



Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch Updates October 17, 2005

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Branch**

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Impact of Lead Poisoning Prevention Policy on Reducing Children's Blood Lead Levels

Lead-based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (1971)

Lead Gas Phase-out (1973)

Residential Lead Paint Ban (1978)

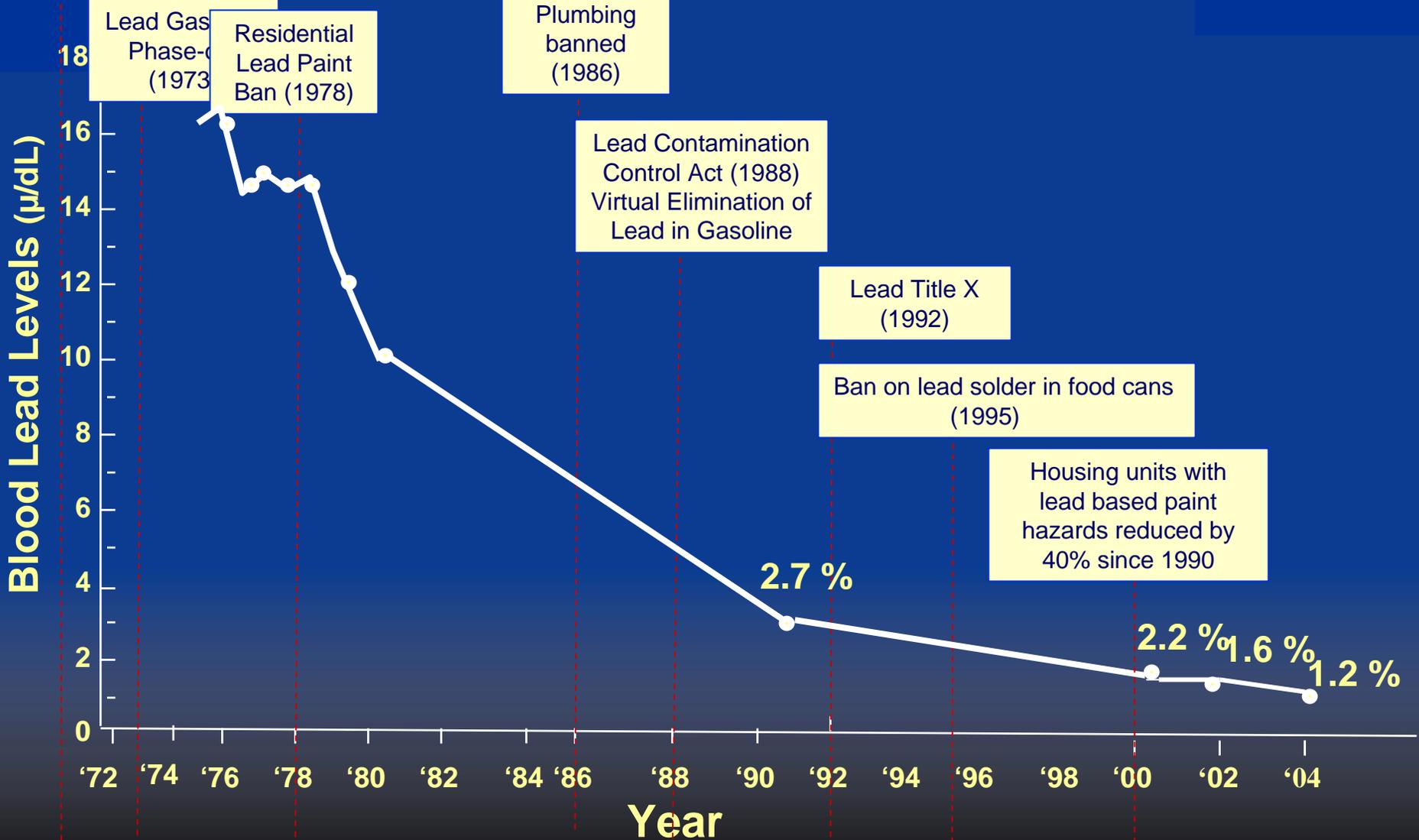
Lead in Plumbing banned (1986)

