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Executive Summary

Mission
To provide high quality health care to our diverse community enhanced through teaching, research, charity care and financial responsibility

Methodology

The purpose of the 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment for Mount Sinai Medical Center of Florida is to comply with 501(r) of the Internal Revenue Code for the calendar years 2012, 2013 and 2014. The methodology of this report follows the recommendations of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC)\textsuperscript{1} and the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.\textsuperscript{2}

The report includes statistical data and scholarly opinions from federal, state and local government health agencies, private organizations and community stakeholders. Additional input was sought from local health experts and people representing the broad interests of the community.

Mount Sinai is one of Florida’s largest statutory teaching hospitals. Each year, Mount Sinai invests more than $20 million in its teaching programs to train approximately 166 residents and fellows to be doctors in 17 medical specialties. Mount Sinai’s undergraduate medical education program serves more than 300 students annually. The allied health program trains more than 500 students for health care professions. Mount Sinai provides acute and emergency care, cardiovascular, rehabilitation, neonatal, maternity and psychiatric services.

Defining the Primary Service Area

Mount Sinai is the only hospital and emergency service provider on the barrier islands of Miami-Dade County. These are 32 manmade islands, which total 10.5 square land miles. The city of Miami Beach is the largest Census Designated Place (CDP) on the barrier islands and is the primary service area.

Northeastern Barrier Island Municipalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Bay Harbor Islands</th>
<th>Golden Beach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Bay Village</td>
<td>Sunny Isles Beach</td>
<td>Bal Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfside</td>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>Miami (island)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to use statistics, 31.3% of Mount Sinai inpatient discharges were residents from Miami Beach. 18.5% were residents from other island communities and other “mainland” zip codes. 34.3% of inpatient discharges were evenly distributed in Miami-Dade. Additionally, 13.3% of discharges were from out-of-county, out-of-state or international zip codes.

**Demographic Summary**

**Population**
The barrier islands are estimated to have 130,638 year round residents. Of this total, 87,779 are within the immediate service area of Miami Beach. Miami-Dade County’s population is 2,500,625.

**Gender**
The primary service area has a larger percentage of males (51%) than females (49%). This is similar to the Miami-Dade County composition of males (48%) and females (52%).

**Age**
The primary service area is an older population. The median age is 40.3 years old. This is slightly older than the County and national median age. The significance of this is that disease related death increases with age.

**Race & Ethnicity**
The primary service area’s residents are 87.4% white, 4% black and 8.4% all others. The county by contrast is 74% white, 19% black with 5.7% all others. In the primary service area, 51% report their ethnicity as Hispanic. Countywide, 65% report their ethnicity as Hispanic.

**Income**
The median household income for the primary service area is $42,265. This is lower than the county, state and national median. However, Miami Beach has pockets of extreme wealth with 7.2% of the population earning more than $200,000 and extreme poverty with 15.3% living below the federal poverty line.

**Educational Attainment**
The primary service area has a high rate of adults over 25 with four-year college degrees – 42.3%. In contrast, the county’s rate is 25.2%.

**Health Insurance**
26.8 percent of Miami Beach residents do not have health insurance. This compares to 31.8% of Miami-Dade residents, 21.3% of Florida residents and 15.5% nationally.
Health Disparity Assessment
Wide differences in income and education, new US residency and lesser English skills are factors that point to a niche of residents for which there may be a healthcare disparity and a need of safety net healthcare services.

Community Health Needs
The community health priorities presented are based on an analysis of demographic, environmental, statistical and behavioral public health data. We prioritize the conditions as below:

Leading Causes of Disease Related Death
- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- Stroke
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Mental & Behavioral Disorders

Population Healthcare Service Priorities
- Addressing the Physician Shortage
- Safety Net Services - Uninsured
- Geriatric Medicine
- Maternity & Prenatal Medicine
- Emergency Medical Services

Environmental Health Priorities
- Sun Protection/ UV Radiation
- Prevent Drowning Injury/Death
- AIDS/HIV Prevention & Treatment

Behavioral Health & Other Priorities
- Nutrition & Physical Activity
- Reducing Tobacco & Alcohol Use

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
Adoption Date
The outlined implementation strategy was adopted by Mount Sinai Medical Center as required in 501 (r) 3 of the Internal Revenue Code on November 1, 2012.

Tier One – Provide a wide range of Safety Net services
First, Mount Sinai will continue to provide a wide variety of community health services in its role as a teaching and community hospital, and sole emergency services provider on the northeastern barrier islands of Miami Dade County.

- Training to address Florida’s physician and healthcare worker shortage
- Charity care for the uninsured and underinsured;
- Disaster first response health services and regional leadership
- Emergency medical services;
- Adult psychiatric and behavioral care;
- Intensive geriatric / senior care;
- Maternity services and neonatal emergent care;
- Health and disease prevention education;
- Interventional and community health screenings.
**Tier Two – Mission Drive Community Health Priorities**

Mount Sinai will focus resources on the leading disease related conditions that cause fatalities and other identified local health care needs for its teaching mission and fiscal responsibility.

- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- Stroke
- Alzheimer’s Disease
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Injury

**Community Healthcare Resources within Three Mile Radius**

Within three miles of Mount Sinai, there are no other acute care hospitals. There are four public health centers, including three Federally Qualified Health Centers: the Miami Beach Community Health Center (two locations) and the Borinquen Health Care Center. For substance and mental health issues, there are two residential treatment centers. For geriatric residential services, there are five nursing homes and five assisted living facilities.

**Community Health Needs Not within the Implementation Strategy**

Specialized AIDS/HIV services are not within the implementation strategy. Primary care health services for the uninsured or undocumented are provided in the service area by the Miami Beach Community Health Centers, the Borinquen Health Care Center and Jackson Memorial Health Center and the Miami-Dade County Health Department/Office of HIV/AIDS.

**General and Expert Community Input & Community Health Needs Survey**

Mount Sinai is committed to receiving input to better assess community health needs. As part of a three-year strategy, Mount Sinai has conducted an online health needs assessment survey modeled on questions used by the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and the Health Promotion Risk Factor Surveillance System.

**City of Miami Beach Health Advisory Committee**

Mount Sinai maintains a seat and lead role on the Health Advisory Committee of the City of Miami Beach, along with the Miami Beach Community Health Center and the Health Council of South Florida. This is a body of local representatives that meet to address the demographic and health issues illustrated in this report in a publicly advertised meeting forum.

**Public Access and Community Comment on this Health Needs Assessment**

This report will be widely available on www.msmc.com. Public comment can be addressed to the Mount Sinai Medical Center, 4300 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida 33140.
I. Methodology

Methodology

The purpose of this report is to comply with 501(r) of the Internal Revenue Code by providing a Community Health Needs Assessment for Mount Sinai Medical Center of Florida, Inc.

This report follows the recommendations of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC)\(^3\) and the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics.\(^4\) The report includes:

- A description of mission of Mount Sinai Medical Center;
- A description of the community served by Mount Sinai Medical Center;
- A description of community health needs identified through an assessment of input from public health experts and/or generally available public health data that represents the broad interests of the community served by Mount Sinai Medical Center;
- A description of Mount Sinai Medical Center, health needs it intends to address and the methods for selecting those needs;
- A summary of the implementation strategy that Mount Sinai Medical Center will undertake to address the selected needs;
- A description of the community resources available for addressing other health needs identified;
- A list of collaborating individuals and organizations contributing input for this report.

Statistical data and scholarly opinions referenced in this report include, but are not limited to, the following sources.

- U.S. Agency for Healthcare Quality & Research
- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
- National Committee On Vital And Health Statistics
- U.S. Census Bureau
- Trust for America’s Health
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- Agency for Healthcare Administration
- Florida Department of Health
- Health Council of South Florida
- Miami-Dade County Health Department
- Florida Hospital Association
- Miami Beach Health Advisory Committee

Additional broad community input was sought via public advertisement to complete an online health needs assessment survey modeled on questions used by the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Risk Factor Surveillance System. Input was also gathered from online surveys, public meetings and interviews with local health leaders.
II. Mission

Mission

Mount Sinai Medical Center is South Florida’s largest independent, not-for-profit teaching hospital. With 955 licensed beds and over 3,000 employees, Mount Sinai provides acute and emergency care in addition to cardiovascular, cancer, comprehensive stroke care, rehabilitation, psychiatric services, and maternity and neonatology services.

To provide high quality health care to our diverse community enhanced through teaching, research, charity care and financial responsibility.

Incorporated in 1946 and opened in 1949, Mount Sinai was founded by a group of philanthropists and early civil right leaders to provide medical assistance and training to all people regardless of race, creed or nationality. It has grown from a small 55-bed community hospital to a comprehensive not-for-profit academic medical center with locations in five municipalities.

The first Mount Sinai Hospital was briefly located in South Beach before moving to the site of the iconic Jazz Age Nautilus Hotel built by Miami Beach developer Carl Fisher. The Nautilus had been seized by the US Army Air Corp during World War II for use as a hospital and was “government surplus” property. It was quitclaim deeded to Mount Sinai by the City of Miami Beach in 1949. On December 4, 1949, Mount Sinai Hospital of Greater Miami opened.

Harry S. Truman 1949 Message

“It is a fortunate thing for the entire community that you are able to open today a new hospital dedicated to . . . the relief of human suffering regardless of religion, allegiance or persuasion.”
Location & Facility

Mount Sinai’s main inpatient, outpatient and emergency medical services are offered at two locations in the Nautilus Subdivision of Miami Beach. The Main Campus, 4300 Alton Road, is at the intersection of Ed Sullivan Drive and Alton Road, near the terminus of the Julia Tuttle Causeway-Interstate 195. The Main Campus consists of 18 buildings with floor space that measures 1,400,000 gross square feet.

The Mount Sinai North Campus is located at the former Miami Heart Institute, acquired from the for-profit Hospital Corporation of American (HCA) in 2002. The North Campus is on West 47th Street at the intersection of Meridian Avenue less than one mile from the Main Campus. It consists of four buildings with floor space that measures 500,000 gross square feet. This facility is in the process of being sold in 2012.

Mount Sinai’s four satellite locations including a freestanding Emergency Department in the city of Aventura. There are outpatient services and physician offices in the village of Key Biscayne and the Mount Sinai Heart Institute has facilities in Hialeah. The Mount Sinai location in Coral Gables includes a cardiac catheterization facility and a sleep laboratory.

Vital Community Employment

Mount Sinai is the 11th largest private employer in Miami-Dade County. It is the largest employer in the City of Miami Beach. Mount Sinai invested in the Miami-Dade County and its workforce through wages and capital investments.

Mount Sinai Family:

- Employees: 3,482
- Physicians: 700
- Residents and Fellows: 160
- Undergraduate Medical: 325
- Allied Health Professionals: 560
- Volunteers: 400
III. Primary & Neighboring Service Areas

The Miami-Dade County northeastern barrier islands are a collection of manmade communities totaling 10.5 square miles, which creates a geographic enclave. Over 30 smaller islands are proximate to one main barrier island, which is separated from the Miami mainland on the west by up to three miles of Biscayne Bay. It is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Government Cut Canal; and on the north by the Miami-Dade County line. The city of Miami Beach is the largest community with 68% of land and 69% of the population.

