Webinar:
Environmental Public Health Tracking (Tracking) and Children’s Health

June 1, 2012

Audio Information
Call-in number: 888-371-9327
Participant code: 1420431
Webinar Logistics

We encourage everyone to mute your line. To mute or unmute your phone, please do the following:

To mute your own line, press *6.
To unmute your own line, press *6.

Throughout the presentation and during the Q&A session, if you have a question, please use the chat box to write your question. The facilitator will read your question and pose it to the presenters.
Overview

• Introduction
• Children’s Environmental Health Module
• Air Quality, Childhood Asthma, and Wildfire Response in Florida
• Taking Tracking to the Streets To Prevent Lead Poisoning in Maine
• Q&A
What are some of NACCHO’s activities?

- Conducting key informant interviews
- Hosting facilitated discussions between LHDs and state programs
- Hosting webinars to promote Tracking to LHDs
- Providing feedback on new resources and features of the National Tracking Network
- Convening NACCHO’s Environmental Public Health Tracking Workgroup
Children’s Environmental Health Module

National Environmental Health Tracking Network

Heather Strosnider, CDC NCEH EHHE
Environmental Health Tracking Program
HStrosnider@cdc.gov
Children’s Environmental Health

- Focuses on the relationship between the health of children ages 0 to 19 and their environment
  - measures of health effects known or suspected to be related to the environment,
  - exposures to environmental hazards,
  - presence of hazards in children’s environment,
  - measures of vulnerability
  - and measures of the relationship between health and environment
CEH: Phase 1 Plan, Summer 2012

• Initial launch of CEH module
• New landing pages needed
  – Pull together info with focus on children
  – Set big picture for children’s env health
• Integrate into portal
  – CEH as a filter before content area
  – Results in only those content area/indicator/measure combinations which have children as an age group(s)
  – Brings back measure as is with all age group options
Check box added so options in content area, indicator, and measures filter to only include options with data related to children.
Phase 1 Plan, Summer 2012

- **Asthma**
  - Asthma Prevalence (2 measures)
  - Hospitalization for Asthma (2)
- **Biomonitoring**
  - Levels of Environmental Chemicals in Blood and Urine (14)
- **Cancer**
  - Incidence of Lymphocytic Leukemia (4)
  - Incidence of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (4)
  - Incidence of Leukemia (4)
  - Incidence of Brain and CNS (4)
- **Lead**
  - Blood Lead Levels by Birth Cohort (4)
  - Annual BLL
- **Developmental Disabilities**
  - Children Receiving Interventions or Services (8)
  - Estimated Prevalence of Autism (1)
- **Population Characteristics**
  - Demographic Measures (1)
    - Population estimates
  - Socioeconomic measures (4)
    - # and % with health insurance
    - # and % in poverty
Air Quality, Childhood Asthma, and Wildfire Response in Florida

Chris DuClos, MS, GISP
Program Manager
Florida EPHT
Presentation Outline

- Overview of air quality data and asthma ED visits in Florida (emphasis on children)

- Resources for local health departments

- Examples of resources in action
Air Quality on EPHT Website

http://www.floridatracking.com
Data on Particulate Matter

Historical look at PM2.5

Air Quality

Air pollution is caused by any undesirable substance, which enters the atmosphere. Air pollution is a major problem in modern society. Even though air pollution is usually a greater problem in cities, pollutants contaminate air everywhere. These substances include various gases and tiny particles, or particulates that can harm human health and damage the environment. They may be gases, liquids, or solids. Many pollutants are given off into the air as a result of human behavior. Pollution occurs on different levels: personal, national, and global. (Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry)

Select Indicator Data:

- Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)
- Percent of days with particulate matter (PM 2.5) levels over the national ambient air quality standard
- Number of person-days with Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) over the national ambient air quality standard
- Average ambient concentrations of particulate matter (PM2.5 per ug/m3)
- Percentage of population living in counties exceeding the national air quality standard

FAQ

- Why "track" outdoor air quality in Florida?
- What is ozone?
- What is particle pollution (pm2.5)?
- more...

