Institute for H.O.P.E.™

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Session Description

Health Begins – Upstream

Persistent health disparities and ways to reduce them remain a challenge for healthcare providers and community-based organizations. In recognizing that all health begins upstream, participants will learn about a pilot program designed to prevent lead exposure in newborns through interventions during pregnancy. These include utilizing five steps to identify and alleviate lead hazards in the home and engaging at-risk populations with Community Health Workers to achieve positive health outcomes.

Learning Objectives: Participants will be able to:

- Identify how lead exposure disproportionately impacts African American and LatinX Populations
- 2. Articulate how to implement a primary prevention program to reduce infant lead exposure
- 3. Describe how to utilize Community Health Workers to positively impact health outcomes

The speaker(s) have no financial relationships with any commercial interest related to the content of this activity.



The MetroHealth System's Institute for H.O.P.E.™

Improved Health through Opportunity, Partnership and Empowerment

Improve the **health** of populations by leading efforts to address social and economic barriers to good health

Identify and promote **opportunities** for change in practice, learning and policy

Develop and nurture **partnerships** to make the greatest impact for individuals, neighborhoods and communities

Co-create a self-sustaining community where everyone is **empowered** to live their healthiest life



MetroHealth

HEALTH BEGINS

Health Begins Upstream

HealthBegins is a national mission-driven consulting and training firm that drives radical improvements in health equity by helping clients and partners address the social and structural drivers of health equity.

- Strategic Consulting
- Upstream Investment Planning
- Capability Assessment
- Improvement Campaign Design
- On-line and in-person education modules
- Learning Collaboratives



Learning and Action Collaboratives

Runs and supports a series of national and regional Social Drivers of Health Equity Learning and Action Collaboratives (SDLC). Through a shared longitudinal experience, teams develop and implement rapid-cycle campaigns, not only to improve health outcomes and social needs for priority populations but also to build cross-sector capacity to address broader social and structural drivers of health



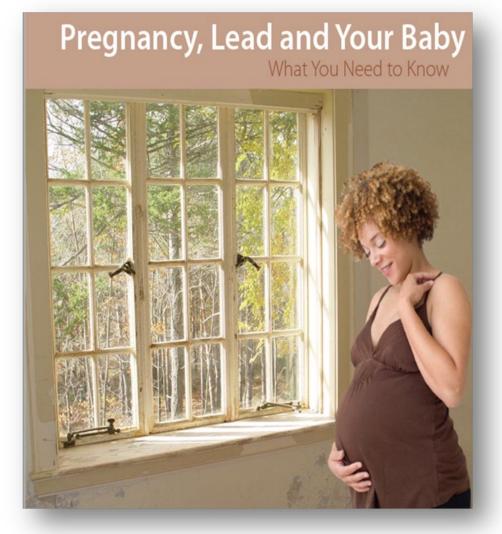


Voter Engagement & Empowerment

- Frame voting as a health issue
- Voter registration at MetroHealth ambulatory sites
- Voting reminders & registration updates
- Evaluation plan

Preventing Lead Exposure in Newborns through Intervention During Pregnancy

- Educate
- Screen
- Intervene
- Inspect
- Resolve





CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

There is no safe level of lead in the blood.

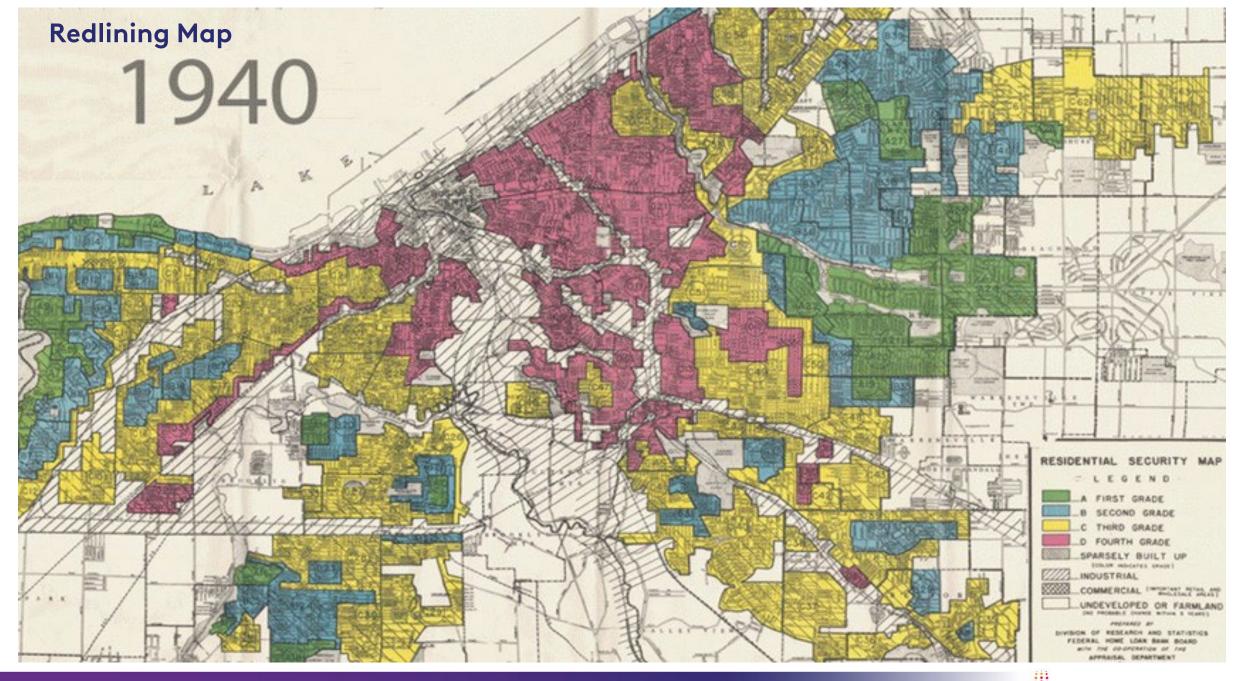
Ohio has the third highest percentage of children under age 6 with elevated blood lead levels.