Immediate, Primary and Neighboring Service Areas
Mount Sinai’s immediate service area includes Miami Beach zip codes of 33139, 33140 and 33141. According to the 2010 Mount Sinai discharge or “use” statistics, 31.3% of inpatient discharges were primarily residents from the city of Miami Beach. An additional 18.5% were residents from the neighboring service area including the upper barrier islands, North Miami Beach and four other neighboring mainland zip codes. The immediate service area and the other barrier islands together are designated as the primary service area. Mainland areas are designated as a neighboring service area.

Miami Beach Primary Service Area Zip Codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neighboring Mainland Area

Unlike the clear geographic boundaries of the main barrier island, the neighboring mainland service area cuts across several municipalities without wholly containing most of them. The area is defined by use statistics and with the upper barrier islands represents 18.5% of the inpatient discharges for 2010.

The mainland neighboring area is a residential area that is not a tourist destination like the upper barrier islands. It is an economically diverse selection of neighborhoods called the Upper Eastside. The common element is an eastern water boundary of Biscayne Bay with North Miami and N.E. 2nd Avenue as the western boundary until N.E. 150th Street where the western boundary is Biscayne Boulevard.

Communities: Neighboring Mainland Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach Miami Shores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscayne Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynnwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baypoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Service to Greater Miami-Dade County
While the city of Miami Beach is defined as the immediate service area, 34.3% of 2010 inpatient discharges were evenly distributed among all other Miami-Dade County zip codes. This reinforces Mount Sinai’s historical role as serving greater Miami-Dade with its core specialties. Additionally, 13.3% of inpatient discharges are out-of-county, out-of-state and international zip codes.  

Countywide Impact - Target Service Areas
In 2010, Mount Sinai ranked third of 28 hospitals in Miami-Dade for overall resident discharges. Mount Sinai maintains satellite locations in Aventura, Hialeah, Coral Gables and Key Biscayne. Based on countywide health statistics for the most fatal diseases, Mount Sinai has developed target health areas within the county. The target health areas are high need. They are defined by zip codes are 33160, 33180, 33010, 33012, and 33013.

Mount Sinai Satellite Locations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aventura</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
<th>Coral Gables</th>
<th>Key Biscayne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Room</td>
<td>Outpatient Services</td>
<td>Cardiac Catheterization</td>
<td>Physician Offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Services</td>
<td>Physician Offices</td>
<td>Physician Offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facility Access: Transportation
Five east to west vehicular causeways and bridges connect the islands to the city of Miami. Two of these causeways, the Broad Causeway and the Venetian Causeway, have tolls. The Julia Tuttle has an average daily two-way traffic count of 99,500. It is a multi-lane interstate that connects residents, visitors and employees between Miami and Miami Beach. Mount Sinai’s Main Campus is located at the terminus of the Julia Tuttle Causeway and Interstate 195.

Bridges to Immediate Service Area: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causeway</th>
<th>US/FDOT Name</th>
<th>Average Daily 2 Way Traffic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broad - Toll</td>
<td>SR 922</td>
<td>28,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79th Street</td>
<td>SR 934</td>
<td>35,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Tuttle</td>
<td>I-195 / SR 112</td>
<td>99,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venetian - Toll</td>
<td>CR 956</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur - Toll</td>
<td>US 41 /836</td>
<td>91,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mount Sinai is directly accessible by Miami-Dade Transit Bus Routes 155/117, C, and M. These routes connect to a variety of other routes as well as Metrorail. There are taxis and free Special Transportation Service (STS) transportation pick-up

The island geography and causeway vehicle access coupled with the area’s international popularity emphasizes the responsibility for Mount Sinai’s role in the first response and emergency management networks for the island communities.
IV. Demographic

Demographic Profile

Service area
The zip codes in the immediate service area correspond to Miami Beach and North Bay Village.²

Population
The Population of the northeastern barrier islands is estimated to be 130,638 year round.¹⁰ The population of the immediate service area of Miami Beach is 87,779.¹¹

Temporary and Daily Population
The immediate service area is an international tourist destination. According to the City of Miami Beach, there are 5 million overnight visitors to Miami Beach and 12 million overnight visitors to Miami-Dade County annually. This includes 18,093 non-tourist beach day visitors and 32,570 hotel guests. The average daily population of Miami Beach is estimated to be 173,288, approximately 85,000 more people more than the resident population.¹²

The City of Miami Beach encompasses 10.5 square miles of land. The average daily resident population density is 11,510.5 per square mile, similar to Chicago at 11,814 per square mile. When the average daily visitor is added to the resident population, the total daily population is over 170,000. This density is 16,000 people per square mile, which is similar to San Francisco.¹³

Mount Sinai Medical Center is the only local hospital and emergency services provider serving this Miami Beach dense population.

Gender
Unlike county, state and national statistics, the immediate service area has a greater percentage of men. An analysis of immediate service area zip codes shows that 33140 and 33141 follow county, state and national trends; however, the South Beach zip code has a much higher percentage of men (54.4%).

Gender Associated Health Needs
Research by The National Center for Health Statistics demonstrates that men have at least a two times higher rate than women for the five leading causes of death. Men also have account for a higher incidence of Parkinson’s disease, chronic liver diseases, diabetes, and kidney disease.¹⁴

² North Bay Village’s is a small community, which does not get surveyed as often for demographic data as the city of Miami Beach. For this reason, primary use statistics in this report are those associated with the city of Miami Beach.
The Alzheimer's disease’s death rate is higher in women than men, ranked fifth overall as a cause of death.\textsuperscript{15} Women also have an increased risk for stroke related death.\textsuperscript{16} Women are also three times more likely to suffer from autoimmune diseases. Autoimmunity is the underlying cause of 100 serious or chronic illnesses and targets women at a rate of 75%. These conditions may be linked to sun exposure.\textsuperscript{17}

\section*{Gender Comparison of Miami Beach with County, State and Nation}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Upper Islands</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\section*{Age}
The immediate service area includes an older population. The median age is 40.3 years, older than the national median age by over 3 years. It is slightly older than the Miami Dade county median age, but younger than the Florida median age by less than one year. 25.7% of the primary service area residents are between 45-64 years old. In Miami Beach, 16.2% of residents are over 65 years old, compared to only 13.1% nationally.

\section*{Infants, Children & Teenagers}
Only 14.1% of the immediate service area population is under the age of 19, representing 12.8% less than the national median and 16.6% less than Miami Dade County.

\section*{Age Comparison with County, State and Nation:}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Upper Island</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Age</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19 years</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-44 years</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64 years</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-84 years</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+ years</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\section*{Health Needs Associated with Older Age}
The Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County and statewide median age are all higher than the national median. Increasing age is a major risk factor for all the national leading disease or infection related causes of death. An older population creates a community need for an interdisciplinary approach to aging and geriatric specialization for the specific medical needs of an aging population.
Race and Ethnicity

Race
Mount Sinai’s primary service area residents are 87.4% white, representing a higher percentage than the county, state and nation. There are fewer Black or African Americans of a single race by over 14% compared to the county. The Asian community accounts for a similar proportion of the population in both Miami Beach and Miami Dade County at just over 1%. There are more people of 2 or more races by over 1% in Miami Beach compared to Miami Dade County.

Race Comparison of Miami Beach with County, State and Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Upper Island&amp; NMB</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am Indian/Alaskan</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>.2%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pac Island</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some other race</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnicity
According to the CDC’s Office for Minority Health and & Health Disparities, “[t]he federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts; Hispanic Americans may be any race.” The primary service area is 51.0% Hispanic, a proportion 14% less than the Hispanic population of Miami Dade, though significantly higher than state and national statistics.

Ethnicity Comparison of Miami Beach with County, State and Nation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Upper Islands &amp; NMB</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Issues for Hispanics
Age-adjusted death rates for the Hispanic population were greater than for the non-Hispanic white population for three of the 15 leading causes of death, including homicide, chronic liver diseases and diabetes. According to Healthy People 2010, “Hispanics living in the United States are almost twice as likely to die from diabetes as are non-Hispanic whites.”
The Office of Minority Health & Health Disparities also indicates that some Hispanics/Latinos populations have a disproportionately high prevalence of the following health conditions and/or risk factors: asthma, obesity, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), HIV/AIDS, suicide, mental health issues, teenage pregnancy, tuberculosis (TB).21

These issues are further compounded for the foreign-born Hispanic population due to a greater incidence of unfamiliarity with the U.S. health system, lack of insurance and language barriers.

Income

The median household income for the immediate service area is $42,265. This is marginally lower than the countywide average, and significantly lower than state and nation by a range of $7,781 to $10,828.

**Median Household Income Comparison** 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>33154 Upper Islands 23</th>
<th>33160 N. Miami Beach</th>
<th>Miami-Dade County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$42,265</td>
<td>$57,820</td>
<td>$42,977</td>
<td>$42,988</td>
<td>$53,093</td>
<td>$50,046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, a more comprehensive review of the service area zip codes shows pockets of lower income alternating with higher income.

**Median Household Income Detail**24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>33139 South Beach</th>
<th>33140 Middle Beach</th>
<th>33141 N. Beach &amp; N. Bay Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$39,165</td>
<td>$59,674</td>
<td>$31,690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income and Health

The 2010 U.S. Census indicates that an estimated 15.3% of households/persons in the city of Miami Beach have incomes that were under the federal poverty level in 2010. Conversely, 7.2% of Miami Beach households earned an income greater than $200,000.25

Research indicates a positive correlation between health and income level. Poverty is linked to poor health outcomes by “its connection with inadequate nutrition, substandard housing, exposure to environmental hazards, unhealthy lifestyles, and decreased access to and use of health care services.”26
Educational Attainment

Statistically, the average risk of death by any cause decreases markedly with increased educational attainment. Educational attainment is also linked to self-reported good health. According to the US Department of Education, “within each income range, people with a bachelor’s degree or higher reported being in better health than people with some education beyond high school.”

**Educational Attainment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Miami-Dade County</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 years + High School graduate +</td>
<td>82.4%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>85.4%</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years + Bachelor’s Degree +</td>
<td>42.3%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Insurance Status**

Health insurance coverage significantly impacts an individual’s ability to access necessary medical care and overall financial security. Those without health insurance are less likely to receive preventive care, are more likely to be hospitalized for preventable conditions and are more likely to die in the hospital than those with insurance.

Miami Beach has a greater proportion of uninsured residents than the state of Florida and the national average; however the uninsured rate is more than 5% less than Miami Dade County.

**Uninsured: USA, Florida, Miami and Miami Beach**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Insured (% of total population)</th>
<th>Private (% of insured)</th>
<th>Public (% of insured)</th>
<th>Uninsured (% of total population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami Beach</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade County</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uninsured: South Florida Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Insured (% of total population)</th>
<th>Private (% of insured)</th>
<th>Public (% of insured)</th>
<th>Uninsured (% of total population)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broward County</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
<td>58.0%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami Dade County</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe County</td>
<td>68.0%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach County</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the state of Florida and the city of Miami Beach have an uninsured population greater than the national average. Of the four South Florida counties, Miami-Dade County has the second highest uninsured rate, marginally below Monroe County at more than double the national uninsured rate.

