



Community Health Needs Assessment and Implementation Strategy Report

2013



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 has been serving the community since 1914.

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.



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 2013, 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 2013 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 2009-2010 Sandusky County Complete 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. 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 non-profit hospital association, located in Toledo, Ohio to coordinate and manage the health assessment process. Through the process of primary research, data analysis, validation and prioritization, the assessment process identified key themes of need. For instance, as a result of the 2009-2010 CHNA, the Sandusky County Health Partners conducted a follow-up assessment specifically on youth ages 12 to 18 years old, the 2011 Sandusky County Youth Health Assessment.

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: *A (PH) after their name indicates they work in the Public Health field.*

- Mike Winthrop, The Bellevue Hospital (PH)
- Joe Liszak, Community Health Services (PH)
- Tim Wise, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services (PH)
- Traci Mc Caudy, Fremont City School District
- John Yanes, Memorial Health Care System (PH)
- Nancy Cochran, Mental Health and Recovery Services Board (PH)
- Francis Aona, M.D., Physician
- Deb Yenrick, Sandusky County Board of DD (PH)
- Cathy Glassford, Sandusky County Family & Children First Council
- Dave Pollick, Sandusky County Health Department (PH)
- Neil McCabe, WSOS

- **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: Obesity/Wellness; Risky Behavior Among Youth Targeting Prescription Drug Abuse and Misuse; and Mental Health. Strategic plans were developed with feedback from key community stakeholders to confirm these needs from a community perspective.

- **Hospital-based Implementation**

After participation in the community efforts, The Bellevue Hospital assembled 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 focusing on education and accessing resources and services
- Risky behavior in youth focusing on teen pregnancy and prescription drug misuse.

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 2011 Huron County Health Assessment Report and the 2013 Huron County Community Health Improvement Plan, as we also serve a 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 it in completing this community health assessment.

Demographics of the community

Demographic review of Sandusky County, Ohio in American Fact Finder indicated that it is home to 60,510 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 (2.8%), Hispanic (8.9%), Asians (.3%) and two or more races (2.6%) comprise the rest of the population (Source: Census, 2010).

The median household income for Sandusky County is \$47,277. Thirteen percent of all Sandusky county residents had an income below the poverty level in 2010. Of all the households with children under 18, 16.4% had incomes which fell below the federal poverty level. In family with children under 18 and only a female householder, this number jumps to 41.5%. In female head-of-house families with related children under 5 year only, the number reaches 59.3%. Fourteen percent of the residents 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, Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County and The Bellevue Hospital. There are many outpatient facilities, 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.

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:

- Sandusky County Health Assessments
- Sandusky County Strategic Planning process, workgroups and final strategic plan in the Community Health Improvement Plan
- 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 Cover; Health Care Access, Cardiovascular Health; Cancer; Diabetes; Arthritis; Asthma; Weight Control; Tobacco Use; Alcohol Consumption; Marijuana and other drug use; Women's Health; Men's Health; Preventive Health Screenings & Behaviors; Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy Outcomes; Quality of Life; Mental Health and Suicide; Oral Health; African American Health; Youth 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: Arthritis (47%); high blood pressure (38%), high blood cholesterol (32%), asthma (21%), diabetes (20%); depression (15%). High blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, asthma, arthritis and depression had a higher prevalence among those adults with incomes less than \$25,000.

Fourteen 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 were Caucasian. African Americans (3%), Hispanics (9%), Asian (<1%), and two or more races (3%) comprise the rest of the population (Source: Census, 2010).

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 2009-2010 Sandusky County Complete Community Health Assessment and the 2011 Sandusky County Youth Health Needs 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, Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County, 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:

- Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County, 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 15-74 year olds living in Sandusky County. There were 44,244 persons between the ages of 15-74 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 American Clearinghouse in Louisville, KY.

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 900 adults in Sandusky County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Sandusky County Health Partners stationery and was signed by David Pollick, 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 62% (n=525). 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 356 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 principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate. The response rate was 94% (n=438).

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 4,867 children age 0-5 and 5,466 children ages 6-11 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 303 responses for the 0-5 survey and 305 responses for the 6-11 survey 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 313.

The random sample of mailing addresses of parents from Sandusky County was obtained from Hugo Dunhill Mailing Lists, Inc. in New Rochelle, NY. They selected a pool of adults based off of a number of sources which included, birth records, education records, direct response data, etc.

Prior to mailing the survey, an advance letter, a \$2 bill and a pre-stamped, pre-addressed post card was mailed to 2000 individuals identified as being parents in Sandusky County in 2010. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Sandusky County Health Partners stationery and was signed by David Pollick, 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 350 parents responded to the surveys for the 0-5 year olds and 458 parents responded to the survey for the 6-11 year olds. Based on the needed 303 surveys to achieve adequate power for the 0-5 groups and 305 surveys to achieve power in the 6-11 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 (n=10,333) was 313 and this was exceeded by having a combined 808 surveys.

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 (62%). 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.

Third, this was the first time that parents of children ages 0-11 were surveyed in Sandusky County. Being a new instrument, there may have been questions that would be worded differently or additional items that would be asked the next time this assessment is completed.

Fourth, 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.

Finally, because the parent survey response rate was lower than is typically found in adult health assessments, any important differences that existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked would represent a potential threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Sandusky County children). In other words, if the non-respondents would have answered the questions significantly differently than the respondents, the results of this assessment would under-represent or over-represent their perceptions and behaviors. If there were little to no difference between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

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.

Four survey instruments were designed and pilot tested for this study; one for adults, one for adolescents, one for parents of children ages 0-5, and one for parents of children ages 6-11. 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).

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 114 items for the adult survey, 77 items for the adolescent survey, 76 items for the 0-5 survey, and 79 items for the 6-11 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. 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)

During the spring of 2013, 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:

- Obesity/Wellness
- Risky behavior among youth targeting prescription drug misuse
- Mental Health

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. An important piece that deserves note here is that the mental health workgroup made the decision to form a community coalition dedicated to mental health. 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 a information gap includes measuring underrepresented minority groups verses just African Americans. With the next health risk assessment, we will be evaluating more ethnic groups to identify potential gaps.

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.