Lead Contamination Control Act (1988)
Virtual Elimination of Lead in Gasoline

Lead Title X (1992)

Ban on lead solder in food cans (1995)

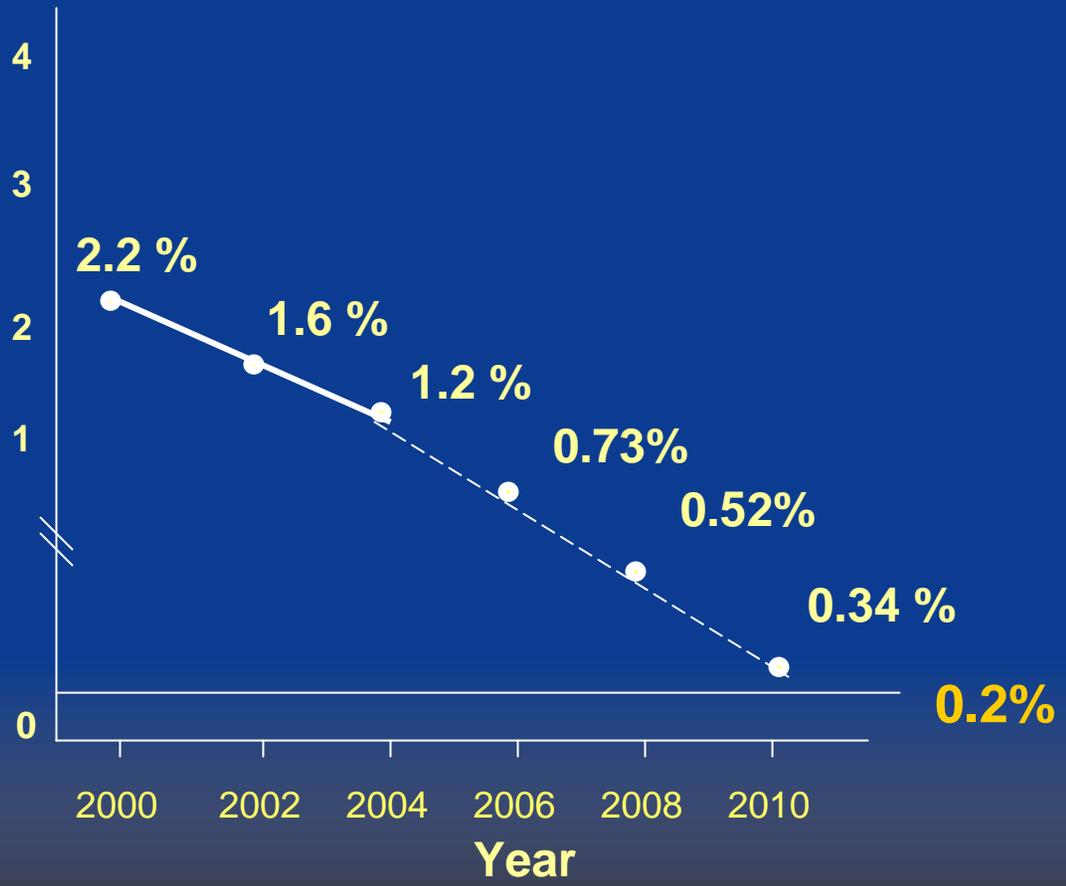
Housing units with lead based paint hazards reduced by 40% since 1990



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Percent Elevated Blood Lead Levels



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41 Funded Programs	
Arizona Department of Health Services	Minnesota Department of Health
California	Mississippi Department of Health
Chicago	Missouri
Clark County Health District Nevada	Nebraska Health & Human Services
Connecticut Department of Public Health	New Hampshire
Delaware Health & Social Services	New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services
Detroit	New York City
District of Columbia Department of Health	New York State
Florida State Department of Health	North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Georgia Department of Human Resources	Ohio Department of Health
Illinois State Department of Public Health	Oklahoma State Department of Health
Indiana State Department of Health	Oregon State Public Health
Iowa State Department of Public Health	Pennsylvania Department of Health
Kansas Department of Health & Environment	Philadelphia
Kentucky Cabinet for Health & Family Services	Rhode Island
Los Angeles	Texas Department of State Health Services
Louisiana Childhood LPPP	Vermont Department of Health
Maine, DOHHS	Virginia Department of Health
Maryland Department of the Environment	West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services
Massachusetts Department of Public Health	Wisconsin Department of Health & Family Services
Michigan Department of Community Health	

