

HOSPITAL

Good Neighbors.



Community Benefit Report 2009

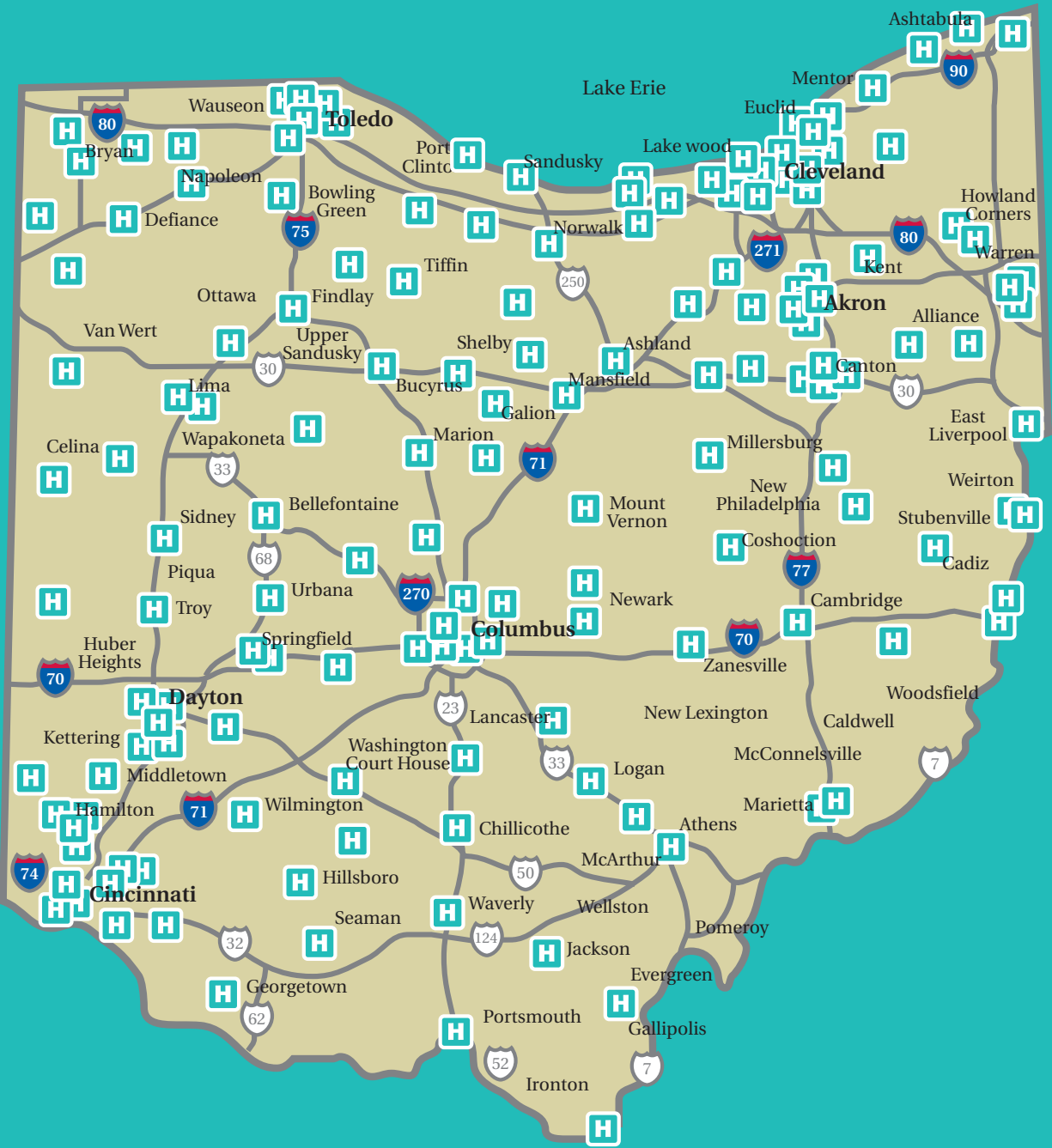


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Good Neighbors.

A good neighborhood brings people together. It is a place where people share experiences, take care of one another and look out for each other.



