

Arizona Health Services through the Century



The Early Years

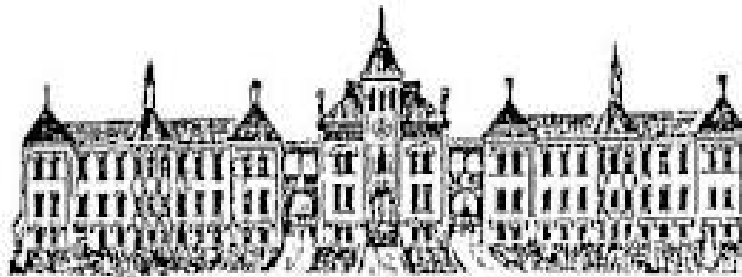
1885 - 1927

1885

The 13th Territorial Legislature met to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of the Territorial Insane Asylum at Phoenix, Arizona.

1887

The “Territorial Insane Asylum at Phoenix, Arizona” opened.



1903

The Arizona Territorial Board of Health was created by an act of the Legislature [22nd Territorial Assembly]. Although a Superintendent of Public Health was appointed in accordance therewith and most of the counties proceeded to organize their boards of health under its provisions, there are no records to show that prior to March, 1907, any reports were made to the Territorial Board of Health.

1911

After a fire the State Hospital was rebuilt in 1913 and named the "State Asylum for the Insane".



State Asylum for the Insane.



State Asylum for the Insane Staff

1912

The Lab was created for the analysis of "foods, potable waters, liquors, and drugs" by the first State Legislature in the first special session on May 23, 1912.

1913

The Arizona State Board of Health which was established from the original Territorial Board of Health.

Lab first authorized to make examination of sputum.



Site of State Laboratory from 1912 to 1938

1914

The State Laboratory participated in the 1914 State Fair displaying differences between a sanitary and unsanitary grocery store.

A review of store practices could not produce any evidence the scoops used in the food jars were ever washed. The plate counts turned up all kinds of fungus!



State Laboratory Exhibit at 1914 State Fair –
Insanitary Grocery



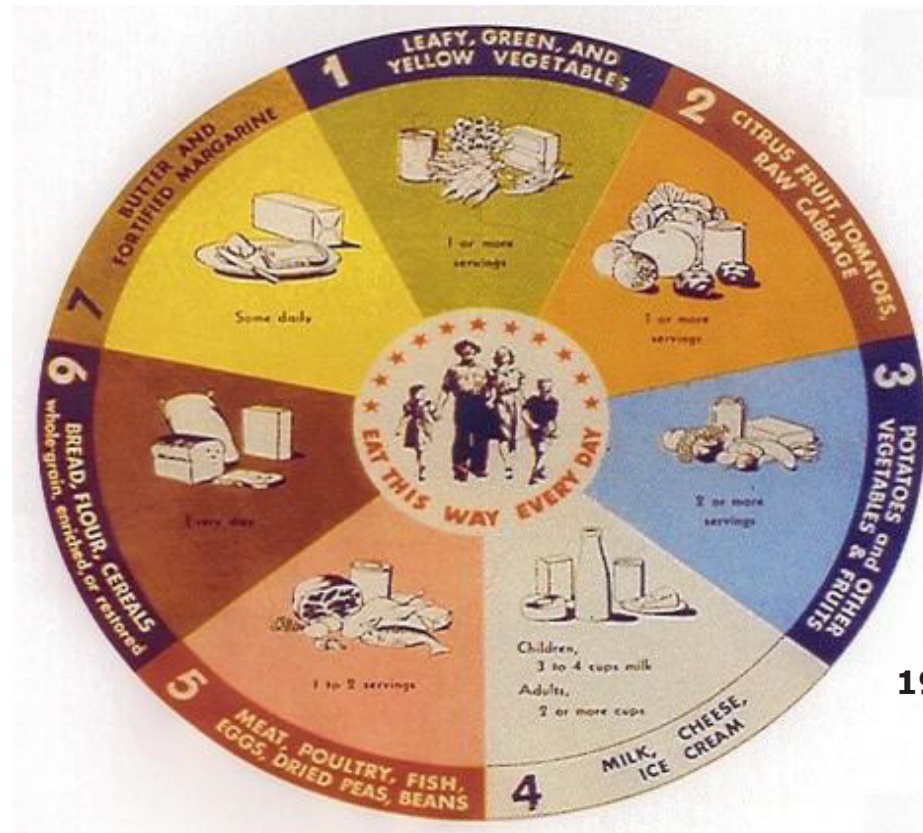
State Laboratory Exhibit at 1914 State Fair –
Sanitary Grocery

1915

Diet of the school child is a concern, proper feeding implies careful mastication, regularity in meals, and the avoidance of reliance upon one variety of food to excess.

1916

Over eating and under exercising cause premature illness, beware of a forty-inch waistline “campaign” is launched.



1916 Food Guide

1917

The Board of Health recommended the following:

- Issuing regulations as to sanitation in eating house and soft drink places.
- Issuing of regulations concerning the handling of garbage.
- Issuing of regulations, governing the construction and care of all toilets, more especially the "privy" and cess-pools".

Public Information is key in the prevention of disease. "The health and happiness of the people of Arizona is largely in the keeping of the doctors and the newspapers. By combining their efforts to a common end- the education of the people in safe and sane rules of good health and the importance thereof- they could in time rid Arizona of all preventable diseases."

THE HISBEE DAILY REVIEW, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1917. PRICE FIVE CENTS

GLOBE BRAND I. W. W. ENEMY TO NATION

These Bonds, Tied By Treason, Can Be Cut By Patriotism



MASS MEETING OPPOSES ANY MEDIATION BETWEEN WOBBLIES AND OPERATORS

Five Hundred Residents of Big Copper District Announce They Will Prevent Any More Treasonable Public Meetings And Will Not Employ I. W. W. After Strike Is Settled; Troops Closely Guard Properties; Pickets Offer No Resistance; Hunt Tries To Settle Trouble.

GLOBE, July 6.—At a meeting of Globe citizens, estimated at 500, tonight in the federal building, resolutions passed declaring the I. W. W. to be a public enemy of the United States. The resolutions were:

"That terrorism in this community must and shall cease.

"That all public assemblies of the I. W. W. as well as all other meetings where treasonable, incendiary or threatening speeches are made, shall be suppressed.

"That we hold the I. W. W. to be a public enemy of the United States.

"That we absolutely oppose any mediation between the I. W. W. and the mine owners of this district.

"That, after the settlement of the strike we are opposed to the employment of any I. W. W. in this district.

"That all citizens who have been deputized be retained until peace is restored in this district."

Few Arrests Made Since Arrival of Troops

GLOBE, July 6.—Former Governor activities among the striking miners as fully. "The Germans of Arizona are few and hard to be held. "They must be kept out of a staff correspondent of any such intention and I personally do not believe there is a thing to it."

