



2021

Annual Report



STARK  **HEALTH**
COUNTY
DEPARTMENT

*Striving Toward a **Healthier** Community.*

A Message

from
the

HEALTH COMMISSIONER



Kirkland K. Norris, REHS, MPH
Health Commissioner

Dear Stark County,

There is no way to sugar coat that 2021 was a tough year for all of us. Our front line workers continued to make sacrifices, hospitals swelled with patients, misinformation ran rampant, and we have lost more of our fellow residents to COVID-19 and other illnesses. These challenges have given us all the perseverance to work

harder, protect one another, and keep striving toward a healthier community. While we weigh the bad with the good, there were many positive achievements that happened over this past year.

We successfully provided COVID-19 vaccine to our residents at the beginning of the year. We saw the delivery of 70,000+ doses of vaccine administered at the Stark County Board of Developmental Disabilities' Whipple-Dale Centre. As the Ohio Department of Health and Gov. DeWine issued new phases of eligibility, our health department staff and Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers moved to offer vaccine clinics 6 days a week for several months. We thank our partners at the Stark County Board of DD for their selflessness and commitment in providing very valuable resources to our community. We cannot thank their nurses and staff enough for the many hours of dedication at our clinics.

Our health department continues to correct misinformation, provide ways for the outlying communities to be vaccinated, and have expanded clinics for those eligible based on CDC and ODH changes. Currently, our nurses and MRC volunteers have administered hundreds of vaccines in our outlying areas. We could not have provided outlying clinics without our local officials, school officials, and the Stark Area Regional Transit Authority (SARTA). We want to thank our partners at SARTA for their commitment to the residents of Stark County by transforming their buses into vaccine clinics.

Our health department successfully launched the COVID-19 Business Safety Initiative which gives businesses (i.e. small businesses, faith-based organizations, non-profit organizations, retail stores, schools) the opportunity to apply for items that may help to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 among their employees and customers. We have awarded over \$10,000 worth of items to help mitigate COVID-19 for their workers and customers.

During the pandemic, our dedicated staff within our, nursing, administration, and environmental service areas continued the important day to day work of our health department. Our team handled all of their main duties while also helping our health department with our pandemic response. We were pleased to not have to cancel events or services during a time when they were needed most. You will be able to read more about our work in this annual report.

We started this year with the theme of determination. The past year has reminded our community that we are bigger than COVID-19. I would say that our health department team and our residents have lived up to that. In 2022, the health department will be guided by the theme of striving toward a healthier community. This phrase is also the tagline found in our health department's logo.

We also want to extend our sincere thanks to you. Your support, now and in the future, is appreciated more than you can know. We have met the challenges of the past two years with the help and wisdom from our community leaders. Together, we will continue our efforts to help address issues in our community, provide services to residents, and strive toward a healthier community.

On behalf of the Board of Health, our staff, our medical director, and myself, we are pleased to present the Stark County Combined General Health District's 2021 Annual Report.

Sincerely,
Kirkland K. Norris, REHS, MPH
Health Commissioner

The photos seen here are of the award displays to community partners assisting in the vaccine response. Stark County Health Department staff pictured are fully vaccinated. In images that masks were not worn by staff, this was the guidance from the CDC at the time the photo was taken.



ACCREDITATION & PUBLIC HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS

The field of public health protects and improves the lives of everyone in society through promotion of services like living a healthy lifestyle, implementing education programs, recommending policy changes, and working to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. The health department does this through sustained investment, modern tools, and a robust, well prepared workforce. Throughout 2021, the Stark County Health Department (SCHD) continued to lead efforts to combat the pandemic, expanded their workforce, worked to address discrimination and health inequities, and focused on meeting the requirements of the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) standards for re-accreditation.

PHAB recognized public health as an essential component for developing healthy and equitable communities. PHAB continued to advance and transform public health through performance improvement, a strong infrastructure and innovation. In 2021, PHAB launched the following initiatives in response to the ever changing landscape of public health practice:

- **Scope of Authority** - PHAB released a revised policy to include more population-based services and core health department activities.
- **Transformation & Modernization** - PHAB expanded community trainings, focused on data modernization and supported the transformation of public health to create equitable systems and communities.
- **Version 2022** - PHAB worked with the public health field to develop a new version of the accreditation/re-accreditation standards and measures in an effort to streamline requirements. PHAB's Standards & Measures Version 2022:
 - **Focuses on meeting the intent of the measures rather than documenting it.** PHAB reduced duplication of commonly submitted documents within multiple measures to reduce documentation burden.
 - **Promotes accountability.** The Foundational Public Health Capabilities are clearly visible in Version 2022 to showcase that accredited health departments possess key capacities.
 - **Clarifies requirements.** Standards and measures are consolidated and additional examples are provided within the guidance column.
 - **Reflects current aspirations of the field.** The following areas are incorporated into the document: innovative practices, lessons learned from COVID-19, inclusion, diversity, equity, anti-racism and the newly updated framework for the Ten Essential Public Health Services.

SERVICE DIRECTORS



Kay Conley, MPA, CHES
Administration
& Support Services Director



Paul DePasquale, REHS, MPA
Environmental Health
Services Director



Amanda Uhler, BSN, RN
Nursing Services
Director



Maureen Ahmann, DO
Medical
Director

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MISSION: "Our mission is to assess, protect, promote, and improve the health of Stark County through leadership, quality service, and community partnerships."

VISION STATEMENT: "Striving towards a healthier community with public health excellence."

DRUG OVERDOSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Stark County Health Department, in collaboration with Stark MHAR and the Stark County Opiate Task Force, has worked hard to provide strategies within the community to help combat the opiate epidemic. In 2020, Stark County saw 131 unintentional overdose deaths and as of October 2021 the coroner's office has ruled 122 overdose deaths.

A variety of local initiatives are currently being provided across the county by multiple agencies including the health department. Current initiatives include the local Opiate Task Force, Overdose Fatality Review, Naloxone Distribution Programs, Drug Awareness Education, Provider Education and Harm Reduction Initiatives.

The Stark County Health Department agency has been instrumental in working on several of these initiatives.