J. David Daniels, Robinson Memorial Hospital

With 178 hospitals in Ohio, nearly every community in the state includes a hospital. A hospital is a good neighbor to have:

- its health care services protect you and your family during times of sickness and injury;
- its prevention efforts help you lead a healthy life;
- its research creates new treatments and cures;
- its business presence provides quality jobs and keeps local companies in business by purchasing their goods and services;
- its employees pay income taxes that flow back into the community.

A hospital is much more than just a place to go when health care services are needed, it is part of the fabric of the community. The more than 330,000 people who work in Ohio's hospitals reach into their

neighborhoods. They support local schools and businesses, extend a hand to those without insurance or the means to pay for needed care, and partner with other organizations to achieve the goal of a healthier community.

Having neighbors you can count on is most important during hard times such as the current economic crisis. Many Ohio residents and businesses are facing financial challenges, including hospitals, but the strong partnerships within a neighborhood strengthen each individual member and help protect the community at large.

The 2009 Ohio hospital community benefit report highlights these crucial partnerships between hospitals and their neighbors and the positive impact hospitals make on the entire community.

Community Benefits, By the Numbers

Who: 178 Ohio hospitals

What: A voluntary effort coordinated by the Ohio Hospital Association to give a statewide snapshot of how Ohio hospitals invest in their communities. The report follows nationally-recognized Catholic Health Association guidelines on community benefit reporting

When: Data from 2007, the most complete data available

Why: To illustrate to all Ohioans the value of the state's hospitals to their communities and to help hospitals and health systems evaluate their own activities

Community Benefit At-A-Glance

Medicaid Losses.....	\$835,688,272
Charity Care Expenses	\$893,469,170
Community Activity Expenses.....	\$1,037,108,318
HCAP Reimbursement*	-\$326,396,722
Medicare DSH Reimbursement**	-\$285,053,736
NET COMMUNITY BENEFIT	\$2,154,815,302
Medicare Losses.....	\$730,200,349
Bad Debt.....	\$665,654,364
TOTAL SERVICE TO OHIOANS.....	\$3,550,670,015

** The Hospital Care Assurance Program (HCAP) is the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' mechanism for meeting the federal requirement to provide additional payments to hospitals that provide a disproportionate share of uncompensated services to the indigent and uninsured. HCAP reimbursement in 2007 remains unchanged from 2006 due to frozen reimbursement rates.*

***Medicare disproportionate share hospital (DSH) reimbursement provides additional payments to hospitals that provide care to a disproportionate share of patients who qualify for Medicaid or for both Medicare and Medicaid (dual eligible).*



Euclid Hospital

After completing CPR training at his school, a Cleveland-area student saved his father's life when he went into cardiac arrest. The student dialed 911 and performed CPR in the interim, thanks to the training his teacher received from Euclid Hospital. The hospital secured American Heart Association grant money to purchase CPR education kits, mannequins and support materials to use in educating teachers and students in CPR at local schools. The kits were distributed to schools and Laurel Neitling, a clinical nurse education specialist at Euclid, instructed 60 Cleveland-area teachers on CPR, who then became CPR instructors for the students.

18 of Ohio's 100 largest employers are hospitals or health systems – four are in the top 10.

Providing Quality Jobs

With unemployment levels hitting unprecedented levels, Ohioans are seeing with new clarity the importance of a community with stable, well-paying jobs. More than 330,000 Ohioans worked in Ohio's hospitals in 2007. A hospital also creates jobs within the community by purchasing goods and services – a total of 558,000 Ohioans had a job in 2007 thanks to the state's hospital community.

Hospitals are outstanding employers beyond the numbers as well. Several Ohio health systems and hospitals appeared on *Fortune's* list of the 100 best companies to work for nationwide and five hospitals and health systems appeared on the 2008 Best Employers in Ohio list published by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

The breadth of programs and the reputation of the Buckeye State's academic medical centers draw students and residents from across the globe. Ohio ranks fourth nationwide in the number of teaching hospitals/health systems, and more than 60 percent of the nearly 1,600 residents who complete their training at Ohio institutions each year choose to remain in Ohio after completing their residencies.