Links to other websites:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Air Quality
## Current Air Quality Data

- **FDEP Division of Air Resource Management**
  - [http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air)

---

### AIRS # L031-0098
- **Mandarin Rd Site**
- **Duval County**
- **Jacksonville, FL 32223-2629**

**Began Monitoring Particle Pollution: 1/1/2004**

**Particle Pollution Data For Tuesday, June 14, 2011**

*Particle Pollution data below are shown in Micrograms Per Cubic Meter (µg/m³)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour LST</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Hour LST</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:00 AM</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>1:00 PM</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 AM</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>2:00 PM</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 AM</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>3:00 PM</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 AM</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>134.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 AM</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>166.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 AM</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6:00 PM</td>
<td>159.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 AM</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>7:00 PM</td>
<td>109.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8:00 PM</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>9:00 PM</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 AM</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10:00 PM</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11:00 PM</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>12:00 AM</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clay health department chief issues smoke advisory

By Beth Reese Cravey

The Clay County Health Department has issued an advisory about the potential adverse health affects of the smoky conditions from area wildfires.

Administrator Nancy Mills cautioned residents that wildfire smoke is a respiratory irritant that can cause scratchy throat or irritated eyes and nose. Smoke can also worsen conditions such as asthma and other chronic respiratory or lung conditions, she said in a news release.
Wildfire locations
A list of active wildfires around the First Coast. All data is courtesy the Florida Division of Forestry. All locations are approximate.

Last updated: June 13, 2011
10,229 views - Public
Created on Jun 10 - Updated 20 hours ago
By webmaster

1 ratings - 1 comments

86000 Pages Dairy Road
Fire start date: 5/20 Fire size: 15 acres Fire cause: Radiant heat

Cedar Point and New Berlin roads
Start date: 5/22 Fire size: 35.5 acres Fire cause: Unknown

8000 Southside Blvd
Start date: 5/27 Fire size: 1 acre Fire cause: Lighting

Ferry Leslie and Kings Ferry roads
Fire start date: 5/28 Fire size: 69.9 acres Fire cause: Lightning

Crandall Road and U.S. 17
Fire start date: 5/28 Fire size: 173 acres Fire cause: Lightning

North Main and Duval Station Road
Fire start date: 5/28 Fire size: 4.3 acres Fire cause: Lightning

State Road 16 and County Road 315
Fire start date: 5/28 Fire size: 8 acres Fire cause: Lightning

Brannerfield Road and Kinsleywood Drive
Fire start date: 5/29 Fire size: 20 acres Fire cause: Lightning

Honey Prairie Fire
Last Updated by webmaster 20 hours ago
The Honey Prairie Fire, now burning over 190,000 acres, is the main source of smoke and ash currently blowing into the First Coast.
Air Quality is a Local Issue

- Encourage people to sign up with EPA’s AirNow service for local air quality alerts

- YouTube video: [http://youtu.be/0BwTasPc25c](http://youtu.be/0BwTasPc25c)
Daily Air Quality Forecast for Tallahassee - Message (HTML)

From: enviroflash@sonomatech.com
To: Duclos, Chris
Cc:
Subject: Daily Air Quality Forecast for Tallahassee

Air Quality Notifications

Forecast for Tallahassee, FL
Today and Tomorrow's Forecast

Thursday, Jun 16: Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
Orange
Particle Pollution (2.5 microns)

Friday, Jun 17: Moderate
Yellow
Particle Pollution (2.5 microns)

Do not reply directly to this email. If you want more information on the air quality forecast, or other aspects of the local air quality program, please contact your local air quality agency using the information above. For more information on the U.S. EPA's AirNow Program, visit http://www.airnow.gov.

To unsubscribe or edit your EnviroFlash account
Asthma

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by episodes or attacks of inflammation and narrowing of small airways in response to asthma "triggers." Asthma attacks can vary from mild to life-threatening and involve shortness of breath, cough, wheezing, chest pain or tightness, or a combination of these symptoms. Many factors can trigger an asthma attack, including allergens, infections, exercise, abrupt changes in the weather, or exposure to airway irritants, such as tobacco smoke.

