Public Health Interventions and Countermeasures:

**Michigan Strategic National Stockpile (MISNS) Program:** The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a national repository of life-saving pharmaceuticals and medical supplies designed to protect the American public during a public health emergency severe enough to deplete state and local assets. Michigan is well-prepared to receive and distribute these assets and has consistently received the highest marks from the federal government for its state and local strategic national stockpile planning efforts.

**Community Dispensing Clinics** An essential public health mission; provide prophylaxis or preventive medications to individuals who may have been exposed and/or at risk of exposure to a communicable or infectious disease.

**Crisis, Emergency, and Risk Communications:** The health departments is tasked to provide accurate, credible, actionable, and timely public information as well as essential guidance, advisories and updates for stakeholders and partners in response to emerging events. Effective risk communication requires collaboration amongst all local partners and responders to insure so the best delivery channels can be utilized to keep everyone informed. The health department has numerous risk communication strategies for providing information during emergencies across all populations and routinely tests these systems.

**Key Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions and Containment Strategies Include:**

**Isolation:** For People Who Are Ill: Isolation refers to the separation of persons who have a specific infectious illness from those who are healthy and the restriction of their movement to stop the spread of that illness. Isolation allows for the focused delivery of specialized health care to people who are ill, and it protects healthy people from getting sick. People in isolation may be cared for in their homes, in hospitals, or in designated healthcare facilities. Isolation is a standard procedure used in hospitals today for patients with tuberculosis (TB) and certain other infectious diseases. In most cases, isolation is voluntary; however, many levels of government (federal, state, and local) have basic authority to compel isolation of sick people to protect the public.

**Quarantine:** For People Who Have Been Exposed But Are Not Ill: Quarantine refers to the separation and restriction of movement of persons who, while not yet ill, have been exposed to an infectious agent and therefore may become infectious. Quarantine of exposed persons is a public health strategy, like isolation, that is intended to stop the spread of infectious disease. Quarantine is medically very effective in protecting the public from disease.

**Social Distancing:** Use of social distancing measures to reduce contact between persons in the community and workplace, including, for example, cancellation of large public gathering and alteration of workplace environments and schedules to decrease
social density and preserve a healthy workplace to the greatest extent possible without disrupting essential services. Enable institution of workplace leave policies that align incentives and facilitate adherence with the non-pharmaceutical interventions. Dismissal of students from school (including public and private schools as well as colleges and universities) and school-based activities and closure of childcare programs, coupled with protecting children and teenagers through social distancing in the community to achieve reductions of out-of-school social contacts and community mixing.

**Restriction of Movement**

1. If the Health Officer (or designate) determines that progressive control of an outbreak or epidemic is necessary to protect community-wide health, an *Emergency Order* may be issued to restrict, limit, or prohibit the gathering of people (MCL 333.2453);

2. The *Emergency Order* establishes procedures to be followed by persons, including local governmental entities in order to insure continuation of essential public health services with enforcement of health laws, and prevent further or unnecessary spread of the infectious disease condition.

3. *Emergency Orders* may also be utilized to prohibit persons from entering or leaving a building or area suspected as being a source of a communicable disease and being an imminent danger to the public. Law enforcement may be requested to assure compliance in certain situations (if required).