



Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Strategy Report

2016 - 2017



Mission

We CARE for patients as members of our family.
We work to heal the sick, treat the injured, and prevent illness.
We protect the trust of our community and employees,
to be a progressive, quality health care organization.
Our primary goal is and always will be . . . to CARE.

Values

The Bellevue Hospital, with respect, compassion,
integrity and courage,
honors the individuality and confidentiality of our patients,
employees and community, and is progressive in
anticipating and providing future health care services.

Vision

The Bellevue Hospital is the LEADER in providing
resources necessary to realize the community's
highest level of HEALTH throughout life.

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I. Introduction

The Bellevue Hospital is celebrating its 100th Year of Caring of the Community

In 1914 a group of Bellevue citizens looked to the future and envisioned a modern public hospital that would allow the people of the community to receive their medical care locally. On March 16, 1917, The Bellevue Hospital was dedicated and opened its doors to its first patients.



Founded on the philosophy of providing contemporary medicine with hometown caring, the hospital continues the tradition today. The personal touch of Caring for our Community is a trademark of The Bellevue Hospital.

The original building had 24 beds and 9 bassinets for newborns. The hospital continued to grow and add space as the population increased and the hospital expanded health care services. In 2005, the hospital moved to a new hospital building at 1400 W. Main Street in Bellevue, Ohio.



Today, The Bellevue Hospital is not-for-profit 50 bed hospital with over 400 employees and more than 100 physicians on our medical staff.

Our Mission is and always will be “To Care” for our patients as members of our family. To help us achieve this Mission, The Bellevue Hospital has been involved with conducting and adopting a 2016/2017 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) used to help us identify the gaps, strengths, and opportunities in fulfilling the health needs of our community to supplement our ongoing Complete Community Health Assessments.

II. Overview

The federal Affordable Care Act requires that all hospitals complete a Community Health Needs Assessment by September 2013. The Bellevue Hospital in collaboration with local partners completed the collection of data and community input and analyzed that information. Our ultimate goals are to establish priorities for improving health, developing effective interventions and evaluating programs and policies. This CHNA is a continuation of our community involvement leading to healthier communities we are honored to serve.

- **The 2016-2017 Sandusky County Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)** is the result of the collaborative efforts of Sandusky County Health Partners which began in 1993 with The Bellevue Hospital as a member of the organization. The Sandusky County Health Partners’ collaborative efforts completed community health assessments in 2001, in 2005, youth in 2007, birth to 75 years of age in 2009-10 and youth again in 2011, and 2013/2014. The goal of this organization is to have a community that focuses on wellness, improving the general health status, increasing the access to services and addressing unmet needs.

Sandusky County Health Partners contracted with the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio, a neutral regional non-profit hospital association, located in Toledo, Ohio to facilitate the Community Health Improvement Process. Through the process of primary research, data analysis, validation and prioritization, the assessment process identified key themes of need. The Partners then invited key community leaders to participate in an organized process of strategic planning to improve the health of residents in the county. National Association of County Health Officers (NACCHO) strategic planning tool, Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP), was used throughout the process.

The needs of the population, especially those who are medically underserved, low-income, minority populations and populations with chronic disease needs, were taken into account through the sample methodology that surveyed these populations and over-sampled minority populations. In addition, the organizations that serve these populations participated in the health assessment and community planning process, such as Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, WSOS, and Sandusky County Health Partners. Participants included the following groups and organizations.

- Mike Winthrop, The Bellevue Hospital
- Joe Liszak, Community Health Services
- Tim Wise, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
- Traci Mc Caudy, Fremont City School District
- Pam Jensen, ProMedica Memorial Hospital
- Mircea Handru, Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky, Wyandot Counties
- Francis Aona, M.D., Physician
- Sarah Zimmerman, Sandusky County Board of DD
- Cathy Glassford, Sandusky County Family & Children First Council
- Bethany Brown, MSN, RN, Sandusky County Health Department
- Ruthann House, WSOS Community Action Commission
- Stacey Gibson, LSW, OCPC, Sandusky County Health Department
- Abby Slemmer, United Way of Sandusky County

- **Strategic Health Plan**

Identifying and prioritizing community health needs and services to meet the community health needs

The Bellevue Hospital joined multiple community organizations as we worked together to develop a strategic health plan for Sandusky county. A resource assessment was compiled as part of this process. To identify and prioritize community health needs and services to meet the community health needs, over 130 key leaders from the community that represented public health, law enforcement, schools, churches, local officials, social service agencies and other various community members were in attendance at the public release of the community health needs assessment. At the event, participants participated in focus groups and priorities were chosen for Sandusky County to focus on.

- **Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)**

The Bellevue Hospital in conjunction with the Sandusky County strategic planning process, convened a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) committee to review the county plan and available health data then select and prioritize key indicators for our community, identify resources and gaps in these areas and develop implementation plans to address these health issues in the community over the next three years. The Areas of Concern identified by the CHIP are as follows: Chronic Disease (focus on adult/youth obesity and adult diabetes); Maternal and Infant Health (focus on infant mortality, prenatal care, drug addicted mother, safe sleep and smoking); and Mental Health and addiction (focus on adult/youth mental health and drug use, and youth ACEs and bullying). Strategic plans were developed with feedback from key community stakeholders to confirm these needs from a community perspective. July 13, 2017

- **Hospital-based Implementation**

After participation in the community efforts, The Bellevue Hospital is assembling a strategic planning committee to develop a hospital-based implementation plan, including goals and a budget. With review of our community needs assessment, we will implement programs and services to address the following health needs, listed in order of priority:

- Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors
- Cancer Risk Factors
- Mental Health and Addiction
- Maternal and Infant Health.

III. The Bellevue Hospital Community Service Area

Bellevue is a city in Erie, Huron, Sandusky and Seneca counties in Ohio with a population was 8,202 according to the 2010 U.S. Census. The Bellevue Hospital participated in the Sandusky County surveys and plans and in the Huron County Surveys, 2017 Huron County Health Assessment Report and the 2017 Huron County Community Health Improvement Plan, as we also serve a section of the population from Huron County.

The Bellevue Hospital continues to provide convenient access to high quality primary and specialty care to individuals and families living in our primary service area defined as the cities of Bellevue, Green Springs, and Clyde, Ohio with approximately 41% of the patients provided care coming from these cities. The cities of Green Springs and Clyde are entirely in Sandusky County, Ohio. The city of Bellevue is located in the four counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky and Seneca counties. For the purposes of the Community Health Needs Assessment and this plan, the health statistics and factors for all four counties were reviewed; however, the information used and contained within this report utilizes the primary county of Sandusky County and used the information in completing this community health assessment.

Demographics of the community

Demographic review of Sandusky County, Ohio in US Census Bureau indicated that it is home to 60,187 residents. Nearly 74% of residents were adults 18 years of age or older, over 18% were youth ages 5-17 years, and 6.3% were children under the age of 5 years. The majority (91%) of the population are Caucasian. The rests of the population is African American (3.4%), Hispanic (9.4%), Asians (.4%) and two or more races (2.2%) comprise the rest of the population (Source: Census, 2015).

The median household income for Sandusky County is \$47,209. Twelve percent of all Sandusky county residents had an income below the poverty level in 2015. Of all the households with children under 18, 18% had incomes which fell below the federal poverty level. Eight percent of adults are uninsured and 1% of children are uninsured.