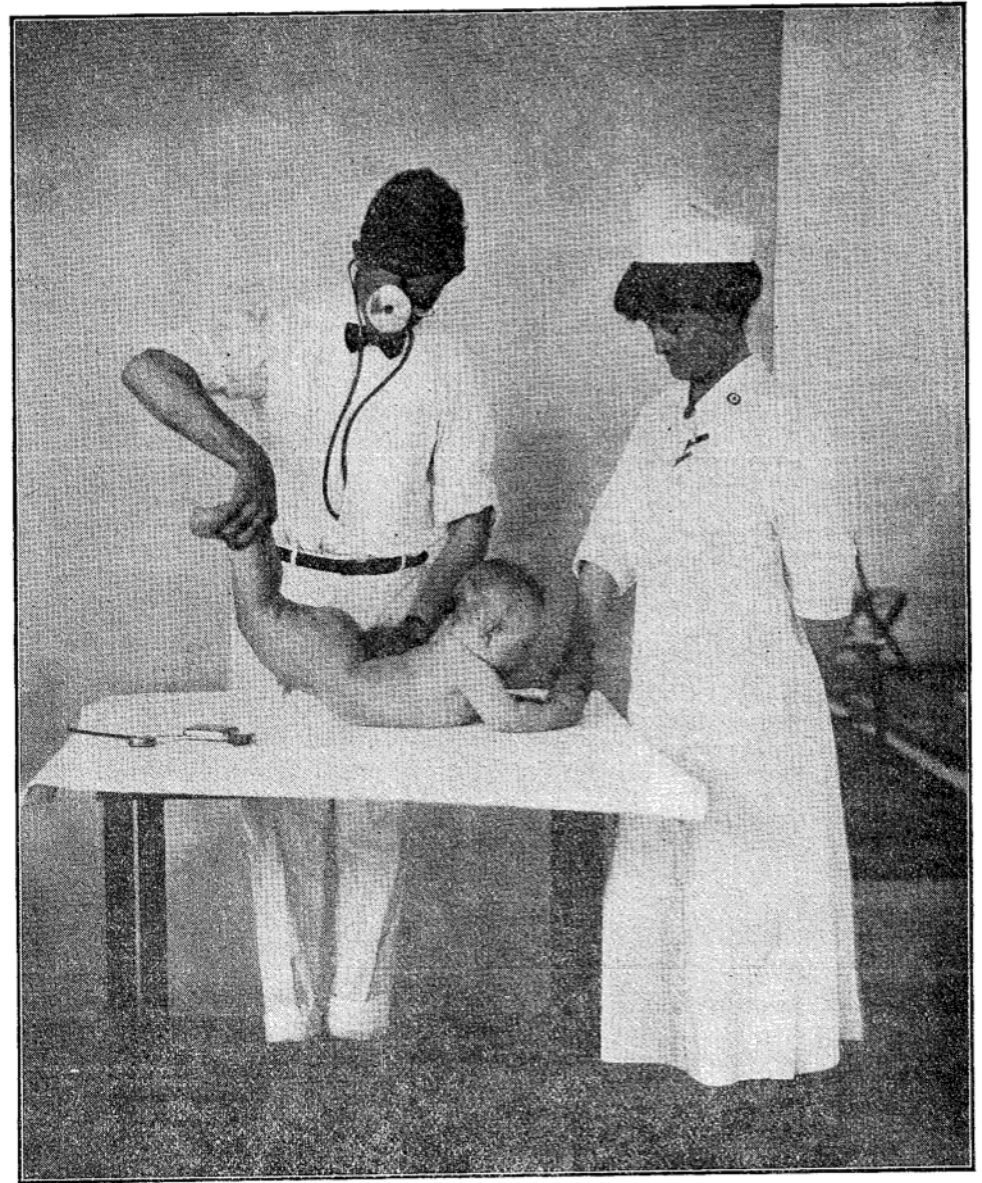
The Associated Press tonight that the first conference looking to an agreement between the miners and operators, the federal department of labor here would be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow in the federal building, where the in this field, as Judge John H. St. John



The saving of 100,000 babies in the United States in 1918 will offset some of the terrible sacrifices we now are making in Europe.



Much Interest Is Shown in the Baby Clinics.

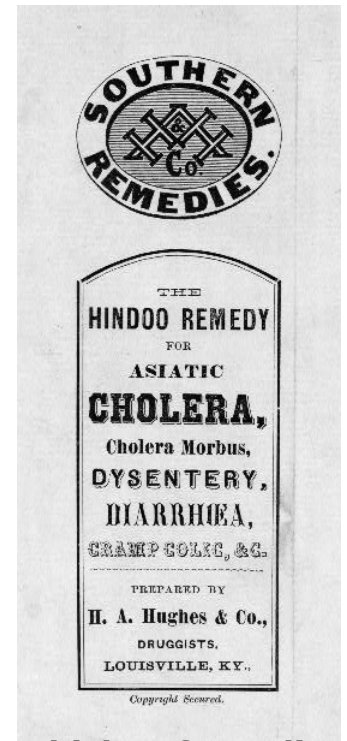


We are hopeful that all babies of this State may have an opportunity for a thorough examination in 1918.

1918

Things which are bad for all babies:

Pacifiers. Thumb sucking. Soothing syrups. Whisky for colic Patent medicines. Waterproof diapers. Moving picture shows. Sleeping with the mother. Sucking on empty bottles. Violent rocking or jouncing. Play of any sort after feeding. Kissing the baby on his mouth or hands. Dirty playthings, dirty nipples, dirty bottles dirty food. Testing the temperature of baby's milk by putting the nipple in your mouth. Sneezing or coughing in the baby's face. Allowing a person with a cough or cold to handle the baby. Allowing any person to tuberculosis to care for the baby. Too many clothes for the baby during hot weather. The wearing of "belly bands" for longer than one month. Allowing babies and young children to bathe in public pools. Changing baby without cleansing with soap and water. Condensed milk or proprietary foods (?) when fresh cow's milk can be had. Irregularity of feeding. Feeding more often than once every three hours. (This applies to breast as well as bottle-fed babies.)



Whiskey for Colic

1918

AZ was hard hit by the flu epidemic. Every health department in AZ, city, county and state, was thrown out of gear and severely handicapped by the onslaught of the flu epidemic. Schools, churches, theaters and other public places were shut down.

A flu vaccine was developed in Arizona.

Statistics begun to be collected to evaluate the effectiveness of flu vaccines.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND
PNEUMONIA DURING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER
1918

County	Influenza			Pneumonia			Total Deaths		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apache.....	...	...	38	...	...	23	...	...	61
Cochise.....	4	12	14	7	109	156	11	121	170
Coconino.....	35	4	4	59	10	16	94	14	20
Gila.....	43	21	7	105	52	11	148	73	18
Graham.....	8	...	12	10	...	2	18	...	14
Greenlee.....	7	11	7	19	26	13	26	37	20
Maricopa.....	8	102	...	49	206	133	57	308	133
Mohave.....	...	12	...	6	27	8	6	39	8
Navajo.....	...	...	19	...	7	20	...	7	39
Pima.....	8	19	27	29	80	46	37	99	73
Pinal.....	2	...	1	47	7	15	49	7	16
Santa Cruz.....	...	...	14	4	...	8	4	...	22
Yavapai.....	24	...	6	43	...	66	67	...	72
Yuma.....	25	34	9	18	20	11	43	54	20
State.....	164	215	158	396	544	528	560	759	686
	Total—537			Total—1468			Total—2005		

1919

The Venereal Disease Control program was started. Clinics established in Phoenix and Douglas.

Smallpox - Arizona voted down compulsory vaccination. This means that the selfish citizen, who wants smallpox stamped out, wants it done without any sacrifice on his part or any unpleasantness to his child.

Influenza is still an epidemic and the State Board of Health issued a circular to health officers of AZ regarding the best method of handling the flu epidemic.

Pamphlets were available in plain chaste language and recommended to teachers and parents. Literature included "Venereal diseases", "Keep in Fighting Trim", "Sex Education in the Home and High School", "A State-wide Program for Sex Education", "Save the Babies", etc.

1920

State Registrar installed a daily record of each infectious and reportable disease which showed geographic depictions and separate pages for each disease. Counties reported daily.

Child Hygiene Division set forth to supplement the work of the Department of Vital Statistics to assure that birth registration of all Arizonan born babies and prepared birth registration cards for each of them.

1921

Field nurses were appointed for child health and welfare work.



Field nurses in the 1920's

1922

First epidemic of Malta Fever in the United States occurred in Phoenix. The State Laboratory's tests of goat herds revealed the epidemic's source.

TB clinics established in Phoenix, Tucson and Prescott where free examinations have been afforded to all of those persons without means who suspected themselves of having TB and who desired the treatment or advice of a physician.



