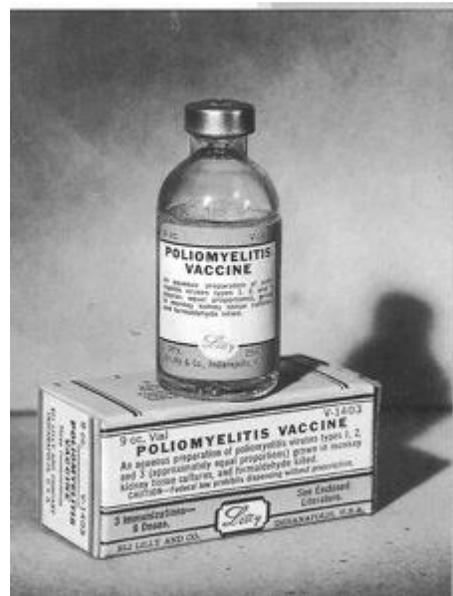


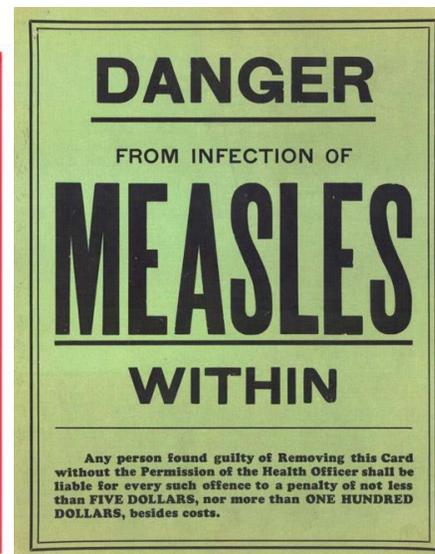
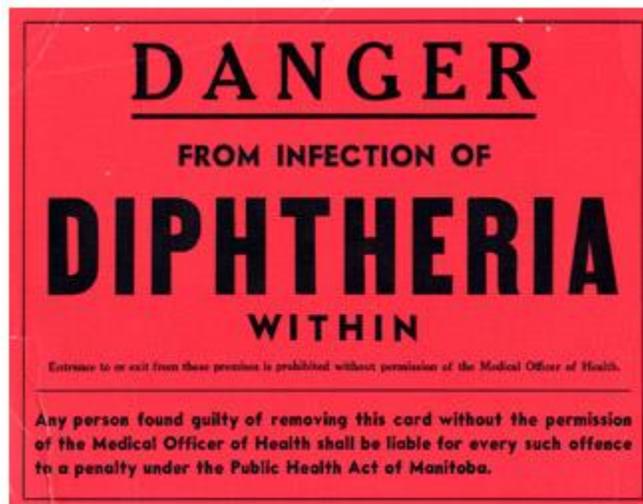
1920s

- "A Century of Progress: Public Health in West Virginia" published in 1881
- WVPHA organized in 1924
- Original membership was \$1.00
- 3 sections of the Association
 1. Lay
 2. Health Officers
 3. Public Health Nursing
- Main concerns:
 1. Lay participation
 2. Rural health
 3. Poliomyelitis
 4. Nutrition
 5. WV health problems



1930s

- Executive Council would manage affairs between meetings
- At least 10 persons interested in a special phase of public health could apply for Section status
- Sanitarians and Sanitary Engineers became a part of WVPHA
- West Virginia led the nation in a rural sanitation program
- Main Concerns:
 1. Immunization against smallpox and diphtheria before children reached school age
 2. Remove quarantines and placards on measles
 - Wanted to keep cases in isolation for better education on communication of disease
 3. Provisions for Health Under the Social Security Act



1940's

- Years of war → impact on local health
 - Many health officers, nurses, and others were enlisted in the armed services. At one time, 20 Sanitarians were on leave to serve their country.
- Other challenges were also faced during this time:
 - There were no minutes of the 1942 meetings, due to the secretary during the time, Dorothea Campbell, passed away before she could transcribe them.
 - The 1943 meeting was canceled due to transportation problems.
 - The 1945 meeting was canceled due to a ruling of the WPB that there be no meetings involving more than 50 people; however, district meetings were held.
 - A WVPHA committee worked on a bill regarding a retirement fund for Merit System employees; however it did not get out of committee in the Legislature.
- Through the hardships of the 1940's, several noteworthy highlights emerged during this time:
 - A Lay Committee was formed in the early 1940's to assist the Association with education projects, publicity, School and County Health Councils, etc.
 - An institute for clerks was held in 1946, and a Clerical Section was formed in 1947. This was named the Clerical & Vital Statistics Section.
 - By 1949, 7 sections made up the Association:
 - Health Officers
 - Public Health Nursing
 - Sanitarians
 - Clerical & Vital Statistics
 - Industrial Hygiene
 - Health Education
 - Venereal Disease

