Friday, November 9, 2012
8:00 am - 4:00 pm
Pyle Center
702 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin
Public Health in Practice
An Overview of the Master of Public Health and the Wisconsin Population Health Service Fellowship Program

The Master of Public Health (MPH) Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison was established in December, 2004. The Program was initiated by a group of interdisciplinary faculty for the purpose of educating and training students and practitioners in public health concepts and methods. The Program was developed to expand and enhance a competent public health workforce that is able to advance the well-being of the citizens of Wisconsin and beyond.

The UW-Madison MPH Program’s strengths include an interdisciplinary approach to public health, practice and evidence-based teaching, a focus on meeting the students’ learning needs, and an emphasis on a population health focused field experience and capstone project. In addition to the eight primary (core) public health faculty, more than 50 public health program faculty and staff members and 50 community faculty participate in the MPH Program through teaching, research, and service.

Students in the MPH Program must complete 42 credits, including 26 credits of required courses. There are six required 3-credit courses, two required 1-credit seminars and a 6-credit, 400-hour field experience. Students complete 16 credits of elective coursework from a list of over 70 interdisciplinary electives across the University campus. Students complete a capstone project, which serves as a culmination of didactic and experiential learning, by writing a scholarly paper and delivering a presentation at one of two semi-annual Public Health Symposia.

MPH Staff

Lisa Allman
Liz Dorsey
Barbara Duerst
Terrie Howe
Tom Oliver

Special Thanks to...

Henry Anderson
Linda Baumann
Marvin Birnbaum
Elizabeth Bolt
Bridget Booske
Anne Bradford Harris
Charles Brokopp
Karl Broman
Richard Brown
Molly Carnes
Marion Ceraso
James Conway
Tim Corden
Byron Crouse
Sarah Davis
Thomas DeLeire
Dave Demets
Lori DiPrete-Brown
Barbara Duerst
Maureen Durkin
Mark Edgar
Corinne Engelman
Philip Farrell
Ismor Fischer
Mike Fleming
John Frey
Donna Friedsam
Meg Gaines
Cindy Haq
Marilyn Haynes Brokopp
Mary Hayney
Paul Hunter
Marty Kanarek
Murray Katcher
Paul Kelleher
KyungMann Kim
Ana Martinez-Donate
Kristen Malecki
George Mejicano
Paul Moberg
Megan Moreno
Ken Mount
Javier F. Nieto
Kathleen Noonan
Thomas Oliver
Christopher Olsen
Jonathan Patz
Paul Peppard
Patrick Remington
Gordon Ridley
Susan Riesch
Jeanette Roberts
Laura Senier
Ajay Sethi
Lori Severtson
Kirstin Siemering
Hal Skinner
Lisa Steinkamp
Geof Swain
Amy Trentham-Dietz
Louise Trubek
James Vergeront
Mark Wegner
Whitney Witt
Bobbi Wolfe
Susan Yackee
Susan Zahner
The Wisconsin Population Health Services Fellowship Program is an extension of the student’s public health service and training. The two-year fellowship program, targeted to those who have completed masters programs, preferably in public health and allied sciences, provides applicants with practical field assignments in community based, non-profit, governmental and health service organizations.

The primary goal of the Wisconsin Population Health Fellowship Program is to develop the next generation of public health officials and administrators skilled in planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health programs.

**Fellowship Staff**

Marion Ceraso  
Tom Oliver  
Geof Swain  
Jim Vergeront  
Lesley Wolf
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Passive Surveillance Method for Tick Species and Tickborne Pathogens in Wisconsin