The Drug Overdose Coordinator (DOC) helps to distribute naloxone to Law Enforcement agencies around the county. The health educator has recently helped the Stark County Health Department become a ProjectDAWN naloxone distribution site. The DOC and health educator participate in an Overdose Response/Harm reduction committee hosted by StarkMHAR. The committee has recently developed a Naloxobox (similar to an AED but equipped with Naloxone) county wide protocol in conjunction with all three city health departments. The boxes will be placed in high incident areas around the county (see picture below). The committee has also distributed fentanyl test strip/resource baskets to facilities throughout the county in response to the continued high percentage of overdose victims testing positive for fentanyl.

Recently the health department communications specialist and health educator are working to introduce the "Beat the Stigma" statewide campaign to Stark County. This will be launched in February of 2022 through StarkHealth.org and social media channels. They have also worked with the GIS specialist to develop a landing page. The landing page will eventually house Stigma Reduction Campaign materials and will provide a place to look for resources for those affected by substance use disorders.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS USED TO BENEFIT LOW-TO-MODERATE INCOME AREAS



The Stark County Health Department received funding from the Community Development Block Grant through the Stark County Board of Commissioners. This funding is specifically for COVID-19 Response activities in the townships, villages and cities in the health department's jurisdiction from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023.

The health department is using the funds to respond to the global public health crisis in a multi-prong approach. The efforts will be for low-to-moderate income residents in the health department's jurisdiction. The primary focus will be access to COVID vaccination, prevention and safety to help further stop the spread of the disease, and to promote healthy and safe environments.

The health department has held over a dozen mobile clinics in partnership with SARTA in many of the low-to-moderate income communities. A business safety initiative has awarded numerous businesses with resources to make their businesses safer for customers and employees. These resources may include items such as touchless hand sanitizers, HEPA filters, temporary or permanent barriers or modifications.

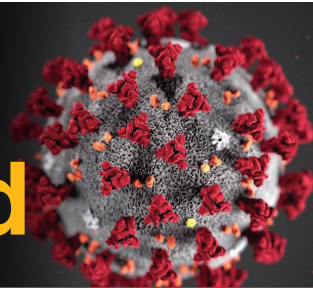
Visit www.StarkHealth.org and click on the COVID-19 Business Safety Initiative button on the homepage. For more information about this project, contact Kay Conley, Director of Administration and Support Services at conleyk@starkhealth.org or (330) 451-1446.



STARK COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 2021 ADMIN & SUPPORT AT-A-GLANCE

- **24:** Total number of grants received
- **9,253:** Total number of death certificates issued
- **4,585:** Total number of birth certificates issued

Communicating in a Pandemic & Beyond



Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a need for consistent and clear communication. That is felt by everyone facing this pandemic, including the Stark County Health Department. Navigating this pandemic in a modern world has presented challenges. In society today, answers are expected via-social media within seconds. However, as scientific and medical personnel began sifting through a novel virus in late 2019, little was known to provide context. As COVID-19 made its way to the United States, and closer to home, more was known but still there were changes day to day. This has led to an infodemic which has caused confusion, ruffled attitudes, and gave way to misinformation to spread just like COVID-19.

Communicating COVID

Addressing the ongoing pandemic and infodemic, a Communications Specialist was hired to help think of new and creative approaches. The position works closely with all service areas, the Public Information Officer (PIO), and the Emergency Response Coordinator. The Communications Specialist has a background in communication practices, social media marketing, and public health principles and is tasked with helping to implement and update the health department's communication and marketing plan. This position has been an essential component of the COVID-19 pandemic response by providing the expertise to communicate effectively and by localizing messaging for Stark County residents. The message changed based on the situation, but the key is that the approach to how the health department communicated did not.

Generally, the Stark County Health Department focuses the communications and marketing plan to help guide the public health message to residents of Stark County. In a pandemic, it helps to keep things relatively calm and builds consensus. The everyday use of the plan can help connect a mother with one of the programs for herself and her newborn or for the new homeowner learning how to properly care for their well or septic. The health department currently utilizes a website, social media (Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, and Linked In), and other traditional media channels. The health department utilized paid media sources like bus ads and billboards to highlight services over the past year as well. This is how the health department gets the word out to the community that a program event is occurring, a clinic is changing location or a landing page has been created to meet an identified need through a grant.

Social Media

The social media strategy of the Stark County Health Department has consisted of two posts a day that follow a determined cadence. The Facebook reach has expanded during the pandemic and subsequent vaccine response.

Reach is defined as, "The number of people who saw any content from your page or about your page, including posts, stories, ads, social information from people who interact with your page and more." In 2020, the health department saw a reach of 733,563 on Facebook and Instagram. This is during the first year of the pandemic. In 2021, the health department's reach was 603,387 as the pandemic continued and the vaccine was rolled out. So far this year, the health department has increased the reach by 103.7% on Facebook alone.

Branding

The Stark County Health Department is currently working to strengthen the health department's image in the community, while the attention is there, to discuss what is offered by the health department on a daily basis. This is important having been under the microscope for the better part of two years during a pandemic. The campaign, entitled Striving Toward a Healthier Community, focuses on all facets of the health department and how residents can benefit from the services offered and the work done. The campaign will run throughout 2022 and is in partnership with Newsymom.

Moving Forward

Trust is important to everything that the Stark County Health Department does. Communication and marketing efforts that work thrive on trust. That is why over tens of thousands of residents chose to have their COVID-19 vaccine with the health department. The way an organization talks about itself and interacts with the people that it serves, makes for a beneficial relationship. There is no one way or best practice on how to communicate or market a program. The health department assesses the best avenues to reach people where they are and how best to communicate the message. The plan could and should change based on the times in which the residents live and based on feedback from residents. Don't be shy to express how the Stark County Health Department can improve on communication and marketing efforts. Why? Because trust goes both ways.

