Objectives

Upon completion of this seminar the students should be able to describe:

- Maternal Health, Children's and Women's programs administered by state and local health departments.
- The main policy and management issues in Maternal and Child Health programs.
- The role of local public health agencies in developing programs for Women.
- The contribution of local health departments to reducing morbidity & mortality among children and pregnant women.
- The value of the MCH programs in improving the health of the community.

Key Words

Pregnancy  
Fertility  
Chronic Diseases  
Women's health studies  
Infant Mortality  
Family support services  
Immunization  
Cancers  
Preventive Intervention  
Health education  
Community services (non governmental)

Concept:

The health needs of children, adolescents, and women are unique. Programs designed for these populations should be tailored to these needs.

References:

- Handouts.
- Course Essays 9, 12.
- Maxcy Rosenau 13th Ed, Chaps. 67 & 68 14th Edn. Chapter 71-B
- Introduction to Public Health. Schneider, 2nd Edn. Chapter 18
EPID-600 Introduction to Public Health
Women’s & Maternal and Child Health Programs

MCH programs were the original focus of public health, and continue to be a major focus in the USA as well as the remainder of the world. To assist you, in starting to learn about the breadth and depth of women’s and children’s health and the interwoven programs, we provide the following PowerPoint slide shows as well as a set of Hotlinks to useful health sites for women and children. Review the contents of the hot links prior to the class.

1) Introduction Prepared by Ted Tweel MD (Director - Hanover Health District)

2) Look at the excellent data set at Women's Health 2005 Read the Introduction and Health Indicators.
Then review Slides (printable version) provided by Deborah Harris MPH RD

Also look at the following pdf files:

Collaborating to Improving Women’s Health

Virginia Women's Health Statistics

DHHS Office of Women’s Health: An Overview (pdf)

KFF on Perspectives on Women and Health Care (2005)

Look at these resources for Women’s Health and:

Women's Health Virginia
Death Rates 1997 by age and race
Folic Acid, Spina Bifida & Anencephaly
March of Dimes: Health Statistics
'I wanted to give Oscar the best start in life' (Filed: 04/09/2002) From the Telegraph-U.K.
Women's & Children's Health Policy Center - JHU (Click on Projects)
Society for Women's Health Research
Maternal & Child Health Bureau of HRSA; Programs
Maternal & Child Health - History of MCH Look at the Milestones
3) Maternal & Child Health. (Handouts) Presented by Joan Corder-Mabe RN MPH.

4) Children's Health. (Handouts) Bethany Geldmaker, Ph.D., Virginia department of Health

Read This First: Oct 99 report on Healthier Mothers & Babies.

Then: October is National Child Health Month Finally look at the AMA site for
Adolescent health.

Look at Child Health USA 2002, particularly the data tables

Child Health Links:
SCHIP at Five: Gaining Ground, Looking Ahead
IOM - Food Marketing to Children and Youth – Skim the Executive Summary
Scan the Kids Count State-Level data-2006

5) Hot Links to Women’s Health

From the KFF: Los Angeles Times Examines Unintended Pregnancy Among Low-Income Women, Jun 26, 2006

6) MCH URLs.
Final Examination - Introduction to Public Health
EPID - 600 - 2006 Fall Session

Open Book: Due [e-mailed] no later than Monday, December 11, 2006, noon (mid-day).
Exams not received by this time will be considered incomplete and may have to be repeated with a different topic.

Read Carefully

Choose Two (2) topics from the attached list of 4(four) options. The response must include the student’s name and the title of the question chosen. Write no less than 700 words (approximately 2 pages, doubled spaced, 10 point font) on each topic; to demonstrate that you understand the principles discussed on each subject. Remember that the focus of this course is on the principles underlying each topic, how public health relates to the community rather than individuals, how each area within public health requires the use of epidemiologic principles and program assessment.

Before starting your essay review the key words and the objectives in the program syllabus, these form a starting point to the principles discussed in each presentation.

The Final Exam will count for 35% of the semester Credit. 85% of the points are given for content and its relevance to the topics. The other 15% of the grade for this examination will be based upon clarity, organization of the topic and grammar. Graduate students are expected to be able to write using good grammar.

Excellent grammar references are 2 small (cheap) booklets:

- The Elements of Grammar by Margaret Shertzer, Collier Books, NY 1986 or later, and
- The Elements of Style by Strunk & White, McMillan (3rd Edn. or later)

Requirements:

- Put the entire question (not just the number) at the top of your submission. Add your full name (these words are not counted as part of the total.)
- Be sure the answer is responsive to the selected question
- Be sure you have read the key words for the session containing information relevant to the question.
- Focus on principles, not on philosophy.
- Remember the basis of public health is epidemiology.
- Three model answers based on topics in the first half of the semester are included to show what I expect. These were written by students from the last academic year. Barriers to Immunization Management of Water Programs Essentials of Community Assessment
- Finally, count the words in your presentation (NOT including the title) using your word processor’s word count feature. Place at the end of the essay.
Options:

1. Discuss the role you believe Primary Care must take in a possible future re-organization of health services.
2. Discuss how Occupational Health/Industrial Hygiene practices protect a worker’s health.
3. Discuss the focus of Maternal and Child Health programs in current public health practice.
4. Discuss the epidemiology of Rabies as an animal disease (zoonoses) that threaten humans, and describe how knowledge of the epidemiology leads to appropriate prevention practices. Suggest measures that can be used to minimize wild & domestic animal bites.