ABSTRACT
Ehrlichiosis and anaplasmosis are important emerging tickborne zoonoses that affect both humans and animals. In Wisconsin, human anaplasmosis and ehrlichiosis are the second and third most common tickborne diseases reported. Recently, a novel Ehrlichia species was identified in Wisconsin and Minnesota residents, which has important epidemiological implications. In the United States, it has generally been thought only Ehrlichia chaffeensis and Ehrlichia ewingii cause ehrlichiosis in humans. Ehrlichiae are primarily transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected tick vector, Amblyomma americanum, while Anaplasma phagocytophilum is transmitted primarily by Ixodes scapularis. However, the range for A. americanum is not known to extend into Wisconsin and Minnesota. Additional surveillance is necessary to further define the distribution, epidemiological risk factors, tick vectors and wildlife reservoirs associated with this novel pathogen. A passive tick surveillance method was initiated involving 12 veterinary clinics, 17 domestic animal shelters and 6 wildlife rehabilitation centers from 27 Wisconsin counties. Over 1500 tick specimens comprised of 10 different species were removed from 18 different domestic and wildlife species collected from July 2011- November 2012. Ticks were identified based on species, including stage, sex and host. The use of a real-time PCR assay for the detection of Ehrlichia and Anaplasma species was performed on submitted Ixodes scapularis ticks to determine the prevalence and geographical distribution of these pathogens in Wisconsin. Improved surveillance methods for emerging tickborne pathogens can provide an improved understanding of the public health impact of this newly discovered pathogenic Ehrlichia species in Wisconsin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Darby Murphy received a Bachelor of Science degree in Wildlife Ecology and a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her previous professional experiences in the field of veterinary medicine and public health include research focusing on public health, wildlife and zoonotic diseases including monitoring free-ranging avian species for West Nile virus and other arboviruses in Mexico and Colombia. Darby plans to graduate in December 2012 and hopes to obtain a position within the field of veterinary epidemiology and public health focusing on improving human, animal and ecosystem health and surveillance of zoonotic and infectious diseases within a One Health framework.
Finding Wisconsin “Bright Spots”: A project to identify what makes multi-sector community collaborations successful across the state

ABSTRACT
Making Wisconsin the Healthiest State, a project funded by the Wisconsin Partnership Program at the University of Wisconsin –Madison, sets out to identify the most effective investments for, and to monitor Wisconsin’s progress towards becoming the nation’s healthiest state with less disparity. The aim of this project is to assist in the goal of the Healthiest State project by identifying “Bright Spots” in Wisconsin, which are communities in Wisconsin that have had success in improving community health through multi-sector collaboration and the implementation of initiatives. The “Bright Spots” communities represent a mix of community types and coalition strategies. They present an illustrative rather than comprehensive view of the community coalition work going on throughout the state. A series of semi-structured interviews at various “Bright Spots” around the state were conducted with key stakeholders involved with successful community health initiatives. The qualitative data from the interviews was used to identify underlying themes that have made these community collaborations and their initiatives successful. The two main themes shared among all collaboratives were the importance of building partnerships and/or connections and the creation of an action plan. Other key themes include: a strong existing infrastructure (i.e., hospitals, schools, media, nonprofits), conducting or using existing scientific evidence and/or data, leadership and finding a framework or model to replicate or build upon. The outcome of this project was the production of a concise report on the implementation of initiatives. The “Bright Spots” communities represent a mix of community types and coalition strategies. They present an illustrative rather than comprehensive view of the community coalition work going on throughout the state. A series of semi-structured interviews at various “Bright Spots” around the state were conducted with key stakeholders involved with successful community health initiatives. The qualitative data from the interviews was used to identify underlying themes that have made these community collaborations and their initiatives successful. The two main themes shared among all collaboratives were the importance of building partnerships and/or connections and the creation of an action plan. Other key themes include: a strong existing infrastructure (i.e., hospitals, schools, media, nonprofits), conducting or using existing scientific evidence and/or data, leadership and finding a framework or model to replicate or build upon. The outcome of this project was the production of a concise report on the community health improvement initiatives happening in Wisconsin along with a series of two-page “Quick Facts” on each site. The report will be shared with communities in Wisconsin who want to learn more about successful community health improvement initiatives and also as a tool for communities to implement their own initiatives around health improvement.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Lauren Bednarz plans on starting her career in Madison, WI, after graduation. She intends to pursue a career that features her interests in physical activity and nutrition as a way to improve the health and lives of individuals in Wisconsin. In particular, Lauren would like to focus on those individuals who are in treatment or recovery for addiction.