A series of six community meetings were held between April 11 and June 13, 2013. More than 40 people from across Sandusky County participated in one or more of the meetings, helping to analyze information, choose priorities and develop strategies and action steps. Work groups organized around the priority health issues met between meetings to continue planning efforts. Each meeting had a unique agenda, designed to keep the process moving forward:

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: Obesity/wellness, Risky youth behaviors, and Mental 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 2016 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 in one final group meeting.

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:

- Health Commissioner, Sandusky County Health Department
- Director of Marketing, The Bellevue Hospital
- Community Service Representative, The Bellevue Hospital
- Two employees Beyond Basics Health Coaching, LLC
- Economic Development Director, City of Fremont
- Family Medical Association, NOMS
- County Commissioner, Sandusky County Health Department
- Recreation Superintendent, Fremont Community Recreation Center
- Benefits Coordinator, Liberty Center of Sandusky County
- Director of Home Health, Memorial Hospital and The Bellevue Hospital
- Director, Sandusky County Family and Children First Council
- Director of Nursing, Sandusky County Health Department

- Director of Support Services, Sandusky County Health Department
- WIC Health Professional, Sandusky County Health Department
- Chief Executive Officer, Sandusky County YMCA
- Fitness Director, Sandusky County YMCA
- Deputy Director, mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky, and Wyandot Counties
- CEO, WSOS Community Action Commission
- Director, Sandusky County Department of Jobs and Family Services
- Assistant Director, Sandusky County Department of Jobs and Family Services
- Pediatric Service Chief, Memorial Hospital
- Director of Development and Marketing, Memorial Hospital
- Director, Hospice of Memorial Hospital
- Executive Director, Sandusky County Economic Development Corp.
- Executive Director, Campfire Buckeye Council
- Behavior Intervention Specialist, Project Attend, Fremont City Schools
- Director of Health Education and Planning, Sandusky County Health Department
- Home Health Supervisor, Sandusky County Health Department
- First United Church of Christ, Fremont
- Mayor, City of Fremont
- Early Childhood Services Coordinator, WSOS Community Action Commission
- Services and Support Administrator, Sandusky County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- Human Resources Administrator, Whirlpool
- Services and Support Administrator, Sandusky County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- Fremont Ministerial Association
- Marketing Manager, Memorial Hospital
- Employee Assistance Program, Memorial Hospital
- Director, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
- Director of Environmental Health, Sandusky County Health Department
- Health Planning Coordinator, Sandusky County Health Department

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 our 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, social worker, rehab and community services leader, leader of specialty care and cardiovascular services.

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% (a total of 46%) of all deaths in Sandusky County, 2006 - 2008. 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 focusing on education and accessing resources and services
4. Risky behavior in youth focusing on teen pregnancy and prescription drug misuse.

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 points 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, 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 implementation strategy was adopted by the Board of Trustees December, 2013.*
- *The execution of the 3 year plan will start December 15, 2013 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. The next CHNA is scheduled for completion in 2014. Huron County CHNAs were completed in 2007 and 2011, with another CHNA scheduled for 2014.
- 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 or ext. 4299. The assessment is also available on the following websites:
 - o Sandusky County Health Department
<http://www.alwayschoosehealth.com/index.php?page=209---2010-health-assessment>
 - o Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
<http://www.hcno.org/pdf/counties/Sandusky%20HA%Final%20with%20Cover%2012-6-10.pdf>
- 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 2009/2010 Community Health Assessment Data.

Health Perceptions:

<i>Rate Health</i>	<i>Fair/Poor</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Excellent/Very Good</i>
Adults	12%	39%	49%
65 & Older	21%	55%	24%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Health Care Coverage: Most likely individuals without insurance

<i>Below Poverty Level</i>	<i>Uninsured</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Income</i>
9.7% of residents	14% of residents	Under 30	Under \$25,000

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Community Health Plan Alliance

Health Care Access:

<i>During Past Year</i>	<i>Visited Doctor</i>	<i>Trips to ER (2x or more)</i>
Adult	59%	3%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Cardiovascular Health: 23% all Sandusky County Deaths 2006-2008

<i>Over Lifetime</i>	<i>Heart Attack</i>	<i>Stroke</i>	<i>High Blood Pressure Dx.</i>	<i>High Cholesterol</i>
Adult residents	4%	4%	34%	27%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; 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 2006-2008

<i>200-2008 Death from Cancer</i>	<i>Trachea, Lung & Bronchus</i>	<i>Colon, Rectum & Anus</i>	<i>Breast</i>	<i>Prostate</i>
	28%	11%	9%	5%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Diabetes:

<i>Diabetes Diagnosis</i>	<i>Cause of Death 2000-2008 Sandusky County</i>	<i>Cause of Death 2000-2008 Ohio</i>
Adult - 14%	6th leading cause	6th leading cause

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Arthritis: Adults Diagnosed with Arthritis

<i>Sandusky County Adult</i>	<i>Ohio Adults</i>	<i>US Adults</i>
34%	31%	26%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Adult Asthma:

<i>Asthma Diagnosis</i>	<i>Sandusky County Adults</i>	<i>Ohio</i>
	12%	15%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- American Lung Association
- The Bellevue Hospitals refers individuals for counseling and support, and provides testing, but has no active programs.

Adult Weight Status:

<i>Sandusky County</i>	<i>Obese</i>	34%
	<i>Overweight</i>	35%
	<i>Trying to loose weight</i>	51%
	<i>No physical activity/ exercise past week</i>	29%
<i>Ohio</i>	<i>Obese</i>	30%
<i>US</i>	<i>Obese</i>	27%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; 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>
<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Smokers</i>	<i>Former Smokers</i>
One in Five	19%	24%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Adult Alcohol Consumption:

	<i>Frequent Drinkers</i>	<i>Binger (5 or more drinks, 1 occasion)</i>	<i>Drove after Drinking</i>
Adults	8%	38%	2%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- 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>Marijuana</i>	<i>Drug Use - but not prescribed for User</i>
Adults	7%	5%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- Firelands Counseling and Recovery 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>	35%
<i>H1N1 Shot</i>	13%
<i>Colon Cancer over 50 yrs. old</i>	28%
<i>Seat Belt</i>	73%
<i>Tested Smoke Alarm</i>	68%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; Memorial Hospital; Community Health Services; Susan G. Komen Foundation; American Cancer Society; AARP Safe Driving Classes; Area Fire Departments