South Florida counties follow national trends in the rate of public insurance. In 2007 there were 560,967 total Florida dual eligible residents, compared to the nationwide total of 8,896,020, meaning that over 500,000 Florida residents were eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid benefits. National Medicare enrollment is expected to increase from 44 million in 2009 to 79 million by 2030, presenting a significant challenge for the future of Medicare coverage as the population continues to age.
Mount Sinai is the only hospital and emergency services provider on Miami Beach and the barrier islands of Miami Dade County.
V. Data Assessment

Data Assessment

Leading Causes of Death

The Leading Causes of Death Index lists the top conditions that cause fatalities. Data by zip code allows the comparison of crude rates of death by cause in Mount Sinai’s immediate and neighboring service areas to assess community health needs.

According the Miami-Dade County Health Department, there were 705 deaths by all causes in the service area in 2009. The five leading causes of death account for 61% of all deaths.35

Five Leading Causes of Death 2009: Table P
Mount Sinai Immediate Service Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th># Deaths</th>
<th>% Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLRD</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>430</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Deaths</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Leading Deaths</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heart Disease

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Mount Sinai’s service area. Heart disease is a collection of conditions that affects the heart and its blood vessels. The most common type is coronary artery disease, when blood vessels that supply blood to the heart are either blocked or “narrowed” through the deposit of plaque. Plaque is comprised of fat, cholesterol, calcium, and other substances. Plaque build-up in the arteries is a major reason for heart attacks. In 2009, 30.7% of total deaths in the immediate service area were due to heart disease.36
Heart Disease as Cause of Death:
Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to Heart Hospitals & Emergency Care

The state of Florida has the largest number of seniors hospitalized with heart disease according to the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control study, the 2010 Atlas of Heart Disease Hospitalizations among Medicare Beneficiaries. Michele Casper, a CDC epidemiologist, attributes behavioral risks such as an unhealthy diet and lack of exercise to elevated heart disease rates. Casper also notes other issues contributing to heart disease: less access to healthy foods; less access to safe places to exercise, less access to heart-oriented hospitals and less access to well-equipped emergency medical care.37

Hospitalization Rate due to Congestive Heart Failure:38
Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>366.76</td>
<td>33139</td>
<td>261.5</td>
<td>553.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33140</td>
<td>299.8</td>
<td>33180</td>
<td>603.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33141</td>
<td>217.5</td>
<td>33010</td>
<td>785.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Heart Disease as Cause of Death compares the 2009 rates of fatal heart disease in the immediate service area of Miami Beach with Aventura, Hialeah and Miami-Dade County.

Cancer (Malignant Neoplasm)

Cancer is comprised of a group of several diseases that begin in the cells of the body. Abnormal cells divide without control and “invade” other cells and tissues. Cancer cells spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. With over 100 types of cancer,39 eight types accounted or 69% of new cancer cases in Florida in 2006. These included cancers of the lung/bronchus, prostate, breast, colorectal, bladder, head/neck, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, and melanoma.40 As most cancers occur in patients over the age of 65, aging is an important cancer risk factor.41

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death and is one of the most preventable. The American Lung Association estimates that 90% of lung cancer is caused by cigarette smoking.42
Skin cancer is the most common form of cancer, with over 2 million people diagnosed annually. One in five Americans will develop skin cancer in the course of a lifetime. The deadliest form of skin cancer, Melanoma, yields over 120,000 new cases each year. Melanoma is the most common form of cancer for young adults between 25 and 29. The vast majority of cancer-causing mutations are caused by ultraviolet radiation. Melanoma is the fifth most common cancer in men and the sixth most common cancer in women. While melanoma accounts for less than 5% of all skin cancer cases, it accounts for more than 75% of all skin cancer deaths.

Cancer and Women

After skin cancer, breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women, and is the second most common cause of cancer death in white, black and Asian women. Breast cancer is the number one cause of cancer death in Hispanic women. This suggests that a community with a heavily Hispanic population would be well served by targeted cancer screening programs.

Cancer and Men

After skin and lung cancer, prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the U.S. Prostate cancer is the most common non-skin cancer in men in the United States, and the second leading cause of cancer death in men, according to the American Urological Association (AUA). Approximately 1 in 35 men will die of prostate cancer this year.

Mount Sinai is committed to providing regular PSA screenings for early detection of prostate cancer. Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) is a substance produced by the prostate gland. The PSA level in a man’s blood is an important marker of many prostate diseases, including prostate cancer. The goal of early detection is to reduce death from prostate cancer in men. Early stage prostate cancer offers many options for treatment and cure.

**Cancer as a Cause of Death**

Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 2:* Cancer as Cause of Death compares the 2009 rates of fatal cancer in the immediate service area of Miami Beach with Aventura and Hialeah, and Miami-Dade County.

**Stroke (Cerebrovascular Diseases)**

Stroke affects the arteries leading to and within the brain. The American Stroke Association explains that a “stroke occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts.” Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the primary service area and contributed
to a death rate of 4.9% of all deaths, and 5.1% of disease-related deaths, in Miami Dade County. In 2009, 5.5% of total deaths in Miami Beach were due to stroke.

**Stroke as Cause of Death: Table U**

2010 Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 3: Stroke as Cause of Death compares the rates of stroke in the immediate service area of Miami Beach with Aventura, Hialeah and other Miami Dade zip codes.*

**Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)**

Chronic lower respiratory diseases affect the airways and lungs. They include chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis. The American Lung Association estimates that 80% of COPD cases are due to smoking and are thereby preventable.

CLRD is the fourth leading cause of death in the primary service area. In 2009, there were 27 CLRD-related deaths in Miami Beach. This contributed to a Miami Dade County death rate of 4.3% of all deaths and 4.5% of all disease-related deaths.

**CLRD as Cause of Death**

2010 Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 4: CLRD/COPD as a Cause of Death compares the rates of fatal CLRD in the service area of Miami Beach with Aventura, and Hialeah and Miami-Dade County.*

**Unintentional Injury**

The fifth leading cause of death in the primary service area is unintentional injury. According to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention “[I]njury is a serious public health problem because of its potential impact on the health and well-being of all people.” Motor vehicle occupants top unintentional injury deaths, followed by poisoning, falling, pedestrian and motorcycle accidents. Access to emergent care is a priority in this category as the continuum of diagnosis and care is abbreviated in accidental circumstances.

**Drowning**

Drowning is a high-risk unintentional injury in the service area, due to the proximity to the ocean and prevalence of swimming pools. At least 43% of all recreational drownings occur in natural water...
settings, with another 9% occurring in boating accidents. Men are 3.7 times more likely than women to die from unintentional drowning.\textsuperscript{53}

Drowning remains the second-leading cause of unintentional injury-related death for children ages 1 to 14 years.\textsuperscript{54} For every child who died from drowning, another four received emergency department care for nonfatal submersion injuries. In 2009, death by drowning and submersion accounted for nearly 50% of all unintentional injury death for those aged 1-4 in Miami-Dade County.\textsuperscript{55}

**Injury as Cause of Death:**
2010 Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unintentional Injury as a Cause of Death* compares the rates of fatal injury in the service area of Miami Beach with Aventura, Hialeah and other Miami Dade zip codes.

**Other Causes of Death**

**Diabetes**

As of January 2011, 8.3% of the U.S. population has been diagnosed with diabetes. Another 25% were considered pre-diabetic. Diabetes is linked to a number of serious complications, including kidney disease, neuropathy, heart disease and stroke.\textsuperscript{56}

In Miami Dade County, diabetes accounted for 926 hospitalizations and a 3.9% countywide death rate.\textsuperscript{57} Of those 926 hospitalizations, 19.3% were from Hialeah, Aventura, Miami Beach and the upper barrier islands.\textsuperscript{58}

**Mental and Behavioral Disorders**

Mental and behavioral disorders, including suicide, Alzheimer’s Disease and Parkinson’s Disease, together account for 5.3% of all adult deaths in Miami Dade County in 2009 and represent 4.1% of disease-related deaths.\textsuperscript{59}

**Alzheimer’s disease**

Alzheimer’s is the 6\textsuperscript{th} leading cause of death nationwide; mortality data from 2000-2008 indicate that Alzheimer’s-related death rates have increased 66%. The two most important risk factors for Alzheimer’s disease are advancing age and family history.\textsuperscript{60} In Miami-Dade County in 2009, Alzheimer’s deaths represented 56% of total deaths due to mental or behavioral disease.\textsuperscript{61}
Parkinson’s disease

Parkinson’s is a slow-progressing neurodegenerative disorder resulting from the brain’s cessation of dopamine production. Approximately 60,000 Americans are diagnosed with Parkinson’s every year, not including the thousands of undetected cases.62

In Miami-Dade County in 2009, deaths due to Parkinson’s represented 18% of total countywide deaths due to mental or behavioral disease.63

Maternal Health Indicators

The World Health Organization defines Maternal Health as “the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.”64 Indicators are used to indicate how a community compares with others.

2010 Maternal Health Indicators65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Florida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Teenage Pregnancies</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Low Birth weight Births</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The immediate service area has comparatively low teen pregnancy, close to average low birth weight births, and a much lower infant mortality rate.

Communicable Disease Rates

Communicable diseases that are tracked for public health concerns include tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS/HIV. The rates are calculated only on reported cases to public health agencies and may not reflect true variations.

2010 Communicable Disease Rates67

*Crude Rate per 100,000 Adults*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Miami</th>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Florida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexually Transmitted</td>
<td>661.5</td>
<td>610.9</td>
<td>511.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>100.4</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New HIV</td>
<td>163.2</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rate for sexually transmitted diseases includes total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, infectious Syphilis and new HIV
Leading Behavioral Health Indicators

**Physical Activity**  28.9% Sedentary Adults

According to Healthy People 2010, “regular physical activity throughout life is important for maintaining a healthy body.” In Miami-Dade County, 28.9% of adults are not active or “sedentary,” higher than the Florida average of 24.7%.

**Overweight and Obesity**  66.3% Overweight

Overweight and obesity are major contributors to many preventable causes of death. On average, higher body weights are associated with higher death rates. In Miami Dade County 66.3% of adults are overweight or obese, higher than the Florida average of 63.4%.

**Access to Healthy Food/Nutrition**  100% Access to Healthy Food

Access to healthy foods is measured as “the percent of zip codes with a healthy food outlet, defined as a grocery store or produce stand/farmers’ market.” In Miami-Dade County, 92% of zip codes have access to healthy foods, 10% higher than the state average. The Mount Sinai service area has 100% access to healthy food. This includes low cost produce at grocery stores, organic delivery cooperatives, and farmers’ markets.

**Tobacco Use**  15.4% Adults Smoke

Cigarette smoking is the most preventable cause of death, contributing to 90% of lung cancer and 80% of COPD deaths. In Miami-Dade, 10.6% of adults smoke compared to 13.9% of teens.