Identifying Barriers to HIV/AIDS Testing at the Beacon of Hope Voluntary Counseling and Testing Site and Comprehensive Care Center in Ongata Rongai, Kenya

ABSTRACT
HIV testing services have been offered at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) sites in Kenya for over 20 years; however, 82 percent of HIV-infected Kenyans still do not know their HIV status. In order to address the lack of personal knowledge of HIV status, the Kenyan government drafted the Kenya National Roadmap for Achieving Universal Access to HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) in 2008 with a focus on the expansion of testing services from VCT clinics alone to include more community-integrated testing strategies. This focus on increased HIV testing outside of a clinic setting includes mobile testing, workplace testing, and self-testing and targets 80 percent of Kenyans having accurate knowledge of their HIV status. Integral to the success of the Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan is an understanding of unique characteristics and needs of the individuals living in the communities targeted for increased HIV testing. The focus of this capstone project is the identification of upstream factors that currently serve as barriers to being tested for HIV in Ongata Rongai, Kenya a community of approximately 100,000 individuals located 17 km south of Nairobi. In order to understand the unique needs of the Rongai community, personal surveys are being administered to individuals visiting either a VCT or health clinic in Ongata Rongai. Following identification of commonly perceived barriers to HIV testing, investigators will identify elements of the Kenyan National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan best suited to address the community identified barriers to testing with the goal of increasing local testing rates to meet the national testing goals.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
James Bigham is an Assistant Professor in the UW Department of Family Medicine with an interest in Global Health. During medical school at the UWSPH, Dr. Bigham established a relationship with the Kenyan NGO Beacon of Hope. Following completion of his MPH, he plans to use his public health training to assist Beacon of Hope with targeted expansion of their HIV testing services and growing their community health clinic to include overnight observation and pediatric wards.
Cyberbullying Among College Students

ABSTRACT
Bullying is a serious public health problem that can happen at many stages in the life-course from childhood, to adolescence, even to emerging adulthood. Although traditional bullying still exists and remains an important problem, some of this behavior has migrated to an online platform, where it is still not well understood, especially among older adolescents and college students. The purpose of this study was to explore the phenomenon of cyberbullying among diverse groups of college students. Participants were recruited through purposeful sampling during the 2011-2012 academic year from a large mid-western university. Eligible participants were current undergraduate students between 18 and 22 years of age. A trained facilitator conducted semi-structured focus groups. Questions were designed to explore students’ views and experiences with cyberbullying in college. All data was transcribed and analyzed manually by three researchers using the constant comparative method. At the start of nearly every focus group, college students began the discussion indicating that they consider cyberbullying to be largely restricted to middle and high school students. Once prompted, however, students indicated that these behaviors do occur in college. Commonly reported examples included hacking into others’ online profiles, uploading embarrassing pictures without consent, and posting hurtful comments. Our findings indicate that college students underestimate the concept of “cyberbullying” as a problem. This implies that while college students engage in these harmful behaviors, many do not believe that their actions are serious or punishable. Future work should focus on exploring the prevalence of cyberbullying in this population, avenues for prevention, and how it may differ from bullying in younger populations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Rajitha Kota received a B.S. in Biology and Political Science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2011. While working toward her MPH, she has been a project assistant with the Adolescent Health Research Team in the Department of Pediatrics. After graduating in December 2012, she will be taking a position as a research associate at Seattle Children’s Research Institute in Seattle, Washington. In the future, she hopes to become a primary care physician and plans to work with resource poor populations both domestically and abroad.