TB Clinic

AZ participated in the national campaign against TB by conducting malnutrition classes for school age children in several AZ communities, providing warm lunches for school children when possible, providing free lunch to children who were unable to pay. In addition, two open air schools/classrooms were started in Phoenix and Clifton.

1924

“Sanitary Survey of Automobile Camps”; a survey was begun the latter part of 1924 of the automobile camps over the State, with regard to sanitation. Any unsanitary condition called to the attention of the health was investigated and instructions for cleaning up issued through the local or county health authorities. Instructions and posters on camp sanitation were distributed.



Automobile Camps



1927

Sewage and waste disposal is rapidly becoming a problem in the larger communities. Due to the sewage problems, it was necessary to neglect two important pieces of work, the analysis of foods and dairy products.

1928

Arizona Public Health Association is formed.

1930s

1930

Establishment of Child Health Day and the Child's Bill of Rights.

First local health units established in three counties.

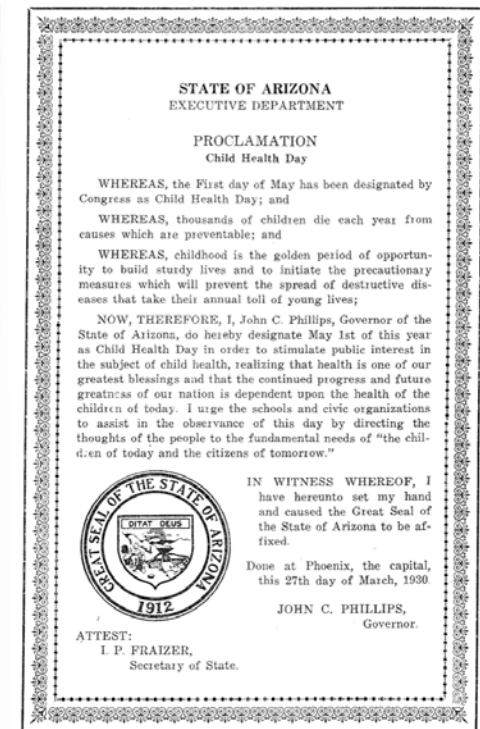
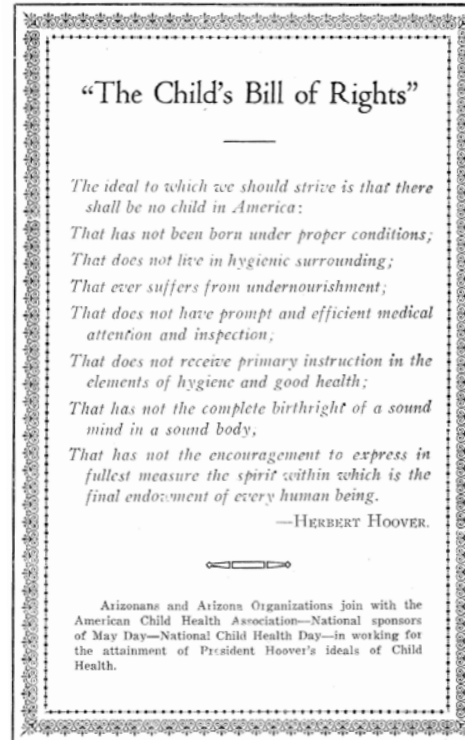
Sixty percent of all reported coccidioidomycosis cases in the United States occur in Arizona.

1931

Phoenix Branch Laboratory opens.

State Board of Health obtained enough space in the new Arizona State Building in Phoenix for its operations and for the establishment of a Phoenix Branch laboratory. Because there were few funds to set up the new laboratory (\$1800 from the Legislature), a cooperative unit was established with the City of Phoenix and Maricopa County, thru its health unit, and the State Dairy Commissioner, all contributing toward the expenses.

**The Arizona State Building –
1688 W. Adams Street**



1933

Division of Sanitary Engineering was established. It was one of the many Works Relief Projects at the beginning of the Civil Works Administration.

1935

Campaign and policies set to clean up public pools in Maricopa County. One of the main requirements for a pool is that the water shall be so clear that the bottom may clearly be seen at a distance of at least 15 feet.

1936

The first mobile tuberculosis unit began operation.

Due to the of high rate of Typhoid, Dysentery, and infant death rates in this state, the activities of the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the State Board of Health have been specialized in the field of water supply and sewage disposal.



First DUI Law - Laboratory charged with performing the test for the determination of intoxication. The legislature passed the first DUI law which made it a misdemeanor for any person under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs to operate any vehicle upon any of the highways.

1938

Syphilis and Gonorrhea are identified as a local public health problems.

Mobile syphilis clinic



1939

Social Hygiene Day is declared. To fight against syphilis and those conditions that favor its spread.

Rise in quacks and charlatons selling weird contraceptives and worthless concoctions that claim to cure syphilis.

1940s

1940

The Department of Health shall consist of the state board of health, the superintendent of health, and the several divisions of the department.

- 1)** division of local health administration;
- 2)** division of maternal and child health;
- 3)** division of vital statistics;
- 4)** division of sanitary engineering;
- 5)** state laboratory; and
- 6)** division of public health nursing.

Six venereal disease clinics in Arizona were established. Free treatment drugs were supplied and over 100 physicians participated in the program. They cooperated with the selective service to perform blood test on every selectee.

1941

Reorganization legislation created a modern State Department of Health.

The State Laboratory Division was placed in the Health Department.

The first nutrition consultant appointed to the State Health Department providing consultation to schools.



“The Sanitary District Act of 1941” provided for the establishment of sanitary districts. This act will be of great benefit toward improvement of sewage disposal facilities in communities unincorporated.

1942

The Department implemented a program of venereal disease prevention and control during the past year.



1943

Children's Bureau funds were allocated for continuing the emergency maternity infant care program to the wives and infants of men in certain grades of the armed forces.

Arizona had the leading open air TB sanitarium for the century. Large increases in TB deaths have caused questioning of its efficacy.

Open Air TB Sanitarium



A new sanitary code was prepared by the Sanitary Engineering Division and passed by the board of Health. It was thought that for the first time, this Division had some regulations that will be effective. The program of inspecting food handling establishment was successfully inaugurated in all counties.

1943 continued

It was mandated that each staff of the public health agency must have a working knowledge of the science of nutrition and be able to identify local nutrition problems. Nutrition is incorporated into all public health programs and in schools.

A Day's Pattern...from the Basic (USDA) 1943-1955

A DAY'S PATTERN FOR GOOD EATING FROM THE "BASIC 7"

BREAKFAST

- FRUIT
- CEREAL with MILK
- BREAD
- BUTTER (Fortified Margarine)
- BEVERAGE

LUNCH OR SUPPER

- MEAT-POULTRY-FISH-EGGS
- CHEESE (Main Dish or Sandwich)
- VEGETABLE-Cooked or Raw (GREEN or YELLOW)
- BREAD
- BUTTER (Fortified Margarine)
- FRUIT
- MILK

DINNER

- MEAT-POULTRY-FISH
- EGGS-CHEESE
- POTATO
- VEGETABLE
- SALAD
- BREAD
- BUTTER (Fortified Margarine)
- DESSERT
- BEVERAGE

U.S. GOVERNMENT CHART - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1944

Low public health salaries make it hard to recruit public health workers. Rural counties have toughest time recruiting public health workers.

Group teaching of maternity health education is necessary as the number of nurses in public health and/or shortage.



**Public health nurses
in the 1940s**

Medical clinics open up in social service centers and well-baby checks expanded.

The theme for the nations Child Health Day program was "A Birth Certificate for Every Baby Born in the U.S.A."

1945

Public health continues to be understaffed and supplies and equipment is in short supply. Health Department asked to provide more services with fewer resources and fewer staff.

Public Health laws of the state were reviewed; for the first time since statehood original laws were made.

