

CPH Exam Review Webinar
Public Health History, Systems and Leadership







CPH Study Resources

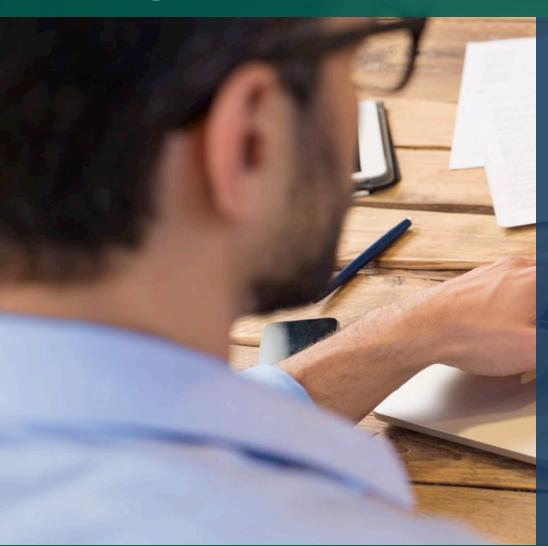
- 1. Content Outline
- 2. Sample Exam Questions
- 3. Practice Exams
- 4. Webinars
- 5. ASPPH Study Guide
- 6. APHA Study Guide

www.nbphe.org/cph-study-resources/

Content Outline



Sample Exam Questions



Sample questions in the format of the CPH exam



Practice Exams



Online mini-exam of 50 questions from the CPH item-bank

Study Webinars



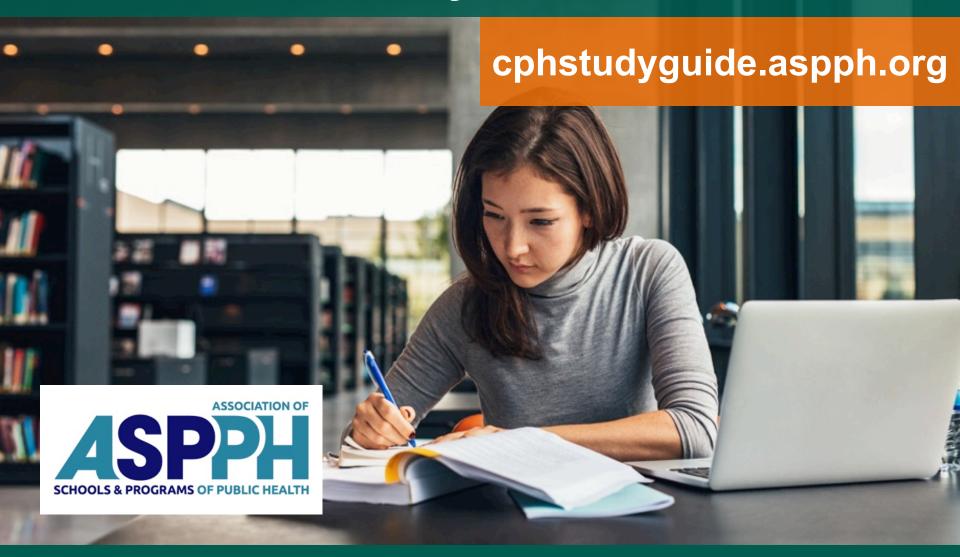
Upcoming Webinars Lecture and Q&A

- Public Health Law
 September 10, 1-2 pm ET
- Health Policy Process
 September 17, 1-2 pm ET
 - Public Health Biology and Human Disease Risk September 27, 1-3 pm ET

These and all past webinars /presentations are posted on https://www.nbphe.org/cph-study-resources/



ASPPH CPH Study Guide

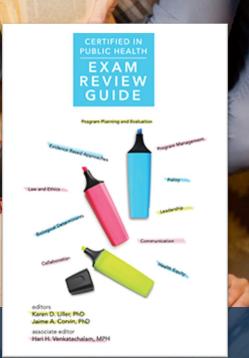




APHA Press Study Guide







Editors: Karen Liller, Jaime Corvin and Hari Venkatachalam University of South Florida College of Public Health Certified in Public Health Exam Review Guide

\$41.95 APHA member /\$51.95 non-member

eBook and print available via the APHA Bookstore at https://www.apha.org/publications-and-periodicals



Public Health History, Systems and Leadership

Donna J. Petersen, ScD, MHS, CPH
Dean, University of South Florida College of Public Health
ASPPH CPH Exam Webinar Series
August 28, 2019





Learning Objectives

- Appreciate the historical foundations of public health and the broad context within which public health professionals conduct their work
- Describe important foundational knowledge in the areas of public health history, public health systems and public health leadership
- Connect tasks performed by public health workers to this foundational knowledge
- Gain confidence in your ability to successfully complete the CPH exam