Sources: Ohio Bioscience Growth Report, 2007-2008, BioOhio; AHA Statistics, Association of American Medical Colleges

185,500	full-time employees (including 6,900 employed physicians)
70,000	part-time employees
34,400	non-employed physicians with rights to practice at the hospital
7,600	physicians-in-training, dentists-in-training (with rights to practice at the hospital)
35,500	volunteers
333,000	total people working in Ohio hospitals

Source: AHA Hospital Statistics, State Medical Board of Ohio, Ohio Society of Directors of Volunteer Services



Doctors Hospital, Columbus

Doctors Hospital works with the Southwestern City School District to let suspended students volunteer and give back to the community during their suspension. Since the program's inception, students have logged 2,994 volunteer hours. This program is open to students in the district who are suspended from school for the first time as a result of a minor violation. Students who choose this option have the opportunity to earn school credit instead of receiving zeros on all the work they miss, which is the case in most districts. Students spend three to 10 eight-hour days at the hospital, working in environmental or nutrition services. At the end of their suspension, they are evaluated by an employee. Their score determines if they receive credit for volunteering or are permitted to make up their missed school work.

Patients stepped through the doorways of Ohio's hospitals more than 34 million times in 2007.

Caring for the Sick and Injured



Aultman Health Foundation, Canton

Nearly 1,600 community members over the age of 55 attended the eighth annual Seniors' Day at the Pro Football Hall of Fame hosted by Aultman Health Foundation. Aultman offered free cholesterol, triglycerides and blood sugar screenings, along with risk assessments for diabetes, breast cancer and heart disease. Participants were also able to tour the Hall of Fame's two new exhibit halls and view special museum presentations of stories from the gridiron free-of-charge.

Ohio's hospitals provide outstanding health care – care so good that patients travel from across the nation and globe to seek care at Ohio institutions. Thomson Reuters Top 100 Hospitals rankings included more Ohio hospitals between 2004-2007 than any other state. Two of America's top 10 pediatric hospitals – as designated by *U.S. News & World Report* – are located in Ohio.

Whether they needed emergency treatment, inpatient care or an outpatient procedure, patients stepped through the doorways of Ohio's hospitals more than 34 million times in 2007. That's the equivalent of every Ohioan making three trips to a hospital. Nearly 6 million of those visits were to hospital emergency rooms – a health care safety net for patients with nowhere else to turn. Emergency room visits continue

to rise as more Ohioans lose their jobs and insurance coverage and choose to defer care until their condition requires emergency intervention. The life-saving technology and facilities are designed to ensure all Ohioans have access to emergency services.

Ohio hospitals treat sickness and injury each day, but they also focus on finding new and better ways to care for their patients. Ohio hosts over 16 percent of all clinical trials conducted in the U.S. As of November 2007, more than 1,500 clinical trials were in progress or actively recruiting patients in Ohio, predominantly focused on cardiovascular and cancer treatments.

Source: OHA Patient & Financial Database; Ohio Bioscience Growth Report, 2007-2008, BioOhio



“Hospitals are important to Ohio as major providers of quality jobs and are an integral part to the fabric of a community that helps to attract and keep other employers. Hospitals support local economies through not only their employees’ wages and income taxes but also by the goods and services they purchase. Other businesses are drawn to areas with access to good medical care for their employees and families. Strong community hospitals are good business for Ohio.”

Andrew E. Doehrel
 President and CEO
 Ohio Chamber of Commerce

Stimulating the Economy

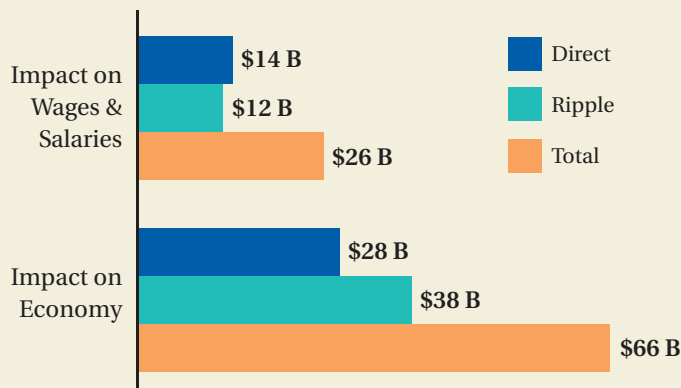
Hospitals and health systems had a \$66 billion economic impact on the state of Ohio in 2007.

