

Improving the Health of Kansans

Partner Recognitions

Secretary Roderick L. Bremby
Kansas Department of Health & Environment



Cultivating Healthy Kansans 2009 Summit Planning Committee

Summit Chair

Roderick L. Bremby Kansas Dept. of Health & Environment

Honorary Co-Chairs

Bill Self University of Kansas

Bill Snyder Kansas State University

Summit Committee Members

Randall Allen Kansas Association of Counties

Claudia Blackburn Sedgwick County Health Dept.

Doug Bradham University of Kansas Medical Center-Wichita

Dr. Jen Brull Kansas Academy of Family Physicians

(continued next page)

Cultivating Healthy Kansans 2009 Summit Planning Committee

Belinda P. Childs	Mid-America Diabetes Association
Dr. Glen Cox	University of Kansas Medical Center-KC
Dr. Jason Eberhart Phillips	Kansas Dept. of Health & Environment
Edward Ellerbeck	University of Kansas Medical Center-KC
Donna Gerstner	Garden City Recreation Commission
Dale Grube	University of Kansas Medical Center-KC
Sharon Homan	Kansas Health Institute
Judy James	American Heart Association
Elaine Johannes	Kansas State University
Peggy Johnson	Kansas Cancer Partnership

(continued next page)

Cultivating Healthy Kansans 2009 Summit Planning Committee

Sec. Don Jordan	Kansas Dept. Social & Rehabilitation Serv.
Barbara Langner	Kansas Health Policy Authority
Arneatha Martin	Wichita Black Nurses Association
Don Moler	Kansas League of Municipalities
Richard Morrissey	Kansas Dept. Health & Environment
Trudy Sims	University of Kansas Medical Center
Debra Sullivan	University of Kansas Medical Center-KC
Tamara Tiemann	Kansas Dept. on Aging
Doug Vance	Kansas Recreation & Parks Association
Mary Beth Warren	University of Kansas Medical Center

Cultivating Healthy Kansans 2009 Summit Platinum Sponsors



Kansas Health Foundation



Cultivating Healthy Kansans 2009 Summit

Silver Sponsors



Where do we stand?

Many chronic diseases and illnesses can be attributed to three modifiable behaviors:

