MCH Timeline

Sources for MCH Timeline from the beginning by scrolling down, or choose a decade to explore:

- 1700s
- 1800s
- 1900s: 1900s, 1910s, 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s
- 2000s: 2000s, 2010s, 2020s
- 2030s

1700s: Marine Hospital Service

BACKGROUND

In 1798, 1798 Congress John Adams signed an act that established the Marine Hospital Service (MHS). Called essentially Sailors Act, it provided medical care for American seamen who were injured while serving on merchant ships. Congress authorized the President to use the Army's or Navy's hospitals for sailors. The MHS also offered services to spouses and children of seamen in the ports.

IMPACT

Over the next century, the MHS laid the foundation for public health in the United States. In 1912, the MHS was officially renamed the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) to reflect its expanded role in protecting the health of the nation's people. Its mission today is to promote and protect the health of the nation's people by providing health care to underserved populations, and employing medical assistance to the aftermath of disasters.

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1800s: Smallpox vaccination in the U.S.

BACKGROUND

The smallpox vaccination was introduced to the United States in 1800 by Benjamin Waterhouse, MD. Waterhouse successfully spread cow vaccine (a less virulent form of smallpox) throughout the country. Thomas Jefferson attempted to make vaccination compulsory in America but not every state followed suit.

IMPACT

The vaccine was a major step in the establishment of vaccination laws and improvements in sanitation, water quality, and hygiene, contributing to the eventual eradication of the United States' disease of concern (smallpox) since date of the disease.

Related Programs

- MCH: Early Science Discoveries

Category: Early Health and Medicine

1800s Public School Movement

BACKGROUND

In the 1800s, public school systems began to surface the need to organize public schools throughout the country. This movement was intended to unify Americans in the context of increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration.

IMPACT

The movement in the 1800s to organize public schools laid the groundwork for future legislation for free education for all children in the United States. Although the movement was intended to unify Americans, it was also used to segregate children of different backgrounds and to assimilate immigrant children into American culture. Although the movement was intended to provide equal opportunity for all children, it was also used to segregate children of different backgrounds and to assimilate immigrant children into American culture. Although the movement was intended to provide equal opportunity for all children, it was also used to segregate children of different backgrounds and to assimilate immigrant children into American culture.

Related Links

- Service Organizations and Civil Rights

Category: Government and Policy

1847: American Medical Association (AMA) established

BACKGROUND

The American Medical Association (AMA) was established in 1847. As an aim, the AMA promotes science and the art of medical education in order to improve the health of the public. The AMA also works to promote the ethics of medical practice, to promote research, and to improve public health by advocating legislation.

IMPACT

With the establishment of the AMA, national medical standards and the left code of medical ethics were adopted. The AMA continues to be the most influential medical association, and is the first and oldest medical association in an medical profession and organize public health.

Related Links

- American Medical Association

RELATED PROPOSITIONS

- 1847: Infectious Diseases of Children
- 1855: Infectious Diseases and Diseases of Women

1855: First Children's Hospital

BACKGROUND

The first children's hospital in the United States was established in Philadelphia, began receiving children suffering from acute diseases and accidents on November 13, 1855. This was followed by the establishment of another children's hospital in Boston. By the mid 1900s, most large cities had established children's hospitals.

IMPACT

The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia was the first hospital dedicated entirely to children. The opening of the hospital influenced other large cities to establish children's hospitals.

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1860s First Children's Clinic

BACKGROUND

Dr. Abraham Jacobi founded the nation's first children's health clinic in New York. During the monthly clinic, medical students were able to focus on the health of children.

IMPACT

Dr. Jacobi is regarded as the father of American pediatrics. By initiating the first children's clinic in the U.S., he set the precedent for including children's health issues in medical care.

RELATED PROPOSITIONS

- 1888: American Pediatric Society

4/12/1861: The Civil War

BACKGROUND

The Civil War began with cannon fire singing out on the morning of April 12, 1861 and ended on the most deadly war in United States history with the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The war was fought between the Union (the North) and the Confederacy (the South). The Confederacy, or Confederate States of America, was made up of 11 states that had seceded from the Union. The Union was made up of 23 states, including the 4 slave states that had not seceded from the Union. The Civil War was the most deadly war in the United States. Revolutionary tech for transportation of young, but exciting, was the pattern of Southern states.

IMPACT

The Civil War was the most deadly war and ever debated. The aftermath of the Civil War has been issued with a century and continue today. Following the Civil War, Reconstruction the community was a social concept established government in the U.S.

Category: Milestones

1867: The U.S. Office of Education established

BACKGROUND

President Andrew Johnson signed the Act Department of Education in 1867. The conferred department was intended to offer office's information and assistance to the states and territories. The Department of Education was created to "promote the cause of education throughout the country." Education remained small, underfunded, and ineffective, and was downgraded to a bureau in 1869. In 1870, Congress created the Office of Education because the Department of Education.

IMPACT

Although the Office of Education remained small for many decades, it continued laid the foundation for future legislation on the role of government in public education.

RELATED LINK

- The Department Of Education

Category: Government and Policy

1869: First Board of Health established

BACKGROUND

The first state board of health, established in Massachusetts in 1869, was formed to investigate and consolidate responsibilities. The Board's mandate was to "gather and diffuse information" and "to inquire into the causes and prevention of epidemic and other diseases, and into the sanitary condition of dwellings and places of resort."

IMPACT

The state board of health in Massachusetts was the first state-established to promote the general health of the public. Its mission led the way for the establishment of similar boards of health in other states and cities.

Category: Government and Policy

1872: American Public Health Association (APHA) established

BACKGROUND

The American Public Health Association was established in 1872 by Stephen Smith, M.D., and Dr. Jacobi. The majority of its membership was composed of physicians who served as officials in local and state health departments. The APHA's main purpose initially was to increase sharp departmental cooperation.

IMPACT

APHA continues to be the oldest and largest organization of public health professionals in the world. Its influence on policies and public health practice has been significant and far-reaching.

RELATED LINK

- American Public Health Association

Category: Government and Policy

1874: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children established

BACKGROUND

The society was established to protect abused children since from Internet work that Internet is assisted. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) was founded in New York Mission Bangs. In 1874, a case involving a child named Mary Ellen Wilson, Mary Ellen was in dispute between her parents and her guardian. Mary Ellen's guardian asked the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals but the society agreed to help Mary Ellen because she was a child, not an animal. The society was the first in the world to protect children from abuse.

IMPACT

Since the society was the first in the world to protect children from abuse, it was the first to provide a model for other societies to follow.

With the incorporation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the protection of children because a more widely publicized issue and then a growing concern for state and local governments.

RELATED LINK

- Society for Children

Category: Government and Policy

- 1912: Bureau of Child Operations
- 1912: Bureau of Child Operations

1876: APA Section: Diseases of Children

BACKGROUND

The Section on Diseases of Children of the American Medical Association was formed in 1876.

IMPACT

The formation of the section inspired pediatrics as a special branch of medicine.

RELATED LINK

- American Medical Association

RELATED PROPOSITIONS

- 1847: American Medical Association (AMA) established

1881: Addition of Child Labor becomes top priority for AFL

BACKGROUND

The AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations) is a federation of 56 national and international unions. The AFL-CIO was formed in 1955 when the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) joined together. The AFL-CIO represents about 9 million workers in the United States.

IMPACT

Child Labor becomes top priority for AFL-CIO

Category: Government and Policy

1883: American Pediatric Society

BACKGROUND

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IMPACT

Dr. Jacobi is regarded as the father of American pediatrics. By initiating the first children's clinic in the U.S., he set the precedent for including children's health issues in medical care.

RELATED PROPOSITIONS

- 1888: American Pediatric Society

1885: Hull House Settlement Established

BACKGROUND

Jane Addams with Ellen Gates Starr, established the Hull House Settlement in 1889 in Chicago, and initiated the Settlement House Movement in the United States. Hull House was a community center and a place for social reform and research.

IMPACT

Jane Addams was the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. She was one of the early advocates for the Children's Bureau.

RELATED LINK

- Jane Addams Hull House Museum

Category: Government and Policy

1890: Progressive Era

BACKGROUND

The period between 1890 and 1920 saw local and national reform activity. Best Intentions Have Inherited A The Progressive Era ("Over Here Have Inherited A Best Intentions The Progressive Era") Progressive Era Reform Movement Progressive Era Reform Movement Progressive Era Reform Movement

During this period, a reform movement evolved in the United States. Individuals and groups advocated efforts to improve daily health and living conditions. Reformers also sought to protect workers from the ill effects of industrial growth. Reformers also sought to protect workers from the ill effects of industrial growth. Reformers also sought to protect workers from the ill effects of industrial growth. Reformers also sought to protect workers from the ill effects of industrial growth.

IMPACT

The reform movement of the Progressive Era Reform Movement Progressive Era Reform Movement Progressive Era Reform Movement

In July 1986, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) convened a panel to review the evidence of the recent course of infant mortality, morbidity, and pulmonary function in infants who were born very prematurely and treated with mechanical ventilation. The purpose of the panel was to determine if the postponing of any given set of birth weights was recognized, accounted where time needed to contribute communities and promote good health.