Adult Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy Outcomes: Past Year

<i>Has Sexual Relations</i>	68%
<i>More than one partner</i>	3%

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>Veteran Living in House</i>
Adults	42%	37%	20%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- The Bellevue Hospital; 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>Attempted Suicide</i>	<i>Felt Sad/Helpless & Stopped Activity</i>
Adults	8%	38%

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

- 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>
62%	71%	72%	69%

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%	PSA	42%
	(*Over 40)	56%	Digital Rectal Exam	59%
	Clinical Breast Exam	52%		
	Pap Smear	48%		
Death due to:	Cardiovascular Disease	29%	Cardiovascular Disease	30%
	Cancer	22%	Cancer	23%
Disease	Heart Attack	3%	Heart Attack	5%
	Stroke	5%	Stroke	2%
	High Blood Pressure	31%	High Blood Pressure	36%
	High Cholesterol	25%	High Cholesterol	27%
Smokers	19%		18%	

Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs:

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

Youth: Twelve to Eighteen Years Old

Weight Status	Obese	17%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Memorial Hospital; Local school districts; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Bellevue Community Center; YMCA of Fremont	Described self slightly/very over-weight	29%
Tobacco Use	Smokers (12-18)	15%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Sandusky County Heath Department; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council	(17 - 18)	29%
	(17 - 18)	29%
	Chewing Tobacco	9%
	Tried to quite smoking	60%
Alcohol	Had 1 drink in lifetime	53%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: 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	80%
	1st drink < 12 years old	33%
	Youth > = one drink past 30 days	27%
	(17-18) > = one drink past 30 days	47%
	One or more binge drinking episode	58%
	Used past 30 days	5%
Marijuana & Other Drug Use	Used past 30 days	13%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: 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	12%

Youth: Twelve to Eighteen Years Old (continued)

Perceptions	Believe will do great self-harm	48%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: 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	11%
	Believe parent disapprove of their alcohol use	62%
Mental Health/Suicide	Planned suicide past year	9%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: 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	4%
Sexual Behaviors/Pregnancy	Have had sexual relations past year	31%
Outcomes		
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Health Department; Local school districts; Family and Children First Council	> = 17 years old	66%
Safety	Wear Seat Belt	43%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: Sandusky County Health Department; Local school districts; WSOS Community Action; Local Police departments	Doctors Appt. in past year	71%%
Violence	Carried weapon	11%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: Local school districts; Local Police departments; Soroptimist International of Fremont	Threatened/Injured with weapon on school property	5%
	Hurt Themselves	30%
	Bullied	52%

Child: (0-11)

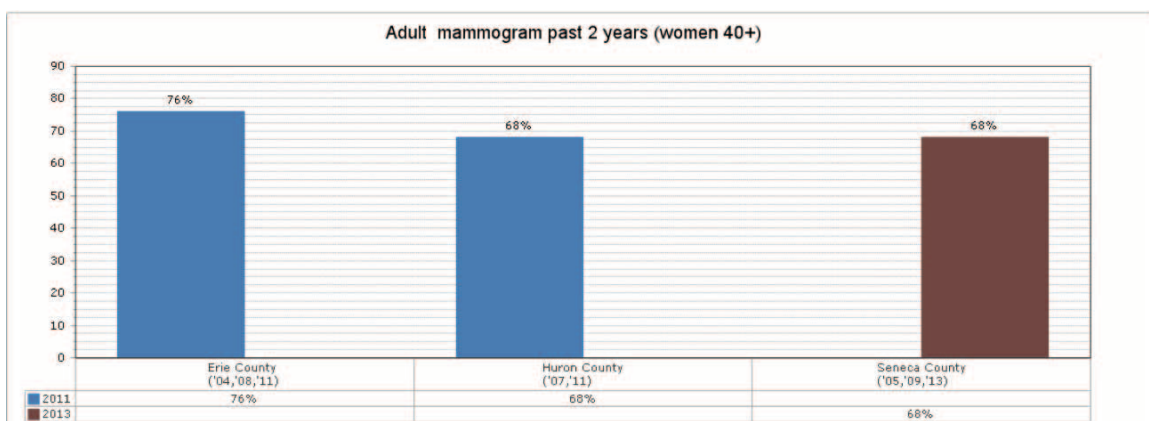
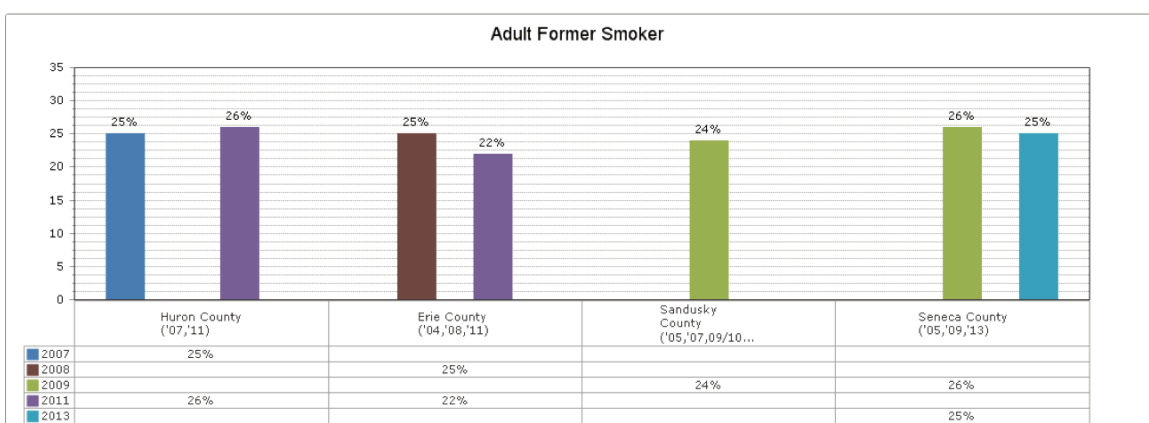
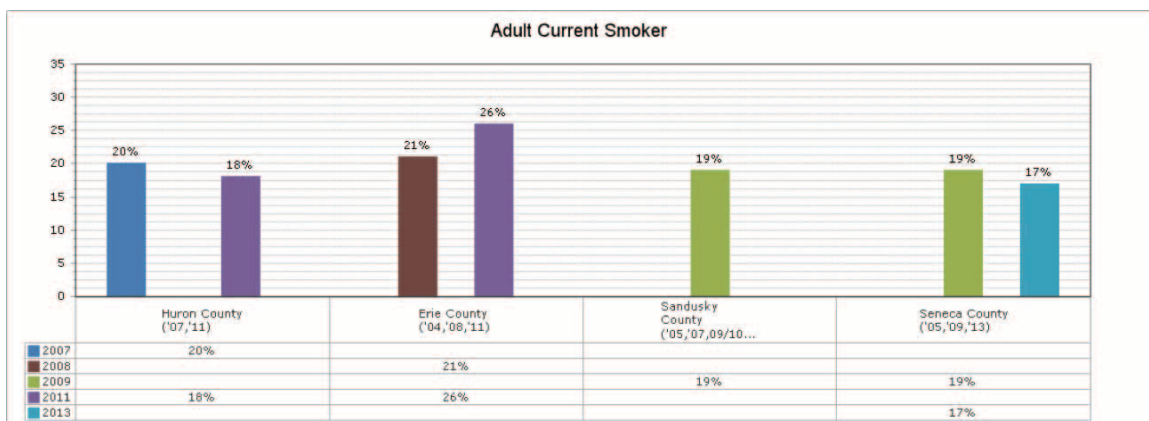
Health & Functional Status (Past Year)	Dentist appointment	70%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Community Health Services; Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Health Department; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Park District; Bellevue Recreation Center	Asthma attack	11%
	ADD/ADAD Dx.	6%
	Exercise 20 min. 3 or more days/week	86%
Health Insurance, Access, Utilization & Medical Home	No health insurance	8%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: Community Health Plan Alliance; Sandusky County Job and Family Services	Received WIC/SNAP food	16%
	Visited ER	34%
	Drug appointment - Prevention	77%
Early Childhood (0-5)	Uses Child Care	84%
	Prenatal Care Received	94%
	Smoked during pregnancy	11%
	Baby sleeps on back	65%
	Baby not breastfed	28%
Middle Childhood (6-11)	Does not use bicycle helmet	33%
	Bullied	53%
	In extracurricular activities	83%
	Has MySpace/Facebook account	20%
Family Functioning & Neighborhood Community Characteristics (0-11)	Sleep	10.4 hours per day
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: WSOS Community Action; Area schools	Read to everyday	30%
	Neighborhood always/usually safe	97%
	Someone smoked in home	28%
	Unlocked firearm in home	5%
	Loaded firearm in home	3%