Hospitals and health systems make up more than 62 percent of Ohio’s bioscience industry – one of the few industries that is seeing progress even in the tough economic climate. The *Ohio Bioscience Growth Report* for 2007-2008 projects explosive growth for the health care sector when the economy rebounds. The bioscience industry was also responsible for nearly 16 percent of Ohio’s total economic output in 2007,

and hospitals, health care providers and Ohio’s seven medical colleges are responsible for 90 percent of bioscience-related jobs.

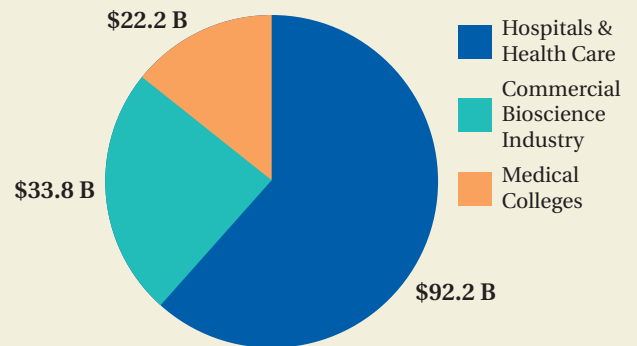
The American Hospital Association reported the economic impact of Ohio hospitals to be \$66 billion in 2007. Hospitals pumped \$14 billion into their local economies through paid wages and benefits.

Impact of community hospitals on Ohio economy (in \$ billions)



Source: American Hospital Association

2007 Statewide Bioscience Economic Impact by Segment (in \$ billions)




Source: Ohio Bioscience Growth Report, 2007-2008, BioOhio

Community Benefit

\$2.2 billion

Being a good neighbor means more to hospitals than the numbers show, and it goes beyond providing necessary health care services to the patients who walk through their doors. Quantifying these community benefit activities helps hospitals evaluate their own services, demonstrate their accountability to the patients they serve and affirm their tax-exempt status. Ohio hospitals voluntarily submitted the data provided in this report.

The community benefit total includes the losses hospitals incur providing charity care to patients unable to cover the cost of their care, community activities for which they receive little or no reimbursement and shortfalls in reimbursement from Medicaid.



“Community Memorial Hospital has established a legacy of partnering with the school system to provide positive programs for our students. Their track record of community partnerships and providing programs that make a difference is unparalleled.”

Kevin S. Miller, Ed.D.
Superintendent, Hicksville Exempted Village Schools



Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Norwalk

Director of Pulmonary Services Gary Englehart at Fisher-Titus Medical Center (FTMC) visits health and physical education classes in area high schools to teach the American Heart Association's CPR Anytime. A self-directed, personal CPR kit makes learning the core skills of CPR easy, convenient and fun. As an additional part of FTMC's Community CPR program, the hospital provides area high school students with a \$30 kit with a DVD and mini mannequin. Once students complete the in-class course, they are given a homework assignment to train at least two other people using their kits. Since September 2007, 1,338 high school students have been taught the core skills of CPR. If each student completed his homework, 4,470 individuals in the hospital's community now have basic CPR training.

Photo provided by Norwalk Reflector

Ohio hospitals' community benefit increased 14 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Fighting Infections

The growth of hard-to-treat infections is one of the biggest threats to patient safety both in Ohio and nationwide and Ohio's hospitals are teaming up to strike back. 65 Ohio hospitals are coming together to be the first in the nation to make a united effort to battle *Clostridium difficile* (C. diff), a dangerous and increasingly-common infection often found in health care settings. OHA, The Ohio State University Medical Center EpiCenter and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention launched an 18-month-long surveillance and reduction project.

A similar initiative involving Children's and Central Ohio hospitals – Solutions for Patient Safety – will

focus on methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and surgical site infection. With the support of the Cardinal Health Foundation and the Ohio Business Roundtable, the 25 participating hospitals will standardize collection data definitions and establish community-wide, evidence-based practices to reduce the incidence of hospital onset infections.

A separate hospital-led initiative will focus on reducing bloodstream infections. Hospitals collaborate to improve the care they provide and establish new and better methods of care that can be replicated nationwide.