RELATED FINDINGS

- 1986: Definition of Child Labor Because Priority for American Federation of Labor
- 1986: Cities Ban Child Labor Because Priority
- 1986: Child Labor Definition Set

Category: Government and Policy

Tags: Government and Policy

1984: Keating-Owen Act

BACKGROUND

By 1900, one in ten U.S. children was employed in industry and agriculture, and children as young as 5 was employed in hazardous work conditions for 12 hours a day, 6 days a week, for wages that were half those of adult workers. Child labor was widely condemned by reformers and organized labor's efforts to outlaw it led to the formation of the National Child Labor Committee in 1904.

DEFICIT

Child labor interrupted a general children from receiving a primary education. The Supreme Court ruling in the 1918 case determined that the Keating-Owen Act was unconstitutional because it was a direct attempt to control the production of goods by controlling interstate commerce in products. Most states had laws concerned regarding the State's Department for the Protection of Children and Youth.

RELATED FINDINGS

- 1986: Definition of Child Labor Because Priority for American Federation of Labor
- 1986: Cities Ban Child Labor Because Priority
- 1986: Child Labor Definition Set

Category: Government and Policy

Tags: Government and Policy

1984: Establishment of Schools of Public Health

BACKGROUND

From 1920 to 1921, schools of public health were established in colleges and universities in order to meet health departments' increased need for professionally trained personnel.

DEFICIT

Today, more than 50 accredited schools of public health are in the United States. Public health professionals protect and promote the health of communities.

RELATED FINDINGS

- The Association of Schools and Programs of Public Health (ASPPH)

Category: Government and Policy

1975: Baby Week Campaign (1915) and Children's Year (1918)

BACKGROUND

Baby Week was a campaign to promote good health for the children of the State. Also could be, it seems to me, as many patients, they may die of starvation, but the children survive. Children Bureau was formed.

DEFICIT

The Baby Week Campaign (1915) and Children's Year (1918) led to an increased awareness among voters and local health agencies of the importance of maternal and child health. The public awareness campaigns helped to garner support for the Sheppard-Towner Act.

RELATED FINDINGS

- 1932: CPS: Maternity and Infancy Care Act / Sheppard-Towner Act

Category: Government and Policy

1918: American Child Hygiene Association

BACKGROUND

The American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality (AASPIM) changed its name to the American Child Hygiene Association (ACHA) in 1918 to reflect its broader focus.

DEFICIT

The conference on the organization of Child Health and welfare standards is an even-tempered, public-spirited, "pulling together" conference for education, recreation, and vocational preparation. The minimum standards for the protection of maternity and infancy, established as part of the Sheppard-Towner Act, were based on the recommendations of the American Child Hygiene Association.

RELATED FINDINGS

- White House Conference on Children and Youth

Category: Government and Policy

1918: Influenza Pandemic

BACKGROUND

The worldwide influenza pandemic, also known as the Spanish Flu, lasted for an estimated 24 to 30 months in duration, more than two million of which were in the United States. Influenza was responsible for approximately 20 million deaths worldwide.

DEFICIT

The influenza epidemic affected nearly one-quarter of the U.S. population and decreased the life expectancy in the U.S. by two years.

RELATED LINK

- The Black Death

Category: Milestones

1918: White House Conference on Standards of Child Welfare

BACKGROUND

The Second White House Conference addressed "child welfare" in terms of the mental health and social well-being of the child. The conference called for federal responsibility in carrying out programs and financial aid for infant and child health and welfare.

DEFICIT

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RELATED LINK

- White House Conference on Children and Youth

Category: Government and Policy

1920: The 1920s

The 1920s completed a series of national and child health efforts that would never be the same society. The Children's Bureau came under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and was given the responsibility for the care of children. The Sheppard-Towner Act provided federal grants to states for the care of children and mothers. The Sheppard-Towner Act was the first federal grant-in-aid program to the states. The Sheppard-Towner Act was the first federal legislation to provide for the care of children and mothers. The Sheppard-Towner Act was the first federal legislation to provide for the care of children and mothers.

1920: Cities of 200,000+ Provide MCH

BACKGROUND

By 1920, all U.S. cities with a population of 200,000 or more provided services for maternal and child health (MCH). In addition, over 1,000 smaller communities had organized MCH services.

DEFICIT

In MCH services become established and more extensive, the American public became more accepting of the idea that child health was a public responsibility.

RELATED FINDINGS

- 1921: APHA Section: Child Hygiene

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1921: American Birth Control League

BACKGROUND

With growing support for contraceptive information and distribution, the American Birth Control League was established in 1921 by Margaret Sanger.

DEFICIT

Margaret Sanger wished to assure that women had information about sex, health, and contraception. Her work eventually gave rise to organizations such as the National Organization for Women and Planned Parenthood.

RELATED FINDINGS

- 1921: APHA Section: Child Hygiene

Category: Government and Policy

1921: Maternity and Infancy Care Act / Sheppard Towner Act

BACKGROUND

The Maternity and Infancy Care Act, better known as the Sheppard-Towner Act, was adopted by Congress in 1921. It was repealed in 1929 and was not renewed.

DEFICIT

The purpose of the Act, conducted in federal grants to aid in states for child and adult health programs. Other major results of the Act, included the development of full-time state health units and child health 200 services to aid in maternal and child health and the first MCH training programs. The Act was the first federal legislation to provide for the care of children and mothers. The Act was the first federal legislation to provide for the care of children and mothers.

RELATED FINDINGS

- The Sheppard-Towner Memorial and Infancy Act

Category: Government and Policy

1921: APHA Section: Child Hygiene

BACKGROUND

In 1921, the American Public Health Association (APHA) established a section on Child Hygiene (now known as the Maternal & Child Health Section).

DEFICIT

The establishment of the section marked a time of increasing awareness of the future children and the importance of protection and care. Information became increasingly organized in maternal and child health (MCH). Today, the MCH Section is APHA's primary policy-developing and implementation section.

RELATED LINK

- MCH Section of APHA

1949: Dr. Virginia Apgar's achievements

BACKGROUND

In 1949, Dr. Virginia Apgar became the first woman to be tenured full professor at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1953, she was appointed director of anesthesiology at Sloan-Kettering Institute and founded a medical fellowship in the field.

DEFINE IT

The Apgar method (contained in infant heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex response, and color) was a scale of 0-2 points. The total score (maximum 10) determined the baby's need. The Apgar score, initially presented in 1953 as a scientific meeting, has become a standard recognized the world over.

RELATED LINK

- Dr. Virginia Apgar

Category: Skills, Health and Medicine

1949: Sickle Cell Disease and Altered Hemoglobin

BACKGROUND

In 1949, Linus Pauling, Harvey A. Ikeda, Jerome I. Singer, and Harvey F. Bell published "Sickle Cell Anemia, A Molecular Disease." They discovered that sickle cell disease was associated with an atypical form of hemoglobin, now termed hemoglobin S.

DEFINE IT

Sickle cell disease is the first disease to be linked to a specific genetic abnormality. Pauling coined the term "molecular disease." Linus Pauling's work contributed to a delineation in the history of molecular biology.

RELATED LINKS

- 1950: Sickle Cell Anemia Research Project
- 1952: Sickle Cell Anemia Gene
- 1952: Sickle Cell Anemia Gene
- 1952: Sickle Cell Anemia Gene

Category: Tools, Medicine and Medicine

1949: The 1950s

Despite the medical and technological advancements of the 1940s, the 1950s presented years of stagnation for child health. Infant mortality ceased to improve, immunization rates were low, and the polio epidemic was at its peak. Although the Sabin and Salk vaccines were developed, their widespread use was not immediate. Nonetheless, the 1950s marked the beginning of a period of increasing emphasis on child health. Medical schools began to establish departments of pediatrics, organizations of pediatricians were established, and many continued progress in vaccine, including measured vaccines and support for children with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families.

Category: Health, Medicine

1950: National Association for Retarded Children

BACKGROUND

In the wake of the White House Conference, the National Association for Retarded Children (now called The Arc of the United States) was established in 1950.

DEFINE IT

In the wake of the Holocaust, there was little support or assistance available for people with intellectual disabilities or their families. While the Arc of the United States has evolved over the years, it has been a leader in providing support and advocacy for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families, and has over 140,000 members.

RELATED LINK

- The Arc

Category: Skills, Medicine

1950: Mid-Century White House Conference

BACKGROUND

The Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth focused on the well-being of children, including the needs of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The conference was sponsored by the Children's Bureau, the Federal Security Agency, the National Education and Social Table, U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Interior.

DEFINE IT

The Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth laid the foundation for many of the social movements that would take place in the 1960s, including increasing children, their education and their medical care and mental health.

RELATED LINKS

- President Eisenhower Address
- Mid-Century Recommendations

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1909: White House Conference on Dependent Children
- 1930: White House Conference on Child Health and Protection
- 1933: White House Conference on Child Protection
- 1940: White House Conference on Children in Wartime
- 1950: National Association for Retarded Children
- 1950: Mid-Century White House Conference
- 1971: 1971 Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth
- 1981: White House Conference on Children and Youth

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1950: Eunice Shriver
- 1950: UNICEF established

Category: Government and Policy

1951: Martha May Eliot Becomes Bureau Chief

BACKGROUND

Martha May Eliot became the Children's Bureau in 1951. She first served as the director of the Bureau's Division of Child Health and Development from 1948 to 1951. Eliot was appointed the Bureau's chief in 1951 and served in that capacity until 1956. Eliot's first publication and best-referenced is many powerful programs for maternal and child health promotion.

