

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

Introduced by: OSMA Medical Student Section

Subject: Lead Poisoning Prevention

Referred to: Resolutions Committee No. 1

WHEREAS, the prevalence of confirmed blood lead levels $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ was 1.9% and $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ was 0.5% in tested Ohio children under 6 years of age in 2020¹⁰; and

47 **WHEREAS**, the national prevalence of elevated blood lead levels (≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$) in
48 adults among 26 reporting states, including Ohio, was 15.8 adults per 100,000
49 employed adults in 2016¹¹; and
50

51 **WHEREAS**, the lifetime economic burden of childhood lead exposure in Ohio is
52 estimated to be \$2.8 billion based on decreased productivity, premature mortality, and
53 increased spending on healthcare, education, and social support¹²; and

54 **WHEREAS**, childhood lead exposure results in substantial costs associated with
55 treatment, additional education, and juvenile justice services¹³; and

56 **WHEREAS**, in Ohio in 2020, when lead levels in children were tested by county,
57 of the confirmed tests, 2008 tested for level of lead between 5-10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, 758 tested for
58 levels between 10-45 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, and 10 tested for levels greater than 45 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, among
59 143,705 children tested¹⁴; and
60

61 **WHEREAS**, Cincinnati, Ohio receives federal funding for its Childhood Lead
62 Poisoning Prevention Program, which provides paint testing, vacuum loans, and home
63 repairs by partnering with local construction nonprofit People Working Cooperatively¹⁵-
64 ¹⁶; and
65

66 **WHEREAS**, Cincinnati, Ohio has demonstrated success by implementing a
67 community-academic partnership that lessened people's risk for lead exposure through
68 education materials and community engagement^{17,18}; and

69 **WHEREAS**, Ohio is combating lead poisoning in children through The Ohio
70 Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program by working with and providing
71 aid to community members¹⁹; and

72 **WHEREAS**, the Ohio Public Health Warehouse, an online resource available to
73 the public, offers blood lead testing and information on Ohio housing to take progressive
74 steps toward eliminating/reducing lead poisoning, but does not disaggregate data based
75 on race and ethnicity - leaving a gap for targeted interventions²⁰; and

76 **WHEREAS**, transparent and timely data collection and exchange in Ohio is
77 suboptimal, leading to only 20-25% of completed paperwork to managed care
78 organizations in Cuyahoga County - contributing to barriers in meeting lead testing
79 standards²¹; and

80 **WHEREAS**, if lead exposure has been confirmed at an occupied property, the
81 Ohio Department of Health (ODH) can proceed with lead hazard control orders for the
82 property owner that result in potential consequences with non-compliance²⁰; and

83 **WHEREAS**, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided
84 Ohio with \$500,000 to prevent lead poisoning in children and implement surveillance
85 strategies in FY 2021²⁰; and

WHEREAS, Governor DeWine committed \$6M of the state budget this year towards mapping, identifying, and eliminating nearly 500 lead water service lines in the state of Ohio and replacing them with copper or galvanized iron to ensure residents receive lead-free water²²; therefore be it

WHEREAS, that our OSMA support the distribution of lead exposure reduction and mitigation educational materials at clinical and community centers, with targeted outreach to pregnant mothers and at-risk populations ; and NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED, that our OSMA partner with relevant stakeholders to support increasing the identification and testing of blood lead levels in Ohio children in areas for high-risk of lead exposure and enrolled in Medicaid, in line with state and federal guidelines and laws; and be it further

RESOLVED, that our OSMA advocates for the transparent dissemination of lead screening and testing data by race and ethnicity, to allow for future targeted interventions in addressing race-based and socioeconomic disparities.

Fiscal Note: \$ (Sponsor)
 \$ 5,000 (Staff)

References:

1. Ettinger AS, Ruckart PZ, Dignam T. Lead Poisoning Prevention: The Unfinished Agenda. J Public Health Manag Pract. 2019;25 Suppl 1, Lead Poisoning Prevention(Suppl 1 LEAD POISONING PREVENTION):S1-S2.
doi:10.1097/PHH.0000000000000902
2. Childhood Lead Poisoning - Data and Statistics. Ohio Department of Health.
<https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/childhood-lead-poisoning/data-and-statistics>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
3. Lead Poisoning. John Hopkins Medicine.
<https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/lead-poisoning>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
4. Lanphear BP, Hornung R, Khoury J, et al. Low-level environmental lead exposure and children's intellectual function: an international pooled analysis [published correction appears in Environ Health Perspect. 2019 Sep;127(9):99001]. Environ Health Perspect. 2005;113(7):894-899.
doi:10.1289/ehp.7688
5. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Lead. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/lead/health.html#:~:text=People%20with%20prolonged%20exposure%20to,kidney%20disease%2C%20and%20reduced%20fertility>. Accessed December 2, 2022.

6. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention - Health Effects of Lead Exposure. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/health-effects.htm>. Accessed November 28, 2022.
7. Lead Poisoning. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/lead-poisoning-and-health>. Accessed November 28, 2022.
8. Shadbegian R, Guignet D, Klemick H, Bui L. Early childhood lead exposure and the persistence of educational consequences into adolescence. *Environ Res.* 2019;178:108643. doi:10.1016/j.envres.2019.108643
9. Teye SO, Yanosky JD, Cuffee Y, et al. Exploring persistent racial/ethnic disparities in lead exposure among American children aged 1-5 years: results from NHANES 1999-2016. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health.* 2021;94(4):723-730. doi:10.1007/s00420-020-01616-4
10. Prevalence of Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Tested Ohio Children. Ohio Department of Health. <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/childhood-lead-poisoning/data-and-statistics/prevalence-of-confirmed-elevated-blood-lead-levels>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
11. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance (ABLES). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ables/data.html>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
12. Value of Lead Prevention - Ohio. Altarum. <http://valueofleadprevention.org/calculations.php?state=Ohio>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
13. Stefanak M, Diorio J, Frisch L. Cost of Child Lead Poisoning to Taxpayers in Mahoning County, Ohio. *Public Health Reports.* 2005;120(3):311-315. doi:10.1177/003335490512000316
14. Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse - Blood Lead Test Results for Ohio Children. Ohio Department of Health. <https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/LeadData>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
15. Lead Poisoning Prevention. City of Cincinnati. <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/health/cincinnati-health-department-programs/environmental-health/lead-poisoning-prevention-program/>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
16. Lead Abatement. People Working Cooperatively. <http://www.pwchomerepairs.org/lead-abatement>. Accessed December 2, 2022.
17. Newman NC, Elam S, Igoe C, et al. A Community-Academic Partnership to Reduce Lead Exposure From an Elevated Roadway Demolition, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2012. *Public Health Rep.* 2017;132(6):622-626. doi:10.1177/0033354917732756
18. City of Cincinnati Health Department. Childhood lead exposure: epidemiology data brief, Issue 2. [https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/sites/health/assets/File/Lead%20Data%20Brief%20Final%205_15_19\(1\).pdf](https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/sites/health/assets/File/Lead%20Data%20Brief%20Final%205_15_19(1).pdf). Published May 2019. Accessed January 5, 2023.
19. Childhood Lead Poisoning. Ohio Department of Health. <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/childhood-lead-poisoning>. Accessed December 2, 2022.

- 177 20. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention - Ohio. Centers for Disease Control and
178 Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/programs/oh.htm>. Accessed
179 November 29, 2022.
- 180 21. Jen C. Improving lead screening in Ohio: Lifelong significance for children. The
181 Center for Community Solutions. [https://www.communitysolutions.com/wp-](https://www.communitysolutions.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Issue-Brief_Lead-Screening-Ohio_06012020.pdf)
182 [content/uploads/2020/05/Issue-Brief_Lead-Screening-Ohio_06012020.pdf](https://www.communitysolutions.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Issue-Brief_Lead-Screening-Ohio_06012020.pdf).
183 Published June 1, 2020. Accessed January 8, 2023.
- 184 22. Governor DeWine Announces New H2Ohio Program to Help Remove and
185 Replace Lead Pipes. Mike DeWine - Governor of Ohio.
186 [https://governor.ohio.gov/media/news-and-media/Governor-DeWine-Announces-](https://governor.ohio.gov/media/news-and-media/Governor-DeWine-Announces-New-H2Ohio-Program-to-Help-Remove-and-Replace-Lead-Pipes--03072022)
187 [New-H2Ohio-Program-to-Help-Remove-and-Replace-Lead-Pipes--03072022](https://governor.ohio.gov/media/news-and-media/Governor-DeWine-Announces-New-H2Ohio-Program-to-Help-Remove-and-Replace-Lead-Pipes--03072022).
188 Published March 7, 2022. Accessed December 2, 2022.