substance.

Report does not include Vietnamese-speaking participants who took a short version of the enrollment questionnaire.

Preliminary interim data.

Current as of 05/17/2013

Self-Reported Non-Oil Spill Occupational Exposures of GuLF STUDY Participants (2)

	N	%
Metal machining oils	8,018	25.5
Asphalt, tar or other tar-like materials	5,932	18.8
Asbestos	5,489	17.8
Pesticides, insecticides or herbicides	5,259	16.7
Brake shoes	4,777	15.2
Lead	4,613	14.8
Coal or stone dust	3,652	11.6
Radioactive Materials	2,978	9.5

Based on responses to a series of questions about on the job (except Gulf oil spill) exposures to materials at least 30 minutes per week.

The total N is 31,729. N's in the table are for the number of persons reporting exposure to each substance.

Report does not include Vietnamese-speaking participants who took a short version of the enrollment questionnaire.

Health and Lifestyle Characteristic of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment

	Overall (N=31,786)	Overall Male (N=25,595)	Overall Female (N=6,119)
Body Mass Index (BMI)			
Underweight	0.8	0.5	1.9
Normal	26.2	23.5	37.4
Overweight	40.9	43.3	30.9
Obese	32.1	32.7	29.8

Health and Lifestyle Characteristic of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment (cont.)

	Overall (N=31,786)	Overall Male (N=25,595)	Overall Female (N=6,119)
Alcohol Use			
Drinking Status			
Never Drinker	6.3	5.9	8.2
Past Drinker	17.9	17.2	20.7
Current	75.8	76.9	71.2
Drinking Per Week, Current Drinkers			
<3	52.5	49.0	67.7
3 – 6	22.1	22.9	18.9
14+	12.1	13.8	4.7

Health and Lifestyle Characteristic of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment (cont.)

	Overall (N=31,786)	Overall Male (N=25,595)	Overall Female (N=6,119)
Tobacco Use			
Cigarette Smoking Status			
Never	48.3	46.8	54.5
Past	21.6	22.2	19.3
Current	30.1	31.0	26.3
Amount Smoked, Current Smokers			
<1 pack per day	65.5	64.0	72.8
1 + packs per day	34.5	36.0	27.2

Health and Lifestyle Characteristic of GuLF STUDY Participants – Reported at Enrollment (cont.)

	Overall (N=31,786)	Overall Male (N=25,595)	Overall Female (N=6,119)
Ever Use of Other Tobacco Products			
Pipe	4.5	5.5	0.7
Cigar	11.8	14.0	2.7
Chewing Tobacco	10.1	12.4	0.7
Snuff	14.5	17.8	1.0

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