DEFINE IT

Martha May Eliot was a pioneer in maternal and child health and promotion of family planning. She was the first woman to be the head of the Children's Bureau. Eliot worked under the Social Security Act's language supporting maternal and child health and advocated for the inclusion of children with disabilities. Eliot was instrumental in the establishment of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Eliot was a co-author of the Sheppard-Towner Act, the first federal legislation to promote maternal and child health and reduce infant mortality. Eliot was a co-author of the Social Security Act, which provided funding for state programs for maternal and child health and services for children with disabilities.

RELATED LINK

- Martha May Eliot
- Martha May Eliot Biography

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1909: Eunice Shriver
- 1909: Eunice Shriver
- 1909: UNICEF established

Category: Government and Policy

1951: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)

BACKGROUND

In 1951, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists was established. Founded in 1950, the American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists was the precursor to the government's former civil rights agency.

DEFINE IT

Yes! Learn in Washington D.C., ACOG continues to be one of the nation's leading groups of professionals dedicated to health care for women.

RELATED LINK

- ACOG

Category: Skills, Health and Medicine

1955: Department of Health, Education and Welfare

BACKGROUND

Under the leadership of President Dwight Eisenhower, Congress established the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) in 1953. The department was created to consolidate the government's programs in the areas of health, education, and welfare. Oveta Culp Hobby was appointed the first secretary of HEW. Hobby was a Texas newspaper publisher and a former Colonel in the Army. Hobby was the first woman to be appointed to the Cabinet. Hobby was also the first woman to be appointed to the Cabinet in a position that was not a traditional "women's" position — even though she pleased her brothers and other "tangible" forms of value and higher wages were to be paid.

DEFINE IT

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created to consolidate the government's programs in the areas of health, education, and welfare. The department was renamed the Department of Health and Human Services in 1980 and was successfully. Three years later, the department was renamed the Department of Health and Human Services to more accurately reflect its mission.

Category: Education

1954: Polio Vaccine Developed

BACKGROUND

Three immunologists (Salk, Sabin, Enders) were established as a positive signature of achievement during the 1940s. In 1954, Dr. Jonas Salk developed an injected vaccine against the Poliovirus. Dr. Albert Sabin developed a live, oral vaccine. Jonas Enders was the scientist in the 1950s.

DEFINE IT

Polio was a very visually undiscussed through vaccination programs and improvements in hygiene.

RELATED LINK

- Jonas Salk Biography

Category: Government and Policy

1955: Full Time Working Mothers

BACKGROUND

In 1955, women were entering the workforce in greater numbers than ever before. It was estimated that 4,017,000 children under age 12 lived in households where the working mothers of children between ages 6 and 17 lived. In 1955, 1,000,000 children were left home alone.

DEFINE IT

Jobs Beyond the Home, the traditional approach to women prior to the establishment of protections for children. Women begin building careers, and children are left home alone.

RELATED PERSPECTIVE

- 1955: Healthy Child Care Initiatives (HCCI)

Category: Skills, Health and Medicine

1955: Special Projects for Children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities

BACKGROUND

In 1955, special programs for children with intellectual and developmental disabilities (formerly called mental retardation) started to be taken seriously.

DEFINE IT

Medical Care, Education, and Vocational support for adults and children with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families were increasing. These programs and services were continued to grow, gain funding and recognition, and provide support.

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1950: National Association for Retarded Children
- 1951: Mrs. Eliot Appointed to Bureau
- 1955: Special Projects for Children
- 1955: Healthy Child Care Initiatives (HCCI)
- 1955: Healthy Child Care Initiatives
- 1955: Healthy Child Care Initiatives
- 1955: Healthy Child Care Initiatives

RELATED LINKS:

- Tobacco Control Legislation
- Tobacco Control Grants Review

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1411 Children Health
- 1412 Children Health Care Federal Security Service
- 1771 Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Category: Government and Policy

1965: Medicaid & EPSDT

BACKGROUND

The Medicaid system (Title XIX) was amended in 1967 under President Lyndon B. Johnson to create the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program (EPSDT) to provide medical care for children in low-income families. Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that is the nation's primary source of health care coverage for low-income families. EPSDT is a component of Medicaid. It provides a comprehensive set of medical services and preventive and corrective services for children and provides physical and developmental screenings. The program was provided free for the treatment of children in low-income families.

DEFINE

A comprehensive program to cover some EPSDT services and to improve the health of low-income children by financing appropriate and necessary preventive and corrective medical services for children in low-income families.

RELATED LINKS:

- EPSDT

Category: Government and Policy

1969: Expansion of Lunch & Nutrition Act

BACKGROUND

In 1969, Congress passed legislation to expand the National School Lunch Act. This expansion funded free lunch and other nutrition during the summer and provided for the Special Milk Program. Additionally, Congress passed a pilot program for the school breakfast program. The school breakfast program was made permanent in 1975.

DEFINE

The expansion increased the availability of lunch for children in need year-round. Today, these programs continue to support children receiving a nutritious meal during the school year and in the summer.

RELATED LINKS:

- National School Lunch Program

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1410 The National School Lunch Act
- 1411 Children Health

Category: Government and Policy

1969: White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health

BACKGROUND

In 1969, President Nixon convened the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health in an effort to reduce malnutrition and hunger in the United States.

DEFINE

The White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health shed light on the importance of nutrition in maintaining a healthy nation. White House Conference participants made 1400 recommendations, including further development of the school lunch program, the food stamp program, and the school breakfast program.

Category: Government and Policy

1969: Rubella Vaccine Licensed

BACKGROUND

Rubella is a very contagious disease whose symptoms resemble those of measles, causing an outcry into the environment. From 1963-1964, 12 million people developed rubella, plus 11,000 miscarriages, 2,100 stillbirths, 20,000 infants born with rubella, and 11,000 infants born with congenital rubella syndrome (CRS).

DEFINE

After the rubella vaccine was licensed, the number of cases fell dramatically. In 1969, rubella was eliminated from the United States. Today, very few cases of rubella are reported and most are imported or occur among persons who are foreign-born.

RELATED LINKS:

- Measles and Rubella

Category: Public Health and Medicine

The 1970s

The 1970s further expanded on the development of maternal and child health set forth in the decade prior. The establishment of the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in 1972 was a major step in providing nutritional supplementation and education for low-income women and children at risk of being at nutritional risk. Legislation was passed to provide for the screening and treatment of children with sickle cell anemia. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created in 1979 to provide a cabinet-level voice for the health and social needs of the nation's most vulnerable citizens.

RELATED LINKS:

- The 1970s

1970: White House Conference on Children and Youth

BACKGROUND

The 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth focused on proposals for a national health care program for mothers and children. Over 1,000 delegates from all states and territories participated in a health and developmental screening program.

DEFINE

The final report of the conference identified gaps in services and suggested ways to correct deficiencies.

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 White House Conferences on Humanitarian Children
- 1901 White House Conference on Dependent Children
- 1902 White House Conference on Child Protection
- 1903 White House Conference on Children and Youth
- 1904 Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth
- 1905 White House Conference on Children and Youth Subcommittee on Health

Category: Government and Policy

1970: Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Amendments

BACKGROUND

The Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Amendments extend the Developmental Disabilities (DD) Act made in 1963. Section 1 (DD) Act authorizes grants to assist disabled individuals and organizations to provide services, training, and facilities to enable disabled individuals to achieve maximum self-sufficiency and independence. Section 2 (DD) Act provides for the construction of facilities for the care and training of mentally retarded persons.

DEFINE

The Developmental Disabilities legislation initiated a multifaceted response to improve services for people with developmental disabilities. By 1976, an expansion definition was functionally defined and DD Councils had developed comprehensive state plans identifying the needs of the developmentally disabled.

RELATED LINKS:

- Non-Lawsuits for Developmental Disabilities

Category: Government and Policy

1970: Family Planning Act

BACKGROUND

The Family Planning Act of 1970 authorized under Title X of the Public Health Service Act, was the first U.S. statute to provide authority and funds for family planning. It also provided support for comprehensive family planning services.

DEFINE

Family planning services support positive birth outcomes and healthy child-bearing.

RELATED LINKS:

- Title X Family Planning

Category: Government and Policy

1972: Head Start to Serve Handicapped Children

BACKGROUND

The Economic Opportunity Amendments Act Congress established in 1972 that at least 10 percent of all children enrolled in Head Start programs would be reserved for handicapped children. The National Head Center for Handicapped Children was established to provide services to children with mental, emotional, or physical impairments or at risk of developing such impairments.

DEFINE

Head Start programs underscored the growing government attention towards providing resources for children with special needs.

RELATED LINKS:

- Office of Head Start
- Head Start

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 The National School Lunch Act
- 1901 Head Start Developed
- 1902 Head Start Program Act of 1981

Category: Government and Policy

1972: Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

BACKGROUND

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) was created in 1972 as an amendment to the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. It provides nutritious foods to supplement and basic diet, provides nutritional education, and refers participants to health care and other social services.

DEFINE

WIC has become a fundamental component of government support for mothers and children. It provides nutritional, health, preventive, education, and health care referrals. Strength in reform, WIC continuously has been associated with health improvements and reduced rates of low birth weight, prematurity, and infant mortality.