OhioHealth, Columbus

The Project to Reduce Infant Mortality of OhioHealth provides free care to uninsured women through a mobile health unit, Wellness on Wheels. A 54-foot-long mobile unit travels to different areas of Columbus and focuses mainly on prenatal care. Wellness on Wheels decreases barriers to care such as transportation, no-show rates and school attendance. The mobile unit has eight rooms for exams and counseling as well as a lobby and a pharmacy. The unit can provide ultrasounds, non-stress testing and lab work. Through a partnership with Columbus Public Schools, there are now six sites that the unit visits on a set schedule three days a week. To date, there have been 18,000 visits and Wellness on Wheels has serviced over 3,300 patients. Wellness on Wheels also has delivered 1,966 babies.

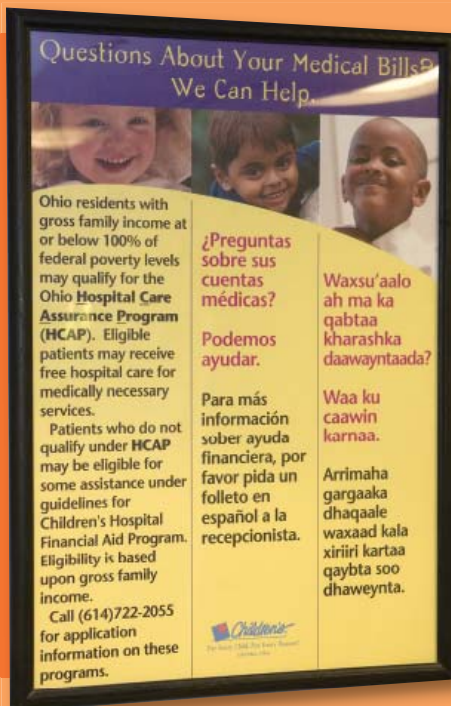
Charity Care

\$893 million

An economic downturn leaves more Ohioans without jobs and insurance. Patients without insurance often defer care until their condition worsens and requires an emergency department visit or more extensive care. Every hospital in Ohio has a charity care policy under which they provide free care to patients below the federal poverty line, which was \$20,650 for a family of four in 2007. Many hospitals also choose to offer discounted or free care far beyond the official poverty threshold. In 2007, Ohio hospitals provided more than \$893 million in charity care to Ohioans and current economic conditions are pushing this number up.

Definitions

- **Charity Care** — Health care provided free or at a substantial discount to those unable to pay. Hospitals either do not attempt to collect a portion of charges or agree to write off charges. Eligibility is sometimes determined from a sliding scale based on a percentage of the patient's income above the federal poverty level.
- **Cost** — The price a hospital must pay to provide a service, including the price of providing facilities, technology and workforce.
- **Payment** — Reimbursement a hospital receives for care provided; usually less than the standard charge and sometimes less than the cost of providing care.



All Ohio hospitals offer free care to patients below the federal poverty line, but many hospitals also choose to provide discounted or free care beyond the official poverty threshold. Public signs in multiple languages help ensure patients are aware of available financial assistance.

Photo provided by Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus

Of the \$893 million in charity care Ohio hospitals provided in 2007, 491.7 million went to uninsured patients above the poverty line through free and discounted care hospitals chose to offer.



Memorial Hospital of Union County, Marysville

Memorial Hospital of Union County partners with the Union County Health Department to serve approximately 3,000 uninsured and underinsured people per year through a primary care clinic offered two days a week. After patients are treated in an emergency room, follow-up care is often needed and there are few alternatives to going back to the emergency department if primary care is not already established. The clinic gives people an alternative primary care setting. The hospital pays for the caregiver at the clinic, while the health department provides the space and nursing support.



Parma Community General Hospital

For 22 years, Parma Community General Hospital's transportation department has provided rides to patients without access to vehicles through its Home Run Van. Two vans cover 11 cities, simultaneously traveling throughout southwestern Cuyahoga County and into parts of Cleveland every weekday. Home Run Vans provide approximately 6,000 trips annually for Parma Hospital patients.



St. Elizabeth Health Center, Youngstown

The Breast Care Advisory Board of St. Elizabeth Health Center offers free health screenings and mammograms for uninsured and underinsured women over the age of 40 as part of its Women's Health Night. The screenings include a health history assessment, blood pressure screenings and a breast exam. The women are also taught how to perform self breast exams. Volunteers from St. Elizabeth's staff, as well as various community representatives, are on-hand to perform mammograms and assessments. The goal is to provide timely access to comprehensive, low-cost breast care with compassion and respect.

