



ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Intro to Public Health Accreditation with PHAB



What is Public Health Accreditation?

Accreditation is the act of granting credit or recognition by a qualified board.

- Public health accreditation is granted by the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB).
- PHAB has developed a set of standards and processes for health departments seeking accreditation.

History of the Public Health Accreditation Program

2004

The CDC identified accreditation as a key strategy for strengthening public health infrastructure.

2004-
2006

A series of activities to investigate the possibility of implementing a systematic approach for public health improvement were conducted.

2006

It was determined that a voluntary national accreditation program was the most desirable and feasible approach.

2007

PHAB was incorporated as a non-profit entity to implement and oversee national public health department accreditation.

Accreditation Basis

3 Core Public
Health
Functions

10 Essential
Public Health
Services

- PHAB has developed a set of standards and processes for health departments seeking accreditation based on the three core public health functions and the ten essential public health services.

PHAB Domains, Standards and Measures

Domains

- These are groups of Standards that relate to a broad group of public health services or functions.
 - Domains 1-10 address the 10 essential public health services.
 - Domain 11 addresses management and administration functions.
 - Domain 12 addresses governance.

Standards

- These are the required level of achievement that a health department must meet.

Measures

- These evaluate how a health department meets the Standards.

The Three Core Public Health Functions and the Ten Essential Public Health Services

1. *Assessment*

I

- Monitor health status to identify community health problems.
- Example: ADH's Cancer Registry analyzes cancer incidence and mortality data to facilitate the prevention and control of cancer.

II

- Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community.
- Example: ADH investigates food borne outbreaks or performs contact tracing for illnesses such as pertussis.

The Three Core Public Health Functions and the Ten Essential Public Health Services

2. Policy Development

III

- Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues.
- Example: The ADH communicates through our website, educational materials, reports, press releases and media interviews; events; health fairs; and other community outreach.

IV

- Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
- Example: Hometown Health Improvement is a partnership between ADH and local Arkansas communities.

V

- Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts.
- Example: The Clean Indoor Air Act is a law that supports public health.

The Three Core Public Health Functions and the Ten Essential Public Health Services

3. Assurance

VI

- Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
- Example: ADH requires that hospitals, hospice facilities, portable x-ray units, dialysis units, and more have the appropriate licensure. ADH inspects restaurants and drinking water.

VII

- Link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
- Example: Our Local Health Units provide crucial services to the public, like immunizations, women's health, and home health.

VIII

- Assure a competent public health and personal health care workforce.
- Example: ADH licenses orthotists, prosthetists, perfusionists, EMTs, paramedics, pedorthists, and more.

The Three Core Public Health Functions and the Ten Essential Public Health Services

3. Assurance (continued)

IX

- Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
- Example: ADH provides technical assistance and training to rural hospitals. Our trauma system works with partners to maximize resources.

X

- Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.
- Example: ADH employees possess the knowledge and expertise required to develop public health policies and practices. ADH is a leader in implementing new TB testing and treatment, the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, and other initiatives.

Example of the Three Core Public Health Functions in Action: The Primary Stop Seatbelt Law

This is a success story that shows how the three core public health functions are achieved in the work we do every day.

Assessment: The public health problem of low seatbelt use was recognized from data collected and analyzed through the ADH Trauma Registry.

Policy Development: A primary stop seatbelt law was identified as a solution. This new law and its importance was communicated to communities.

Assurance: ADH was able to show that the new primary stop seatbelt law positively affected seatbelt use and decreased motor vehicle crash fatalities.

Example of the Three Core Public Health Functions in Action: The Primary Stop Seatbelt Law

In 2007, Arkansas had a Secondary Stop Seatbelt Law, which meant officers could not stop drivers based on their seatbelt use alone.

With this law, Arkansas had the 3rd lowest seatbelt use in the U.S. with 70 percent seatbelt use, and the 7th highest motor vehicle crash fatality rate with 22.5 per 100,000 crashes. More than 65 percent of motor vehicle crash fatalities were not wearing a seatbelt.

In 2011, a Primary Stop Seatbelt Law was introduced, allowing officers to ticket someone on the sole basis of seatbelt usage.

After this law was in place, seatbelt use rose to 78 percent. Motor vehicle crash fatalities decreased to 17.5 per 100,000 crashes.

Why Public Health Accreditation is Important to ADH

Gives us a strong stamp of approval recognized by our peers and the public.

Allows us to identify areas where we can improve.