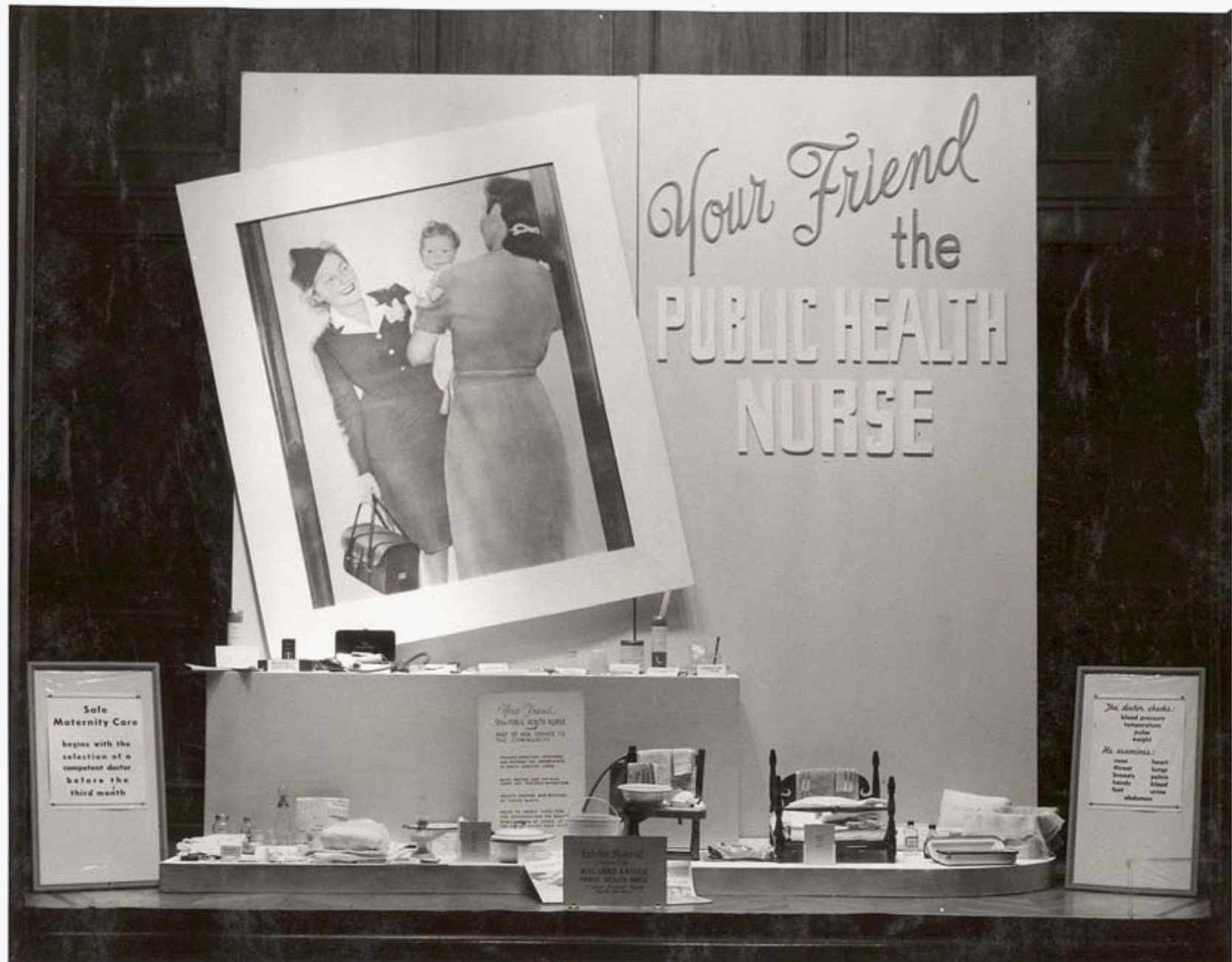
New public health compensation scale was adapted.

- Service workers received \$105.00 per month
- Clerical positions received \$130.00 per month
- Entry levels and all others received \$165.00 per month

Law passed requiring pregnant women to obtain blood tests for syphilis.



Syphilis blood test on a pregnant woman



"Your friend the Public Health Nurse" -- An exhibit prepared for Public Health Nursing Week - 1946

1947

Enabling Act passed for full-time county, city-county, or district health departments.

Licensing is required for hospitals and related institutions.

State Welfare Sanatorium transferred to the Department of Health and became State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Tuberculosis Hospital at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix AZ



TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL AT PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

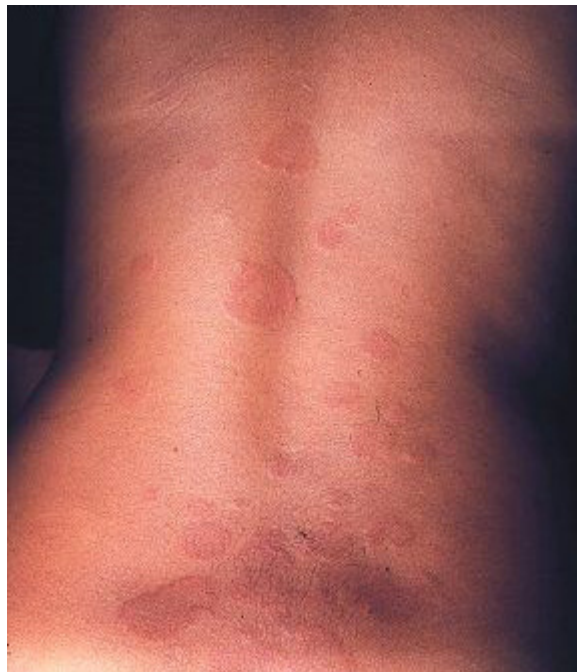
1948

State law implemented Hill-Burton Act for federal aid to hospital projects. A Division of Hospital Survey, Planning and Construction established.

1949

Mental Health Division added to State Health Department.

Department of Health takes over the Rheumatic fever program.



Rheumatic Fever

1950s

1950

New State Milk Code gives State Department of Health jurisdiction over inspection and grading of milk and milk products.

1952

Arizona Vital Statistics Act abbreviated birth records developed to confirm only age and citizenship. Omission of information concerning parents eliminated disclosure of illegitimate birth.

Arizona has both the leading death rate and the highest rate of newly identified TB cases.

45 public health nurses make more than 52,000 home visits in Arizona's 14 counties. They were able to immunize more than 56,000 children and adults.



Arizona two leading causes of chronic disease deaths; heart disease and cancer identified.

1953 - 1954

The 50th Anniversary of State Department of Health and 25th Anniversary of the Arizona Public Health Association.

Groundbreaking for the Arizona State Laboratory.



Dr. Clarence G. Salsbury (microphone) and Governor Howard Pyle (with shovel) at 1953 Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Arizona State Laboratory

1954 continued

Comprehensive revision of State law on organization and functions of the State Department of Health.

New State Laboratory opened.



**Arizona State Health Laboratory in Phoenix (1954-1976)
1716 W. Adams Street**

1955

Tuberculosis Control Act passed by Legislature providing for control of active cases of tuberculosis and for reimbursements to counties for home and institutional care of the tuberculosis.

State poliomyelitis vaccination program.

1956

Premarital bill requiring blood test and waiting period became law.

1957

Midwife licensing law adopted.

1958

ADHS is operating a radiological monitoring station in the Phoenix area in conjunction with the U.S. Public Health Service. This is a continuing program involving air and water sampling, instrumentation and calculations to determine radiological levels due to atomic blast fall-out and normal background radiation.



Poliomyelitis vaccination program

1958

The State Health Department had 100 permanent, full time employees. Maricopa County Public Health and City of Phoenix Health Departments merged.



1959

Veterinary Public Health in Arizona program begins.



1960s

1960

Dental public health program initiated.

Health Department provides technical assistance for program planning for mental health services in communities.