NACCHO

Stark County Health Department Utilizing NACCHO Grants for COVID Efforts

In 2020, Stark County Health Department applied for the NACCHO (National Association of County and City Health Officials) grant and completed the grant in 2021. Throughout the grant year four nurses and the epidemiologist joined the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology and completed the Epi Education Series 101 and 102 as well as the Epi 101 and 102 in Long Term Care obtaining a total of 65.25 continuing education hours each. Staff attended monthly BLOC COVID-19 Community of Practice Calls for additional updates and education. The health department was asked to create a video interview highlighting lessons learned and experiences as part of the BLOC COVID-19 demonstration site project. This video mainly reviewed experiences with students, facilities, partners and overall involvements during the COVID-19 pandemic. Throughout the NACCHO grant year communicable disease team strengthened their knowledge in infection control practice. The communicable disease team conducted approximately 30 teleICAR's (tele infection control assessment and response) with long term care facilities throughout the year. These teleICAR's went over infection control practice within the facility discussing the layout and mapping of the facility, residents and cohorting, staffing, PPE, testing, COVID- 19 education and follow up. In addition to the teleICAR's, the communicable disease team did additional follow up as needed, sometimes including weekly calls with the long-term care facilities in an outbreak status. The health department applied for the NACCHO grant again in year 2021 to also have the grant through June of 2023. Some of the funding from the grant will be used towards the Certification in Infection Control (CIC) for the health department's epidemiologist and communicable disease program coordinator. This grant will continue to allow the health department to build additional capacity for outreach and response activities including educating facilities regarding reporting requirements and/or implementation of CDC's Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR) tool.

COVID-19 RESPONSE TEAM ASSEMBLED TO FIGHT PANDEMIC

In late Fall of 2020, Gov. DeWine asked communities to form response teams of local leaders to address the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The Stark County Health Department led the charge and assembled a team of community leaders, health departments, elected officials, and other local voices to address the pandemic. The COVID-19 Response Team began as an e-mail only group that would help get the word out about taking precautions and reminding people that the county needs to test and do what they can to keep spread to a minimum.

Transitioning to Winter of 2020, the county's COVID-19 case numbers and hospitalizations were on the rise which put the county on watch for Level 4 - Purple of the Ohio Public Health Advisory System. From this point forward, the response team has met regularly every Tuesday via-Zoom to discuss ways in which to continue to educate the community on the severity of the virus.

The communications specialist for the department created social media posts, one pager documents, community messages, and more on behalf of the response team that all members pushed out to their own audiences. In December 2020, Stark County triggered enough indicators to reach Level 4 - Purple of the Ohio Public Health Advisory System. The COVID-19 Response team had created messages and other marketing materials to help the community understand the implications of what it meant to get to this level.

Finally, the COVID-19 vaccine became a reality and one by one they were given emergency use authorization by the FDA and the response team again issued community wide messaging. This was an important step since response team members make up leaders in government, businesses, non-profit, and the religious community of Stark County. Vaccine messaging was important to educate the community about the vaccines themselves and to combat hesitancy. The COVID-19 Response Team assisted in the clinics, getting the word out about the safety of the vaccines, and even rolled up their sleeves for their own shot.

The COVID-19 Response Team, led by the Stark County Health Department, brought together a core group of people to help Stark County lower COVID-19 case numbers, increase vaccination rates, and prepare to move forward in a post-pandemic world.

THE GROUP CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Alliance City Health Department
- Aultman Hospital, City of Canton
- Cathedral of Life Church
- Canton City Fire Department
- Canton City Health Department
- City of Canton
- City of Canal Fulton
- City of Louisville
- City of Massillon
- City of North Canton
- Cleveland Clinic Mercy Hospital
- Emergency Management Agency
- Educational Service Center
- Jackson Township Fire & EMS
- Massillon City Health Department
- MCTV
- Stark County Commissioners
- Stark County Economic Development Board
- Stark County Health Department
- Stark County Prosecutor
- Stark County Sheriff's Office
- Stark County Township Association

SEPTIC TANK PUMPING EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH



Septic Maintenance Record Card used by Environmental Services.

Pumping is a fundamental component of septic system maintenance. Routine pumping lengthens the useful life of the system. In 2019, the septic educational program was updated to inform property owners on the importance of septic tank pumping.

New outreach efforts focus on a professionally produced, 5 x 7 inch, full-color septic tank, pumping reminder postcard. These postcards include general septic information, a Maintenance Record for homeowners to log their service, and a QR code that directs them to additional information on the website. These cards are mailed to properties that have not pumped their septic system in the last five years. The postcards are sent at a rate of 500 per month.

Recently, the service area has reviewed the data to evaluate if the new postcard program has had a positive impact. Septic haulers are required to submit a pumping report to the local health district. Staff logs these reports in the Operations and Maintenance database. We compared data

from 2018, before the start of the program, to 2020; a full year after the program was initiated. In 2018, the health department reviewed 5,902 pumping reports representing 7,000,000 gallons of septage. In 2020, 8,165 pumping forms were received which totaled 10,550,000 gallons of septage pumped. Therefore, the health department had a **38% increase in tank pumping reports from 2018-2020** after the institution of the new educational outreach program.

2021 PROPERTY TRANSFER SUMMARY

The year 2020 was a record-setting year for the number of property transfer inspections conducted, despite the pandemic. The year 2021 was not far behind. A total of 970 inspections were conducted, seeing a drop of forty-three inspections from 2020. The 2021 property transfer program statistics are listed in the table, sorted by township. One may wonder why failure rates vary so drastically between townships. For example, Tuscarawas and Nimishillen Townships' failure rates are over twice those of Lake or Plain. Some of this relates to housing age, but predominate soil types also factor into the equation. Lake and Plain have a larger proportion of sand and gravel soils than Nimishillen and Tuscarawas Townships, allowing systems to last longer. Overall, 14% of the systems inspected were considered failing. "Failing" means that the system is causing a public health nuisance, which is defined in Ohio Revised Code 3718.011. An additional 9% of inspections found improperly discharging gray water. Each inspection is submitted to the Health Department for review; when the review is completed, additional information and education is provided to the buyer and seller on how to properly maintain the system to maximize its life span. All public health nuisances are required to be corrected, whether the system is failing, gray water is being improperly discharged, or both.

