



The Intersection of Environment, Housing, and Health
Part 1: Best Practices to Prevent Lead Poisoning:
What Families Need to Know

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October 23, 2019



National Nurse-Led Care Consortium

The **National Nurse-Led Care Consortium (NNCC)** is a membership organization that supports nurse-led care and nurses at the front lines of care.

NNCC provides expertise to support comprehensive, community-based primary care.

- Policy research and advocacy
- Technical assistance and support
- Direct, nurse-led healthcare services



Question & Answer

During the presentation, you may ask questions. Click **Q&A** and type your questions into the open field.

The Moderator will either send a typed response or answer your questions live at the end of the presentations.

A close-up photograph of a metal stamp or die. The stamp is dark and has several embossed markings. In the center, the word "LEAD" is stamped in large, bold, serif capital letters. To the left of "LEAD", the number "32" is stamped vertically. To the right of "LEAD", the number "11.3" is stamped vertically, followed by "8/CC" below it. At the bottom of the stamp, the number "207.2" is stamped horizontally. The background of the stamp has a fine, cross-hatched texture.

Lead-Based Paint: Best Practices to Prevent Lead Poisoning - What Families Need to Know

HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy
Homes

October 23, 2019

Today's Presenters

Bruce Haber



Brenda Reyes, MD
MPH

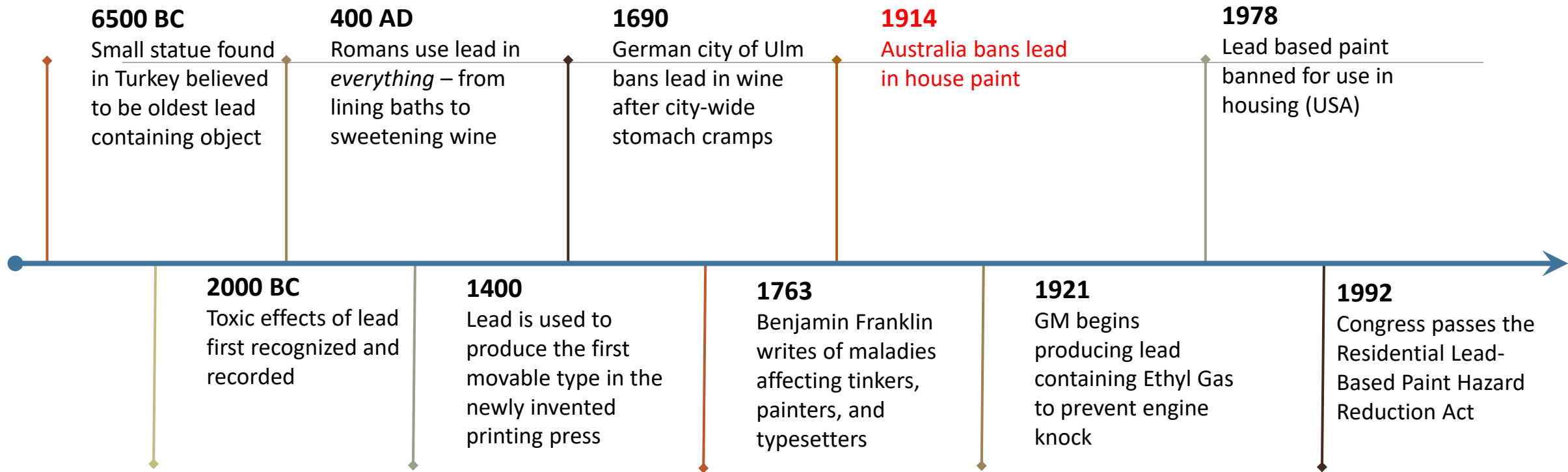


Shannon Steinbauer,
RN BSN MPH



What to Expect

- Brief history of lead
- Why lead is detrimental to health
- What steps can providers take to help patients?
- What resources are available?