- Tobacco use
- Lack of physical activity
- Poor nutrition



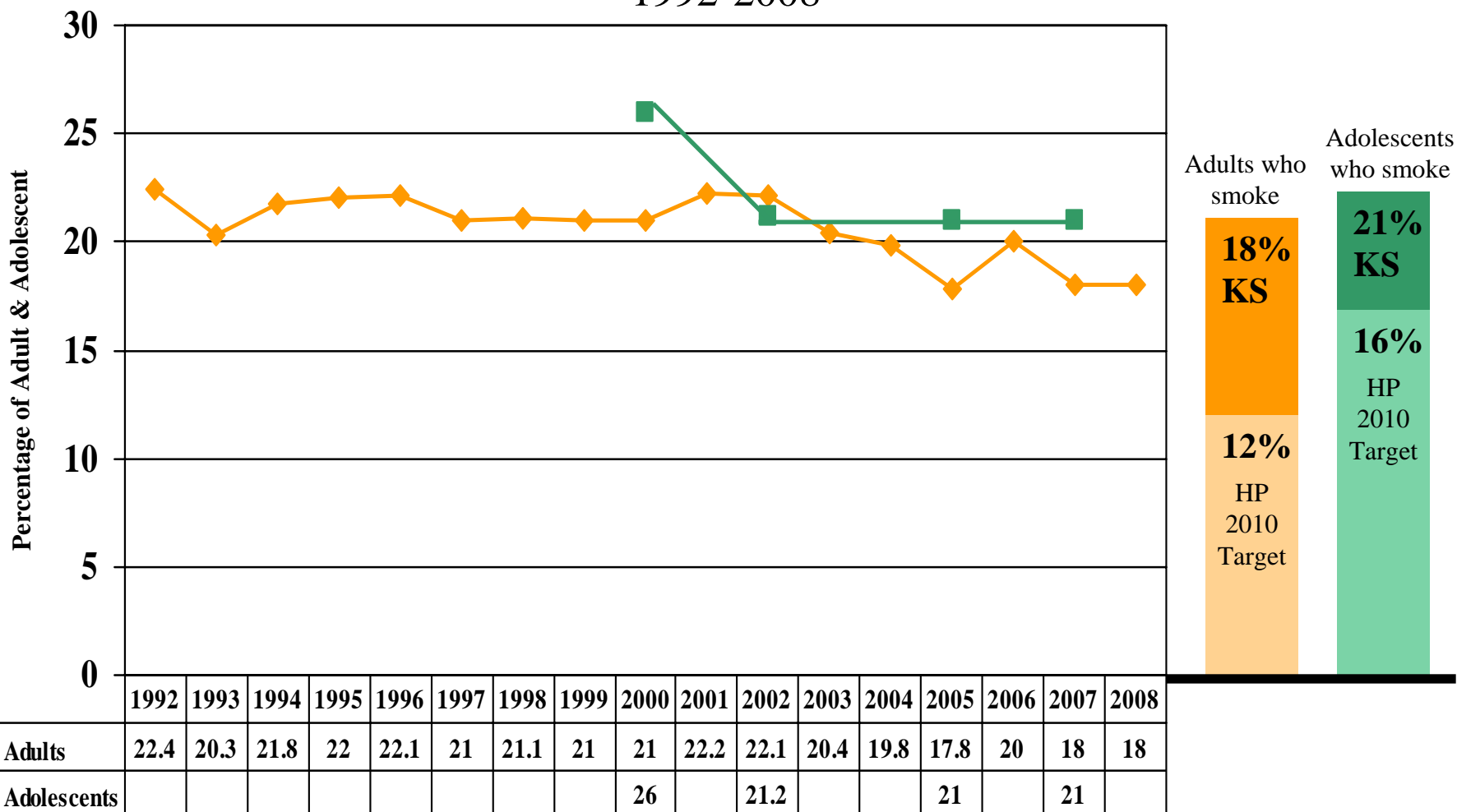
Taking a Closer Look

Policy to Impact Tobacco Use

Our Vision – Healthier Kansans living in safe and sustainable environments.



Percentage of Kansas Adults (18 years & older) & Adolescents (grades 9-12) Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes 1992-2008



Adult Source: KDHE, Kansas Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System 1992-2008

Adolescent Source: 2000 & 2002 KDHE, Youth Tobacco Survey Grades 9-12, 2005 and 2007 Kansas Coordinated School Health, Youth Risk Behavior Survey Grades 9-12

Adult defined as Kansans aged 18 and older Adolescent defined as those in grades 9-12

HP2010= Healthy People 2010

Reducing Secondhand Smoke Improves Health

Secondhand smoke is a cause of:

- Premature death and disease
- Coronary heart disease
- Lung cancer
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- Respiratory Infections
- Ear problems
- Severe asthma
- Slowed lung growth in children