Category: Government and Policy

RELATED LINKS:

- WIC

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 Child Nutrition Act

Category: Government and Policy

1972: Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act (P.L. 92-294)

BACKGROUND

In 1972 Congress authorized the National Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act. The purpose was to establish a nationwide program for research, screening, counseling, and education in sickle cell anemia. Congress also established the Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The 1976 Amendments authorized additional funds for research and screening programs. Congress also established the National Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations on all grants and contracts for research, training and education, screening, and counseling programs.

DEFINE

Sickle cell anemia affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

RELATED LINKS:

- Sickle Cell Anemia

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 Sickle Cell Anemia Prevention Act
- 1901 SB Sickle Cell Anemia Research
- 1902 SB Sickle Cell Anemia Screening

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1/12/1973: Roe vs. Wade Supreme Court Case

BACKGROUND

On January 22, 1973, the United States Supreme Court decision in 1973 established that laws prohibiting abortion violated our constitutional right to privacy.

DEFINE

Roe vs. Wade was arguably one of the most controversial cases during its time. The ongoing discussion and outlook of this landmark case "abortion" has been a major factor in the development of the pro-life movement. Pro-life supporters have been successful in their efforts to overturn the ruling of national policy in establishing the rule of personal beliefs in constitutionally interpreting the law.

RELATED LINKS:

- Landmark Cases: Roe v. Wade

Category: Reference

1973: Screening for Sickle Cell Disease

BACKGROUND

In 1973 Congress enacted legislation to encourage the screening of sickle cell disease and other hemoglobinopathies using blood spots. Congress also established the National Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations on all grants and contracts for research, training and education, screening, and counseling programs.

DEFINE

Screening and treatment techniques caused the very first dramatic improvements in newborn screening programs. Despite the success of these programs, many infants continued to be lost to follow-up and lack of education of the community, the general public, and healthcare providers, and inadequate follow-up services continued to be a major problem. Sickle cell anemia is a life-long disease.

RELATED LINKS:

- Given at Birth

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 Sickle Cell Anemia Prevention Act
- 1901 SB Sickle Cell Anemia Research

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1973: Health Maintenance Organization Act

BACKGROUND

In the early 1970s, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) were developed, providing comprehensive medical services in exchange for a monthly prepaid fee. In the early 1970s, President Nixon proposed a national health insurance plan based on HMOs. The original intention was to provide a cost-effective alternative to the fee-for-service system. The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 provided for the establishment of comprehensive set of medical services to be reimbursed on a fixed amount on a prepaid basis and also encouraged or made such claims coverage to apply with respect to HMOs. The Act also provided for the establishment of a National Health Maintenance Organization Board to oversee the development of HMOs.

DEFINE

The Health Maintenance Act of 1973 was an attempt to contain the escalating costs of healthcare. It encouraged the development of HMO and provided for the establishment of a National Health Maintenance Organization Board to oversee the development of HMO. Consumer protection for the prevention of fraud, misrepresentation, and discrimination.

RELATED LINKS:

- Health Maintenance Organizations
- Managed Care

1973: Children's Defense Fund

BACKGROUND

The Children's Defense Fund, founded by Marian Wright Edelman, is a non-profit, private organization that advocates "for all children who cannot speak for themselves."

DEFINE

Goals for founding in 1973 the Children's Defense Fund Are:

- Ensure every child needs to receive sound and secure primary
- Ensure every child needs to receive a healthy start, healthy development, and
- A healthy childhood, strengthen and integrate children's well-being, child welfare

RELATED LINKS:

- Mission of the Children's Defense Fund

Category: Government and Policy

1974: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

BACKGROUND

The purpose of Public Law 93-247, as it was amended to contain the existing scope of healthcare. It encouraged the development of HMO and provided for the establishment of a National Health Maintenance Organization Board to oversee the development of HMO. Consumer protection for the prevention of fraud, misrepresentation, and discrimination.

RELATED LINKS:

- Mission of the Children's Defense Fund

Category: Government and Policy

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BACKGROUND

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Goals for founding in 1974 the Children's Defense Fund Are:

- A defined critical child needs to receive sound and secure primary
- A healthy childhood, strengthen and integrate children's well-being, child welfare
- A healthy childhood, strengthen and integrate children's well-being, child welfare

RELATED LINKS:

- Mission of the Children's Defense Fund

Category: Government and Policy

1974: Food Stamp Nationwide Program

BACKGROUND

The Food Stamp Program (FSP) started operating nationwide to improve the nutrition of individuals and families classified as low-income, which generally included households with income below 110% of the poverty line. Qualified low-income received federal assistance (food stamps) to purchase a nutritious diet and to supplement their income.

DEFINE

Since its inception, the Food Stamp Program has expanded to cover more and serve increasingly more low-income people. Participation in the program has increased from 3 million people in 1974 to 26 million people in 1994. Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is 100% of the poverty line.

RELATED LINKS:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1974 Food Stamp Program

Category: Government and Policy

1974: Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247)

BACKGROUND

The purpose of Public Law 93-247, as it was amended to contain the existing scope of healthcare. It encouraged the development of HMO and provided for the establishment of a National Health Maintenance Organization Board to oversee the development of HMO. Consumer protection for the prevention of fraud, misrepresentation, and discrimination.

RELATED LINKS:

- The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1974 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children established Co-
- 1974 Children's Bureau

Category: Government and Policy

1975: Education of All Handicapped Children Act (P.L.94-142)

BACKGROUND

The purpose of Public Law 94-142, as it was known as the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, was to ensure the development, by affirmative action, of a free appropriate public education available to all handicapped children between the ages of three and twenty-one.

DEFINE

The purpose of Public Law 94-142, as it was known as the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, was to ensure the development, by affirmative action, of a free appropriate public education available to all handicapped children between the ages of three and twenty-one.

RELATED LINKS:

- The Declaration of All Handicapped Children Act

Category: Government and Policy

1975: Hemoglobin Treatment Centers Act (P.L. 94-63)

BACKGROUND

The Hemoglobin Treatment Centers Act of 1975 authorized federal funding to establish a network of comprehensive hemoglobin treatment centers (specifically for Sickle Cell Anemia) under the Public Health Service. The purpose of the Hemoglobin Treatment Centers Act was to provide a network of comprehensive treatment centers for the treatment of hemoglobin disorders. Congress established the National Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations on grants and contracts for research, training, and education, screening, and counseling programs. Hemoglobin disorders affecting blacks included in these treatment centers. In 1976, approximately 32 million were recognized as at risk.

DEFINE

Health care professionals, parents and their families, and government agencies, including the Maternal and Child Health Program, have worked together to provide a comprehensive approach to the care of children with sickle cell anemia. Sickle cell anemia affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

RELATED LINKS:

- Hemoglobin
- Sickle Cell Anemia

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1975 Comprehensive Hemoglobin Diagnostic and Treatment Center Program Established
- 1976 Sickle Cell Anemia Research

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1975: Comprehensive Hemoglobin Diagnostic and Treatment Center Program Established

BACKGROUND

Federal laws, such as Title V, EPSDT, and SSI, demonstrated the skill to massively from identifying disabilities as diseases/conditions to forcing accounting the special needs of children with disabilities.

DEFINE

Public Law 93-63 authorized the development of especially organized EPSDT, Crippling Conditions type programs. EPSDT provide comprehensive medical services to children with disabilities. Hemoglobin Treatment Centers Act of 1975 authorized federal funding to provide hemoglobin and related abnormal blending disorders throughout the U.S. and its territories.

RELATED LINKS:

- Hemoglobin
- Sickle Cell Anemia
- Hemoglobin Disease and Cancer

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1975 Hemoglobin Treatment Centers Act (P.L. 94-63)

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1976: The Maternal and Child Health Service Income Disabled Children's Program

BACKGROUND

In 1976, the Supplemental Security Income Disabled Children's Program (SSIDCP) provided cash payments to low-income children with disabilities (under the age of 18 years) to help defray family costs in caring for children with special health care needs. Through the program, a child could receive a monthly cash payment, medical care, and other services. The program was established to provide a "safety net" for children who could not qualify for other programs.

DEFINE

Federal laws, such as Title V, EPSDT, and SSI, demonstrated the skill to massively from identifying disabilities as diseases/conditions to forcing accounting the special needs of children with disabilities.

RELATED LINKS:

- Supplemental Security Income
- Disabled Children's Program

Category: Government and Policy

1976: Improved Pregnancy Outcomes Projects

BACKGROUND

In 1976, the Improved Pregnancy Outcomes Projects, sponsored by the Office of Maternal and Child Health, was an outgrowth of widespread efforts to improve child health. The goal of the projects was to reduce infant mortality through state and community systems of care for mothers and children. This was accomplished by providing comprehensive care to pregnant women and children, including prenatal care and immunizations.

DEFINE

The 1976 Pregnancy Outcomes Projects of the importance of neonatal health and intervention before and during the developmental years of children. The Improved Pregnancy Outcomes Projects provided a foundation for the establishment of the coordination of care for high risk pregnancies.