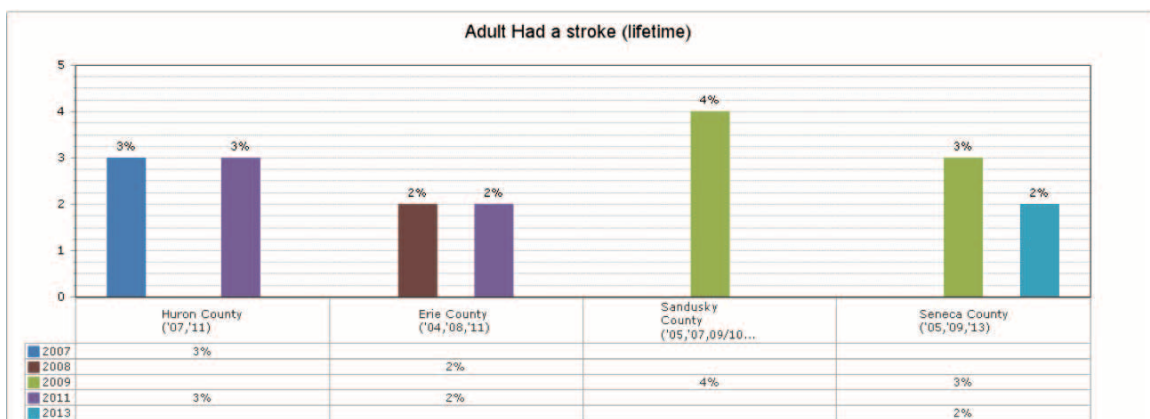
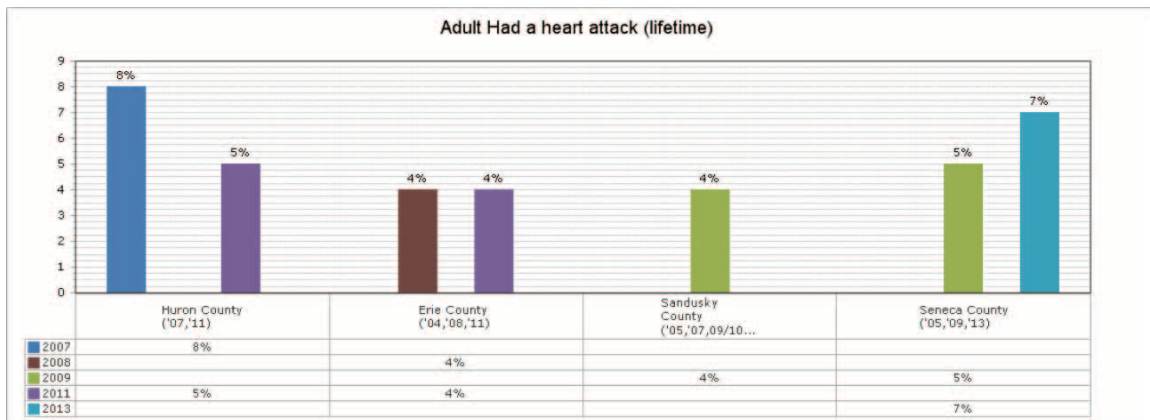
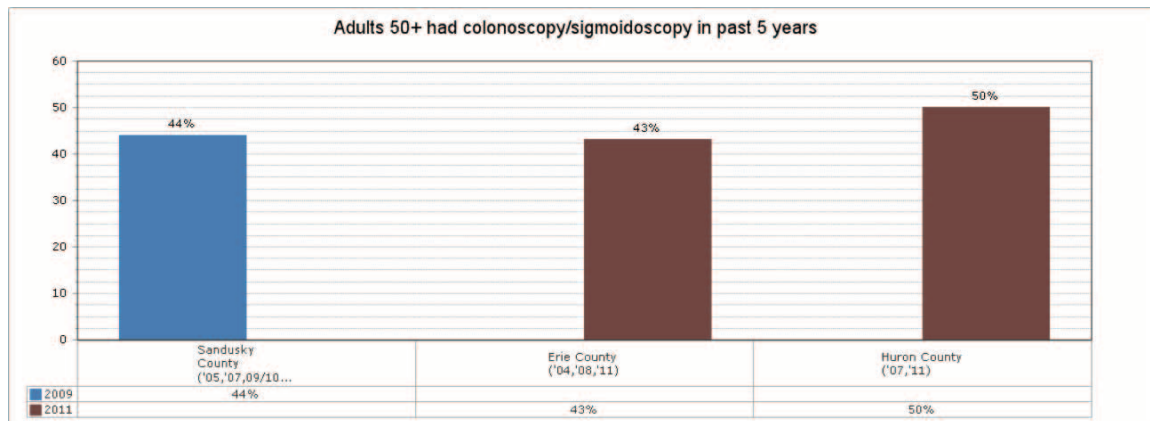
Child: (0-11) (continued)