2021 PROPERTY TRANSFER INSPECTION BREAKDOWN

Township	Total Inspections	Septic Failure		Gray Water	
BETHLEHEM	25	4	16%	2	8%
CANTON	52	10	19%	5	10%
JACKSON	77	6	8%	1	1%
LAKE	200	19	10%	8	4%
LAWRENCE	74	5	7%	4	5%
LEXINGTON	30	4	13%	3	10%
MARLBORO	49	9	18%	8	16%
NIMISHILLEN	67	14	21%	10	15%
OSNABURG	47	8	17%	2	4%
PARIS	42	3	7%	4	10%
PERRY	45	10	22%	8	18%
PIKE	23	6	26%	2	9%
PLAIN	106	11	10%	14	13%
SANDY	17	3	18%	4	24%
SUGARCREEK	23	8	35%	2	9%
TUSCARAWAS	53	11	21%	7	13%
WASHINGTON	40	9	23%	6	15%
Totals	970	140	14%	90	9%

2013 THROUGH 2021 PROPERTY TRANSFER INSPECTION BREAKDOWN

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
836	809	857	917	967	945	922	1013	970

AT-A-GLANCE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- **7,623:** Total number of Environmental Health Inspections
- **2,308:** Total number of Food Safety Inspections

2021 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE HIGHLIGHTS

Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi cause communicable diseases (also known as infectious diseases). A person can contract a communicable disease from an infected person, an infected animal, and/or another infected source such as water or food. The Stark County Health Department communicable disease staff keeps track of the number of persons infected by different communicable diseases throughout the year. They also conduct follow-up investigations on all reported diseases by collecting demographic and clinical information, as well as exposures to potential sources of disease. By collecting this data, the Communicable Disease Team is able to determine potential sources of disease, quickly implement control measures, detect trends and outbreaks, and create targeted policies and programs to protect or improve the health of the community.

This annual summary represents the 2021 communicable disease data required by Ohio law reported to state and local health departments. Only those communicable diseases determined to be of public health importance are reportable therefore, this summary does not reflect all communicable disease in the community. Additionally, the summary represents only cases of disease for residents of Stark County Health Department jurisdiction therefore does not include disease data for the cities of Alliance, Canton, or Massillon.

1) In 2021, SCHD reported and/or investigated several communicable disease outbreaks. Among these were:

- 1 outbreak of Impetigo (associated with a school sports team)
- 1 outbreak of Hand, Foot and Mouth disease (associated with a childcare facility)
- 48 outbreaks of COVID-19
 - ✓ 44 associated with long-term care facilities
 - ✓ Others associated with day service programs and workplaces

Each of these outbreaks was managed utilizing the guidelines and regulations developed by the Ohio Department of Health, and in conjunction with other health departments.

2) During 2021, several reportable infectious diseases increased in the number of cases reported in the Stark County jurisdiction compared to that of 2019. These diseases are as follows:

- **CP-CRE** – Cases of Carbapenemase-Producing Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE) within Stark County's health jurisdiction increased from 7 to 16 between 2020 and 2021. CRE are a family of difficult to treat bacteria due to their high levels of resistance to antibiotics. CP-CRE bacteria can spread person-to-person through contact with infected or colonized individuals (i.e. wounds or stool). CP-CRE primarily affects patients in long-term healthcare settings and is an emerging threat to public health.
- **Legionellosis** – Stark County experienced an increase in Legionellosis infections, with 19 cases reported in 2021 compared to 11 in 2020. Legionella organisms can be found in water systems such as hot water tanks, cooling towers, air-conditioning systems and hot tubs. Water management programs are essential for the prevention of Legionnaires' disease to reduce the risk of Legionella growth and spread.
- **Lyme Disease** – Lyme Disease has increased in recent years, from 46 cases in 2019 to 51 cases in 2020, and 85 cases in 2021. Lyme disease

Reportable Infectious DISEASE SUMMARY

Stark County Health Department Jurisdiction

DISEASE	2021	2020
Amebiasis	0	0
Anaplasmosis	1	0
Brucellosis	2	0
Campylobacteriosis	38	34
Chlamydia	622	541
Coccidioidomycosis	1	0
COVID-19	28595	14817
CP-CRE	16	7
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	3	0
Cryptosporidiosis	11	13
Cyclosporiasis	6	3
E. Coli, Shiga Toxin-producing	7	5
Giardiasis	7	9
Gonorrhea	212	152
Haemophilus Influenza	8	3
Hepatitis A	9	20
Hepatitis B – Acute	1	2
Hepatitis B – Chronic	41	29
Hepatitis B – Perinatal infection	4	1
Hepatitis C – Acute	4	4
Hepatitis C – Chronic	95	84
Hepatitis E	0	0
Influenza-associated Hospitalization	11	192
LaCrosse Virus Disease	1	0
Legionellosis	19	11
Listeriosis	0	0
Lyme Disease	85	51
Malaria	0	0
Measles	0	1
Meningitis – Aseptic/Viral	7	8
Meningitis – Bacterial (Not N. Meningitidis)	2	3
MIS-C associated with COVID-19	7	2
Mumps	0	2
Mycobacterium other than TB	0	0
Pertussis	1	8
Psittacosis	0	0
Q Fever	0	1
Salmonellosis	31	24
Shigellosis	1	2
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including RMSF)	0	2
Streptococcal – Group A Invasive	4	0
Streptococcal-Group B Newborn	0	1
Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)	0	0
Syphilis	36	15
Streptococcal-Invasive Pneumoniae	11	11
Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS)	0	0
Tuberculosis	2	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Varicella	10	8
Vibriosis	2	0
West Nile Virus	0	2
Yersiniosis	5	4
Zika Virus Disease	0	0
Total	29,918	16,072

continued on page 9

*This report includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases reported 01/01/2020 – 12/31/2021

cases are increasing in Ohio while the blacklegged tick populations expands across the state, increasing chances for an individual to encounter this tick. Tick-borne illnesses can be prevented by taking specific precautions in wooded or grassy areas (long sleeved, light colored clothing, spraying tick repellent, routine tick checks, etc.)

- **Salmonellosis** – Stark County saw 31 cases of Salmonellosis in 2021, compared with 24 cases in 2020. Salmonella is typically transmitted to humans by eating foods contaminated with animal feces, such as beef, poultry, milk, fish or eggs. The best prevention for Salmonellosis is thorough hand washing, avoiding cross contamination of foods, and cooking meats and eggs thoroughly before eating.
- **Yersiniosis** – There were 5 cases of Yersiniosis in Stark County in 2021 compared to 4 cases in 2020. Yersiniosis is a bacterial disease spread from contact with feces of infected birds or mammals, such as kittens, puppies or other animals. Pigs are primary hosts of the most common strain of Yersinia.
- 3) Influenza season stretches from October of one year until May of the next. Across all of Stark County throughout (including all four health jurisdictions), the 2020-2021 influenza season there were 6 cases of hospitalized influenza. Thus far in the 2021-2022 influenza season there have been 14 cases of hospitalized influenza for all of Stark County health jurisdictions. In 2019, at the same time there were 60 cases reported. It should be noted that flu activity is still low, and surveillance data may be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. At this time influenza data should be interpreted with caution due to the minimal number of specimens tested. The predominant strain for this season is influenza A, which is common as influenza A normally predominates in the beginning half of the season. The influenza vaccine remains the primary and most effective form of protection against the influenza viruses circulating this season. Common symptoms of the flu include fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, headaches, chills, and fatigue. Complications may include conditions such as bronchitis or pneumonia and may make chronic health problems, such as asthma, worse. Staying home while sick and practicing proper hand hygiene are the best ways to stay healthy this season.
- 4) **There were several diseases reported in 2021 that are not commonly seen within Ohio and/or the SCHD jurisdiction, and are briefly discussed below.**