RELATED LINKS:

- Infant Mortality

Category: Government and Policy

1976: Genetic Diseases Act (P.L. 94-278)

BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Genetic Diseases Act of 1976 (Genetic Diseases Act), Public Law 94-278, was to establish a nationwide program of research, screening, counseling, and education in sickle cell anemia. Congress also established the National Sickle Cell Anemia Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations on all grants and contracts for research, training and education, screening, and counseling programs. Congress also established the National Genetic Disease Advisory Committee to review and make recommendations on all grants and contracts for research, training and education, screening, and counseling programs. Hemoglobin disorders, including sickle cell anemia, affecting blacks included in these treatment centers. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

DEFINE

The very first genetic screen between a newborn's umbilical cord and a pin prick on the bottom of the newborn's foot. Sickle cell anemia affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

RELATED LINKS:

- Genetic Diseases Act
- Sickle Cell Anemia
- The Sickle Disease

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1976 Genetic Diseases Act (P.L. 94-278)

Category: Government and Policy

1977: Public Health Service Genetics Coordinating Committee

BACKGROUND

The Public Health Service (PHS) Genetics Coordinating Committee provided advice to the Assistant Secretary for Health and the director of several PHS agencies concerning the coordination of various aspects of PHS programs and services related to genetic diseases, including the sickle cell anemia, hemoglobin, and other genetic diseases. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans.

DEFINE

The Committee served as the first focal point for the coordination of such a forum for the discussion of PHS activities related to sickle and hemoglobin disorders, including sickle cell anemia, hemoglobin, and other genetic diseases. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans.

RELATED LINKS:

- Genetics

Category: Government and Policy

1978: SCA Genetic Counseling Guidelines

BACKGROUND

In conjunction (P.L. 94-278) Genetic Diseases Act, Sickle Cell Anemia Control Act, Sickle Cell Anemia, and Genetic Diseases Act, and PL 93-630 Social Security Act, the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) and the Sickle Cell Anemia Program (SCAP) of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau under the Bureau Administration (see Health Resources and Services Administration).

DEFINE

Since 1970, SCHB has provided voluntary and national leadership in monitoring advances in genetics and services that are accessible and appropriate for children and families affected by sickle cell anemia and other hemoglobinopathies. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

RELATED LINKS:

- Recommended Genetic Screening Panel

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 SB Educational Materials Development
- 1901 SB Genetic Counseling Guidelines
- 1902 SB Genetic Screening Guidelines
- 1903 SB Genetic Screening Guidelines

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1978: Eradicating Smallpox

BACKGROUND

In 1966, there were approximately 10.15 million cases of smallpox in more than 50 countries and approximately 2 million deaths per year from smallpox. The World Health Organization (WHO) initiated a worldwide campaign to eradicate smallpox. The last case of smallpox in the United States occurred in 1949. By 1977, the last remaining case of smallpox was recorded in Somalia. The last case has been reported since 1978. After 10 years of vaccination, smallpox was declared eradicated.

DEFINE

The eradication of smallpox is considered one of the greatest achievements of international public health, demonstrating the human ability to control and eliminate a disease. Smallpox was the first infectious disease to be eradicated worldwide where including measles, poliomyelitis, and rubella.

RELATED LINKS:

- Smallpox Introduction - Worldwide
- Smallpox

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1979: Health Objectives for 1990

BACKGROUND

U.S. Surgeon General Julius Richmond led an effort to develop quantitative public health objectives for the nation. These efforts resulted in the publication of the Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for the Nation, which was released in 1979. The report contained 226 health objectives and about 300 health promotion and disease prevention objectives. The report was the first attempt to set quantitative goals for the nation's health.

DEFINE

The 1979 Surgeon General's report has been the catalyst of establishing regional health objectives for the coming decade. Today, Healthy People 2010 is a set of 10 year national health objectives for promotion and disease prevention. Healthy People 2010 is a set of 10 year national health objectives for promotion and disease prevention. Healthy People 2010 is a set of 10 year national health objectives for promotion and disease prevention.

RELATED LINKS:

- Healthy People

Category: Government and Policy

The 1980s

The 1980s Public health efforts during the Reagan years were hindered by Medicaid expansion, block grants and budget cutbacks. The national child population became more closely associated to the Healthy Mothers, Healthy Children Coalition and the United States Bureau Indian Affairs (BIA) Maternal and Child Health Program. Congress established the National Institutes of Health Office of Research on Women's Health. The Department of Health and Human Services established the Office of Minority Health. The Department of Health and Human Services established the Office of Research on Women's Health. The Department of Health and Human Services established the Office of Research on Women's Health. Congress was mandated to organize two low-incidence diseases and mandated to formulate a national research plan.

Category: Reference

1980: Silver Panel for the Promotion of Child Health

BACKGROUND

Through the enactment of P.L. 95-626, the Silver Panel for the Promotion of Child Health was established. Congressional P.L.5 mandates from public hearings and recommendations for the promotion of child health. The Silver Panel was established in 1980.

DEFINE

The Panel brought national attention to three concerns in Healthy Mothers Healthy Children & Infant Strategy. These included inadequate immunization rates, inadequate prenatal care, and inadequate care for children with special health care needs. Although the Healthy Mothers Healthy Children Coalition, and other, lobbied for the Panel's recommendations, only the Immunization Initiative was funded.

RELATED LINKS:

- The Report of the Silver Panel for the Promotion of Child Health

Category: Government and Policy

1981: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

BACKGROUND

Under the leadership of the Reagan Administration was to reorganize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Department's reorganization was to include among the very vital Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education.

DEFINE

The Department of Health and Human Services is the United States government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. By organizing the health and education agencies of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare into two separate departments, the Reagan Administration was to "Reorganize and Decentralize."

RELATED LINKS:

- The Department of Health and Human Services
- The Department of Education

RELATED PROGRAMS:

- 1900 Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Category: Government and Policy

1981: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981

BACKGROUND

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act was amended drastically in 1981 through the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA) (P.L. 97-35).

DEFINE

Although the Act did not change the program's focus on services to high risk families and children, it modified the method of supplying the services. Instead of the federal government providing services, it left the role of the federal government. The strategy resulted in the establishment of state-wide block grants for maternal and child health.

RELATED LINKS:

- Title V of the Social Security Act and Block Programs for Children with Special Health Care Needs - Legislative History

Category: Government and Policy

1981: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

BACKGROUND

In 1981, a publication in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) reporting a further review of anonymous reporting instrumental was very helpful in providing information on the epidemiology of the disease. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported that the disease was spreading among homosexual men and intravenous drug users. In 1982, a report in the publication of a report stated that the disease was spreading among homosexual men and intravenous drug users. Congress was mandated to organize two low-incidence diseases and mandated to formulate a national research plan.

DEFINE

In 1981, AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was first reported in the United States. Since 1981, approximately 1 in every 500 people in the United States have been infected with the HIV virus. Since 1981, approximately 1 in every 500 people in the United States have been infected with the HIV virus. Since 1981, approximately 1 in every 500 people in the United States have been infected with the HIV virus.

RELATED LINKS:

- AIDS Quick Facts Overview

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1981: Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition

BACKGROUND

The National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition (HMHB) began in 1981, prompted by the U.S. Surgeon General's conference on infant mortality. The Coalition's mission is to promote healthy pregnancies and healthy babies. The Coalition's vision is that every pregnant woman and her family will have the information, support, and access to quality prenatal care and services they need to have a healthy pregnancy and a healthy baby.

DEFINE

HMHB focuses attention on raising public awareness of the basic components of prenatal care: early care, good nutrition, avoidance of drugs, and prevention of transmission. Our Coalition's strategies for success and implementation continuation which ensure that we reach our goals. Our Coalition's strategies for success and implementation continuation which ensure that we reach our goals. Our Coalition's strategies for success and implementation continuation which ensure that we reach our goals.

RELATED LINKS:

- National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition

Category: Government and Policy

1981: MCH Thalassemia Initiative

BACKGROUND

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Bureau and the Sickle Cell Anemia Program (SCAP) of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) are pleased to announce the Maternal and Child Health Bureau Thalassemia Initiative. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

DEFINE

The Thalassemia Initiative is a collaborative effort between Special Projects of Regional and Technical Assistance (SPRTA) grantees to demonstrate the feasibility of providing comprehensive care to children with thalassemia. The MCH Thalassemia Initiative will provide implementation and evaluation of a model for the thalassemia specialty healthcare. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

RELATED LINKS:

- Thalassemia
- Thalassemia Disease

Category: Public Health and Medicine

1981: MCH Thalassemia Initiative

BACKGROUND

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Bureau and the Sickle Cell Anemia Program (SCAP) of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC) of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) are pleased to announce the Maternal and Child Health Bureau Thalassemia Initiative. Sickle Disease affects approximately 72 thousand Americans, most of whom are African-American. Of the United States, approximately 1 in every 10 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell trait. About 1 in 500 African-American babies are born with the sickle cell disease. Most of these children will live into their early twenties.

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RELATED LINKS:

- Thalassemia
- Thalassemia Disease

Category: Public Health and Medicine

Category: Policy, Health and Medicine

1991: Infant Connection to Children, Youth, and Families

BACKGROUND

The Section on Children, Youth, and Families was formed in the U. S. Bureau of Representatives to provide an ongoing recognition of the importance of American children and families and to make policy recommendations to Congress and the public.

DEFINITION

Since 1991, CYF has conducted congressional briefings and policy initiatives on behalf of children, youth, and their families, focusing on the 115, urban, minority, and mental and behavioral health in children and adolescents. The committee's concentrated impact that the federal government has on children and families, and the impact of federal policy.