1950's

- Year of organizational strides
- December of 1950, the first official newsletter, THE VOICE, was published
 - Gave a brief history of the Association, information on the health conference, membership, and other important items.
- The official seal for WVPHA was introduced.
 - Designed by William H. Rost
 - Seal included a pen to denote education, a syringe to denote prevention, and a test tube to denote diagnoses, crossed with the medical symbol.
- WVPHA endorsed a "pop tax" on soft drinks, which was to provide revenue to build a 4-year medical school in West Virginia; they opposed a movement to repeal the tax in 1952.
- The Association began awarding certificates to state and county health employees for 25 or more years of service
- The first Certificate of Merit was awarded to Dr. N. H. Dyer, State Director of Health, in 1952.
- WVPHA promoted rabies control legislation and water fluoridation (which had begun in 36 cities and towns by 1954) and favored the formation of local and school health councils.
- Themes of conferences during the 1950's were:
 - "Atomic Warfare and Civil Defense" (1956)
 - "Problems of the Aging"
 - "Public Health Objectives"
 - "Broadening our Horizons in Public Health"
- The Association co-sponsored the 1956 Conference with the State Department of Health, who was celebrating 75 years of public health in West Virginia.
- By 1959, eight sections were a part of WVPHA:
 - Health Administration
 - Laboratory
 - Clerical & Vital Statistics
 - Health Education & Medical Services
 - Public Health Nursing
 - Sanitarian
 - Industrial Hygiene
 - Mental Health

1960s

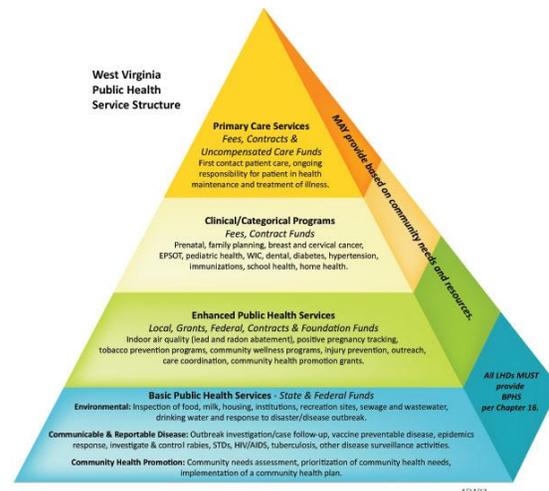
- A Planning Committee was established and a plan for selecting recipients of awards was approved.
- WVPHA sent a resolution to Congress, urging enactment of H.R. Bill #4998, the Community Health Services & Facilities bill, to provide desperately needed health services to our State.
- The Association joined the Southern Branch of the American Public Health Association. The first delegate to this organization was Dr. B. S. Brake, who was also the delegate to APHA.
- The APHA passed a resolution on smoking and urged public health workers to provide leadership in educational programs regarding the hazards of smoking.
- Some conference themes included "Meeting New Responsibilities in Public Health", "Closing the Gaps in Public Health – the 20th Century Challenge".
- Dental Health became a section in 1960 and the Sanitarian & Industrial Hygiene Sections merged to become the Environmental Health Section.

1970s

- WVPHA was endorsed by Dr. N.H. Dyer, State Health Director, who later left this position in 1977.
 - Friends established a scholarship fund in his honor.
- A legislative committee was formed
 - Supported and helped develop a Health System Plan for WV Health Systems in 1979.
 - An operating code spelling out duties of the officers and committees was introduced.
- A social services group was added to the group.
- Legislation supported during the 70s included:
 - The National Health Service Corp HR Bill 19249: The Alcoholism Act of 1970
 - Venereal Disease Legislation
 - Passage of a bill allowing minors to consent to their own medical care in relation to pregnancy
 - Resolution requesting the State Dental Association to lobby in favor of legislative support for the State Health Department's Dental Division Program
 - Senator Edward Kennedy's health incentive Plan, "Ounce of Prevention" was endorsed by the association
- Working Together & Liking It
- Living in the Seventies
- Emergency Health Services in West Virginia
- West Virginia's Year of the Child