- **Anaplasmosis** is a bacterial disease spread by ticks, primarily the blacklegged tick. The blacklegged tick is widely distributed across the eastern United States. According to the data from the CDC there is a documentation of an established population of blacklegged ticks in Stark County. Counties classified as established are those where six or more blacklegged ticks were collected within the county within any 12-month period. Symptoms of anaplasmosis include headache, fever, muscle aches, fatigue, chills, sweating, nausea and vomiting. Additionally, cough, confusion and rash can be experienced as well, though less common. Prevention measures are recommended to reduce exposure to ticks

and opportunity for infection with anaplasmosis.

- **Brucellosis** is a bacterial infection, caused by the Brucella bacteria, which typically infect cattle, bison, swine, sheep, goats, dogs and humans. This infection is primarily an occupational disease of stockyard, farm, and slaughterhouse workers, butchers and veterinarians. The most common route of infection is by eating or drinking contaminated milk products, including unpasteurized milk, ice cream or cheese. Symptoms generally appear within 5 to 60 days after exposure, but could take up to a year. The most common symptoms associated with infection are fever, chills, sweating and weakness. Other symptoms may include insomnia, sexual impotence, headache, lack of appetite and painful joints. The best way to prevent brucellosis is to eliminate consumption of undercooked meat, and unpasteurized dairy products. For those who handle animal tissues, such as hunters, it's recommended to wear rubber gloves, goggles and gowns or aprons to limit potential exposure to bacteria.
- **Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease** is a rare neurological disease which usually impacts people over 35 years of age and is one of a group of diseases known as Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSE). CJD can be hard to recognize; early symptoms include poor concentration, lethargy and intermittent unsteadiness when standing or walking. Progression of the disease can lead to other symptoms including agitation, dementia, chronic muscle spasms or twitching, vision impairment and worsening of dementia with death following shortly after. The mode of transmission of CJD for most cases is unknown, but experimental transmission of infectivity is ongoing. Incubation period appears to have a wide range from 15 months to >30 years. There is no immunization available for CJD and there is a lot of unknowns about this disease to date. One type of CJD, variant CJD (vCJD) is found primarily in the United Kingdom and affects younger people. vCJD and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), otherwise known as mad cow disease, appear to be causally related; however CJD cases don't have any apparent relationship to BSE.
- **La Crosse Virus Disease** is spread by infected mosquitoes, that can cause inflammation of the brain. Ohio averages 20 cases of La Crosse virus each year, more than any other state in the U.S. It takes 5 to 15 days after the bite of an infected mosquito to develop symptoms, however most infected people have no apparent illness. For those who do become ill, symptoms can include fever, headache, nausea, vomiting and fatigue. Severe disease, including inflammation of the brain, most commonly occurs in children under age 16. Prevention measures are recommended to reduce exposure to infected mosquitoes and infection with La Crosse virus.

The Communicable Disease Unit continues to provide information and resources to schools, healthcare facilities and the community regarding infection prevention and control. Common topics that foster significant public interest include influenza, scabies, head lice, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), tuberculosis, enteric (intestinal) illnesses, sexually transmitted diseases and COVID-19.

GOVERNOR DEWINE & FIRST LADY FRAN DEWINE VISIT THE WHIPPLE-DALE CENTRE VACCINE CLINIC

Gov. DeWine and First Lady Fran DeWine visited the Whipple-Dale Centre clinic and called it a mass vaccination site for the State of Ohio. His visit was a morale boost to staff and the community members that were receiving their vaccines. As the governor continued to issue new phases and make the vaccine available to all Ohioans, the clinics quickly transitioned from administering vaccines to only those in the health jurisdiction to everyone who needed a vaccine.



SARTA bus transformed to vaccine clinic in Pike Township.



SARTA bus parked outside St. Therese Parish in Brewster for a low-to-moderate income area vaccine clinic.



Health department trailer used to transport vaccine supplies to school clinics.



Health Commissioner Norris receives his first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

COVID-19 VACCINE CLINICS BY THE NUMBERS

16 McDonald's Clinics:
1st and 2nd Dose
Vaccinated 56

14 School Based Clinics:
1st and 2nd Dose
Vaccinated 1,044

24 Mobile Clinics in Low-to-Moderate Income Areas:
1st, 2nd and Booster Dose
Vaccinated 91

4 Mall Clinics:
1st and 2nd Dose
Vaccinated 329



2021 NURSING AT-A-GLANCE

- **2,284:** Total number of immunizations administered (*not COVID*)
- **72,621:** Number of COVID immunizations administered
- **228:** Cribs Distributed
- **639:** Nursing Services Home Visits Completed (*CMH/Public Health Nurse, CHW HV*)
- **250:** Baby and me tobacco free sessions
- **207:** Naloxone kits distributed to first responders
- **114:** Project Dawn Kits distributed
- **452:** Law enforcement distribution for 2021 (*this number includes expired kits replaced*)
- **43:** Law enforcement reversals reported for 2021 (*this number is likely underreported*)
- **3,515:** Total number of visits completed with WIC clients
- **29,920:** Total number of infectious diseases reported
- **526:** Reproductive Health and Wellness Visits
- **5:** Provider Office Based Immunization Education Sessions Provided

Vaping and E-cigarette

Use Remains a Public Health Concern

When E-cigarettes hit the market in 2003, very little was known about them. Nearly 20 years later, still little is known about their long-term health effects. Electronic nicotine delivery systems or ENDS products have hit the market in a big way, and are causing a wave of public health concerns.