Birth Control Pills were first approved for use. Within two years, 1.2 million women in the U.S. were using the Pill.

Department of Health develops and institutes a school health record that was supplied to all Arizona Schools.



Dental education in schools during the 60's



1961

Arizona appropriate funds to counties for local health work. Graham, Gila, Mohave, Navajo, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai have no health officers. State provided services directly to those counties.

Health Director declares industrialization and urbanization has occurred in Arizona and has expanded the environmental health problems ten-fold during the past ten years.

Public Health tested 16,969 people for diabetes and syphilis.

1962

The Bureau of Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering was renamed the Bureau of Environmental Health and included Public Health Engineering; they were concerned with water supply, pollution control, and engineering services and Environmental Sanitation; they were concerned with milk sanitation control, food handling sanitation, and control of the environment.

1963

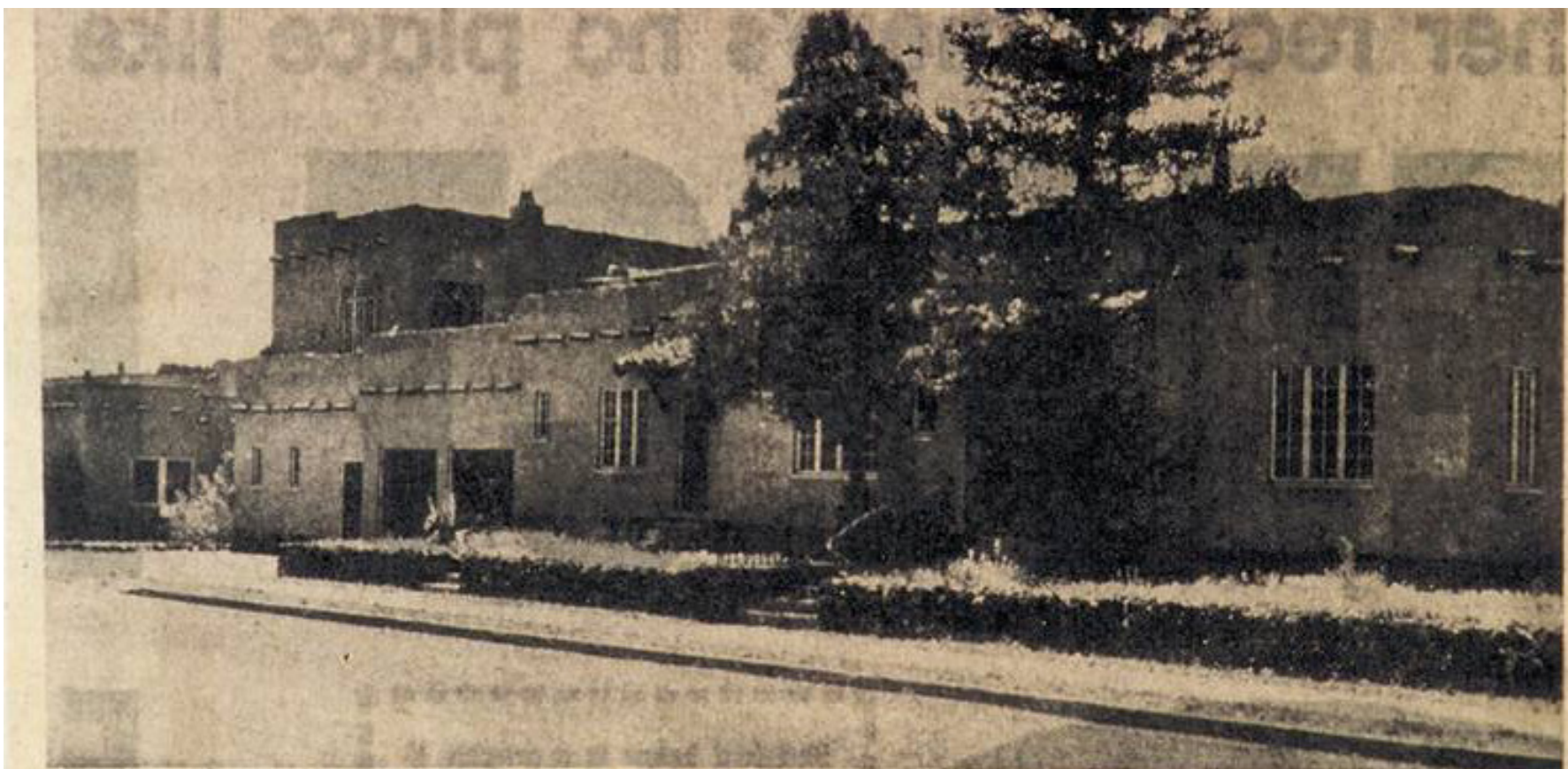
Arizona Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 passed. State plans for building comprehensive mental health centers.

The CDC tests the newly developed Jet Gun and vaccine for small pox.



Jet Gun





Ready By Summer Of '63

Casa Rita, a former guest lodge at 1930 E. 6th St., will become the new Southern Arizona Mental Health Center when remodeling is completed by the summer of 1963. State legislators, candidates for the Legislature from Southern Arizona and others interested are invited to a tea and tour of

the building Saturday from 3 to 5 p.m. Temporary quarters at 459 N. Norris Ave., to the rear of this building, will open Sept. 1. Casa Rita, an Indian style construction with thick adobe walls, has been vacant several years. (Sheaffer photo)

Mental Health Center Is Moving

1964

Premature (Birth) Advisory Committee was formed in the health department and the first Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU's) were established in Phoenix at St. Joseph's and Good Samaritan Hospitals.

1965

State licensing of child day care centers began.

Arizona Board of Health adopted a policy in favor of family planning as a means of promoting better family health.



Arizona had 20 poison control centers throughout the state.

1966

Department of Health brings to total of 45,000 Arizonans trained in medical self-help. The goal was to train one member of every family to meet their own and their neighbor's needs under emergency disaster conditions.



State Departments of Health and Public Instruction tasked with combating smoking, which was now considered a health threat, particularly among young people.

Civil Defense Emergency Health Program established.

The Department of Health recognizes the need to reduce health hazards in industrial plants; disease and impairment caused by smoking, alcohol, and drug addiction and improper diet.

Department of Health interviewed and counseled 3200 boys rejected by the Armed Services in Arizona and referred them to services as needed.

1967

Mandatory clinical laboratory reporting of venereal disease and TB.

1967 Microscope



State Water Quality Control Act was a major step toward the control of pollution of the surface and underground waters of Arizona. The Federal Water Quality Act of 1965 has given Arizona the opportunity to adopt water quality standards for all interstate streams. The Governor's letter of intent placed responsibility for promulgating and enforcing the standards within the State Department of Health.

Department given the authority to pay for alcohol and drug abuse services.

1968

Arizona received a Robert Wood Johnson Grant to establish a perinatal regionalized system.

State Board of Health adopted a regulation that required all motor vehicles, starting with the 1968 models, to be equipped with, and have operating an effective air pollution control system.



1968 Volkswagen Beetle

1970s

1970

Restrictions were such that made it impossible to get in the State Hospital and easy to be released. Many patients who had been at the hospital for years were released in downtown Phoenix and the patient census dropped from almost 2,000 to 300 within a few months.

During the height of the human rights movement, the Arizona Legislature passed Senate Bill 1057(A.R.S. 3655) which required that a patient must be dangerous to themselves or others in order to be confined to the State Hospital.



Arizona State Hospital

Developmental Disabilities Services Act passed by Congress. This created Developmental Disabilities Council in Arizona to develop a comprehensive Arizona plan identifying the needs of the disabled population.

Immunizations were first required for school entry in Arizona in 1970.