FAQ

Why "track" asthma hospitalizations?

How can outdoor air quality affect people with asthma?

more...

Links to other websites:

Florida Department of Health, Asthma and Schools

South Florida Asthma Consortium

Healthy Jacksonville Asthma Coalition

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Environmental Protection Agency, Asthma (pdf file, 504kb)

Environmental Protection Agency, Air

American Lung Association, Health Effects of Czone and Particulate Pollution
## Asthma Emergency Room Visits

### Age-adjusted rate of asthma emergency visits per 10,000
Rate by County, All Genders, All Races, All Ethnicities, All Ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>42.13</td>
<td>40.25</td>
<td>39.99</td>
<td>41.21</td>
<td>45.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alachua</td>
<td>32.67</td>
<td>31.48</td>
<td>35.73</td>
<td>35.01</td>
<td>34.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>55.05</td>
<td>62.27</td>
<td>65.40</td>
<td>53.64</td>
<td>49.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>44.56</td>
<td>52.78</td>
<td>44.26</td>
<td>45.86</td>
<td>49.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>49.65</td>
<td>44.27</td>
<td>45.32</td>
<td>46.46</td>
<td>44.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevard</td>
<td>31.33</td>
<td>33.13</td>
<td>31.52</td>
<td>32.32</td>
<td>34.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>45.59</td>
<td>45.02</td>
<td>45.30</td>
<td>47.28</td>
<td>51.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>27.12</td>
<td>39.45</td>
<td>35.07</td>
<td>32.20</td>
<td>42.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>30.24</td>
<td>26.90</td>
<td>27.01</td>
<td>25.27</td>
<td>30.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>28.69</td>
<td>26.44</td>
<td>29.08</td>
<td>24.07</td>
<td>25.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>28.81</td>
<td>26.83</td>
<td>29.78</td>
<td>34.37</td>
<td>38.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>24.32</td>
<td>22.60</td>
<td>21.16</td>
<td>23.52</td>
<td>25.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>63.48</td>
<td>59.02</td>
<td>55.90</td>
<td>50.36</td>
<td>53.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>61.12</td>
<td>60.28</td>
<td>49.86</td>
<td>41.06</td>
<td>32.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixie</td>
<td>16.80</td>
<td>22.28</td>
<td>18.32</td>
<td>18.77</td>
<td>9.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duval</td>
<td>59.60</td>
<td>53.83</td>
<td>59.14</td>
<td>62.03</td>
<td>64.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escambia</td>
<td>59.83</td>
<td>59.97</td>
<td>61.27</td>
<td>59.46</td>
<td>60.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagler</td>
<td>33.15</td>
<td>36.50</td>
<td>38.53</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>40.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>39.41</td>
<td>57.95</td>
<td>58.75</td>
<td>47.75</td>
<td>50.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadsden</td>
<td>24.02</td>
<td>31.21</td>
<td>37.67</td>
<td>43.69</td>
<td>53.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Asthma ED Visits

- 85,838 ED visits with asthma listed as the primary diagnosis (Year 2009)

- Average charge was $2,050 per Asthma ED visit (Range: $0.00 - $174,769)

- Total charges: Approx. $183.3 million

Sources: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, Florida Asthma Prevention and Control Program and Florida EPHT
Asthma Emergency Room Visits

Number of Florida Asthma ED Visits by Age Group, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Visits</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>17,413</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 17</td>
<td>24,825</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 34</td>
<td>20,117</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 49</td>
<td>15,054</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 64</td>
<td>8,489</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 79</td>
<td>2,837</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledgement: Graphics and figures are from Jamie Forrest, Florida Asthma Prevention and Control Program Epidemiologist
Florida Asthma ED Visit Rates, by Age Group, 2006 - 2009

