

Illinois Department of Public Health
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2024



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Letter from Director Sameer Vohra

To my fellow Illinoisans,

I am proud to present the Illinois Department of Public Health's Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Report. This report documents a remarkable year for public health in Illinois – from widely anticipated events like the total solar eclipse, to unexpected challenges such as the largest measles outbreak in decades, to our essential day-to-day work addressing issues like chronic disease and vaccine education. As you will see in these pages, whatever challenge we faced, our team of dedicated professionals responded with speed, determination, talent, compassion and skill to protect the health and well-being of all Illinoisans.

I'm often asked to assess the state of public health, and my answer frequently is: "It's complicated." We are so fortunate to have an extraordinary team of public servants across the state working on Illinois' public health issues.

But we also live in a rapidly changing world where the next major crisis may be just around the corner. IDPH is always trying to ensure that Illinois is prepared and has the adequate resources to respond to any situation, while being mindful stewards of the public's tax dollars.

With that in mind, we have undertaken a major Public Health Workforce Transformation Initiative, collaborating with our many local health department partners throughout the state to update and improve the infrastructure that allows us to tackle the major public health issues of today and tomorrow. We are stepping up our data modernization efforts to spot public health trends in real time and respond quickly and effectively with evidence-based policies. And we are bolstering our communication efforts to provide the most up-to-date and appropriate information to ensure that the people of Illinois have the facts and data they need to make informed decisions.

As this report is submitted, we are embarking on a transition to a new federal administration. Federal election cycles often produce changes in the funding and distribution of public health resources. It is an uncertain time, but whatever happens, I pledge to you that IDPH will respond with every tool at its disposal -- tools honed over decades of study and research -- to keep all Illinoisans as safe and healthy as possible. We will do so while always being respectful of the individual dignity and autonomy of every person we serve.

Thank you for taking the time to read this overview of IDPH's important work. I hope it leaves you with a sense of the dedication of the hard-working people who make up IDPH and their profound commitment to better health for all.

Yours in good health,

Sameer Vohra, MD, JD, MA
Director



About IDPH

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)

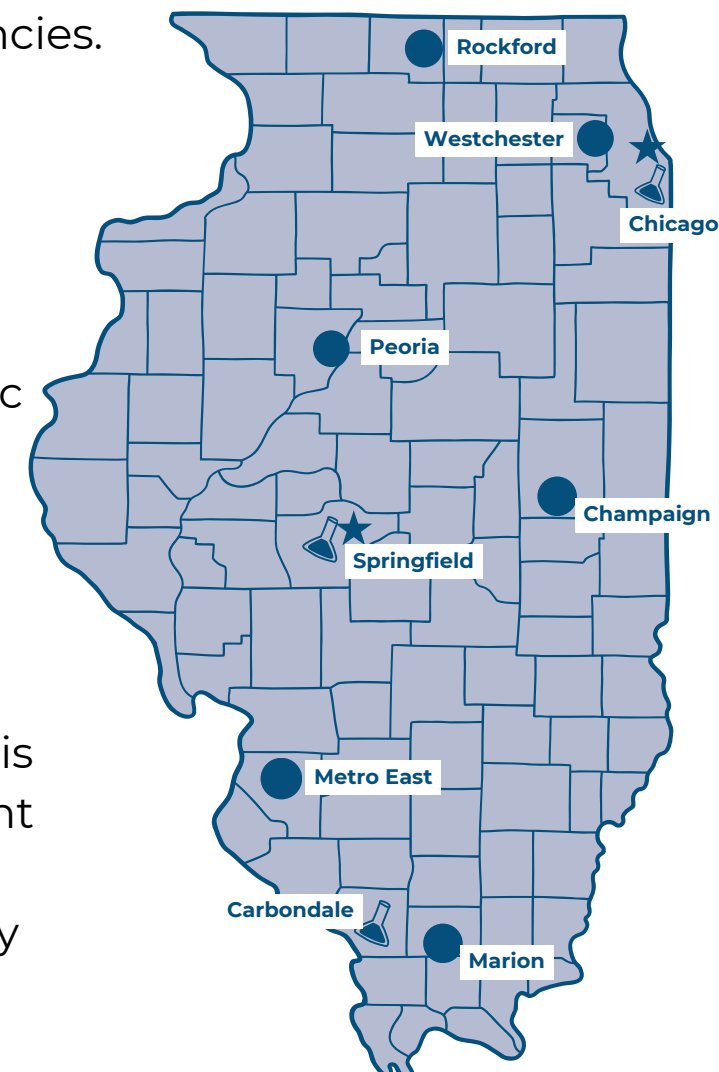
is one of the state's oldest agencies and was first organized in 1877 with just three employees. Now, with headquarters in Springfield and Chicago, it operates six regional health offices and three laboratories, and employs 1,200 Illinoisans who are committed to making the state a healthier place. The agency's mission is to advocate for and partner with the people of Illinois to re-envision health policy and promote health equity, prevent and protect against disease and injury, and prepare for health emergencies.

★ **Headquarters**

● **Regional Health Offices**

🧪 **Laboratories**

IDPH carries out its mission through 200 different public health programs and its work with local partner agencies to protect and improve the health of each state resident and visitor. Underlying all these efforts is an unwavering commitment to a public health system that prioritizes health equity and addresses health disparities.

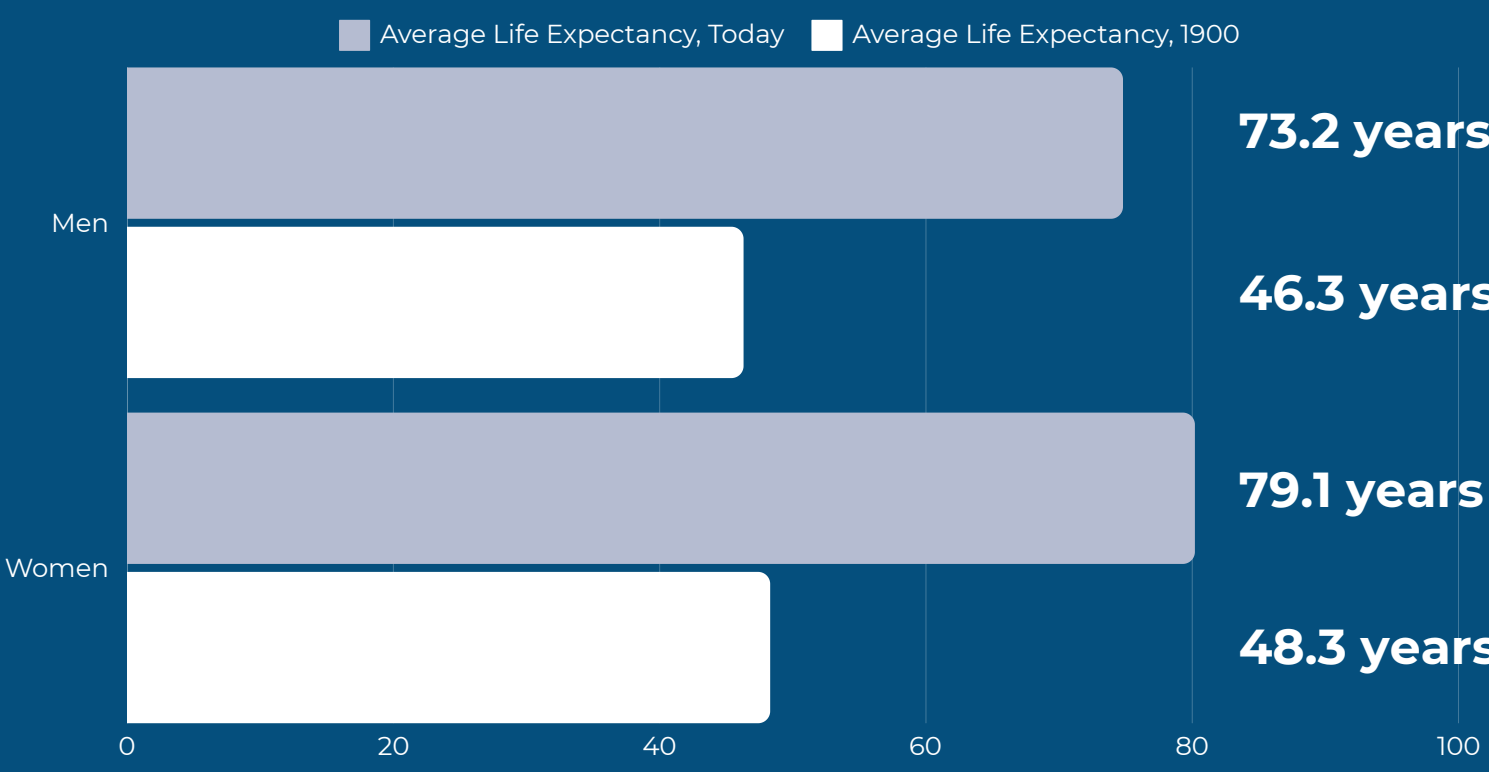




The state’s public health system forms the frontline defense against infectious disease, chronic disease, cancer, and mental health and substance use disorders. IDPH also promotes and protects maternal and child health, environmental health and food safety, and regulates hospitals, nursing homes and the state’s Emergency Medical Services systems.