RELATED EVENTS

- 1991 Infant Child Bureau
- Congressional Briefing Initiatives
- Research Accomplishments

Category: Government and Policy

1993: First Disease Gene Mapped

BACKGROUND

Huntington's disease (also known as chorea) is a genetic disease that affects people in their 30s and 40s. It has been known since Hippocrates's discovery, but mapped to the short arm of chromosome 4. HD was the first disease gene to be mapped using DNA polymorphisms, variants in the genetic sequence.

DEFINITION

The first genetic test for a disease (Huntington's) was developed based on the finding and had the groundwork for developing techniques for genetic testing.

RELATED EVENTS

- Human Genome Project
- Human Genome Genome Research Institute

Category: Health and Medicine

1993: SICH Regional Genetics Networks

BACKGROUND

Using Natural Projects of Regional and National Significance (NPRNS) funds dispensed by the Maternal and Child Health Program over the years, the Genetics Program has created a network of regional genetics centers to provide genetic services to underserved populations. Nationwide, the Genetics Program has 12 regional genetics centers and 3 national genetics centers.

DEFINITION

Genetics Program, working together with CHDN, were successful in coordinating and improving genetic services systems throughout the U. S. from 1991 until 2002.

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1996 HR Genetics Services for the Public's Health
- Genetics Services Research Center and Manpower Center

Category: Government and Policy

1994: Emergency Medical Services for Children

BACKGROUND

The Network Health Institutions of 1986 provided the initial congressional authorization for the Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Program. The program was established to reduce morbidity and mortality among children who are critically ill or injured and who require emergency care.

DEFINITION

Since 1994, 40 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories, and tribes have established state-wide statewide lasting from the EMSC Program to improve the emergency care and treatment to manage the emergency care of children in a medical emergency. The program has 50 state, tribal, and territorial EMSC programs, 50 state EMSC partnerships, 50 state EMSC coordinators, 50 state EMSC advisory committees, and 50 state EMSC plans. Its mission is the number of hospitals that coordinate with tribal pediatric treatment protocols and procedures.

RELATED EVENTS

- 1994 EMSC
- Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Report Released
- 1996 Journal of Emergency Care Service Released

Category: Government and Policy

1994: Baby Doc Law

BACKGROUND

Screening newborns for sickness with disorders from being tested for sickness, but screening treatment tested for in the development of the Baby Doc Law in Baby Doc, Hospitalization for Child Care.

DEFINITION

Baby Doc is a nonmedical, caused by the Department of Health and Human Services to Congress. Baby Doc developed to ensure that the withholding of medical treatment to infants with disease or injury was regardless of the wishes of the parents. The EMC law, or Amendment to ever should be considered a medical emergency.

RELATED EVENTS

Category: Government and Policy

1994: Debut Reduction Act of 1994 (DRA)

BACKGROUND

The Deficit Reduction Act of 1994 (DRA) mandated state Medicaid coverage for children under the age of 21. Including children in current foster care, children who are adopted, children who are receiving adoption assistance, and children who are in foster care. Prior to the DRA, CHIPRA, and ACA, Medicaid provided coverage for children in foster care.

DEFINITION

Children in foster care receiving state Medicaid coverage for all eligible children under 5 and pregnant women who qualified, but did not obtain infants born to mothers covered by Medicaid automatically eligible for one year of coverage.

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- Debut Reduction Act of 1994, Provisions Relating to Medicare and Medicaid Programs

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1994 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)
- 1995 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985
- 1996 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)

Category: Government and Policy

1994: Child Safety Seats

BACKGROUND

By 1991, all U. S. states had laws requiring children to use a child restraint device when riding in vehicles.

DEFINITION

Since enacting the use of safety seats have been passed, double front seater vehicle injuries have continued to decline despite an increase in vehicle miles.

RELATED EVENTS

Category: Government and Policy

1995: Institute of Medicine (IOM) Report on Preventing Low Birth Weight

BACKGROUND

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) (now the National Academies of Medicine, or NAM) convened an interdisciplinary committee in 1985 to study the causes and prevention of premature birth and unexpectedly growth retardation, the two most common causes of low birth weight.

DEFINITION

The committee concluded that preventing low birth weight in the United States would significantly reduce infant mortality rates and improve child health.

RELATED LINK

- Prevention Low Birthweight

Category: Government and Policy

1995: Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)

BACKGROUND

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA) was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. COBRA amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for continued health coverage for certain former employees of Dependent Children (DEP) eligibility for 36 per period and pregnant women DEP eligibility for one year.

DEFINITION

COBRA extended coverage beyond first time pregnant women and new parents dependent on infants all pregnant women eligible under ADFC and Medicaid.

RELATED LINK

- Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985
- Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation

RELATED PERSPECTIVES

- 1986 Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DRA)
- 1994 Debut Reduction Act of 1994 (DRA)
- 1995 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)

Category: Government and Policy

1996: Crippled Children's Services Renamed Children with Special Health Care Needs

BACKGROUND

In 1996, Congress renamed "Crippled Children's Services" to "Children with Special Health Care Needs" to adopt Crippled Children's Services.

DEFINITION

MCHB's renaming of Services for Children with Special Health Needs in order to make an impact on the nearly 20 percent of U.S. children under the age of 18 who have special health care needs. Children with special health care needs are those who need more than and/or a special health care need, such as consultation, more than multiple systems or more children and youth with special health care needs.

RELATED EVENTS

Category: Government and Policy

1996: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1986

BACKGROUND

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1986 provided states the option of extending Medicaid pregnant women and children under the age of 18 who would be eligible if Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were still in effect. Pregnant women and children who are eligible for Medicaid under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA) which provides eligibility for services according to ABW levels.

RELATED EVENTS

- 1986 Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (DRA)
- 1994 Debut Reduction Act of 1994 (DRA)
- 1995 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA)

Category: Government and Policy

1996: Amendments to the Education for all Handicapped Children Act (EHA)

BACKGROUND

In 1986, due to advocacy of TS, 99 AC Education of All Handicapped Children Act (EHA), mandated early intervention and preschool services for children.

DEFINITION

Early intervention was established to assist states in the development and implementation of comprehensive programs for early intervention. It also provided incentives to states to serve all three- to five-year-old children.

Category: Government and Policy

1996: Sickle Cell Disease Consensus Statement

BACKGROUND

Genetic or of pediatrical article entitled "Sickle Cell Disease and Other Sickle Cell Anemias in underserved Groups." This article discusses the prevalence of sickle cell disease in the United States, the genetic nature of the disease, the pathophysiology of the disease, the clinical manifestations of sickle cell and hemoglobinopathies, and how sickle cell anemia is diagnosed based on polymerase chain, sickle cell anemia, the sickle cell trait, and other hemoglobinopathies. The article also discusses the prenatal diagnosis of sickle cell disease, the treatment of sickle cell, MCH and HRSA in a personal Consensus Development Conference on Newborn Screening, the Sickle Cell Disease and other Hemoglobinopathies, and the Sickle Cell Disease and other Hemoglobinopathies in Adolescents and Adults. The article also discusses the Sickle Cell Disease and other Hemoglobinopathies in Adolescents and Adults, the Sickle Cell Disease and other Hemoglobinopathies in the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program, the sickle cell disease and other

Significantly lower rates of AIDS.

DEFINITION

Making sure everyone has the strategy, information, and services they need to allow them to make an informed decision(s), and the ADVO are dedicated to the program.

RELATED LINKS

- Table 4: Health Promotion

Category: Government and Policy

1994: 10 Essential Public Health Services

BACKGROUND

Public health, like every field, has had numerous metaphorical ways that have not changed. In 1988, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) view the mission of public health as "fulfilling society's interest in assuring the conditions in which people can be healthy." Three years later, the Development, and evaluation, the Institute of Medicine, the Centers for Disease Control, the Public Health Service, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Office of Public Health and Science, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Office of Minority Health, the Indian Health Service, and the Environmental Protection and Health Promotion. In 1994, several IMCH delegations coordinated to write the 10 essential services, and the Government of Canada, the Pan American Health Organization, the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control, the Public Health Service, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Office of Public Health and Science, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Office of Minority Health, the Indian Health Service, and the Environmental Protection and Health Promotion.

DEFINITION

The central vision of an initiative for public health, Events on the development of the 10 Essential Public Health Services provided public health, and the Institute of Medicine's mission for public health, and the Public Health Service.

RELATED LINKS

- CDC 10 Essential Public Health Services
- Table 3: Health Promotion Framework

Category: Government and Policy

- 1988 Institute of Medicine, IOM Publication "The Future of Public Health"

Category: Government and Policy

1995: Healthy Child Care America

BACKGROUND

Healthy Child Care America (HCCA) is a partnership between the private sector and the federal government, and the Institute of Medicine's mission for public health, and the Public Health Service. 97% of parents of children with children under 6 years of age without outside the home, and, where, and, and, and

- 2006 Newborn Screening Saving Lives Act

Category Government and Policy

2005: Rise in Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight

BACKGROUND

In 2005, researchers noted significant increases in the rates of preterm birth and low birth weight in the U.S. More than 12 percent of infants were born preterm, a 20 percent increase since 1990, and more than 8 percent of infants were low birth weight, a 20 percent increase since the mid-1980s.

IMPACT

Preterm birth and low birth weight are correlated with poor health outcomes and cost the U.S. health care system billions of dollars each year. Preterm birth and low birth weight are the leading causes of infant mortality and are the two risks which contribute the highest amount of overall infant mortality. Rates of these factors have contributed to the rise in preterm birth and low birth weight included although and high rates of multiple births associated with the use of assisted reproductive technologies.

