

## The Prevention and Public Health Fund at Work in Nevada

The Prevention and Public Health Fund (Fund), created in 2010, is the first federal funding source dedicated to public health and prevention and represents a unique opportunity to reduce long-term health costs. Seventy-five percent of all health care costs in our country are spent on the treatment of chronic diseases, many of which could be easily prevented.

In 2017, the Fund is investing nearly \$1 billion in programs that will benefit every state and allow communities to move forward on proven, effective ways to keep Americans healthier and more productive. Over the next ten years (FY2018-27), the Fund will invest a total of \$14 billion in cross-cutting prevention programs that have the potential to transform our public health system. In its first eight years, the Prevention Fund has invested almost \$7 billion, the vast majority in resources to states, communities, and tribal and community organizations in support of community-based prevention, including tobacco use prevention, healthy eating and active living, as well as childhood immunizations and clinical prevention.

**Nevada has received more than \$31 million dollars through the Prevention Fund since 2010<sup>1</sup>.** This essential investment is already at work in Nevada, providing critical resources for prevention programs to combat the leading causes of death and disability. Some of the accomplishments supported by the Fund include:

### **Reduce the leading causes of disease, disability and death**

**Reducing Tobacco Use:** Nevada received \$132,893 in FY16 from the Prevention Fund for tobacco use prevention. During the first week of CDC airing its *Tips from Former Smokers* campaign, states saw astonishing spikes in the number of calls to 1-800-QUIT NOW. Nationwide, there was a 130 percent increase in calls in the first week after the ads aired. According to a March 2016 study published in [Preventing Chronic Disease](#), the national ad campaign led an estimated 1.6 million smokers to attempt to quit smoking and helped more than 100,000 Americans quit smoking immediately. A recent study published in the [American Journal of Preventive Medicine](#) found that the Tips campaign resulted in a 12% relative increase in population-level quit attempts and prevented 17,109 premature deaths in the U.S. Tips spent approximately \$480 per quitter, and \$2,819 per premature death averted.

**Diabetes, Heart Disease, and Obesity:** Nevada received \$611,511 in FY16 under the State Public Health Actions to Prevent and Control Diabetes, Heart Disease, Obesity and Associated Risk Factors and Promote School Health (DNPAO) grant program. More than one in three Americans and nearly one in five children in this country is

obese. These awards to state health departments allow four CDC programs- diabetes; heart disease and stroke; nutrition, physical activity and obesity; and school health- to work in a coordinated fashion to prevent chronic disease by addressing common risk factors.

### **Promote better detection and response to disease threats**

**Detection and Response Capacity:** Nevada Department of Community Health received \$519,310 in FY16 through Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity grants to prevent, detect, and respond to disease outbreaks, including those caused by influenza and foodborne pathogens.

### **Strengthen the public health system**

**Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant:** Nevada received \$608,588 million in FY16 from the Preventive Health and Health Services Block grant, which allows states to address their unique public health needs in innovative and locally defined ways. This program gives grantees the flexibility to use funds to respond rapidly to emerging health issues and to fill funding gaps in programs that deal with leading causes of death and disability.

**Building immunization services:** Nevada received over \$1.96 million in FY16 to improve access to vaccines, including through the Section 317 Immunization Program, which provides a vaccine safety net to uninsured, low-income adults. These funds help state and local public health departments purchase vaccines for uninsured Americans, monitor the safety of vaccines, and respond to disease outbreaks through investigations and rapidly vaccinating at-risk unvaccinated populations. States have also received competitive awards to modernize and enhance technology, including immunization information systems (IIS), billing systems, and interoperability.

<sup>1</sup> Includes funds to date but amount does not include total awards for fiscal year 2017.