The Office on Women's Health Improving the Health of Women and Girls



The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office on Women's Health.



Office on Women's Health

History

- Established in 1991 (42 U.S.C. 202 et seq)
- Continuous focus on women's health as a specialized issue for government attention and action
- ▶ Public Law 111-148 section 3509 of the 111th Congress provides for legislative authority





Office on Women's Health

Vision

All women and girls achieve the best possible health

Mission

The Office on Women's Health provides national leadership and coordination to improve the health of women and girls through policy, education, and innovative programs

Goals

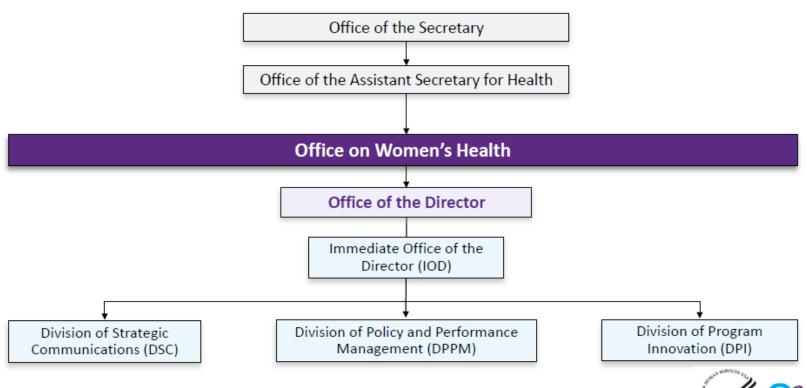
- Inform and influence policies
- Educate the public
- Educate professionals
- Develop and expand innovative approaches





Office on Women's Health

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services





Office on Women's Health Current Priorities

- Violence Against Women
- Health across the lifespan
- Reducing Health Disparities
- Access to health care and preventive services
- Health information for women & girls







OWH connects women and girls to information

- Websites and social media provide reliable, accurate health information (expert blogs, fact sheets) on any device
- 14 million visitors each year to womenshealth.gov
- 2.8 million visitors each year to girlshealth.gov

- Twitter, Facebook, Pinterest, YouTube
- @womenshealth is the 2nd most popular HHS twitter channels
- OWH Helpline answers over 300 calls each month







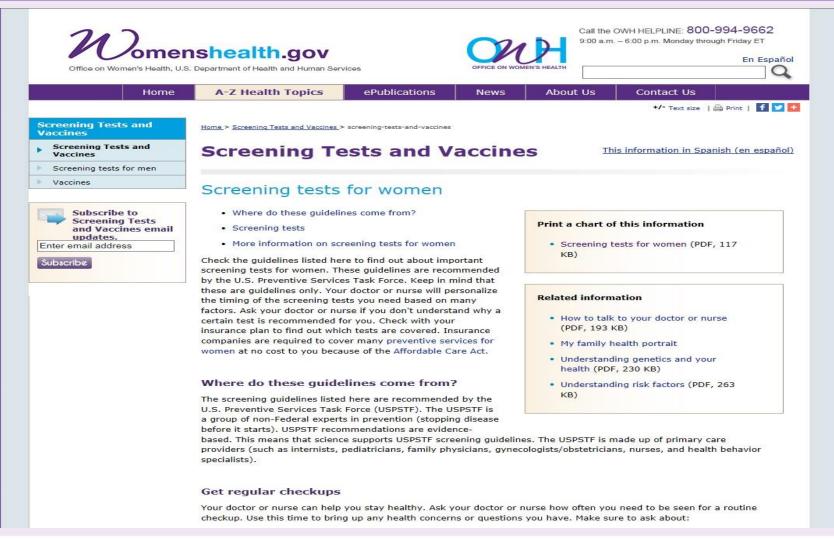
Annual Observances

- ► National Women and Girls HIV/AIDS Awareness Day
- ► March 10th each year

- National Women's Health Week
- ► May 14-20, 2017, Mother's Day week











Screening Tests for Women

Check the guidelines listed here to find out about important screening tests for women. These guidelines are recommended by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Keep in mind that these are guidelines only. Your doctor or nurse will personalize the timing of the screening tests you need based on many factors. Ask your doctor or nurse if you don't understand why a certain test is recommended for you. Check with your insurance plan to find out which tests are covered. Insurance companies are required to cover many preventive services for women at no cost to you because of the Affordable Care Act.