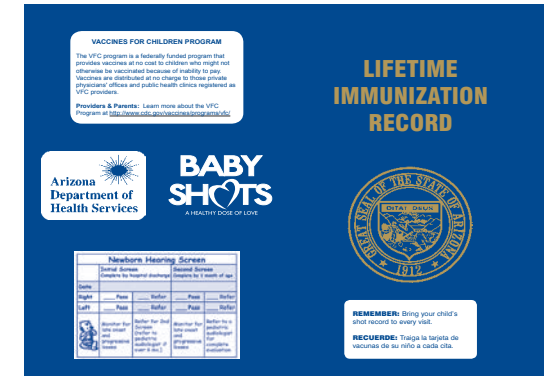
1972

The Division of Emergency Medical Services, receives the authority to adopt standards and procedures for ground and air ambulances, and certify ambulance drivers and attendants.

1973

State funding established the Nutrition Subvention Program (later called Community Nutrition) to develop nutrition services for rural communities.

Vehicular emissions inspections - Establishment of prototype vehicular emissions inspection and testing program in Maricopa and Pima Counties to serve as the basis for evaluating the optimum emissions control program that will lend itself to Arizona's requirements.



1974

The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) was created by consolidating several agencies into a single department with a variety of responsibilities. These areas included maternal and child health programs, communicable disease control, laboratory services, environmental health, behavioral health services and other programs to protect the public health and safety.

Arizona applied and was one of the first three states to begin the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) to provide nutrition and breastfeeding education and referrals to health and social services for pregnant women, as well as infants and children up to age five.



WIC Clinic in 1974

State mandate for Oral Health Program.

Established programs for instruction and training of paramedics.

1975

The laboratories began performing environmental testing. With the continued and increased testing, the laboratory once again outgrew its current facilities and the construction of the new laboratory began.



Governor Raul H. Castro breaks ground for construction of the new State Health Laboratory located at the NW corner of 15th Avenue and Adams Street

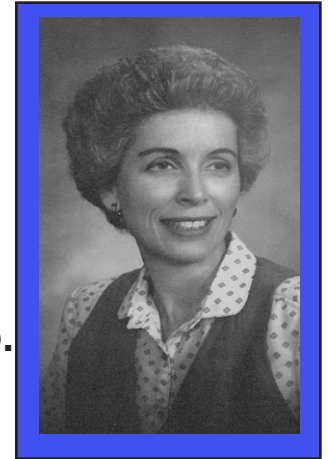


1520 W. Adams Laboratory during construction

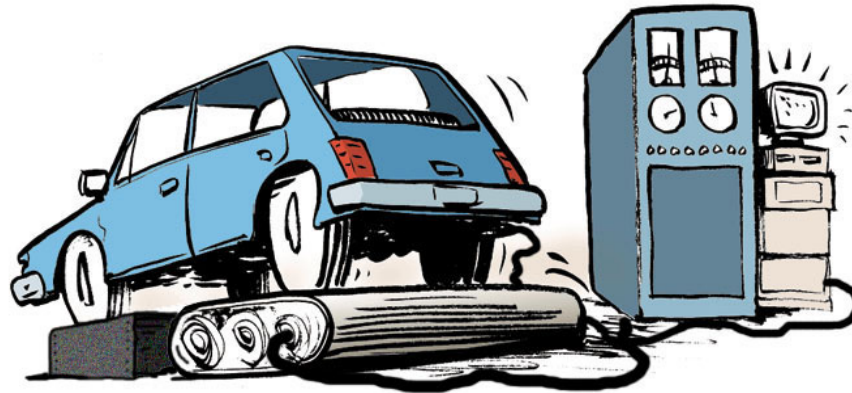
1976

Suzanne Dandoy, M. D. was the first woman ever to hold the post of ADHS Department Director.

Director Suzanne Dandoy, M.D.



The state's first inspection station for mandatory vehicular emissions testing opened its doors on September 26 for preliminary testing and demonstrations.



1977

Child Health Indicator Program (CHIP) was piloted. This is a software program that tracks the number of encounters a school nurse has with children on many topics. This program continues on today in the Office of Epidemiology.



1978

The new regulations would allow the State Health Department to enforce the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act at the state level. The State Bureau of Water Quality Control revised the regulations that allow ADHS to enforce the requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act at the state level.



The EMS Council, local EMS Coordinating Systems and authority for the ADHS to enter into agreements with the EMS Coordinating Systems, and defined EMT Basic, Intermediate, Paramedic, and Emergency Receiving Facility.



Arizona Medically Underserved Areas is established with the passage of A.R.S. 36-2352 which establishes the designation of Arizona Medically Underserved Area (AzMUA). This authorizes ADHS to make designations for AzMUA.

1980s

1980

The Arizona Perinatal Trust was established to continue the work of Arizona Perinatal Program.

Arizona's first major Superfund clean-up (Mountain View Mobile Home Estates in Globe) Governor Bruce Babbitt declared a state of emergency when asbestos tailings piles were discovered in this residential subdivision.



Asbestos Tile

Hazardous Waste Regulations were developed and adopted.

Arizona Legislature passed a law to establish a statewide system of residential services and adequate treatment for the seriously mentally ill in the least restrictive environment.

1981

The Division of EMS was transferred from Department of Public Safety to ADHS.

The first case of HIV is reported in Arizona.

1982

ADHS was granted the authority to regulate ambulance services.

1983

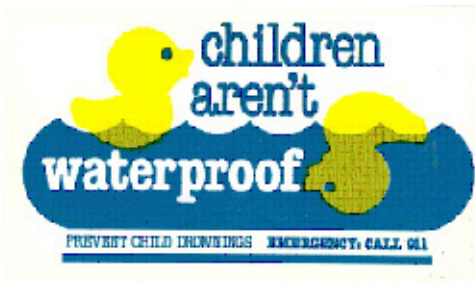
The Certificate of Necessity requirement for ground ambulance service licensing was established.



1985

ADHS publishes reporting comparing hospital charges. The Comprehensive Report of Hospital Charges listed 48 of the most common diagnoses and compared prices for each treatment in hospitals across the state.

ADHS first drowning prevention campaign is launched "Children Aren't Waterproof".



Grassroots task force formed to look at early hearing detection.

ADHS adopts non-smoking policies which lead to designation of areas as non-smoking. Such areas include hallways, conference rooms, bathrooms, laboratory benches, waiting rooms, counter areas, and direct patient care areas.



Smoking could also be prohibited in an office area if an employee registered a confidential complaint to the Director's office.

Arizona has the worst carbon monoxide violation record in the country; there was hope for improved air quality with the enactment of improved vehicle emission laws.

1986

Division of Behavioral Health is created at ADHS by statute.

The first HIV antiviral drug, zidovudine (AZT) was approved.

1987

The Tucson Office of Licensing Services was opened.

The first Statewide Dental Sealant Program established.

Legislation passed forming "Never Too Young" program within the ADHS to support screening of high risk infants.

ADHS implements the first Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BFRFSS)

HB2518 creates the Department of Environmental Quality. This separates the ADHS Division of Environmental Health from ADHS.



Dental Sealant applied

1989

Arizona Health Mothers, Healthy Babies Breastfeeding Coalition published the Model Breastfeeding Hospital Policy and breastfeeding education protocol endorsed by 13 medical organizations.



ADHS and Arizona State Hospital were sued in court case *Arnold vs. Sarn*. The decision which stated that "Arizona has failed to meet its moral and legal obligations to our state's chronically mentally ill population". The decision required a push toward community-based programs and services for discharged patients.

1990s

1990

Concern about mental health became a federal issue, generating reports from the Surgeon General's office and from high-ranking advocates. The Arizona State Hospital adopted Psychiatric Rehabilitation, a new model of patient care that encompasses all disciplines.

Coalition for Tobacco Free Arizona formed.

1992

Arizona's immunization coalition, The Partnership for Immunization (TAPI) was formed. This dynamic coalition of health care provider, medical and health insurance organization, community organizations and public health is known for its educational, policy, and community outreach activities.

