# Lead Poisoning Among Foreign-Born Residents of New York City:

## Demographics and Interventions

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## **Presentation Overview**

- Progress in preventing childhood lead poisoning in NYC
- Profile of childhood lead poisoning in 2006
  - Lead poisoning among foreign born New Yorkers
- Intervention strategies
  - Focusing on efforts in the immigrant community



# Background NYC Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

### Mission

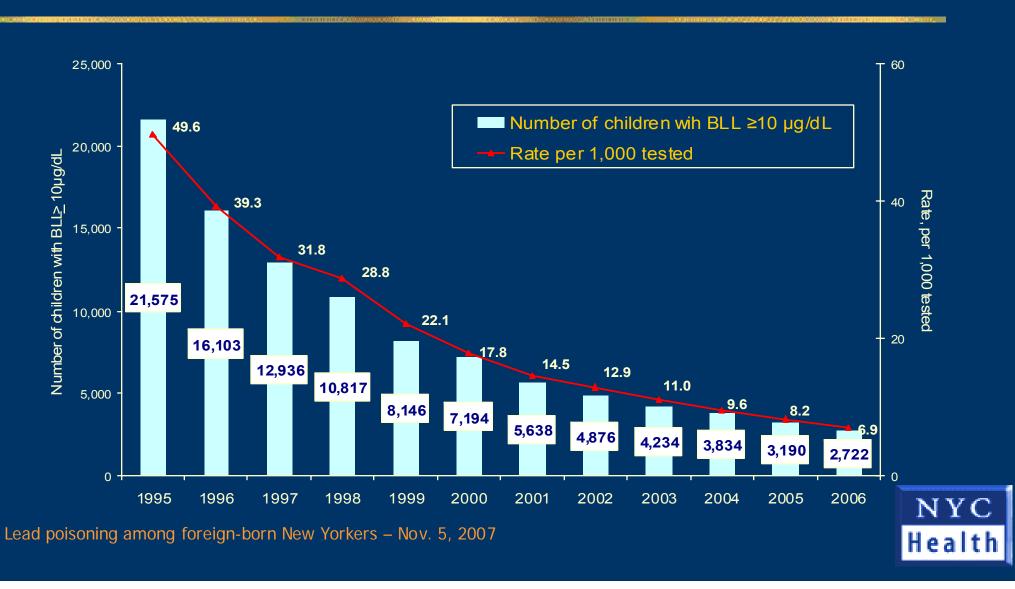
- Prevent lead poisoning
- Promote blood lead testing
- Provide intervention services for lead poisoned children & lead poisoned pregnant women
- Screening Requirements
  - Required blood lead test at age one and age two
  - Assessment of children 6 mo-<6 yrs and testing of those at high risk
  - 400,000 blood lead tests per year reported to LPPP



## LPPP Bases its Interventions On Blood Lead Level - Children

BLL	Intervention
10-14 μg/dL	Education to parents & providers to:
(EBLL)	Encourage follow-up testing  Provide lead poisoning prevention information
	Provide information on how to contact HPD for an inspection if there is peeling paint
≥ 15 µg/dL (EIBLL)	Environmental investigation & case management:  Paint hazard inspection of primary & secondary addresses Risk assessment conducted Enforcement of environmental orders Coordination of care with health care providers & families Referrals for lead safe housing as needed

## Dramatic Decline in Number of Lead-Poisoned Children



## **Success Due to Many Factors**

- Regulations prohibiting use of lead in:
  - Residential paint
  - Gasoline
  - Canned goods and other consumer products
- Housing improvements, including window replacement
- Education and outreach
- Early identification through screening



# Health Effects of Lead Poisoning for Children and Pregnant Women

- Children
  - Learning problems
  - Behavior problems
- Pregnant Women
  - High blood pressure
  - Increased risk of miscarriage
  - Premature births
  - Decreased fetal growth
  - Future learning and behavior problems as child grows



## Lead Poisoning in New York City 2006

- 2,722 children age 0-18 years newly identified with BLLs ≥ 10 µg/dL
- 800 children age 0-18 years newly identified with BLL ≥ 15 µg/dL
- 75 pregnant women newly identified with BLL
   ≥ 15 µg/dL



# Profile of NYC Children with BLLs > 15 µg/dL

- In 2006, of the 800 children with an EIBLL
  - 84% lived in homes built before 1950
  - 44% lived in the borough of Brooklyn
  - 61% were younger than 3 years old
  - 89% were Black, Asian, or Hispanic
  - 18% were foreign-born
  - 77% had a lead paint hazard identified upon inspection of their home or secondary address