**Alcohol Abuse**  24%-46% Higher Than County

This indicator shows the average annual age-adjusted hospitalization rate due to acute or chronic alcohol abuse. Miami-Dade County saw 10.2 hospitalizations per 10,000 people ages 18 and older during the 2007-2009 measurement periods. The South Beach zip code had 46% higher rate of hospitalization due to alcohol compared to the rate for Miami Dade County. Overall, Miami Beach zip codes had 24% to 46% higher rate of alcohol hospitalizations than the county.

---

According to the Access to Healthy Food Coalition, “[h]ealthy foods are usually fresh or minimally processed foods . . . [and] do not contain ingredients that contribute to disease or impede recovery when consumed at normal levels.” Which Foods Does Access Consider Healthy or Healthier? www.accesstohealthyfoods.org.
Hospitalization Rate due to Alcohol

2010 Crude Rate Per 100,000 Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miami-Dade</th>
<th>Miami Beach</th>
<th>↑</th>
<th>Hialeah</th>
<th>Aventura &amp; Isles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>33139</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>33010</td>
<td>0.87 33160 1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33140</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>33012</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>33180 1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33141</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>33013</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The largest increase in alcohol-related hospitalizations originated in Aventura. The 33160 and 33180 zip codes saw a 161% and 147% crude rate increase, respectively, from 2008 to 2009.

South Beach had a 46% higher rate of hospitalization due to alcohol compared to the rate for Miami Dade County in 2010.
VI. Environmental Health Indicators

Environmental Health Indicators

**Air Quality**

Air Quality is judged by the existence of a combination of various pollutants. One of the most common air pollutants is ground-level ozone, also known as 'smog.' Other pollutants include PM2.5, PM10, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide. According to the Miami Dade County Department of Environmental Resource management in 2008, 92% of days in Miami-Dade County were ranked **good** on the Air Quality Index. This is one reason that Miami is 8th for air quality in the Leading category on a ranking of 50 American cities.

**Air Quality Ranking Largest 50 American Cities**

1. Honolulu, HI  
2. Portland, OR  
3. New Orleans, LA  
4. San Francisco, CA  
5. Oakland, CA  
6. Virginia Beach, VA  
7. Seattle, WA  
8. Miami, FL  
9. Austin, TX  
10. Minneapolis, MN  
11. Arlington, TX  
12. Milwaukee, WI  
13. San Jose, CA  
14. Jacksonville, FL  
15. Kansas City, MO  
16. San Antonio, TX  
17. Oklahoma City, OK  
18. Denver, CO  
19. Tulsa, OK  
20. Dallas, TX  
21. Tucson, AZ  
22. Columbus, OH  
23. Fort Worth, TX  
24. Colorado Springs, CO  
25. Virginia Beach, VA  
26. Cleveland, OH  
27. Nashville, TN  
28. Omaha, NE  
29. Baltimore, MD  
30. Washington, DC  
31. Memphis, TN  
32. Sacramento, CA  
33. Detroit, MI  
34. Philadelphia, PA  
35. Louisville, KY  
36. Charlotte, NC  
37. Albuquerque, NM  
38. San Diego, CA  
39. New York, NY  
40. Indianapolis, IN  
41. Houston, TX  
42. Atlanta, GA  
43. Chicago, IL  
44. El Paso, TX  
45. Las Vegas, NV  
46. Mesa, AZ  
47. Phoenix, AZ  
48. Long Beach, CA  
49. Los Angeles, CA  
50. Fresno, CA

However, American Lung Association identifies Miami-Dade County residents as an at-risk group for lung diseases. This identification is based on Environmental Protection Agency data.

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4The ambient air quality standards (AAQS) for particulate matter (PM) define the maximum amount of airborne particles that can be present in outdoor air without threatening the public's health. ARB regulates two size classes of particles - particles up to 10 microns (PM10) and particles up to 2.5 microns in size (PM2.5)
**Drinking Water Quality**

Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department’s describes the county’s drinking water as “excellent,” meeting or exceeding all federal or state requirements. Miami-Dade’s source of drinking water is usually groundwater from wells, which draw solely from the Biscayne Aquifer. The federal Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration limit containments in this water. These include: microbial viruses and bacteria, pesticides and herbicides, radioactive contaminants, Inorganic salts and metals and organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile ones. 

The City of Miami Beach Water Department is responsible for the provision of water to Surfside, North Bay Village and Miami Beach. The City performs bacteriological sampling on a weekly basis. Test results are forwarded to the Miami-Dade County Health Department for review.

**Beach Water Quality**

The State of Florida Beach Water Monitoring Program is responsible for conducting beach water sampling for enterococci and fecal coliform bacteria every week. Five of the 15 sampling points (SP) for Miami-Dade County are located in Mount Sinai’s service area.

**Beach Water Sample Points:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SP</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Surfside Beach - 93rd St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>North Shore Ocean Terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>53rd St - Miami Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Collins Park - 21st St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>South Beach Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ratings for each sample point are always available on the monitoring website. Beach water problems, such as a poor rating in all three of the categories tested, are also reported to the public via press release. A review of data over a 20 week period in 2011 found no advisory warnings issue for all Miami-Dade beaches. Of those ratings issued, most were “good,” and only 8 were rated “moderate.”

**UV Radiation and Sun Exposure**

UV radiation causes skin cancer, including malignant melanoma. While rates for many common cancers are declining, “the incidence of melanoma continues to rise significantly, at a rate faster than that of any of the seven most common cancers.” According to the World Health Organization, “[p]rolonged
human exposure to solar UV radiation may result in acute and chronic health effects on the skin, eye and immune system.”86

A diminished immune response may result when UV radiation “alters the activity and distribution of some of the cells responsible for triggering immune responses in humans.”87 In 2010 in Miami, Florida, National Weather Service data show that 84.1% of all days were high to extreme on the UV scale.88

**Miami 2010 Daily UV Index:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extreme</th>
<th>126</th>
<th>24%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted Days</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation Strategy

Adoption

As South Florida’s largest independent teaching hospital, Mount Sinai’s three-year, not-for-profit mission to meet overall community health needs is a two-tier strategy focusing: first, on safety net services and, second, on addressing health risks related to heart disease, cancer, neurological, pulmonary and other diseases that pose serious community health risks. The outlined implementation strategy was adopted by Mount Sinai Medical Center as required in 501 (r) 3 of the Internal Revenue Code in on November 1, 2011.

Tier One – Provide a Wide Range of Safety Net Services

Mount Sinai’s role as not-for-profit safety net is to offer its community “services that would frequently be otherwise absent” if profit motives were central to hospital operations. 89 Safety Net Hospitals: A Vital Resource For The United States broadly defines a safety net hospital as providing “emergency services and mental health services, graduate medical education, charity care for the uninsured and being part of a regional ‘first response’ in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack.”90

Implementation Strategy - Tier One: Safety Net Services

- Training to address Florida’s physician and healthcare worker shortage
- Charity care for the uninsured and underinsured;
- Disaster first response health services and regional leadership
- Emergency medical services;
- Adult psychiatric and behavioral care;
- Intensive geriatric / senior care;
- Maternity services and neonatal emergent care;
- Health and disease prevention education;
- Interventional and community health screenings.

Mount Sinai is one of 32 active hospitals in Miami-Dade County with 955 licensed beds. In 2012, Mount Sinai is in the process of selling the Miami Heart facility and Mount Sinai is licensed by the Agency for Healthcare Administration (AHCA) for acute care, psychiatric, comprehensive rehabilitation, neonatal intensive care and emergency services. It is maintains Level II cardiovascular services and a Comprehensive Stroke Center.
Bed Composition Anticipated end of 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BED TYPES</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Care</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Psychiatric</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Medical Rehabilitation</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Nursing Unit</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal Intensive Care Level II</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal Intensive Care Level III</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 25 acute care hospitals in Miami-Dade County. Mount Sinai’s current 761 acute care beds represent 10% of all licensed active acute care beds in Miami-Dade County.91 There are 3.62 total licensed beds per 1,000 residents in Miami-Dade County. In its immediate service area of Miami Beach, Mount Sinai provides 5.8 acute care beds per 1,000 residents.92

Clinical Services

Mount Sinai provides over 50 clinical services.

Clinical Services:

- Arthritis & Rheumatology
- Alzheimer’s disease
- Cardiology
- Cardiothoracic Surgery
- Colorectal Surgery
- Dental Care & Oral Surgery
- Diagnostic Services
- Dialysis
- Ear, Nose & Throat
- Emergency Medicine
- Endocrinology
- Gastroenterology
- General Surgery
- Geriatric Housecall Program
- Geriatric Medicine
- Gynecology
- Hospice Care
- Infectious Disease
- Internal Medicine
- International Patient Center
- Interventional Cardiology
- Interventional Radiology
- Laboratory & Pathology
- Memory Disorders
- Neonatology
- Neurology & Neurosurgery
- Obstetrics
- Occupational Health
- Oncology
- Ophthalmology
- Orthodontics
- Orthopedics
- Outpatient Surgery
- Pediatric Rehabilitation
- Pediatric Emergency Care
- Plastic & Reconstructive Radiology
- Respiratory Recovery Program
- Surgery
- Podiatry
- Pulmonary
- Psychiatry
- Radiation Oncology
- Rehabilitation
- Robotic Surgery
- Sleep Disorders
- Stroke Care
- Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery
- Surgery
- Urology
- Vascular Medicine & Vascular Surgery
- Wound Healing
Hospital Admissions

In 2010, there were 182,019 outpatient and 22,602 inpatient admissions. This is equivalent to over one outpatient visit per capita and one inpatient admission for every 5.78 residents in the immediate service area.  

✔ Training to address Florida’s physician and healthcare worker shortage

The Trust for America’s Health has documented that Florida has a high number of federal Health Professions Shortage Areas. Overall, Florida ranks fourth in nation for its lack of primary care physicians, third for its lack of mental health professionals and third for lack of nurses.

According to the Florida Department of Health's 2009 Florida Physician Workforce Annual, 13% of Florida’s existing physicians plan to retire in the next five years. Of the 13%, 66% of those cite “time to retire,” as the reason listed for leaving within five years.

Residents & Fellows

Mount Sinai is one of eight statutory teaching hospitals in the state of Florida, which differentiates it from a community hospital. The academic focus of a teaching hospital attracts physicians and staff that are on the cusp of innovation.

Mount Sinai’s first residency program began in 1953 to provide equal access to medicine. In 2009, Mount Sinai’s residency and fellow program costs exceeded $20 million. The program serves annually serves 160 residents and fellows.

Residency & Fellowship Programs:

- Anesthesia
- Breast Imaging
- Cardiology
- Cardiothoracic Surgery
- Dermatology
- Emergency Medicine
- Gastroenterology
- General Surgery
- Infectious Disease
- Internal Medicine (allopathic)
- Internal Medicine (osteopathic)
- Interventional Cardiology
- Pathology
- Pediatrics
- Podiatry
- Radiology
- Surgical Oncology

Residency Results

Mount Sinai’s Internal Medicine Residency and Cardiology Fellowship programs are accredited for 5 years – the longest certification possible. In 2010, 96% of Internal Medicine graduates have passed Board Certification on the first try, higher than the national average. In 2011, Radiology residents had an 80% pass rate and Emergency Medicine residents had a board pass rate of 84.2% for the written exam and 100% on the oral examination.
Undergraduate Medical Education

Mount Sinai’s undergraduate medical education program supports more than 300 students from a number of medical schools including the University of Miami, Florida International University, and Nova Southeastern University.

