Agenda & Learning Objectives

- Review COVID Pandemic Blood Lead Testing Data
- Understand how to use the HUD Deteriorated Paint Index Tool
- Understand the activities the CLAW Subgroups have been working on
- Review the Hispanic/Latino Outreach Campaign
- Discuss the 2021 Learning Collaborative and learn how you can get involved
COVID Pandemic Blood Lead Testing Data: CDC Communication Kit and National Testing Data
Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Blood Lead Testing of Children Under <6 Years in Age
2019 v. 2020 Testing Data

Number of children <6 Tested

Percent DIF in Testing 2019 to 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Percent DIF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>-11.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>-12.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>-28.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>-20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>-10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>-11.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>-12.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>-14.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>-16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>-10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>-11.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Virtual Meeting

https://idph.iowa.gov/Environmental-Health-Services/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning-Prevention

CDC COVID-19 Guidance
CDC published “What Public Health Inspectors Need to Know about COVID-19” guidance for employees and employers:


COVID-19 Data and Information

- Decreases in Young Children Who Received Blood Lead Level Testing During COVID-19 — 34 Jurisdictions, January-May 2020; MMWR, February 5, 2021, Vol. 70 No. 5

66% decrease in blood lead testing in April 2020, compared to April 2019

Iowa — 58% decrease (9,000 children 1-5 years)
MMWR Communication Package: COVID-19 Early Release

MMWR Article Title: Decreases in Young Children Who Received Blood Lead Level Testing During COVID-19 — 34 Jurisdictions, January–May 2020

Corresponding Author: Joseph G. Courtney, PhD

Publication Date: February 4, 2021

Publication Link: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7005a2.htm?s_cid=mm7005a2_w

Because of COVID-19, many children have missed recommended blood lead testing. If your patients are overdue for blood lead testing, reach out to their families to make an appointment as soon as possible.

66% decrease in blood lead testing in April 2020, compared to April 2019

Talk to your child’s doctor about blood lead testing.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, many children have missed important health screenings and vaccines.

If your child hasn’t been to the doctor in a while, now is the time to schedule a checkup. Ask the doctor if your child would benefit from blood lead testing.
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Virtual Meeting

The MCH Lead Toolkit features:
• Easy navigation to meet your needs – you choose how you go through the toolkit and which sections you use
• Interactive action center organized by focus areas for systems change (Family Engagement and Partnership, Clinical Settings, and more!)
• Case studies from nine state teams that tested out innovative practices and quality improvement methods
• Tip sheets and resources
• Searchable resource index

You can access the toolkit at www.MCHLeadToolkit.org
HUD Deteriorated Paint Index Tool

OLHCHH Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant Programs
Programs Available

Lead Hazard Control Funds – total $285 M
* Highest Risk Areas (7) = $64 M
* Large Urban Jurisdictions = $95 M
* Other Jurisdictions = nearly $127 M

Healthy Homes Supplemental Funds = $36 M
(available with the Lead Hazard Control request)
Why Should You Apply?

Older, Non-Maintained Housing Can Have Hazards

- Lead Paint Hazards
- Asthma Triggers
- Health & Safety Hazards
- Impact on Community Health
What is Unhealthy Housing?

(Hazards)

- Lead
- Pests
- CO
- Mold
- VOCs
- Noise
- Radiation
- Asbestos
- Entry by Intruder
- Falls
- Electrical hazards
- Fire
- Flames etc.
- Collision & entrapment
- Explosions
- Ergonomics
- Numerous Health Hazards

(Health Effects)

- Lead poisoning, which causes
  - Health problems
  - Hyperactivity
  - Reduced IQ
  - Behavioral Problems
  - Learning Disabilities
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Unintentional Injuries
- Other Health Impacts

(Economic Impacts)

(Costs to the Individual)
- School absenteeism
- Academic failure
- Learning difficulties
- Lack of employment
- Life-long health problems
- Socialization problems
- Criminal record

(Costs to Society)
- Healthcare
- Hospitalization
- Joblessness
- Special education
- Juvenile and criminal justice

(Based on: OLHCHH, 2014, Healthy Homes Rating System Operating Guidance; Loyola University 2015)
Focusing on the Intersection of Housing and Health

• It helps children and other vulnerable populations reach their full potential by:
  • Preventing injuries and diseases;
  • Lowering healthcare costs;
  • Increasing school and work performance;
  • Decreasing the number of school and work days missed due to injuries and diseases.
Why Should You Apply?

- Leverage funds to increase productivity by sharing related costs associated with LHC grant with CDBG/HOME
- Streamline Lead Inspections and Risk Assessments between housing programs
- Increase opportunities for services available to low/moderate income families
- Creating a revitalization to Promise/Opportunity Zone to gain further investment in
Zip Codes with the highest number of addresses where lead-based paint hazards were removed.
The map reflects 7 zipcodes where more than 100 housing units have been completed.

