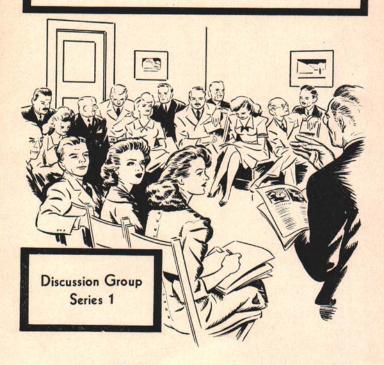
GOOD HEALTH

for Home and Community



MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE

EAST LANSING

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FOREWORD

Many organizations in Michigan have indicated an interest in forming discussion groups to study community, state, national, and world problems. Some organizations have made extensive use of this method of study.

The Extension Service of Michigan State College will issue a series of publications to assist discussion groups in their study of those problems which affect the public welfare. Good Health for Home and Community is the first of the series.

It is hoped that this, and similar bulletins, will help stimulate thinking to a point where communities will take action toward solving these problems.

R. J. BALDWIN, Director of Extension Service Michigan State College

GOOD HEALTH FOR HOME AND COMMUNITY*

The public health is the foundation upon which reposes the happiness of the people and the strength of the nation-DISRAELI.

Good health for all the people is receiving increasing attention as a local and national goal. Its importance as an asset both in peace and war is thoroughly recognized. Because of the lack of doctors under wartime conditions, it becomes essential to conserve this resource as well as our economic resources. Purpose of this bulletin is to aid communities in appraising their health situations and to encourage them to take steps to do something about the situation if it needs improvement.

Suggestions are offered in the bulletin for group discussion of a few definite health problems. Its purpose is not to cover all the aspects

A. HEALTH RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY 1. WHAT RESOURCES ARE NOW AVAILABLE?

a. What was your family health record for the past year?†

		Number work or	
Member of family	Illness	school days missed	. Cost
Father	mal back to	THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Mother			VE KATE
Children (names)			
1.	MEN AND		
2.			BIELD IN
3.			
4.		TENTO LANGE	
5.			NET Y TE

^{*}This bulletin was prepared by
Helene Buker, R. N., Michigan Department of Health
Marjorie Delavan, Michigan Department of Health
Irma H. Gross, Michigan State College
Roberta Hershey, Michigan State College
Mary Lewis, Michigan State College
†Adapted from Family Health Plan—Supplement 26, 1942, University of Nebraska Agricultural
Extension Service, Lincoln.

of the subject. "Source" persons to aid in these discussions are available locally: health officers, public health nurses, physicians. The bulletin offers material for two or possibly more meetings, since some of the questions call for local facts. If only one meeting is planned, the necessary facts may be gathered by the leader ahead of time.

Which of these illnesses indicate either poor health habits or a condition that could have been prevented or checked by early treatment?

b. (1) Did families in your community have the health care they needed last year? (Put a cross in each space if the answer is "Yes".)

	Could your family have these services?	Could every family have these services?
Dental care		
Maternal and infant care		
Treatment of communicable disease		h de la come de la com
Care of physically handicapped		
Treatment in accident and emergency illness		
Surgical care		
Care of aged		A Serial District

(2) Score the services you have in your community. (Put a cross in the square which best represents the adequacy of care available. Connect these crosses with lines to show where the services are strong and where weak.)

	Dental care	Maternal and infant care	Treatment of communicable diseases	Care of physically handicapped	Treatment in accident and emergency illnessee	Surgical care	Care of aged
Excellent							
Good				in the second	Chief Land		
Average			TV SALLS		Chinena		
Fair		100	REPUBLICATION OF THE PERSON OF				13.5
Poor		A SAME					
None	No Vietn					41/6	

- c. List the health resources of your community as follows:
 - (1) Make a spot map of your county showing (1) hospitals (number of beds), (2) clinics, (3) physicians and dentists serving the area. Encircle cities having a separate health department. listing population of those cities.
 - (2) Personnel for private services.
 - (1) Doctors, by types, e.g., surgeons, child specialists, etc.
 - (2) Dentists
 - (3) Registered nurses
 - (4) Practical nurses and nurses' aides.
 - (3) County or district health department.

	Number	How appointed
Health officers		
Physicians		
Dentists		***************************************
Dental hygienists	***************************************	
Nurses		
Supervising		***************************************
Staff		
School	***************************************	
rt time, write "PT."		

If par

(4) Are there any other local health resources?

What provision is there for bedside nursing care for the sick on a visiting nurse basis?

(5) What state institutions are available outside your community for the care of the sick, the handicapped and afflicted? How is admission to these institutions secured?

2. HOW CAN THE HEALTH SERVICES OF YOUR COMMUNITY BE IMPROVED?

a.	Public	health	expenditures.*
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(1) What is the annual county revenue from taxes in your county compared with the revenue in two neighboring counties?

	County				
Percentage distribution of public funds for	Your. County	Neighbor I	Neighbor 11		
Health					
Education			A		
Highways					
Police protection					

(2) What is your county spending on health compared with these two counties?

The second second	County		
Annual appropriation from	Your. County	Neighbor I	Neighbor II .
Federal funds			
State funds			
Local funds			
Other funds			
Total			
Per capita expenditure	******************		

b. How have other communities met their health problems? Are you familiar with the Nebraska and other community health plans?

References:

Anderson, Elin L., "Nebraska's Extension Service on the Health Front," Journal of Home Economics, 35 (March 1943), 137-141.

Mullen, Eileen, "No Doctor Shortage Here," Country Gentlemen, 113 (Jan. 1943), 16, 68.

Streeter, Carroll P., "Sand Hills Medicine," Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife," 67 (Jan. 1943), 38-39.

^{*}Information can be obtained from county clerk.

B. KEEPING HOME AND COMMUNITY FREE FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- 1. What communicable diseases have you had lately?
- 2. What was done to stop their spread?
 - (a) In your homes

Are you teaching and practicing good health habits?
Handwashing before meals and after toilet?
Covering coughs and sneezes?
Plenty of rest and good food?
Keeping sick children home?

(b) In your schools

Are you teaching and practicing good health habits?

Are there good toilet and handwashing facilities?

Is there morning inspection by teacher when a communicable disease is present in the community?

Is there prompt exclusion of sick children?

(c) By the health department

Do you know and work with your health department? If your community does not have a full-time health department, how can you get one?

- 3. How well is your community protected against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough?
 - (a) In your own family

Are both adults and children vaccinated against smallpox?
Have babies and younger children been given toxoid?
Have babies and younger children been immunized against whooping cough?

(b) In your neighbor's families

Are both adults and children vaccinated against smallpox?
Have babies and younger children been given toxoid?
Have babies and younger children been immunized against whooping cough?

(c) In three other families whom you know in your community Are both adults and children vaccinated against smallpox? Have babies and younger children been given toxoid? Have babies and younger children been immunized against whooping cough?

- 4. Are you making use of the newer knowledge of:
 - (a) Measles-lessening the severity
 - (b) Pneumonia-calling physician promptly, use of sulfa drugs
 - (c) Undulant fever-Bangs-free cows
 - (d) Poliomyelitis-early application of newer methods of treatment
- 5. What is your community doing in tuberculosis control?
 - (a) Are the early cases being found?
 - (b) Is hospital care easily accessible to all?
 - (c) How is your seal sale money being spent?
- 6. What more can you do to keep your community free from communicable diseases?

References:

Circulars from Michigan Department of Health

Diphtheria

Measles

Pneumonia Poliomyelitis

The Sanitarium and You

Smallpox

Undulant Fever

Whooping Cough