Allied Health Professionals

Nurses, technicians, therapists and pharmacists help provide the full range of care patients require. Through affiliations with the University of Miami, Florida International University, University of Florida, Barry University, Nova Southeastern University and other institutions, Mount Sinai is preparing more than 500 allied health professionals for careers in a range of essential diagnostic, technical, therapeutic, direct patient care and support services.

Research

Mount Sinai heavily emphasizes a research focus. In 2009, there were 230 clinical and pre-clinical trials underway, with $5 million funded by the National Institute of Health (NIH).

In the past two years, Mount Sinai has received more than $8.8 million in grant funding from the National Institute of Health for innovative research in cardiology, cancer, pulmonary and memory disorders and other specialties. Mount Sinai researchers have conducted studies resulting in new treatments for skin and prostate cancer, early diagnosis and intervention for Alzheimer’s disease and increased life expectancy for high-risk patients undergoing cardiac valve surgery.

✔ Provide Charity and Uncompensated Healthcare

2007-2010 Charity & Uncompensated Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$55,384,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$91,247,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65% Increase
In 2010, Mount Sinai’s charity and uncompensated care expenses totaled $91,247,582. This is a 65% increase from 2007 to 2010.96

**2007- 2010 Community Contribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charity &amp; Uncompensated Care</td>
<td>55,384,202</td>
<td>71,376,771</td>
<td>84,959,111</td>
<td>91,247,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disaster First Response Health Services and Regional Leadership**

Mount Sinai qualifies as Critical Infrastructure in the Department of Homeland Security’s Public Health and Medical Services Sector (ESM #8).

Mount Sinai is the only hospital / emergency services facility on the Miami Dade County Barrier Islands. It is a Miami-Dade County Medical Management Facility that shelters oxygen and/or electricity-dependent residents during disasters. It is a regional EOC and a member of the Miami-Dade County Hospital Preparedness Consortium, assisting with countywide emergency preparedness and response, and a member of the Miami-Dade County Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group.

**Operate Emergency Medical Services**

Unintentional Injury is the fifth leading cause of death in Miami Beach and in Miami-Dade County.97 Mount Sinai is licensed to provide over 30 Emergency Services to meet this community need.

**Emergency Services**

- Allergy
- Anesthesia
- Cardiology
- Cardiovascular Surgery
- Colon & Rectal Surgery
- Dermatology
- Emergency Medicine
- Endocrinology
- Family Medicine
- Gastroenterology
- General Surgery
- Geriatrics
- Gynecology
- Hematology
- Immunology
- Infectious Disease
- Internal Medicine
- Nephrology
- Neurology
- Neurosurgery
- Obstetrics
- Oncology
- Ophthalmology
- Oral/Maxillo-Facial Surgery
- Orthopedics
- Otolaryngology
- Pediatrics
- Plastic Surgery
- Podiatry
- Psychiatry
- Pulmonary Medicine
- Radiology
- Thoracic Surgery
- Urology
- Vascular Surgery
In 2010, Mount Sinai had 58,343 emergency room cases. This is a 3.8% increase over 2009. 44,838 of these cases occurred at the main hospital facility in Miami Beach and 13,505 at the Aventura freestanding emergency department.

*The Harvey R. Chaplin Emergency Chest Pain & Stroke Center*

Mount Sinai’s specialized emergency care includes the Harvey R. Chaplin Emergency Chest Pain & Stroke Center, an advanced angioplasty suite for the neurological interventional treatment of stroke. Mount Sinai is one of only three hospitals in Miami-Dade and one of a select few in the state of Florida with the designation.

Awarded by the Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, demonstrates that Mount Sinai follows national standards and guidelines for improved stroke outcomes and has developed initiatives on stroke prevention, rehabilitation, education, community awareness and research. With this designation, Mount Sinai is one of only a few hospitals to offer minimally invasive brain interventions, a unique, state-of-the-art procedure to treat ischemic strokes. Mount Sinai’s stroke program was recognized by the American Stroke Association in 2010 and 2011.

*Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Level 11 and Level III*

Of 290 licensed hospitals in Florida, less than 10% provide emergency neonatal level III services to newborn infants. 99 The Mount Sinai NICU is fully staffed with: 2 full-time neonatologists, 27 neonatal nurses providing 24-hour care, 4 Unit Service Assistants, 2 physical therapists, 1 social worker, 2 part-time occupational therapists, and 1 part-time speech therapist.

*First Response Disaster Network*

Mount Sinai is part of Miami-Dade County first response network in the event of natural or man-made disasters. It is the only hospital on the barrier islands and it is a Miami-Dade Medical Management facility, providing shelter for oxygen and electricity dependent residents. Mount Sinai maintains a role on the Local Mitigation Strategy working group.

*Emergency Psychiatric Care*

With 99 adult psychiatric beds, Mount Sinai can provide emergency mental health intervention.

**Operate Adult Psychiatric Care**

According to the American Psychiatric Association, 3% of the population suffers from severe and persistent mental illness, and 20% of Americans are affected by mental disorders each year. Mental and behavioral disorders accounted for 913 total deaths for patients over age 20 in Miami-Dade County in
Alzheimer’s disease represents the fifth leading cause in those ages 75 and over in the state of Florida. In correlation, Mount Sinai’s leading Diagnoses Related Group in 2010 was psychoses with 2,377 discharges.

2010 Top Diagnosis-Related Group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRG</th>
<th>DRG Description</th>
<th>Discharges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Psychoses</td>
<td>2,377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 12 active licensed adult psychiatric hospitals in Miami-Dade County addressing these urgent mental health issues. Mount Sinai’s 99 beds represent 14.6% of active adult psychiatric beds in Miami-Dade County, and a critical role in the homeless services continuum of care.

Healthy People 2010 explains that “[m]ental health is indispensable to personal well-being, family and interpersonal relationships, and one’s contribution to society.” Mount Sinai provides an integrated team of mental health professionals to offer patients a comprehensive approach to mental health care, including: individual and group therapy, occupational and recreational therapy, counseling, and psychiatric nursing. Mount Sinai has specialized psychiatric care for elderly patients diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease, dementia and other disorders as addressing the issues that make it a leading cause of death countywide for seniors over 75.

✓ Offer Nationally Recognized Senior/Geriatric Care

Mount Sinai’s multidiscipline geriatric care focuses on health promotion and the prevention and treatment of disease and disability. US World and News Report has recognized Mount Sinai as One of America’s Best Hospitals for Geriatrics, Neurology and Neurosurgery.

The Wien Center for Alzheimer’s Disease and Memory Disorders.

Founded in 1986 The Wien Center seeks an end to Alzheimer’s disease and similar disorders through research, diagnosis, education and treatment. The Wien Center's medical specialists have treated more than 5,000 memory disorder patients. The Wien Center works hand-in-hand with various community

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5 Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG) is a system to classify hospital cases into one of approximately 500 groups, also referred to as DRGs, expected to have similar hospital resource use, developed for Medicare as part of the prospective payment system.

6 Psychoses are “any of several major mental illnesses that can cause delusions, hallucinations, serious defects in judgment and other cognitive processes, and the inability to evaluate reality objectively.”
resources, connecting families to support systems and education to significantly reduce or solve problems associated with care giving for those with dementia.

**Florida Brain Bank**

The Florida Brain Bank, created in 1987, is administered by Dr. Ranjan Duara, director of the Wien Center for Alzheimer's Disease and Memory Disorders at Mount Sinai Medical Center. Facilitated by four regional centers, the Florida Brain Bank supports collaborative research programs related to Alzheimer's disease and other degenerative brain disorders.

**Alzheimer's Disease Center (ADC)**

In keeping with Mount Sinai’s teaching hospital mission, the Wien Center maintains active research including the National Institute for Health Alzheimer's Disease Center (ADC) at Mount Sinai.

**Free Memory Screenings Program**

For the last 12 years, Mount Sinai has provided the community with vital memory screenings for those over age 55 free of charge. These screenings are the first step in determining whether a person has memory problems.

**Geriatric House Call Program (Nursing Home Diversion)**

Funded in part by a grant from the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Mount Sinai Geriatric Housecall Program allows homebound elderly patients to receive regular medical care in the comfort and privacy of their own homes, before conditions escalate and require emergency room treatment and/or hospitalization.

Mount Sinai’s house call team includes specialized geriatric physicians and nurse practitioners who provide primary care and assessment services including: basic physical exams, complete medical histories, EKGs, echocardiograms, dopplers, x-rays, blood tests and lab work, pulse oximetry and vaccinations. Test results are promptly given to the patients’ individual caregivers.

The house call team works closely with Miami-Dade County home care services and community agencies to ensure high-quality, safe medical care is provided. Mount Sinai provides services to those in public housing assistance. These outreach services include screenings in clinics in the immediate service area and care to the elderly in public and private housing facilities.

Patients can be treated in private homes, senior apartment communities, congregate living residences, assisted living facilities, boarding homes and adult day care facilities in the following areas: Miami Beach, North Miami Beach, Sunny Isles Beach, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor, Surfside and Aventura.
Operate Maternity and Perinatal Medicine

In 2010, Mount Sinai performed 2,583 births, representing a 49% increase over 2009. Through Mount Sinai’s influence, Miami Beach has better maternal health statistics than Miami-Dade County. Mount Sinai’s exceptional maternal and perinatal medicine has contributed to a lower rate of low birth weight infants on Miami Beach of 7.3% as compared to the county-wide rate of 9.0%. Readers of the Sun-Sentinel voted Mount Sinai as “Best Place to Give Birth.”

Level 2 & 3 neonatal intensive care unit (NICU)

Mount Sinai has 8 beds dedicated to premature or ill newborns categorized as Level II NICU. There are 5 beds dedicated to Level III for newborns in need of intensive care and specialized equipment such as warmers for thermoregulation and polymerase chain reaction systems for detection of genetic markers. Only 10% of hospitals in Florida have this level of care.

The Mount Sinai NICU is fully staffed with:

- 2 full-time neonatologists *(physicians who specialize in infants born sick/ premature)*
- 27 neonatal nurses, who provide 24-hour care
- Unit Service Assistants
- 2 physical therapists
- 2 part-time occupational therapists
- 1 part-time speech therapist
- 1 social worker
- 1 volunteer

Labor and Delivery Safety Net for Northeastern Miami-Dade County

To meet the need demonstrated by our neighboring areas maternal statistics and to provide wider safety net maternity services, Mount Sinai has a unique collaboration with the Miami Beach Community Health Center (MBHC) and the Borinquen Health Care. These area Federally Qualified Health Centers that provide comprehensive primary care services to northeastern Miami-Dade County. This collaborative effort has curbed the rate of low birth weight infants on Miami Beach, particularly compared to the rest of Miami-Dade County.