Worksite Wellness: Creating programs and opportunities to positively influence nutritional choices

ABSTRACT
Individual choices are not made in a vacuum. Decisions are influenced by the environment, policies, personal experiences and social connections, to name a few. In particular, dietary choices are not exempt from the pressure of external forces. And since dietary choices are a large component of over-all health, understanding how they are made is an important part of maintaining our health. Under this reasoning, the Employee Nutrition Education Program, which addressed those external factors which influence dietary behavior was developed. The Employee Nutrition Education Program was created for Physicians Plus Insurance Corporation as a voluntary program in which employees were given information about basic nutrition principles, learned simple techniques to incorporate into their daily life, and were reminded to stay positive about their health. The program aimed to enhance participants’ knowledge regarding stress and emotional eating, portion control, increasing fruit and vegetable intake, menu planning and eating for a healthy future. Research has suggested worksite nutrition education programs can be marginally effective in changing individual knowledge regarding nutrition. Results from the Employee Nutrition Education Program evaluation indicate knowledge increased after each presentation, based on average quiz scores. This presentation offers those results and explores factors which influence individual food choices at a worksite, focusing specifically on how nutrition education and the food environment can positively influence employee dietary behavior.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Allison Cunningham received her degree in Nutritional Science in 2007 from the University of Wisconsin- Madison. She has a passion for nutrition, in particular how it relates to family and community health. As a public health professional, her goals include working as a health program developer and educator in the government sector. She advocates for the beneficial role of family and community support in creating positive dietary changes, and hopes to distribute this message throughout her career.
Development of a Communication Plan for a Local Public Health Agency

ABSTRACT
Communication is one of the cross-cutting competencies of the Master of Public Health degree and is integral for general public health practice. Despite this, many public health entities are without formal communication plans detailing message development and dissemination, which can lead to confusing, unorganized messaging. To aid in message formulation and diffusion, a communication plan was developed for Clay County Public Health Center (CCPHC), a health department in Liberty, Missouri. This plan will be used for both internal messaging among the 70+ employees at CCPHC and external messaging to the 230,000 residents and partners of their catchment area. To ascertain inclusion criteria for a communication plan, a review of health communication literature was conducted. EmailS were sent to public health officers in Wisconsin soliciting communication plans to serve as templates and examples. Key informant interviews were conducted with CCPHC employees and public health partners to determine communication successes and deficiencies. With these three sources of information, a plan for communication was drafted for Clay County Public Health Center (CCPHC), a health department in Liberty, Missouri. This plan will be used for both internal messaging among the 70+ employees at CCPHC and external messaging to the 230,000 residents and partners of their catchment area. To ascertain inclusion criteria for a communication plan, a review of health communication literature was conducted. E-mails were sent to public health officers in Wisconsin soliciting communication plans to serve as templates and examples. Key informant interviews were conducted with CCPHC employees and public health partners to determine communication successes and deficiencies. With these three sources of information, a plan for communication was drafted with five key areas of focus: goal and objective setting, message development, media relationships, technology tools, and communication tips. The interviews primarily yielded recommendations for internal communication, including team building, meeting management, e-mail etiquette, and website maintenance. These recommendations were put into a report for upper management to review. The communication plan draft will continue to be developed by managerial staff at CCPHC. Documentation, templates, and the plan will be shared with interested local public health agencies to aid in development of their own communication plans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Christy Vogt anticipates graduating with her MPH in May 2013. She is interested in health education, specifically working with the senior adult population.
A Collaborative Community Health Assessment for an American Indian Tribe in Wisconsin: The importance of local level data in American Indian/Alaskan Native populations

ABSTRACT
Historically, local level data are rarely available to individual Tribes for use in health assessment and program planning measures. The most abundantly available data for American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) populations is limited to national data – however, Tribal communities across the United States are vastly different in their cultural practices, distribution of health care, and sources of income. Data from such a large area can not be accurately used to inform local level decisions regarding health. Additionally, within the published county-wide or state-wide data, Tribal members are grossly under-represented. This limits the applicability of the data to guide program planning and policy decisions. Sensing this gap in knowledge, the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal EpiCenter collaborated with a local Tribal Health Office on the development and implementation of a community level health survey to gain information on the health status of members of a Wisconsin Tribe. This information will assist the Tribal Health Office with resource planning for the coming year. The promotion and advancement of epidemiological capacity building among Tribes is critical to providing quality data that is representative of the local population.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Elle Ficken is currently in the M.D. Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health. She eagerly anticipates continuing to serve the Tribes of Wisconsin and collaborating to achieve better health outcomes as MD/MPH.