Community Activities

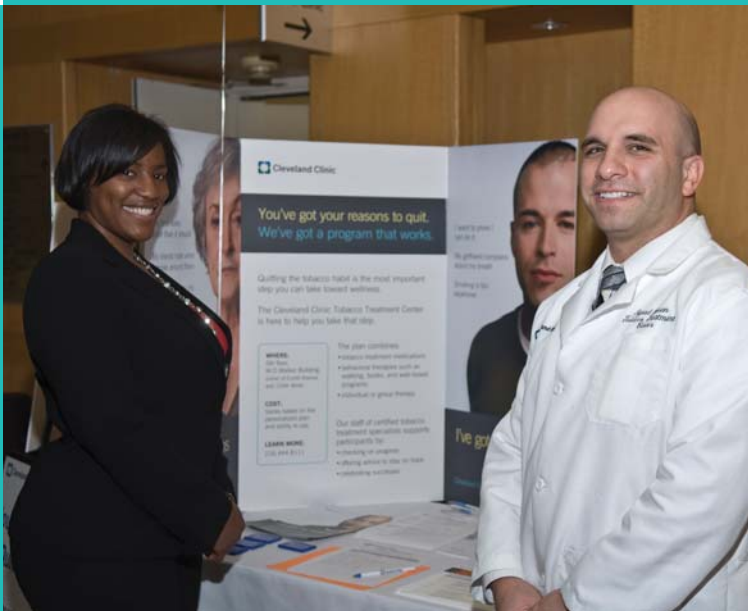
\$1 billion

Ohio hospitals are committed to being good neighbors – and the more than \$1 billion hospitals invested in community activities in 2007 is a major illustration of that commitment. This number represents the dollar value of hospitals' direct costs not reimbursed by grants, insurance or other payments. But the photos and stories throughout this report speak even louder than the numbers. A superintendent of schools applauds local hospital efforts to partner with schools to improve the

"Fostoria Community Hospital is a leader in excellence in our community through its many successful collaborative efforts. The hospital has excellent relationships with the business community, the City of Fostoria and the local schools. Fostoria Community Hospital has demonstrated its commitment to our community time and time again through its provision of community health and wellness programs, educational classes and valuable services."

Sarah Stephens-Krupp
Executive Director
Fostoria Area Chamber of Commerce

health and overall lives of students. A director of a Boys and Girls Club describes the positive impact of its collaboration with the local hospital on the entire community. A chamber of commerce director commends the hospital's partnerships with the business community, the city and local schools. The many hospital programs that take health beyond the hospitals' four walls and out into the community.



Cleveland Clinic

Cleveland Clinic, the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County launched SmokeFree Greater Cleveland, a program that offered free smoking cessation services to Cuyahoga County residents. The hospital donated free nicotine patches to the City of Cleveland's Health Department to distribute through established community cessation programs. Access to the Cleveland Clinic Web-based smoking cessation program "Breathe Advantage" was also offered. The Cleveland Clinic donated free computers to Cleveland recreation centers to improve access to the online programs. An estimated 3,291 of the 7,238 participants quit smoking.

Ohio hospitals' total community benefit topped \$2 billion for the first time in 2007.



Southern Ohio Medical Center, Portsmouth

More than 25 local students, grades 7-12, attended the annual Southern Ohio Medical Center Nursing Camp in 2007. Students learned the duties required after entering the nursing profession. They also were able to perform a simulated surgery and ask employees questions to gain a better understanding of the nursing profession. Nurses from various departments were there to talk to students about real-life situations they face. Karen Rickey, clinical educator of workforce development at Southern Ohio Medical Center, helped start the program in 2003.



Wood County Hospital, Bowling Green

Wood County Hospital provides sports physicals every spring to local high school students. The \$10 fee students pay is donated directly back to the school athletic departments. Last year, Wood County Hospital employees and physicians volunteered their time to perform more than 230 physicals. Weekly sports trauma clinics are also offered to area junior high and high school students. Athletes with chronic or acute injuries can be evaluated at no charge by a certified athletic trainer and sports-medicine physician. Approximately 100 patients are seen annually, with service and facility costs covered by the participating doctors and Wood County Hospital. The minimum estimated value of these services is \$46,200.