Smoking and vaping both pose significant health risks and should be avoided. In a regular cigarette, there are over 7,000 chemicals, which many are toxic. E-cigarettes and vaping products did not become FDA regulated until August 8, 2016, so prior to that date, the ingredients used to make these products were at the discretion of the manufacturer. Since then, laws and compliance requirements have been put in place to learn more about these products and for development of future regulations. Some of the ENDS products contain ingredients like diacetyl, lead, nickel, tin, and acetyl propionyl or acetoin. Nicotine is the primary addictive agent in both e-cigarettes and regular cigarettes, is classified as a stimulant, and can cause a host of harmful effects like headaches, seizures, jitteriness, elevated heart rate and blood pressure elevation.

A study conducted from Boston University's School of Public Health and School of medicine found that participants had a 43% higher risk to develop a respiratory disease. In addition to respiratory disease, e-cigarette or vaping use-associated lung injury, known as EVALI has caused hospitalizations and deaths across the nation. These injuries are similar to lung injuries chemical workers are subject to after being in a chemical plant for years. The ENDS exhaled vapor is not harmless water vapor. It has been shown to contain carcinogens, can cause harm to unborn babies, and is a source of indoor air pollution that others could inhale secondhand. The little information of known effects of vaping is scary, but the unknown risk is worse. Vaping exposes you to many chemicals that researchers do not fully understand and that they are probably not safe. Some ENDS products contain very high levels of nicotine, which research suggests, could be as addictive as heroin and cocaine and can be impossible for people to stop using.

Vaping is restricted for use for those 21 and older, but in the United States, youth are more likely than adults to use e-cigarettes. According to the Truth Initiative in 2019, 9% of adults said they regularly vape, whereas 27.5% of high school students use vape products. In 2016, the Surgeon General released a report that youth ENDS use is a public health concern, this continues to be true. In response to the sharp increase in youth e-cigarette use, the FDA and Federal government have three crucial areas to prevent the use of tobacco and e-cigarettes in the youth population: Preventing access, curbing marketing aimed at youth, and education. Key efforts also involve regular inspections of retailers and manufacturers of products in the U.S, prevention education, and further research. State and local officials have incorporated ENDS into existing

smoke-free air regulations to protect the health of people and the following is currently what Ohio and Stark County are doing to address this issue.

The State Adds Vaping to Smoke-Free Ohio Law to Curb Use

Vaping across the nation, as well as Ohio, has been gaining popularity for some years. The demographic with the highest increase of use are teens. The Ohio Department of Health reports vaping by high schoolers increased by 135% from 2017 to 2019. Vaping by teens can interfere with their brain development, cause lung injury, or respiratory distress. As of February 2020, the CDC reported 2,807 hospitalizations or deaths related to vaping.

Recent studies indicate three out of four teen smokers continue the habit into adulthood. As a result, in 2019 Governor DeWine urged the General Assembly to take the necessary steps to protect youth from the dangers of vaping. These measures included: raising the purchase age to 21, adding a tax to the purchase price, increasing surveillance by the state on vaping-related illnesses and deaths, and banning the sale of flavored vaping liquid. In the state's 2021 Biennium Budget Bill, the use of vaping products was included in the Smoke-Free Ohio Law. Specifically, the definition of smoking has been expanded to include the use of an electronic smoking device or vapor product.

With the passage of the budget bill, vaping is banned in indoor public places such as restaurants, stores, and places of employment. An exemption does permit retail vape shops to demonstrate their products to their customers if the establishment meets particular criteria and is registered with the state. The state is currently in the process of drafting rules, which will be followed by a public rule review period.



**NO SMOKING
NO VAPING**

Sources:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, August 3). *Outbreak of lung injury associated with the use of e-cigarette, or vaping, products*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved December 23, 2021, from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/severe-lung-disease.html

Governor DeWine calls for legislation to ban flavored vaping liquids. (2019, October 1). Retrieved December 23, 2021, from <https://governor.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/governor/media/news-and-media/govdewine-calls-for-legislation-to-ban-flavored-vaping-liquids>

THANK YOU TO THE OUTSTANDING MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS (MRC)

The Carroll/Tuscarawas/Stark County Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Unit of volunteers were a crucial asset to public health throughout the COVID-19 Vaccination efforts. This group of volunteers put in countless hours to assist in providing both medical and non-medical assistance at local health department clinics. During the initial phase of providing first and second dose vaccinations, over 220 volunteers were utilized between the health departments in Stark county which totaled nearly 9,000 hours.

At the Whipple-Dale Center Clinic alone, there were 88 volunteers that came to help throughout the vaccination efforts and gave roughly 5,800 hours of their time. These unselfish individuals came daily to volunteer their time to help protect the community. They showed their determination to make a difference in this fight against the pandemic. The health department cannot thank these generous volunteers enough for their strong passion in working alongside health department staff to make Stark County a safer and healthier community.



Dan Speece
Registered Nurse (RN)

The health department would also like to highlight one individual that donated the most hours at the clinics to help in the efforts to combat this pandemic. Dan Speece is a Registered Nurse (RN) in the MRC that has gone above and beyond as an MRC volunteer. He has been there from the very beginning, and he continues to attend every clinic held weekly. Dan is the first to arrive to the clinic and gets every vaccination station prepared for the hundreds of people that will come through the door. Everyday Dan comes to the clinic with enthusiasm and a great desire to help. His positivity is infectious to all. He is always able to ease each person that comes to his station for a vaccination and brings a smile to everyone that encounters him. Dan has put in over 500 hours

volunteering at clinics and administering vaccines. Furthermore, he is always the last to leave the clinic at the end of the day to assure all duties are complete before going home. Because of his generous nature and unselfish desire to help, he has protected so many residents of Stark county. The Stark County Health Department is incredibly grateful for his assistance throughout these vaccination efforts.

Recognition plaques were provided to the MRC volunteers that assisted in the initial vaccination efforts by the local health departments. Over 200 plaques were mailed to these generous volunteers as a token of appreciation.

Although the MRC volunteers were many, we would like to recognize the following volunteers that have regularly provided hours at our clinics, helping from the very beginning of vaccination efforts and continue to assist us today:

Karen Coughlin, RN
Harriett Sabo, RN
Audi Kress, LPN
Donna Hill, RN
Sheri Cody, RN
Angela Perkins, RN
Kay Berner, RN
Jodi Beltz, RN
Dave Beltz (non-medical)
Pat Miller, RN
Maria Pappas-Rogich, RN
Teri Weber, PA
Pat Yontz, RN
Kathy Cemate, RN

A HUGE THANK YOU

To all MRC volunteers that have been there alongside health department staff making Stark County healthier and helping to end this pandemic.