Smoke-free Rental Multi-unit Housing

ABSTRACT
Residents who live in rental multi-unit housing (MUH) are at an elevated risk for secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure in which children, elderly and disabled persons are at the highest risk of developing adverse health problems. Movement towards voluntary smoke-free policy adoption in rental buildings is slow due to misperceptions of the consequences of implementing smoke-free policies. However, in states that have started a campaign to ban smoking in MUH, they found there is a high demand for smoke-free policies because of health and economic benefits. To encourage Wisconsin MUH providers to implement smoke-free policies in their MUH buildings, the state of Wisconsin created Clear Gains, a smoke-free MUH initiative. Tobacco Free Columbia-Dane County Coalition (TFCDC) within Public Health Madison-Dane County (PHMDC) will lead this initiative for Dane County. Three community assessments were conducted in order to inform the development of appropriate outreach and education to stakeholders regarding the benefits of adopting smoke-free policies. One focus group was conducted with property managers and owners to understand and identify barriers, attitudes and perceptions of adopting smoke-free policies for rental MUH. After some outreach, education and media advocacy, there was an increase in knowledge and awareness regarding smoke-free policies among property managers. Although this is an ongoing project, increasing stakeholder knowledge of the health and economic benefits can lead to an increase in smoke-free MUH options.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Pa Yiar currently works as the Outreach Specialist for Tobacco-Free Columbia-Dane County Coalition under Public Health Madison-Dane County. After obtaining her MPH degree and Prevention and Intervention certificate, she plans to pursue a career in health education and health promotion intervention with underserved and disadvantaged populations.
**Stephanie Richards**

The Story of the Triangle and the Circle: When communities and institutions collide

**ABSTRACT**

Institutions and communities are drastically different. These worlds operate with polar paradigms, contradicting rules, and under contrasting timelines. This presentation will explore the challenges of integrating these worlds using two examples, 1) a traditional research group attempts community-based research, and 2) city government attempts neighborhood planning using an asset-based approach.

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

Stephanie Richards plans to make improvements wherever her career leads. Her interests and strengths include quality through process improvement and building community capacity through strengths-focused methodology.

**Capstone Committee:**

Patrick Remington, MD, MPH  
Associate Dean, School of Medicine & Public Health  
Professor, Department of Population Health Sciences  
Barbara Duerst, RN, MS  
Associate Director, Master of Public Health Program  
Mark Edgar, PhD, MPH  
Senior Outreach Specialist  
Wisconsin Center for Public Health Education and Training

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**Mike Thompson**

Tuberculosis in People and Animals: A protocol for Wisconsin’s response to inter-species transmission events

