

*Tulane University School of Public Health  
Maternal and Child Public Health  
Leadership Training Program*

What is Public Health?

A call to action

Local Solutions to Global Problems

# What is Public Health?

- *“the science of protecting and improving the health of communities through education, promotion of healthy lifestyles, and research for disease and injury prevention.”*
- Can be globally, nationally, or community focused

# Includes...

- Biology
- Sociology
- Mathematics
- Anthropology
- Public Policy
- Medicine
- Communications
- Economics
- Education
- Psychology
- Computer Science
- Business
- Engineering
- And much, much more

# Public Health v Medicine

- Public Health:

Prevent problems from happening or re-occurring through...

- implementing educational programs,
- developing policies,
- administering services,
- and conducting research

- Medicine

- Focuses primarily on treating individuals after they become sick or injured

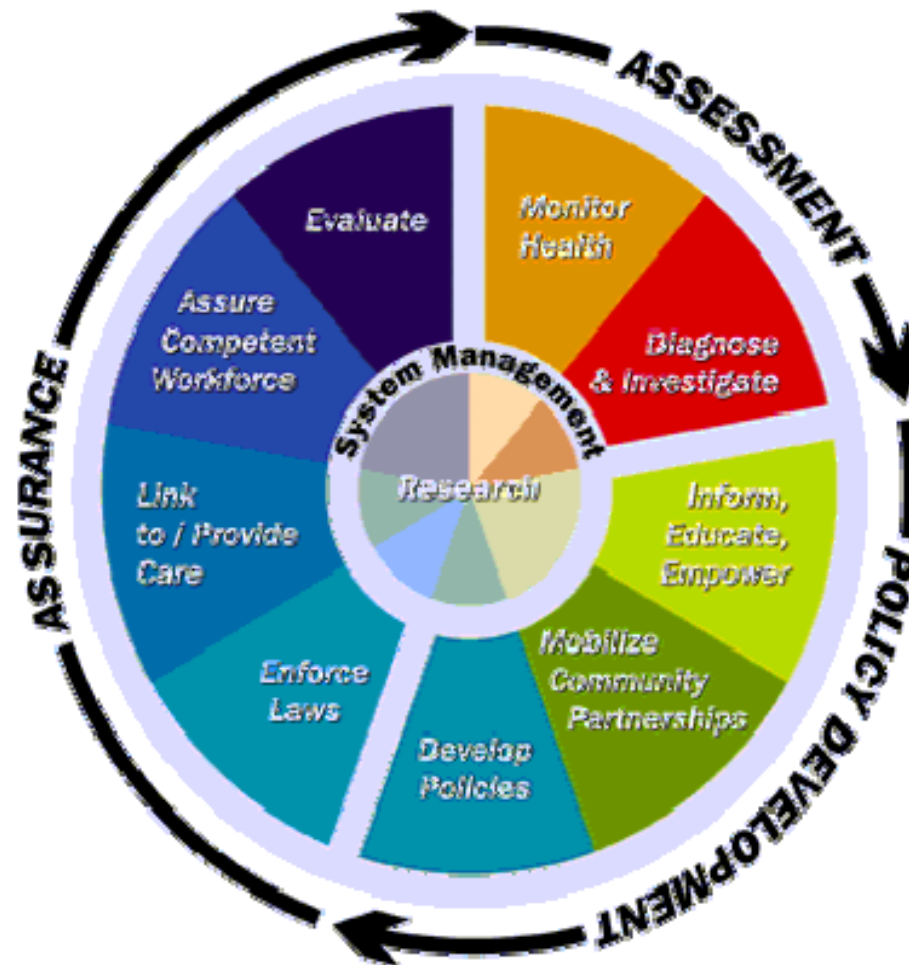
# Where is public health?

The background of the slide features a pattern of stylized, overlapping leaves in various shades of orange, brown, and tan. The leaves are rendered in a flat, graphic style, creating a textured, autumnal feel. The text is centered at the top in a bold, serif font.

