

**North Carolina Institute of Medicine
Healthy NC 2020: Infectious Disease and Food-borne Illness Subcommittee
Friday, May 14, 2010**

Subcommittee Members and Other Interested Persons: David Bergmire-Sweat, Linda Charping, Laura Edwards, Amy Grimshaw, Lisa Harrison, Pam Jenkins, Jean-Marie Maillard, Larry Michael, Zack Moore, Debi Nelson

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Proposed Final Objectives and Targets

Objective 1: Reduce the percentage of restaurants with critical health inspection violations.

Current: *To be determined*

Target: *To be determined*

Data source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Rationale for selection: Food borne illnesses are the most common infectious diseases and cause approximately 76 million illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations, and 5,000 deaths every year in the United States. Foodborne illness can be prevented with proper food safety and defense.

Rationale for target: *To be determined*

Objective 2: Reduce the death rate due to pneumonia and influenza (per 100,000).

Current: 19.5 (2008)

Target: 14.0

Data source: CDC WONDER and State Center for Health Statistics

Rationale for selection: Infectious diseases, including pneumonia and influenza, were the 10th leading cause of death among North Carolinians in 2007, causing 1,644 deaths. Deaths from pneumonia and influenza were the reason for the loss of more than 50,000 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for North Carolinians. These diseases can and should be prevented with vaccines.

Rationale for target: Based on North Carolina's pace from 1999-2008.

Objective 3: Increase the percentage of children ages 19-35 months who receive the recommended vaccines (4:3:1:3:3:1).

Current: 77.3% (2007)

Target: 91.3%

Data source: National Immunization Survey

Rationale for selection: Childhood and adolescent vaccinations are a hallmark of preventive care. The recommended vaccines for children ages 0-6 include hepatitis B (HepB); rotavirus (RV); combined diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP); Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib); pneumococcal (PCV or PPSV); influenza (TIV or LAIV); measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR); varicella; hepatitis A (HepA); and meningococcal for children up to age 6.

Rationale for target: Based on the best state, which was Maryland (2007).

Next Steps

The NCIOM is working with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources to collect the data needed to set a target for objective 1.