**ABSTRACT**

Tuberculosis (TB) is an ancient disease of people and animals that places a tremendous international burden on our health and economy. Worldwide, approximately 2 billion people are currently infected with TB bacteria. Tuberculosis in people is most often caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The closely related bacteria *Mycobacterium bovis* is more prevalent in tuberculosis of animals, particularly dairy cattle. Despite these apparent affinities, both *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* are capable of producing severe tuberculosis in humans and animals, and both of these bacteria are also capable of passing back-and-forth between humans and animals. Efforts to control tuberculosis in Wisconsin involve multiple agencies at the local, state and federal levels that are responsible for various aspects of human or animal health. Because outbreaks of tuberculosis can involve both human and animal cases simultaneously, these agencies must be capable of coordinating investigations, sharing results, and implementing a multi-faceted intervention to address these novel tuberculosis transmission events. Failure to recognize and respond effectively represents a threat to public health and to Wisconsin’s vital agricultural sector. The dairy industry alone contributes $26 billion a year to the State’s economy. To prepare for an outbreak of human and animal tuberculosis, a response protocol was created to define the responsibilities of the relevant agencies and to create the communications’ framework required for effective coordination. The protocol includes a threat assessment of an array of TB transmission scenarios in order to anticipate potential outbreaks. With a plan for action in place, Wisconsin will be better prepared to protect the health of its people and economy from the consequences of tuberculosis.

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

Mike Thompson received his DVM from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, focusing on production-animal and wildlife health. Mike became interested in the interaction of animal and human health, in the areas of infectious disease epidemiology and ecosystem health. He decided to pursue the MPH after spending time in Tanzania with an NGO that was investigating the transmission of the tuberculosis-causing *Mycobacterium bovis* from wild animals to humans through livestock. Mike’s career goal is to work at the interface of human health, domestic animal health and wild animal health in order to discover and implement effective interventions that promote the health of ecosystems.

**Capstone Committee:**

Lorna R Will, RN, MA  
Director, Respiratory and International Health Unit  
Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Emergency Response  
Wisconsin Division of Public Health  
Caitlin Pepperell, MD, FRCP(C)  
Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine and Medical Microbiology & Immunology  
Christopher Olsen, DVM, PhD  
Professor, and Vice Provost for Teaching and Learning  
Department of Pathobiological Sciences
A Comparison of Tuberculosis Risk Factors Between Foreign-born Persons and U.S.-born Persons in the State of Wisconsin

ABSTRACT
Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major global health problem with 8.8 million incident cases reported in 2010 worldwide. In the same year, the United States recorded 11,182 cases, over half of which occurred in foreign-born persons. Similar to national patterns, disease in Wisconsin mostly affects immigrants and refugees. Although the number and rate of TB cases among both foreign-born and U.S.-born persons in the United States declined in 2011, foreign-born persons remain disproportionately affected, at rates 12 times that of U.S.-born persons. This project aims to describe and compare factors associated with TB disease development between foreign-born and U.S.-born persons in the State of Wisconsin in order to understand the differences in risk between the two groups. The Wisconsin Division of Public Health Tuberculosis Program maintains a record of all verified cases of TB in the State. The Report of a Verified Case of Tuberculosis (TB Report) includes information on risk factors for development of TB. Data from 2004~2011 was analyzed. The two groups were compared to determine any significant differences between them. It is expected that TB in foreign-born persons will be associated more with social and environmental factors than biological risk factors. The results of the study will facilitate the development of recommendations on potential ways to prevent active tuberculosis development in infected foreign-born persons.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Charity Mulenga graduated in 2002 with a Medical degree from the University of Zambia. She also holds a Bachelor of Science in Human Biology (1998) from the same university. Following successful completion of her MPH degree and the Global Health Certificate program, Charity hopes to join organizations working with under-served communities. She hopes to contribute to efforts of improving community health especially in the area of infectious disease control.

Factors Associated with Primary Care Teams Continuing to Meet and Perform Quality Improvement Two Years After a Primary Care Redesign Program.