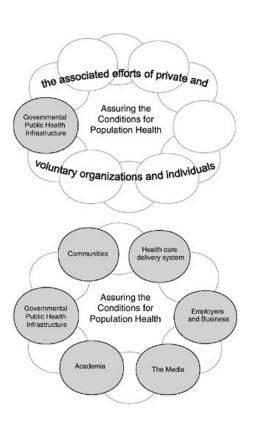






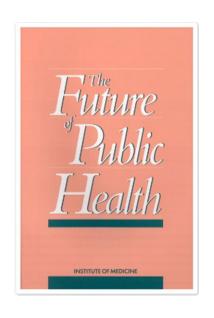
Public Health Basics

- Health: a complete state of physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 1948)
- Public Health: what we do collectively as societies to create conditions in which people can be healthy (IOM, 1988)





Public Health Basics

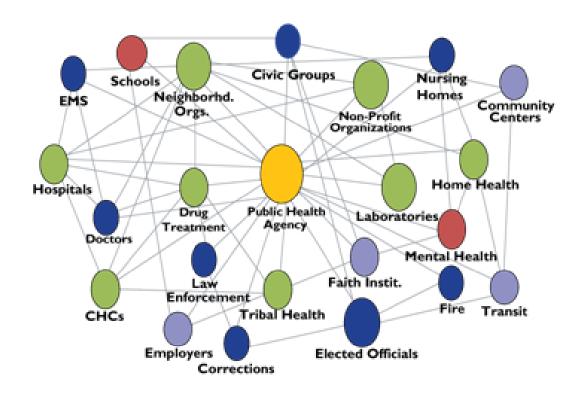








Public Health System



www.cdc.gov/nphpsp



Public Health History?

- Probably as old as mankind
- Water and sanitation
- Religious-based food and cleansing rituals
- Ancient Chinese practice of "variolation", exposing otherwise healthy individuals to smallpox (or "variola") in order to inoculate them against acquiring the disease
- Theories of disease





• The Black Death, 1347-1352



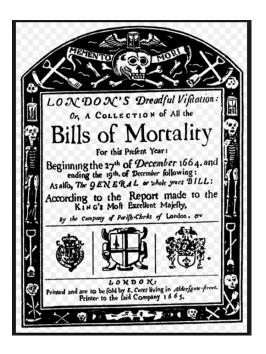






1661 John Graunt's Bills of Mortality

Table of notorious diseases		Table of casualties		
Apoplexy	1,306	Bleeding	69	
Cut of the Stone	38	Burnt, and Scalded	125	
Falling Sickness	74	Drowned	829	
Dead in the streets	243	Excessive drinking	2	
Gowt	134	Frighted	22	
Head-Ache	51	Grief	279	
Jaundice	998	Hanged themselves	222	
Lethargy	67	Killed by several		
Leprosy	6	accidents	1,021	
Lunatick	158	Murdered	86	
Overlaid, and Starved	529	Poisoned	14	
Palsy	423	Smothered	26	
Rupture	201	Shot	7	
Stone and Strangury,	863	Starved	51	
Sciatica	5	Vomiting	136	
Sodainly	454	-		





1796 Edward Jenner develops the smallpox vaccine









The steps taken by Edward Jenner to create vaccination, the first vaccine for smallpox. Jenner did this by inoculating James Phipps with cowpox, a virus similar to smallpox, to create immunity, unlike variolation, which used smallpox to create an immunity to itself.



 1842 The Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population in London

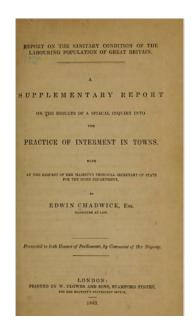
1854 cholera outbreak and John Snow's removal

of the Broad Street Pump











- 1798 the United States Marine Hospital Service was formed to deal with diseases brought in by ships
- 1799 first health departments formed in port cities
- 1912 US Public Health Service formed





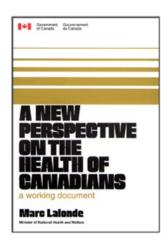


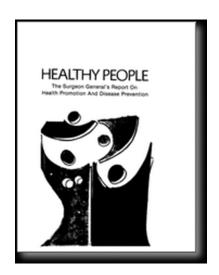


 Emergence of a new focus on chronic disease and the impact of behaviors

1974 Lalonde Report, Canada

1979 Surgeon General's Report, USA







US Public Health System

- Responsibility for public health in the US rests at the level of the STATE, per the Tenth Amendment to the US Constitution
 - The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people







Federal-State Relationship

What is Federalism?

