CLPPP Meeting

March 2, 2021



Kevin Officer Community Health Consultant



Vickie Miene



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Agenda & Learning Objectives

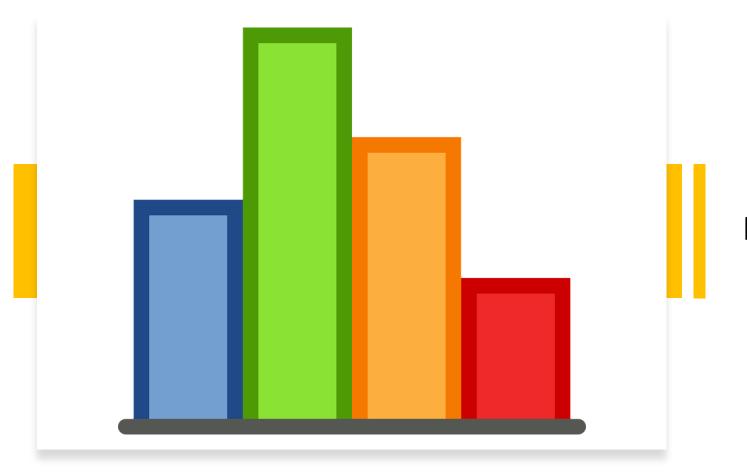
Review COVID Pandemic Blood Lead Testing Data

Understand how to use the HUD Deteriorated Paint Index Tool

Understand the activities the CLAW Subgroups have been working on

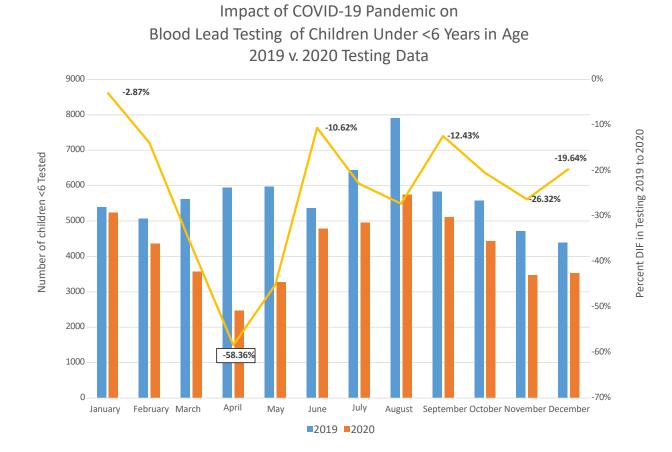
Review the Hispanic/Latino Outreach Campaign

Discuss the 2021 Learning Collaborative and learn how you can get involved



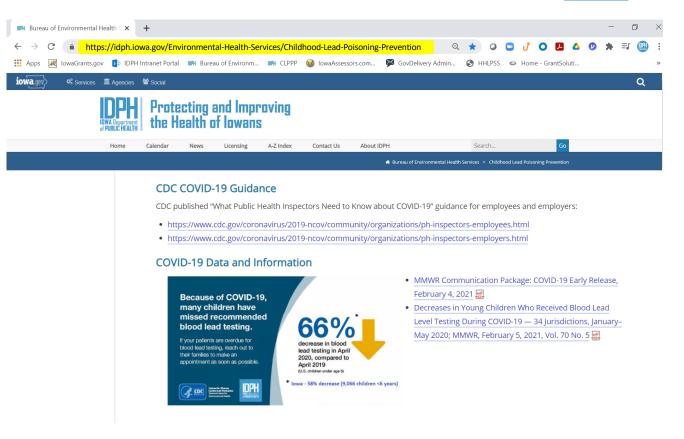
Menti.com

COVID Pandemic Blood Lead Testing Data: CDC Communication Kit and National Testing Data



Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Virtual Meeting





Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Virtual Meeting

IDPH

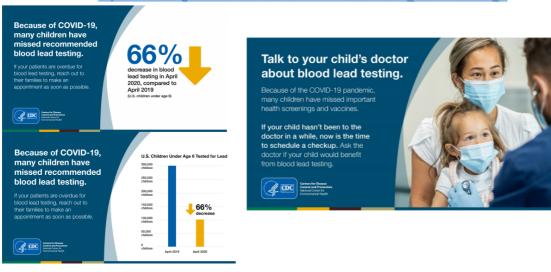
IOWA Department of PUBLIC HEALTH



MMWR Communication Package: COVID-19 Early Release

Questions? Contact MMWRCommunications@cdc.gov

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



Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Virtual Meeting

2/22/2021



Having trouble viewing? <u>View this as a webpage</u>

PH Protecting and Improving

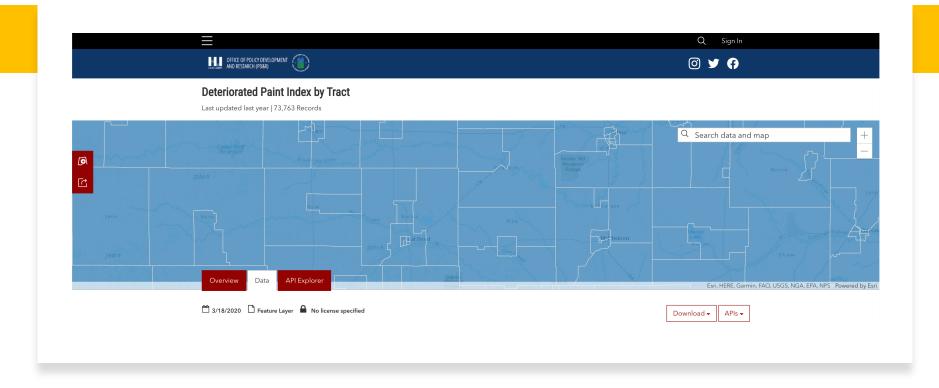
MCH Lead Toolkit from Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs



You can access the toolkit at <u>www.MCHLeadToolkit.org</u>

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



HUD Deteriorated Paint Index Tool

<u>https://hudgis-hud.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/deteriorated-paint-index-by-tract/data?geometry=-99.687%2C38.344%2C-97.073%2C38.720</u>



OLHCHH Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant Programs

Programs Available

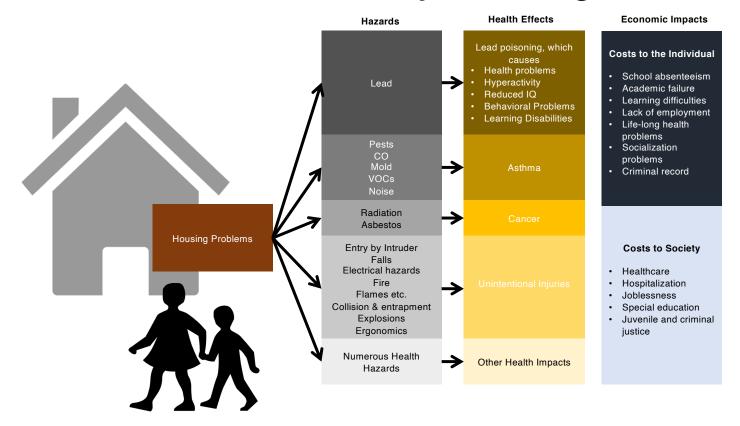
Lead Hazard Control Funds – total \$285 M

- * 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)



What is Unhealthy Housing?



(Based on: OLHCHH, 2014, Healthy Homes Rating System Operating Guidance; Loyola University 2015)

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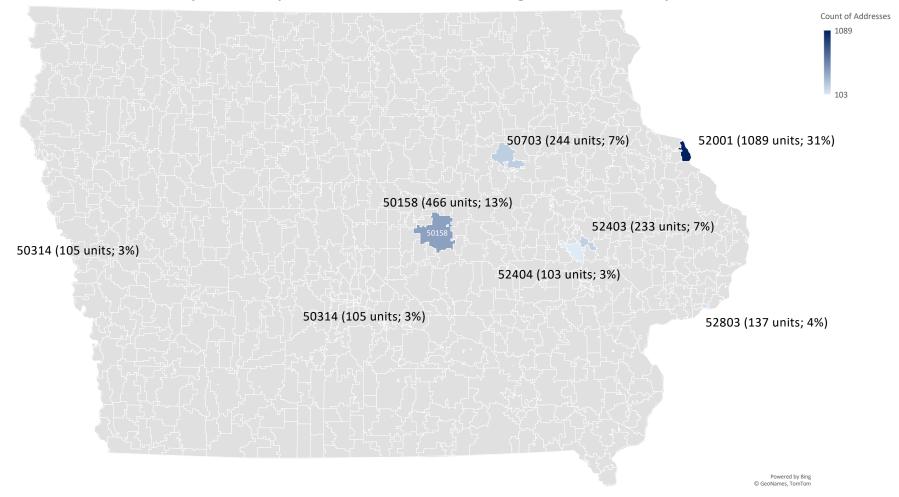
Focusing on the Intersection of Housing and Health

- 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.

3/5/21



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.



Zip	Count of Addresses	Percentage
52001	1089	30.8%
50158	466	13.2%
50703	244	6.9%
52403	233	6.6%
52803	137	3.9%
50314	105	3.0%
52404	103	2.9%
51104	95	2.7%
51103	95	2.7%
52405	80	2.3%
50702	67	1.9%
52402	66	1.9%
50701	62	1.8%
51106	62	1.8%
50401	59	1.7%
51105	58	1.6%
52804	49	1.4%
50316	49	1.4%
52802	42	1.2%
50313	35	1.0%
50310	34	1.0%



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



Stakeholder Groups (continued)

\$	Funding	Understand the barriers to applying for funding and implementing services
U	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
5	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

IDBH Iowa Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Risk Questionnaire Name of patient: _____ DOB: _____

TO ASSESS RISK OF LEAD EXPOSURE PERFORM THIS 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 in 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

Draft of	
Screening	Tool

Questions	Yes or Don't Know	No		
1. Has your child lived in or visited a home, day-care or other building built before 1978?				
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?				
3. Does your child eat or chew on non-food things like paint chips or dirt?				
4. Does your child have a family member or friend who has or did have an elevated blood lead level?				
5. Is your child a newly arrived refugee or foreign adoptee?				
6. Does your child come in contact with an adult whose job or hobby involves lead exposure? Examples • Construction worker • Building contractor or home repair, renovating or painting • Battery manufacturing or repair • Burning lead-painted wood • Automotive repair shop or junk yard • Going to a firing range or reloading bullets • Valve and pipe fitting manufacturing				
 Does your family use products from other countries such as pottery, health remedies, spices, or food? Examples Traditional medicines such as Ayurvedic, greta, azarcón, alarcón, alkohl, bali goli, coral, ghasard, liga, pay-loo-ah, and rueda Cosmetics such as kohl, surma, and sindor Imported or glazed pottery, imported candy, and imported nutritional pills other than vitamins. Foods canned or packaged outside the U.S. 	Test Immediately			
L	rest 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









Print Content – Newspaper







Radio – PSA/Interview





2021 Virtual Learning Collaborative

Questions?