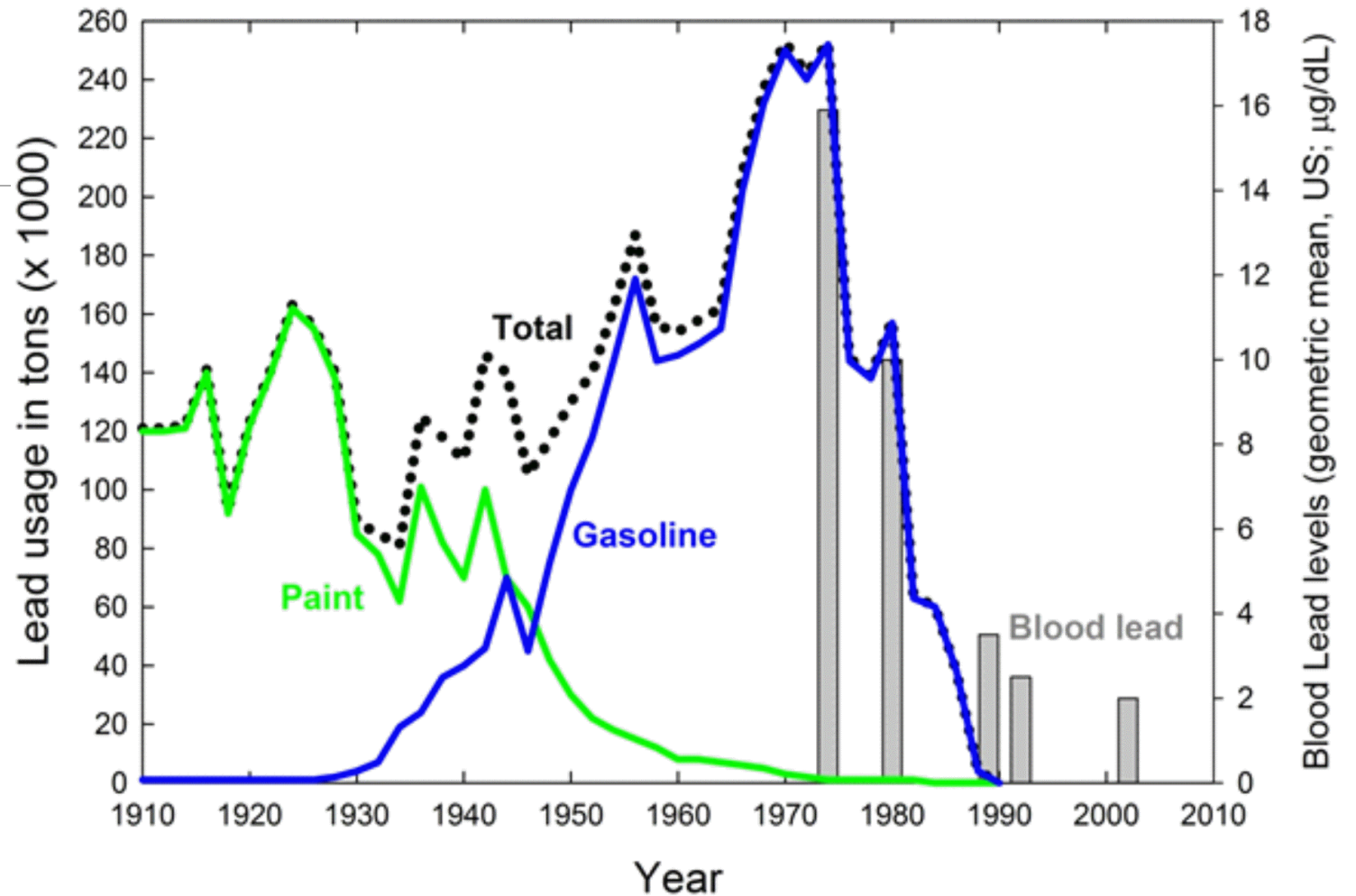


A Short History

Lead was used in both paint and gasoline

Blood lead levels have dropped with the removal of lead in gas

While more lead went into gas, the paint remains in our homes



A Short History

What is Lead-Based Paint?



Lead-based paint is a paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight.

MYTH BUSTERS

1. I don't serve families in the zip codes that have lead-based paint hazards

True

False

What ZIP Codes?

2. Most of the families we serve are not low-income so lead is not an issue

True

False

Is my home safe?