TEN ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS-Primary Prevention

1. Mandated laboratory reporting of all blood lead test results. In 2006 33/41 (80%) programs. Increase of 3 since 2004
2. EPA authorized licensing, certification and accreditation program for lead hazard professionals and firms.
3. Mandatory dust wipe testing and clearance standards following abatement work In 2005 28/41 (68%) programs. Increase of 4 since 2004
4. Develop and maintain formal partnerships with housing agencies, children services agencies, community groups, policy makers, parents, health professionals, medical service providers and property owners. **This includes sharing data with HUD and EPA as well as quarterly reports to housing authorities of federally subsidized housing.**
5. Develop, implement and evaluate a written plan to accomplish elimination of childhood lead poisoning by 2010.



TEN ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS-Services for Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels

1. Targeted screening plan oriented to high risk populations.
2. Viable data management system containing medical and environmental data.
3. Case management protocols at all levels for children with elevated
4. Regulatory authority to require abatement of lead hazards in housing units of children with elevated blood lead levels. In 2005 22/41 (54%) of programs. Increase of 1 since 2004
5. Mandatory dust wipe testing and clearance standards following abatement work. In 2005 28/41 (68%) of programs.
6. Statutory protection for families for retaliatory eviction or discrimination.

Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning: Getting the Job Done-From 2006-2010

THE CHALLENGE-Each year some 260,000 children in the United States are exposed to lead at levels that will effect their intellectual development, school performance and lifetime achievement. As a nation we are committed to eliminating elevated blood lead levels in children by 2010.

THE SOLUTION-

1. Identify and Provide Services to Affected Children

WIC Screening, Targeting Medicaid Services, Funding state and local programs

2. The Practice of Prevention

3. Special Emphasis in Un-served Areas

New programs in Mississippi and Las Vegas, Capacity to Build Capacity

4. Special Programs for Special Populations

Refugee Toolkit and Training of Refugee Resettlement Workers, Faith-based Initiative, New Orleans

5. Develop and Maintain Protective Surveillance

Begin testing strategies for continued surveillance of U. S. children's potential exposure to lead in order to develop the most cost-effective methods to ensure that the risk for exposure remains low once elimination is achieved.

International Work: Kosovo



1. Site Visit to inspect new facilities.
2. All but 4 families have moved into new facility
3. Treatment with Chemet approved by Serbian and Albanian Ministries

4. Training in laboratory methods of 2 Serbians working for WHO





International Work: Peru



1. Epi-Aid request for Cerro de Pasco main economic activity is lead mining. Mine owned by Volcan.

2. 1996 mean BLL $37 \mu\text{g/dL}$
(n=35)

1999 mean BLL $15 \mu\text{g/dL}$
(n=315)

2002 mean BLL $14 \mu\text{g/dL}$
(n=170)

2005 85% of 1-10 year olds
had elevated BLLs.



REPORT TO OUR CONSTITUENTS 2002

A Healthy Home is sited, designed, built, maintained and renovated in ways that support the health of occupants

