I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Georgia Department of Public Health
## II. HEALTHY PEOPLE 2020 OBJECTIVES

The table below compares goals set by Healthy People 2020 for selected indicators to the most current measures in DeKalb County and Georgia to gauge our performance. A cell with a green background signifies that the measure meets or exceeds the goal; a cell with a red background signifies that the goal has not been met.

<table>
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<th>Selected indicator</th>
<th>Healthy People 2020 Goal</th>
<th>DeKalb County</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per 100,000 people</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer death rate</td>
<td>161.4</td>
<td>133.2</td>
<td>158.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes death rate</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS death rate</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide death rate</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstructive heart disease (incl. heart attack) death rate</td>
<td>103.4</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke death rate</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide death rate</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional injury death rate</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per 1,000 people</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen pregnancy rate (15-17 years)</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen pregnancy rate (18-19 years)</td>
<td>104.6</td>
<td>109.5</td>
<td>93.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Per 1,000 live births</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) mortality rate</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of low birth weight babies</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of adults who are obese (BMI ≥ 30)</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of adults who smoke cigarettes</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>18.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of adolescents who are obese (BMI ≥ 95th percentile)*</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school physical education</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of adolescents who smoked cigarettes in the past month</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of adolescents involved in physical fighting in the past 12 months</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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</table>

*A child's weight status is determined using an age- and sex-specific percentile for BMI rather than the BMI categories used for adults. This is because children's body composition varies as they age and varies between boys and girls (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015).*
### III. INDEX OF TABLES AND FIGURES

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IV. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS): A weakening of the immune system caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Age-Adjusted Rate: A weighted average of the age-specific rate, where the weight is the proportion of persons in the corresponding age group of the population.

Age-Specific Mortality Rate: The total number of deaths in a specified age group per 100,000 total population in that age group.

Anxiety Disorder: Any of a group of mental conditions that includes panic disorder.

Assault: When a person physically harms another person on purpose.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): A survey among adults of their health-related behaviors, conditions and use of preventive services. (See the Methodology section for more information.)

Bipolar Disorder: A major mood disorder in which both manic and depressive episodes occur.

Body Mass Index (BMI): A relationship between weight and height that is associated with body fat and health risks.

Breastfeeding: The process of feeding human breast milk to an infant, either directly from the breast or by expressing (pumping out) the milk from the breast and bottle-feeding it to the infant. Also called nursing.

Campylobacter infection: An enteric disease caused by bacteria of the genus Campylobacter. Typical symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal cramps, malaise, fever, nausea and vomiting, but infections without symptoms also occur.

Cancer: A class of diseases that begin when cells in a part of the body grow out of control.

Cause-Specific Mortality Rate: The total number of deaths from a specific cause per 100,000 total population.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): A federal agency in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Child: One to 12 years of age.

Community Health Assessment Area (CHAA): A group of adjacent census tracts used in geographic mapping based on senior high school district boundaries.

DEET (N,N-diethyl-meta-toluamide or diethyltoluamide): An insect repellent for the skin.

Diphtheria: A serious disease of the upper respiratory tract that is caused by bacteria that release a toxin into a person’s body. This toxin can lead to respiratory failure, paralysis, heart failure and death.

Disability: A long-lasting physical, mental or emotional condition that can make it difficult for a person to engage in activities such as walking, dressing and working.

Duration Rate: The percentage of breastfeeding infants who breastfed for at least six months.

Early Adult: 20 to 44 years of age.

Haemophilus influenza (type B): A serious bacterial disease that can cause meningitis, pneumonia and other serious infections in children under age five years.

Heart Attack: A condition caused by the partial or complete blockage of one or more of the coronary arteries. Also called myocardial infarction.

Heart Disease: Includes acute myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; chronic rheumatic heart disease; diseases of the arteries, veins and capillaries; hypertensive disease and ischemic heart disease.

High Blood Pressure: A systolic blood pressure consistently over 140 millimeters of mercury (mmHg) or a diastolic blood pressure consistently over 90 mmHg. Also known as hypertension.

Highway: A roadway that is part of the Georgia Department of Transportation state road system.

Hispanic/Latino(a): An ethnicity that includes people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Homicide: The intentional killing of a person by another person.
**Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV):** The virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

**Hypertensive Heart Disease:** Includes coronary artery disease, heart failure and enlargement of the heart that occur because of high blood pressure.

**Incidence:** The frequency of an event or a condition in relation to the population under examination.

**Index Crimes:** Eight crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson) designated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to create a standardized definition of crime classification across the country.