Public health has provided the foundation for remarkable gains in saving lives and reducing suffering. Today, average life expectancy is about 79 years for women and 73 years for men, compared with fewer than 50 years at the beginning of the 20th century.

By the Numbers | Life Expectancy



Much of the critically important work of IDPH takes place out of the spotlight: in nursing homes, where inspectors ensure proper standards of care are being followed; in community health centers, where families and children receive protective vaccinations; or in labs, where specimens are tested for signs of disease. That behind-the-scenes work moved center stage, however, when the COVID-19 pandemic emerged to transform our lives in 2020.

The pandemic was a landmark event that placed an incredible strain on the state’s public health systems and the public health workforce in Illinois and throughout the world.

At IDPH, this was also an opportunity to reassess and, in some cases, reimagine its operations, to learn important lessons from the pandemic response, and to create a more robust, efficient, and effective public health system.

In May 2024, IDPH released two important documents: a **COVID-19 after-action report** and a larger **Public Health Emergency Preparedness Response Playbook**. These documents were intended to distill the lessons of the pandemic and guide future all-of-government responses to public health crises. While the after-action report documented clear strengths in Illinois’ COVID-19 response, it also identified issues needing improvement for future responses to public health emergencies. The report recommended action in three key areas, and IDPH has already moved to upgrade its capabilities in those areas:

- Improving preparedness and planning
- Modernizing technology, data systems and our workforce
- Investing in communities and continuing to build public trust.

At the same time, IDPH was working with its public health partners, including local health departments (LHDs), other state agencies, health system stakeholders and community leaders to assess its performance and lay out its path forward in the coming years. This community-driven planning process, conducted across state agencies, produced Illinois’ **State Health Assessment (SHA)** and **State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP)**, which were delivered to the Illinois General Assembly at the close of 2023.



These documents form the basis of **Healthy Illinois 2028**, a five-year plan for how the state of Illinois can address major public health concerns and improve the overall well-being of Illinoisans.

The SHA identified five major priorities to be addressed over the next five years, and the SHIP lays out goals for addressing those priorities. Both plans were developed with the input and participation of dozens of public health and health experts, as well as advocates from the public and private sectors across the state. The five main health priority areas spelled out in the two documents:

- Addressing chronic disease
- Improving preparedness and effectiveness in fighting communicable and emerging diseases
- Improving maternal and infant health
- Focusing on mental health and substance use disorder
- Acknowledging and addressing racism as a public health crisis.

After a review of IDPH budget numbers and highlights, the following chapters of this report focus on the three action areas identified in the COVID-19 after-action report, followed by the five main priority areas presented in the SHA/SHIP.



IDPH Budget FY24

On June 7, 2023, Governor JB Pritzker signed into law the State Fiscal Year 2024 Budget, passed by the Illinois General Assembly, that included \$2.063 billion for IDPH.

Budget Comparisons: FY24 to FY25 (millions)

Funding Source	FY24 Budget	FY25 Budget	Change	
			\$	%
General Revenue (GRF)	\$341	\$399	\$58	17%
State Non-GRF Funds	\$277	\$301	\$24	9%
Federal	\$1,445	\$1,191	(\$254)	(18%)
Total	\$2,063	\$1,891	(\$172)	(8%)

FY24 Budget Highlights

1 Preparing for Future Emergencies

- Invested **\$45 million** (\$30 million federal and \$15 million state) in a major upgrade to modernize public health data systems to better prevent disease outbreaks and protect our most vulnerable residents.
- Invested **\$8.5 million** to help identify and quickly prevent the spread of new and emerging illnesses.

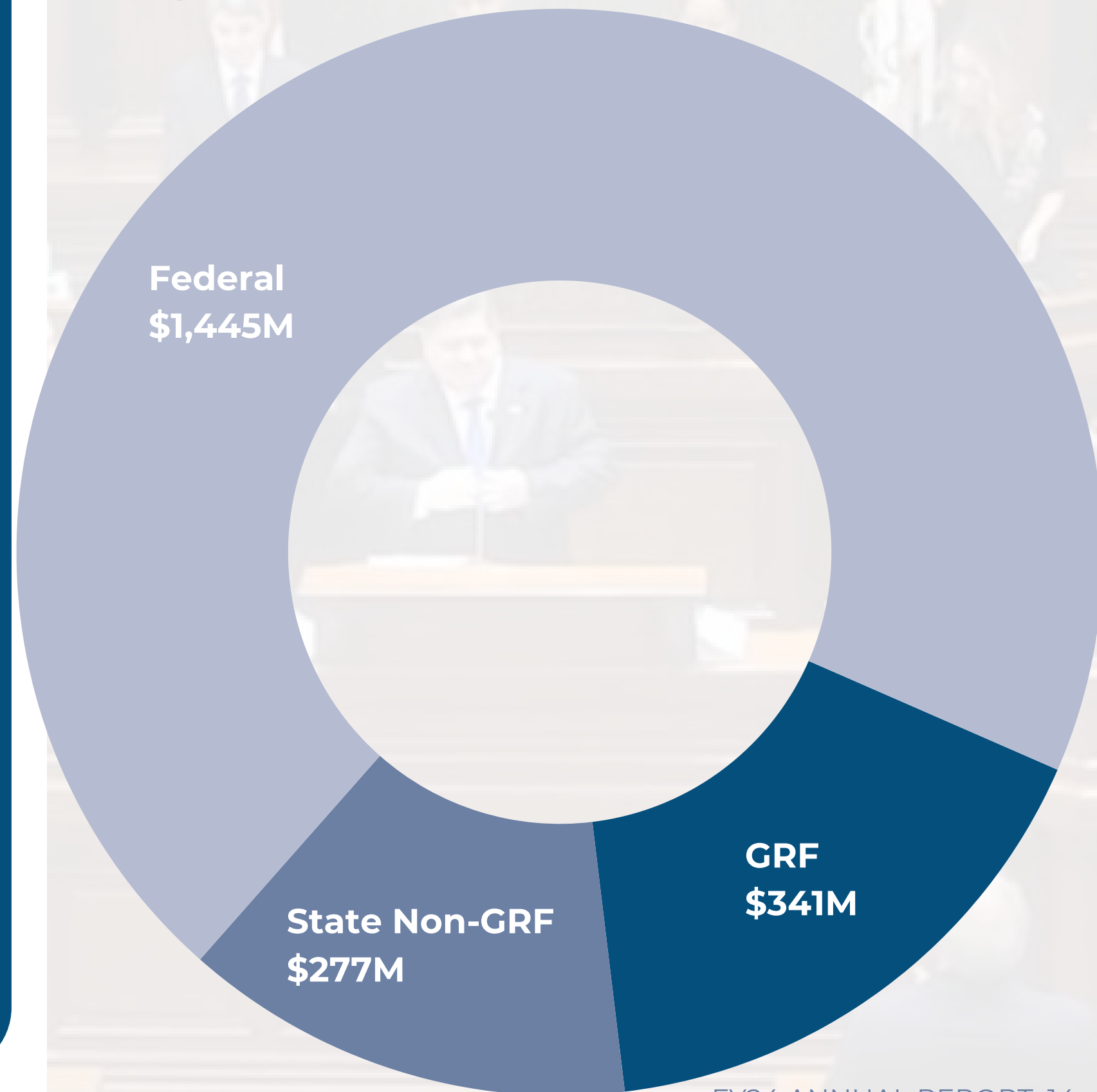
2 Investing in Communities and Health Equity