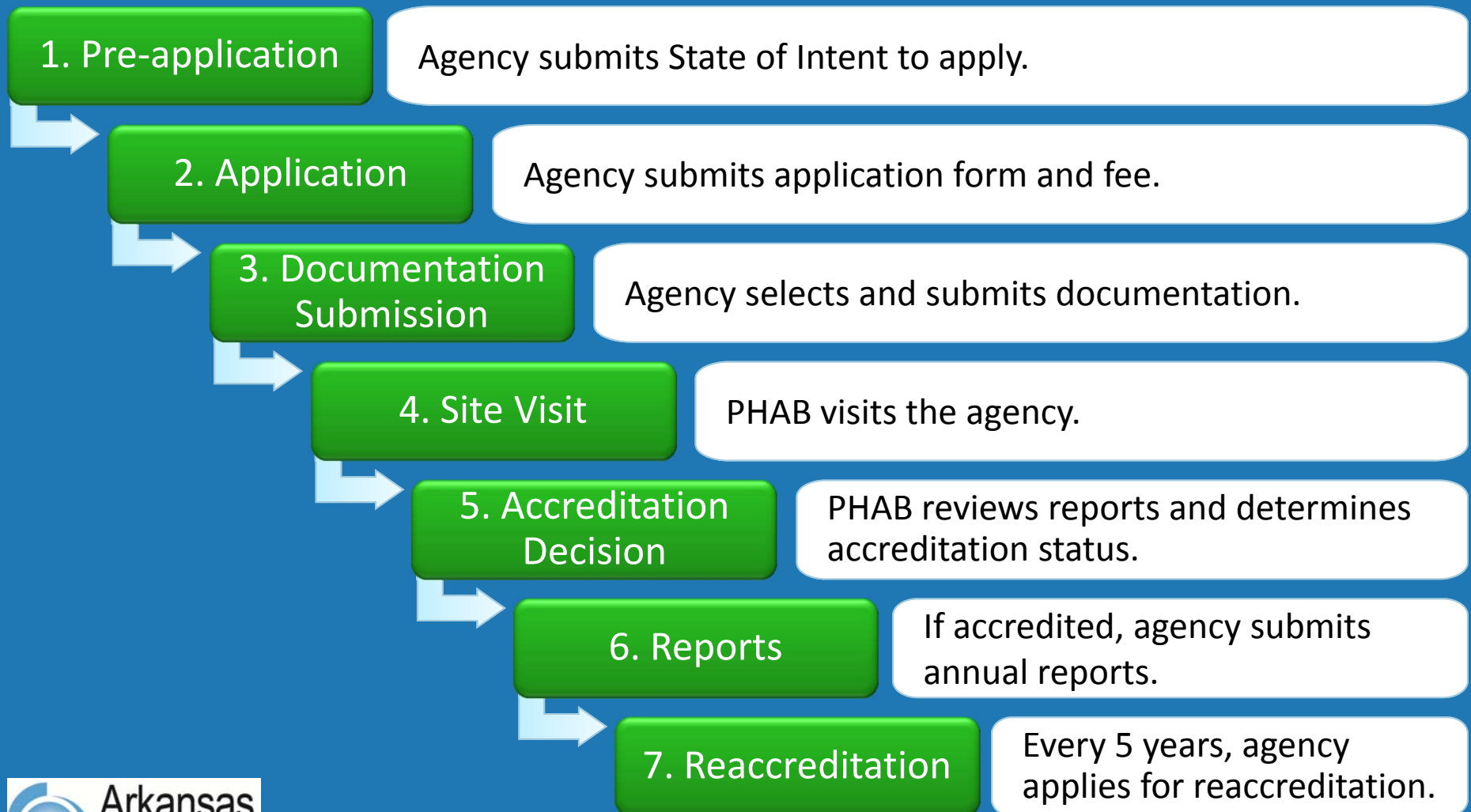
Makes us more accountable to our clients.

Helps us improve our service systems.

Highlights our strengths.

May be linked to increased opportunities for funding in the future.

Accreditation Seven Step Process



ADH Accreditation Timeline

May – June 2012

- Work Group Formation

June 2012

- Statement of Intent

June 2013

- Application

July 2013 – July 2014

- Documentation and Submission

Within next 6 months

- Site Visit

Following 6 months

- Accreditation Decision

Annually

- Reports

Every 5 Years

- Reaccreditation

For More Information

- PHAB Website: <http://www.phaboard.org/>
- ADH Accreditation Intranet Site: <http://healthycolleagues/Strategic%20Initiatives/PerformanceImprovement.html>
- Please visit the ADH website for more information on programs or areas that you would like to know more about.