**Infancy:** Under one year of age.

**Infant Mortality:** A death occurring to a person less than one year of age.

**Infant Mortality Rate:** The total number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Initiation Rate:** The number of new infants who are breastfed.

**Intellectual Disability:** An impairment of mental abilities that affects function.

**Intentional Injury:** An injury that is meant to cause harm to another person or to oneself. For example, assault, homicide, self-inflicted injury and suicide.

**Later Adult:** 60 to 74 years of age.

**Low Birth Weight Baby:** A baby that is delivered weighing less than 5.5 pounds.

**Meningococcal Disease:** A serious bacterial illness that affects the lining of the brain and spinal cord and may also cause blood stream infections.

**Middle Adult:** 45 to 59 years of age.

**Mood Disorder:** Any mental disorder that has a disturbance of mood as the predominant feature. For example, major depression and bipolar disorder.

**Morbidity:** The occurrence of a particular disease or condition.

**Mortality:** Death caused by a particular disease or condition.

**Motor Vehicle Injury:** An injury where a motorized vehicle was involved.

**Mumps:** An acute viral illness that causes swelling of the parotid or other salivary glands, headache, loss of appetite and low-grade fever.

**Obese:** An excess of body fat. Defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or greater.

**Obstructive Heart Disease:** A condition characterized by weakened heart pumps, either due to previous heart attacks or current blockages of the arteries that supply blood to the heart.

**Older Adult:** 75 years of age and older.

**Overweight:** An excess of body fat. Defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) higher than 25 but lower than 30.

**Pedestrian Death:** A motor vehicle-related death to an individual who was not in a motorized vehicle.

**Pediatric:** Related to infants and children.

**Permethrin:** An insect repellent or insecticide for clothing, shoes, bed nets and camping gear. It is not for use on the skin.

**Pertussis (Whooping Cough):** A highly contagious respiratory disease caused by bacteria. The disease starts like a common cold then causes a series of coughing fits that can last for weeks.

**Pregnancy and Childbirth Complications:** Complications to the mother associated with pregnancy, childbirth and the time period surrounding these events.

**Premature Death:** Death before age 75.

**Prevalence:** The total number of cases of a disease or condition in a specified population at a specific time.

**Primary Syphilis:** The first stage of syphilis. Symptoms include one or more painless sores on the genitals or in the mouth, anus or rectum.

**Psychotic Disorder:** A general term for a number of severe mental disorders of organic or emotional origin.

**Radon:** A colorless, odorless gas that can cause cancer.
Rate: A ratio expressed as the number of occurrences or observations of some event within a specific period divided by either (a) the total number of possible occurrences of that event, or (b) a standardized number of units.

Refugee: A person admitted to the United States who has been persecuted or has fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

Rubella: An acute viral illness that causes fever and rash. The disease causes birth defects if acquired by a pregnant woman.

Salmonella Infection: An illness caused by the bacteria Salmonella. Symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, fever and headache.

Salmonella Typhi Infection (typhoid): An illness caused by the bacteria Salmonella Typhi. Symptoms include persistent high fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhea, and nonproductive cough.

Secondary Syphilis: The second state of syphilis, characterized by eruption of the skin and mucous membrane.

Shiga Toxin-Producing Escherichia coli (E. coli): A bacterium that produces Shiga toxin. The bacterium causes infection of variable severity characterized by diarrhea (often bloody) and abdominal cramps.

Shigella Infection: A bacterial illness characterized by diarrhea, fever, nausea and abdominal cramps.

Statistically Significant: A result or difference that is unlikely to have occurred by chance.

Status of Health Report: One in a series of comprehensive health reports for the community.

Stroke: The sudden, severe onset of the loss of muscular control with the reduction or loss of sensation and consciousness, caused by rupture or blocking of a cerebral blood vessel.

Substance Dependence Disorder: A maladaptive pattern of using alcohol, drugs or other substances to the detriment of social and work activities. Includes tolerance and/or withdrawal symptoms, drug-seeking behavior and failure to quit.

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS): The term used for the cause of a sudden, inexplicable death of an infant or a very young child.

Suicide: The act of intentionally taking one’s own life.

Teen Pregnancy Rate: The total number of pregnancies to females 10 to 19 years of age per 1,000 females 10 to 19 years of age.

Teenage: 13 to 19 years of age.

Unintentional Injury: An injury that is the result of an unplanned action such as a motor vehicle crash, a fall or a poisoning.