- The Constitution established a federal republic
- Division of powers between the national government and the states
- Supreme authority rests with the national government, but some powers are reserved to the states

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT STATE GOVERNMENT CONCURRENT **POWERS POWERS** (SHARED) **◆ MAKE TREATIES ESTABLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT** ESTABLISH AND REGULATE POSTAL **POWERS** ◆ REGULATE INTRASTATE COMMERCE **◆ COLLECT TAXES** ◆ PUBLIC EDUCATION - SCHOOLS ◆ REGULATE FOREIGN & INTERSTATE **◆ REGULATE BANKS ◆** CONDUCT ELECTIONS COMMERCE **ESTABLISH AND ADMINISTER** PROVIDE FOR COMMON GOOD -◆ TAX IMPORTS/EXPORTS A JUDICIARY PROTECTING HEALTH, DECLARE WAR **BORROW MONEY** SAFETY/MORALS MAINTAIN MILITARY ◆ REGULATIONS FOR MARRIAGE ◆ PROVIDE FOR COMMON GOOD COIN MONEY **◆ MAKE AND ENFORCE LAWS** PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE PROTECT COPYRIGHT/PATENTS ALL POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO ◆ MAKE ALL LAWS "NECESSARY AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OR PROPER" TO MEET DENIED TO THE STATES PER THE RESPONSIBILITIES PER THE U.S. U.S. CONSTITUTION CONSTITUTION



Federal-State Relationship

 The federal government provides important funding (nearly 50%), responds to situations that cross state lines (e.g. natural disasters, infectious disease outbreaks) and sets broad national guidelines



Evolution of Healthy People

Target Year	1990	2000	2010	2020
Overarching Goals	Decrease mortality Increase independence among older adults	Increase span of healthy life Reduce health disparities Achieve access to preventive services for all	Increase quality and years of healthy life Eliminate health disparities	Attain high- quality, longer lives free of preventable disease Achieve health equity Create social and physical environments that promote good health Promote quality of life, healthy development, healthy behaviors across life stages
# of topic areas	15	22	28	42
# of objectives	226	312	969	1200



Early Public Health Functions

- Sanitation
- Nuisance Control
- Vital records
- Quarantine, control of communicable diseases
- Maternal and child health











Functions described by APHA in 1968

Functions of the State Health Department

The state health department's mission to advance community health is carried forward through four basic functions: (1) health surveillance, planning, and program development; (2) promotion of local health coverage; (3) setting and enforcement of standards; and (4) providing health services.





Common State Health Functions

- Vaccinations
- Tobacco Prevention and Control
- Food Safety
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Health Promotion
- HIV/AIDS and STI's





















Less Common State Health Functions

- Health facility regulation
- Environmental health
- Drinking water regulation
- Substance abuse prevention
- Health professional licensing
- Medical examiner/Coroner
- Environmental regulation
- Mental Health
- Medicaid
- Disability Services
- Family Planning
- School Health







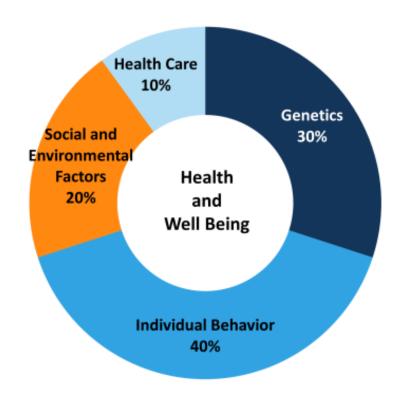
Ten Essential Services and the Three Core Functions







Figure 1 Impact of Different Factors on Risk of Premature Death







Social Determinants of Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy	Support	Provider
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education	options	systems	availability
Debt	Parks	Vocational		Community	Provider
Medical bills	Playgrounds	training		engagement	linguistic and cultural
Support	Walkability	Higher		Discrimination	competency
		education			Quality of care

Health Outcomes

Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

















SUSTAINABLE GEALS







































- Utilize critical analysis to prioritize and justify actions and allocation of resources
- Apply team building skills
- Apply organizational change management concepts and skills
- Apply conflict management skills
- Implement strategies to support and improve team performance



- Apply negotiation skills
- Establish and model standards of performance and accountability
- Guide organizational decision-making and planning based on internal and external assessments
- Prepare professional development plans for self or others
- Develop strategies to motivate others for collaborative problem solving, decision-making, and evaluation



- Develop capacity-building strategies at the individual, organizational, or community level
- Communicate an organization's mission, goals, values, and shared vision to stakeholders
- Create teams for implementing health initiatives
- Develop a mission, goals, values, and shared vision for an organization or the community in conjunction with key stakeholders
- Implement a continuous quality improvement plan
- Develop a continuous quality improvement plan



- Evaluate organizational performance in relation to strategic and defined goals
- Implement organizational strategic planning processes
- Assess organizational policies and procedures regarding working across multiple organizations
- Align organizational policies and procedures with regulatory and statutory requirements
- Maximize efficiency of programs
- Ensure that informatics principles and methods are used in the design and implementation of data systems



CPH Exam Content

- There are 22 job tasks in the leadership domain
- There are 17 items on the exam from this category
- Read each item carefully
- Consider what the answer might be
- Review the options
- Choose the one best option



Questions?