Medicaid losses

\$836 million

One in six Ohioans – one in three Ohio children – rely on the state's Medicaid program as his or her health care insurance program. In many cases, hospitals are the source of care for these 1.8 million low-income and medically-vulnerable Ohioans, and a slow economy continues adding to the number of Ohioans who depend on Medicaid. Medicaid reimbursement levels fall short of the cost of providing care to patients, and for this reason many private practitioners can no longer afford to accept Medicaid patients. Hospitals keep their doors open to Medicaid enrollees, but face growing losses each year as Medicaid reimbursement continues to decline. As recently as 2004, hospitals received 95 cents from the government for every dollar they spent providing care, but Medicaid reimbursement has fallen to 86 cents on the dollar. Multiplied by thousands of patients, hospital Medicaid losses grew from \$650 million in 2006 to \$836 million in 2007.



“Dunlap Community Hospital has impacted Orrville with notable changes in physical activity and community awareness of health, fitness and nutritional issues. Our collaboration with the hospital has the potential to improve the health of the entire community of Orrville.”

Kevin Platz
Executive Director
Orrville Area Boys and Girls Club

Medicaid reimburses Ohio hospitals 84 cents for every \$1 spent providing care. As recently as 2004, hospitals were receiving 95 cents for every dollar of care.



Blanchard Valley Health System, Findlay

Blanchard Valley Health System leads a collaborative effort of employers and physicians to improve community health by analyzing employers' health care claims data. The hospital also adopted guidelines for care and physician performance measurement. The Blanchard Valley Employer Data Project demonstrated significant improvement in quality and \$528,000 reduction in costs for hypertension care between 2005 and 2007.



Lakewood Hospital

Staff from Lakewood Hospital began a student wellness initiative by screening the body mass index (BMI) of approximately 2,550 students at local elementary schools. The relationship between a student's academic success and other variables, such as weight and socioeconomic status, was also analyzed. Results of each student's BMI were sent home to parents along with general guidelines, suggestions and whether further care by a physician was recommended. School nurses were also available to talk with parents.



Bay Park Community Hospital, Oregon

The Spirit of Giving, a campaign initiated by Bay Park Community Hospital Obstetric Technologist Veronica Tanner, takes place over Christmas and benefits area homeless shelters. The shelters provide a list of needs and every hospital department and employee is asked to donate an item requested by the shelters. Large moving boxes are filled with the collected items and wrapped in holiday paper and Tanner delivers the items personally.

2007 Medicaid Eligibility at a Glance in Ohio

Who's Covered	Income Eligibility Guidelines	What It Means
Individuals with disabilities	64% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	A family of two making less than \$8,761 would qualify for Medicaid
Ohioans age 65 or older	64% FPL	A family of two making less than \$8,761 would qualify for Medicaid
Pregnant women	150% FPL	A family of two making less than \$20,535 would qualify for Medicaid
Parents of children under 18	90% FPL	A family of four making less than \$18,585 would qualify for Medicaid
Children up to age 19	250% FPL	A family of four making less than \$51,625 would qualify for Medicaid
Medicaid Premium Assistance Program	varies	varies
Institution Level of Care	Income less than the cost of care	varies

Source: Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services

Other Considerations

Hospital bad debt increased 19 percent between 2006 and 2007.

Ohio hospitals' 2007 community benefit report follows the nationally-recognized reporting guidelines set forth by the Catholic Health Association (CHA), quantifying the charity care, uncompensated Medicaid care and community activities provided by Ohio hospitals. Though bad debt and Medicare losses were historically included in calculations of hospitals' total community benefit, CHA narrowed its guidelines in 2006 to include only charity care, Medicaid losses and community activity expenses. The Ohio Hospital Association feels bad debt and Medicare losses are important context for the community benefit story. Though these numbers are not part of the more than \$2 billion in community benefit reported for 2007, they are noted below.

Medicare Losses \$730 million

Medicare provides health care coverage to one in every six Ohioans, and 40 percent of all Ohio hospitals' inpatient, outpatient and emergency department

services are paid for by Medicare. Medicare serves those 65 and older regardless of income or medical history, as well as disabled individuals. The government reimbursement hospitals receive for treating Medicare patients has followed the same downward trend as Medicaid payments, with Medicare reimbursement dropping from 94 cents for every dollar spent in 2004 down to 91 cents in 2007.

