

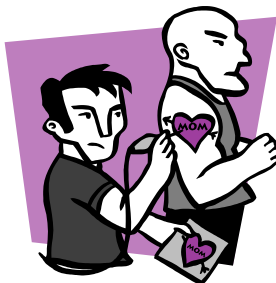
## New Secondhand Smoke Tool is Now Available



Exposure to secondhand smoke is the number three preventable cause of death in the United States. The Tobacco-Free QC Coalition has developed a tool to aid in reducing secondhand smoke exposure. This tool is targeted to both smokers and non-smokers and offers facts, tips, and resources. For more information on tobacco, visit <http://www.tobaccofreeqc.org>. Click on the Community Zone icon on the left side of the screen, then the 'Secondhand Smoke' link under 'Community Zone', and finally click on the baby icon to access the secondhand smoke tool. Be sure to check out the other links on the website as well to learn more about tobacco, including smoke-free dining options.



## Tattoo Program



The State of Iowa Department of Public Health contracts with the Scott County Health Department to conduct tattoo facility inspections on their behalf. Standards, rules and codes governing tattooing facilities are set by the Iowa Department of Public Health. The Scott County Health Department conducts yearly inspections of tattoo facilities within Scott and Clinton counties to assure all equipment is in compliance with Iowa and federal law, conditions are sanitary with sterile equipment, records are properly kept, and staff is knowledgeable about proper use of equipment. Visit the Health

Department's website at [www.scottcountyiowa.com/health](http://www.scottcountyiowa.com/health) and click on 'Tanning & Tattoo' under Environmental Health Services on the left-hand side to see which facilities in Scott and Clinton counties are licensed, as well as the State of Iowa Code, Administrative Rules, Application for Tattoo Artist Permit, Application for Permit to Operate a Tattoo Establishment, and a Tattoo Inspection Checklist.

## Scott County Board of Health

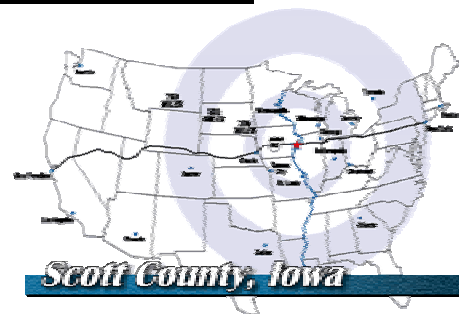
The Scott County Health Department is governed by the Scott County Board of Health. The Board of Health was formed and convened for the first time in January of 1968, as a result of the Local Health Act of 1967, whereby cities with a population of 25,000 or more had the option to join a county organization, continue locally, or disband. The Scott County Board of Health consists of five members: Dr. John Sunderbruch, Dr. Kathy

Hanson, Dr. Kenneth Keppy, Denise Coiner, and Dr. Gregory Garvin. The Board of Health meets regularly in the Community Room of the Scott County Administration Center. Agendas and minutes can be viewed online at the Health Department's website, [www.scottcountyiowa.com/health](http://www.scottcountyiowa.com/health), and clicking on the links underneath 'Board of Health' on the left-hand side. The public is invited to attend the Board of Health meetings.

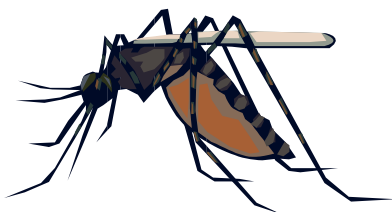


## 2005 Scott County Community Health Profile is Now Available

Access Scott County data all in one place through the 2005 Scott County Community Health Profile! This document is an excellent resource for community planning and resource development as it provides data on a wide array of health topics. Visit [www.scottcountyiowa.com/health](http://www.scottcountyiowa.com/health) to access the document and learn more about the health of Scott County residents.



### West Nile Virus



West Nile Virus is a virus carried by mosquitoes and can cause an infection called West Nile Encephalitis. "Encephalitis" is an inflammation of the brain, which can be caused by bacteria or viruses. West Nile Virus is transmitted when an infected mosquito bites a human or animal. Mosquitoes become infected when they feed on infected birds. Humans cannot be infected directly from birds, and it cannot be spread person to person.

There is no specific treatment for West Nile Virus. General treatment is given to reduce pain and control swelling of the brain. Most West Nile Virus symptoms are mild and may include fever, headache, body aches, occasional skin rash, and swollen lymph glands. Symptoms of a more severe infection may include high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, paralysis, and rarely death. The most effective ways to prevent the spread of West Nile Virus, as well as any other mosquito-borne diseases, are to reduce the mosquito population and to prevent mosquitoes from biting people.

The Scott County Health Department has been participating in the Iowa State University's mosquito surveillance program since the late 1970's. The purpose of this program is to monitor mosquito activity throughout Iowa. This monitoring serves as an early warning system of mosquito-borne encephalitis in communities. In order to monitor the mosquito population, light traps that operate from dawn to dusk are placed in four locations throughout Scott County. Four days a week, Health Department staff collects the mosquitoes from the traps and then they are sent to Iowa State University for counting and identification.



Another component of the surveillance system to assess the potential for encephalitis in the area involves maintaining a flock of sentinel chickens. Every ten days, blood samples are taken from the chickens. The blood is also sent to Iowa State University to be analyzed for signs that mosquitoes carrying encephalitis have bitten the chickens.

Visit [www.scottcountyiowa.com/health](http://www.scottcountyiowa.com/health) and click on 'West Nile Virus in Scott County' under 'Headlines' to learn more about West Nile Virus, as well as how to control mosquitoes.

Visit the Iowa Department of Public Health's Website to access West Nile Virus information including surveillance and testing results at:  
[http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/wnv\\_surveillance.asp](http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/wnv_surveillance.asp).