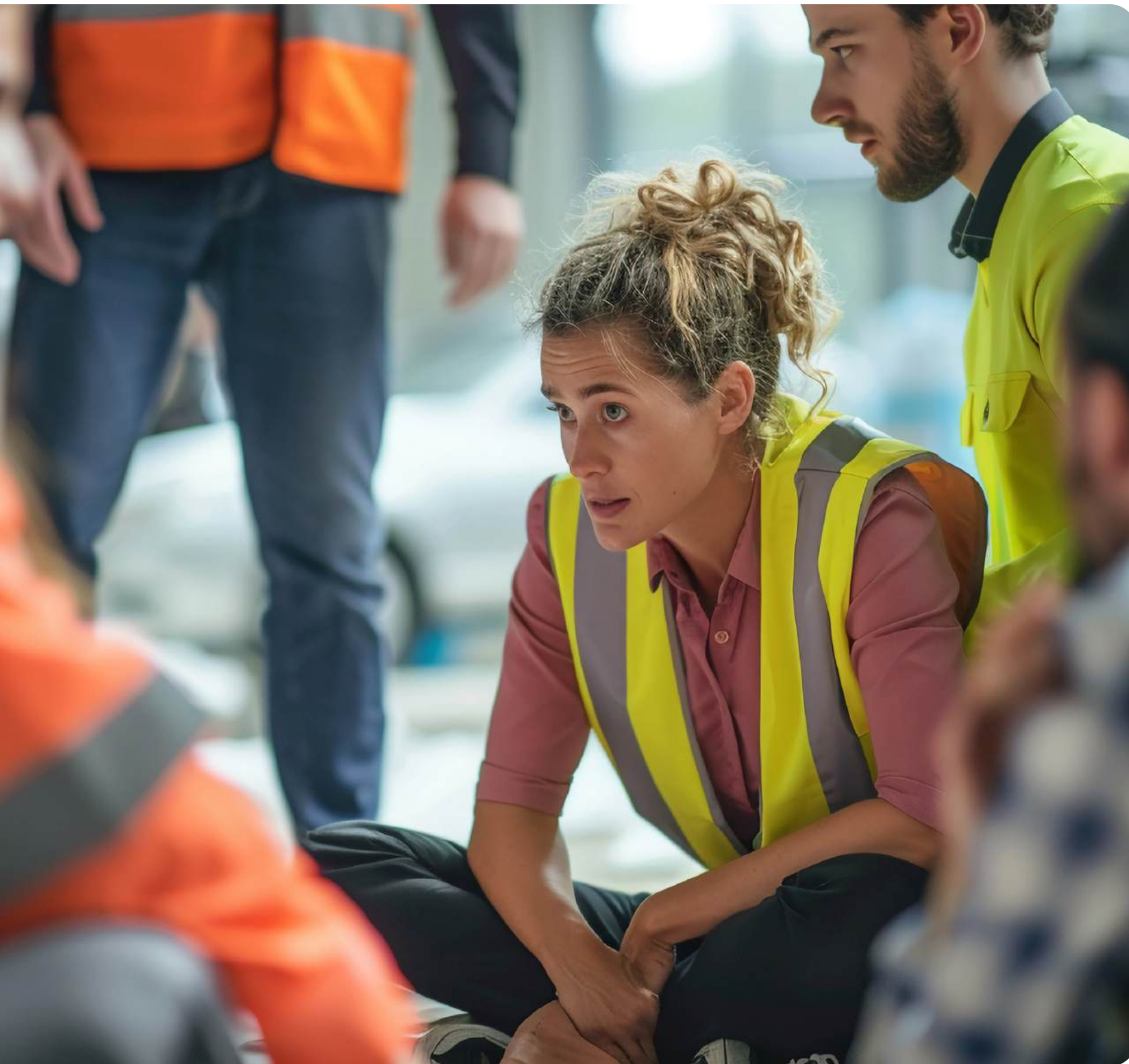
- Invested **\$1 million** to build health equity zones by working directly with communities to create hyper-local strategies to confront social and environmental factors that contribute to health and racial inequity.
- Invested **\$2 million** to support frontline pediatric care providers with trainings and tools necessary to provide integrated mental health services and treatment.
- Invested **\$18 million** to help improve reproductive health access across Illinois by creating a public facing navigation hotline, trainings for primary care and reproductive health providers, and building a consultation program for high-risk patients.
- Invested **\$3 million** to administer a loan repayment and scholarship program to grow a diverse health care and public health workforce.

3 Restoring the Public's Trust

- Invested **\$5 million** to enhance public health communication in an effort to build trust and combat disinformation.

FY24 Final Budget Appropriations \$2,063 million





Improving Preparedness Planning

Improving preparedness for responding to future public health emergencies was a key recommendation in the COVID-19 after-action report and in Healthy Illinois 2028 – and it is an area where progress has been made and results have already been seen.

Public health must be ready to respond to major health challenges the moment they arise. Just as importantly, IDPH is working to anticipate and identify health issues before they occur and to put plans in place to avert those challenges or minimize their impact.

During FY24, that meant gearing up to take on major planned and unplanned events. The planned events included an influx of tens of thousands of people to southern Illinois for the second total solar eclipse in less than seven years and in early FY25 the massive crowds that converged on Chicago for the Democratic National Convention. Then, there were unplanned events like the largest measles outbreak in the state in decades and the emerging potential threat from highly pathogenic avian influenza type H5N1 (avian influenza).



Improving Preparedness Planning

The measles outbreak began in March 2024, with cases linked to a Chicago shelter for migrants who had been bused to Illinois from other states. IDPH teamed with the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) to provide services and support to LHDs, beginning with the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH). The state also provided epidemiological support for county health departments in Cook, DuPage, Lake and Will counties.

During the outbreak, the Informatics Section in the IDPH Office of Policy, Planning, and Statistics (OPPS) rapidly developed a comprehensive dashboard that integrated key data sources, including vaccination records, case reports and demographic information. This provided the responding agencies real-time insights into the outbreak's progression, allowing health officials to pinpoint emerging hotspots. Even more critical, the dashboard's predictive analytics helped forecast where future outbreaks might occur, enabling proactive measures like targeted vaccination campaigns and resource allocation.

Even though the 67 cases represented the largest measles outbreak in Illinois since 1990, the fast and comprehensive response kept the spread to a minimum, and the outbreak was declared over in early June, less than three months after it began.



Similarly, that focus on preparedness allowed IDPH to respond quickly to a rapidly developing threat from avian influenza. You can read more about that in the Emerging Diseases section below.

The April solar eclipse brought tens of thousands of people to southern Illinois. Personnel from IDPH's Office of Preparedness and Response (OPR) were deployed to the "path of totality" to assist with response as needed. They provided essential support to LHDs and hospitals to ensure there were sufficient resources to deal with medical needs among the visitors.

OPR also mobilized to deal with the crowds that arrived in Chicago in August for the Democratic National Convention. The planning process began months ahead of the event. OPR teamed with partner agencies, including IEMA, CDPH, the Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) and the Regional Health Care Coalitions for the city of Chicago and surrounding counties. The Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) was activated and OPR supported operations at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). No major outbreaks or incidents were associated with the event.



OPR works on a daily basis to ensure the state's medical and health infrastructure is prepared for events, both large and small, that may impact the public's well-being. The Division of Disaster Planning and Readiness provides assistance and support to LHDs in Illinois' 102 counties to assist with their preparation efforts; develops and oversees training and exercises for state and local staff; maintains a stockpile of medical supplies, vaccines, antivirals, antibiotics, and other critical supplies for use during times of state or national emergency; and serves as program coordinators for the state's Chempack program, which can be deployed in the event of a chemical release or bioterrorism attack. OPR's Division of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Highway Safety provides oversight of EMS systems and staff, including 57 EMS resource hospitals, more than 600 transport service providers and more than 50,000 licensees. The division also provides regulatory oversight of 64 level I and Level II trauma centers, 157 stroke centers and 106 pediatric approved emergency facilities.





Modernizing Technology, Data Systems and Our Workforce

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need to modernize our data and technology systems to better prepare for future public health emergencies. It also shined a spotlight on the public health workforce, its strengths and challenges, and how it needs to be nurtured to face the myriad challenges the future will bring.

To accomplish these goals, IDPH used the federally funded Public Health Infrastructure Grant (PHIG) program to spearhead a transformative project to fortify the state's public health system to meet immediate operational needs and long-term sustainability. The federal funding through PHIG is providing resources for IDPH's Public Health Workforce Transformation Initiative, which aims to review and prioritize current needs, establish a shared vision for the public health workforce of the future, and strengthen relationships among stakeholders across Illinois.

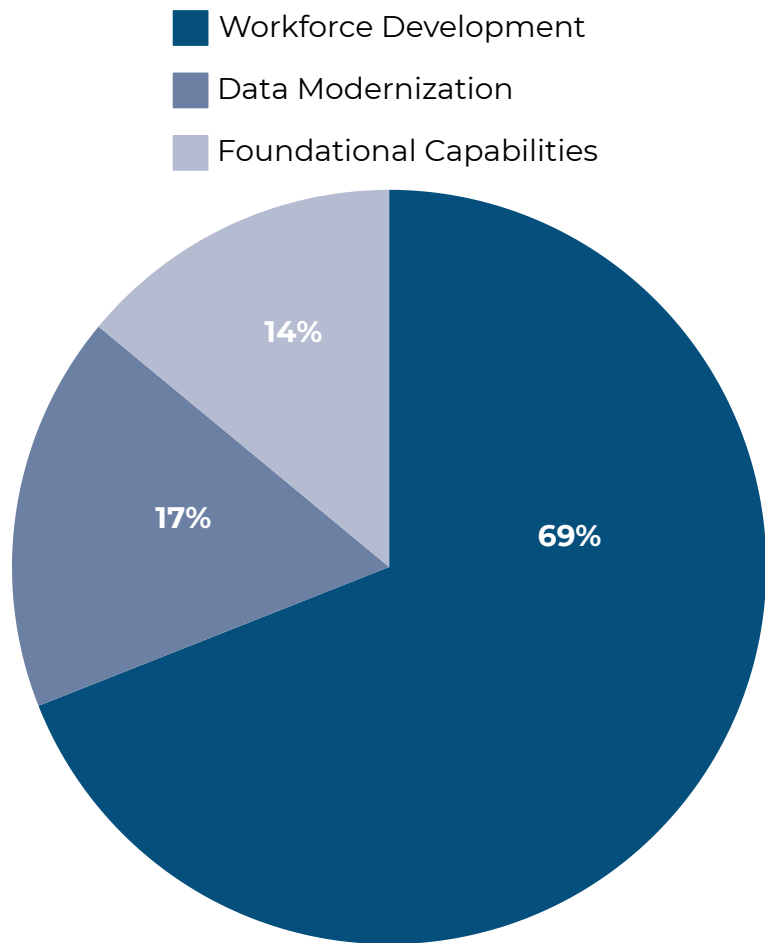


Modernizing Technology, Data Systems and Our Workforce

The \$120 million PHIG initiative was funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and focuses on three critical pillars:

- Workforce development
- Data modernization
- Enhancement of foundational capabilities

Public Health Infrastructure Funding Allocation (~\$120 million awarded)



The program aims to repair and strengthen Illinois' public health infrastructure by strategically investing in these areas, ensuring a more resilient, efficient, and responsive system. The main points concentrate on expanding and improving the skills of the public health workforce, streamlining operational systems, and implementing cutting-edge data management solutions.