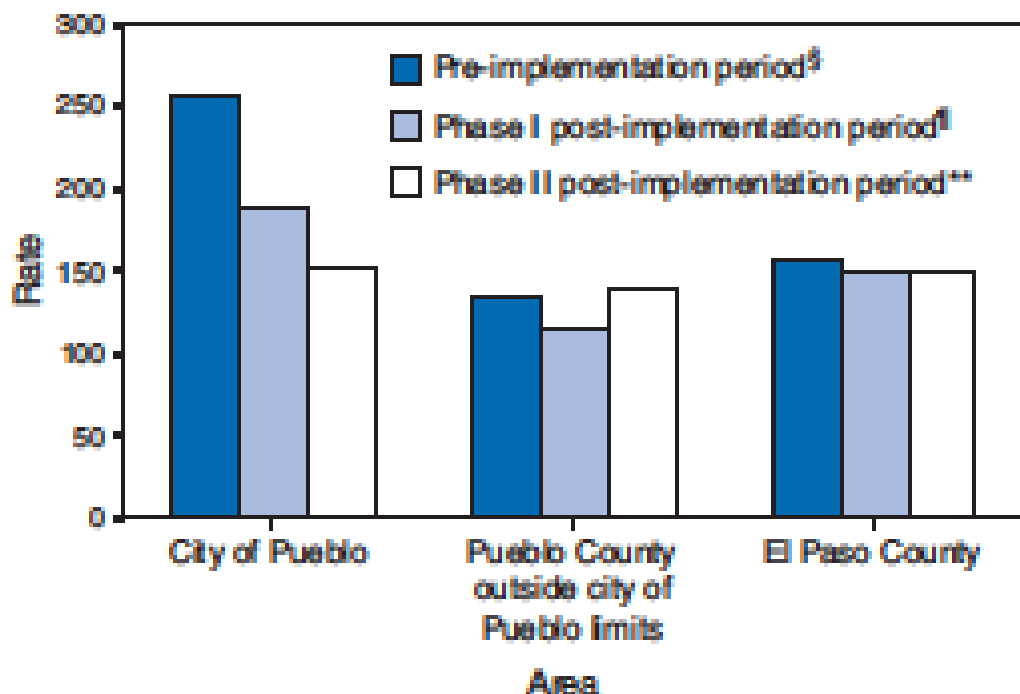
Source: 2006 U.S. Surgeon General's Report The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Reducing Heart Attacks

- Pueblo, CO, study 1.5 years before city's CIA law and 1.5 years after law took effect
- Heart attack rates decreased by 27%
- Phase 2 of Pueblo study – heart attack hospitalizations declined 41% within 3 years of smoke-free law



FIGURE 2. Rate* of hospitalizations for acute myocardial infarction before and after smoking ordinance, by area and period — city of Pueblo, Pueblo County outside city of Pueblo limits, and El Paso County, Pueblo Heart Study, January 2002–June 2006†



* Per 100,000 person-years. Based on U.S. Census Bureau population data for 2006.

† Because of receipt of routinely amended coding data from the Colorado Hospital Association, certain data points for the pre-implementation and Phase I post-implementation periods differ from those published previously (Bartecchi C, Alsever RN, Nevin-Woods C, et al. Reduction in the incidence of acute myocardial infarction associated with a citywide smoking ordinance. *Circulation* 2006;114:1490–6).

[§] January 2002–June 2003.

[¶] July 2003–December 2004.

^{**} January 2005–June 2006.

Reducing Asthma

- Secondhand smoke can trigger asthma episodes and increase the severity of attacks
- Secondhand smoke is a risk factor for new cases of asthma in preschool aged children who have not already exhibited asthma symptoms.
- Children receiving high doses of secondhand smoke, such as those with smoking parents, run the greatest relative risk of damaging health effects.



Reducing Youth Smoking

- According to the CDC, youth exposed to secondhand smoke in social settings are more likely to have a positive perception of tobacco use and become smokers
- Massachusetts study found youth in cities with strict smoking restrictions were **40% less likely to become regular smokers** than youth in communities with no restrictions or weak restrictions.