Family Planning and Safety Courses

Mount Sinai’s Maternal-Child Division offers low cost courses in family planning and infant safety. The courses include Infant CPR & Safety, Childbirth Preparedness, Shalom Baby!, Preparing for Childbirth and Beyond and a Breast-Feeding Class.

The Lila and Harold Menowitz Comprehensive Breast Center

Mount Sinai Medical Center’s Lila and Harold Menowitz Comprehensive Breast Center is the first of only two centers Florida to be accredited by the National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC). This accreditation is given only to those centers that have passed a rigorous evaluation, are committed to provide the highest quality care in breast disease diagnosis, treatment, support and follow-up care and have demonstrated they can comply with the accreditation program's high standards.
The team-based approach sets it apart. A multidisciplinary team of specialists, including radiologists, oncologists, surgical oncologists and radiation oncologists, meet weekly to review each case, fully discuss and explore all options and share knowledge to create the best treatment plan for each individual patient, including clinical trial enrolment options.

**Center of Excellence in Urology**

The Mount Sinai Columbia University Division of Urology has highly trained physicians and the latest technology to diagnose and treat the full range of urologic conditions. This partnership with Columbia University, established in 2008, with the nation’s leaders in genitourinary illness, minimally invasive surgery and robotic surgery demonstrates Mount Sinai’s commitment to specialized field focused on an older population.

*Kidney Cancer and Stone Disease*

Mount Sinai uses the most up-to-date procedures and treatments to provide medical care for patients with kidney disease and offers robotic surgery and cryotherapy for treatment of kidney cancer. Robotic surgery offers surgeons precision to perform a *partial* nephrectomy rather than a complete nephrectomy in order to avoid the kidney failure and dialysis associated with a complete nephrectomy.

Mount Sinai also offers state-of-the-art care for patients with kidney stones. This is done with either extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) or uretoscopy followed by laser lithotripsy.

*Female Urology*

Mount Sinai offers specialized treatment for urologic issues affecting women, including incontinence, overactive bladder, urinary infection and vaginal prolapse. When surgery is recommended, the division offers robotic sacrocolpopexy or complex female pelvic floor reconstruction for female pelvic floor prolapse, a procedure performed via open surgery.

*Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia*

Mount Sinai offers green light surgery, also called prostate laser surgery, to vaporize prostate tissue that blocks urine from exiting the bladder. Green light surgery minimizes bleeding because there is no tissue cutting. Urine flow improvement generally occurs within just 24 hours of the green light procedure.

**Present Free Health Education and Disease Prevention Lectures**

*Outreach and Health Awareness Lecture Series – Address Behavioral Risks*

Mount Sinai’s monthly lectures often address how behavioral risks such as physical activity, diet, smoking and lack of alcohol moderation affect overall health and specific health issues. Recent education lecture topics have included:
• Heart health
• Peripheral arterial disease
• Atrial fibrillation
• Stroke prevention
• Innovations in oncology
• Latest treatment options
• Stress management

• Treatment for breast cancer
• Prostate cancer awareness
• Colorectal cancer awareness
• Pneumonia prevention
• Spinal surgery
• Healthy eating

**Health Education – Connecting Our Community**

Mount Sinai participates in health fairs and forums organized through partnerships with area civic groups and government organizations. Mount Sinai offers bilingual radio programming dedicated to culturally appropriate and sensitive awareness on vital health topics and preventive care. Other grassroots community efforts include:

- Healthy Connections, a community outreach program that offers complimentary CPR training and access to health screenings and wellness events.
- Support groups, which allow patients and family members to meet and share concerns.

✓ **Organize Free Interventional Health Screenings.**

**Address Behavioral Risks Through Health Screening**

In 2010, Mount Sinai provided 9,601 free health screens by trained health care experts to community centers and neighborhood events. Mount Sinai also provided 190 free memory screens. Health screening outreach provides information that can anticipate health concerns by identifying behaviors such as diets high in cholesterol or sugars that can lead to later problems.

**Blood Sugar/Glucose**

Blood sugar tests diagnose the early warning signs of Diabetes, the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S. \(^{(105)}\) Diabetes is a risk factor for heart disease, stroke, nervous disorders, kidney disease, blindness and many other health conditions.

**Cholesterol**

Cholesterol tests measure the density of lipids in the blood. High cholesterol is a major risk factor for heart disease, the leading cause of death. \(^{(106)}\)

**Peripheral Artery Disease**

Peripheral Artery Disease *(PAD)* is a narrowing of the peripheral arteries, most common in the arteries of the pelvis and legs. PAD can lead to heart disease and stroke.

**Blood Pressure**

Blood pressure test detect “high” elevations in systemic arterial blood pressure also know as hypertension. This is a chronic medical condition, which is a risk factor for stroke, heart diseases, aneurysm, and kidney disease. \(^{(107)}\)
Prostate

Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Centers provides free prostate screenings at designated times to check for the early warnings signs of prostate cancer, the second leading cancer in men.

Memory

The Wien Center offers free memory screens to those 55 and older to check for the early signs of Alzheimer’s disease, one of the top ten leading cause of death.

CPR Training

Mount Sinai’s Healthy Connections community outreach program offers participants complimentary CPR training and access to other health screenings and wellness events.

Implementation Strategy Implementation Strategy - Tier Two

Tier Two – Focus on Leading Causes of Death and Other Identified health Issues

Mount Sinai will focus resources on the leading conditions that cause fatalities as appropriate for its teaching mission and fiscal responsibility. Leading causes of death in Miami Dade, heart disease and cancer, require a wider focus and greater resources as they account for 50% of all fatalities.

Leading Causes of Death and Other Identified Health Issues

- Address Heart Disease
- Address Cancer
- Address Stroke
- Address Alzheimer’s Disease
- Address Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

 ✓ Address Heart Disease

- Treat cardiovascular problems through minimally invasive, interventional techniques, sharing knowledge through academic partnerships through Mount Sinai Heart Institute;
- Maintain excellent cardiovascular surgical recovery rates;
- Emergency Chest Pain Center Accreditation and other diagnostic accreditation;

Mount Sinai Heart Institute

Mount Sinai Heart Institute, a partnership with Columbia University, is a teaching hospital collaborative to increase knowledge at both institutions. It joins the leading heart team in Florida from Mount Sinai Medical Center with the leading heart team from Columbia University New York Presbyterian Hospital.
The Mount Sinai Heart Institute maintains the most active cardiac program in South Florida. In 2010, Mount Sinai performed 664 cardiac bypass and valve operations, the most of all South Florida hospitals and nearly 100% more than the second most active hospital for these surgeries. In 2010, Mount Sinai also performed 2,749 diagnostic and therapeutic cardiac catheterizations.108 The Institute participates in 14 national and international cardiac research clinical trials.

Mount Sinai has made and will continue its active effort to bring its expertise in cardiac disease to those Miami-Dade County residents that need it most. Mount Sinai will operate satellite centers in high need areas that are readily accessible to the main medical center.

**Centers of Excellence Cardiac Surgery**

The Mount Sinai cardiac surgery team performs 45% of the valve operations in Miami-Dade. Mount Sinai boasts a 98% survival rate for high-volume complex cardiac procedures compared to the 92.8% and 95.5% averages for Miami-Dade County and the state of Florida, respectively.109 Using state of the art procedures led by Dr. Joseph Lamelas, the cardiac surgery team will continue to bring the latest advances to residents. Additionally, our cardiac surgery team will continue to teach our country’s future physicians through its residency and research programs.

**Cardiac Surgery Innovation**

*Medtronic CoreValve® Clinical Trial*

The CoreValve® clinical trial currently underway at Mount Sinai will evaluate a new, minimally invasive, nonsurgical alternative to open-heart surgery for patients with severe aortic stenosis who are at high risk or are ineligible for open heart surgery. The new valve has self-expandable technology, allowing it to deploy inside the diseased valve without either open-heart surgery or surgical removal of the mitral valve.

*Adult Congenital Heart Disease Clinic*

Congenital heart disease refers to a structural problem within the heart that is present at birth. Within the last forty years, children born with congenital heart disease have had good results with surgery. As children age into adulthood, the heart changes and the treatment used to fix heart problems as a child can cause complications in adult life, including pulmonary hypertension, valve regurgitation, cardiac dysfunction and arrhythmias. These complications raise the question of treating congenital heart disease after a patient is too old to see a pediatric cardiologist.

Mount Sinai’s congenital heart disease clinic provides treatment for adult patients transitioning from pediatric care through a team-based approach including cardiologists from both the pediatric and adult realms.
Cardiac Catheterization

Mount Sinai has the distinction of performing more diagnostic and therapeutic cardiac catheterizations than any other hospital in South Florida and will continue this trend by bringing its services to those that need it most.

Hybrid Maze Procedure

Mount Sinai is currently the only Florida hospital performing the Hybrid Maze Procedure that utilizes the combined approach of surgical and electrophysiological techniques to improve the prospects for chronic atrial fibrillation patients, considered the most challenging of all to treat. Mount Sinai will continue to expand its services countywide to those in greatest need.

Isabel and Sam May Non-Invasive Cardiac Diagnostic Imaging Center

Mount Sinai’s physicians are board certified in echocardiography, spectroscopy, angiography, coronary CTA and cardiovascular MRI. Mount Sinai has one of the few laboratories in North American recognized for its commitment to high quality patient care and its provision of quality diagnostic testing for heart disease. Mount Sinai has its cardiac diagnostic accreditation from The Intersocietal Commission for the Accreditation of Echocardiography Laboratories (ICAEL).

Cardiac Rehabilitation

Mount Sinai Medical Center’s (MSMC) Cardiac Rehabilitation program will continue to offer its signature Cardiac Rehabilitation Specialist services. Cardiac rehabilitation specialists create a program unique to each patient based on physicals activity and education.

Chest Pain Accreditation

Earning the highest level of accreditation possible for the treatment of chest pain from the Society of Chest Pain Centers means Mount Sinai meets strict criteria in terms of its ability and efficiency in assessing, diagnosing and treating patients who may be experiencing a heart attack. Only two hospitals in Miami-Dade and three in South Florida have this distinction.

Improving Access

In the Mount Sinai service area, two areas stand out for cardiac death rates; Aventura and Hialeah (see pages 15 and 16). To improve health in 2010, Mount Sinai Medical Center expanded its presence in these areas with the Emergency Chest Pain Center at the free-standing emergency room in Aventura and a cardiology physician office in Hialeah opening August 1st, 2009.
✓ **Address Cancer**

- Promote the Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Center in high need areas;
- Maintain a high level of service to repeat Outstanding Achievement Awards;
- Maintain the Comprehensive Breast Center’s national accreditation;
- Promote the Research Focus:
- Bring the Community Clinical Oncology Program to those that need it most.

**The Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Institute (MSCCC)**

The Mount Sinai Medical Center’s Comprehensive Cancer Center is housed in a 75,000 square foot facility on the Mount Sinai Miami Beach campus and a 12,000 square foot facility at the satellite Aventura location.