# Foreign Born Children Disproportionately Represented Among EIBLLs

- Percent of children foreign born
  - 14% of NYC children
  - 18% of NYC EIBLL children
- Most frequently reported countries of birth for foreign born children with EIBLLs in 2006
  - Bangladesh
  - Haiti
  - Mexico
  - Pakistan



# Age at Identification an Issue Among Foreign-born Lead Poisoned Children

- These children tend to be older at first identification
- Foreign born children with lead poisoning were, on average, 75 months of age at the time of the earliest blood lead test reported for them
- US born children with lead poisoning were, on average, 18 months of age at the time of the earliest blood lead test reported for the them



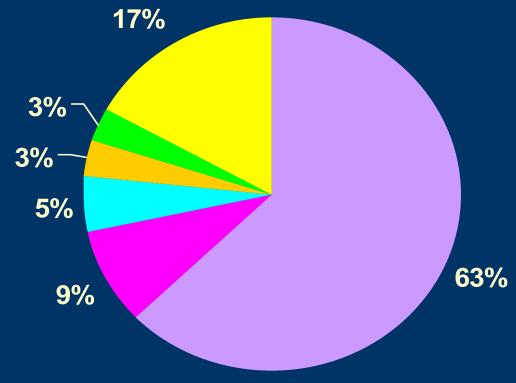
# Profile of NYC Pregnant Women with BLLs ≥ 15 µg/dL

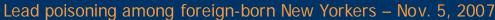
- In 2006, of the 75 pregnant women identified with BLLs ≥ 15 µg/dL
  - 49% lived in the borough of Queens
  - 72% were Hispanic, 23% were Asian, 5% were Black
  - 99% were foreign born
  - 68% were born in Mexico, 15% in Bangladesh
  - over 60% lived in the United States less than five years



# Top 5 Countries of Birth Pregnant Women with Lead Poisoning

■ Mexico ■ Bangladesh ■ India ■ USA ■ Pakistan ■ Other







### Overview of LPPP Interventions

- Reduce lead hazards in homes and communities (paint and non paint sources)
- Case coordination and environmental intervention for lead poisoned children and pregnant women
- Promote testing
  - Building awareness among health care providers & families
- Community outreach and education
  - Targeting high risk communities and populations

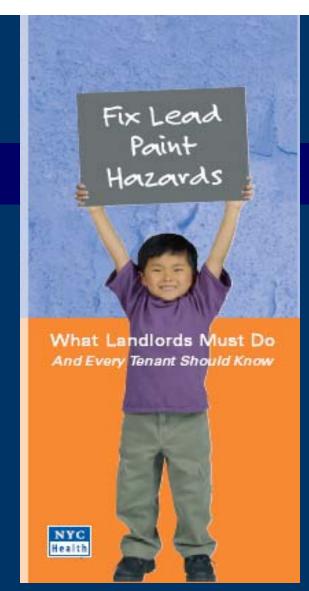


## Community Education and Outreach

- Targeted bilingual media campaign
- Parent talks and staff trainings targeted to areas with high rates of lead poisoning
- Collaboration with CBOs and local media to reach high-risk populations
- Provider outreach and education
- Increased awareness of literacy, culture and language











## **Cultural Sensitivity**

- Work with community partners
- Cross training staff on relevant issues
- Smart translation and "transcreation"
- Multicultural staff



## **Health Warning Signs**

Herbal Medicine Products Imported from India भारत से आयात किए गए हर्बल (जड़ी बूटी से बने) औषधि उत्पाद

### - Health Warning -

- स्वास्थ्य चेतावनी-

Certain herbal medicine products made in India contain high levels of lead or mercury. Lead and mercury are poisons and are dangerous to your health,

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MAHAYOGARAJ

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Do not use these products:

- Jambrulin, made by Unjha Ayurvedic Pharmacy and used for diabetes
- Lakshmivilash Ras (Nardiya), made by Baidyanath and used for colds and fever
- Maha Sudarshan, made by Arya Aushadhi Pharmaceutical Works and used for flu and body ache
- Mahayogaraj Guggulu, enriched with silver, made by Baidyanath and used for rheumatic pain

See your doctor if you use any of these products.
Call 311 or 212-POISONS (212-764-7667)
for more information.