# Top 10 Public Health Achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- Immunizations
- Motor-Vehicle Safety
- Workplace Safety
- Control of Infectious Diseases
- Declines in Deaths from Heart Disease and Stroke
- Safer and Healthier Foods
- Health Mothers and Babies
- Family Planning
- Fluoridation of Drinking Water
- Tobacco as a Health Hazard

# Core Functions and Ten Essential Services of Public Health



**Table 2. Leading Causes of Disability-Adjusted Life-Years (DALYs) for the World in 1999\***

Rank	Cause	DALYs†	% of Total DALYs	Deaths†
	All conditions	1 438 154	100	55 965
1	Lower respiratory tract infections	96 682	6.72	3963
2	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	89 819	6.25	2673
3	Conditions arising during the perinatal period	89 508	6.22	2356
4	Diarrheal diseases	72 063	5.01	2213
5	Unipolar major depression	59 030	4.10	1
6	Ischemic heart disease	58 981	4.10	7089
7	Vaccine-preventable diseases	54 638	3.80	1554
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	49 856	3.47	5544
9	Malaria	44 998	3.13	1086
10	Nutritional deficiencies	44 539	3.10	493
11	Road traffic collisions	39 573	2.75	1230
12	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	38 156	2.65	2660
13	Congenital abnormalities	36 557	2.54	652
14	Tuberculosis	33 287	2.31	1669
15	Falls	30 950	2.15	347
16	Maternal conditions	26 101	1.81	497
17	Self-inflicted	25 095	1.74	893
18	Sexually transmitted diseases excluding HIV	19 747	1.37	178
19	Alcohol use	18 743	1.30	60
20	Bipolar disorder	16 368	1.14	5

\*Reprinted with permission from the World Health Organization.<sup>9</sup>

†Values are expressed in thousands.

**Table 3.** Estimated Leading Causes of Disability-Adjusted Life-Years (DALYs) in the United States in 1996\*

Rank	Cause	DALYs	% of Total DALYs	Deaths
		<b>Men</b>		
	All conditions	18 314 401	100	1 163 569
1	Ischemic heart disease	1 969 256	10.75	286 999
2	Road traffic collisions	933 953	5.10	29 105
3	Lung, trachea, and bronchus cancers	812 675	4.44	102 071
4	HIV/AIDS	773 640	4.22	25 307
5	Alcohol abuse and dependence	736 572	4.02	5231
6	Cerebrovascular disease	673 877	3.68	63 126
7	Homicide and violence	567 322	3.10	17 391
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	545 350	2.98	52 489
9	Self-inflicted	541 640	2.96	25 647
10	Unipolar major depression	477 040	2.60	12
11	Drug use	467 127	2.55	1 194
12	Diabetes mellitus	459 247	2.51	27 983
13	Osteoarthritis	413 818	2.26	182
14	Congenital abnormalities	410 390	2.24	6340
15	Dementia and other degenerative and hereditary central nervous system disorders	382 398	2.09	14 051

		<b>Women</b>		
	All conditions	15 886 327	100	1 151 120
1	Ischemic heart disease	1 181 298	7.45	249 315
2	Unipolar major depression	1 073 911	6.77	25
3	Cerebrovascular disease	836 345	5.27	98 551
4	Lung, trachea, and bronchus cancers	549 963	3.47	66 134
5	Osteoarthritis	521 443	3.24	508
6	Breast cancer	514 729	3.21	46 649
7	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	510 084	3.19	47 576
8	Dementia and other degenerative and hereditary central nervous system disorders	506 858	3.16	29 139
9	Diabetes mellitus	500 932	2.90	34 489
10	Road traffic collisions	459 489	2.61	14 630
11	Alcohol abuse and dependence	414 792	3.29	1444
12	Congenital abnormalities	351 553	2.22	5660
13	Asthma	270 559	1.71	3653
14	Colon or rectum cancer	234 460	1.48	31 159
15	Conditions arising during the perinatal period	220 370	1.39	6089

\*Estimates presented here are from the ongoing collaborative study of the US Burden of Disease and Injuries between the Centers for Disease Control and Harvard School of Public Health as of January 15, 2001. Final accounting may vary slightly. HIV/AIDS indicates human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

**Ugh...now what**

**These are all preventable causes  
of death!**

# Health Disparities

- United States experiences enormous racial/ethnic health disparities
- For example: Louisiana

Orleans

Louisiana

U.S.