IV. Community Resources

Existing health care facilities and resources within the community available to respond to the health needs of the community are as follows: Within the Sandusky County area, there are two hospitals to predominately serve the population, ProMedica Memorial Hospital and The Bellevue Hospital. There are many outpatient and rehabilitation facilities and programs. Also located within a 30 miles radius are a number of acute care hospitals: Magruder Hospital, Port Clinton, Ohio; Firelands Regional Medical Center, Sandusky, Ohio; Tiffin Mercy Hospital, Tiffin, Ohio; Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Norwalk, Ohio; and Willard Mercy Hospital, Willard, Ohio.

The Bellevue Hospital collaborates with groups and organizations to address issues in our service area. Community organization participating in the health assessment and strategic planning process include, but are not limited to: American Cancer Society, Area Physicians, Bellevue City Schools, Bellevue Health Department, Bellevue Public Library, Beyond Basics Health Coaching, Camp Fire Buckeye Council, Cancer Services, City of Fremont, City of Fremont Economic Development, Community Health Services, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services, Fisher Titus Medical Center, First United Church of Christ, Fremont City Schools, Fremont Ministerial Association, Goodwill Industries of Erie, Huron, Ottawa and Sandusky Counties, Huron County Health Department, Long term care facilities, National Alliance for the Mentally Ill of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot counties, OE Meyer Medical Equipment, Pediatric Services Memorial Hospital, Prevention Partnership of Sandusky County, Sandusky County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Sandusky County Chamber of Commerce, Sandusky County Communities Foundation, Inc., Sandusky County Convention and Visitors Bureau, Sandusky County Department of Job and Family Services, Sandusky County Economic Development Corporation, Sandusky County Family and Children First Council, Sandusky County Health Department, Stein Hospice, Terra State Community College, The Mosser Group, United Way of Sandusky County, Whirlpool, Clyde Operation, WSOS Community Action Commission, YMCA of Sandusky County, Youth of Christ of Northern Ohio. A more complete listing may be found in the Sandusky County Community Health Status Assessment, 2016-2017.

V. Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNA)

The Bellevue Hospital's process for identifying and prioritizing community health needs and services was designed to provide broad community input from both primary research and analysis of community data, including the following:

- Ohio State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) and National Healthy People 2020 goals.
- Sandusky County Health Assessment; Sandusky County Strategic Planning process; workgroups and final strategic plan in the Sandusky County Community Health Improvement Plan, adopted August 1, 2017
- The Bellevue Hospital's CHNS process and implementation plan

The health areas examined through the Sandusky County Complete Community Health Assessment include:

- Adult Health (ages 19 and older),
- Youth Health (Ages 12-18) and
- Children's Health (Ages 0-11).
- Health needs of Sandusky County examined by the needs assessment include but are not limited to: Health Status; Health Perceptions; Health Care Coverage; Health Care Access, Cardiovascular Health; Cancer; Diabetes; Weight Control; Tobacco Use; Alcohol Consumption; Marijuana and other drug use; Women's Health; Men's Health; Preventive Health Medicine and Environmental Health; Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy Outcomes; Quality of Life; Social Determinants of Health; Mental Health and Suicide; Oral Health; Gambling Behavior; Parenting; Youth and Child Perceptions; Youth Safety; Youth Violence; Health and Functional Status; Family Functioning and Neighborhood & Community Characteristics; and Parent Health.
- Primary and chronic disease needs and other health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons, and minority groups were also examined in the Community Health Assessment. Lack of health care coverage, tobacco use, drug use, multiple sexual partners, binge drinking, lack of male and female health screenings, depression and lack of routine dental care were all prevalent issues among those Sandusky County adults with incomes less than \$25,000. The chronic disease prevalence among Sandusky County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were: High blood pressure (52%); high blood cholesterol (33%); diabetes (22%); depression (15%); and Overweight/Obese (75%). High blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, asthma, arthritis and depression had a higher prevalence among those adults with incomes less than \$25,000.

Eight percent of Sandusky County adults were uninsured at the time of the survey. Sandusky County adults who were uninsured reported that the reason they were without health care coverage was that they could not afford to pay the insurance premiums.

The majority (91%) of the population are Caucasian. The rests of the population is African American (3.4%), Hispanic (9.4%), Asians (.4%) and two or more races (2.2%) comprise the rest of the population (Source: Census, 2015).

Lack of health care coverage, multiple sexual partners, lack of female health screenings, obesity and lack of routine dental care were all prevalent issues among those Sandusky County African American adults. High blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and diabetes were higher for African American adults than Caucasians in Sandusky County.

VI. Process and Methods – Community Health Needs Assessment

How Data was Obtained:

The Bellevue Hospital utilized the data provided in the 2016-2017 Sandusky County Community Health Assessment as the basis for our community health needs assessment action plan. The Bellevue Hospital took into account input from persons who represent the community and consulted with the following groups:

To begin the formal county assessment process, The Bellevue Hospital partnered with other local agencies in the group known as Sandusky County Health Partners including: Sandusky County Health Department, ProMedica Memorial Hospital, Community Health Services, Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services, Fremont City Schools, Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, Sandusky County Board of DD, Sandusky County Family and Children First Council and WSOS. Health Partners then collaborated with the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio Data Division and the University of Toledo Health and Human Services Department to conduct the formal county health assessment.

The Bellevue Hospital conducted the Needs Assessment with the following hospitals:

- ProMedica Memorial Hospital, Fremont

Adult Survey

Adults ages 19 and over living in Sandusky County were used as the sampling frame for the adult survey. Since the U.S. Census Bureau age categories do not correspond exactly to this age parameter, the investigators calculated the population of 18 year olds and older living in Sandusky County. There were 46,076 persons over 18 years living in Sandusky County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings.) A sample size of at least 381 responding adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Sandusky County was obtained from Allegra Clearinghouse in Louisville, KY.

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 1,200 adults in Sandusky County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Sandusky County Health Partners stationery and was signed by Bethany Brown, Health Commissioner, Sandusky County Health Department. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed the readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

Two weeks following the advance letter, a three-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The initial mailing included a personalized hand signed cover letter (on Sandusky County Health Partners stationery) describing the purpose of the study; a questionnaire printed on colored paper; a self-addressed stamped return envelope; and a \$2 incentive. Approximately two weeks after the first mailing, a second-wave mailing included another personalized cover letter encouraging them to reply, another copy of the questionnaire on colored paper, and another reply envelope. A third wave postcard was sent two weeks after the second wave mailing. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent. The response rate for the mailing was 33% (n=381). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

Adolescent Survey

The Project Coordinator met with all school district superintendents and obtained approval for the survey. Schools included: McPherson Middle School, Clyde High School, Atkinson Elementary School, Hayes Elementary School, Fremont Middle School, Fremont Ross High School, Lakota Junior High School, Lakota High School, Gibsonburg Middle School, Gibsonburg High School, and Woodmore High School.

Youth ages 12 to 18 living in Sandusky County were used as the sampling frame for the adolescent survey. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings.) A sample size of at least 361 responding adolescents was needed to ensure this level of confidence.

The Project Coordinator met with all school district superintendents and obtained approval for the survey. Schools and grades were randomly selected. Each student in that grade had to have an equal chance of being in the class that was selected, such as a general English or health class. Classrooms were chosen by the school’s principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate. The response rate was 95% (n=398).

Individual responses were anonymous and confidential. Only group data were available. All data were analyzed by health education researchers at The University of Toledo using SPSS 17.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report.