The Comprehensive Cancer Center takes a collaborative, multidisciplinary approach to diagnosing and treating cancer. The award-winning cancer treatment program cares for the whole person – body, mind and spirit. A unique program, the **Patient Navigator**, teams a trained social worker with the patient throughout the diagnosis and treatment process to create customized treatment plans. Mount Sinai also offers hereditary, environmental and behavioral cancer risk counseling and blood analysis and breast cancer risk assessment through a review and analysis of family, medical and surgical history.

Mount Sinai is one of two hospitals in South Florida to be a Commission on Cancer approved center. It is the **only** adult oncology program in Florida funded by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and has more than 50 active clinical trials.

The Mount Sinai Comprehensive Cancer Institute is a winner of “Outstanding Achievement Award” from Commission on Cancer (CoC) of the American College of Surgeons. It is one of only two cancer programs out of 1,400 approved cancer centers in the nation to receive this award consecutively.

**Improving Access**

Mount Sinai provides high quality cancer care at its Aventura location in addition to the main campus, expanding the medical center’s reach to other areas of Miami-Dade County. Mount Sinai provides free screenings for cancer of the skin, breast and prostate, thereby improving access to early interventions for cancer care.
**Innovative Equipment**

Mount Sinai is dedicated to using state-of-the-art equipment in its treatment of cancer:

- Innovative Rapid Arc technology
- Treats cancer more precisely and with greater patient comfort
- Evident Microwave and Ablation System
- First hospital in Florida to have a system to destroy tumors of the liver, lung and kidney, and treat other forms of soft tissue cancers
- DaVinci robotic surgery for treating prostate cancer
- Trilogy™ system for radiosurgery in small tumors

**Advanced Surgical Care**

Mount Sinai offers a number of surgical specialties including advanced options for patients with cancers of the breast, thyroid, head and neck, skin, liver and intestinal tract. For tumor diagnosis, Mount Sinai uses endoscopy and sentinel node staging. Minimally invasive procedures such as laparoscopic surgery and non-surgical ablation are performed to destroy tumors with freezing, heat and radiofrequency. Mount Sinai’s cancer research department is active in the application of the latest techniques for operating on malignant tumors.

**Multidisciplinary Approach with a Research Focus**

Mount Sinai is committed to providing cancer patients with access to the newest treatments. Years before it was widely available to the public, Mount Sinai patients had access to a research trial using YERVOY™, a promising treatment for treatment of metastatic melanoma using a patient’s own immune cells to fight cancer. YERVOY™ has since been FDA more than a decade ago and is the only medication to demonstrate a significant improvement in overall survival. Mount Sinai was the only institution in South Florida to participate in the clinical research that resulted in FDA approval of YERVOY™.

Mount Sinai also brings physicians together for conferences. Multiple oncology conferences take place weekly and biweekly with teams of specialists from different disciplines, including surgeons, radiologists, pathologists, radiation and medical oncologists, and others. These specialists meet and review cases to determine the best course of action, providing Mount Sinai cancer patients the advantage of many opinions in the analysis of their case.

**Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP)**

The Community Clinical Oncology Program (CCOP) is an outreach program that gives cancer patients the opportunity to choose the best cancer treatment. It is one of only 61 such programs recognized throughout the country by the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute. Since its inception twenty-four years ago, the Mount Sinai CCOP has entered over 1,000 patients in cancer treatment and prevention studies.
In 1983, the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute recognized that most cancer patients were being treated in their own communities and not at the major university centers that received most of the cancer research funding. The CCOP has linked community cancer specialists, primary care physicians, and other health care professionals to the NCI-supported Cooperative Groups and Cancer Centers to conduct NCI-approved cancer treatment, prevention, and control clinical trials. Through the CCOP, the newest cancer treatments are made available to patients, thereby contributing to current cancer research efforts.

**Lila and Harold Menowitz Comprehensive Breast Center**

Mount Sinai Medical Center’s Comprehensive Breast Center was the first center in Florida to be accredited by the National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC). It devotes itself to early detection, diagnosis, treatment, support and follow-up care in and outpatient services cover screening and diagnostic mammography, high-tech biopsy procedures, sophisticated imaging and other diagnostic services.

Mount Sinai is one of a handful of hospitals in South Florida to offer breast MRI with MRI-guided biopsies for breast cancer diagnoses. The Breast Center uses ultrasound as a diagnostic tool and for screening women with dense breast tissue.

- Mount Sinai is one of a few hospitals in Florida training future mammographers through its breast imaging fellowship
- Unites the latest technologies: Digital mammography, Ultrasound, and CAD-assisted MRI
- Breast Imaging Center of Excellence by the American College of Radiology
- National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers (NAPBC first in Florida to be accredited

**✓ Address Stroke & Alzheimer’s Disease:**

- Maintain the Center of Excellence in Neurosciences;
- Maintain the Wien Center for Memory Disorders
- Remain at the forefront of treating neurological disorders;
- Remain one of the nation’s best hospitals in neurology and neurosurgery.

**Mount Sinai’s Center of Excellence in Neurosciences**

*Harvey R. Chaplin Emergency Chest Pain & Stroke Center*

Mount Sinai is one of two hospitals in Miami-Dade (and only 16 in the state) to provide comprehensive stroke center services accredited by the Agency for Health Care Administration. Mount Sinai’s specialized emergency care includes the *Harvey R. Chaplin Emergency Chest Pain & Stroke Center*, an advanced angio-suite for the neuro-interventional treatment of stroke.
Innovative Interventions

Recognized among the top providers in neurological services in South Florida, Mount Sinai offers the latest minimally invasive, image-based technologies and procedures to improve survival and preserve neurological function. Mount Sinai maintains an array of state-of-art diagnostic techniques, including magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT) and position emission tomography (PET) scans and sophisticated monitoring systems designed to identify critical neurological problems.

The medical center has historically been active in developing state-of-the-art techniques in interoperative imaging, which allows for greater precision in neurosurgery. Mount Sinai has expertise in minimally invasive neurosurgery, which enables doctors to make smaller incisions and perform safer surgeries.

As part of Mount Sinai’s ongoing commitment to minimally invasive surgery for the brain and spine, John Chaloupka M.D. recently joined the staff as section chief of interventional neuroradiology. Dr. Chaloupka was one of the first in the world to perform the detachable aneurysm coding operation. He has since operated on more than 1,600 patients and is one of the leading experts in endovascular aneurysm procedures.

Statewide and National Reputation in Neurosciences

Mount Sinai is also one of only three hospitals in Miami-Dade to offer minimally invasive brain interventions for the treatment of stroke. It is has been honored by US News and World Report as one of the nation’s best hospitals in neurology and neurosurgery. US News and World Report also recognizes Mount Sinai as high-performing in neurology and neurosurgery as compared to other area hospitals.

✔ Address Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease:

- Maintain the Center of Excellence in Lung Care
- Conduct leading research on COPD;
- Maintain a No Smoking Environment.

Mount Sinai’s Center of Excellence in Lung Care

Mount Sinai Medical Center’s integrated, multidisciplinary Thoracic Oncology Program brings together physicians from several different specialties who work collaboratively to chart the most effective course of treatment for patients with lung cancer and other thoracic malignancies. The physicians, whose specialties include oncology, radiation oncology, radiology, pathology, thoracic surgery and pulmonary medicine, meet every other week to review cases, evaluate test results and coordinate each patient’s care.
**Clinical Trials Exclusive to Mount Sinai**

Thoracic oncology patients have access to cutting-edge research through Mount Sinai’s CCOP, the only adult clinical research program in the state of Florida funded through a grant from the National Cancer Institute and the National Institutes of Health. Dr. Lilenbaum and Michael Samuels, M.D., vice chairman of the Department of Radiation Oncology and CCOP co-principal investigator, were instrumental in initiating a national study for treating patients with stage 3 non-small cell lung cancer. This trial studied the effectiveness of induction chemotherapy, followed by radiation therapy in conjunction with the medication Erlotinib. Another promising national study for early stage non-small cell lung cancer evaluates a molecular-based tumor model that stratifies patients for risk of cancer recurrence, allowing a more rational method to select appropriate patients for chemotherapy.

**Robotic Video-Assisted Minimally Invasive Thoracic Surgery**

Minimally invasive robotic thoracic surgery is a relatively new and extremely promising procedure available primarily at academic medical centers. Mount Sinai thoracic surgeon Roy Williams, M.D., is one of a few surgeons with experience in the procedure. He incorporates the robotic platform into minimally invasive surgeries for localized early stage lung cancer.

**Endobronchial Ultrasound (EBUS)**

EBUS is a relatively new technology that allows for a minimally invasive, highly effective means of diagnosing lung cancer and other diseases through ultrasound. Mount Sinai is one of only three medical centers in South Florida with this technology.

**Optiflow™**

This high-flow, heated, humidified oxygen therapy is a non-invasive approach to delivering oxygen through the nostrils. Used for many types of respiratory failure, Optiflow™ eliminates the need to place certain patients on a mechanical respirator. Mount Sinai is the only hospital in South Florida using this technology.

**Respirator Recovery Program**

This acute-care program provides transitional care for respiratory patients after they leave the Intensive Care Unit. It uses a multi-disciplinary approach in a closely monitored, supportive environment to improve breathing and lung function and maximize each patient’s recovery.

**Other Pulmonary Care Services At Mount Sinai**

Mount Sinai’s Lung Center provides a wide breadth of pulmonary services as part of its commitment to comprehensive, state-of-the-art care. These services include:
• The **Pulmonary Hypertension Clinic**, where Mount Sinai offers a weekly clinic with South Florida’s only multidisciplinary team specialized in pulmonary hypertension.

• The **Medical Intensive Care Unit (MICU)** where every day, pulmonologists address the respiratory needs of critically ill patients. This service has extensively reduced the time patients spend on mechanical ventilators.

• The **Pulmonary Function Testing Laboratory**, where patients throughout Miami-Dade County and beyond seek testing and treatment at Mount Sinai’s laboratory, widely recognized as a center for the evaluation of both adults and children experiencing unexplained shortness of breath.

• The fully accredited **Sleep Laboratory** for the evaluation and treatment of sleep apnea and other sleep disorders.

**Maintain Leading Research on COPD**

Mount Sinai’s Pulmonary and Critical Care Division at Mount Sinai conducts leading research funded by the National Cancer Institute and the National Institutes of Health on *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*.

**No Smoking Environment**

Understanding that 80% of COPD and 90% of lung cancer is caused by cigarette smoking, Mount Sinai will promote and maintain a smoke free workplace for its employees and a smoke free hospital for its patients receiving healthcare services. Additional outreach programs in smoking cessation are offered.
8. Healthcare Inventory and Other Data

**Healthcare Inventory and Other Data**

**Community Healthcare Resources within Three Miles**

Within three miles or in the service area of Mount Sinai, there are 4 public health centers, including three Federally Qualified Health Centers, the Miami Beach Community Health Center (two locations) and the Borinquen Health Care Center and a Miami-Dade County Clinic for STDs. There are 30 doctors/practices that take Florida Medicaid. For substance and mental issues, there are 2 residential treatment centers. There are 5 nursing homes and 5 assisted living facilities.