2021 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH OF RESIDENTS IN THE STARK COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT JURISDICTION

CAUSE	COUNT	CAUSE	COUNT
Cancer.....	567	Kidney Disease.....	81
Heart Disease.....	566	Accidental Drug.....	64
COVID-19.....	500	Parkinson's Disease.....	54
Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia.....	350	Pneumonia.....	50
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases.....	140	Suicide.....	37
Cerebrovascular Disease.....	104	Sepsis.....	25
Diabetes Mellitus.....	88	Homicide.....	6
Accidental.....	86	*Other.....	567
Diseases of the liver.....	86	TOTAL.....	3,371

**This total represents any category not listed above and cause of death not provided by ODH at the time this report was completed.*

Children with Medical Handicaps

Program (CMH)



The Children with Medical Handicaps program (CMH) is a health care coverage program in the state of Ohio, which promotes early identification of children with handicapping conditions and treatment of those children by appropriate health care providers.

Eligible children are identified through school nurses, physician identification, public health nursing home visits, as well as word of mouth by other participants. The CMH program is a state-administered program that operates within the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and is funded through the federal Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, state general revenue funds, county tax set-aside funds, third-party reimbursements, and community donations.

The CMH program primarily serves people under the age of 22 who have a medical handicapping condition. July 1, 2021, CMH adjusted the qualifying age to under 22 years of age. Prior to 2021, individuals aged out of this program on their 21st birthday. CMH has already announced that in July 1, 2022, they will increase the age of eligibility through age 22, where individuals age out of the program on their 23rd birthday. The CMH program is comprised of three core programs: Diagnostic, Treatment, and Service Coordination. Each program requires medical and/or financial criteria to be met in order to determine eligibility. A brief list of some of the medical qualifications are located below:

EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE CONDITIONS:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ■ AIDS | ■ Cystic fibrosis | ■ Malignancies |
| ■ Heart defects | ■ Scoliosis | ■ Sickle cell anemia |
| ■ Birth defects | ■ Diabetes | ■ Hearing loss |
| ■ Hemophilia | ■ Cancer | ■ Spinal injuries |
| ■ Cleft lip and palate | ■ Inguinal hernia | |
| ■ Myelodysplasia | ■ Cerebral palsy | |

Although CMH covers a wide range of services, it is important to know that CMH does not cover all the services that a child with special health care needs may require, and that many medical conditions are not covered. CMH continues to grow and change in services that are offered.

Public Health Nurses (PHNs) from the health department provide case management services for the families in Stark County and help them to navigate the complicated world of insurance coverage. These nurses work as advocates for the families, often acting as liaisons between the family and other agencies. The health department increased the number of nurses providing CMH services from 4 to 8. During 2021, nursing staff provided services to approximately 1,012 Stark County Health Department jurisdiction children through the diagnostic, treatment, and/or service coordination programs. During 2021, staff provided 191 home visits. These visits were conducted in person and via telephone due to the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 2,446 hours spent on the CMH program. This includes time spent on home visits, client follow-up, program management, data entry, and trainings. Public Health Nurses from the local health departments in the cities of Alliance, Canton, and Massillon also provide CMH services.

Additional programs available through CMH

- ✓ Adult Cystic Fibrosis Program
- ✓ Adult Hemophilia Insurance Program (HIPP)
- ✓ Genetic Services Program
- ✓ Metabolic Formula Program
- ✓ Community Nutrition Services
- ✓ Premium Payment Assistance Program
- ✓ Sickle Cell Services Program

IMMUNIZATION OUTREACH ACTIVITIES AT STARK COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Along with sanitation, immunizations have long been documented to be one of the greatest methods to improve public health. The Stark County Health Department promote and support vaccinations. The health department offers a multitude of vaccines through clinics at the health department and outreach efforts to the communities served.

Regularly scheduled immunization clinics for children are held on 4 days each month in-house at the Whipple Ave. facility by appointment, 2 of which span into the evening hours to accommodate school and job commitments.

In addition, appointments are scheduled at 4 "out-lying" facilities each month. These are located in areas of vaccine disparity, and are currently located in the communities of Louisville, (southeast), Navarre (southwest), Canal Fulton, and a site between North Canton and Hartville.

Adults are able to obtain their immunizations at the Adult clinics at the Whipple Ave site on Thursday of each week, also by appointment for their convenience.

The health department greatly values the county's providers of immunizations for their clients. There are several opportunities that providers can utilize for education and additional resources:

IQIP: A quality improvement program designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the purpose to increase vaccine uptake among child and adolescent patients. Some of these activities include: a trained IQIP consultant meets with the practice to assess office immunization practices, review baseline coverage rates, and collaborate with the practice to identify key quality improvement (QI) strategies that will enhance the practice workflow to improve vaccine uptake. Technical assistance and resource support are provided over a 12- month cycle of check-in opportunities.

MOBI/TIES: Free and statewide provider immunization education and training programs developed for health-care providers. These 1 hour continuing education programs are offered through the Ohio Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics, in collaboration with the Ohio Department of Health and are provide by trained public health nurses.

MOBI: Maximizing Office Based Immunizations- Addresses a variety of topics customized to each practice to help identify and develop strategies to improve best practices. Some topics covered:

Immunization recommendations, new vaccines, childhood immunization schedule changes, missed opportunities, and common misconceptions, along with resources to include individual packets of education, copy of "Pink Book" Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, Vaccine Safety by Dr. Paul Offit, parental refusal brochures, postage paid reminder postcards.

TIES: Teen Immunization Education Sessions- is a second, 1 hour continuing education program which address more of the adolescent cohort's immunization topics and in addition to the above resources, adolescent resources are included with a focus on addressing vaccine hesitancy in families of this age group of children.

Immunization EDUCATION
Now available in your county!

FREE TRAINING with 1 HOUR of CME FROM THE OHIO CHAPTER, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS!