Children 0-5 and 6-11 Surveys

Children ages 0-11 residing in Sandusky County were used as the sampling frames for the surveys. Using U.S. Census Bureau data on the population of children ages 0-11, living in Sandusky County, it was determined that 9,690 children age 0-11 reside in Sandusky County. The investigators conducted a power analysis based on a post-hoc distribution of variation in responses (70/30 split) to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error.) Sample sizes of at least 370 responses to generalize to children 0-11 were needed to ensure these levels of confidence. Because many of the items were identical between the 0-5 and 6-11 surveys, these items were combined to analyze data for children 0-11. In this case, the sample size required to generalize to children ages 0-11 was 370.

The random sample of mailing addresses of parents from Sandusky County was obtained from Allegra Marketing Services in Louisville, Ky.

Prior to mailing the survey, an advance letter, a \$2 bill and a pre-stamped, pre-addressed post card was mailed to 2,400 individuals identified as being parents in Sandusky County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Sandusky County Health Partners stationery and was signed by Bethany Brown, Health Commissioner, Sandusky County Health Department. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed the readers that they were randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected. If the parent wanted to participate, they were to send back the post card.

Following the advance letter and post card, a two-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the number of surveys returned. The initial mailing included a personalized hand signed cover letter describing the purpose of the study; a 0-5 and a 6-11 questionnaire printed on colored paper; a self-addressed stamped return envelope; and a \$2 incentive. Approximately three weeks after the first mailing, a second wave mailing included another personalized cover letter encouraging them to reply, additional copies of the questionnaires on colored paper, and another reply envelope. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent. A total of 363 parents responded to the surveys for the 0-11 year olds. Based on the needed 370 surveys to achieve adequate power for the 0-11 group the number of surveys returned was sufficient for a margin of error of 5%. Because much of the output combines identical items from the 0-5 and the 6-11 surveys, the number of returned surveys needed for power of the combined samples was 370.

Limitations

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Sandusky County adult assessment had a very high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Sandusky County). In other words, if the approximate one-third of those who were sent the survey would have answered the questions significantly differently than the two-thirds who did respond, the results of this assessment would under-represent or over-represent their perceptions and behaviors. If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

Second, it is important to note that, although several questions were asked using the same wording as the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) questionnaires and the NSCH questionnaire, the adult and parent data collection method differed. CDC adult data and NSCH child data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than as a mail survey.

The youth CDC survey was administered in schools in a similar fashion as this county health assessment.

Finally, this survey asked parents questions regarding their young children. Should enough parents feel compelled to respond in a socially desirable manner which is not consistent with reality, this would represent a threat to the internal validity of the results.

Consulting Persons and Organizations

The process for consulting with persons representing the community's interests and public health expertise began when local community agencies, known collectively as Sandusky County Health Partners, were invited to participate in the county-wide health assessment process, including selecting questions for the surveys, providing local data, reviewing draft reports and planning the community event, release of the data and setting priorities. The needs of the population, especially those who are medically underserved and low-income populations with chronic disease needs were taken into account through the sample methodology that surveyed these populations and over-sampled minority populations. In addition, the organizations that serve these populations participated in the health assessment and community planning process, such as Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, WSOS, etc.

This community health assessment was cross-sectional in nature and included a written survey of adults, adolescents, and parents within Sandusky County. From the beginning, community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope and sequence of the study. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment.

As evidenced by the list of participating organizations below, the hospital facility into account input from persons who represent the community by participating with other organizations in Sandusky County who contracted with the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio, a non-profit hospital association, located in Toledo, Ohio, to coordinate and manage the county health assessment and strategic planning process. The Hospital Council has been completing comprehensive health assessments since 1999. The Project Coordinator from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio holds a Master's degree in Public Health and conducted a series of meetings with the planning committee from Lucas County.

Three survey instruments were designed and pilot tested for this study; one for adults, one for adolescents, and one for parents of children ages 0-11. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from the University of Toledo and staff members from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate for assessing the health status and health needs of adults and adolescents. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult survey items from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The majority of the survey items for the adolescent survey were derived from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The majority of the survey items for the parents of children 0-11 were derived from the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH). This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

The Project Coordinator from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio conducted meetings within Sandusky County with a planning committee from Sandusky County. During these meetings, banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS, YRBSS, and NSCH surveys were reviewed and discussed. Based on input from the Sandusky County planning committee, the Project Coordinator composed drafts of surveys containing 116 items for the adult survey, 80 items for the adolescent survey, 80 items for the 0-11 survey. The drafts were reviewed and approved by health education researchers at The University of Toledo.

The process for identifying and prioritizing community health needs and services to meeting the community health needs.

There were over 130 key leaders from the community that represented public health, law enforcement, schools, churches, local officials, social service agencies and other various community members in attendance at the public release of the community health needs assessment. At the event, participants participated in focus groups and priorities were chosen for Sandusky County to focus on.

Following the event, community members were asked to participate in focus groups and priorities were chosen for Sandusky County to focus on. From these meetings, subgroups were formed to work on action plans to address the identified needs of the community. These groups will provide assessed resources in the community, identified gaps and conducted strategic planning, which will be updated on an on-going basis.

VII. Process and Methods - Sandusky County Strategic Planning Process

Led by a team from the Sandusky County Health Department, the goal of the Community Health Improvement Planning Process was to develop a community-wide plan of approach to measurably improve the health of Sandusky County residents. The community leaders who contributed to the development of this plan will be instrumental in its implementation. Working together, we will see our chosen health indicators significantly improve over the next three years.

Sandusky County has been involved in community health assessment since 1993 through a group known as Sandusky County Health Partners. Sandusky County Health Partners completed assessments in 2001, in 2005, youth in 2007, birth to 75 years of age in 2009-10 and youth again in 2011 and 2013/2014 assessments. These assessments are performed regularly as part of a Community Health Improvement Cycle (CHIC) and form a base of evidence and data, which has been used to advantage by a number of organizations to improve the health of Sandusky County residents.

These assessments have allowed Sandusky County to identify priority areas of concern. A number of issues have been identified as important to the community and the constituent groups who use the health assessment. Issues that have surfaced over the years include the following; Substance abuse, access to care, tobacco use, diabetes, cancer, mental health, school success, cardiovascular health, obesity, violence, minority health and sexual behavior. These are but some of the issues highlighted for action by the assessments.

VIII. Process and Methods - Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)

Beginning in May 2017, a process was undertaken to further this work and more formally articulate ways to address community issues as part of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) process. This process, using a facilitated process involving a cross-section of the community, identified three priority areas of concern:

- Chronic Disease
- Maternal and Infant Health
- Mental Health and Addiction

Work groups were formed around each priority area and were charged with the development of goals and strategies. Over the following two months, these workgroups met individually to identify key measures they felt would lead to improved outcomes for their respective priority area. The 2017-2020 Sandusky County CHIP priorities align perfectly with state and national priorities. Mental health is seen as an underserved area in Sandusky County.

Each priority area workgroup will continue to engage in this process in order to adapt, implement, and evaluate their work. In order to achieve the individual objectives, and ultimately, reach the desired outcome, this CHIP must be treated as a living document, nurtured by the concept of collective impact that will lead to maximum success.

In addition, the individual objectives will be continually revisited; the three priority areas will be re-evaluated in the context of new assessment data. This will occur approximately every three years.

Information gaps that limit the hospital facility's ability to assess the community's health needs.

It should be noted that an information gap includes measuring underrepresented minority groups.