- 0 - 4: 1,383.7
- 5 - 17: 687.6
- 18 - 64: 340.7
- 65+: 98.2

Asthma ED Visit Rates per 100,000
Florida Asthma Website

Florida Asthma Prevention and Control Program
Asthma Surveillance Data and Reports

The Florida Asthma Prevention and Control Program conducts surveillance to understand the burden of asthma in Florida. Data are analyzed on a state-wide and, where appropriate, county level to assist public health partners, policy makers, and health care providers in their efforts to improve asthma outcomes and reduce costs to individuals and health care systems. Data are also used to monitor and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of these strategies. Data include population-based, adult and child prevalence and risk behaviors, mortality, hospitalizations, and program specific data.

Surveillance Data Reports

- Adult Asthma in Florida, 2000-2010 (added 12/30/11)
- Childhood Asthma in Florida, 2008-2010 (closed) (added 8/31/11)
- Year 2 Core Asthma Measures Table, 2007-2008 (added 8/31/11)
- Florida Asthma Mortality (added 8/31/11)
- Florida Asthma Hospitalization Rates, 2006-2009
- Florida Asthma Emergency Department Visit Rates, 2006-2009

The State of Asthma: Adult Asthma in Florida, Fall 2010
www.facebook.com/floridatracking
Outreach with Local CHDs

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The Florida Environmental Public Health Tracking Program Launches New Online Portal

In collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Florida Environmental Public Health Tracking Program is pleased to announce the launch of its online portal. Please visit us at http://www.floridatracking.com/HealthTrackFL/default.aspx and http://www.cdc.gov/epitracking/. View Press Release (PDF - 21KB)
Wildfires

Wildfire hazards can include burns, heat stress, smoke inhalation, risk of injury from operations involving rough terrain and unstable structures, and other dangers. Smoke from wildfires is a mixture of gases and fine particles from burning trees and other plant materials. Smoke can hurt your eyes, irritate your respiratory system, and worsen chronic heart and lung diseases.

Information

- FDOH Fire & Smoke Health Concerns FAQs  Transcript
- About Air (DEP)
- Air Now (EPA)
- Brochure: How Smoke From Fires Can Affect Your Health
- Wildfire Smoke, A Guide for Public Health Officials

Model News Release

- Wildfire
Model Press Release

UPDATED: 08/2011
Please note: This was prepared for use by county health department PIOs in a public health emergency.

[Insert County] COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT WARNS OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH WILDFIRE SMOKE

Draft Release

Contact:

[Insert County] COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT WARNS OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH WILDFIRE SMOKE

(CITY OF CHD HOI) – The [Insert County] County Health Department and the Florida Department of Health (DOH) caution citizens that wildfire smoke is a respiratory irritant that can cause scratchy throat or itchy eyes and nose. Smoke can also worsen conditions such as asthma and other chronic respiratory or lung conditions. Dust generated from increased wildfire response activity on dirt roads may also worsen these conditions.

How to protect your family from smoke:
- Pay attention to local air quality reports, news coverage or health warnings related to smoke.
- Use common sense when outside conditions are smoky. Avoid prolonged outdoor activities. It is especially important to limit time spent outdoors for children and persons with existing medical conditions.
- Stay indoors and run your air conditioner, if you have one. Keep the fresh air intake closed and the filter clean to prevent bringing additional smoke inside. For best results, run the air conditioning with recirculated air.

Note: If you do not have an air conditioner, staying inside with the windows closed may be dangerous in extremely hot weather. In these cases, seek alternative shelter.
- Help keep particle levels lower inside. When smoke levels are high, try to avoid using anything that burns, such as wood fireplaces, gas logs, gas stoves and even candles. Do not vacuum, which stirs up particles already inside your home. Also do not smoke tobacco.
- Follow your doctor’s advice about taking medicines and following your asthma management plan if you have asthma or other lung disease. Call your doctor if your symptoms worsen.

For additional information, contact the [Insert County] County Health Department at [INSERT WEBSITE AND PHONE NUMBER].