1980s

- 3 WVPHA members as well as the regular delegate in Southern Branch – APHA
- Nutrition Section of APHA established
- WVPHA promoted continued education of clerical personnel – organized a regional workshop twice each year
- WVPHA asked that the State Health Director write county health officers, recommending matching salaries for health department and state employees
- Public Health Week (Sept 13-19, 1981) was declared by Governor Rockefeller
- The declared 1981 “The Year of Public Health”
- 100 years of Public Health Service was celebrated (57th WVPHA Conference)
- Southern Branch withdrew from APHA – established Southern Health Association
- Combined APHA and WVPHA meeting in Charleston, WV 1983 – Theme: “The Workplace – Where Industry and Public Health Meet.”
 - Union Carbide
 - 12 States
 - Other industries
- Public Health Hall of Fame Established – 1984
 - 21 People inducted in first year
- WV Self-Applied Fluoride School Program – ranked top 10 in US (35%-40% reduction in tooth decay)
- Public Health Orientation Day for Legislators – January 1987
 - Acquaint members of the Legislature with functions of the Health Departments
- The Public Health Hall of Fame plaque was revealed at the Cultural Center
- Environmental Health and the Clerical section of WVPHA workshops became annual events and was opened to all health department employees
- Conference Themes during 1980s
 - “Behavior and Health”
 - “The Law and Public Health”
- 1989 – Overall WVPHA Sections
 1. Behavioral Health
 2. Dental
 3. Environmental Health
 4. Health Education
 5. Home Health
 6. Local Health
 7. Nutrition
 8. Professional Clerical
 9. Public Health Nursing
 10. Public Health Retirees (established in 1988)

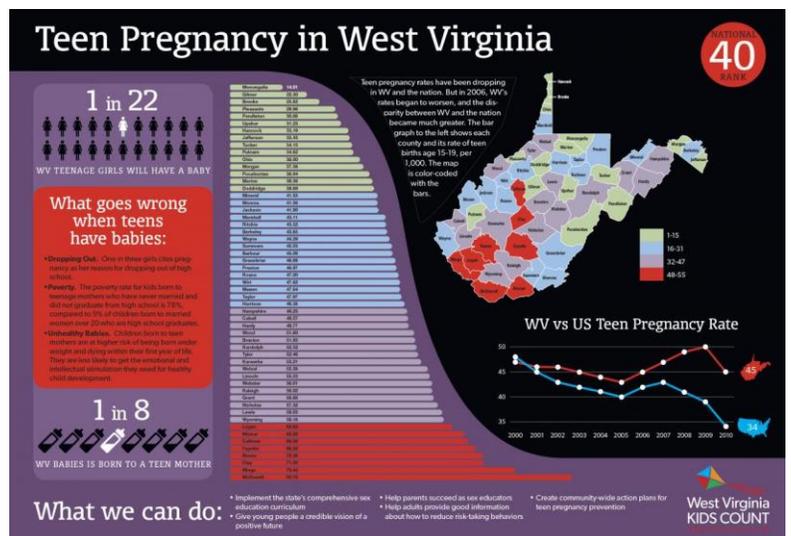


1990s

- WV Coalition for Public Health was founded in 1991
- Radon testing was huge during the earlier part of the decade - WV Day Care Centers were some of the first in the nation to get tested through an APHA grant
- WVU graduated its first MPH class in May 1998
- WV Legislature approved Standards for Local Boards of health in 1996
- WV won the Clean Indoor Air award from the Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights - 1997

2000s

- In 2002, the West Virginia Center for End-of-Life Care was established.
- The Healthy Lifestyles Act was signed by the governor in 2005, which kick started the Healthy Start Initiative that enforced physical education in schools as well as establishing healthier food choices in school systems.
- All 55 counties of West Virginia have regulations regarding restriction of secondhand smoke, as of January 1, 2007.
- In 2007, West Virginia had very high rates of illicit drug use in young adults ages 18-25, making them in the top 10 in the nation in this category.
- West Virginia had an increase in the rate of teen pregnancy and birth rates from 2007-2009, which led to federal funding for sexual education in the state as well as other teenage pregnancy prevention methods.
- The use of a seat belt while driving in West Virginia increased from 49.5% in 2000 to 82.1% in 2010.



2010s

- In 2010, West Virginia received over \$45,000,000 in federal grant awards pertaining to reducing drug use in the state.
- On April 5, 2010, 29 miners are killed in the Upper Big Branch Mine Disaster following an explosion that occurred underground. This caused bills to be passed in legislation regarding stricter policies on mine safety and regulations on violations in the future for mines.
- The WVU Board of Governors approves a campus wide smoking ban that prohibits the use of any tobacco products on the Morgantown campus in June 2012.
- In July 2013, West Virginia had a pain clinic law meeting which created policy in the state to give additional requirements that regard the ownership and operation of pain management clinics.
- West Virginia University officially opened and started classes with the School of Public Health in the Fall Semester of 2012.
- The Affordable Care Act is established in 2010, and used by many state residents today.
- In September 2015, Oral Health America partners with West Virginia Healthy Kids and Families Coalition to the Smiles Across America network.
- The Elk River Chemical spill occurred on January 9, 2014. Hundreds of thousands of residents in the Kanawha valley and surrounding area were without access to potable water.



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