ASIIS is born. ADHS establishes a comprehensive computerized immunization tracking system for childhood immunizations.



1992 continued

The Cancer Registry was formed - reporting of cancer was mandated.

The Birth Defects Registry was mandated – reporting of birth defects becomes mandatory.

New Arizona Behavioral Health System implemented - Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHA's) are started.

Arizona Well Woman HealthCheck Program is established.



The Office for Children with Special Health Care Needs is established.

The Office of Older Adult Health started.

Un Comienso Sano (precursor to Health Start) was implemented in two sites: Yuma County Health Department and Pinal County Health Department.

1993

Arizona Trauma Registry is established.

Arizona Child Fatality Review Team is established; it was created to review suspicious, unexplained or unresolved child deaths.

Arizona's Infant Metabolic Screening Program is formed.

Hantavirus is identified for the first time and the life threatening illness was thought to be a mystery. It was thought to be causing an "Unexplained Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome". ADHS launches a response to the emergence of this newly identified disease. The disease is found to exist in the Four Corners area of AZ, NM, CO, and UT.



**Hantavirus cycle
and
Hantavirus infected rat**



AZ Health Disparities Center to address Arizona's ethnic minority populations' above average incidences of death and disease.

1994

Health Start Program is established with the legislation known as the Arizona Children and Families Stability Act of 1994.



Arizona implemented a New Born Screen Program with testing for 8 diseases performed by the State Laboratory.

ADHS and Yavapai County mumps outbreak was declared with 72 cases reported. At this time 57% of Arizona children had not be fully immunized.

U.S. Congress passed legislation authorizing the creation of a Border Health Commission with Mexico.

The State Trauma Advisory Board (STAB) was established and requirements for trauma centers to submit to a uniform data set to ADHS.

1994 continued

Liability protection from civil damages for EMS or health care providers who in good faith provide pre-arrival instructions following minimum standards established by the State.

The Arizona Loan Repayment Program (ALRP) is established- Arizona provided funds to match federal funds for the repayment of medical student loans for primary care providers in exchange for service in a federally-designated health professional shortage area (HPSA).

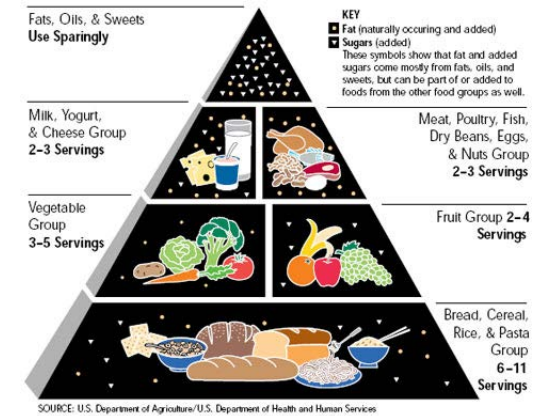
J-1 visa waivers allow foreign physicians to practice in medically-underserved communities.

The first Arizona tobacco tax proposition passed creating a \$.58 per pack tax.



1995

Arizona Nutrition Network formed to provide nutrition education for Food Stamp participants. The department received the Food Stamp Nutrition Education grant to develop statewide partnerships to implement nutrition education for participants of the Arizona food stamp program.



Chicken Pox Vaccine first available.



The first Board of Health Office serving the United States Mexico border opened in Nogales/Sonora. It was established as a base for health officials to coordinate joint projects and epidemiologic investigations.

The Bureau of Health Systems Development (HSD) is established and designated as the Primary Care Office for the state of Arizona.

1996

Arizona's County Prenatal Block Grant (CPBG) established to focus on perinatal services to women of childbearing age and infants.

Implementation of the Electronic Birth Certificate.



Arizona smokers Hotline launched to offer free telephone counseling and "Quit" kits.

ADHS issues a national warning after finding some types of mini blinds contain lead.

ADHS starts using the internet.

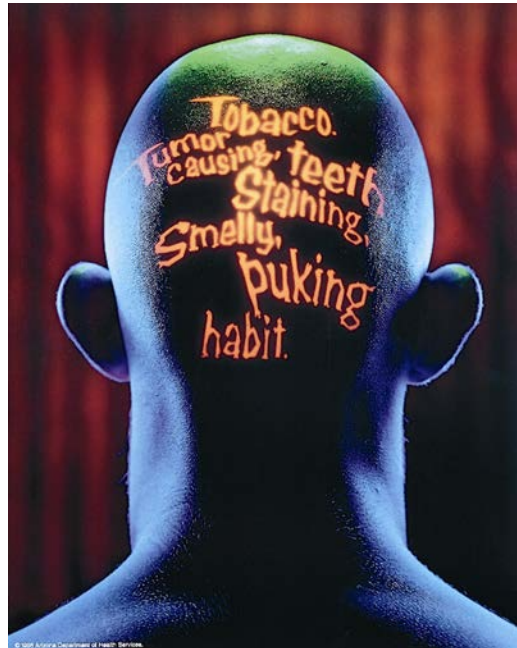
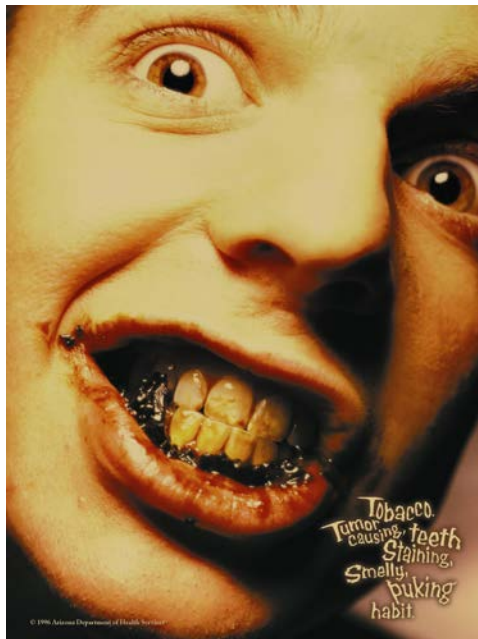


The introduction of HIV antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) have resulted in a sharp decrease in the rate of deaths among persons with HIV/AIDS.

1997

Arizona's media splash boosts tobacco campaign. Media from across the country including Wall Street Journal, USA Today, CNN, NBC, Fox Cable News, and ABC cover the new campaign.

After consulting with MTV the campaign was launched. Tobacco: Tumor Causing, Teeth Staining, Smelly Puking, Habit started showing messages on Saturday morning cartoons. The campaign employed humor, grossness, and intense visual images entwined with kids talking to kids.



State Children's Health Insurance Program was added - Title XXI added to Social Security Act to reduce the numbers of uninsured children in the U.S.

1998

Arizona's Abstinence Education Program implemented.



Arizona Department of Health Services

Promoting lifetime activity for youth launched. Over 850 4th - 8th grade teachers incorporate physical activity into their lesson plans.

1999

Arizona's Automatic External Defibrillator statute, including requirements for AED training, use, requirements, and civil liability protection, was established.

ADHS, working with County Health Departments provided smoking cessation services throughout the state.

2000s

2000

Arizona declared an epidemic of obesity in the state.

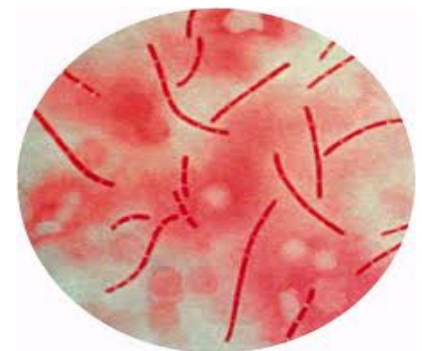
New regulations to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. This law expanded patient's authority over personal health information and regulations emphasized privacy and protection of personally identifiable information while not compromising on the quality of care.