Costs of Smoking in Kansas



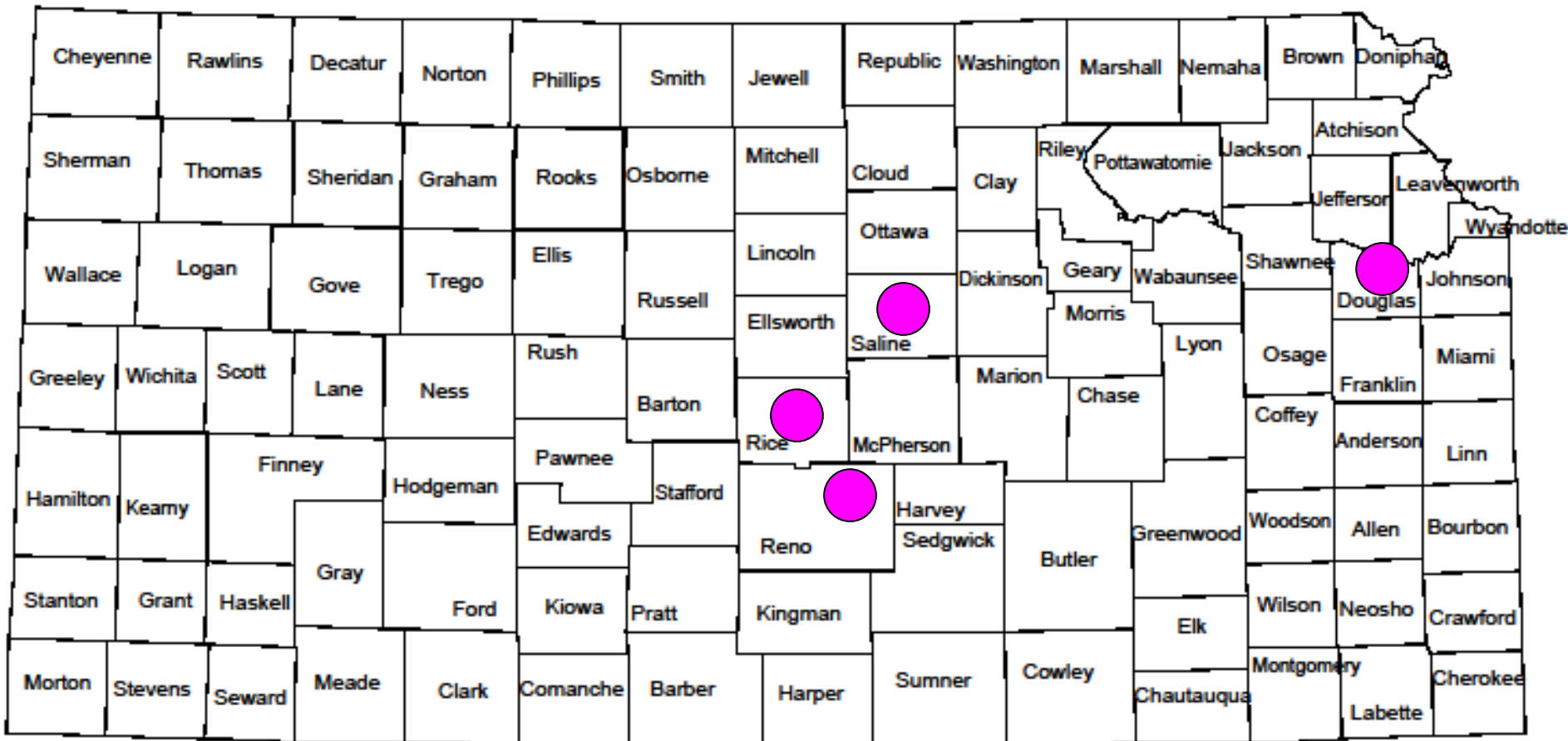
- State collects cigarette excise tax = **\$.79 per pack**⁴
(total approx. \$115 million in 2007)
- Smoking-attributable Medicaid costs (State) = **\$1.28 per pack**⁵
(total approx. \$196 million annually)
- Total smoking-attributable medical costs (State & private) = **\$6.04 per pack**⁵
(total approx. \$937 million annually)