ABSTRACT
The UW Health’s Microsystems initiative is an institutional effort aimed at transforming primary care, and building stronger teams in order to improve patient care. The program started in 2008 and was piloted at nine primary care sites over a nine month period of time. As part of a formal program evaluation of this initiative, team surveys were conducted to assess team satisfaction of the program, organizational supports as well as the use of quality improvement skills. Through a thorough review of the quantitative data collected from team surveys of pilot clinical team members and organizational leaders as well as other sources, factors associated with team sustainability/success during the pilot were identified. Two main themes emerged from a variable reduction procedure as principal components, which were labeled "program participation" and "clinic environment satisfaction". Significant associations were found between the variables within the two themes and team sustainability/success. The quantitative results will also be correlated with the qualitative data, collected as part of this evaluation, to make the analysis richer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Xinyi Wang received her PhD in Microbiology and Immunology from University of Florida in 2010. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Fudan University, Shanghai, China. Xinyi's previous research work focused on a cattle parasite that functioned very similarly to the parasite that causes human malaria. She realized through some field experience that there were many forces beyond scientific knowledge that affected people’s health, which urged her to reform her career goal and focus on innovation in the healthcare delivery system. After completion of her MPH in Fall 2012, Xinyi will continue working as a researcher in the field of health services research at UW Health Innovation Program.
Examination of Wisconsin After-School Care: Creating evidence-based nutrition and physical activity recommendations for obesity prevention

ABSTRACT
Modern society is faced with a startling fact: this generation of children will be the first generation to have a shorter life expectancy than their parents. Across the nation, the obesity epidemic continues unabated, deteriorating the health and decreasing the quality of life for over 31% of children. In our society, children do not receive the recommended amounts of daily physical activity, and often spend much of their day sedentary. Coupled with the current nutritional environment and eating habits, this sedentary lifestyle is highly detrimental to the children’s health. One effective way to increase physical activity and improve a child’s nutrition is through after-school programs, which impact over 150,000 children a day. This capstone project utilized key informant interviews to compile the evidence of barriers and successes of a sample of after-school programs throughout the state, as well as the perceptions of what is important within after-school care. This information, along with an extensive literature review, has been utilized to create initial recommendations for improving after-school care, and once all the information has been compiled and evaluated, will be used to create What Works in After-School Care, an educational document highlighting evidence-based practices in the field.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Bradley Cavanagh looks to use his MPH degree in a career as a state Physical Activity Coordinator working with the Department of Instruction or Department of Health; he is currently looking to apply for positions at the state level throughout the nation.

Check Out Healthy and Order Up Healthy: Wisconsin resources for healthier foods and beverages in food stores and restaurants

ABSTRACT
There is a dire need to increase the consumption of healthier foods in Wisconsin communities. Only 23% of our adult population consumed the recommended five or more fruits and vegetables per day. Additionally, in 2006, an estimated one million Wisconsin adults, 26.7%, were classified as obese compared with 25.1% of adults nationally. What people eat and why they eat is often influenced by a complex blend of environmental, system, social, cultural and individual factors. The food environment, which includes the availability and accessibility of healthier foods in restaurants and food stores, plays a role in which foods people purchase and consume. Thus, food stores and restaurants are ideal environments to increase access to and promote healthy foods. Check out Healthy and Order up Healthy, two toolkits designed to address the nutrition environments within and surrounding restaurants and food stores, plays a role in which foods people purchase and consume. Thus, food stores and restaurants are ideal environments to increase access to and promote healthy foods. Check out Healthy and Order up Healthy, two toolkits designed to address the nutrition environments within and surrounding restaurants and food stores, plays a role in which foods people purchase and consume. Thus, food stores and restaurants are ideal environments to increase access to and promote healthy foods. Check out Healthy and Order up Healthy, two toolkits designed to address the nutrition environments within and surrounding restaurants and food stores, plays a role in which foods people purchase and consume. Thus, food stores and restaurants are ideal environments to increase access to and promote healthy foods.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
Sahra Kahin earned her Bachelor of Arts in Political Science in 2009 and received a Master of Arts degree in Gender Studies in 2011 from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Sahra developed her interest in Public Health while working on her previous Masters degree. She focused on Female Genital Cutting in East Africa and the power of community advocacy for its eradication. Her public health interests have evolved to include the role of communities and their environments within a systematic approach for obesity prevention. This fall, Sahra plans to apply to fellowships focused on public health and prevention. Upon graduation, Sahra hopes to pursue a career in obesity prevention on the state or federal level.