Through PHIG funding, Illinois is strengthening the state's frontline LHDs. A total of \$34 million – 40% of available funding – will support LHDs. That has provided \$350,000 for each of the 97 local health units to build their workforce and capabilities.

This funding propelled Dr. Vohra and the IDPH team to partner with LHDs to launch the Workforce Transformation Initiative in the spring of 2024, recognizing that the success of the collective public health depends on local partnership. IDPH staff and representatives of more than 50 LHDs attended the kickoff event in April at the University of Illinois Springfield.

Leaders from the Cook County Department of Public Health and the state health departments of Wisconsin and Minnesota also participated to share their experiences with similar workforce transformation efforts in their jurisdictions.

The effort got underway with a capacity and cost assessment, which will produce insights on the current state of affairs at LHDs, and a comprehensive statewide analysis. This will help identify gaps in existing funding and capacity that will need to be addressed. Data was collected through October 2024, with more than 60 LHDs and IDPH participating. The University of Minnesota will analyze the data and provide a report back to IDPH and the LHDs in early 2025.

Long-range objectives include the development of a strategic agenda that builds a statewide, coordinated public health service delivery model. The Transformation Initiative is also investing in training and professional development for public health staff. It includes a three-tiered training plan with a Leadership Institute for Systems Change, Supervisory Skills training and a New to Public Health program.

PHIG is leading to real improvements in health outcomes through innovative data approaches, as well. IDPH has implemented artificial intelligence (AI) solutions for better disease surveillance, enhanced childhood lead exposure interventions and strengthened its Public Health Emergency Operations Center. IDPH has established a Data Governance Board and Advisory Committee to ensure best practices for effective use of the data we collect. IDPH is also developing what is known as a “data lake,” where large quantities of raw data can be securely stored for later use for many different types of analysis.

The strategic addition of critical roles in data analysis, epidemiology and specialized support areas like legal and environmental health, has also strengthened workforce capacity. This builds the comprehensive expertise needed for modern public health challenges.





Investing in Communities and Continuing to Build Public Trust

IDPH recognizes that it can't carry out its vital public health mission alone. Partnerships are essential – with LHDs, hospitals, private and public clinics, and community-based nonprofit organizations. IDPH supports the work of these organizations through a number of services and grants. You will find a full list of grantees in the appendix to this report. Such grants support a wide array of efforts: firearms violence prevention; help for persons living with cancer, HIV, sickle cell disease and many other diseases; lead testing; oral health screenings; school-based health programs; training for caregivers; and many other important initiatives.



As one example of the difference that IDPH investments make in the lives of Illinoisans, consider the case of Abby (name has been changed to protect patient and family privacy). When Abby was born, she appeared to be a thriving, healthy newborn. But what her parents and doctors did not realize at first was that Abby had a rare and dangerous metabolic disorder, so rare that it only affects a handful of children across the country. Fortunately, like virtually all Illinois newborns, Abby underwent newborn screening that revealed the problem. Her parents were directed to take her immediately to a specialist, where bloodwork confirmed the initial finding of the newborn screening.

Because of that screening and early detection, Abby was immediately started on a special formula to give her the lifesaving nutrients she needed. And her parents were able to connect to other families in similar situations for support. Abby will need to follow that special diet for life, but newborn screening has given her a healthier start.

Annually, IDPH conducts more than 150,000 newborn screenings at its Chicago laboratory for approximately 50 disorders at a cost of just under \$200 each. Lab costs amount to more than \$31 million annually.

The Wellness on Wheels Program, known as WOW, is a great example of how IDPH is delivering services in underserved communities across Illinois. Paid for through state general revenue funding, it aims to reduce health disparities and health inequities by providing preventative health screenings and other services in medically underserved communities and areas designated as health professional shortage areas.

This includes screening for HIV, hepatitis C and other sexually transmitted diseases; blood pressure and other basic wellness checks; and NARCAN education and distribution.

IDPH operates a total of eight mobile units managed by community organizations or LHDs.

Want to Bring WOW to You?

Any organization or community group can [request a mobile unit](#) for health outreach events pending availability. WOW units are also used to respond to natural disasters such as when flooding affects health care facilities.



Investing in Communities and Continuing to Build Public Trust

IDPH communicates on a near daily basis with organizations and the public through various means, including the SIREN (State of Illinois Rapid Electronic Notification) system and other forms of outreach. Recognizing that access to accurate public health information has never been more important, IDPH has focused efforts to strengthen its communications and messaging to build trust and combat misinformation.

IDPH started a new quarterly public health newsletter “Health Matters,” improved its [website](#) and joined new social media outlets. IDPH also created the [“This is Public Health” podcast](#), which features discussions with experts on timely topics. We introduced Fast PHACTS, a monthly seminar for clinicians and the health care provider community that provides a forum for information sharing and guidance on a full range of public health topics.

IDPH devoted the entire month of April 2024 to [30 Days of Public Health](#), an extended observance of National Public Health Week that delved into the role of public health departments and raised awareness about all that public health does to keep individuals healthy and safe.



During the last year, IDPH unveiled two new public health campaigns that have employed a range of traditional and digital media platforms: the [“Tis the Sneezin” effort](#) that used humor to promote vaccinations and the [“Pause to Heal” educational campaign](#) designed to prevent firearm suicides and other shootings by raising awareness of Firearm Restraining Orders (FRO’s) that allow for temporary removal of guns through the civil court system.

FRO

A Firearm Restraining Order gives a person in crisis time to heal.

If you’re concerned about the behavior of a loved one with a firearm, you can help. In Illinois, a FRO temporarily prevents a person who may be a danger to themselves or others from having a firearm. Learn more at [Illinois.gov/PauseToHeal](#)

The FRO effort at IDPH is led by the Division of Emerging Health Issues (EHI) within IDPH’s Office of Health Promotion (OHPm). These orders allow family members to petition the court to remove firearms from the possession of someone experiencing a mental health crisis, allowing them time to get help and reducing the risk that they would use the firearm to harm themselves or others. IDPH worked with the Ad Council and Brady: United Against Gun Violence on a first of its kind public health campaign that is being used as a template for other states with FRO laws.

Another focus for the EHI section has been on the safe storage of firearms to ensure weapons don’t fall into the hands of those who should not have access to them. EHI partnered with the Illinois State Police and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to help gun owners secure their weapons to prevent access to firearms by children, those not trained in the safe use of a weapon, or those who might use the gun to harm themselves or others. Gun locks were distributed, including at public events – 150,000 by the fall of 2024 – often in collaboration with LHDs and community groups. Instructions on use of the locks and information about the national 988 suicide and crisis lifeline were included with the gun locks.



November 2023



HEALTHY ILLINOIS 2028

State Health Assessment



Policy, Practice and Prevention Research Center



Policy, Practice and Prevention Research Center



November 2023



HEALTHY ILLINOIS 2028

State Health Improvement Plan



State Health Assessment (SHA) and State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP) Priority Areas



Chronic Disease

In the Office of Health Promotion, the Chronic Disease Prevention and Control Section deals with serious and potentially life-threatening illnesses, including diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and asthma. Tobacco cessation programs also fall under this section.



In February 2024, IDPH launched a month-long campaign to mark American Heart Month. The informative campaign emphasized women’s heart health, promoting the idea of “Going Red in February” by wearing red clothing to increase awareness of and conversations about heart health, especially for women. IDPH promoted the WISEWOMAN (Well-Integrated Screening and Evaluation for Women Across the Nation) program to encourage timely wellness screenings. Heart Month activities also featured a newspaper op-ed piece and a series of radio public service announcements.

While heart disease is the leading cause of death in Illinois, cancer ranks second,

and it is also a focus of education and prevention efforts. IDPH is part of the Illinois Cancer Partnership, which continues its work to implement a five-year cancer control plan, with goals that include early detection, prevention and health equity.

In addition, IDPH is home for the Illinois State Cancer Registry (ISCR), which gathers information about the prevalence of cancer across the state. Cancer cases are collected through mandated reporting by hospitals, ambulatory surgical treatment centers, non-hospital affiliated radiation therapy treatment centers, independent pathology labs, dermatologists, and through the voluntary exchange of cancer patient data with other (mostly nearby) states.

Illinois State Cancer Registry receives national recognition

The ISCR was recognized in June 2024 by the CDC National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) as a “Registry of Distinction,” for the high-quality data it had collected in support of cancer prevention and control efforts.



Another example of IDPH’s effort to address chronic disease is the Asthma Home Visiting Collaborative, which is comprised of three state-funded asthma home visiting programs that focus on adults and children living with uncontrolled asthma. Home visiting programs utilize community health workers, nurses and health educators who are trained in asthma self-management education and home visiting. Home visitors provide multi-component services, including self-management education, assistance with asthma trigger remediation and referrals to the Illinois Tobacco Quitline or other community support services, if appropriate.