Progress in Kansas Smoke-Free Laws

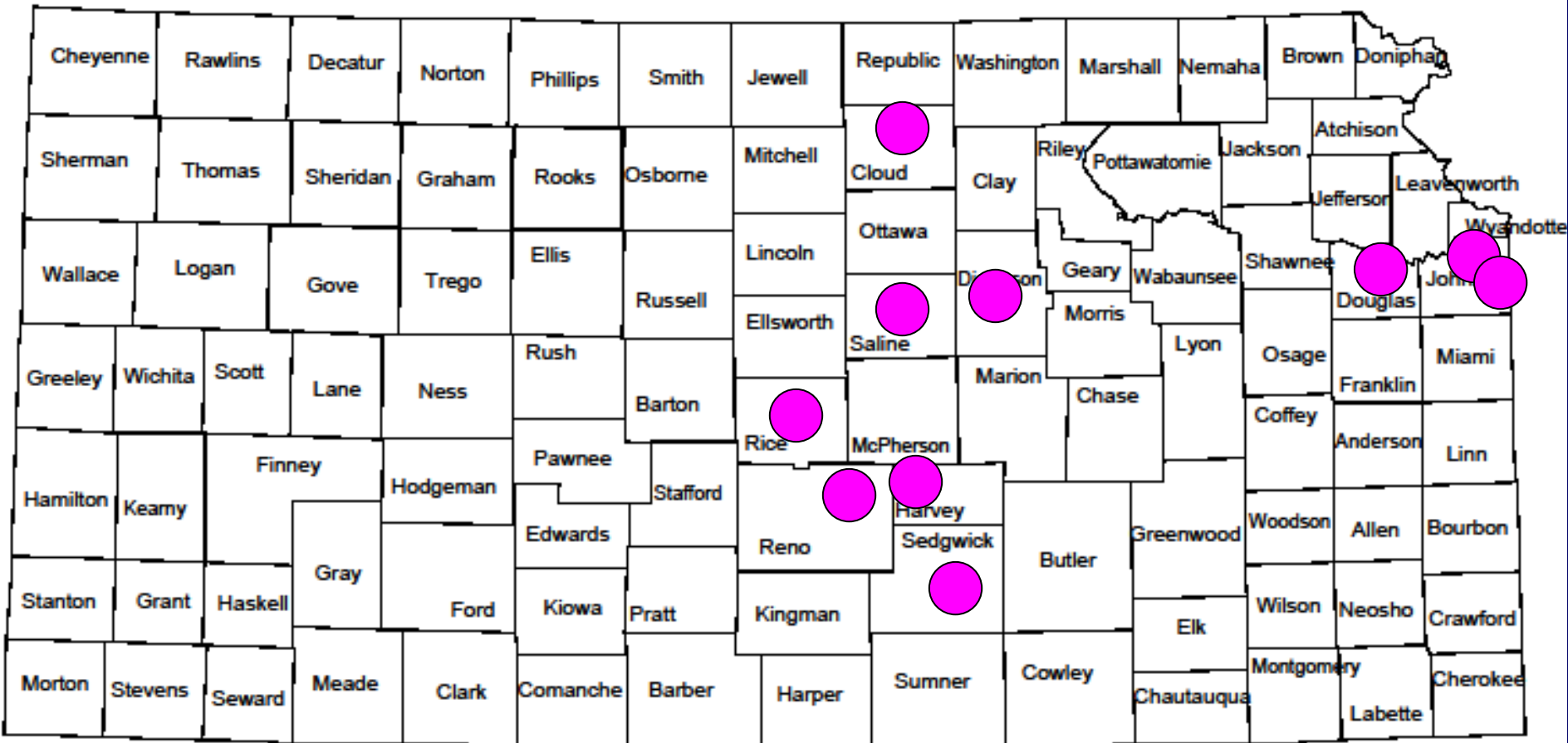
Our Vision – Healthier Kansans living in safe and sustainable environments.