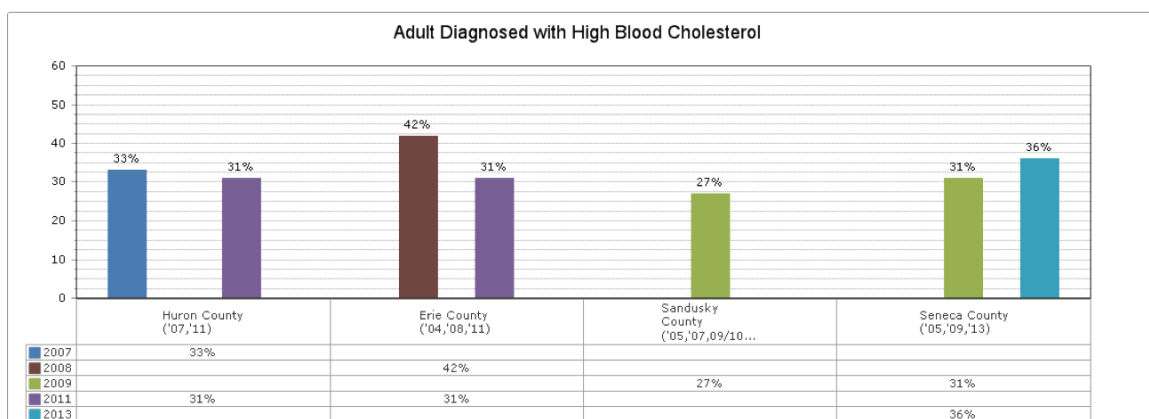
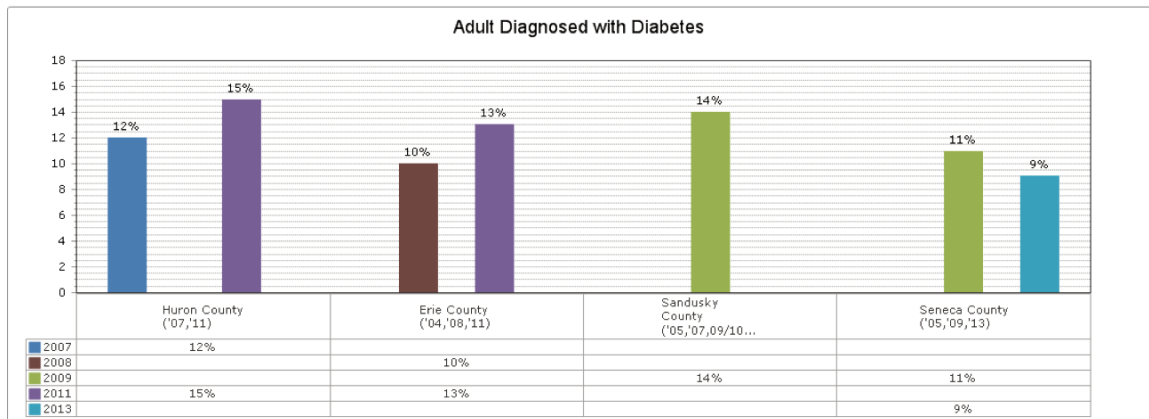
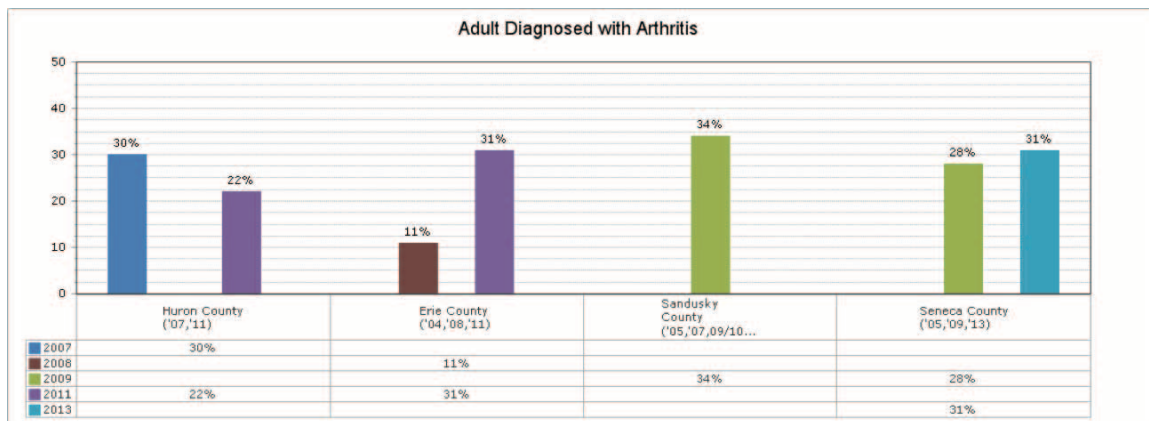
Parent Health	Uninsured	13%
Organizations/Coalitions Addressing Community Needs: The Bellevue Hospital; Fremont Community Recreation Center; Community Health Services; Memorial Hospital; Sandusky County Health Department; YMCA of Fremont; Sandusky County Park District; Bellevue Recreation Center; Family and Children First Council	Drank & Drove	11%
	Overweight	33%
	Obese	28%
	Sedentary	17%
	Missed work because child was ill or injured	2.1 days past year

