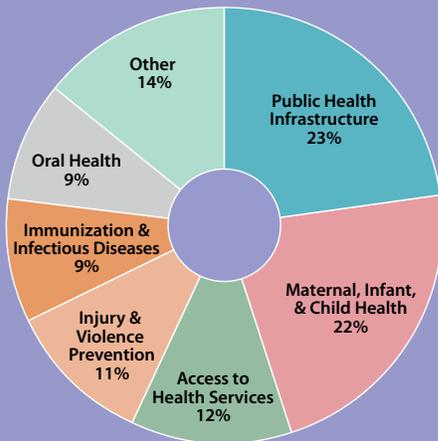


Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

Hawaii

How Hawaii Invested PHHS Block Grant Funding

Total FY 2015 Funding: \$1,073,704



A nurse follows the new guidelines to reduce healthcare-associated infections.

Reducing Patient Infections in Healthcare Settings

A healthcare-associated infection (HAI) is an infection a patient can get after a medical procedure, surgery, or hospital visit. About 1 in 20 US hospital patients gets an HAI. HAIs are dangerous to the patient and expensive to treat, but hospitals can take steps to prevent them. In 2009, the US government required all states to develop an action plan to prevent, reduce, and stop the spread of HAIs. This federal requirement included reporting all HAI cases to CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). In 2010, the Hawaii Department of Health used Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant funds to start a new HAI tracking and prevention program.

In 2010, only 5 of Hawaii's 15 hospitals were voluntarily tracking the number and type of HAIs occurring in their facilities. Getting more hospitals to track these infections was an important step to understanding how serious a problem HAIs were and what to do about them. In 2011, Hawaii passed a law requiring hospitals and healthcare facilities to increase patient safety and report all HAI cases to NHSN. With staff and technical assistance funded through the PHHS Block Grant, Hawaii's health department organized an advisory group to aid those facilities that needed new tracking systems. As reporting requirements take effect, the department helps ensure that all healthcare facilities are in compliance. In 2014, the department assisted four hospitals in identifying and correcting major problems in reporting their data.

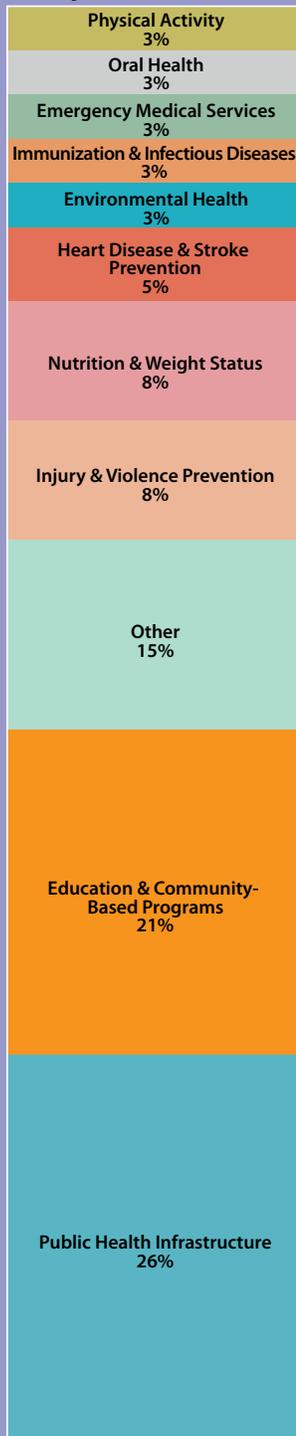
Hospitals and other facilities in Hawaii needed more staff trained to prevent HAIs. In 2014, the PHHS Block Grant supported additional HAI prevention training opportunities, including a webinar, in-person workshops for health workers at nursing homes and hospitals, and sessions at statewide conferences.

Hawaii's work to increase patient safety has been a success. From 2010 to 2014, the number of HAIs in Hawaii decreased by more than 80%. In the case of one common type of HAI called "central line-associated bloodstream infections," this decrease meant that about 64 people who would have otherwise gotten an infection did not get one. Eliminating those 64 infections potentially saved 16 lives and over \$1 million in medical costs. Currently, Hawaii's HAI rates are well below the national average.



Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

2015 Top-Funded Health Areas



Excludes all non-discretionary funding: administrative costs (up to 10%), direct assistance, and funds set aside for sexual violence (rape prevention).

What is the PHHS Block Grant?

The Preventive Health and Health Services (PHHS) Block Grant provides flexible federal funding to 61 states, tribes, and US territories. These grantees use the funding to meet vital public health needs within their jurisdictions that align with national priorities—the Healthy People (HP) 2020 objectives.

Block Grant Investment Across the Nation

In fiscal year 2015, the 61 grantees received about \$126 million from the PHHS Block Grant to support critical programs and services. Most funds (85%) supported HP 2020 objectives in 10 key areas: 1) Public Health Infrastructure, 2) Education and Community-Based Programs, 3) Injury and Violence Prevention, 4) Nutrition and Weight Status, 5) Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention, 6) Environmental Health, 7) Immunization and Infectious Diseases, 8) Emergency Medical Services, 9) Oral Health, and 10) Physical Activity.

Public Health Infrastructure was the most funded area (26% of total funding); 43 grantees directed funds toward public health systems assessment, health improvement planning, accreditation, quality improvement, laboratory services, and other infrastructure activities. Education and Community-Based Programs was the second-most funded area (21% of total funding); 29 grantees directed funds toward community-based primary prevention services, worksite health promotion programs, and culturally appropriate community health programs.

Grantees also directed funds toward supporting local organizations working to improve community health (27% of total funding) and reduce health disparities (23% of total funding).