Moving Forward to Healthy Homes

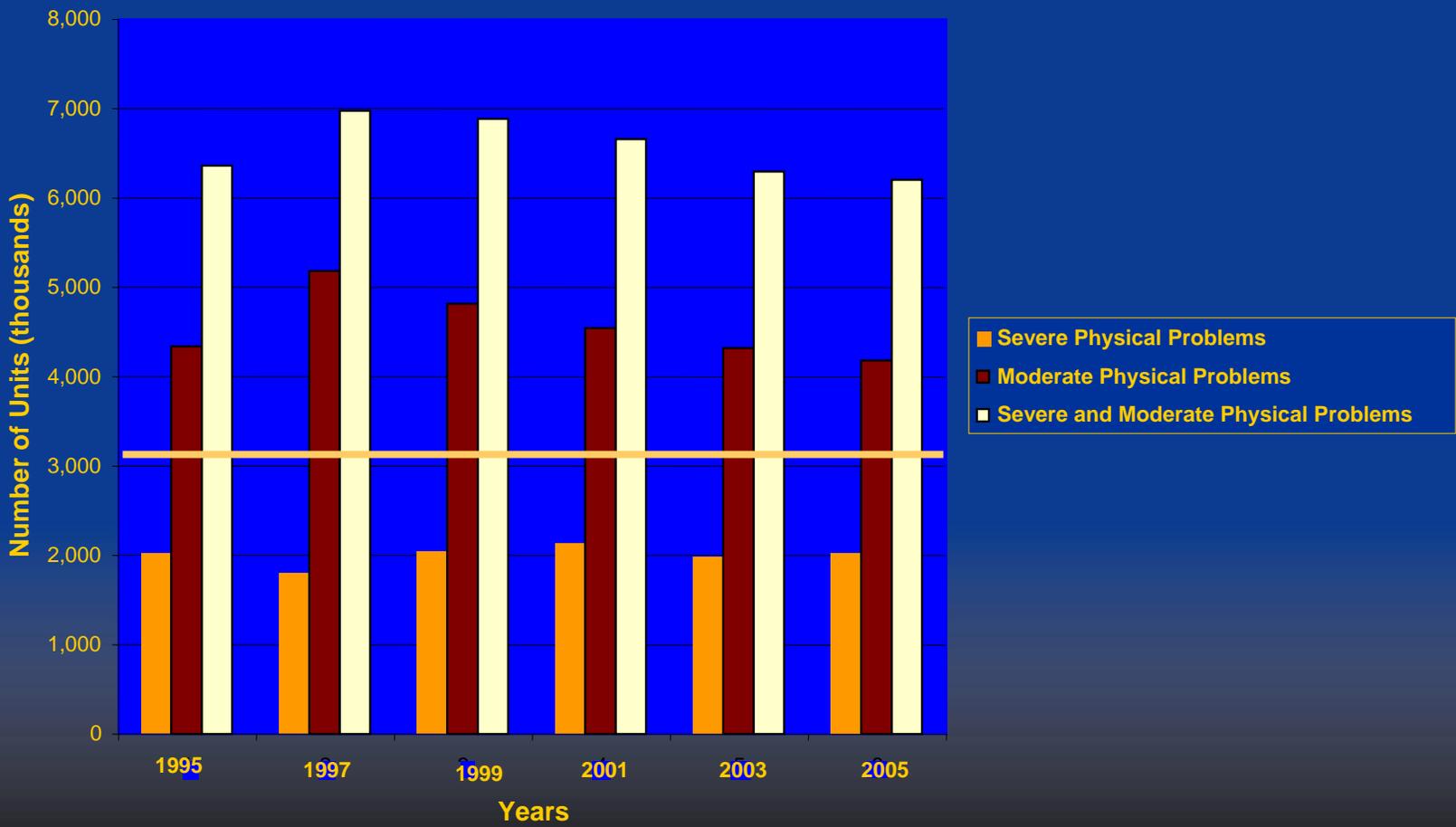
Align with our partners such as the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Alliance for Healthy Housing, the National Center for Healthy Housing and all of the state and local programs.

Expand our focus while preserving the expertise, experience and resources.

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Occupied Housing Units with Moderate and Severe Physical Problems





Surgeon General Call to Action



Keep it Dry



Keep it Free of Contaminants



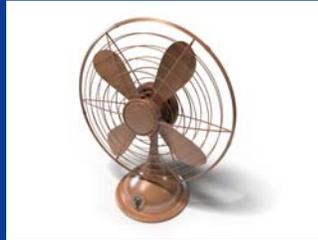
Keep it Clean



Keep it Pest Free



Keep it Well Ventilated



Keep it Well Maintained



Keep it Safe



Keep it Accessible



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