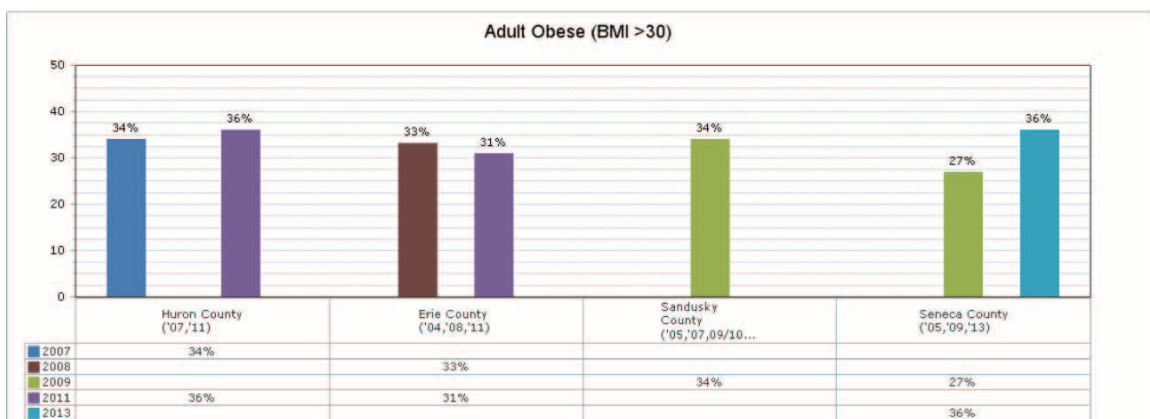
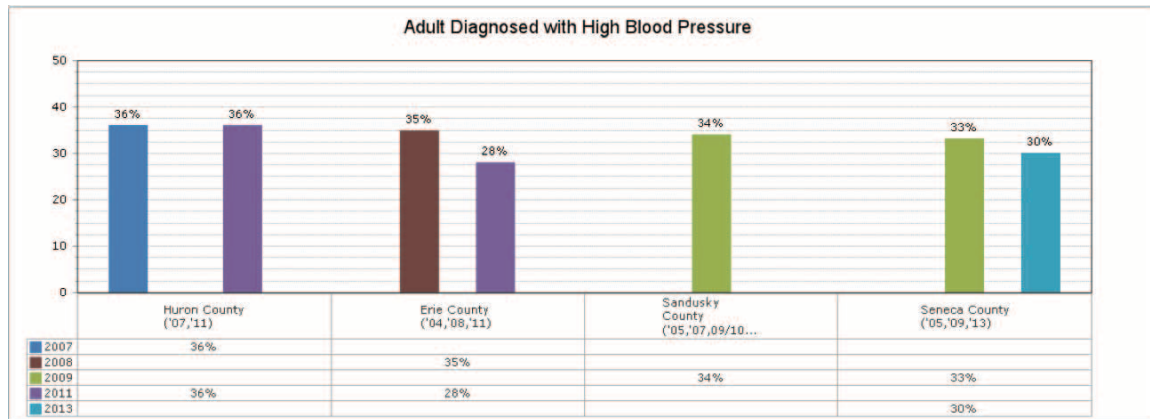
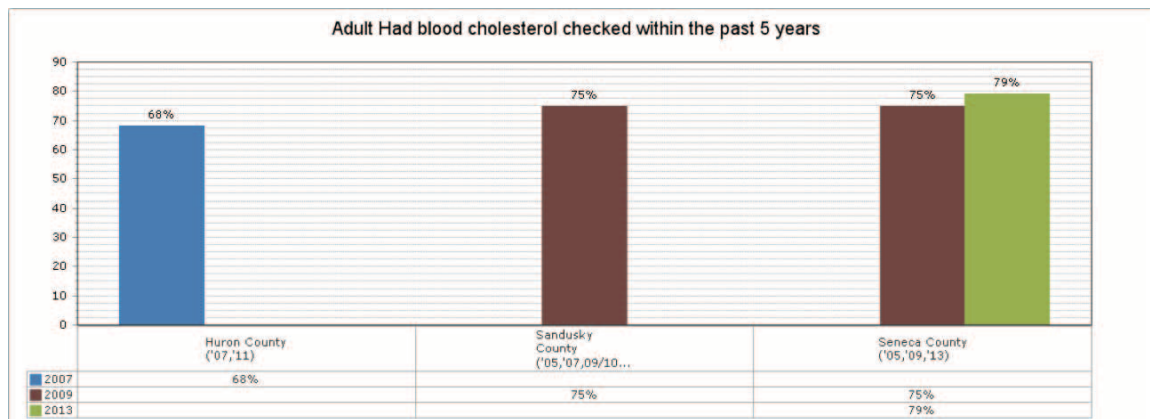
The health needs listed above with notations in italics, are important issues and being addressed by numerous programs and initiatives supported by The Bellevue Hospital and other groups and organizations within the community. We will not specifically address these needs as part of our Implementation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