Varicella (Chickenpox): A highly contagious rash illness caused by a virus. Can lead to secondary skin infections, pneumonia, brain damage and death.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL): A measure of the number of potential years of life lost due to a specific cause of death. (See the Methodology section for more information.)

Years of Potential Life Lost Rate (YPLL Rate): The number of years of potential life lost after one year of age and prior to age 75 per 100,000 total population.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): A survey among high school students of their health-related behaviors. (See the Methodology section for more information.)
V. SOURCES


DeKalb Community Service Board. (2014).


Georgia Department of Education. (2014). *Free and Reduced Lunch - Fiscal Year 2012 Data Report*.


VI. COMMUNITY ASSETS AND RESOURCES

Health Care Resources

DeKalb County Board of Health
The DeKalb County Board of Health is on the forefront of many public health efforts. Two examples are:

- Innovative community involvement initiatives. For instance, the Live Healthy DeKalb coalition is a group of individuals and community organizations that is working to create a healthier DeKalb County through health promotion and advocacy, reaching over 4,000 residents. Action groups focus on key health issues, such as physical activity, nutrition and health equity.
- An array of health services for refugees. DeKalb County receives more refugees than any other county in the southeastern United States. The Board of Health provides prompt, comprehensive screenings for these individuals and makes referrals when needed. The Board of Health, Southeast Permanente Medical Group and Kaiser Permanente also co-sponsor a refugee pediatric primary care clinic.

For a full description of DeKalb County Board of Health’s programs and services, see section VII. DeKalb County Board of Health.

Other Health Care Providers
In addition to the Board of Health, several major health systems serve DeKalb County residents, including:

- Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta
- DeKalb Regional Health System
- Emory Healthcare
- Grady Health System

The county is also home to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and three Federally Qualified Health Centers: the Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Oakhurst Medical Centers and Mercy Care. A number of academic institutions offer public health degrees, including Agnes Scott College, Emory University and Mercer University. There is a multitude of health care providers offering all levels and types of care as well.

Georgia Public Health Laboratory
The Georgia Public Health Laboratory supports the Georgia Department of Public Health’s programs, activities and initiatives, and performs tests for emergency preparedness. The laboratory consists of facilities in two locations: the Central Laboratory Facility in Decatur and the Waycross Public Health Laboratory.
Opportunities for Physical Activity

DeKalb County affords its residents many recreational opportunities. The DeKalb County Recreation, Parks and Cultural Affairs Department operates 114 parks, 92 ball fields, 82 playgrounds, 77 tennis courts, 11 recreational facilities and two golf courses. The department also provides unique programming for youth and senior citizens.

Walkability arose as a major issue during the Recreation, Parks and Cultural Affairs Department’s 2007 strategic planning process. Today, many trails encourage active lifestyles. For example, the nonprofit PATH Foundation has built over 120 miles of mixed-use trails in DeKalb County. The City of Decatur, the county seat, also has an Active Living Department that manages many facilities and offers a number of programs.

Opportunities for Good Nutrition

There is a wide variety of opportunities for good nutrition in DeKalb County. It is home to a number of grocery stores of all types. In addition, food pantries and meals-on-wheels programs help meet residents’ nutritional needs.

Several initiatives strive to increase residents’ healthy eating options. For example, one focus is improving access to fresh fruits and vegetables through efforts such as farmers markets and community gardens. In fact, residents can establish gardens in county parks.

Educational Assets

A number of institutions of higher education are located in DeKalb County; many offer degrees in various aspects of health. They include allied health programs, undergraduate and graduate programs in public health and nursing, and a medical school. The colleges and universities include Georgia Perimeter College (soon to become part of Georgia State University), Agnes Scott College, and Emory and Mercer universities.

Transportation Infrastructure

Three public transit providers serve DeKalb County: the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA), the Clifton Corridor Transportation Management Association and the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority. With an average distance of one-half mile between a resident’s home and public transit, most individuals have convenient access to health care providers, public health services and other community assets.

Public Safety Resources

DeKalb County Fire Rescue Department
DeKalb County Fire Rescue Department consists of over 900 staff. The department provides fire prevention, suppression and investigation; emergency medical services; community education; hazardous material mitigation; technical rescue (like rope rescue); canine search and rescue; building plan review and building inspections. There are 26 fire stations in the county.
**DeKalb County Police Department**
The DeKalb County Police Department operates with a staff of approximately 1,000 people. Units within the department are the executive command staff, special operations, criminal investigations, 911 communications, animal services and enforcement, central records and support. There are four police precincts.