Community Health Improvement Cycle

The community engaged in a facilitated planning process to conduct a needs assessment of the entire public health system and all engaged partners.

Invitations to participate were sent to nearly 100 members of the community: Leaders of public and private agencies, hospitals and other healthcare providers, city schools, parks and recreation staff, economic development professionals, large employers, and more. All received a link to an online survey designed to assess initial community response to the Community Health Assessment data. Responses to that survey helped the facilitator determine how best to proceed with managing an open and inclusive process resulting in consensus decisions.

Review Community Health Assessment: The Community Health Improvement Cycle begins and ends with the Community Health Assessment (CHA), where baseline data is gathered and collective impact strategies are tested for efficacy. While many of the community contributors were familiar with the CHA, many were being exposed to the information for the first time. Also reviewed at the first meeting were the Sandusky County Family and Children First Council's Shared Services Plan and the planning needs of the two not-for-profit hospitals based in Sandusky County.

Identify Priority Health Issues: The community contributors identified three significant health issues after first choosing their criteria for deciding:

- Supported by data
- Significant problem
- Opportunity for collective impact
- Available resources
- Potential for community education
- Availability of evidence-based interventions, and
- The existence of a health inequity.

The contributors worked first in small groups and then all together to come to consensus on the following three priority health issues: Mental Health and Addiction; Chronic Disease; Maternal and Infant Health.

Define Objectives and Performance Measures: Using Logic Models, work teams convened around each of the priority health issues set out to determine exactly what they wanted to accomplish in the next three years. By focusing on their desired outcomes, and explicitly stating how they will know in 2020 whether their efforts had any measurable impact on community health, the work teams were able to define realistic objectives within the context of lofty long-term goals.

Choose Strategies: Once clarity was achieved regarding objectives, the groups continued using the Logic Model to identify which strategies were most likely to lead to those outcomes. These discussions included an assessment of community strengths and available resources, as well as needed changes in order to successfully implement the chosen strategies.

Plan Action Steps: For a plan to be effectively implemented, it must include precise descriptions of the action steps to be taken and by whom. Where no community contributor exists to carry out the activities, a strategy cannot be successful. The work teams employed worksheets to think through each strategy and identify the lead and partnering agencies, timelines, and sources of funding.

Tie it all Together: As a vital work of the community contributors' neared completion, it was up to members of the health department staff to pull all of the information together into a draft Community Health Improvement Plan which was released to the contributors and reviewed together.

Inclusive community-wide planning processes are regular occurrences in Sandusky County, where people seem to have a special ability to collaborate together using a wide variety of methods and techniques, both formal and informal.

The Sandusky County Strategic Planning process and groups included input from persons who represent the community. Collaborating participants included:

Deb Agee, Sandusky County Health Department
Jody Amor, Fremont City Schools
Iracema Arevalo, ProMedica Memorial Hospital
Mandi Artino, The Bellevue Hospital
Gabriele Beck, Goodwill Industries
Elizabeth Bentz, WSOS Community Action Agency
Abby Berndt, Fremont City Schools
Cody Bischoff, City of Fremont, OH
Dawn Bova, The Bellevue Hospital
Tom Bowlus, Sandusky County Communities Foundation
David Brewer, ProMedica Memorial Hospital
Bethany Brown, Sandusky County Health Department

Annette Overmyer, ProMedica Memorial Hospital
Denise Reiter, YMCA
Kay Reiter, Sandusky County Commissioner
Angie Ruth, Sandusky County Health Department
Clara Schermerhorn, Pediatrician
Charlie Schwochow, Sandusky County Commissioner
Dr. Paul Silcox, Silcox Acupuncture & Chiropractic
Abby Slemmer, United Way
Jason Smith, Fremont City Schools
Charlotte Stonerook, SCHD
Jenna Stull, Sandusky County Health Department
Betsy Sweeney, YMCA

Janisha Buck, The Bellevue Hospital
Cathy Dull, ProMedica Memorial Hospital
Clayton Finken, Sandusky County EMS
Jordan Garza, US Attorney General's Office
Stacey Gibson, Sandusky County Health Department
Cathy Glassford, Sandusky County FCFC
Mircea Handru, MHR SB
Terrie Hopkins, Terra State Community College
Stacey Kruse, The Bellevue Hospital
Katie La Plant, Ohio State University Extension
Mary Anne Mayle, CareSource Medicaid Managed Care
Wendy McNelly, Sandusky County Health Department
Vicki Meade, ProMedica Hospital, Clyde, OH
Scott Miller, Sandusky County Health Department
Vicki Meade, ProMedica Hospital, Clyde, OH
Scott Miller, Sandusky County Commissioner
Vivica Montgomery-Gibson, CareSource Medicaid Managed Care
Paula Olds, Sandusky County DJFS

Allison Thomas, Sandusky County Health Department
Tiffany Tippie, Community Health Services
Nicole Twarek, MHR SB
JoAnn Ventura, The Bellevue Hospital
Jeff Vogel, PPG Behavioral Health
Carol Wattle, Sandusky County Common Pleas Court
Melanie White, NAMI
Timothy Wise, Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services
Madison Woodard, The Bellevue Hospital
Joli Yeckley, Sandusky County Health Department
Laurie Young, Sandusky County Communities Foundation
Sarah Zimmerman, SCBDD

The community health improvement process was facilitated by Emily Golias, MPH, CHES, Community Health Improvement Coordinator, from the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio.

IX. The Bellevue Hospital Community Health Needs Implementation Plan

The Bellevue Hospital is pleased to submit this report as our ongoing commitment to improving our community's health. After participation in the community efforts, The Bellevue Hospital formed a Community Health Needs hospital committee to help assure our continued participation in both Huron and Sandusky Counties Community Health Needs Assessments, complete a review both of the CHNAs and both counties Community Health Improvement Plans. The committee obtained information from a wide variety of sources, including the NW Ohio Hospital Councils web site, US Census, and information from members of the community and public health officials, then carefully and thoughtfully processed the information and developed a strategic implementation plan with goals and a budget that we will use to improve the community health needs.

It was decided that the Community Health Needs Committee would begin with a core group of individuals and add members as the need arose. Some of the additional members may be ad hoc members, or become permanent members of the committee. Core members include the vice president of administrative services, director of marketing, marketing specialist, social worker, community services leader, substance use disorder task force and family birthing center members.

The committee reviewed the priority health issues identified by the Sandusky County community health needs and the Community Health Improvement Program with community resources and gaps in services. The Bellevue Hospital is represented and is participating in the execution of a community-wide community benefit plan by working with organizations and coalitions in our community who are addressing the issues. It is thought that the Sandusky County Health Department would spearhead a community health calendar.

With discussion and review of our community needs assessment and the needs and resources of our hospital, along with evaluation of the health information gathered from various sources, the committee concluded that by focusing on two diseases and their risk factors The Bellevue Hospital could have a significant positive impact on the health of our community: Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer. These diseases are tied with each accounting for 23% cancer and 27% Cardiovascular disease ,(a total of 50%) of all deaths in Sandusky County, 2013 - 2015. The risk factors for both diseases are similar and are as follows:

Risk Factors

Cardiovascular Disease

- High Cholesterol
- High Blood Pressure
- Obesity and Overweight
- Smoking
- Physical Inactivity
- Diabetes

Cancer

- Tobacco
- Physical Inactivity
- Unprotected Sun Exposure
- Overweight and Obesity
- Unhealthy Diet
- Alcohol Use

The focus on cancer will be the top three cancers causing death in Sandusky County:

- Trachea / Lung / Bronchus
- Colon / Rectum / Anus
- Breast

The committee will implement programs and services and prioritize current programs and services to address the following health needs, listed in order of priority:

1. Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors
2. Cancer Risk Factors
3. Mental Health and Addiction
4. Maternal and Infant Health.