Bad Debt \$666 million

Bad debt results when patients do not or cannot pay bills for which payment is expected. This occurs for many reasons: when uninsured patients have incomes above the guidelines for charity care but still cannot afford the cost of their care, or when insured patients can't afford co-pays and deductibles. Hospitals work with patients to help connect them with appropriate financial assistance or establish payment plans, but in 2007 the hospital community still incurred \$666 million in bad debt expenses.



The Children's Medical Center of Dayton

Jonathan Biars was riding his bicycle down a hill in Dayton when he flipped over his handle bars. He underwent successful brain surgery at The Children's Medical Center of Dayton. Shortly after the accident, the hospital received a call from East End Community Services Youth Center, where Jonathan and other area children attended youth programs. The center wanted children to receive education on the importance of using bicycle helmets. Jessica Saunders, injury prevention and health promotion coordinator at The Children's Medical Center of Dayton, went to the center armed with helmets and educational materials. The kids learned the importance of wearing a helmet and took one home with the promise of wearing helmets when they ride.

Jonathan Biars and his mother Tammy Updike



Flower Hospital, Sylvania

Flower Hospital partnered with the Center for Innovative Food Technology to promote awareness about good nutrition and unique ways to grow fresh vegetables in urban settings. The hospital hosted the area's first hydroponic garden, a non-traditional garden that can be grown indoors or outdoors in small areas without using soil. The harvested vegetables are used in the hospital's cafeteria and donated to Sylvania Area Family Services. The hospital also uses the garden to offer educational tours and nutrition classes.



Licking Memorial Health System, Newark

Licking Memorial Health System equipped law enforcement agencies and two schools with 117 automated external defibrillators (AEDs) to use on suspected cases of sudden cardiac arrest, a \$155,000 contribution. In addition, the health system provided AED training to each organization's staff. The AEDs are simple enough to use that the average person can operate them with brief instructions. The survival rate of a heart attack patient increases significantly in communities that develop an AED program.



Medina General Hospital

Medina General Hospital offered a free safety fair, with a focus on preparing for emergencies. Experts were on-hand to provide information on a variety of topics, including child car seat installation, fire extinguisher use, 911 phone calls and the K-9 unit. Severe weather safety tips were provided by Scott Sabol, meteorologist for Fox 8 News in the Morning. Poison control, local fire and law enforcement, and emergency medical service providers distributed information to attendees. Kids' activities also included a tour of the Metro LifeFlight Helicopter, a free child identification card and face painting. More than 400 people attended the safety fair, which featured more than 29 educational and interactive displays.

Conclusion

Hospitals are a good neighbor to have – they keep their local economy healthy, care for the sick and injured, and partner with other organizations to improve overall community health. The Ohio Hospital Association recognizes hospitals for their participation in this report as well as for the outstanding contributions this report showcases.



Grady Memorial Hospital, Delaware

The Grady Bunch of Grady Memorial Hospital is a group of 22 hospital volunteers who use Bunraku, a special form of puppetry, to address difficult issues children face. Dressed in black, like shadows behind life-sized puppets, they perform for Delaware County elementary school children on topics such as bullies, vandalism, obesity, physical abuse prevention and sexual abuse prevention. The puppets model relationships between people by using frank and humorous communication of facts and feelings between puppets. The program was initially made possible by a grant from Bill and Barbara Bonner Family Foundation and a personal donation by Valerie Bonner Swiatek, with administrative costs being absorbed by the hospital. The Grady Bunch began performing in 2007 and has reached over 2,000 students.



The Toledo Hospital

The Toledo Hospital collaborates with the Toledo-Lucas County Health Department to provide free HIV screenings to the community. Patients also receive counseling about HIV and educational materials regarding sexual behaviors and other sexually transmitted diseases. Health department personnel offer screenings for six hours a week at an urban ambulatory care facility on the campus of The Toledo Hospital. Patients are seen on a walk-in basis. Since the program's inception, more than 700 individuals have been screened. Individuals who test positive for HIV are linked with comprehensive resources, including medical and community services referrals.

*Hospitals interested in contributing programs and photos for the 2010 report should contact
OHA Manager of Communications Mary Sterenberg at 614.221.7614 or marys@ohanet.org.*



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