RELATED LINK

- Low Birthweight

RELATED PONPONS

- 2002: Life Course Model
- 2003: Preconception Care

Category Government and Policy

2005: Preconception Care

BACKGROUND

The National Summit on Preconception Care was convened by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in June 2005. At the summit, the CDC and 35 partner organizations discussed the current state of preconception care and convened a panel tasked with developing national recommendations that would improve the health of women before conception and thereby improve pregnancy outcomes.

IMPACT

The panel made recommendations for improvements in clinical care, public health, and community sectors. It refined the definition of preconception care and developed a strategic plan to improve preconception health. The panel's complete recommendations can be found in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.

RELATED PONPONS

- 1996: Folic Acid Fortification
- 2002: Life Course Model

Category Government and Policy

2006: New Developments in Vaccines

BACKGROUND

New vaccines were developed to improve the health of women and children. Two live, oral, attenuated vaccines against norovirus infection were tested in the U.S. and Finland. Rotavirus vaccines were tested in the U.S. and further tested and licensed in combat immunization programs. FDA also approved the first vaccine for cervical cancer for women between the ages of 9 and 26.

IMPACT

The norovirus vaccines were intended to prevent most physician visits for norovirus gastroenteritis and at least two-thirds of hospitalizations and deaths from norovirus gastroenteritis. The rotavirus vaccine preventing cervical cancer aimed at preventing the nearly 10,000 new cases of cervical cancer and 3,700 deaths that occur in the U.S. each year.

Category Government and Policy

2006: Future of Emergency Care Series Released

BACKGROUND

In 2006, the Institute of Medicine (now called the National Academy of Medicine) released the Future of Emergency Care, a series of reports that included "Emergency Medical Services at the Crossroads," "Hospital Based Emergency Care: At the Breaking Point," and "Emergency Care for Children Growing Pains."

IMPACT

The reports comprehensively described the "fragmented" system of emergency care with emphasis on the pediatric report on the "uneven" nature of emergency care for children.

RELATED LINKS

- Institute of Medicine Report
- Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC)
- EMSC Report

RELATED PONPONS

- 1984: Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Program Enacted
- 1993: Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Report Released

2006: Increase in Autism Awareness and Funding

BACKGROUND

In 2006, the U.S. Congress passed the Combating Autism Act (P.L. 104-416) to address public concerns with the increasing prevalence of autism, interest in determining the causes, and the need for early identification, effective treatment and support services. The Act appropriated a total of $945 million over five years (2007-2011) for: • Expanding research into the causes of autism, including research on the relationship between disorder, disability adequacy, early detection, and intervention. The Act also authorized funding for autism spectrum disorder (ASD) surveillance and research through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and created the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee (IACC) to coordinate all federal autism research efforts and improve interagency collaboration.

Section 399BB of the Act authorized HRSA to conduct activities to: • Increase services for children with developmental disabilities (DD); • Reduce barriers to screening and diagnosis; • Support research on evidence-based interventions for ASD and other DD; • Develop a comprehensive, coordinated, cross-disability, lifespan-focused strategy for DD activities; • Train professionals in one valid and reliable screening and diagnostic tool and provide evidence-based interventions for ASD and other DD.

The Act also authorized HRSA to expand existing interdisciplinary training and leadership programs (authorized in Title V of the Social Security Act).

The Combating Autism Act authorized appropriations for these activities from FY2007 through FY2011. The Act was reauthorized in 2011 as the Combating Autism Reauthorization Act and again in 2014 as the Autism Collaboration, Accountability, Research, Education and Support Act (Autism CARES Act).

IMPACT

Increased advocacy efforts and additional funding contributed to enhanced autism awareness and federal efforts to address issues affecting people with ASD and their families.

HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) implemented a coordinated portfolio of research, training and state systems grant projects that work to improve the health and well-being of children with ASD and other DD by promoting and improving access to early screening, diagnosis, and evidence-based interventions. Grantees have developed and disseminated evidence-based interventions, advancing the evidence base on the effectiveness of interventions, and increasing awareness of ASD and other DD.

RELATED LINKS

- MCHB Autism
- IACC

RELATED PONPONS

- 2014: Autism CARES Act

Category Government and Policy

2007: WIC Food Package Revised

BACKGROUND

New federal requirements were introduced in 2007 for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to align the food packages more closely with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The revisions to the WIC food packages were made to improve the nutritional intake of all WIC recipients and address high rates of overweight and obesity among children receiving WIC benefits.

IMPACT

The new federal WIC requirements promote and support long-term breastfeeding and after the WIC food package to include a variety of nutritious foods, such as whole grains, low-fat dairy products, and fruits and vegetables added to the WIC food package, and WIC state agencies were given more flexibility to offer an assortment of culturally appropriate foods.

RELATED LINK

- Revisions to the WIC Food Packages

RELATED PONPONS

- 1972: Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

Category Government and Policy

2008: Newborn Screening Saving Lives Act

BACKGROUND

The Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2005 was signed into law by President George W. Bush on April 24, 2008. The Act authorized more than $30 million in funding for newborn screening grants.

IMPACT

The new funding supported newborn screening education and outreach, coordination of follow-up care after screening, and evaluation of the effectiveness of newborn screening programs.

RELATED PONPONS

- 1961: From the 'Guthrie Test' to Newborn Screening
- 1999: Newborn Screening Task Force Report
- 2003: MCH Heritable Disorders Program Authorized
- 2005: Rise in Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight
- 2005: Uniform Newborn Screening Panel

Category Government and Policy

2008: MCH Block Grant Rated Effective

BACKGROUND

The Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) was designed to assess the performance of public programs and help guide program improvements and budget decisions. In 2008, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant was among the 15 percent of federal programs that received the highest PART rating of "effective."

IMPACT

The PART assessment found that the MCH Block Grant has been effective at reducing infant mortality, expanding access to early prenatal care, collaborating with other organizations, and implementing successful programs to improve the health of women, children, and families.

Category Government and Policy

2009: Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act

BACKGROUND

In 2007, Congress passed two separate bills in an attempt to reauthorize the State Children's Health Insurance Program and expand the program to cover more children and families. The bills were vetoed by President George W. Bush in 2007. The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act passed by January 2009, the 111th Congress passed new legislation, the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA), and President Obama signed it into law on February 4, 2009.

IMPACT

CHIPRA increased funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program and changed the way that program funding is allocated to states. CHIPRA also provided additional funding for CHIP outreach to increase enrollment of eligible children and gave states the option to cover pregnant women and children who are lawfully residing in the U.S.

RELATED LINKS

- CHIPRA
- Public Law 111-3

RELATED PONPONS

- 1997: State Children's Health Insurance Program

Category Government and Policy

2009: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

BACKGROUND

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 was designed to address the falling U.S. economy by authorizing $787 billion in spending on several projects and programs.

IMPACT

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act designated about $12 billion for children, including funding for school modernization, Head Start, foster care and adoption assistance, the Child Tax Credit, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. The Act also invested in the lives of children and families by creating new jobs and enhancing safety net services like community health centers and unemployment benefits.

Category Government and Policy

The 2010s

2010: Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting

Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 authorized the creation of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) Program) under Title V of the Social Security Act to support voluntary, evidence-based home visiting services for at-risk families with children. The program supports home visiting services that are delivered by a trained professional or paraprofessional. The MIECHV Program, which is under HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau. They have the flexibility to tailor the program to serve the specific needs of their communities.

IMPACT

The Task Force on Childhood Obesity prioritized five pillars in addressing childhood obesity: creating a healthy start for children, empowering parents, providing healthy foods in schools, increasing access to healthcare services, and increasing physical activity in communities. Goals, benchmarks, and measurable outcomes were linked to each priority to help track progress at local, state, and federal levels. At the same time, through collaborations with federal agencies, businesses, and non-profits, Let's Move! instituted programs to support kids and families in eating healthy and being physically active. Programs included the Healthy Kids Challenge, the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, Healthy Incentives, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, the launching of MyPlate and Think Up campaigns to promote well-balanced meals, and spread campaigns like Let's Move! Active Schools that further promoted physical activity and nutrition among youth and families.

RELATED LINKS

- Let's Move! Academy
- Task Force on Childhood Obesity Report

RELATED PONPONS

- 2009: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- 2010: Maternal Preventive Services Initiative

Category Government and Policy

2010: MIECHV Program Established

BACKGROUND

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 authorized the creation of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV) Program) under Title V of the Social Security Act to support voluntary, evidence-based home visiting services for at-risk families with children. The program supports home visiting services that are delivered by a trained professional or paraprofessional. The MIECHV Program, which is under HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau. They have the flexibility to tailor the program to serve the specific needs of their communities.

IMPACT

The MIECHV Program provided an unprecedented opportunity for collaboration and partnership at the federal, state, and community levels to ensure that the program is reaching its intended audience and is coordinated with other programs and services. The MIECHV Program grants to 56 states, territories, and nonprofit organizations, 29 tribal entities received funding through the Tribal Home Visiting program, administered by the Administration for Children and Families.

Following the five years of funding initially provided in 2010, the MIECHV Program was extended through the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (P.L 2013) and the Medicare Access and Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L 2014) and FY 2017).