**DeKalb Emergency Management Agency**
The DeKalb Emergency Management Agency coordinates the local response to natural and man-made disasters. It develops and updates programs and plans as required by the state and federal governments, maintains an Emergency Operations Center, conducts trainings and exercises, and coordinates resources for emergencies and disasters.

For more information on DeKalb County’s assets, please visit [www.dekalbhealth.net/office-of-chronic-disease-prevention](http://www.dekalbhealth.net/office-of-chronic-disease-prevention) and see our Community Resources Guide.
VII. DEKALB COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

Vision and mission
The DeKalb County Board of Health’s vision is to promote, protect and improve the health of those who live, work and play in DeKalb County.

The agency’s mission is:
- To promote wellness through care, education and example.
- To empower communities to develop and implement their own wellness strategies.
- To collaborate with community partners to provide access to quality, affordable and culturally competent health care and education.
- To create centers of excellence to improve health outcomes.
- To build and maintain a committed and well-trained staff.

Organization

DeKalb County Board of Health Organizational Chart

[Diagram of organizational chart showing various departments and functions.]

[Insert diagram here showing the structure and responsibilities of the Board of Health.]

Governing Authority: 7 Member Board of Health
Chair: Arlene Parker Goldson
Interim Vice Chair: The Honorable Jeff Rader

District Health Director - CEO

Executive Assistant

Clinical Operations
- Medical Records
- Patient Billing
- Fiscal Specialist
- Clinical Ops Spec

Community Health and Prevention Services (CHAPS)

Dental Services

District Pharmacy

Health Assessment & Promotion
- Epidemiology & Stats
- Health Promotion and Prevention
- Chronic Disease

Environmental Health
- Restaurant and Tourist Accommodations
- Technical Services
- Body Care
- Hazardous Waste & Chemicals
- Indoor Air Quality
- Lead Poisoning & Prevention
- Occupational Health & Safety
- Public Health Hazard
- Noise
- Septic Systems
- Swimming Pool, Beach & Spa
- West Nile Virus

Marketing & Business Development

[Graphic Design
- Media Relations
- Volunteer Services]

Countywide Services
- Lab Services
- Outreach
- TB
- HIV
- Refugee Services

[Outreach Services]

Healthcare Programs
- Immunization
- Child Health
- Adolescent Health
- WIC

Clinical Nursing
- Clinical Nursing North
- Clinical Nursing South
- Clinical Nursing Central
- Clinical Nursing East
Under the leadership of the district health director, the DeKalb County Board of Health is organized into four divisions:

- Administration
- Community Health and Prevention Services
- Environmental Health
- Marketing and Business Development

In addition, the Office of Emergency Preparedness is part of the district health director’s office.

**Administration Division**
The Administration Division is the Board of Health’s central business, fiscal and administrative arm. It supports all divisions, departments and programs.

**Finance Department**
The Finance Department manages fiscal operations. This includes establishing, tracking and reporting all financial transactions. The main areas are budget, accounts payable, accounts receivable, billing, general accounting and payroll. A major function is reporting financial activity to the Georgia Department of Public Health.

**Human Resources Department**
The Human Resources Department is responsible for recruitment, selection review, transaction processing, staff development and training, employee and position record maintenance, and employee relations and mediation. The DeKalb County Board of Health consists of over 400 employees.

**Information Technology Department**
The Information Technology Department supports the Board of Health’s local area network; administrative, patient care management, and environmental health systems; connections to the state and county information technology systems; the vital records cash management application and other software applications. The department also supports hardware systems and the telecommunications system.

**Internal Services Department**
Internal Services manages support operations. It ensures that all purchasing transactions and contractual obligations are accomplished in compliance with Board of Health policies and local, state and federal laws. The department also oversees facilities management. These responsibilities require coordination with the DeKalb County government, the Georgia Department of Public Health, vendors, consultants and other organizations.

**Vital Records**
The Office of Vital Records prepares and maintains county-certified copies of birth and death certificates for births and deaths that occur in DeKalb County. The office also issues state-certified copies of birth and death certificates for all of Georgia.
Community Health and Prevention Services Division
The Community Health and Prevention Services Division includes the Board of Health’s clinical and related services, its health promotion programs and services for children with developmental delays or disabilities. The agency’s health centers are part of this division.

Clinical Operations
Clinical Operations oversees the management of all of the Board of Health’s clinical services. This involves the areas of medical records, nursing, patient billing, fiscal management and operations.