2001

ADHS received funding from the CDC to prepare the state for all types of public health emergencies. Shortly after the September 11th attacks, preparedness funding in Arizona peaked at \$20,000,000 a year. ADHS worked with county and tribal health departments as well as hospitals and health centers to establish public health preparedness programs to prepare for bioterrorism attacks, pandemic influenza, and other health-related emergencies.

Due to Anthrax attacks the State Laboratory to became over-whelmed with samples suspected of having anthrax.

Anthrax bacteria



2002

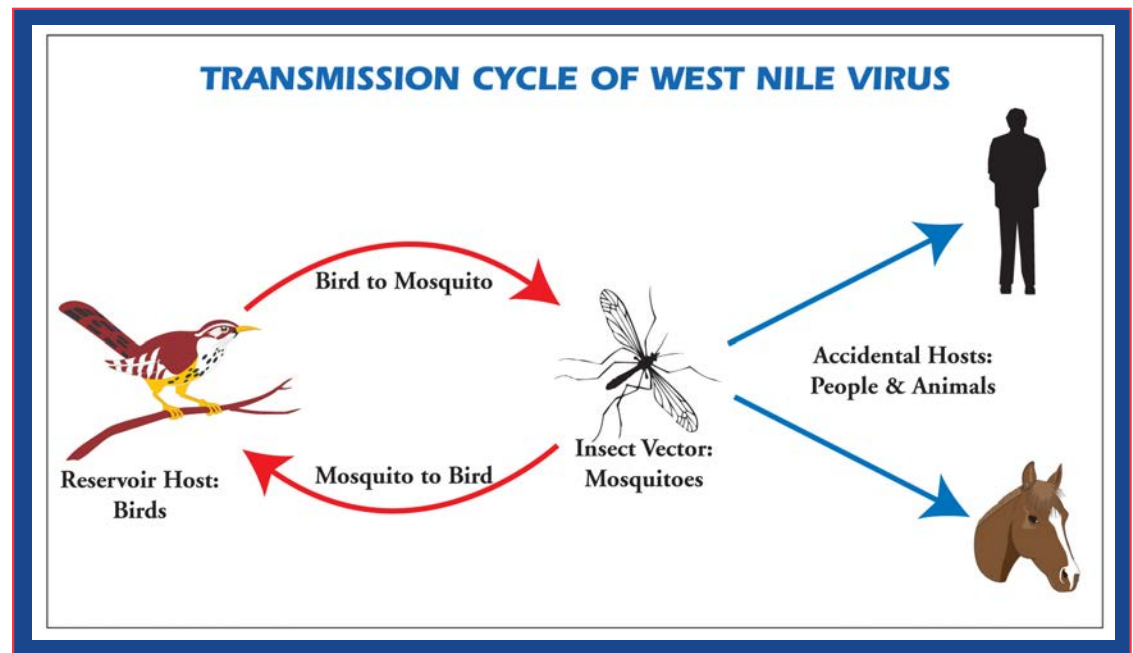
CDC reported that U.S. newborn HIV infections were down 80 percent since 1981.

Newborn Screening Program added a 9th disease, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH) and began requiring two screen tests.

2003

Proposition 303 passed to protect the 1994 tobacco tax fund and adds an additional \$.60 tobacco tax.

First case of West Nile Virus is identified.



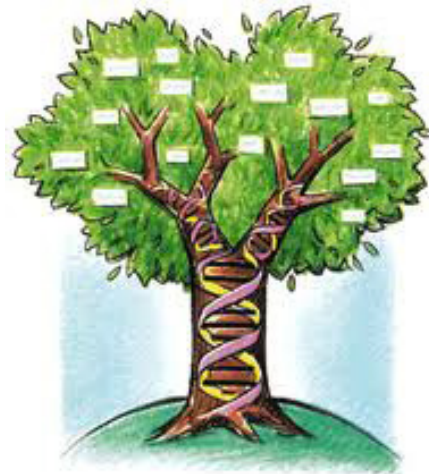
2004

The Public Health Laboratory received over \$200,000 in bills from a bank for testing because they had a white powder on them. For more than a year the money sat in the chain-of-custody room waiting for the bank to finally pick up their money. Because of these monies, the planning for a new laboratory with facilities to handle these select agents went into high gear.

The new state-of-the-art laboratory construction was completed.

**Arizona State
Laboratory**

The Arizona Vital Records
Genealogy website
began operation.



2005

Bureau of Public Health Emergency Preparedness established.

Hurricane Katrina Response – Arizona received over 575 evacuees from the Gulf Coast. Veteran’s Coliseum was the location where evacuees were housed. ADHS Emergency Operations Center is opened and Public Health Preparedness leads the public health response. ADHS organized triage clinics, which were staffed by volunteers from local hospitals and were up and running for over 2 weeks.



**Veteran’s Memorial
Coliseum**

The Governor’s Regulatory Review Council unanimously approved trauma center designation rules, including trauma center standards.

2006

The Smoke-Free Arizona- November 2006 marks the date when the citizens of Arizona made their voices heard by passing the Smoke- Free Arizona Act, A.R.S. § 36-601.01. The resulting statute is the combined effort of many different organizations and individuals that wanted a cleaner and healthier Arizona. The Act became effective on May 1, 2007 and prohibits smoking in most enclosed public places and places of employment.



To report a violation or file a complaint:

smokefreearizona.org

1-877-4-AZNOSMOKE

1-877-429-6676

Smoke-Free Arizona Act ARS§36-601.01



Newborn Screening expanded to test for 28 disorders and collect test results for hearing loss in newborns.

2006

ADHS moved into the 150 N. 18th Ave, building bringing together satellite offices from across Maricopa County. This enabled ADHS to have a Public Health Services Campus making Public Health integration more efficient.



150 bldg



State Lab



1740 bldg



Vital Records

2008

ADHS implemented the online death registration system.

Online licensing of healthcare institutions, child care facilities, and medical facilities was implemented.

Arizona establishes the Emergency System for Advance Registration for Volunteers Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP) to address effective systems for use and movement of health and medical volunteers in an emergency.

2009

CDC identifies the novel H1N1 influenza virus.

ADHS coordinated Arizona's response and activates the Health Emergency Operations Center. More than two million immunizations were ordered through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and distributed through local county health departments and tribes in Arizona.



ADHS developed a network of more than 20 new Cardiac Arrest Centers and Primary Stroke Centers across the state that are dramatically improving outcomes for folks that have a cardiac arrest or a stroke.

2010

Empower Program developed that addresses nutrition, physical activity and smoking cessation for child care centers. This is an incentive program; when day care centers adopt the program, they receive a reduction of the licensing fees and become an "Empower Center".



In November 2010, voters passed the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act. The citizen initiative (Proposition 203) called on the Arizona Department of Health Services to create a medical marijuana program within 120 days from the official election results. Qualifying patients began applying for identification cards on April 14, 2011.

Department launches an educational program to combat Health Care Associated Infections.

2011

ADHS opens a brand new state of the art Forensic Hospital.



Forensic Hospital

In 2011, the Arizona State Legislature changed the law to allow residents to produce non-potentially hazardous baked and confectionery products in their homes and to offer them for commercial sale within the state.



ADHS launches Arizona Prehospital Information & EMS Registry System (AZ-PIERS), a web-based pre-hospital electronic patient care reporting system.

ADHS opened the Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) to support wildfire response operations across the state. ADHS staff supported public, behavioral, environmental health responses at the state and local level. Licensing Services worked with licensed facilities to coordinate protective measures, evacuations, and facility reoccupation for child care and health care facilities.



Arizona Wildfire burns near Springerville, AZ

2012

Arizona became one only a couple of states to have all county health departments recognized by Project Public Health Ready (PPHR). The program is a competency-based training and recognition program that assists local health departments to respond to emergencies.



What have we forgotten...? Share historical events in Public Health (be sure to include the year of each event).

***Please email: WebPIO@azdhs.gov
Thank you!***