HP 2010

**STATEWIDE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, 2002 (death rate per 100,000 population)**

Heart	237.7	248.4	241.7	166.0
Cancer	232.0	209.7	193.2	159.9
Cerebrovascular Disease	69.4	57.4	56.4	48.0
Accidents	28.5	46.7	37.0	17.5
Diabetes	61.5	39.5	25.4	45.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory	34.4	37.8	43.3	--

# African American Women in New Orleans

- Leading Causes of Death
  - Heart Disease
  - Cancer
  - Stroke
  - Diabetes
    - Mortality: 76.9 per 100,000 compared to 28.6 per 100,000 among white women

# New Orleans Disparities

- Population: 63.7 percent are African American and 33.6 percent are living below poverty level.
- African Americans have the highest prevalence of diabetes, with a nine percent diagnosis rate, compared to five percent of Hispanics and six percent of the white population.
- Louisiana African-American women have a 40% higher chance of dying of cardiovascular disease than white women.

## **DID YOU KNOW?**

### **In 2002 Louisiana Ranked**

- *49<sup>th</sup> in low birth weight rate*
- *46<sup>th</sup> in Infant Deaths*
- *45<sup>th</sup> in Child Deaths*
- *18<sup>th</sup> in women initiating prenatal care in the first trimester*

DHH/OPH Maternal & Child Health Program

The background of the slide is a solid orange-brown color, overlaid with several faint, stylized leaf patterns in a slightly lighter shade of the same color. The leaves are scattered across the frame, with some showing prominent veins.

**Do you want to make a  
difference?**

# Who should pursue a degree in public health?

- Anyone who has a passion for people!
- Are you interested in what makes people do what they do?
- Are you interested in fixing the root cause not treating the problem?
- Public health is ideal for those that gain satisfaction knowing that they are working to improve the lives of others.

# **What types of careers are available in Public Health?**

- **Health educator**
- **Research coordinator**
- **Media developer**
- **Dietitian**
- **Nurse**
- **Lobbyist**
- **Community Advocate**
- **Program Manager**

# Test Your Public Health Knowledge

The background of the slide features a pattern of stylized autumn leaves. The leaves are rendered in various shades of orange, from light to dark, and are scattered across the entire page. The overall aesthetic is warm and seasonal.



# **Maternal and Child Health**

# What is MCH?

- “The MCH population includes all America’s women, infants, children, adolescents and their families, including women of reproductive age, fathers, and children with special health care needs (CSHCN)”

Peter C. van Dyck, M.D., M.P.H.  
Associate Administrator, MCHB  
MCHB History, Mission, Strategic Plan  
and Organizational Structure, DHHS, HRSA

# What is MCH?

- Maternal and Child Health is the special area of health care that is concerned with society fulfilling its responsibility to all children and women of childbearing age by assuring full appropriate health care services that are available, accessible, and culturally and ethnically sensitive.

Manual of History and Philosophy of MCH  
MCH Institute to Increase Leadership Skills Project  
San Diego State University

# Why Maternal and Child Health?

- “MCH does not raise children; it raises adults”
- “All of tomorrow’s productive, mature citizens are located today someplace along the MCH continuum and they are at some point in their creation, either being conceived or born or nurtured for the years to come”

Pauline Stitt

# What does MCH do?

*Every core aspect of public health involves the MCH population*

- Policy & Advocacy
- Program development and implementation
- Service delivery
- Research and evaluation
- Disease monitoring and surveillance

# What is leadership development?

- Are leaders born or made?
- What are “leadership skills”?
- Do all leaders have the same skills?
- How can you enhance your leadership abilities?
- Is there a relationship between leadership and strategic planning?

# What is MCH at Tulane?

- Maternal and Child Public Health Leadership Training Program
- Building Interdisciplinary Research Career's In Women's Health (BIRCWH)
- Maternal and Child Health/Epidemiology Doctoral Support Program
- Tulane Xavier National Center of Excellence in Women's Health (TUXCOE)
- MCH/MPH- Global MCH, MCH/EPI, MCH/HEDC