Evaluation findings reflect benefits such as reduced asthma triggers after one visit; improved Asthma Control Test scores after one visit; and decreased missed school/workdays, unplanned office visits, emergency department visits and hospitalizations due to asthma.

In addition, on February 29, 2024, Dr. Vohra signed a standing order to allow trained school personnel to use “undesigned” inhalers – not prescribed for or assigned to a specific student – to treat students who develop respiratory distress. Prior to this order, each school had to secure its own standing order. The standing order eases the burden on schools by increasing access to albuterol inhalers for students with severe asthma or in respiratory distress.

IDPH also supports smoking cessation efforts and supported a new state law that took effect January 1, 2024, that banned the use of e-cigarettes in indoor public places. IDPH provided updated signage to retail and hospitality establishments to reflect that the state’s Clean Indoor Air Act now covers vaping and smoking.



Emerging Diseases

The COVID-19 pandemic presented a huge challenge to public health systems and demonstrated the importance of being proactive to identify and respond to emerging illnesses and potential public health threats. IDPH's fast response at the outset of COVID-19, with its many public health and health care partners, and its ability to adapt as science revealed more about the nature of the disease, helped contain the spread of the virus. The COVID-19 public health emergency ended in the spring of 2023.

Emerging Diseases

Today, COVID-19 does, however, remain a potential threat, especially to the very young, the elderly and those with compromised immune systems or other health issues. IDPH continues to promote vaccination and other strategies to slow the spread of COVID-19 and minimize its effects.

Adapting lessons learned during the pandemic, IDPH was ready to mobilize when, in March 2024, H5N1 was discovered in dairy cows in North America. Soon after, cases of H5N1 were found in farm workers who had been exposed to affected dairy cows in several states. The IDPH Office of Disease Control (ODC) and the Office of Health Protection (OHPT) and its dairy program were involved in developing the State's Emergency Response Plan that was to be implemented if the virus was found in Illinois. The dairy program continues to work with epidemiologists, other professionals within IDPH and personnel from the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Illinois dairy farms were offered personal protective equipment, instructions on how to use that equipment and information on minimizing worker exposure to the virus. As of this writing, no human cases have been detected in Illinois, but IDPH and its partners continue to carefully monitor the situation.

That same approach of identifying and responding to emerging health concerns has informed IDPH's actions on other issues that have only recently begun to be seen through a public health lens, such as violence prevention and overdose surveillance and response.

IDPH is committed to ending the scourge of opioid addiction and overdoses that have plagued the state in recent years. The Statewide Semiannual Overdose Report, issued in June 2024, showed a decline in emergency department visits and EMS calls for opioid overdoses between mid-2023 and early 2024. However, the numbers did begin to edge back up near the end of that reporting period. For more on IDPH's efforts to combat the opioid crisis, see this report's section on mental health and substance use disorder.





Maternal and Infant Health

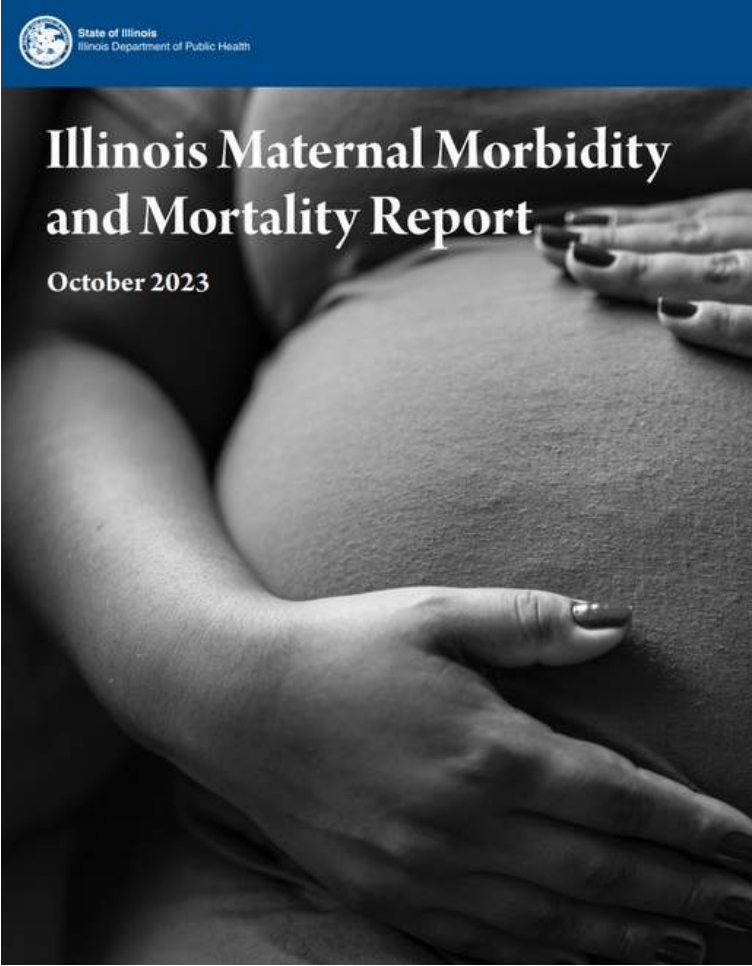
Among the key priorities in the State Health Improvement Plan is a focus on maternal and infant health, which aligns with a renewed emphasis by IDPH on women's and children's health.

Maternal and Infant Health

In the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court’s 2023 Dobbs decision that ended constitutional protections for reproductive health choices that had been enshrined in the Roe v. Wade ruling, IDPH’s Office of Women’s Health and Family Services (OWHFS) saw a dramatic increase in demand for such reproductive health services. Grants helped support the creation of an abortion navigation hotline and access referral network, funding opportunities for training for abortion providers and security for abortion clinics.

Maternal health and birth equity were a major focus for OWHFS in FY24. In the fall of 2023, the office held Illinois’ second Maternal Mortality Summit that spotlighted the state’s third Illinois Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Report. Among the report’s findings, covering data from 2018-2020, are that Black women in Illinois continue to die at disproportionately higher rates due to medical causes, including cardiovascular disease and pre-existing chronic medical conditions.

The report provided an impetus for Governor Pritzker’s \$23 million Birth Equity Initiative, which was passed by the General Assembly in the spring of 2024. As a result of the legislation, OWHFS is developing a \$4 million Birth Equity grant program to support community-based organizations that are performing or planning innovative and community-based work to reduce inequities in maternal and infant health care and outcomes.



Improving children’s health remains a top priority of IDPH. Newborn screening is a state-mandated public health activity that saves lives by identifying Illinois babies at risk for certain serious genetic, metabolic and congenital disorders, and referring them for timely medical attention. IDPH’s Newborn Screening (NBS) Program is a joint effort of the Office of Disease Control (ODC) Newborn Screening Laboratory and the Newborn Screening Follow-Up Program in OHPm. IDPH now oversees screening for more than 50 disorders, including newborn hearing and critical congenital heart disease (CCHD).

Early detection, diagnosis and treatment of these conditions are critical for preventing death or disability and helping babies born with these disorders to reach their full potential.

IDPH’s Lead Program also made advancements, taking another step toward universal lead testing for Illinois children by 2026. Testing is required for children in high-risk ZIP codes; that list was expanded on July 1, 2024, to align with CDC’s lowering the threshold for recommended blood lead level for public health interventions. The new listing added 148 ZIP codes where children are at heightened risk for lead exposure based on multiple factors, such as the age of housing stock and prevalence rates of lead- exposed children.





Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder

IDPH supports efforts to expand access to mental health care for those who need it, overseeing community mental health centers and providing support to school-based mental health programs. IDPH is also part of the Illinois Children's Mental Health Partnership and the Children's Behavioral Health Transformation Initiative (CBHTI). In addition, IDPH oversees the Illinois Suicide Prevention Coalition and supports suicide prevention efforts through grant opportunities.