LBP is not
always obvious





Google



Even the prettiest home may have LBP or LBP Hazards



Maybe an
apartment

MYTH BUSTERS

Debunking myths about testing and referring for services:

Don't be so sure! Many families use older housing to restore and rehab. Families often don't realize the dangers they are living in during remodeling when they are doing it themselves

Families could have relatives or friends that act as their day care providers who live in older homes which pose the threat to the children you serve

Families often don't know the year their house/apt was built so that is not a good predictor of risk during an assessment.

Lead in Dust Hazards micrograms per square foot

NEW EPA Standards

10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ on floors and

100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ on interior window sills

How much is too much



Lead Hazards in Housing

Lead Hazards

- Chipping, peeling, flaking paint (pre-'78)
- Soil contamination
- Water supply (leaching from pipes, solder, and fittings)
- Household items such as pottery, toys, cosmetics, etc.

Scope of Problem

- 37 million homes with LBP, 23 million with LBP hazards
- Over 500,000 children with blood lead levels above CDC's reference value
- Estimated 6,700 children with elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) in HUD-assisted housing

Economic Impacts

- \$5.9 billion in annual medical costs
- \$50.9 billion in lost productivity
- Most common in low-income and minority communities

Lead Disclosure Rule

- 24 CFR Part 35 - Subpart A
- 40 CFR Part 745 – Subpart F
- Requires disclosure of LBP hazards and *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home*

Lead Safe Housing Rule

- 24 CFR Part 35 – Subparts B – R
- Subpart B: General LSHR Requirements & Definitions
- Subpart C - M: LSHR Program Requirements
- Subpart R: LSHR Methods and Standards

EPA Lead Activities and RRP

- Subparts E and Q: Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule
- Subparts D, L, Q: Lead-Based Paint Activities Rule