Screening tests	Ages 18–39	Ages 40–49	Ages 50-64	Ages 65 and older
Blood pressure test	Get tested at least every 2 years if you have normal blood pressure (lower than 120/80).	Get tested at least every 2 years if you have normal blood pressure (lower than 120/80).	Get tested at least every 2 years if you have normal blood pressure (lower than 120/80).	Get tested at least every 2 years if you have normal blood pressure (lower than 120/80).
	Get tested once a year if you have blood pressure between 120/80 and 139/89.	Get tested once a year if you have blood pressure between 120/80 and 139/89.	Get tested once a year if you have blood pressure between 120/80 and 139/89.	Get tested once a year if you have blood pressure between 120/80 and 139/89.
	Discuss treatment with your doctor or nurse if you have blood pressure 140/90 or higher.	Discuss treatment with your doctor or nurse if you have blood pressure 140/90 or higher.	Discuss treatment with your doctor or nurse if you have blood pressure 140/90 or higher.	Discuss treatment with your doctor or nurse if you have blood pressure 140/90 or higher.
Bone mineral density test (osteoporosis screening)			Discuss with your doctor or nurse if you are at <u>risk of</u> <u>osteoporosis</u> .	Get this test at least once at age 65 or older. Talk to your doctor or nurse about repeat testing.
Breast cancer screening (mammogram)		Discuss with your doctor or nurse.	Starting at age 50, get screened every 2 years.	Get screened every 2 years through age 74. Age 75 and older, ask your doctor or nurse if you need to be screened.
Cervical cancer screening (Pap test)	Get a Pap test every 3 years if you are 21 or older and have a cervix. If you are 30 or older, you can get a Pap test and HPV test together every 5 years.	Get a Pap test and HPV test together every 5 years if you have a cervix.	Get a Pap test and HPV test together every 5 years if you have a cervix.	Ask your doctor or nurse if you need to get a Pap test.

www.womenshealth.gov | 800-994-9662







Leading Causes of Death (and Morbidity) for Hispanic Women in the United States

- Cancer: 22.6% (77.1% Over weight and obesity)
- Heart Disease: 20.0%
- Stroke: 5.8% (31% hypertension and 21% high cholesterol)
- Diabetes: 5.0% (18% of the population)
- Unintentional Injuries: 4.4%





National Women's Health Week 2017

- ✓ When: May 14–20, 2017
- ✓ Goal: We want all women to make their health a priority. We also want women to learn what steps they can take to live healthier lives.
- √ https://t.co/hHlzuWWKVC







Key Messages for #NWHW

- ✓ Visit a doctor or nurse for a well-woman visit (checkup) and preventive screenings.
- ✓ Get active.
- Eat healthy.
- Pay attention to mental health, including getting enough sleep and managing stress.
- Avoid unhealthy behaviors, such as smoking, texting while driving, and not wearing a seatbelt or bicycle helmet.



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Call to Action for #NWHW

Steps for better health by age

Whether you're in your 20s or your 90s, we've got you covered. Choose your decade below to find out what steps you can take for good health.

Select your age group













►60s

















You're in your 50s! What can you do to live a healthier life?

Be healthier with one, or all, of the steps below! Get the conversation started at your next well-woman visit with this list.

A well-woman visit is a yearly preventive checkup with your doctor. It's a time to check in on how you're doing, how you'd like to be doing, and what changes you can make to reach your health goals.

In addition to talking with your doctor or nurse about your health, you may also need certain vaccines (shots) and medical tests. You do not need every test every year!



Select your age















You're in your 30s! What can you do to live a healthier life?

Be healthier with one, or all, of the steps below! Get the conversation started at your next well-woman visit with this list.

A well-woman visit is a yearly preventive checkup with your doctor. It's a time to check in on how you're doing, how you'd like to be doing, and what changes you can make to reach your health goals.

In addition to talking with your doctor or nurse about your health, you may also need certain vaccines (shots) and medical tests. You do not need every test every year!







►80s



Heart Attack Intervention

- ► Heart disease is the number one killer of women. Every 90 seconds, a woman in the United States has a heart attack.
- Women having a heart attack wait longer before seeking help than men do
- ► The good news is that if you seek help quickly, treatment can save your life and prevent permanent damage to your heart muscle.









Heart Attack Intervention

- ► For both women and men, the most common heart attack symptom is **pain or discomfort in the center of the chest.**
 - The pain or discomfort can be mild or strong. It can last more than a few minutes, or it can go away and come back.
- ► However, women had distinctly different symptoms of heart attacks, that must not be ignored.





Heart Attack Intervention









Resources for Staying Healthy

- OWH HELPLINE: 800-994-9662
- https://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/index.html
- minorityhealth.hhs.gov/
 - https://www.minorityhealth.hhs.gov/espanol/
- CDC.gov
 - https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/index.html





OWH: How to connect with us





Womenshealth.gov girlshealth.gov



twitter.com/womenshealth





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Connect with us on: <u>Twitter</u> | <u>Facebook</u> | <u>YouTube</u>