Pre-1978 Housing

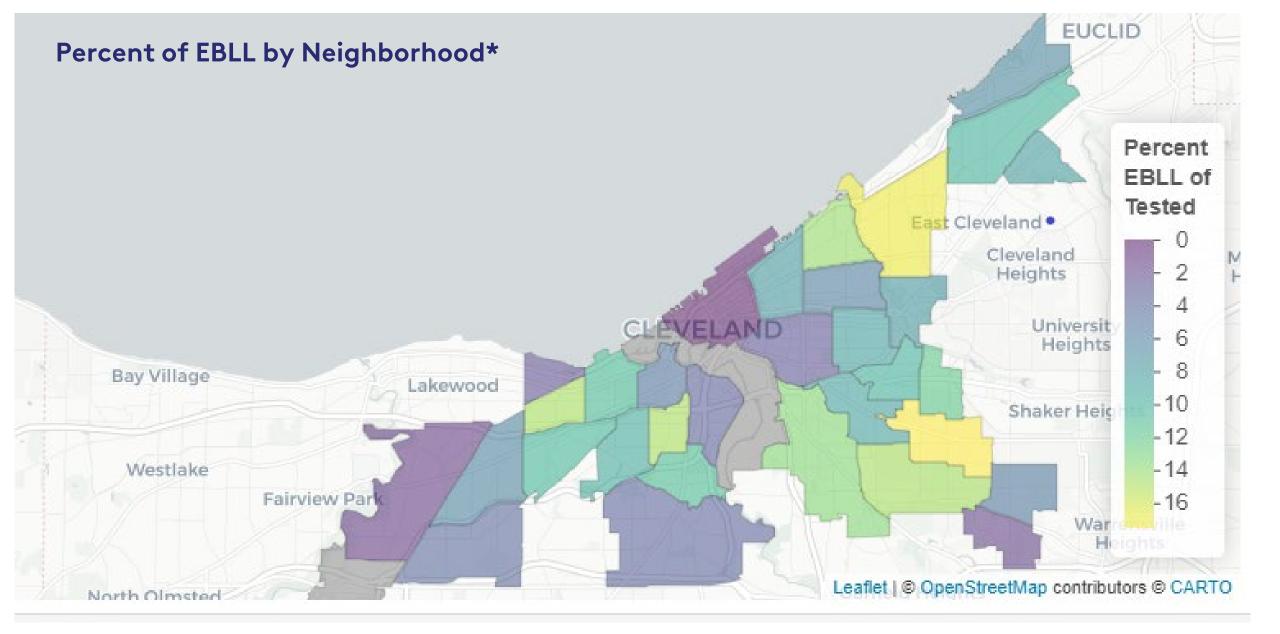
- Houses built before 1978 are likely to contain lead-based paint.
- Ohio's large burden of elevated blood lead levels can be attributed to the age of Ohio's housing stock as well as the lack of maintenance and deterioration of some homes. The systemic disinvestment in certain neighborhoods, disproportionately affecting minority communities, has resulted in high lead exposure risk in those communities.

Source: https://ohioaap.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Lead-Resource-Guide-for-Physicians.pdf





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*https://cwru-urb-pov.shinyapps.io/lscc_dashboard/#section-baseline



Defining the problem

25%

1,312

90%

Even after decades of work, childhood lead poisoning remains a widespread problem in Northeast Ohio. Percentage of kindergarteners in Cleveland Metropolitan School District with a history of lead exposure

 Number of children in Cuyahoga County in 2019 with an elevated lead level

 Percentage of Cleveland rental properties that were built before 1978 and likely contain lead-based paint

https://case.edu/socialwork/povertycenter/sites/case.edu.povertycenter/files/2019-02/Lead Report CMSDFinal_0119rev.pdf

Ohio and Cleveland Specific Data

- 2/3 of homes in Ohio may have lead paint
- 40% of high-risk kids don't receive recommended lead tests
- 80% of Ohio's lead poisoning cases result from dust created by deteriorated lead-based paint in houses built before 1978
- Cleveland's lead poisoning rates are almost 4 times the national average.
 - The problem is even more severe in the Glenville and Clark-Fulton areas where a disproportionate number of children of color live, often in substandard housing.