Lead in Housing - Regulations



MYTH BUSTERS

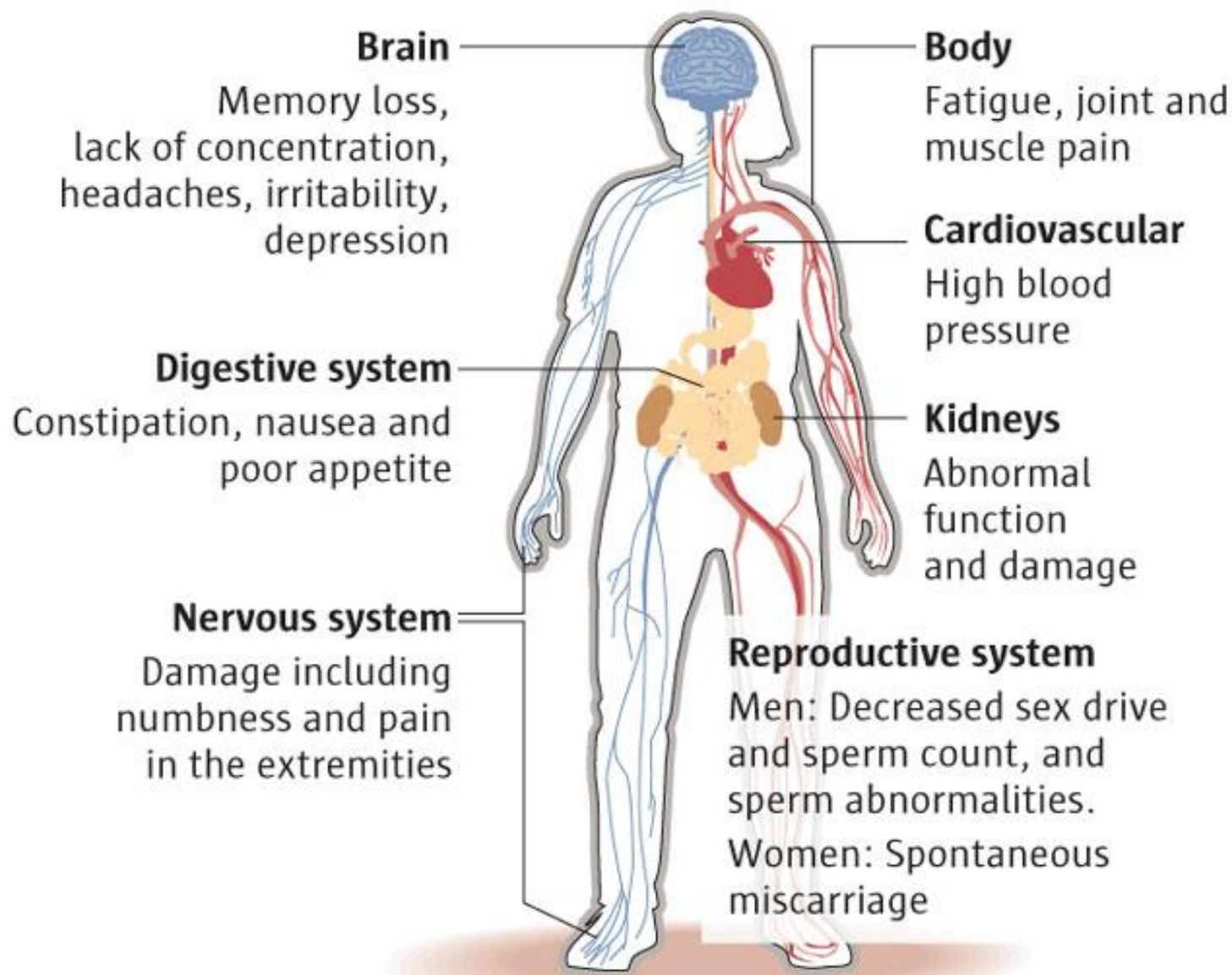


My clients are older than six. I don't need to worry about lead exposure

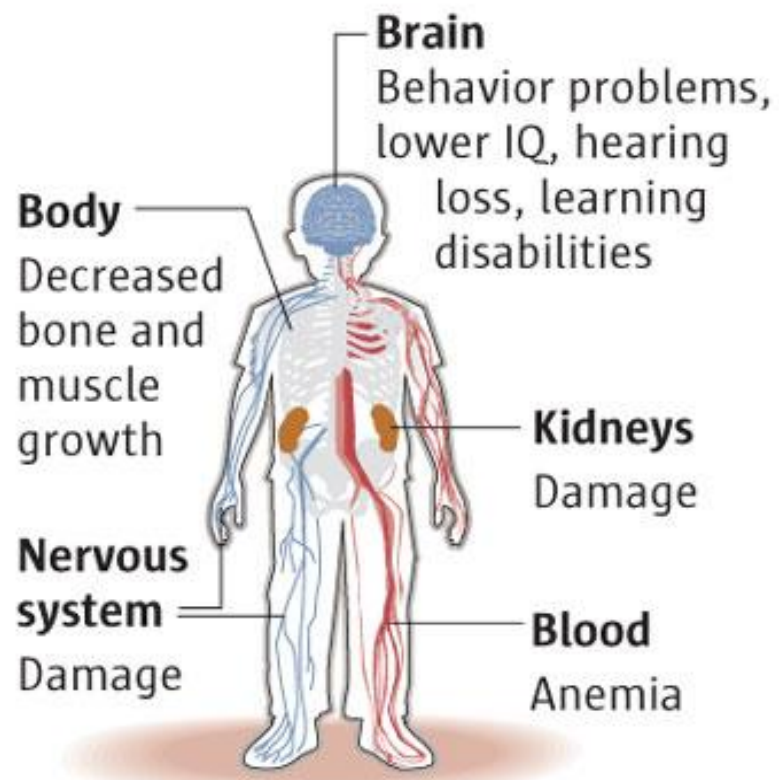
True

False

ADULTS



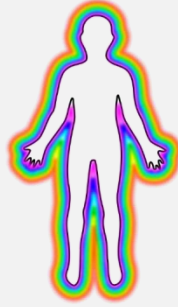
CHILDREN



Lead Half Life



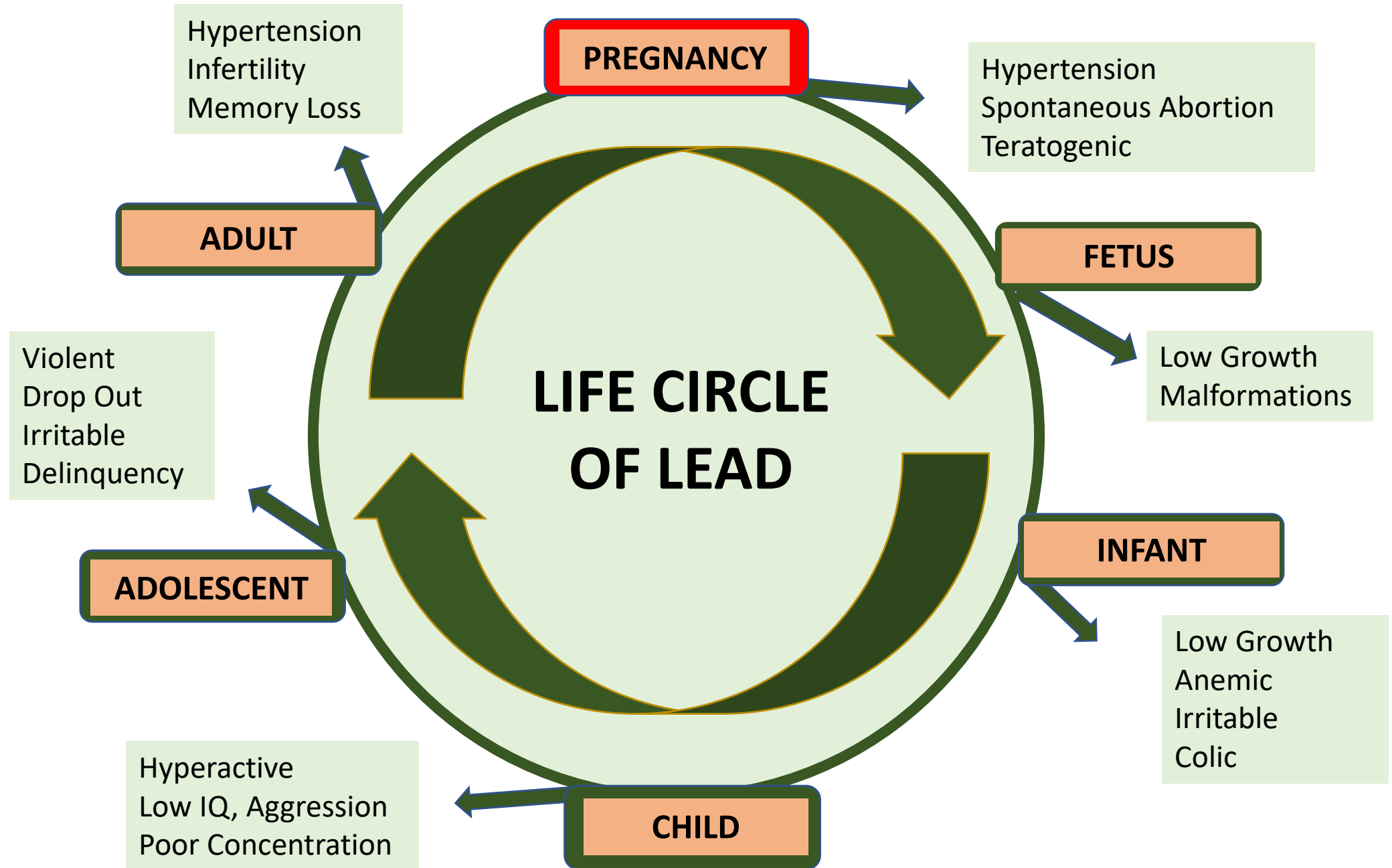
Blood 30-days



Soft Tissue 30-days



Bones 30-years



MYTH BUSTERS

1. Lead Hazard Investigation is too costly and invasive to refer families to complete.

True

False

2. They don't have the resources to do anything about it so why ask them to do this?

True

False

MYTH BUSTERS

By knowing where lead hazards are, families can take steps to prevent exposure by placing barriers between the child and the sources and using wet cleaning; even without money for remediation

There may be grant programs to help cover the cost entirely including the remediation.

Common Barriers to Lead Poisoning Prevention

Lack of Awareness of issue

- What is the Health Impact
- How to Assess
- What are the Interventions
- Are there Community Resources

Lack of trained capacity in health professions to know and work the system to benefit clients

Health Care mostly reactionary and not primary prevention

Lack of leaders and champions in elected and appointed arena to prioritize housing safety

Poor state enforcement of lead safe rules causing exposure

Targeting Funding to address problems in high need areas

Role of Health-Care Provider Related to Lead

- Prevent exposure by educating families on common environment hazards as a standard during well child checks for all children
- Provide anticipatory guidance about children with elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) and its prevention.