The committee worked to assure we were meeting the following requirements:

- Assuring that The Bellevue Hospital was working to meet the health needs identified from the Sandusky County CHNA and also point out any needs we are not addressing along with the reasons why we are not addressing those needs in our Health Needs section below.
- The documentation of the Sandusky County CHNA including how and when the CHNA was conducted, persons representing the broad interests of the community, other organizations and groups we collaborated with and the Northwest Ohio Hospital Council who assisted in conducting the CHNA is listed above in Sections V. and VI and in the reports found on the hospital's web site.
- A prioritized list of community health needs identified by the CHNA is listed in the reports and in Sections V, VI and VII above and following in the Health Needs section.
- Community Served by our hospital is listed above in Section III.
- Our implementation strategy containing each community health needs identified through the CHNA is following.

- *Our 2016/2017 implementation strategy was adopted by the Board of Trustees - August, 2017.*
- *The execution of the 3-year plan will start September, 2017 with progress monitored annually. The Implementation plan follows.*
- Sandusky County CHNAs were completed in 2001, 2005, youth in 2007, 2009-10, and youth in 2011, and full CHNAs in 2013/2104, and 2016/2017. The next CHNA is scheduled for completion in 2020. Huron County CHNAs were completed in 2007 and 2011, 2014 with another CHNA scheduled for 2017.
- A description of the process and methods used to conduct the assessment, including a description of the sources and dates of the data and other information used in the assessment and the analytical methods applied to identify community health needs is listed above in Section V, VI and VII.
- *To make the reports widely available, the Community Health Needs Assessments, Community Health Improvement Plan and The Bellevue Hospital's Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Strategy Report are available on our hospital's web site at www.bellevuehospital.com . Copies are available upon request from the hospital facility by contacting the Marketing Department at 419-483-4040, ext. 4899. The assessment is also available on the following websites:*
 - o Sandusky County Health Department
<http://www.alwayschoosehealth.com>
 - o Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
<http://www.hcno.org/>
- The process also explains how all the population of the county was included in the assessment so as to not exclude any person from representation in the survey in Section VI above.
- The report will also describe the gaps, if any that impact The Bellevue Hospital's ability to assess the health needs of the community served by our hospital in Section VI above.
- *The Bellevue Hospital's strategic plan includes a community benefits section.*
- A budget was approved to target the identified health issues and included in the Patient and Community Services Budget, which also serves as the primary budget location for health care services for the community.

Community Health Needs:

The Bellevue Hospital's Community Needs Committee reviewed the following Health Needs of the Community Key Findings from the Sandusky County 2016/2017 Community Health Assessment Data.

Health Perceptions:

| <i>Rate Health</i> | <i>Fair/Poor</i> | <i>Good</i> | <i>Excellent/Very Good</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Adults | 12% | 44% | 44% |
| 65 & Older | 21% | 40% | 39% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Community Health Services; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Bellevue Recreation Department; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Health Department

Health Care Coverage: Most likely individuals without insurance

| <i>Below Poverty Level</i> | <i>Uninsured</i> | <i>Age</i> | <i>Income</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 14.3% of residents | 8% of residents | Under 30 | Under \$25,000 |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Community Health Plan Alliance; Job and Family Services

Health Care Access:

| <i>During Past Year</i> | <i>Visited Doctor</i> | <i>Trips to ER (2x or more)</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Adult | 64% | 1% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Community Health Services; Sandusky County Health Department

Cardiovascular Health: 27% all Sandusky County Deaths 2013 - 2015, CDC

| <i>Over Lifetime</i> | <i>Heart Disorder</i> | <i>Stroke</i> | <i>Obesity</i> | <i>High Blood Pressure Dx.</i> | <i>High Cholesterol</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Adult residents | 22% | 5% | 42% | 33% | 34% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Community Health Services; Sandusky County Health Department; American Heart Association; Fremont Community Recreation Center; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Park District; Bellevue Recreation Department

Cancer: 23% all Sandusky County Deaths 2013 - 2015, CDC

| <i>2015 Death from Cancer</i> | <i>Trachea, Lung & Bronchus</i> | <i>Colon, Rectum & Anus</i> | <i>Breast</i> | <i>Prostate</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 148 | 27% | 6% | 11% | 7% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; The Cleveland Clinic Cancer Center; American Cancer Society; United Way of Sandusky County; Susan G. Komen Foundation

Diabetes:

| <i>Diabetes Diagnosis Sandusky County</i> | <i>Ohio</i> | <i>US</i> |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| Adult - 18% | 11% | 10% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation; Community Health Services; Sandusky County Health Department

Adult Weight Status:

| | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|
| <i>Sandusky County</i> | <i>Obese</i> | 42% |
| | <i>Overweight</i> | 33% |
| | <i>Trying to loose weight</i> | 44% |
| | <i>No physical activity/ exercise past week</i> | 20% |
| Ohio | <i>Obese</i> | 30% |
| US | <i>Obese</i> | 30% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Fremont Community Recreation Center; YMCA of Sandusky County; Arthritis Foundation; Bellevue Recreation Department

Adult Tobacco Use: Most preventable cause of disease and early death in the world

| <i>Tobacco Linked to US</i> | <i>Sandusky County Adults</i> | <i>Sandusky County Adult</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Deaths | Smokers | Former Smokers |
| One in Five | 19% | 24% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; American Lung Association; American Cancer Society

Adult Alcohol Consumption:

| | <i>Alcohol Related Car Crashes - 2016</i> | <i>Binger (5 or more drinks, 1 occasion)</i> | <i>Drove after Drinking</i> |
|---------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Adults | 86 | 29% | 9% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
- *The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.*

Adult Marijuana/Other Drug Use:

| <i>2016</i> | <i>Use Every Day</i> | <i>Marijuana</i> | <i>Drug Use - but not prescribed for User</i> | <i>Other Recreation Drugs</i> |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Adults | 25% | 5% | 10% | 2% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services; Mental Health and Recovery Services, Lutheran Social Services
- *The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.*

Adult Preventative Medicine & Health Screenings: Past Year

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| <i>Flu Shot</i> | 50% | <i>Mammogram >40 yrs</i> | 52% |
| <i>Pneumonia Shot</i> | 30% | <i>Prostate</i> | 22% |
| <i>Colorectal Cancer</i> | 18% | | |
| <i>Skin Cancer</i> | 12% | | |
| <i>Osteoporosis</i> | 8% | | |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Community Health Services; Susan G. Komen Foundation; American Cancer Society; Area Drug Stores and Physicians

Adult Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy Outcomes: Past Year

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Has Sexual Relations</i> | 70% |
| <i>More than one partner</i> | 6% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Sandusky County Health Department

Adult Quality of Life:

| | <i>Limited by major impairment or health problem</i> | <i>Firearm in House</i> | <i>Need Help Meeting Daily Needs</i> |
|---------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Adults | 21% | 46% | 12% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services; United Way of Sandusky County; Fremont Community Recreation Center; WSOS Community Action; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Park District; Bellevue Recreation Department