पास्त में निर्मित कुछ हर्बस (जब्ने बूटी कुस्त) औपनि घरपायों में शीधा अचवा पास की उच्च भाता होती है। सीसा तथा पास जहर हैं और आपके स्वस्थ्य के सिए अनिकारक हैं।

#### नित्र संख्ये का अर्थन प करें :

- Jambrulin / पान्यीन, ऊँझा आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेंसी द्वारा निर्मित और मधुमेह के लिए प्रयुक्त
- Lakshmivilash Ras (Nardiya) /
   क्ली विकास रस (न्हिंदिया), वैद्यनाथ द्वारा निर्मित और जुकाम तथा बुखार के लिए प्रयुक्त
- Maha Sudarshan / मृत्य सुवर्धन,
   आर्य औषधि फार्मास्यूटिक्त वक्स द्वारा निर्मित
   और पल तथा बदन दर्द के लिए प्रयुक्त
- Mahayogaraj Guggulu / म्हावीक्याच क्या, गांवी की भरम कुला, बैद्यनाथ द्वारा निर्मित और गठिया (रियमेटिक) दर्द के लिए प्रयक्त

यदि आप इनमें से किसी उत्पाद का प्रयोग करते हैं तो अपने डॉक्टर से मिलें। अधिक जानकारी के लिए 311 और 212-POISONS (212-764-7667) पर कॉल करें।

The New York City Health Code prohibits the sale of herbal medicine products containing lead or mercury. न्युयार्क शहर स्वास्थ्य कोड सीसा अथवा पारा युक्त हर्बल औषधि उत्पादों की बिक्री पर निषेच लगाता है। Herbal Medicine Products Imported from China 中 國 進 口 草 藥 成 品

### - Health Warning - - 健康警告

天王補心丸

EMPEROR'S TEA PILL

Certain herbal medicine products made in China contain lead and mercury. Lead and mercury are poisons and are dangerous to your health.

#### Do not use these products:

- Emperor's Tea Pill (Concentrated) Tian Huang Bu Xin Wan Made by Lanzhou Traditional Herbs and used to maintain the body's natural balance.
- Hepatico Extract (Concentrated) Shu Gan Wan Made by Lanzhou Traditional Herbs and used to promote a healthy liver and maintain regularity.

See your doctor if you use any of these products.
Call 311 or 212-POISONS (212-764-7667)

某些中成藥(中國製造的草藥成品) 含有鉛和汞,這兩種化學成份有毒, 對健康有害。

#### 請不要使用下述產品:

- 天王補心丸(濃縮中藥丸) 傳統蘭州中藥系列,用於 維持體內功能的自然平衡。
- 舒肝丸(濃縮中藥丸) 傳統蘭州中藥系列,用於 促進肝臟健康,維持肝功 正常。

如果使用過或正使用以上產品,請告訴你的醫生, 取得咨詢。請撥打311或212=POISONS (212=764=7667),

腹解更多詳情。

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Try-py/balk
Typ-py/balk
Typ-py/bal

for more information.

The New York City Health Code prohibits the sale of herbal medicine products containing lead or mercury.
《紐約市健康法》禁止銷售含有鉛或汞的草築成品。

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#### **Lead Can Cause Learning Problems**

Lead is a poison often found in old paint. Lead paint, and the dust it turns into, is the most common cause of lead poisoning. It's especially dangerous for young children. Lead can cause learning and behavior problems.

Lead dust from peeling paint can land on windowsills, floors, and toys. When children play on the floor and put their hands and toys in their mouths, they can swallow lead dust.

Sometimes foods and spices, medicines, clay pots and dishes, cosmetics, and toys from other countries can contain lead.

Most lead-poisoned children do not look or feel sick. A blood test is the only way to know for sure if your child has lead poisoning.

#### 5 Simple Ways to Protect Your **Child From Lead Poisoning**

- Report peeling paint to your landlord. If your landlord doesn't fix it, call 311.
- Remind your doctor to test your child for lead poisoning at ages 1 and 2. Ask the doctor about testing older children.
- Wash floors, windowsills, hands, toys, and pacifiers often.
- Don't use foods and spices, medicines, clay pots and dishes, cosmetics, and toys from other countries. They may contain lead.

Use only cold tap water to make baby formula and for drinking and cooking. (Run the water for a few minutes first.)