Role of Health-Care Provider Related to Lead

- Provide screening for BLL following established screening schedules and interpret blood lead results.
- Educate parents about reducing blood lead levels and retesting schedule.

Role of Health-Care Provider Related to Lead

- Coordinate with local public health officials.
- Ensure that EBLL children receive appropriate medical, environmental, and social service follow-up.

MYTH BUSTERS

1. Chelation is the best solution

True

False

2. Can the family do anything to prevent exposure?

Yes

No

MYTH BUSTERS

- There may be a case where chelation is indicated immediately as the best option, but usually not a first or single option
- All chelation must be combined with home assessment and source identification
- Coordinate the environmental evaluation and remediation to identify where the lead hazards and sources are in the home/daily environment. PEHSU are a great resource locally

http://www.pehsu.net/Public_Chelation_Therapy.html

Why you need to know..



Nurses run the show!

They are the first line with families in clinic community and primary care

Your own families come to you when seeking health info

Many opportunities to advocate healthy home principles

You are seen as the expert to them!

We trust and want you on our team!



Never underestimate the population you will work with and the needs they will have
Or what you will be made responsible for because of your degree

We trust your profession to lead our efforts

- Assessment Skills
- Prioritization Skills
- Delegating
- Education
- Rapport and interviewing skills

Nursing Positions that are excellent HH and Lead Poisoning Prevention Opportunities:

- Public Health Department
- School Nurse
- Health Insurance Patient Liaison
- Emergency Room Nurse
- Pediatrician Office/Unit
- Family Nurse Practitioner/Office
- Academia*
- Company Health Plan and Employee Health Advocate
- Church Health Office
- Family

Blood Lead Testing and Case Management Protocols

CDC recommends ALL children be screened, with the priority population being children ages 6-72 months.

CHIP Requirements

States that offer EPSDT benefits for children enrolled in separate CHIP should follow Medicaid's universal screening policy (see Medicaid)

Requires screening at 12 months and 24 months.

Complete Form CMS-416 to accurately report Blood Lead testing.

Use Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code 83655 for lead

HEDIS (Private Insurance)

Requires testing of any 2 year old

Medicaid Requirements

COMPLETION OF A RISK ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE DOESN'T MEET MEDICAID REQUIREMENTS

Results need to be reported to Department of Health

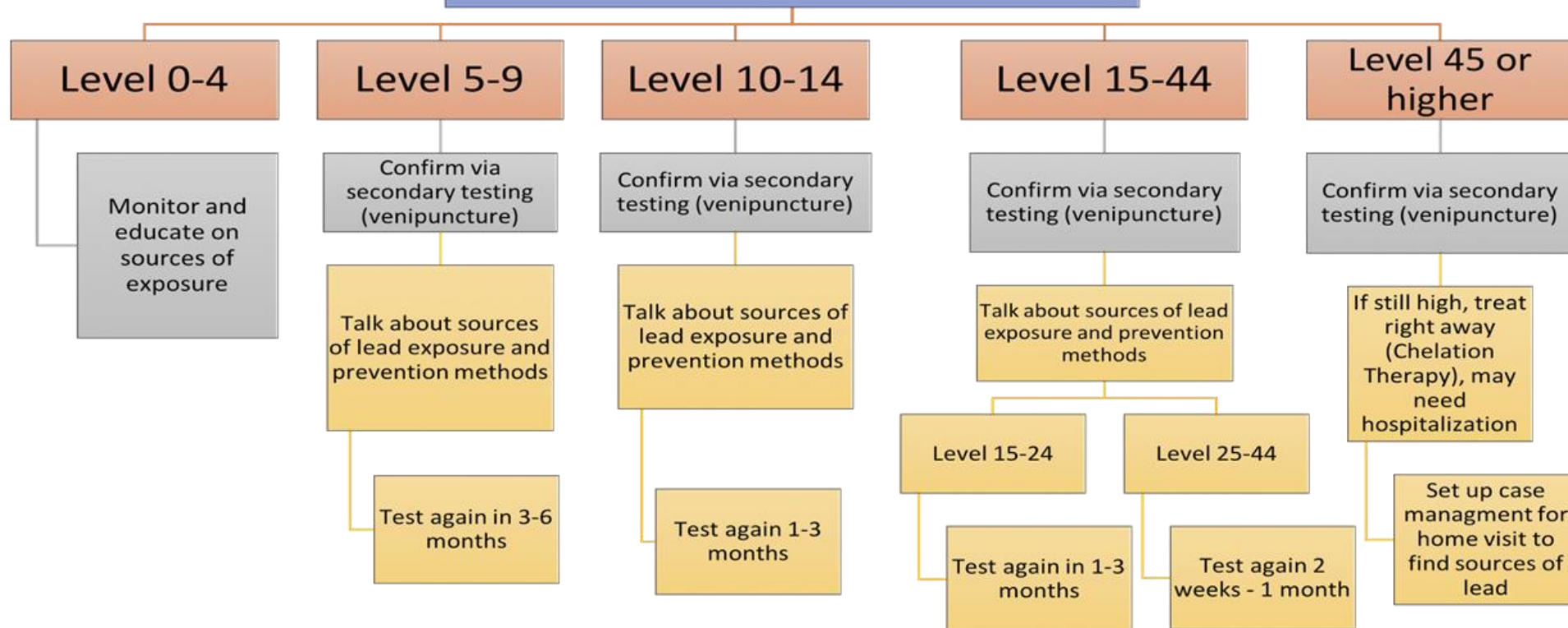
Requires testing at ages 12 months and 24 months

