

APPENDIX B

Glossary of Terms

AIDS¹

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). By damaging your immune system, HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight the organisms that cause disease.

There's no cure for HIV/AIDS, but there are medications that can dramatically slow disease progression. These drugs have reduced AIDS deaths in many developed nations.

ASTHMA²

Asthma is a condition in which your airways narrow and swell and produce extra mucus. This can make breathing difficult and trigger coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath.

For some people, asthma is a minor nuisance. For others, it can be a major problem that interferes with daily activities and may lead to a life-threatening asthma attack.

Asthma cannot be cured, but its symptoms can be controlled. Because asthma often changes over time, it's important that you work with your doctor to track your signs and symptoms and adjust treatment as necessary.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE FUND

In response to reduced funding for mental health services and substance abuse services for children and youth due to budget cuts, St. Louis voters approved the creation of the Children's Service Fund for St. Louis County. The fund is designed to use local funds to bridge the gap between needs and services.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE³

Communicable diseases spread from one person to another or from an animal to a person. The spread often happens via airborne virus, but also through blood or other bodily fluid. The terms infectious and contagious are also used to describe communicable disease on a global level.

CORRECTIONS MEDICINE⁴

Corrections Medicine is a program within the Health Services Division of the St. Louis County Department of Health. The program provides medical, mental health, and dental services for those persons incarcerated at the St. Louis County Justice Center as well as medical services for the youth housed at the St. Louis County Family Services Juvenile Detention Center and Lakeside Adolescent Center.

The American Correctional Association has accredited the Corrections Medicine Program. The Juvenile Detention Center is accredited by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

DOH

Department of Health

¹ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hiv-aids/basics/definition/con-20013732>

² <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/asthma/basics/definition/con-20026992>

³ <http://www.globalhealth.gov/global-health-topics/communicable-diseases/>

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<http://www.stlouisco.com/HealthandWellness/HealthCentersandMedicalServices/CorrectionsMedicine>

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH⁵

Environmental health addresses all the physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person, and all the related factors impacting behaviors. It encompasses the assessment and control of those environmental factors that can potentially affect health. It is targeted towards preventing disease and creating health-supportive environments.

FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS (FQHCS)⁶

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCS) include all organizations receiving grants under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act. FQHCS qualify for enhanced reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid, as well as other benefits. FQHCS must serve an underserved area or population, offer a sliding fee scale, provide comprehensive services, have an ongoing quality assurance program, and have a governing board of directors.

HIV⁷

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a sexually transmitted infection. It can also be spread by contact with infected blood or from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding. It can take years before HIV weakens your immune system to the point that you have AIDS.

There's no cure for HIV/AIDS, but there are medications that can dramatically slow disease progression. These drugs have reduced AIDS deaths in many developed nations.

LEAD ABATEMENT⁸

In the lead control industry, lead abatement means any set of measures designed to permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards.

This includes the removal of lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust, the permanent containment or encapsulation of lead-based paint, the replacement of lead-based painted surfaces or fixtures and the removal or covering of lead-contaminated soil and all preparation, clean up, disposal and post abatement clearance testing activities associated with such measures.

LEAD POISONING⁹

Lead poisoning occurs when lead builds up in the body, often over a period of months or years. Even small amounts of lead can cause serious health problems. Children under the age of 6 are especially vulnerable to lead poisoning, which can severely affect mental and physical development. At very high levels, lead poisoning can be lethal.

Lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust in older buildings are the most common sources of lead poisoning in children. Other sources include contaminated air, water and soil. Adults who work with batteries, do home renovations or work in auto repair shops may also be exposed to lead.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT¹⁰

Solid waste is garbage, refuse, discarded materials and undesirable solid and semisolid residual matter resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural or community activities in such amounts, characteristics and duration as to injure or harm the public health or welfare or animal life or property.

⁵ http://www.who.int/topics/environmental_health/en/

⁶ <http://www.hrsa.gov/healthit/toolbox/RuralHealthITtoolbox/Introduction/qualified.html>

⁷ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/hiv-aids/basics/definition/con-20013732>

⁸ <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/osha/lead/glossary.asp>

⁹ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/lead-poisoning/basics/definition/con-20035487>

¹⁰ Missouri Revised Statutes §260.005(15), <http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/C200-299/2600000005.HTM>

TUBERCULOSIS¹¹

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that may affect almost any tissue of the body, but especially the lungs, caused by the organism *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

VECTOR CONTROL

Vector control is any method to limit or eradicate the mammals, birds, insects or other arthropods, which transmit disease pathogens. The most frequent type of vector control is mosquito control using a variety of strategies.

WIC

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a federal assistance program of the Food and Nutrition Services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for healthcare and nutrition of low-income pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and infants and children under the age of 5.

ASIAN RESTAURANT TASK FORCE¹²

The Asian Restaurant Task Force was established to build a communication bridge between the County government and Asian restaurants to enhance regional economic development. It serves to remove language barriers and help restaurant owners understand inspections and rules, and is comprised of volunteers and community leaders organized by the St. Louis Chinese American News.