**FQHCs / COUNTY HEALTH - Within Three Miles of Mount Sinai Medical Center**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exempt</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
<td>BORINQUEN HEALTH CARE</td>
<td>3601 FED HWY</td>
<td>MIAMI - 33137</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH COMMUNITY HEALTH CTR</td>
<td>710 ALTON ROAD</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH COMMUNITY HEALTH CTR</td>
<td>1221 71ST STREET</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
<td>MIAMI DADE COUNTY HEALTH DEPT</td>
<td>615 COLLINS AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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**Nursing Homes - Within Three Miles of Mount Sinai Medical Center**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AHCA Number</th>
<th>License Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111325</td>
<td>1351096</td>
<td>HEBREW HOME OF SOUTH BEACH</td>
<td>320 COLLINS AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111326</td>
<td>1171096</td>
<td>OCEANSIDE EXTENDED CARE CENTER</td>
<td>550 9TH STREET</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>111312</td>
<td>1507096</td>
<td>SOUTH POINTE PLAZA REHABILITATION /</td>
<td>42 COLLINS AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>111339</td>
<td>1562096</td>
<td>TREASURE ISLE CARE CENTER</td>
<td>1735 N. TREASURE</td>
<td>N BAY VILLAGE</td>
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**Assisted Living Facilities - Within Three Miles of Mount Sinai Medical Center**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AHCA Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11964887</td>
<td>9375</td>
<td>CORAL SAND, ALF</td>
<td>7800 ABBOTT AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>11953634</td>
<td>6700</td>
<td>HEBREW HOME SOUTH BEACH, ALF</td>
<td>336 COLLINS AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>11910997</td>
<td>4687</td>
<td>NIGHTINGALE MANOR</td>
<td>1753 MICHIGAN AVE</td>
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</table>
Residential Treatment Facility - Within Three Miles of Mount Sinai Medical Center

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>32930192</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>DOUGLAS GARDENS CMHC SHORES</td>
<td>629 LENOX AVENUE</td>
<td>MIAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32960295</td>
<td>8588</td>
<td>DOUGLAS GARDENS CMHC SUNNY</td>
<td>7100 RUE GRNVILLE</td>
<td>MIAM</td>
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**MEDICAID MediPass Provider List By Zip Codes October 2011 - Primary Service Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY PRACTICE</td>
<td>RAPHAEL A.SOTO</td>
<td>161 WASHINGTON AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAMILY PRACTICE</td>
<td>RODRIGUEZ &amp; SIXTO</td>
<td>1200 ALTON ROAD</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY PRACTICE</td>
<td>GONZALEZ, JORGE A. D.O.</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>GENERAL PRACTICE</td>
<td>JMH/PHT OF COUNTY PET</td>
<td>615 COLLINS AVE</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>GENERAL PRACTICE</td>
<td>FUENTES, RICHARD M.D.</td>
<td>1225 ALTON ROAD</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL PRACTICE</td>
<td>FONT, GUILLERMO LUIS M.D.</td>
<td>407 LINCOLN RD, # 4-L</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>RODDOLFO DUMENIGO, M.D.</td>
<td>1423 ALTON ROAD</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>ALBERT CANAS, MD., P.A.</td>
<td>1680 MICHIGAN AVE, #912</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>WOHLEFEILER, PIPERATO &amp;</td>
<td>1613 ALTON ROAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>RODRIGUEZ DE LA TORRE,</td>
<td>1055 WASHINGTON AVE</td>
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<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>MANUEL DOMINGUE</td>
<td>1540 WASHINGTON AVE</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>FRANCES L. GLICKSMAN, M.D.</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD, #105</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>FUENTES, M.D.</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>JEFFREY KAMLET, M.D.</td>
<td>300 ARTHUR GODFREY RD</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>MCCI GROUP HOLDINGS, LLC</td>
<td>306 41ST STREET</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>MT SINAI</td>
<td>4304 ALTON ROAD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>ROY HEILBRON M.D.</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD, #530</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>SOUTH FLA. CARDIOLOGY</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD, STE #300</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>SUSANA GONZALEZ M.D.</td>
<td>4308 ALTON ROAD, #620</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>TAMAYO-CHELALA &amp; MILLER</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD, #490</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>SHARI L. KLINGER, M.D.</td>
<td>4302 ALTON ROAD, #610</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>INT. MEDICINE</td>
<td>DOUGLAS SLAVIN M.D.</td>
<td>1111 KANE CONCOURSE #111</td>
<td>BAY HARBOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEDIATRICS</td>
<td>BRUCE EISENBERG M.D.</td>
<td>975 41ST STREET, STE 408</td>
<td>MIAMI BEACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEDIATRICS</td>
<td>SANDY LIEBERMAN M.D.</td>
<td>1145 KANE CONCOURSE</td>
<td>BAY HARBOR</td>
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<td>PEDIATRICS</td>
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<td>PEDIATRICS</td>
<td>PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATES MG</td>
<td>4308 ALTON ROAD, #710</td>
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</table>

Health Needs Not within Mount Sinai Medical Center’s Implementation Strategy

Specialized AIDS/HIV services are not included within the implementation strategy. For those safety net patients, these health services are already provided by the Miami Beach Community Health Centers, Borinquen Health Center, Jackson Memorial Health Center and the Miami-Dade County Health Department/Office of HIV/AIDS which is the largest county HIV/AIDS health department program in the State of Florida.
While Mount Sinai provides pediatric emergency services, the mission does not provide for children’s primary care services. These services are provided in private physician offices and at other community healthcare facilities, including Miami Children’s Hospital and Abel Holtz Children’s Hospital of Jackson Health System.

**Miami Beach Community Health Center (MBCHC): Primary Care Safety Net**

Miami Beach Community Health Center (MBCHC) has two offices in the immediate service area and another in the neighboring service area. It is a full-service primary care facility that is licensed as a federally qualified health center. It serves as a site for primary care services for the uninsured. MBCHC is also a provider of the Ryan White Program Part A and Minority AIDS Initiative services for those living with HIV/AIDS and meet eligibility requirements.  

In 2010 MBCHC served 20,925 unduplicated patients with a total of 98,789 total visits. 62.5% of its patients are uninsured and another 10,641 patients are 100% below the federal poverty level.

**Miami Beach Community Health Center Services (MBCHC)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counseling</th>
<th>Obstetrics/Gynecology</th>
<th>Vision &amp; Hearing Screening</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dentistry</td>
<td>Pediatrics/Child Health</td>
<td>Outreach Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Medicine</td>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>(HIV/Perinatal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning</td>
<td>Podiatry</td>
<td>Preventative &amp; Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Education</td>
<td>Prenatal Care</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immune Support Programs</td>
<td>Referrals to Specialists</td>
<td>Geriatric Care</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internal Medicine</td>
<td>Women, Infants and Children</td>
<td>Chiropractic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>Programs</td>
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</table>

MBCHC provides HIV/AIDS care services including counseling, testing, and linkage to additional services including medical case management, individual and group psychosocial support interventions, outreach services, diagnosis and treatment of HIV disease, prophylaxis and treatment of opportunistic infections and related conditions, dental care for those who are living with HIV/AIDS, pharmacy, and referrals for clinical trials and specialty care.

**Methods of Input**

During 2010 and 2011, Mount Sinai sought the input of those that represent the health and broad interests of the community in a series of both publically noticed and private meetings. Other input was sought through telephone interviews and a publically advertised Community Health survey.
Mount Sinai Medical Center
Endnotes Collaborating

Organizations

Mount Sinai sought the input of those that represent the interests of the community during publically noticed meetings, private meetings and interviews during 2010 - 2011.

- Health Council of South Florida
- City of Miami Beach Advisory Board
- City of Miami Beach
- Healthy Communities Institute
- Miami-Dade Office of County-Wide Health Planning

Individuals From Whom Input Was Sought

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Role</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steven Sonenreich</td>
<td>President and CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorangely Menjivar, RN</td>
<td>Executive Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Japour, MD</td>
<td>Infectious Diseases physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Reinberg, MD</td>
<td>Internal Medicine physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baruch Jacobs, MD</td>
<td>Health Advisory Committee Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Foster,</td>
<td>Community Advocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marisel Losa</td>
<td>President/CEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Shuster, MPH</td>
<td>Administrator, South Pointe Plaza Plaza Assisted Living Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Zaharatos, MPH</td>
<td>Health Council of South Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Perkins</td>
<td>Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Brady</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Douglas Garden Mental Health Center Miami Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deryk Van Brunt,</td>
<td>Clinical Professor, School of Public Health, UC Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobi Ash, RN</td>
<td>CEO - Healthy Communities Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaheen Wirk,</td>
<td>Health Advisory Committee Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miguel Del Campillo,</td>
<td>Executive Director, Miami Beach Housing Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ray Misomali,</td>
<td>Emergency Management Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adam Yanckowitz,</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Emergency Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinator of Florida Region 5 Hospital</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
END NOTES


3 Conroy, Letter from AAMC to IRS.

4 National Committee On Vital and Health Statistics. (2010) Recommendations on Community Health Assessment

5 Mount Sinai Medical Center Inpatient Discharges By Zip Code. 2010.

6 Mount Sinai Medical Center Inpatient Discharges By Zip Code. 2010.


2008 Leading Causes of Death in Miami-Dade.


47 Miami-Dade County Health Department. Leading Causes of Death in Miami-Dade County. 2009
49 Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics. All Deaths By All Causes. All Races, All Sexes, All Ethnicities. 2009
51 Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics
57 Florida Dept of Health, Office of Vital Statistics. Deaths From All Causes in Miami-Dade County. All Races, All Sexes, All Ethnicities. 2009
58 Hospital Inpatient & Emergency Department Analytical System; (Florida Agency for Health Care Administration Hospital Inpatient Data File, Nielsen Claritas Inc. population data and Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Prevention and Pediatric Quality Indicators Technical Specifications), Broward Regional Health Planning Council, Inc.
65 Miami-Dade County Health Department. Birth Rate and Rate per 1,000 Females Ages 15--19 calculated utilizing Zip Code population from the Community Sourcebook America 2009 Edition, ESRI. 2010


90 Meyer, Safety Net Hospitals.
93 Mount Sinai Medical Center Inpatient and Outpatient Discharges. 2010.

96 Mount Sinai Medical Center. Charity Adjustments.
97 2009 Leading Causes of Death in Miami-Dade County by Zip Code.
98 Mount Sinai Medical Center
100 Florida Dept of Health. Deaths From All Causes. All Races, All Sexes, All Ethnicities


103 Miami-Dade County Health Department (MDCHD), October 8, 2010. Birth Rate and Rate per 1,000 Females Ages 15–19 calculated utilizing Zip Code population from the Community

108 AHCA state discharges. - DRG’s 104-109, 547-550. DRG’s 216-221, 231-236
Cardiac Surgery Miami Dade Broward Palm Beach Counties. AHCA state discharges. - DRG’s 104-109, 547-550. DRG’s 216-221, 231-236


