Transnational Public Health Investigating and Responding to a Lead Epidemic in Seaside, CA and Oaxaca, Mexico

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Project Team:

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Funded by UCSF Global Health Sciences



US Targets for Decreasing Lead in Children

- CDC Action Level for lead defined as ≥10 ug/dl (Elevated blood lead level = ELL)
- Healthy People 2010 eliminate ELL for 1-5 yrs
- Neurological damage identified < Action Level



Outbreak Investigation – Monterey County

Clinical Question	Research Questions	Study Population
Why do so many patients have high lead levels at this clinic?	Seaside 'hot spot'? What are risk factors?	Patients in Monterey County Health Dept Clinics
	Are risk factors concentrated in migrants from Oaxaca vs other migrants? Why?	Monterey County Clinic patients, community participants

Handley, Hall, Sanford, et al. American Journal of Public Health, May, 2007



Steps in Outbreak Investigation

Epidemiologic Strategy	Question Addressed
1. Prevalence estimation	Higher in Seaside?
2. Case control study	Cases non-cases?
3. Focus groups	Community views?
4. Prenatal lead screening	Prevalence/Risk factors?
5. Food testing Ca & Mexico	Confirm exposure?
6. Expansion to Oaxaca (case cluster investigation; environmental testing; CBPR)	Localize source- community-developed prevention strategy?



ENVIOS in Oaxaca and California





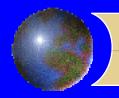


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Outbreak Investigation –Zimatlan, Oaxaca

Public Health Questions	Research Questions	Study Sample/Population
Is Zimatlan a lead Love Canal?	Are the crop soils lead-tainted? Are many imported samples contaminated?	Environmental samples near old mine Targeted sampling with envios collaborator help
Do people from this area have high risk food preparation practices?	How much lead in case family relatives' foods? How are they prepared?	Case-cluster with sentinel case families in Seaside-Zimatlan



Lead Exposure Routes Under Study

H1: Mining or Pesticide-release of lead

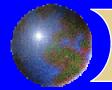
soil contamination

Lead contamination of raw food ingredients

Bioaccumulation in humans via ingestion of contaminated foods +++

H2: Use of lead-glazed pottery

Lead contamination of prepared foods





?







Pilot Case Cluster Investigation – 5 families

	Type of pot	Lead mg/kg	(SD)
1. Spices: oregeno,	Chirmolera	1367*	(12)
garlic, cumin	all were glazed	339*	(16)
		1528*	(171)
2. Chapulines	Comal		
	non-glazed	1000	(42)
	glazed	216	(143)
3. Pumpkin Seeds	Cazuela		
	glazed	584*	(26)
	unglazed	1009	(42)
	metal	ND	
4. Mole	Cazuela		
	glazed	32	(5)



Environmental Testing – Zimatlan, San Pablo, Santa Inez

Type of Sample		Lead Result mg/kg
Mining debris - Sta. Inez		
Soil		3099 (32), 822 (12)- <40
Envios - San F	Pablo/Santa Inez	
Chapulines		158-1547
Pumpkin see	ds	592
Community m	narkets	
Zimatlan	(chapulines)	53, 194, 1547, 2426
Oaxaca City	(chapulines)	251
Ocotlon	(chapulines)	328



Community Collaboration – Oaxacan partners

GROUP	COLLABORATIVE GOAL
Centeotl	- Identify source
	-Design prevention strategy
Envios	- Identify source
	- Health promotion
	-Community engagement
School Groups	Identify source
	Environmental education



Summary - Preliminary Findings, Oaxaca

- Multiple sources of lead in Zimatlan community
 - Contaminated soil including crop land
 - Rapid release of lead from pottery into toasted foods
 - Local pottery role in such high levels in food?
- On-going envios shipments highlight need for transnational public health strategies
- Zimatlan community wants to 'oaxacanizar' the problem

Handley, Grieshop. Globalized Migration and Transnational Epidemiology International Journal of Epidemiology, 2007 (in press)