- All participant materials provided
- Designed to fit into your practice's busy workday!
- Practical information you can use to achieve the complete and timely immunizations for infants
- Quality improvement strategies to identify and track ways to improve immunization rates
- The latest information on immunization recommendations, schedule changes, missed opportunities, practice-based consultation and parental refusal

Target Audience: The primary target audience is Ohio children ages 0-2 years, reached via primary care and other immunization providers. The secondary target population is physicians, nurses and office staff.

Maximizing Office Based Immunizations (MOBI): One-hour in-office training program for health care providers focusing on immunizations for children ages 0-2, schedule updates, vaccine administration, parental refusal and reminder/recall strategies. FREE resources are provided including the CDC's Pink Book, the booklet "Vaccine Safety and Your Child" by Paul Offit, MD and an attendee resource packet.

The Ohio Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics (Ohio AAP) is accredited by the Ohio State Medical Association to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The Ohio AAP designates this live activity for a maximum of 1 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)™. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Learning Objectives:

- Review Immunization Schedules
- Discuss MOBI Best Practices
- Discuss Strategies to Improve Immunization Rates

Program Faculty: The medical director of the Maximizing Office Based Immunizations (MOBI) program is Rebecca Brady, MD, FAAP, Director of Adult Clinical Services in the Division of Infectious Diseases at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Associate Professor at the University of Cincinnati Medical School Department of Pediatrics.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT the Immunization Office at Ohio AAP:
(614) 846-6258 • mobi@ohioaap.org
OhioAAP.org/ImmunizationPrograms

Immunization EDUCATION
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- All participant materials provided
- Designed to fit into your practice's busy workday!
- Practical information you can use to achieve the complete and timely immunizations for adolescents
- Quality improvement strategies to identify and track ways to improve immunization rates
- The latest information on immunization recommendations, schedule changes, missed opportunities, practice-based consultation and parental refusal

Target Audience: The primary target audience is Ohio adolescents reached via primary care and other immunization providers. The secondary target population is physicians, nurses and office staff.

Teen Immunization Education Sessions (TIES): One-hour in-office training program for health care providers focusing on improving adolescent immunization rates by teaching evidence-based strategies to overcome barriers to adolescent vaccines. FREE resources are provided including Adolescent Immunization Flipcharts (AAP, multiple language options) and HPV appointment recall postcards.

The Ohio Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics (Ohio AAP) is accredited by the Ohio State Medical Association to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The Ohio AAP designates this live activity for a maximum of 1 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)™. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Learning Objectives:

1. Describe diseases prevented through adolescent immunization
2. Review immunization schedules for adolescents
3. Review issues related to vaccinating adolescents, such as strategies and safety
4. Discuss TIES Best Practices

Program Faculty: The medical director of the Teen Immunization Education Sessions (TIES) program is Robert W. Frendt, Jr., MD, FAAP, medical director of the Division of Infectious Diseases at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center and Professor at the University of Cincinnati Medical School Department of Pediatrics.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT the Immunization Office at Ohio AAP:
(614) 846-6258 • mobi@ohioaap.org
OhioAAP.org/ImmunizationPrograms

Striving Toward a Healthier Community.

SOURCES OF REVENUE

Contract Fees	534,935
Fees for Services	1,563,638
C & D User Fees	649,775
Inspection Fees	254,297
Vital Statistics	350,522
Permits	1,585,766
Fines / Late Charges	9,039
State Subsidy	94,139
Local Tax Subdivisions*	1,900,975
Coronavirus Response Grant	1,562,725
Contact Tracing	417,382
Covid 19 Workforce Development	20,898
Public Health Infrastructure	175,521
Drug Overdose Prevention Grant	179,500
Drug Overdose Injury Grant	60,000
Maternal Child Health Grant	142,844
Get Vaccinated Ohio Grant	40,103
WIC Grant	402,310
Reproductive Health Grant	203,102
Moms & Babies First Grant	95,528
NACCHO Grant	99,444
Injury Prevention Grant	208,480
Thrive Medicaid Support for CHW	60,594
Joint Solid Waste District Grant	212,500
Moms Quit for Two Grant	48,325
Area Health Education Grant	30,916
Creating Healthy Communities	83,374
Cribs for Kids Grant	76,600
Occupant Protection Coordinator	84,025
Water Pollution Control Grant	301,237
Homeowner Contributions - HSTS	36,579
Mosquito Grant	20,500
Other Receipts	54,276
Reimbursements	11,367
Carryover From 2020	1,288,293
TOTAL SOURCES OF REVENUE	12,859,509

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	4,219,626
Insurance	915,046
Medicare	61,999
Pers	766,016
Workers Comp	18,750
Unemployment	2,546
Supplies	359,911
Utilities	33,134
Contracts & Purchased Services	2,320,857
Phones & Communications	42,531
Equipment / Vehicle Rental	21,469
Rent	284,532
Equipment	42,408
Other Expenses	1,600
State Remittances	865,390
Travel	78,354
Refunds	7,163
Payouts for Sick & Vacation Leave	22,818
Encumbrances Carried Over to 2022	1,046,520
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	11,110,670

*Of this figure, \$375,000 was an advance that was expected to be paid in January of 2022. We received these funds before they were budgeted.

STARK COUNTY COMBINED GENERAL HEALTH DISTRICT

Serving the cities, villages, and townships of Stark County since 1920:

TOWNSHIPS

Bethlehem
Canton
Jackson
Lake
Lawrence
Lexington
Marlboro
Nimishillen
Osnaburg
Paris
Perry
Pike
Plain
Sandy
Sugarcreek
Tuscarawas
Washington

VILLAGES

Beach City
Brewster
East Canton
East Sparta
Hartville
Hills & Dales
Magnolia
Meyers Lake
Minerva
Navarre
Waynesburg
Wilmot

CITIES

Canal Fulton
Louisville
North Canton



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Environmental Health Services, Vital Statistics, and Administration & Support Services

7235 Whipple Avenue NW, Suite B
North Canton, OH 44720
Phone: 330-493-9904 | Fax: 330-493-9920

Nursing Services

7235 Whipple Avenue NW, Suite C
North Canton, OH 44720
Phone: 330-493-9928 | Fax: 330-493-9932

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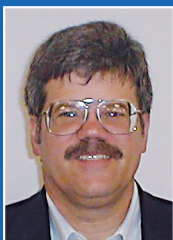
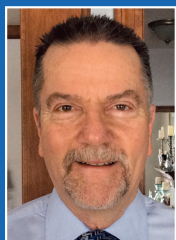


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