Adult Mental Health and Suicide:

| | <i>Thought about Suicide</i> | <i>Felt Sad/Helpless</i> | <i>2009-2012 Deaths</i> |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Adults | 1% | 9% | 58 |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Firelands Counseling & Recovery Services; Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca; Sandusky and Wyandot Counties; Northwest Ohio Alliance for Mental Illness

Oral Health: Dental Visit Past Year

| <i>Sandusky County - Adult</i> | <i>U.S.</i> | <i>Ohio</i> | <i>Sandusky County - Youth</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 72% | 65% | 65% | 67% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Community Health Services; Area Dentists
- The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.*

Adult Health: Percentage of Sandusky County's Population

| | <i>Women</i> | | <i>Men</i> | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| Screenings | Mammogram | 36% | Prostate | 48% |
| | (*Over 40) | 52% | Self Exam | 32% |
| | Clinical Breast Exam | 49% | | |
| | Pap Smear | 32% | | |
| Death due to: | Cardiovascular Disease | 27% | Cardiovascular Disease | 28% |
| | Cancer | 22% | Cancer | 24% |
| Disease | Heart Attack | 2% | Heart Attack | 7% |
| | Stroke | 2% | Stroke | 3% |
| | High Blood Pressure | 29% | High Blood Pressure | 35% |
| | High Cholesterol | 34% | High Cholesterol | 35% |
| Smokers | | 22% | | 17% |
| Obesity | | 43% | | 41% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Community Health Services; The Cleveland Clinic Cancer Center; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Health Department; Susan G. Komen Foundation; American Cancer Society; American Lung Association; Bellevue Recreation Department; Area Physicians.

Gambling: Past Year

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| <i>Adults</i> | 44% |
| <i>Youth</i> | 17% |

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Sandusky County Health Department; Mental Health Coalition

Youth: Twelve to Eighteen Years Old

| | | |
|--|--|------------|
| Weight Status | Obese | 23% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Local school districts; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Bellevue Rec Center; YMCA of Fremont | Described self slightly/very over-weight | 33% |
| Tobacco Use | Smokers (12-18) | 7% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Sandusky County Heath Department; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council | (17 - 18) | 10% |
| | e-cigarettes | 10% |
| | Chewing Tobacco | 5% |
| | Tried to quit smoking | 42% |
| Alcohol | Had 1 drink in lifetime | 40% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Heath Department; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council; <i>The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.</i> | > 17 years old | 57% |
| | 1st drink < 12 years old | 12% |
| | Youth > = one drink past 30 days | 17% |
| | (17-18) > = one drink past 30 days | 30% |
| | One or more binge drinking episode | 40% |
| | Current Drinker | 17% |
| Marijuana & Other Drug Use | Used past 30 days | 11% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Heath Department; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council; <i>The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.</i> | Past Year - offered, sold or given drugs in school | 4% |
| | Misused Medications | 6% |

Youth: Twelve to Eighteen Years Old (continued)

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| Perceptions | Believe will do great self-harm | 67% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council; Sandusky County Health Department; <i>The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.</i> | Believe no harm - Marijuana | 30% |
| | Believe parent disapprove of their alcohol use | 80% |
| Mental Health/Suicide | Planned suicide past year | 12% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot Counties; Northwest Ohio Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI); Local school districts; Cornerstone Counseling of Bellevue; <i>The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.</i> | Attempted suicide past year | 7% |
| Sexual Behaviors/Pregnancy | Have had sexual relations | 26% |
| | > = 17 years old | 61% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Health Department; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council | | |
| Safety | | |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: Sandusky County Health Department; Local school districts; WSOS Community Action; Local Police departments | Doctors Appt. in past year | 71% |
| | Road in car with someone who had been drinking | 16% |
| Violence | Carried weapon | 6% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: Local school districts; Local Police departments; Soroptimist International of Fremont | Threatened/Injured with weapon on school property | 8% |
| | Hurt Themselves | 28% |
| | Bullied | 42% |

Child: (0-11)

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Health & Functional Status (Past Year) | Dentist appointment | 81% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Community Health Services; ProMedica Memorial Hospital; Sandusky Cty Health Department; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Park District; Bellevue Rec Center | Asthma Diagnosis | 14% |
| | ADD/ADAD Dx. | 7% |
| | | |
| Health Insurance, Access, Utilization & Medical Home | No health insurance | 1% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: Community Health Plan Alliance; Sandusky County Job and Family Services | Received WIC/SNAP food | 10% |
| | Visited ER | 34% |
| | Drs appointment - Prevention | 96 - 74% |
| Early Childhood (0-5) | | |
| | Prenatal Care Received | 84% |
| | Smoked during pregnancy | 4% |
| | Baby sleeps on back | 69% |
| | Baby not breastfed | 26% |
| Middle Childhood (6-11) | Does not use bicycle helmet | 31% |
| | Bullied | 47% |
| | In extracurricular activities | 84% |
| | Has e-mail/Social network account | 24% |
| Family Functioning & Neighborhood Community Characteristics (0-11) | | |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: WSOS Community Action; Area schools | Read to everyday | 13% |
| | Neighborhood always/usually safe | 96% |
| | Someone smoked in home | 19% |
| | Unlocked firearm in home | 2% |
| | Loaded firearm in home | 2% |

Child: (0-11) (continued)

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| Parent Health | Uninsured | 17% |
| Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Community Health Services; Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Health Department; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Park District; Bellevue Recreation Center; Family and Children First Council | | |
| | Overweight | 32% |
| | Obese | 35% |
| | Sedentary | 16% |
| | Missed work because child was ill or injured | 41% |

The health needs listed above with notations in italics, are important issues and being addressed by numerous programs and initiatives supported by The Bellevue Hospital and other groups and organizations within the community. We will not specifically address these needs as part of our Implementation Plan due to limited financial and human resources and the need to allocate significant resources on the priority health needs identified. The health department or another agency may also be addressing the health-needs as listed above.

Also reviewed with the Sandusky County's Community Health Needs Assessment were the assessments of Huron, Erie and Seneca Counties. This review was to assure the area's health needs did not vary significantly different by county.

The Bellevue Hospital Community Health Improvement Plan Report 2013/2014 -- 2016/2017

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Cardiovascular Disease | One of the 2 leading causes of death in Sandusky County | Working to improve Risk Factors | | | | Decrease percentage of those people who have high blood pressure or cholesterol and those who have ever had a heart attack or stroke. |

Poor Nutrition: The Bellevue Hospital began several initiatives to help with the issues of poor nutrition in our service area. These will be addressed in the Obesity Section below.

Lack of Physical Exercise: The hospital investigated additional times and locations to do exercise classes and found the available times for a correctly sized location to be lacking locally. The majority of exercise classes were taken over by the Bellevue Recreation Department, because of their available location and expertise. The hospital supports the Bellevue Rec Department financially and with in-kind donations, if appropriate. The hospital continues to support the Yoga class.

High Cholesterol and/or High Blood Pressure: The Community Services Department is responsible for the community health screening outreach. During this time period, the following has been added:

- The hospital has added additional blood pressure and cholesterol screenings to their calendar of events.
- In addition to Morning Health Break, an Evening Health Break has been added five times annually, to serve the working population.
- When special events and programs are held, blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes and other screenings may be added. Clyde Business Expo, Human Resources Business Event, Veteran's Fair, Mature Audience Luncheons, Bellevue Community Days, Clyde Christmas Program.
- The department has maintained their usual screenings: Monthly health screenings and services at various locations throughout our service area, Kiwanis Blood Analysis – serving over 600 patients in May, Flu Shots, Babysitting classes, and CPR.