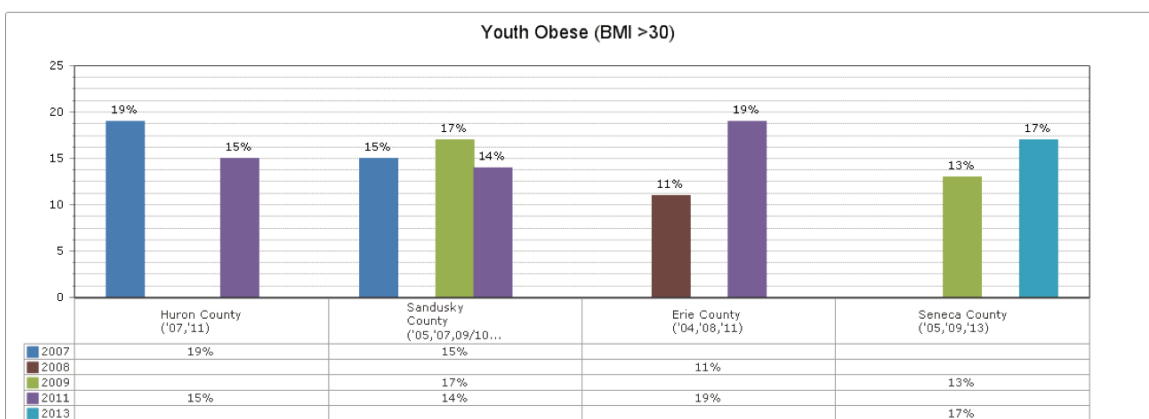
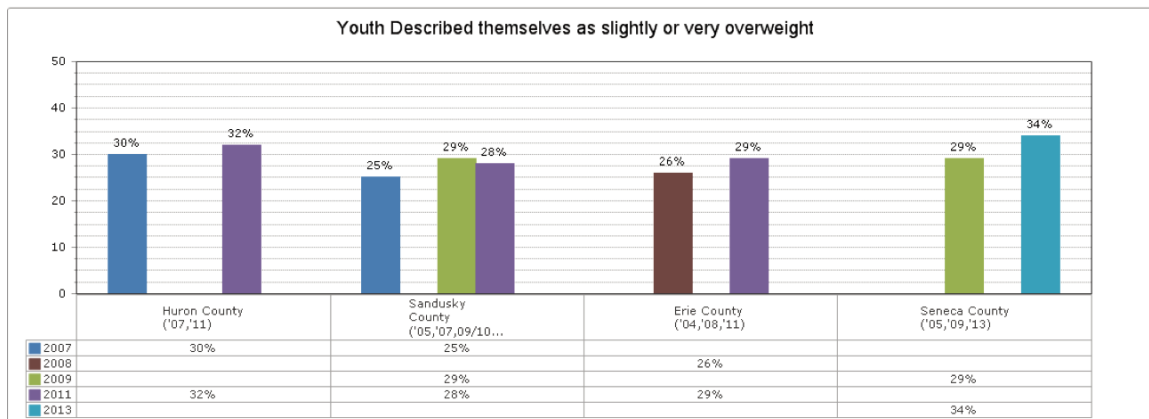
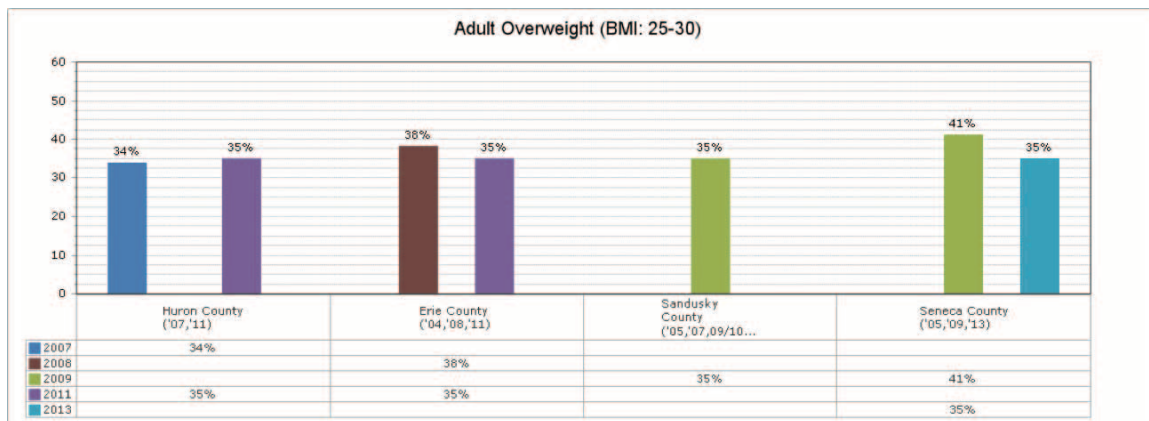
Also reviewed with the Sandusky County's Community Health Needs Assessment were the assessments of Huron, Erie and Seneca Counties. This review was to assure the area's health needs did not vary significantly different by county. The community health needs charts follow.

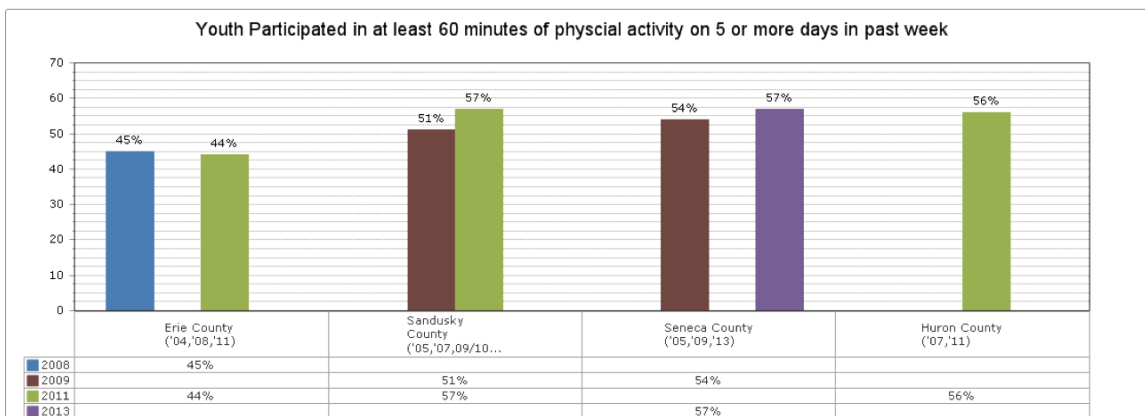
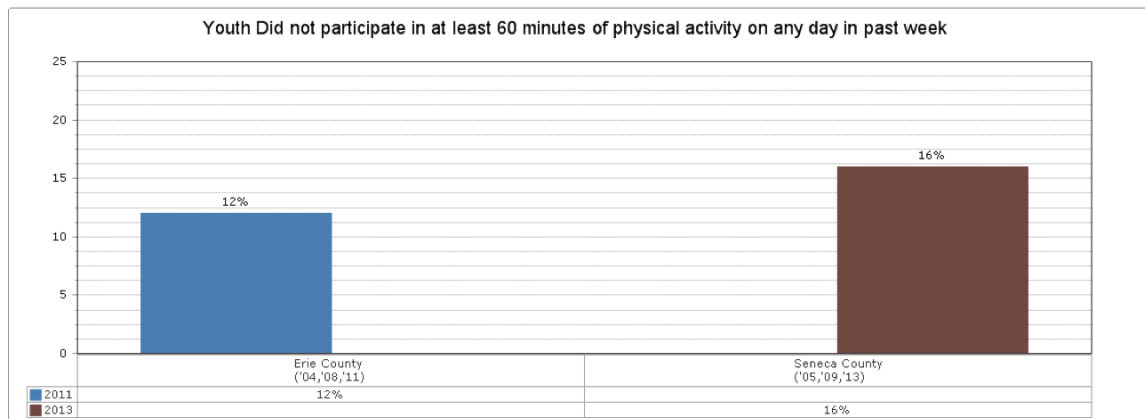
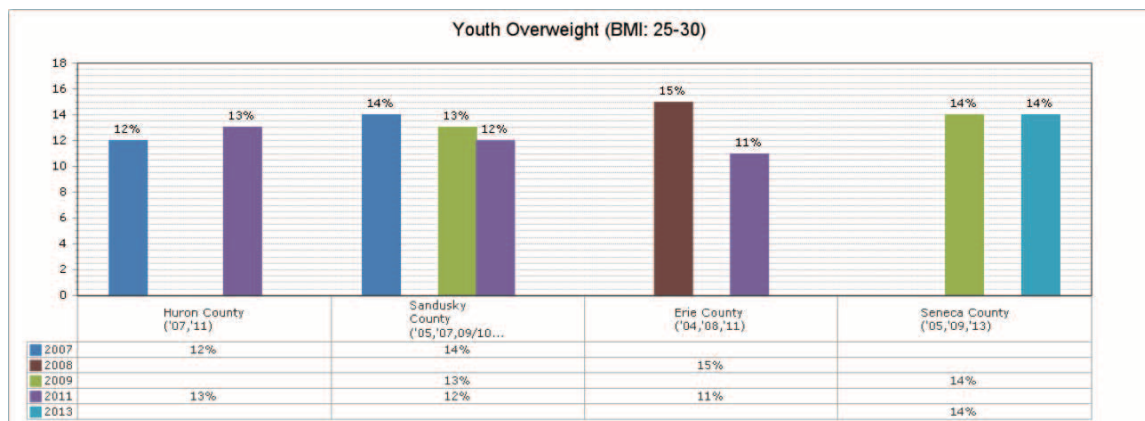