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder

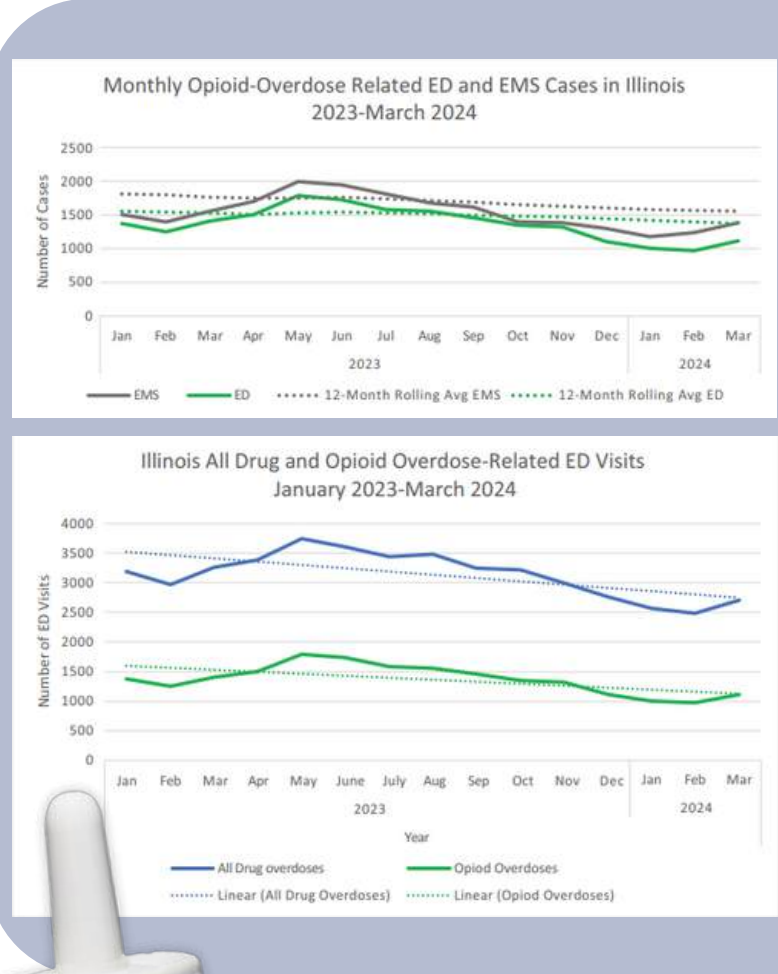


IDPH has several programs aimed at reducing opioid dependence and focusing resources where they are most needed. IDPH partners with its grantee -- Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) -- to support high-need rural counties with naloxone and train public safety personnel on naloxone administration, overdose prevention and treatment referral. Since 2021, the program has distributed 12,398 naloxone kits, trained 5,505 public safety officers in overdose prevention and naloxone administration and established naloxone leave-behind programs with 47 public safety agencies.

In February 2024, Dr. Vohra issued an updated standing order allowing schools to keep a supply of medications like naloxone on hand and also permitting school nurses or other trained personnel to administer them to students in the event of an opioid overdose.

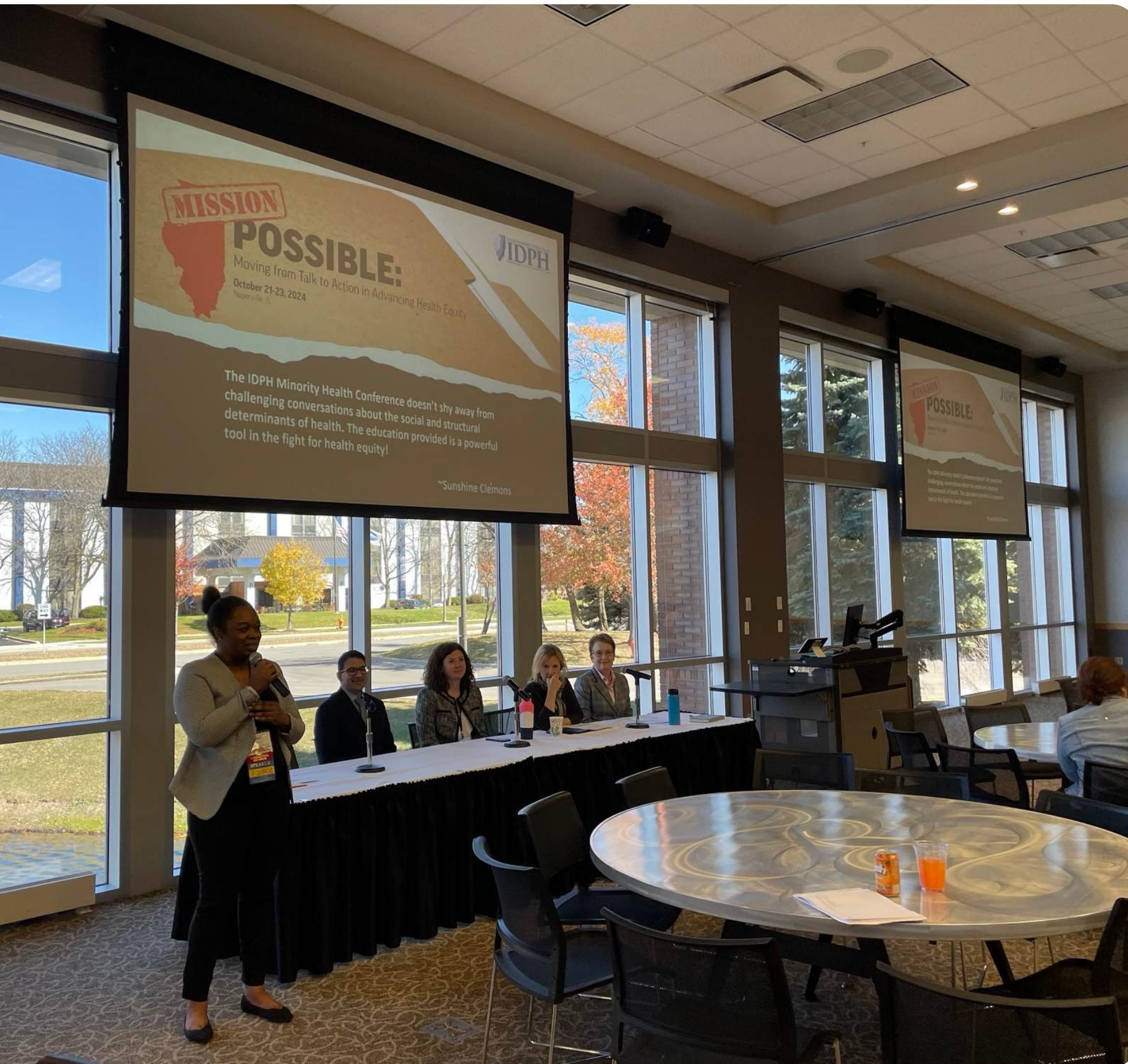
The updated order builds upon authority established in 2015 to expand access to naloxone, which can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. The new order makes clear that schools can obtain a supply of such medications, known as opioid “antagonists,” without a prescription, and that a school nurse or other person who has been trained in their use may administer the medications to someone exhibiting signs of an overdose on school property.

Under Public Act 103-0348, which took effect January 1, 2024, public and private schools are now required to keep a supply of an opioid antagonist on hand to be used in the event of an overdose. Illinois is just one of nine states that have this requirement for schools.



Children’s mental health is another key priority for IDPH. The Illinois Children’s Mental Health Partnership is newly housed at IDPH due to Public Act 103-0885 passed by the General Assembly. Additionally, IDPH is a key partner in CBHTI and assists with the rollout of the BEACON portal, which will help families access state and community-based behavioral health services for children and adolescents. The portal is slated for a full public launch in early 2025.





Racism as a Public Health Crisis

Addressing systemic health disparities is a core pillar of public health and at the center of IDPH's mission. One of the sobering and undeniable lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic was how the virus disproportionately affected members of traditionally underserved communities, including racial minority groups, especially in the early days of the outbreak. IDPH and its health system partners worked to address these disparities at the time by ramping up efforts to distribute the COVID-19 vaccines, with outreach efforts and vaccination events held in neighborhoods that have historically suffered from lack of access to health care.



IDPH operates the Center for Rural Health, which aims to improve access to primary health care in rural and underserved areas and encourage community involvement in health issues. It also serves as an information clearinghouse on rural health issues, and the center works to improve access to health care services in underserved areas by offering loan repayment assistance to health care providers who work in rural areas.



IDPH continues to prioritize health equity as it looks to optimize and strengthen the public health system for the future. As mentioned previously, the SHIP and SHA identified racism as a public health crisis, and addressing it was included as one of IDPH's five major priorities in Healthy Illinois 2028, the plan that will guide its efforts over the next five years.

A highlight of the year was the IDPH Minority Health Conference at Illinois State University in December 2023. The conference was attended by more than 180 health equity and policy experts from across the state and provided the opportunity to share knowledge on

health disparities and social justice issues, build competencies among health care professionals, and develop collaborations with service providers and community partners aimed at more effectively serving minorities and other disadvantaged communities.

Also in FY24, the Center for Minority Health introduced the Activating Relationships in Illinois for Systemic Equity (ARISE) Initiative across the state. It provided \$3.7 million in grant funding to support socioeconomically disadvantaged and historically marginalized communities that COVID-19 disproportionately impacted.



Office of Disease Control

The Office of Disease Control (ODC) administers programs to prevent, control and reduce exposure to infectious diseases and ensure public health and safety. It includes three major units. The Division of Infectious Diseases oversees immunizations, disease surveillance and outbreak detection, and offers training for public health partners. The Division of HIV/Hepatitis/STI/TB focuses on preventing tuberculosis, hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. The Bureau of Testing operates the Illinois Wastewater Surveillance System and the three IDPH laboratories, which provide timely results for outbreak response, and clinical, environmental and bioterrorism testing.

The Division of Infectious Diseases hosted the 2024 Illinois Infectious Diseases Conference "Emerging Stronger," which was attended by 370 public health leaders on April 23-24, 2024. The division houses the communicable diseases and public health veterinarian/state epidemiologist, who are developing a modernized Illinois Disease Surveillance System (IDSS). The unit launched a new Seasonal Respiratory Illness Dashboard in FY24 that brought together multiple data sources to provide timely data for prevention and control measures among health care facilities and the general population.

In collaboration with LHDs, including the Chicago Department of Public Health, ODC led the investigation into the largest outbreak of measles in the state since 1990, showcasing its Infectious Disease Emergency Response Plan (IDER) and ensuring adequate support to the Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Unit for all aspects of the response.