Peripheral Vascular Disease: A decision was made not to pursue peripheral vascular screenings at this time, because the specialty physician is no longer with the hospital. If another physician recruited to the hospital, we will once again pursue the possibility of offering community screenings.

Close the loop between community benefit screenings and primary care physicians: Assisting with communicating results of the screening information to the patient's primary care physician in a quicker, efficient and confidential manner.

Overweight/Obese Children: "Redmen on the Move," was a program in cooperation with the Bellevue Schools to encourage exercise and providing education on nutrition and physical activities. The "Redmen on the Move" program was replaced by the "Game On Start program." "Game On!" is a program provided by The Bellevue Hospital, Fisher-Titus Medical Center and Mercy, Willard. It is provided to all Kindergarten students in Huron County.

The Bellevue Hospital personnel visit each classroom four times throughout the school year. Each session is approximately 30 minutes. MyPlate is discussed with exercise demonstrations and participation. A healthy snack is provided at the end of each session. At the final session, each child receives a MyPlate to take home.

A pre- and post-test is used to determine the education gained throughout the year. The program is currently gearing up for its fourth school year and operated in Bellevue, Clyde and ICS schools. The program is under the guidance of the hospital's Community Services Department.

Obesity/Overweight/Physical Inactivity: The Bellevue Hospital was initially challenged to be of service in expanding information, services and programs to address the issues of obesity and physical inactivity in the Sandusky County Community Health Improvement Plan. As these items are closely associated with the leading cause of death in Sandusky County, a decision was made to include these items in the overall topic of Cardiovascular Disease and Cancer.

- **The Bellevue Hospital Community Garden:** The Bellevue Hospital Community Garden is award winning having won an award and recognition from the Bellevue Chamber of Commerce. Literally, tons of produce is harvested then donated to Bellevue and Clyde food banks. The food is also used in the hospital's kitchen. In addition, the hospital donates unused food that is frozen and gifted to the food banks. The hospital has donated financially to the food banks, given to a project of the Bellevue Fish and Loaves to distribute food to children in need of food support over the weekends, collects canned goods and food items from employees and the Mature Audience Luncheon to supplement food pantry donations.
 - The garden has increased in size.
 - Educational programs are given in the communities served.
 - The garden is discussed with Healthy Town tours, school groups and educational materials distributed.
 - Bellevue high school students volunteer to weed, plant and water the garden.
- **Nutrition Class:** Because of the low attendance in community nutritional classes offered, it was determined that nutritional classes will be incorporated in Diabetes Education, Community Market, displays in the hospital, and employee educational inservices and programs.

Community Market: Since the Community Market has started at The Bellevue Hospital; it maintains its once a month market making farm fresh produce available for the community, employees and guests. Educational programs, screenings and materials are available with food samples and demonstrations

- from May until September.
- **Obesity Task Force – Go Program:** A total of 15,000 GO Cards and information were distributed throughout the county, 10,000 to county schools. Each card had 10 punches for participation in healthy activities. Turned in completed cards were eligible for 1 or 50 prizes. Open to all age groups. 552 cards were returned. The program was not continued.
- **Community weight loss program:** The Bellevue Hospital started a Biggest Loser competition for employees and then ran the community weight loss program for several years. It was discontinued because lack of community involvement. The hospital has continued to focus on employee health by offering Healthy Life Style Challenges to its employees.
- **Support local wellness coalitions in effort to improve nutrition:** The Bellevue Hospital attends Creating Healthy Community Coalition Meetings and is an active participant in state, county, city initiatives. The hospital helps to distribute information from the coalition efforts, helps to advertise, and volunteers as a participant in community efforts. The hospital recently installed a water refilling station for its employees, volunteers and visitors use because of a Creating Healthy Community Coalition initiative.
 - The Bellevue Hospital actively participates in both the Sandusky County and Huron County Partners for Health Communities.

Diabetes: The Bellevue Hospital is an active participant in the health initiative to decrease diabetes and will continue its efforts into the future. The diabetes educators in the diabetes education department manage the community's diabetes initiatives.

- **Diabetes Education:** The Diabetes Education department educates patients on how to manage diabetes through diet, exercise and medication.
- **Diabetes Support Group:** The Diabetes Support Group is a monthly meeting that continues to educate and support its members.
- **Diabetes Education, Workshop & Screenings:** Programs continued to be offered for the public.
- **Improve effectiveness of diabetic education:** The Bellevue Hospital continues the cooperative sharing of best practices among the diabetic educators with routine meetings with Fisher Titus Medical Center and Willard's Mercy Hospital diabetic educators.

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Cancer | One of the 2 leading causes of death in Sandusky County | Work to improve Risk Factors | | | | Decrease the percentage of people who use tobacco and diagnosed with cancer |

Tracheal, Lung & Bronchus Cancer: The Bellevue Hospital promotes education for patients at the hospital on smoking/tobacco cessation programs. The hospital offers classes in smoking/tobacco cessation.

Colon, Rectal & Anus Cancer: The hospital educates employees on the importance of regular screenings and has expanded its benefits to offer reduction in health care premiums to those who participate in screenings, attend classes and completes surveys.

The hospital hosted several informational programs for community businesses and helped the American Cancer Society survey the area businesses for insurance coverage for employees. As a result, the hospital expanded its coverage for colon cancer screenings.

During the annual Kiwanis Blood Analysis, the hospital offers information and screening materials to over 600 participants.

The employees of the hospital are encouraged to Wear Blue for the national activity to help promote Colon Cancer awareness.

Breast Cancer:

The Bellevue Hospital has worked in cooperation with the Susan Komen Breast Cancer project and participates in providing information, literature and mammography, ultrasound, and biopsy services through its grant initiatives.

The Bellevue Hospital opened a second mammography unit in Clyde, Ohio to help serve the area's residents.

The Bellevue Hospital Foundation Mammography Fund was created and continues to develop services and provide financial support for those unable to pay or meet their high deductible.

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Mental Health | Selected as a Health Need to be improved by Sandusky County Health Coalition | To improve involvement | TBH does not have any active programs, but acts as a referral center to community mental health programs | TBH will partner with Sandusky County Mental Health Coalition and actively participate in educational activities | Increase education and awareness of Mental Health programs & services in the community. Improve referral process | Increase accessibility for people seeking mental health programs |

Mental Health: The Bellevue Hospital does not have programs or services designed to help the mentally ill. We do work as a referring agency to mental health agencies. The Bellevue Hospital has participated in the Sandusky County Mental Health Coalition and the Mental Health and Recovery Services Board since its inception and is an active member in the Prevention Partnership of Sandusky County.

- The Bellevue Hospital worked with the Partnership to pass the mental health levy in Sandusky County.
- The Prevention Partnership has been advised that they may use our facility as a meeting location for community and professional events.
- Hosted a “Clues to the Blues” Depression Screening at the hospital.
- As chronic pain is a risk factor for depression, the hospital opened a Pain Management Center to decrease pain and possibly helping a person’s depression.
- The hospital provided educational programs and support for our employees.

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Risky Behavior in Youth Teen Pregnancy and Rx Drug Misuse | Selected as a Health Need to be improved by Sandusky County Health Coalition | Increase education & Communication | Investigate participation in a Prescription Take Back Day | Help to properly dispose of unused drugs in the homes. | Reduce the amount of drugs in homes & community while educating | Decrease the percentage of people who are using drugs. |

Teen Pregnancy: As the hospital has a Family Birthing Center, it has been active in the education and programming for teen parents on campus and in area schools.

