


Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (ACLPPP)

In 1990, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention established the goal of eliminating elevated blood lead levels in children.



ACLPPP's Mission

- The mission of the Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is to help every child in Alabama develop to his maximum potential by promoting a lead-free environment and healthy lifestyle.

Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program's Goals

- Lower Blood Lead Levels below 10 ug/dL for 6 months
- Eliminate identified lead hazards
- Achieve objectives of individualized plans

What is Lead and why should it be eliminated?

- Lead is a highly toxic metal that can cause long-term or permanent harm if inhaled or ingested.
- Each year, lead poisoning affects nearly 1 / 2 million American children under the age of 6.

Lead in Alabama

- In FY 2010, the Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program screened approximately 40,422 children.
- 632 children were identified with elevated blood lead levels.
- 97 homes were investigated for environmental hazards.
- 1,035 samples for paint, dust, soil, water, etc analyzed.

Does lead poisoning only affect a certain population?

- Lead poisoning crosses all socioeconomic, geographical and racial boundaries.
- The burden of this disease falls disproportionately on low income families and families of color.

A Significant numbers of Children are still affected

- African American children are five times more likely than Caucasian children to have lead poisoning.
- 1 in 7 African American children living in older housing has elevated blood lead levels.
- About 22% of African American children and 13% of Mexican American children living in pre 1946 housing are lead poisoned, compared with 6% of Caucasian children living in comparable types of housing.

Source:
CDC, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. General Fact Sheet. Retrieved from [.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/factsheets/leaadfacts.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/factsheets/leaadfacts.htm)

Where do you find lead?

- Dust/soil
- Water
- Jobs/hobbies
- Construction
- Painting
- Ceramics
- Glazed pottery
- Car batteries

What are the effects of Lead Poisoning?

- Lead poisoning affects virtually every system in the body
- Directly impairs a child's cognition / school readiness:
 - learning disabilities,
 - behavioral problems,
 - seizures,
 - Mental retardation

What are the effects of Lead Poisoning?

- Hearing / growth
 - comas,
 - and even death.
- Because lead poisoning often occurs with no obvious symptoms, it frequently goes unrecognized.

cont.

What are the effects of Lead Poisoning?

- Symptoms include:
 - Some have flu-like symptoms
 - Stomach aches
 - Headaches
 - Irritability
 - Poor appetite

cont.

Case Surveillance / Investigation

Health Education

Case Management

When children are diagnosed with elevated blood lead levels ACLPPP collaborates with :

- The child's health care provider
- Community organizations
- Parents

The Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (ACLPPP) Provides:

- Educational and Environmental Services

Case Surveillance / Investigation

Health Education

Case Management

The Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (ACLPPP) Provides:

- Registered Nurses and Social Workers:
 - ☑ Educate families about the sources of lead
 - ☑ Instruct families on the health effects of lead poisoning
 - ☑ Teach measures to prevent lead poisoning
 - ☑ Teach ways to lead reduce exposure in the homes.
 - ☑ Reinforce follow-up lead testing

Case Surveillance / Investigation

Health Education

Case Management

The Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (ACLPPP) Provides

- Certified Environmentalist
 - ☑ Conduct environmental home investigation
 - ☑ Identify sources of lead exposure (paint, dust, soil, and water for laboratory analysis)

How can you tell if your child is lead poisoned?

A simple blood lead test

IT'S THE ONLY WAY!

Children May or may not present symptoms.

- ☹ Mimics other illnesses.
- ☹ Mistaken for cold or flu.

Alabama Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

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www.adph.org/aclppp