Dental Services
Dental Services provides clinical services and education throughout DeKalb County. Clinical services include exams, x-rays, cleanings, fluoride treatments, varnishes, sealants, fillings, extractions and limited oral surgery. In addition, the primary prevention program offers education, screenings and dental sealants at schools and other community sites.

District Pharmacy
The District Pharmacy provides current drug and disease information to the health programs, using up-to-date clinical pharmacy practice information. The pharmacy supports full regulatory compliance with current Georgia pharmacy law and provides support for the budgeting and purchasing of DeKalb County’s pharmaceutical supplies.

Health Assessment and Promotion
- Epidemiology and Statistics
  The Office of Epidemiology and Statistics provides health data support and analysis to prevent, detect, control and investigate potentially infectious diseases and clusters of illness.
- Health Promotion and Prevention
  The Office of Health Promotion and Prevention works to increase awareness among persons of all ages on ways they can reduce their risk of being injured.
    - Child Safety Seat Programs
      Child safety seat programs teach parents, grandparents and caregivers about car seats, booster seats, child passenger safety and Georgia’s child passenger safety law.
    - Minority Youth Violence Prevention Initiative
      The Minority Youth Violence Prevention Initiative builds partnerships and programs to prevent youth violence among at-risk minority males in distressed neighborhoods. The project combines community policing approaches with preventive public health measures.
    - Safe Communities of DeKalb
      Safe Communities of DeKalb provides information on pedestrian and traffic safety. Programs include child passenger safety and teenage safe driving initiatives and pedestrian safety surveys.
- Chronic Disease Prevention
  The Office of Chronic Disease Prevention coordinates programs that create social and physical environments that promote good health for all by encouraging collaboration across sectors, implementing evidence-based strategies and measuring the effects of prevention activities.
Health Promotion Initiative
The Health Promotion Initiative implements population-based efforts to reduce DeKalb County’s leading causes of death and disability. The initiative addresses chronic disease risk factors, promotes healthy youth development, targets unhealthy behaviors and improves the management of chronic diseases.

Population Health Initiative
The Population Health Initiative facilitates evidence-based policy, systems and environmental changes that aim to reduce health disparities for DeKalb County residents. It uses a multi-level approach (individual, family, community and society) to promote healthy living and prevent chronic diseases and related risk factors through training, collaboration and support of community-based interventions.

Men’s Health Initiative
The Men's Health Initiative identifies and uses comprehensive, community-based strategies to address the physical, social and psychosocial issues that affect men’s health.

Live Healthy DeKalb
Live Healthy DeKalb is a coalition of community-based organizations, agencies, faith-based groups, businesses and residents whose vision is “healthy people living in healthy communities.” The coalition includes four action groups: health equity, tobacco use prevention, “go green,” and physical activity and nutrition.

Countywide Services
- Laboratory Services
  Laboratory Services supports all clinical programs and services. It provides phlebotomy (blood drawing) and testing. Testing includes: tuberculosis, hemoglobin, glucose, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV. The Georgia Public Health Laboratory and commercial laboratories perform additional tests for the Board of Health.
- Tuberculosis (TB) Program
  The TB Program offers testing, provides treatment for active tuberculosis cases, conducts contact investigations and surveillance, and provides targeted testing and treatment of high-risk populations with latent tuberculosis infection.
- HIV/Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Prevention and Outreach Program
  The HIV/STD Prevention and Outreach Program provides clinical and community-based targeted HIV testing, HIV and sexually transmitted disease education and counseling, partner services and linkage to care for HIV-positive persons. The program works with community organizations and health care providers to increase access to HIV testing. It also distributes condoms in communities with high rates of HIV and STDs.
- HIV Program
  The HIV Program provides HIV testing, comprehensive medical care, dental care, nutrition, social work and case management, mental health support, dependency counseling, transportation, community outreach, and rent and utility assistance. This program is also known as the Ryan White Early Care Clinic.
- Refugee Services
  Refugee Services provides domestic health screenings for newly-arrived refugees. This includes eliminating health-related barriers that could impact the refugees’ successful resettlement and protecting the health of the general public.
Healthcare Programs

- Immunization Program
  The Immunization Program provides immunizations for infants, children and adults. It also audits schools’ student immunization records for compliance with state laws.

- Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program
  The Adolescent Health and Youth Development Program serves youth ages 10 to 19 years old. It offers both health education and youth development programs. In addition, it provides training and workshops for parents, guardians, youth-serving agencies and other community stakeholders.