Rx Drug Misuse:

- The hospital had investigated the possibility of hosting a prescription take back day, but was informed by the Sandusky County Sheriff's Department that only law enforcement agencies could hold such programs.
- The hospital worked with the health department and the Prevention Partnership in getting the word out about the misuse of prescription drugs to increase awareness.
- Continues to assist with getting information to physicians and pharmacists on active use of OARRS.

The Bellevue Hospital Community Health Improvement Plan 2016/2017

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Chronic Disease: Cardiovascular Disease | One of the 2 leading causes of death in Sandusky County | Working to improve Risk Factors | Below are the hospital's strategies to make an improvement in the community's cardiovascular disease | | | Decrease percentage of those people who have high blood pressure or cholesterol and those who have ever had a heart attack or stroke. |

Poor Nutrition: The Bellevue Hospital began several initiatives to help with the issues of poor nutrition in our service area. Discussion is in the Obesity section below.

Lack of Physical Exercise: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Investigate the possibility of opening a fitness center.
- Continue to partner with the Bellevue Recreation Center as appropriate to help increase the community's health.
- Promote the hospital's Wellness and Walking Trail and investigate the possibility of installing exercise stations.
- Continue to offer a Couch to 5K-exercise and fitness program.
- Host a 5K race through the Foundation in support of the Women's Mammography Fund.
- Continue to offer Game On, an exercise and healthy eating program for Bellevue, Clyde and ICS schools.

High Cholesterol and/or High Blood Pressure: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Offer blood pressure and diabetes screenings at Bellevue and Clyde food banks.
- Investigate offering health screenings in the Green Springs area.
- Maintain offering the Kiwanis Blood Analysis program and work to increase the number of participants served.
- Will do a review of the current screenings and investigate expanding the number or types of screenings offered.
- Continue to offer health screenings at special events and programs.

Overweight/Obese Children: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to offer Game On program for the Bellevue, Clyde and ICS schools.
- Investigate developing a bike helmet education and promotion to take into day care centers on Tricycle Day to promote safety and bike helmets.

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan (*continued*)

Obesity/Overweight/Physical Inactivity:

The Bellevue Hospital Community Garden: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to develop the hospital's vegetable and herb garden.
- Investigate the possibility of teaming up with the OSU Extension Office to offer cooking demonstrations and education at area food banks.
- Continue to donate produce to Bellevue and Clyde food banks.
- Will continue the projects and programs associated with the garden including educational programs and involvement of schools and community members.
- Investigate fundraising opportunities to benefit area food banks.
- Will continue to collect food items to be donated.

Nutrition Class: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to offer educational materials for the community.
- Continue to offer exercise, nutrition and healthy eating habit programs for Healthy Town tours

Community Market: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to work cooperatively with Drown's Market to provide a location for a farmer's market monthly from May until September.
- Will investigate the possibility of working cooperatively with a beekeeper.
- Continue providing educational programs, screenings and materials with food samples and demonstrations for employees and guests.

Community weight loss program: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Work toward maintaining the Healthy Life Style Challenges to employees.
- Continue working on hospital-wide programs such as Meatless Monday to create a healthier eating workplace.

Support local wellness coalitions in effort to improve nutrition: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Attend Creating Healthy Community Coalition Meetings and help with distribution of educational materials and announcements through our marketing channels. We will continue to be an active participant in state, county, and city initiatives.

Diabetes:

Diabetes Education: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Educate patients on how to manage diabetes and live a healthy life-style.
- Work to promote a healthier life-style through distribution of educational materials and information, i.e. on the hospital's website and Facebook page.

Diabetes Support Group: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to increase community awareness through programs at group meetings and provide emotional support.

Diabetes Education, Workshop & Screenings: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to increase community awareness through programs, lectures and screenings.

Improve effectiveness of diabetes education: The Bellevue Hospital will:

Work with area, state and national groups and organizations to improve current practices and implement timely and appropriate classes

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan (*continued*)

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Chronic Disease: Cancer | One of the 2 leading causes of death in Sandusky County | Work to improve Risk Factors | | | | Decrease the percentage of people who use tobacco and diagnosed with cancer |

Tracheal, Lung & Bronchus Cancer: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Work with businesses to assist with providing education on tobacco cessation programs.
- Continue to offer classes in tobacco cessation.

Colon, Rectal & Anus Cancer: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to offer benefits to employees for participating in screenings, attending classes, and completing educational surveys.
- Investigate methods of providing literature and hemoccult blood test for community members.
- Continue to promote “Wear Blue” day to increase colon cancer awareness.

Breast Cancer: The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Maintain the relationship with the Susan Komen Breast Cancer project and participate in providing information, literature, and mammography, ultrasound and biopsy services through its grant initiative.
- Investigate methods to increase breast cancer screenings in the Clyde area to help serve area residents.
- Continue to find opportunities for The Bellevue Hospital Foundation Mammography Fund to provide financial support for those unable to pay or meet their high deductibles.

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan (*continued*)

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Mental Health and Addiction: Rx and Drug Misuse | Selected as a Health Need to be improved by Sandusky County Health Coalition | To improve involvement | TBH does not have any active programs, but acts as a referral center to community mental health programs | TBH will partner with Sandusky County Mental Health Coalition and actively participate in educational activities | Increase education and awareness of Mental Health programs & services in the community. Improve referral process | Increase accessibility for people seeking mental health programs |

The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to be a referring partner for area agencies providing mental health programs.
- Continue to work with the Prevention Partnership of Sandusky County.
- Offer a “Clues to the Blues” Depression screening at the hospital.
- Continue to work with patients at risk for developing or having depression because of chronic pain.
- Continue to offer educational programs and support for our employees.
- Investigate ways the hospital’s Substance Task Force can provide education and support for the community, including:
 - Continuing education
 - Blessing Bags in the Emergency Department and Family Health Services
 - Offering free drug testing kits and education in the Emergency Department
 - Continue to improve the Suboxone Clinic
 - Investigate a grant through Huron county to provide Narcan to First Responders
 - Provide education for Sandusky County
- Expand and continue development of The Bellevue Hospital Foundation Freedom from Addiction Fund.

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan (*continued*)

| Problem | Why? | How Improve? | TBH Strategy | TBH Activity Description | Outcome | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | Immediate | Long-Term |
| Maternal and Infant Health: | Selected as a Health Need to be improved by Sandusky County Health Coalition | Increase education & Communication | Investigate methods to help improve infant health | Education | Improve the health of infants and their mothers | Decrease the percentage of infant deaths in Ohio |

The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Work with the Sandusky County Health Department and Health Partners to help reduce infant mortality rate in Ohio including the following:
 - Incorporation of preconception health into existing health related programs.
 - Educate childbearing aged women about safe prenatal spacing.
 - Work to ensure all pregnant women have safe housing.
 - Work to develop an Infant Mortality Review Board and complete analysis.
 - Work with developing a survey of employers about breastfeeding policies.

The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Work to help mothers to stop smoking while pregnant and after delivery.

The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Continue to work to promote breastfeeding to help reduce the risk of SIDS.

The Bellevue Hospital will:

- Work to educate and stress the importance of Ohio Hospital Association's Safe Sleep Campaign with new parents and families.



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