###
DCHD Warns of Risks Associated with Wildfire Smoke

The Duval County Health Department and the Florida Department of Health (DOH) caution citizens that wildfire smoke is a respiratory irritant that can cause scratchy throat or irritated eyes and nose. Smoke can also worsen conditions such as asthma and other chronic respiratory or lung conditions.

Wildfire Smoke FAQs

How to protect your family from smoke:

- Pay attention to local air quality reports, news coverage or health warnings related to smoke.
- Use common sense when outside conditions are smoky. Avoid prolonged outdoor activities. It is especially important to limit time spent outdoors for children and persons with existing medical conditions.
- Stay indoors and run your air conditioner, if you have one. Keep the fresh air intake closed and the filter clean to prevent bringing additional smoke inside. For best results, run the air conditioning with recirculated air.

Note: If you do not have an air conditioner, staying inside with the windows closed may be dangerous in extremely hot weather. In these cases, seek alternative shelter.
Air pollution advisory issued
Elevated smoke levels in Pinellas County

The Pinellas County Division of Air Quality has issued an air pollution advisory due to elevated levels of the pollutant particulate matter and dense smoke. The episodes of elevated pollutants will occur sporadically as the smoke plume continues to move over the area. The main source of the pollution continues to be the wildfires burning in northern Florida. This advisory will be effective until the subject wildfires diminish or the meteorological conditions become more favorable.

Air Quality today is currently considered moderate, however, it may become unhealthy for sensitive groups periodically as the density of the smoke plume varies. For this reason the advisory will remain in effect until further notice.

People with heart or lung disease, older adults and children should limit any exertion and outdoor activities especially during the periods of dense smoke. In addition, the general public should consider limiting prolonged outdoor exercise during this period.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 11, 2012

CONTACT: Brenda Fenech-Soler
904-825-5055, Ext. 1004

ST. JOHNS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
WARNS OF RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH WILDFIRE SMOKE

ST. AUGUSTINE, FL - The St. Johns County Health Department and the Florida Department of Health (DOH) caution citizens that wildfire smoke is a respiratory irritant that can cause scratchy throat or irritated eyes and nose. Smoke can also worsen conditions such as asthma and other chronic respiratory or lung conditions.

How to Protect your Family from Smoke:

- Pay attention to local air quality reports, news coverage or health warnings related to smoke.
- Use common sense when outside conditions are smoky. Avoid prolonged outdoor activities. It is especially important to limit time spent outdoors for children and persons with existing medical conditions.
- Stay indoors and run your air conditioner, if you have one. Keep the fresh air intake closed and the filter clean to prevent bringing additional smoke inside. For best results, run the air conditioning with...
Conclusion

- Episodes of poor air quality in Florida are a very local issue (conditions change rapidly)
- Educating public (esp. parents and educators) about air quality is important
- Local health departments play a critical role in outreach activities to reduce asthma ED visits
Contact Information

Environmental Public Health Tracking Program

Chris DuClos (Program Manager)
chris_duclos@doh.state.fl.us

Melissa Jordan (Epidemiologist/PI)
melissa_jordan@doh.state.fl.us

This project is supported by funding provided by CDC Cooperative Agreement #1U38EH000941 to the Florida Department of Health. It’s contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the CDC.
Taking Tracking to the Streets
To Prevent Lead Poisoning in Maine

Andrew Smith, SM, ScD
State Toxicologist and Maine EPHT PI
Environmental & Occupational Health Programs

Eric Frohmberg, MA
Program Manager
Maine’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Local Public Health in Maine

- No county health departments
- Only two city health departments
- 26 Healthy Maine Partnerships
22 §1322-E. LEAD POISONING PREVENTION FUND

1. Fund established. The Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund, referred to in this section as "the fund," is established within the department as a nonlapsing fund for the purposes specified in this section.

[ 2005, c. 403, §1 (NEW) .]

2. Sources of fund. The fund is funded from all fees collected under section 1322-F and from other funds accepted by the commissioner or allocated or appropriated by the Legislature.

[ 2005, c. 403, §1 (NEW) .]