Requires testing children, ages 24 months to 72 months, who have never been tested

Medicaid provides comprehensive coverage of any service that is medically necessary to correct conditions identified by screening services, including home lead investigations by a credentialed health practitioner.

<https://www.medicaid.gov/federal-policy-guidance/downloads/cib113016.pdf>

Lead Blood Level Result



<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/advisory/acclpp/actions-blls.htm>

Where do I find
community
resources?

Reach out to the Local Health Department for home assessment

<https://www.naccho.org/membership/lhd-directory>

Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSU) can provide one on one consults

<https://www.pehsu.net/>

Funding for home assessment and remediation of lead-OLHCHH Grantee List grantees by state

www.hud.gov/healthyhomes



History of the Lead Hazard Control Program

- ❖ **Over 250 Current Grant Awards in local communities**
- ❖ **Over \$600 Mil in funding across grantees working right now**
- ❖ **Over 200,000 units made lead safe across the nation since the program started over 20 years ago**
- ❖ **Grant funding has reached all 10 Regions of the U.S.**

Next stop is your hometown!

National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week NLPPW



https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/healthy_homes/nlppw



Learn more about OLHCHH

Please visit our grant program
division website for additional
information

www.hud.gov/healthyhomes

General Lead information/ resources

HUD Office of
Lead Hazard
Control and
Healthy Homes

- www.hud.gov/lead;
www.hud.gov/healthyhomes

HUD Lead
Regulations
hotline:

- LeadRegulations@HUD.gov
- 202-402-7698 (TTY: 800-877-8339)
- 451 7th St SW (8236), Washington, DC 20410-3000

National Lead
Information
Center

- 800-424-LEAD (5323)
- www.epa.gov/lead

Questions



To receive credit...

We will send an email with a link from Clinical Directors Network within 1-2 days after the webinar.

You must complete to receive credit and the certificate will arrive within 1 week of completing the survey.



National Nurse-Led Care Consortium

Learning Collaborative Series: The Intersection of Environment, Housing, and Health

Part 2: Strategies for Improved Indoor Air Quality and Resident Health

[Still time to register!](#)

– **Wednesday, November 13, 2019 @ 2:00 pm ET**



National Nurse-Led Care Consortium

Remaining webinars for the Learning Collaborative Series:

Part 3: Climate Change and Considerations for Health Care

- [Wednesday November 20, 2019 @ 2:00 pm ET](#)
- NNCC will host an extra 30 minutes for “office hours”

Part 4: Exploring Neighborhood Factors that Impact Health

- [Wednesday, December 4, 2019 @ 2:00 pm ET](#)

Thank you!

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