Office of Health Care Regulation

The Office of Health Care Regulation (OHCR) licenses, inspects, and regulates a range of health facilities. OHCR consists of four units: the Bureau of Long-Term Care (LTC), and the divisions of Life Safety and Construction, Health Care Facilities and Programs, and Administrative Rules and Regulations. The Bureau of LTC licenses and inspects 1,629 LTC facilities (representing more than 140,000 beds) that provide skilled nursing, intermediate nursing care, sheltered care, community living, assisted living, specialized mental health rehabilitative services and care for individuals with intellectually complex/developmentally disabled needs. OHCR surveys federal facilities in accordance with applicable rules and regulations for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

In FY24, OHCR made progress on two major initiatives: Long-Term Care Technology Innovation and the ongoing reorganization of the regional map for LTC. OHCR, also in FY24, began the process of implementing a new LTC licensure system that will replace a 25 year old system that could no longer be updated or changed.





Office of Health Promotion

The Office of Health Promotion's (OHPm) mission is to help Illinoisans live longer, healthier lives. To this end, OHPm addresses a range of health concerns across the lifespan and oversees programs related to 9 of the top 10 causes of death. It concentrates on addressing chronic disease and emerging health issues, including helping people avoid or manage serious and potentially life-threatening illnesses like diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer and asthma.

OHPm supports community health workers (CHWs), individuals who are part of a community or have a close connection to it, that serve as a bridge between the community and health and social services. IDPH is working on administrative rules to govern the formal certification of CHWs.

Oral health is closely related to overall well-being. In partnership with the Illinois Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Bright Smiles from Birth II (BSFB II) program trained primary care providers who care for young children to conduct oral health screenings, apply fluoride varnish, assist families in finding dental homes and offer anticipatory oral health care.

Office of Health Protection

The Office of Health Protection (OHPT) implements programs to reduce the incidence of disease and injury linked to environmental exposures using surveillance, investigation, inspection, licensing, data, stakeholder education and input, regulation and enforcement.

The Vector Surveillance and Control Program continues its vigilance against diseases carried by mosquitoes, ticks and other “vectors.” Through this program, for the first time, the Asian longhorned tick was discovered in Illinois. Although not linked to illnesses in humans, that tick variety has been shown to cause disease in cattle. IDPH also tracks mosquito-borne illnesses like West Nile virus. The program’s efforts against illnesses caused by mosquitoes, ticks and other insects includes the successful “Fight the Bite” public awareness campaign.

The Environmental Toxicology Program assesses environmental data from hazardous waste sites or releases to determine whether a public health hazard exists, educates people on ways to reduce exposure to environmental contaminants, responds to complaints and inquiries about indoor air quality, and prepares an annual advisory guiding the public on when to limit consumption of certain fish from the state’s waterways, based upon the potential for unsafe levels of certain chemicals.

The Non-Community Public Water Supply Program is responsible for monitoring water systems at non-residential facilities, such as schools/day cares, factories, restaurants, campgrounds and churches served by their own water supply (usually a well system). The program served a total of 499,206 persons and 3,435 non-community public water systems in 2023.





Medical Services Division

The Medical Services Division (MSD) was established in July 2021 and works to coordinate clinical and health care content and consultations for IDPH and its partners, and deliver a unified vision for public health through a corp of medical advisors. The MSD also provides surge support epidemiologists, a team that services agency-wide IDPH programs and partners such as newborn screening, viral hepatitis surveillance, environmental health investigations and pediatric emergency preparedness.

In FY24, the division initiated the Regional Infection Prevention Program (RIPP), which provides consultations to LHDs and healthcare facilities for infection prevention efforts.

Also, in FY24, MSD launched FAST PHACTS, a program that offers interactive clinician guidance for the health care provider community on a range of public health topics.

The team also spearheaded a campaign, alongside the STI Division, against the congenital syphilis epidemic through the development of the Perinatal Syphilis Warmline, which offers clinical consultation for providers treating pregnant patients and newborns.

The MSD collaborated with the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services and Office of Health Promotion to publish the first Sickle Cell Statewide Impact and Surveillance Program Report.

Office of Performance Management

The Office of Performance Management (OPM) directs strategic initiatives to optimize IDPH’s effectiveness in achieving its goals. Core responsibilities include overseeing public health accreditation efforts, including quality improvement projects and training, managing the electronic grant system, facilitating grant setup, providing technical assistance and training and ensuring compliance with the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA).

The office administered \$307.3 million in grants across 111 programs, with many of these programs funding subgrantees, further supporting and increasing the impact of public health initiatives statewide.





Office of Policy, Planning, and Statistics

The Office of Policy, Planning, and Statistics (OPPS) houses programs that can help identify health problems and develop a basis for building stronger public health systems. This is accomplished through collecting, analyzing and evaluating information on health status, needs and disease occurrence. Additionally, the office conducts epidemiologic studies, supports health assessments and identifies future needs for health care facilities, services and personnel. OPPS preserves the state's records on births, deaths, marriages, civil unions and dissolutions.

The Illinois Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing population-based survey of women who have recently delivered a live born infant. PRAMS is an important part of IDPH's surveillance activities and is part of a national initiative to reduce infant mortality. The Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS) collects information on Illinois infants born with birth defects or other abnormal conditions, which helps guide public health policy in the reduction of adverse pregnancy outcomes.

IDPH began the Healthy Illinois Survey (HIL) in April 2024, a comprehensive annual survey of residents to provide reliable public health data for every county, ZIP code groupings in more highly populated areas, suburban Cook County municipalities, and Chicago community areas. The HIL examines a broad set of social determinants of health. The survey results will guide policymakers, including legislators; IDPH; LHDs; hospitals; and others, to make informed decisions on how to best allocate limited public health resources.

The OPPS Division of Patient Safety and Quality oversaw the redesign and enhancement of the Illinois Hospital Report Card and the Illinois Public Health Community Map website, with patient safety and quality of care information presented in a more user-friendly format.

<https://www.healthcarereportcard.illinois.gov>.

In FY25, the 10th Annual Illinois Summit on Antimicrobial Stewardship brought together nearly 300 health care and public health professionals on July 17, 2024, to share resources, best practices, and the latest advancements in antimicrobial stewardship. This statewide event highlighted the importance of appropriate antibiotic use to combat antimicrobial resistance, an urgent public health threat that jeopardizes modern medicine's ability to fight everyday infections.

Office of Preparedness and Response

The Office of Preparedness and Response (OPR) provides emergency response policy making, planning, training, exercise and incident management and evaluation services for IDPH programs. OPR is also responsible for administering the CDC Public Health Emergency Program (PHEP) and the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Healthcare Preparedness Programs (HPP). Through these two cooperative agreements, OPR provides preparedness funding to 95 LHDs and 10 Regional Health Care Coalitions (RHCCs) based across the state.

In FY24, the office conducted the Bio Watch tabletop exercise, the Crisis Standard of Care tabletop exercise, the Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop and the Access and Functional Needs Training and Exercise Summit.

Working with other state and federal agencies, such as the CDC and ASPR, OPR offers federal and state emergency medical countermeasures for the public and responders through LHDs and hospitals. OPR also provides financial and technical resources to LHDs, hospitals and emergency medical services. It regulates emergency medical services and hospital programs.





Office of Racial and Cultural Health Equity

The mission of the Office of Racial and Cultural Health Equity (ORCHE) is to address disparities in health outcomes and improve the health of socioeconomically disadvantaged populations. It does so by producing data and program measures that address disparities and establishing equity-centered health care policies designed to improve physical and mental health.

ORCHE also contains the Center for Rural Health, which focuses on improving access to primary health care in rural and underserved areas of Illinois and to encourage community involvement in health issues. The center serves as an information clearinghouse on rural health issues.

In December 2023, ORCHE hosted the 2023 Minority Health Conference at Illinois State University. Also, in FY24, the center started the Activating Relationships in Illinois for Systemic Equity (ARISE) initiative across the state, which provided \$3.7 million in grants to support socioeconomically disadvantaged and historically marginalized communities disproportionately impacted by COVID-19.

Office of Women’s Health and Family Services

The mission of the Office of Women's Health and Family Services (OWHFS) is to improve health outcomes of Illinoisans by providing preventative education and services, increasing health care access, using data to ensure evidence-based practice and policy, and empowering families. The office administers programs overseeing health and services for women and girls, and family services dedicated to improving the health and well-being of pregnant women, infants, children and adolescents through Child and Adolescent Health, Perinatal Health and School Health programs.

OWHFS oversees the Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program, WISEWOMAN, school-based health centers, family planning, childhood asthma, children with special health care needs, Illinois Administrative Regional Perinatal Centers and the Carolyn Adams Ticket for the Cure Grant. OWHFS also administers the State Maternal Child Health (Title V) Block Grant and coordinates the state’s two Maternal Mortality Review committees.