The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan

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	See strategies and activities in Obesity section			
		Lack of physical exercise	See strategies and activities in Obesity section			
		High Cholesterol and/or High Blood Pressure	Enhance access to blood pressure and cholesterol screenings	Investigate ways to increase screenings	Additional community screenings	
		Peripheral vascular disease	Investigate opportunities to provide screenings	Provide screenings to help diagnose peripheral vascular disease	Diagnose patients earlier	
		Close the loop between community benefit screenings & primary care physicians	In compliance with HIPAA, share abnormal health screening values with primary care providers	HEDIS Measures	Quicker access to physicians when abnormal test results	
		Overweight/Obese Children	Kids exercise program at school "Redmen on the Move."	Improve program designed for before school activities and exercise focus on education on nutrition & physical activities	Students learn the importance of exercise & nutrition	Decrease the overweight/obesity percentage in children and adults in the community
		Obesity/Overweight/Physical Inactivity	The Bellevue Hospital Community Garden	Expand the herb and vegetable garden at TBH and more variety will be offered to more people	Herbs & vegetables and educational material on good nutrition will be given to employees and community food kitchens	
			Nutrition Class	Increase participants in the nutrition education class. Teaching the basic concepts of label reading, meal planning and portion control	Participants learn about nutrition and healthy eating habits	
			Community Market	Expand the Summer/Fall monthly market. Offer fresh produce to employees & community members	Fresh produce & educational materials. Will offer a variety of foods & screenings	

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan *(continued)*

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	Be an active participant in the Sandusky County Obesity Task Force	Participate in the Go Program to increase healthy activities, particularly in our youth	Increase the activity and awareness of the importance of physical activity	Increased physical exercise	Decrease percentage of those people who have high blood pressure or cholesterol and those who have ever had a heart attack or stroke.
		Obesity/Overweight Physical Inactivity	Community weight loss program competition	Bellevue businesses work as teams to lose weight over a 3 month period.	Education & increase awareness of proper nutrition and BMI	
		Provide support to local wellness coalitions in their efforts to improve nutrition	Participate in planning & implementation of initiatives as applicable			
		Diabetes	Diabetes Education	Program designed for people newly diagnosed with diabetes or have a history of diabetes	Patients educated on how to manage diabetes	Decrease the percentage of adults and children with diabetes
			Diabetes support group	Support group for individuals with diabetes	People with diabetes are both educated and emotionally supported	
			Diabetes education, lectures, workshops & screenings	Increase community awareness through additional programs	Increase knowledge and awareness	
			Improve the effectiveness of diabetic education	Cooperation and sharing of best practices among the three hospital & diabetic educators	Schedule routine meetings with TBH, FTMC & Willard diabetic educators	

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan *(continued)*

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	Education and Cessation	Tobacco - Enhance access and support to smokers wanting to quit	Offer tobacco cessation to TBH employees, local businesses and the community	Decrease the percentage of adults who smoke	
	Colon, Rectal, & Anus Cancer	Physical Inactivity, overweight, obesity, unhealthy diet	See strategies outlined above in cardiovascular health		Increase percentage of people engaging in physical exercise, consuming fruits and vegetables and having colonoscopies	Decrease the percentage of adults diagnosed with cancer
			Education on colonoscopy screening	Additional colorectal cancer awareness activities		
	Breast Cancer	Screening Mammography	Susan Komen Breast Cancer Mammography Grant	Increase the number of free mammograms and screenings given in our community for people with no or low insurance	Increase in the number of people having mammography services	Decrease the percentage of people diagnosed with breast cancer at Stage 3 or Stage 4
			TBH Foundation Mammography Fund	Develop and begin the process of offering free mammograms services for people with the inability to pay.		
		Work to improve Early Detection	Work to increase opportunities to receive mammogram services	Investigate hours of service at TBH locations to receive mammograms		

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan (*continued*)

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
				TBH will offer its facilities as a support group meeting location for Mental Health of America location		
		Chronic Pain is a risk factor for depression	Develop Pain Management Center for the community	Promote Pain Management Center	Reduction of pain in patients	Help to decrease depression

The Bellevue Hospital Implementation Plan *(continued)*

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 participancy 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.
			Participate in a Public Awareness Program educating the community about drug misuse.	Work with coalition to host program	Increase education in the community	
			Increase educational material and literature regarding teen pregnancy	Dispense literature to schools regarding teen pregnancy	Decrease the percentage of teen pregnancies	



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