- Babies Can’t Wait
  Babies Can’t Wait serves infants and toddlers from birth to age 3 with developmental delays or disabilities, as well as their families. Service coordinators work with families and professionals to create and implement a plan to enhance each child’s development. A plan may include technological device assistance; occupational, physical and speech-language therapy; psychological and social work services; and family training and counseling.

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- Children 1st
  Children 1st works to identify children ages 0 to 5 years old with conditions that place them at risk for poor health or developmental outcomes. It links children to primary health care providers and links families to appropriate community resources and services.

- Children’s Medical Services
  Children’s Medical Services serves children from birth to 21 years of age who have chronic medical conditions through a community-based, comprehensive system of specialty health care.

- Mothers Offering Resources and Education (MORE)
  The MORE initiative collaborates with agencies to educate and support young, pregnant women who are at risk for a poor birth outcome. It serves women through their pregnancy and early parenthood.

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
  WIC serves women who are pregnant or breastfeeding or who have recently been pregnant, infants and children under age 5. It provides healthy foods, nutrition education and counseling, breastfeeding support and referrals to health care providers and community services.

Clinical Nursing
The Board of Health’s health centers offer the services described above, as well as those listed below.

- Family Planning Program
  The Family Planning Program offers physical exams, Pap tests, clinical breast exams, family planning counseling and education, birth control supplies, testing for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, pregnancy testing, emergency contraception and preconception counseling.

- Travel Clinic
  The Travel Clinic offers recommended vaccinations and other preventatives to prevent illness during international travel.
• Breast and Cervical Cancer Program
  The Breast and Cervical Cancer Program provides free or low-cost services to low-income women with little or no health insurance who meet eligibility criteria. The services include clinical breast examinations, mammograms, Pap tests, pelvic examinations, diagnostic testing if results are abnormal and referrals to treatment.

Environmental Health Division
The Environmental Health Division is responsible for reducing the risk of illness and injury related to interactions between people and their environment

Restaurants and Tourist Accommodations
• Food Safety Program
  The Food Safety Program ensures food safety and prevents food-borne illness by working with food service facilities through inspections, education and risk assessments.
• Tourist Accommodations Program
  The Tourist Accommodations Program inspects hotels, motels and campgrounds for sanitary conditions and compliance with regulations.

Technical Services
• Body Crafting Program
  The Body Crafting Program ensures safety through the education, inspection and licensing of tattooing and body piercing establishments and practitioners.
• Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program
  The Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program investigates accidental on-the-job deaths to identify contributing factors and recommend preventive measures.
• Indoor Air Quality Program
  The Indoor Air Quality Program assesses homes, schools and commercial facilities for indoor air quality issues. The Tools for Schools program specifically helps schools develop and use indoor air quality management practices to reduce exposures to indoor contaminants.
• Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
  The Lead Poisoning Prevention Program works to eliminate childhood lead poisoning through elevated blood lead level investigations, lead-based paint inspections, risk assessments and health education.
• Public Health Hazards Program
  The Public Health Hazards Program assists homeowners with complaints such as raw sewage, garbage, scrap tire piles, pests and animal waste.
• Radon Program
  The Radon Program identifies homes with radon concentrations that can increase the risk of developing lung cancer.
• Rabies Control Program
  The Rabies Control Program enforces home quarantines for cats and dogs, locates persons exposed to rabid animals and alerts the public of rabies outbreaks.
• Septic Systems Program
  The Septic Systems Program regulates residential and commercial on-site sewage management systems to minimize the risk of health problems related to sewage.
• Swimming Pools and Spas Program
  The Swimming Pools and Spas Program ensures safe and healthy public facilities to prevent drownings, injuries and the spread of infectious diseases.

• West Nile virus Program
  The West Nile virus Program works to eliminate mosquito infestations and to reduce the risk of infections of West Nile virus and other viruses carried by arthropods, like mosquitoes, ticks and fleas.

Marketing and Business Development Division
The Marketing and Business Development Division is responsible for creating and managing partnerships that highlight the Board of Health’s services. In addition, the division manages the agency's external communications by working with the media, elected officials, community and faith organizations, and the general public. Along with written and verbal communication, the division manages the agency’s website, coordinates the release of reports and other publications, and participates in special events.

Office of Emergency Preparedness
The Office of Emergency Preparedness protects the public’s health during intentional and natural emergencies. These include terrorism attacks caused by the release of biological, chemical or radiological agents, as well as natural disasters such as tornadoes and hurricanes. The office also educates residents and businesses, educational institutions, and faith-based and other organizations about emergency preparedness.