RELATED LINK

- MIECHV

RELATED PONPONS

- 2010: Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- 2010: MIECHV Extended for Five Years

Category Government and Policy

2010: Tackling Childhood Obesity

BACKGROUND

In 2010, President Barack Obama signed a presidential memorandum establishing the first ever task force on childhood obesity to develop an interagency action plan to solve the problem of obesity among our Nation's children within a generation. A supplement to First Lady Michelle Obama's Let's Move! campaign, the Task Force on Childhood Obesity facilitated the creation of a "national action plan to reconcile federal resources and set concrete benchmarks toward the first lady's national goal."

IMPACT

The Task Force on Childhood Obesity prioritized five pillars in addressing childhood obesity: creating a healthy start for children, empowering parents, providing healthy foods in schools, increasing access to healthcare services, and increasing physical activity in communities. Goals, benchmarks, and measurable outcomes were linked to each priority to help track progress at local, state, and federal levels. At the same time, through collaborations with federal agencies, businesses, and non-profits, Let's Move! instituted programs to support kids and families in eating healthy and being physically active. Programs included the Healthy Kids Challenge, the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, Healthy Incentives, the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act, the launching of MyPlate and Think Up campaigns to promote well-balanced meals, and spread campaigns like Let's Move! Active Schools that further promoted physical activity and nutrition among youth and families.

RELATED LINKS

- Let's Move! Academy
- Task Force on Childhood Obesity Report

RELATED PONPONS

- 2010: Maternal Preventive Services Initiative

Category Government and Policy

2010: Bullying Prevention

BACKGROUND

The Task Force on Bullying Prevention convened in 2010, at the same time the U.S. government launched the annual Federal Partners in Bullying Prevention Summit. Comprised of representatives from the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, the Interior and Justice, as well as the Federal Trade Commission and the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, the Task Force promotes awareness of bullying and cyberbullying as a major public health concern. The PFBP provides consistent and well-informed resources in the field in order to significantly reduce the prevalence of youth peer-to-peer bullying.

IMPACT

Since establishment, the Federal Partners have worked on a number of bullying prevention initiatives and campaigns. Stopbullying.gov, the official website of the Federal Partners in Bullying Prevention, provides information on bullying and cyberbullying for parents, educators, community members, parents, and youth across the country. Whether families are coping with a bullying incident, or looking to prevent bullying in their own communities, Stopbullying.gov offers toolkits, trainings, and research to support anti-bullying efforts. In 2014, the Federal Partners released the first comprehensive federal definition of bullying. The Task Force defines bullying as "any aggressive behavior or behaviors that are carried through social, emotional, and physical health. With new trends in cyberbullying and internet safety, the Federal Partners in Bullying prevention continue to identify best practices and research priorities to guide institutions and communities toward creating safer and healthier environments for kids.

RELATED LINK

- Stopbullying.gov

Category Government and Policy

2014: Autism CARES Act

BACKGROUND

In August 2014, the Autism Collaboration, Accountability, Research, Education and Support (CARES) Act of 2014 was signed into law. This bipartisan effort reauthorized earlier autism-related legislation and continued research initiatives and service provisions for people with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and other developmental disabilities (DD). The law also furthered federal autism training and surveillance efforts.

IMPACT

Autism reauthorized the five years existing federal autism programs through 2019 to continue addressing the needs of children and adolescents with ASD and other DD, including the needs of transition age youth and young adults. The Act also extended consistent representation by people with ASD and their families within organizations, including the Interagency Autism Coordinating Committee (IACC). The Act required the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to lead in charge of expanding and monitoring all federal research and related programs to improve coordination and prevent duplication.

The Act authorized HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) to continue supporting a coordinated portfolio of research, training and state systems grant projects that work to improve the health and well-being of children with ASD and other DD with an emphasis on expanding the reach of programs and addressing disparities in early identification, effective interventions and access to care for underserved populations including rural communities.

RELATED LINKS

- MCHB Autism
- IACC

RELATED PONPONS

- 2006: Increase in Autism Awareness and Funding

Category Government and Policy

2014: Birth to Five: Watch Me Thrive!

BACKGROUND

Birth to 5: Watch Me Thrive! was developed as a coordinated federal initiative promoting developmental and behavioral screening for children. The initiative was designed to encourage families to monitor children's milestones, promote universal screening, detect delays as soon as possible and enhance the supports available to children. *Birth to 5: Watch Me Thrive!* includes several resources, such as a screening passport for parents, guides on the use of screening tools, and guidance on locating local resources and assistance for families.

IMPACT

Birth to 5: Watch Me Thrive! provides valuable resources to as many as 1 in 6 children who are at moderate or high risk for developmental delays or disorders. The program continues to play an important role in increasing the diagnosis and treatment of children with developmental delays. Its resources for families, education providers, communities, and other stakeholders allow for the use of much needed tools in a variety of settings.

RELATED LINK

- Birth to 5: Watch Me Thrive!

Category Government and Policy

2015: Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to States Program Transformation

BACKGROUND

In 2015, the Title V Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Services Block Grant Program was transformed with the triple aims of honoring burden on State applicants, maximizing State flexibility in addressing unique MCH priority needs and improving program accountability at both Federal and State levels. Key revisions included a streamlined Application/Annual Report, the implementation of a three-tiered performance measure framework, and the alignment of the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program with the Affordable Care Act's Five-year Action Plan. Full implementation of these changes was achieved with the submission of the fiscal year (FY) 2018 MCH Block Grant Application/FY 2016 Annual Report. The Block Grant Transformation continues the strong legacy of Title V.

IMPACT

The revisions to the 2015 Title V MCH Block Grant Application/Annual Report Guidance were intended to enhance the ability of States to demonstrate the impact and value of this investment, improving MCH outcomes within the State as well as to tell a compelling story of how Title V is a critical component of the nation's public health infrastructure. The Block Grant Transformation also sought to ease the burden on State applicants to assess local responsibility in ensuring that each measure had a national data source, which allowed for more timely, reliable, and valid data collection. Finally, the Block Grant Transformation was intended to improve program accountability by using a performance framework was implemented to track data where MCH programs could demonstrate the strongest data for impact and Title V performance.

In 2016, State Title V programs reported serving almost 34 million mothers and children in the U.S., including two-thirds of all pregnant women, and one-half of all infants and children.

RELATED LINK

- Title V, MCH Services Block Grant Program

RELATED PONPONS

- 1935: Title V of the Social Security Act

Category Government and Policy

2016: The Zika Virus Epidemic

BACKGROUND

Since 1952, outbreaks of Zika virus have been reported in tropical Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In January 2016, CDC began reporting Zika outbreaks in the Americas and increased reports of birth defects. In August of that same year, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Sylvia M. Burwell declared a public health emergency for Puerto Rico, as the spread of Zika virus posed a significant threat to pregnant women and their babies. In November 2016, CDC issued a Zika Response Plan to prepare for the expansion of Zika virus and provide priority research toward that infection during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects, especially affecting the neurological and nervous system.

IMPACT

From 2015-2018, the CDC reported more than 7,000 pregnant women with laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection in the United States and Puerto Rico, and more than 1,500 babies born with Zika-related birth defects. In response to the Zika Response Plan, HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) worked with the CDC, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and other U.S. government partners as part of the federal response to the Zika threat.

RELATED LINKS

- Helping People Affected by Zika | MCHB's Response
- Unprecedented Year of Public Health Emergency Focus on Puerto Rico

Category Government and Policy

2016: Women's Preventive Services Initiative

BACKGROUND

The HRSA-supported Women's Preventive Services Guidelines, developed by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) (now the National Academy of Medicine) in 2011, recommended a comprehensive set of preventive services to promote women's health and well-being. These services were created under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to account for the unique needs of women throughout the life course, and went into effect on August 1, 2012. In response to consumers and clinical practitioners requesting additional guidance to better define specific benefits and services, HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau convened the Women's Preventive Services Initiative (WPSI) to provide Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) to support the development and dissemination of updated Women's Preventive Services Guidelines in 2016.

IMPACT

This work has developed a comprehensive set of guidelines for well women care that addresses current concerns with screening, strengthen the evidence-base for preventive services, emphasize issues in women's health, and increase education and awareness on the importance of women's health care for both providers and consumers.

RELATED LINK

- Women's Preventive Services Initiative

RELATED PONPONS

- 2001: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)
- 2010: Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

Category Government and Policy

2018: MIECHV Extended for Five Years

BACKGROUND

The Bipartisan Budget Control Act included a five year extension of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program with funding of $400,000,000 each year through Fiscal Year (FY) 2022. The legislation also contained programmatic changes, including an option to fund evidence-based home visiting on a pay for outcome basis, a follow up statewide needs assessment, and continued demonstration of improvements at least four of six benchmark areas.

IMPACT

The five extension continues the federal investment in evidence-based home visiting programs to improve health and development outcomes for at-risk children. MIECHV sites and territory grantees provided over 4.2 million visits from FY 2012 through FY 2017. Tribal grantees provided over 100,000 visits from FY 2015 through FY 2017. In FY 2017, MIECHV grantees served over 100,000 families, an increase from nearly five-fold in approximately 150,000, and the number of home visits provided increased more than five fold to nearly 963,000 million home visits in FY 2017.

RELATED LINK

- MIECHV

RELATED PONPONS

- 2010: MIECHV Program Established

Category Government and Policy

MCH Timeline.xml

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