## **Transcreation Example**

### 保護兒童避免鉛中毒的五種簡單 方法

- 向你的房東報告剝落的油漆,如果你的 房東不進行維條,請撥打311舉報。
- 提醒醫生為你1歲和2歲的小孩檢查是否 有鉛中毒。如果要為年齡更大的兒童做 檢查,請向醫生諮詢。
- Ø常清洗地板、窗臺、手、玩具和奶嘴。
- 不要使用從其他國家進口的食物和調味品、藥物、陶罐陶碟、化妝品和玩具,這些更两中可能含有鉛。
- 百 在調配嬰兒配方奶粉、喝水和做飯時, 只使用冷的自來水。(用水 之前,先把水龍頭打開, 讓水流幾分鐘, 然後再用。)

### সীসার বিষপ্রয়গ থেকে আপনার বাচ্চাকে রক্ষা করার জন্য পাঁচটা সহজ উপায়

- ্যা খসে পড়া রঙের কথা আপনার বাড়িওয়ালাকে জানাবেন। যদি বাড়িওয়ালা খসে পড়া রঙ ঠিক না করে তাহলে ৩১১ নমুরে ফোন করবেন।
- আপনার ডাক্তারকে মনে করিয়ে দেবেন তিনি যেন আপনার বাচ্চার সীসাঘটিত বিষক্রিয়া তার ১ বছর এবং ২ বছর বয়সে পরীক্ষা করেন। ডাক্তারকে বয়স্ক বাচ্চাদের পরীক্ষার ব্যাপারে অনুরোধ করবেন।
- আে মেঝে, জানলার তাক, বাচ্চাদের হাত, খেলনা, এবং চুসি
  বারবার জল দিয়ে ধোবেন।
- অন্য দেশ থেকে আনা খাবার এবং মশলা, ওয়ৄধ, মাটির পাত্র এবং থালা, প্রসাধন সামগ্রী এবং খেলনা ব্যাবহার করবেন না। ওগলোতে সীসা থাকতে পারে।
- বাচ্চাদের খাবার বানাবার জন্য, পান
  করার জন্য এবং রামার জন্য
  কলের ঠাণ্ডা জল ব্যবহার
  করবেন। কিছুক্ষণ কল
  খুলে রাখার পর জল
  ব্যবহার করবেন।

### لیڈ سیکھنے کی صلاحیت کو متأثر کرسکتی ہے

ایڈ ایک زبر ہے جو پرانے پینٹ میں اکثر پایا جاتا ہے۔ لیڈپینٹ اور اس سے بنا گردو غبار لیڈ کی زبر آلودگی کی سب سے عام وجہ ہے۔ یہ خاص طور پر چھوٹے ہے۔ لیڈ سیکھنے کی صلاحیت اور اسکے طرز عمل سے متعلق مسائل پیدا کرسکتے

جہڑنے والے پینٹ سے بنا لیڈ آلودہ گردوغبار کھڑکیوں کے دستوں، فرش اورکھلونوں پر پڑتاہے۔ جب بچے فرش پر کھیلتے ہیں اور اپنے منہ میں ڈالتے ہیں تو وہ لیڈ کے گردوغبار کو بھی نگل سکتے ہیں۔

کبھی کبھی دوسرے ملکوں سے آنے کھانوں، مسالوں، دواؤں، مثی کے برتنوں، کوسمیٹکس اور رنگے ہوئے کھلونوں میں لیڈ بوسکتی ہے۔

لیہ کے زہر سے متأثر بچے عام طور پر بیمار نہیں دکھتے یا خود کو بیمار محسوس نہیں کرتے۔ خون کی جاتج ہی واحد راستہ ہے جس کے ذریعہ معلوم ہوسکتا ہے کہ آیا بچہ اس سے متأثر ہے یا نہیں۔

NYC Health

## **Community Partners**

- Chhaya CommunityDevelopmentCorporation
- Charles B. WangCommunity HealthCenter
- Asian Americans for Equality

- Pragati, Inc.
- SAKHI
- NYU Center for the Study of Asian-American Health



## **Community Partners cont.**

- Alianza Dominicana
- Latin AmericanIntegration Center
- TEPEYAC NY
- Project Hospitality
- Mixteca
- The Committee for Hispanic Children & Families

- Haitian AmericansUnited for Progress
- Caribbean Women's Health Association
- Arab-American Family Support Center
- African ServicesCommittee



## **Community Partners cont.**

- Harlem Children's Zone
- CAMBA
- Citizen's Committee for the Children of New York
- New York Immigration Coalition
- NYU Center for Immigrant Health

- Center for Immigrant
   Education & Training,
   LaGuardia Community
   College
- Immigration and Health Initiative of Hunter College
- Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs



### **Lessons Learned**

- Community participation is critical
- Simplify messages
- Ask questions
- There is still plenty we do not know



## **Next Steps**

- Continue working with community partners serving the immigrant community
  - Learn more about best to communicate with these communities, learn more about exposures and interventions
- Learn more about lead poisoning in refugee population
  - Data match with BRIA