FY24 IDPH Grant Programs

Grant Funds Awarded:

\$307,321,330 million

111 Grant Programs

Alzheimer's

Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia (ADRD) Training Series for Professionals
Alzheimer's Disease Early Detection and Awareness Campaign
Alzheimer's Disease Physician Early Detection Training
Medical Provider and Health Systems Interactive ADRD

Asthma

Asthma Care Quality Improvement
Asthma Control and Health Plans
Asthma Education, Policy, and Care Coverage
Asthma Home Visit Collaboration
Asthma Project ECHO
Asthma Quality Improvement in Critical Access Hospitals
Asthma Strategies in Pharmacies
Coordinated Approach to Reducing Childhood Asthma Disparities
Illinois Asthma Program Large Asthma Consortium

Cancer

Comprehensive Cancer CRC EMR Reminder, Recall, Referral
Comprehensive Cancer Palliative Care
Comprehensive Cancer Prevention CHW Train-the-Trainer
Comprehensive Cancer Professional Education
Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program

Chronic Disease

Comprehensive Sickle Cell Clinical Care
Diabetes Research Fund
Kidney Care Program
Multiple Sclerosis Research
Sickle Cell Follow-Up

Coronavirus

Adult Vaccination Coverage Level
Dementia Early Planning Workshop Series for Diverse Populations (2)

Employment, Labor, and Training

Strengthening Illinois Public Health Administration
Workforce Development Grant

Environmental

Comprehensive Lead Education, Reduction, and Window Replacement (CLEAR-Win)

Genetics

Genetic Counseling
Genetic Counseling and Sickle Cell Extension Program
Genetics Education and Follow Up

Health and Human Services

COVID Homeless Supports

Health Promotion

Critical Access Hospital - Disease Registries
EHDI Parent-to-Parent Support
FQHC - Multidisciplinary Teams
Free and Charitable Clinics
Managed Care Strategies
Pharmacy Strategies
Southern Illinois Healthcare Strategies
Stroke Awareness Campaign
Firearm Safe Storage Strategies
Addressing Post-vention with Technical Assistance Youth at Risk for Suicide
Comprehensive Cancer Survivorship Psychosocial Support (2)
Creating a Depression Screening Process in School-Based Health Centers
Hospitals-Mentor/Mentee Multidisciplinary Teams
Implementing Training to Identify Youth at Risk for Suicide (3)
Improving the System for Timely Referrals: Youth at Risk for Suicide
Lifestyle Coach Assistance Program
Project ECHO Suicide Prevention

Health Protection

Comprehensive Health Protection Grant

HIV

HIV / AIDS Quality of Life Program
HIV Prevention Regional Implementation Grant
Routine HIV Screening Development Grant
Legislative Initiatives - Direct Appropriations



FY24 IDPH Grant Programs



Hospital

- Hospital Health Protection Grant Program
- ARPA - Acute Hospital Care at Home Program
- Hospital Preparedness - IL Medical Emergency Response Team
- Hospital Preparedness - Pediatric Preparedness
- Hospital Preparedness - Regional Hospital Coordinating Center
- Pediatric Readiness in Illinois Critical Access Hospitals

Illinois Title V Family Planning Program

- MCH Technical Assistance, Training, and Education
- Mini Maternal and Child Health Services

Immunization

- Pediatric Vaccination Coverage Level

Infectious Disease

- Respiratory Protection Program
- Regional Vaccine Summit and Media Campaign
- Respiratory Protection Training and Indoor Air Quality

Mental Health

- Dementia Caregiver Program for Underserved Populations
- Illinois Brain Health Project

Minority Health

- Refugee Health Assessment - Other Services

Oral Health

- IQLC - Improving Oral Health in Long-Term Care Facilities
- Coordination of Oral Health Services
- Eliminating Barriers to Timely Oral Health Care
- Improved Access through Mobile Oral Health Services
- Oral Health Needs Assessment and Planning
- Oral Health Promotion Program
- Oral Health Workforce Grant
- Policy, Planning, and Statistics Grant
- Community Health Assessment and Planning Grant
- State Primary Care Office Assistance

Preparedness and Response

- Cities Readiness Initiative
- EMS Assistance
- HPP-Community Health Centers
- Public Health Emergency Preparedness

School Health Center

- Pre-school Vision and Hearing
- Implementation Phase: Increasing School Health Centers
- Planning Phase: Increasing School Health Centers
- School Health Center Grant
- Enhancing Post-Covid Recovery Efforts for School Based Health Needs

Substance Abuse

- State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting
- Rural Illinois Opioid Overdose Prevention - Public Safety Involved Linkage to Care
- Rural Illinois Opioid Overdose Prevention Initiative - Naloxone Distribution

Tobacco

- Community-Based Reducing Tobacco-Related Disparities Grant
- Illinois Tobacco Quitline
- Illinois Tobacco-Free Communities
- Smoke-Free Illinois Act Enforcement Grant

Violence/Injury and Harm Reduction

- Rape Prevention and Education
- Violent Death Reporting System
- Pilot Hospital-based Violence Intervention (HBVI)
- Pilot Technical Assistance for Hospital-based Violence Intervention

Women and Children Health

- Abortion Hotline Grant
- Illinois Administrative Perinatal Center Grant
- Illinois Family Planning Program
- Illinois Wisewoman Program
- Implementation Phase: Increasing Well-Woman Visits - Community Grant
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Perinatal Mental Health Program
- Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths Grant
- Enhancing and Expanding Breastfeeding - Illinois
- Healthy Beginnings Home Visiting Program
- Child/Adolescent Preventing ACES post COVID Program
- Baby-ZZZ Safe Sleep Program
- REACH: Resilience Education to Advance Community Healing





FY25 IDPH Key Goals

A Unified Vision for Health

Through a health-in-all-policies approach, strategize with local health departments, health care, and public health partners to apply lessons from the pandemic to co-create a more integrated public health system across Illinois.

Preparing for Future Emergencies

Continue investments in emergency preparedness positions, training exercises and partnership building to better prepare Illinois for current and future health emergencies.

Modernizing the Public Health Workforce

Continue investments in new and old strategic partnerships to enhance public health capacity to meet the health needs of residents across Illinois.

Modernizing Public Health Data

Continue investments to critical data infrastructure that modernizes IDPH's ability to collect, analyze and make available meaningful information to improve the health of Illinois residents.

Investing in Communities and Health Equity

Partner with community-based organizations to better leverage our IDPH programs and policies to address health disparities. IDPH is prioritizing efforts on people who experience homelessness, HIV/AIDS, mental and behavioral health, maternal health and chronic disease.

Enhancing Communication and Fighting Disinformation

Continue investments in IDPH communication tools to proactively promote the agency's programs and initiatives, improve communication pathways with communities that have historically been overlooked and correct erroneous information by tackling disinformation head on.



Key Acronyms

ARISE Activating Relationships in Illinois for Systemic Equity
ASPR Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response
ADAC Alzheimer's Disease Advisory Committee
BRFSS Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
BLLs Blood Lead Levels
BOLD Building Our Largest Dementia Infrastructure
CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMS Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
CCR Central Complaint Registry
CLIA Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments
COCSP Communities of Color Special At Risk Populations
CHW Community Health Workers
CT Computerized Tomography
EVD Ebola Virus Disease
EVALI E-cigarette or Vaping-Use Associated Lung Injury
EGrAMS Electronic Grants Administration and Management System
EMS Emergency Medical Services
EMSC Emergency Medical Services for Children
EHI Emerging Health Issues
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ELC Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity
ECHO Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes
FDA Food and Drug Administration
GRF General Revenue Fund
GATA Grant Accountability and Transparency Act
HBI Healthy Brain Initiative
IBCCP Illinois Breast and Cervical Cancer Program
ICAAP Illinois Chapter - American Academy of Pediatrics
ICCCP Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Program
ICIJA Illinois Criminal Information Justice Authority
HFS Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
IDA Illinois DocAssist

HEMA Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IFPP Illinois Family Planning Program
IPHI Illinois Public Health Institute
ISBH Illinois State Board of Health
IMMT Illinois Task Force on Infant and Maternal Mortality Among African Americans
IWWSS Illinois Wastewater Surveillance System
IWP Illinois WISEWOMAN Program
ICARS Infection Control Assessment Reviews
IRB Institutional Review Board
LHDs Local Health Departments
LTCF Long-Term Care Facilities
MCH Maternal and Child Health
MMRCs Maternal Mortality Review Committees
MCPP Medical Cannabis Patient Program
MSD Medical Services Division
MAPP Mobilizing Action through Planning and Partnerships
NACCHO National Association of County and City Health Officials
NDPP National Diabetes Prevention Program
NBS Newborn Screening
ODC Office of Disease Control
OHCR Office of Health Care Regulation
OHPm Office of Health Promotion
OHPT Office of Health Protection
OPM Office of Performance Management
OPPS Office of Policy Planning and Statistics
OPR Office of Preparedness and Response
OWHFS Office of Women's Health and Family Services
OAPP Opioid Alternative Pilot Program
OHS Oral Health Section
PHAB Public Health Accreditation Board
PHEOC Public Health Emergency Operations Center
RHCC Regional Health Care Coalitions
REACH Resilience Education to Advance Community Healing
RSV Respiratory Syncytial Virus
STI Sexually Transmitted Illness
SEOC State Emergency Operations Center
SHA State Health Assessment
SHIP State Health Improvement Plan
SNS Strategic National Stockpile
UIC AIM University of Illinois at Chicago Academic Internal Medicine
UIC P3RC University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health Policy, Practice and Prevention Research Center
VIPS Violence and Injury Prevention Section
WOW Wellness on Wheels