IMMIGRANT ENTRY HEALTH ASSESSMENT¹³

Many refugees and immigrants originate from countries with a high prevalence of tropical and other infectious diseases that may present a threat to individual or public health. In addition, untreated chronic health conditions, such as hypertension, diabetes, and obesity are becoming increasingly common. Infectious diseases with long latency periods, including tuberculosis, hepatitis B, and certain intestinal nematodes can be particularly challenging.

Recommendations for this post-arrival medical evaluation should be tailored to the specific population and based on such factors as country of origin, race, receipt of pre-departure interventions, including vaccinations and presumptive therapy for malaria and intestinal parasites, and epidemiological risks in the country of origin as well as the county or countries of first asylum.

An additional function of the post-arrival medical screening is to arrange and coordinate ongoing primary care. Many refugees have not had age-appropriate cancer screenings and these needs should be addressed at early follow-up visits.

REGIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION¹⁴

Following the closure of the last remaining public hospital in St. Louis in 2001, the region faced a fiscal crisis jeopardizing the St. Louis healthcare safety net which provides access to essential healthcare services for people experiencing barriers to appropriate, timely, affordable and continuous health services.

Civic Progress, an organization comprised of the leading corporate executives in St. Louis, formed a task force to address the immediate funding crisis for the safety net. The participants recommended the formation of a Regional Health Commission, a consortium of government representatives, providers of care, and members of

¹¹ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/tuberculosis/basics/definition/con-20021761>

¹² <http://www.scanews.com/2011/03/s1071/107113/>

¹³ <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2014/chapter-9-health-considerations-for-newly-arrived/arrival-in-the-united-states-health-status-and-screening-of-refugees-immigrants-and-international-ad>

¹⁴ <http://www.stlrhc.org/about/history/>

the community charged with developing and implementing a long-range plan to improve health care access and delivery to the uninsured and underinsured.

STI¹⁵

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) or Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are generally acquired by sexual contact. The organisms that cause sexually transmitted diseases may pass from person to person in blood, semen, or vaginal and other bodily fluids.

Some such infections can also be transmitted non-sexually, such as from mother to infant during pregnancy or childbirth, or through blood transfusions or shared needles.

It is possible to contract sexually transmitted diseases from people who seem perfectly healthy – people who, in fact, aren't even aware of being infected. Many STDs cause no symptoms in some people, which is one of the reasons experts prefer the term “sexually transmitted infections” to “sexually transmitted diseases.”

TB PREVENTION AND CONTROL¹⁶

Basic public health strategies in response to TB traditionally focus on testing, surveillance, prevention, and control, each of which has multiple dimensions. Four basic principles integral to TB control in the U.S. are (1) promptly detect and report persons who have contracted TB, (2) protect close contacts of patients with contagious TB from contracting TB infection and disease, (3) take concerted action to prevent TB among the population of U.S. residents with LTBI by identifying those highest at risk for progression to TB disease through targeted testing and administration of a curative course of treatment, and (4) reduce the rising burden of TB from recent transmission of *M. tuberculosis* by identifying settings at high risk for transmission and applying effective infection-control measures to reduce the risk.

SIDS¹⁷

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome is the unexplained death, usually during sleep, of a seemingly healthy baby less than a year old. SIDS is sometimes known as crib death because the infants often die in their cribs.

Although the cause is unknown, it appears SIDS may be associated with abnormalities in the portion of an infant's brain that controls breathing and arousal from sleep.

Researchers have discovered some factors that may put babies at extra risk. They've also identified some measures you can take to help protect your child from SIDS. Perhaps the most important measure is placing your baby on his or her back to sleep.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITY AND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICIALS¹⁸

Formed in 1994 through the merger of the National Association of County Health Officials (NACHO) and the U.S. Conference of Local Health Officials, NACCHO more closely represents all governmental local health departments, including counties, cities, city/counties, districts, tribes and townships. In 2001 NACCHO expanded in scope to include tribal public health agencies. Today, NACCHO represents 2,800 local health departments.

¹⁵ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/basics/definition/con-20034128>

¹⁶ Tuberculosis Control Laws and Policies: A Handbook for Public Health and Legal Practitioners, p. 9-10, <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/programs/TBLawPolicyHandbook.pdf>

¹⁷ <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sudden-infant-death-syndrome/basics/definition/con-20020269>

¹⁸ <http://www.naccho.org/about/history/>

PRODUCTIVE LIVING BOARD¹⁹

The Productive Living Board for St. Louis County Citizens with Developmental Disabilities was established in 1979 when St. Louis County voters passed a property tax levy to develop services and supports for residents with developmental disabilities.

The mission of the Board is to provide a planned program of residential and vocational services for St. Louis County citizens with developmental disabilities which promote community participation and positive community relations, does not duplicate the mandates of other public agencies and complies with the mandates for assistance to persons with developmental disabilities as set for in the Revised Statutes of Missouri §205.968 and §205.972.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY RESOURCES

The St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources (DDR) is a publicly funded agency that distributes funds to service providers for community-based services to persons who have a developmental disability and desire to remain in their homes and community.

Senate Bill 40, which was passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1969 and is also known as the County Sheltered Workshop and Developmental Disability Services Law, allows local taxing districts to ask voters to approve a special real estate tax for the purpose of providing services to persons who have developmental disabilities. St. Louis City voters approved this tax in 1980, establishing the St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources.

¹⁹ <http://www.plboard.com/au.aspx>