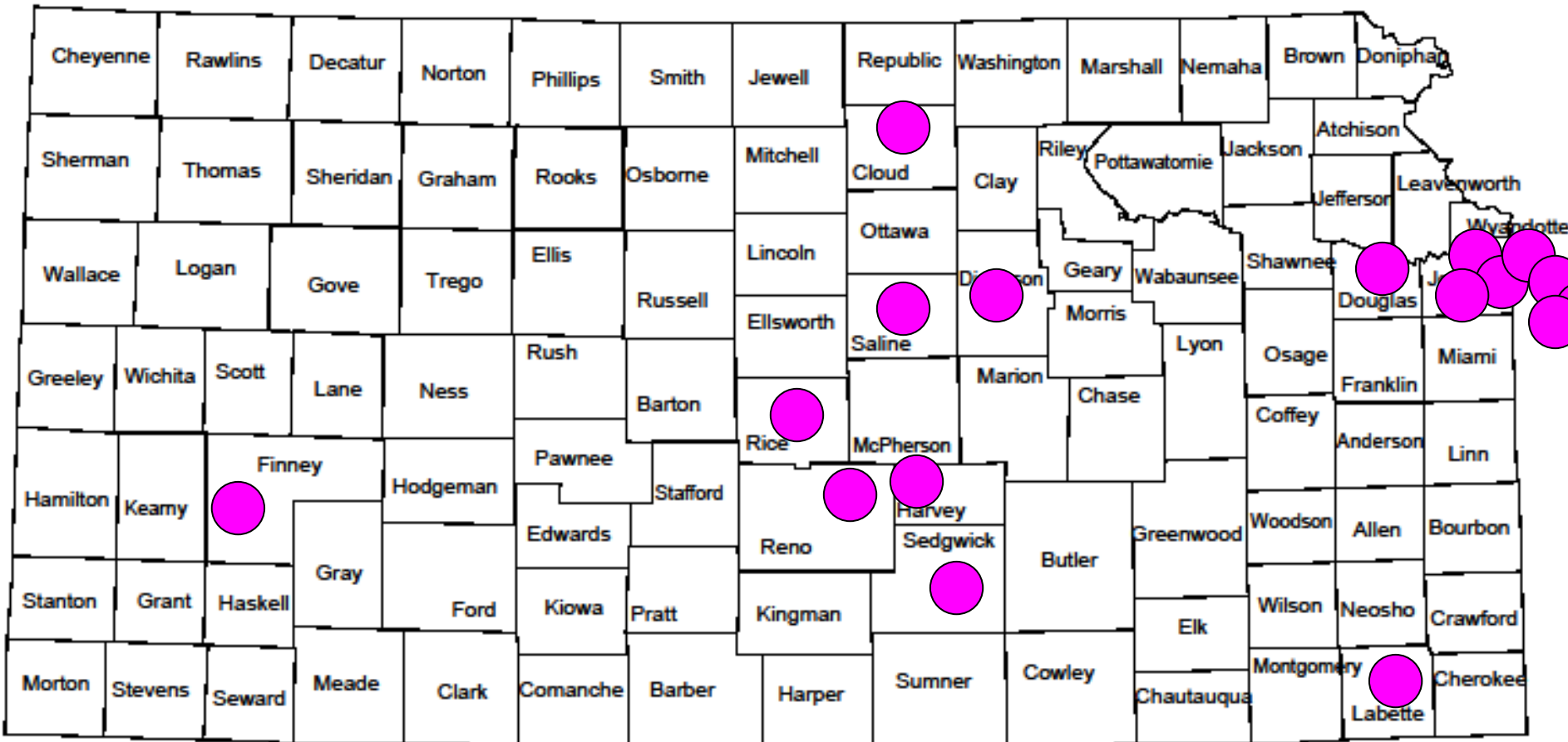
Smoke-Free Laws 2004



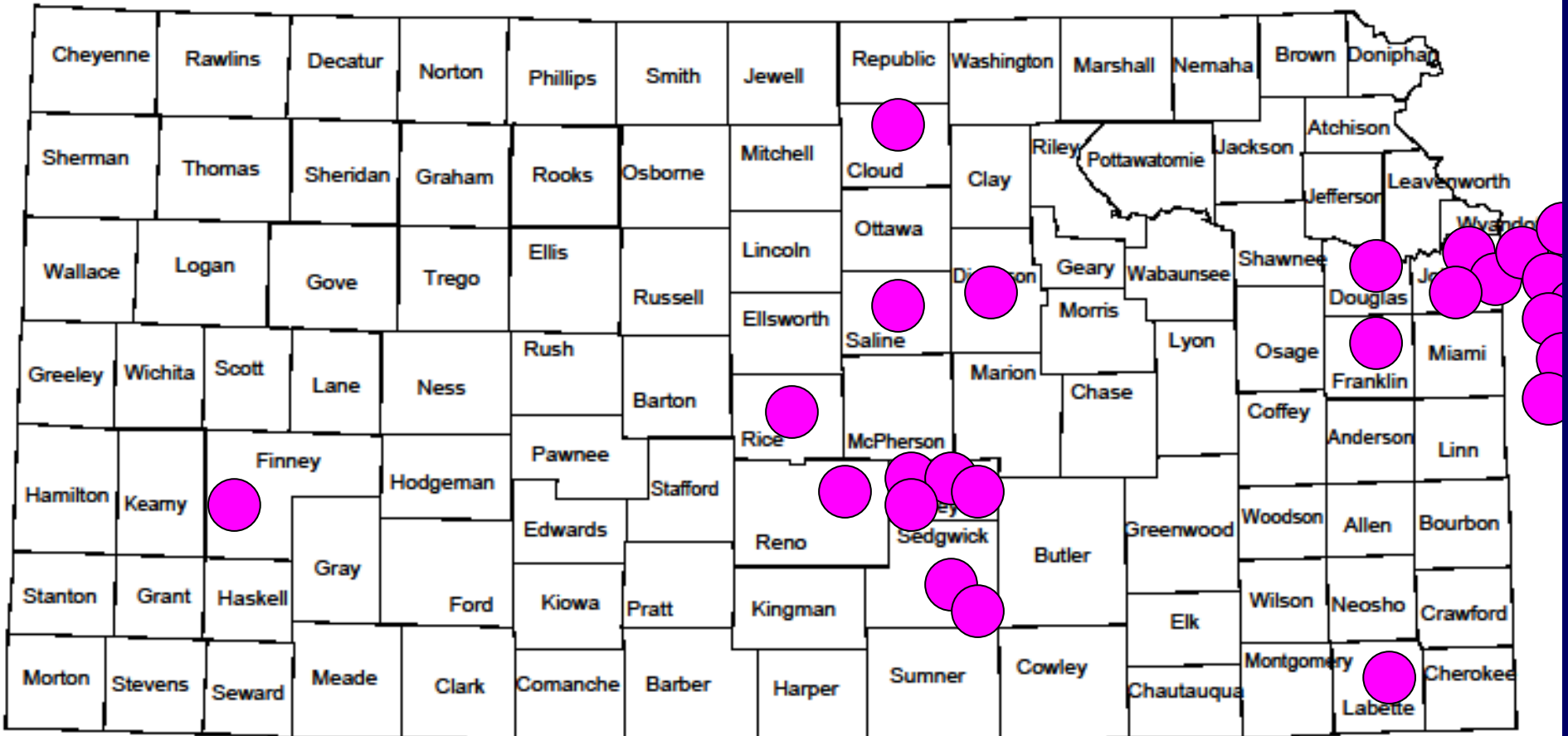
Smoke-Free Laws 2005



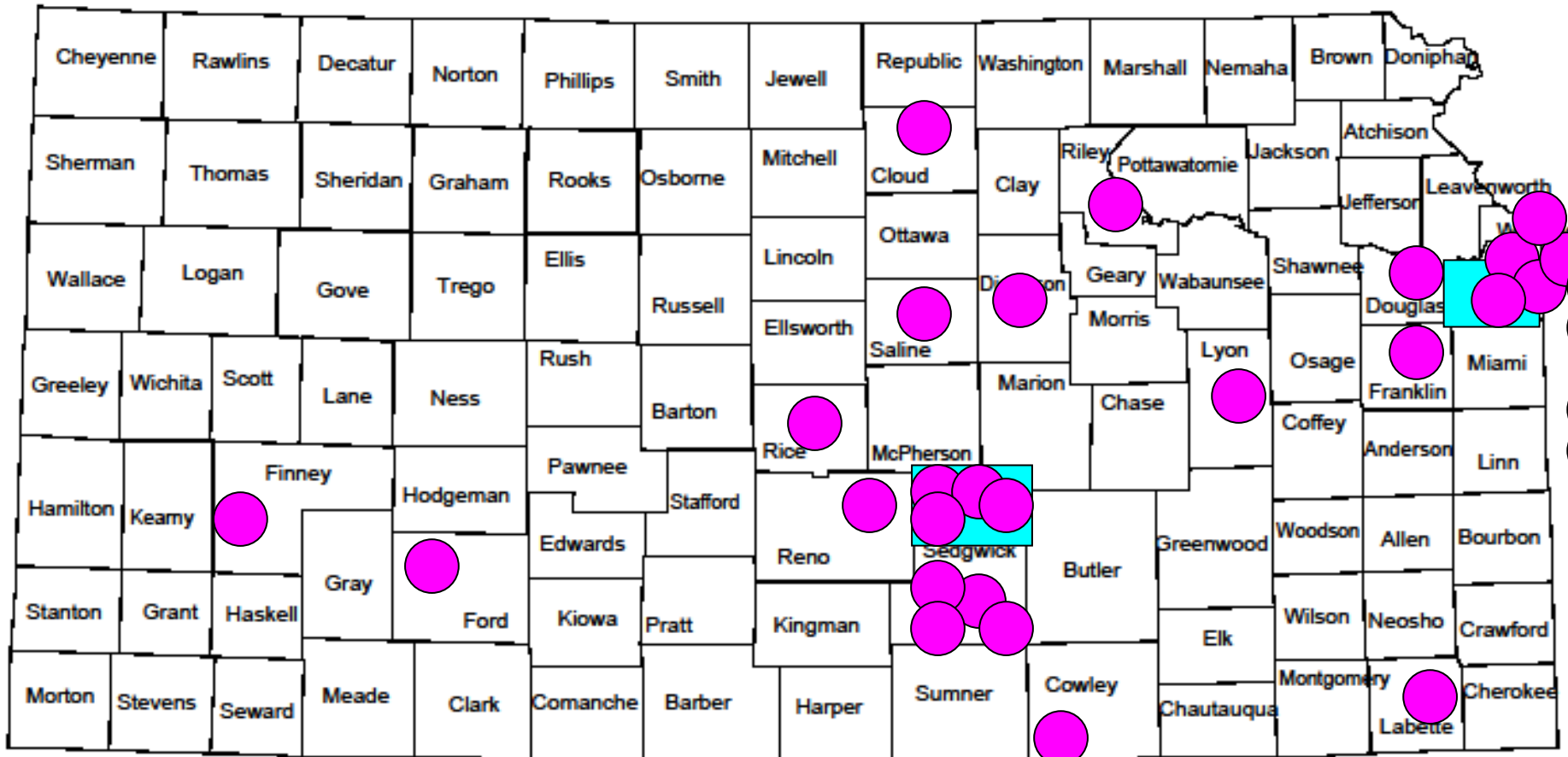
Smoke-Free Laws 2006



Smoke-Free Laws 2007



Smoke-Free Laws 2008



Leading the Way

Local elected leaders in 35 municipalities and 3 counties have adopted clean indoor air policies to protect the health of their citizens.

The Senate passed a bill during the 2009 legislative session that is consistent with the current science calling for protection from second hand smoke.

2009 Summit

Cultivating Healthy Kansans

A Leadership Summit on Health Promotion &
Chronic Disease Prevention



Secretary's Award

for

Public Health Leadership

presented to

Senator David C. Wysong

December 2nd, 2009