3. Prevention purposes. Allocations from the fund must be made for the following purposes:

A. Contracts for funding community and worker educational outreach programs to enable the public to identify lead hazards and take precautionary actions to prevent exposure to lead; [2005, c. 403, §1 (NEW).]
Identify High Risk Communities

- Bangor
- Lewiston – Auburn
- Portland – Westbrook
- Saco – Biddeford
- Sanford
Map Lead Poisoning at Community Level

- Census block maps
- Aggregate over years
- Aggregate BLLs into groups
- Change the law!

Figure 3: Community map showing number of children with elevated blood lead levels, among those screened, age 0-71 months, by census block, in Auburn and Lewiston, Maine, 2003-2007
Targeting Outreach

Free lead dust testing for landlords

Landlords:
Is your apartment building lead safe?

Now, **NO COST** to you, you can find out!

64% of homes in Cumberland County were built before 1978, which means they could contain harmful levels of lead paint and dust.

Isn’t it time you considered reducing you and your tenants’ risk to lead poisoning, as well as your liability concerning this serious health issue?

The City of Portland, in partnership with your local Healthy Maine Partnerships, is providing **FREE lead dust wipe sampling**, along with **free visual lead inspections** and education for both you and your tenants on how to prevent lead poisoning in your apartment buildings.

Figure 4: Sample promotional material for free lead dust testing for rental units in Portland, Maine.

Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention
An Office of the Maine Department of Health and Human Services

9/2011 • 41
Tracking maps results of lead dust testing

- Confirm testing is in high risk neighborhoods

Figure 5: Locations of lead dust testing in rental units in relation to census blocks where children have been identified with lead poisoning in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine.
Targeting Outreach

- Train residents of high risk areas on living safely with lead paint
- Trainers train neighbors
- Community agency makes map!
Targeting Outreach

Posters on buses that service high risk areas
Track eBLL rates and counts for high risk communities
Tracking Network

Children with an elevated blood lead test, among those screened by Selected Area, Maine 2006-2010 combined Age 12-23 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number Screened</th>
<th>Number EBLL</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangor</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>(0.5 - 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddeford/Saco</td>
<td>1.175</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>(12 - 28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewiston/Auburn</td>
<td>1.005</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>(2.2 - 3.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland/Westbrook</td>
<td>2.029</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>(0.7 - 1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>(0.3 - 1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>33.210</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>(0.9 - 1.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About this table
This table shows the number and percent of children with an elevated blood lead test, among those screened. An elevated blood lead level (EBLL) is a blood lead level greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood.

Sources of these data
The Maine Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program provided the blood lead screening data. Population data provided by the Census Bureau were used to calculate the percent of children with a blood lead screening test. Information on population data is included in the glossary. The data display was prepared by the Maine Environmental Public Health Tracking Program. Revision date: 02/03/2012

https://tracking.publichealth.maine.gov
Tracking Network

Maine Tracking Network
A partner in the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network
Public Data Portal
Lead Poisoning Data

Number of children with an elevated blood lead test, among those screened, age 0-71 months, by Census Block in Auburn and Lewiston, Maine 2003-2007

https://tracking.publichealth.maine.gov
Questions?

Andrew Smith, SM, ScD  
State Toxicologist and Maine EPHT PI  
Environmental & Occupational Health Programs  
Tel: (207) 287-5189  
Email: andy.e.smith@maine.gov

Eric Frohmberg, MA  
Program Manager  
Maine’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
Tel: 207-287-8141  
Email: Eric.Frohmberg@maine.gov

https://tracking.publichealth.maine.gov
Thank you for your participation in today’s webinar!

To complete the evaluation survey, go to:

http://naccho.us.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_eWZYVZ8isV3U6va

For more information about NACCHO’s Tracking Project, go to:

- Becky Johnson (rjohnson@naccho.org; 202-507-4284)
- Jennifer Li (jli@naccho.org; 202-507-4242)
- http://www.naccho.org/org/topics/environmental/EPHT/index.cfm