- 50158 (466 units; 13%)
- 50314 (105 units; 3%)
- 50314 (105 units; 3%)
- 50703 (244 units; 7%)
- 51015 (466 units; 13%)
- 52404 (103 units; 3%)
- 52403 (233 units; 7%)
- 52803 (137 units; 4%)
- 52001 (1089 units; 31%)
- 52403 (233 units; 7%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Count of Addresses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52001</td>
<td>1089</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>50158</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50703</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52403</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52803</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50314</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52404</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51104</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51103</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52405</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50702</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52402</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50701</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51106</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50401</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51105</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
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<td>52804</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50316</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52802</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50313</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50310</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey Development

University of Iowa College of Public Health Students
- Literature review of stakeholder groups
- Development of survey questions for that stakeholder group
- Creation of data brief about their stakeholder group
- Provide recommendations focused on improving the system with their stakeholder group in mind

CLAW Housing Subgroup
- Key informants
- Review of compiled survey materials
- Survey dissemination
Survey Timeline

• Questions Developed – April
• IRB – May
• Data Collection – June
Stakeholder Groups

- **Contractors**: Understand the barriers to certification, how we can get more certified.
- **Private property**: Understand the barriers to identification of lead hazards and repairing those hazards.
- **Public property**: Understand the barriers to identification of lead hazards and repairing those hazards.
- **Inspectors**: Understand the barriers in the current system.
- **Water**: Understand any current issues with lead in water.
Stakeholder Groups (continued)

- **Funding**: Understand the barriers to applying for funding and implementing services.
- **Physicians**: Understand the perceptions of lead issues in Iowa.
- **Public health**: Understand the barriers to providing services across the state in CLPPP versus non-CLPPP areas.
- **Title V**: Understand how the change in metrics have impacted testing.
Draft of Screening Tool

- Reviewed tools from other states
  - Illinois
  - Minnesota
  - Nebraska
  - Texas
- Implemented components from each
TO ASSESS RISK OF LEAD EXPOSURE PERFORM THE LEAD RISK QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ALL CHILDREN AT WELL VISITS BETWEEN 6 MONTHS AND 6 YEARS OF AGE.

- A blood lead test is required on all children at 12 and 24 months.
- If there are ‘yes’ or ‘don’t know’ responses on the questionnaire:
  1. Provide education about risks of lead and benefits of nutrition, hygiene, and cleanliness
  2. Perform a blood lead test if the child is 3, 4, or 5 years of age
  3. Consider the risk/benefits of testing at 6, 9, 15, 18, and 30 months
- If responses to all the questions are ‘no’:
  1. Re-evaluate at every well child visit or more often if deemed necessary
- For more information, contact the Iowa Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at: 800-972-2026

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Yes or Don’t Know</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Has your child lived in or visited a home, day-care or other building built before 1978?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Since the last lead screening, has your child lived in or visited a home, day-care or other building with ongoing renovation, repairs or remodeling occurring?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Does your child eat or chew on non-food things like paint chips or dirt?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Does your child have a family member or friend who has or did have an elevated blood lead level?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Is your child a newly arrived refugee or foreign adopted?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Does your child come in contact with an adult whose job or hobby involves lead exposure?</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Construction worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building, contractor or home repair, renovating or painting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture manufacturing or repair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking lead painted wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive repair shop or junk yard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to a firing range or reloading bullets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and pipe fitting manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bras/copper foundry</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refining furniture</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making fishing weights</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiator repair</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery making</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead smelting</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Does your family use products from other countries such as pottery, health remedies, spices, or food?
   Examples:
   - Traditional medicines such as Ayurveda, greta, sarcon, alarcus, alcohol, bali gall, coral, ghasard, ilga, pali kum-ah, and rabil
   - Cosmetics such as kohl, wajo, and sindur
   - Imported or glazed pottery, imported candy, and imported nutritional pills other than vitamins.
   - Foods canned or packaged outside the U.S.

Test Immediately

"Blood lead concentrations of children who live in lead-contaminated environments typically increase rapidly between 6 and 12 months of age, peak between 18 and 36 months of age, and then gradually decrease.”

— American Academy of Pediatrics

[Rev. Feb 2021]
Dissemination & Education

- Validate via pilot
- Email through list servs
- 15–20-minute educational video
Hispanic/Latino Outreach Campaign
Lead Prevention Awareness Campaign
– Iowa Hispanic & Latino Populations
Radio – PSA/Interview

Spanish PSA
- Mother & Child discussing dangers of lead paint
- Spanish Radio Stations

LPP Interview
- KALA 88.5 FM
- St. Ambrose College, Davenport
2021 Virtual Learning Collaborative
Questions?