<u>LSCC Lead Safe Child Care RFQ - FINAL (08-29-2022)_0.pdf (leadsafecle.org)</u> <u>Microsoft Word - Lead Report CMSDFinal_0119rev (case.edu)</u> <u>Lead-Rackcard.pdf (ohioaap.org)</u> <u>LSC Lead Safe Child Care Pilot SOW (V8).pdf (leadsafecle.org)</u>



2020-2022 MetroHealth Lead Testing Rates and Results

	2022 (1/22-6/22)			2021			2020		
(ug/dL)	< 5	5 to 10	> 10	< 5	5 to 10	> 10	< 5	5 to 10	> 10
Race									
Black/African American	893 (45%)	55 (63%)	16 (76%)	2463 (42%)	117 (59%)	<u>33 (73%)</u>	2251 (42%)	103 (52%)	22 (54%)
White	782 (39%)	22 (25%)	3 (14%)	2420 (41%)	62 (31%)	7 (16%)	2116 (39%)	56 (28%)	10 (24%)
Other	89 (4%)	4 (5%)		238 (4%)	2 (1%)		182 (3%)	5 (3%)	
Unknown	227 (11%)	6 (7%)	2 (10%)	776 (13%)	17 (9%)	5 (11%)	832 (15%)	33 (17%)	9 (22%)
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	390 (20%)	17 (20%)	1 (5%)	1202 (20%)	28 (14%)	5 (11%)	1047 (19%)	28 (14%)	6 (15%)
Non-Hispanic	1,558 (78%)	67 (77%)	17 (81%)	4538 (77%)	164 (83%)	39 (87%)	4131 (77%)	159 (81%)	32 (78%)
Null & NA	43 (2%)	3 (3%)	3 (14%)	157 (3%)	6 (3%)	1 (2%)	203 (4%)	10 (5%)	3 (7%)



Lead Safe Cleveland Coalition

LEAD PSAFE CLEVELAND COALITION

The Coalition is focused on preventing lead poisoning. The centerpiece of this effort is the Lead Safe Certification.

The Coalition also works on:

- Education and community engagement
- Increased screening and testing
- Early intervention for children and families
- Developing policy recommendations
- Creating the Lead Safe Home Fund
- Establishing the Lead Safe Resource Center
- Educating and empowering community members to make their neighborhoods lead safe.

https://leadsafecle.org/about-coalition



Sources, Signs & Symptoms of Lead Exposure

Sources

- Lead based paint dust or chips
- Occupational take home lead
- Water
- Food/Herbs/Spices
- Soil
- Toys
- Cosmetics
- Folk remedies

Signs & Symptoms



https://ohioaap.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Lead-Resource-Guide-for-Physicians.pdf



Long Term Consequences & Effects

Long Term Consequences

- Speech and language issues
- Decreased Growth
- Hearing Loss
- Damage to nervous system and/or kidneys

Signs & Symptoms

- Developmental Delays
- Cognitive Problems
- Decreased IQ
- Attention Deficit Disorder



Preventing Lead Exposure in Newborns through Intervention During Pregnancy

Goal: Every baby born at MetroHealth is discharged to a lead-safe environment

Project Workflow



Inspection and Resolution provided by trusted community-based organization(s)

Education, Screening and Intervention provided by MetroHealth Clinical and administrative staff

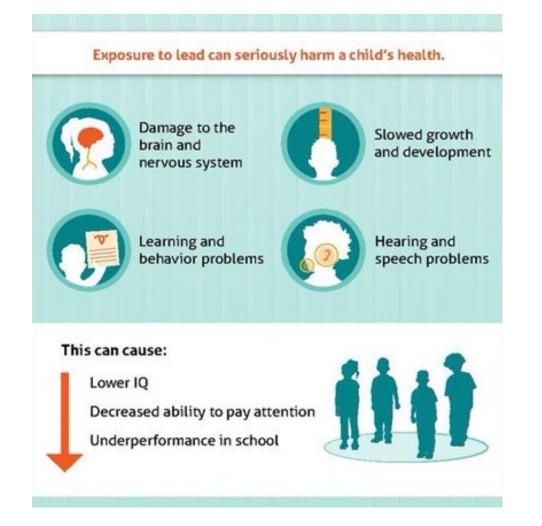


Educate

Basic Education

Basic Education is provided at the first OB Nurse visit.

- Sources of lead exposure
- Health effects of lead exposure
- Lead exposure prevention



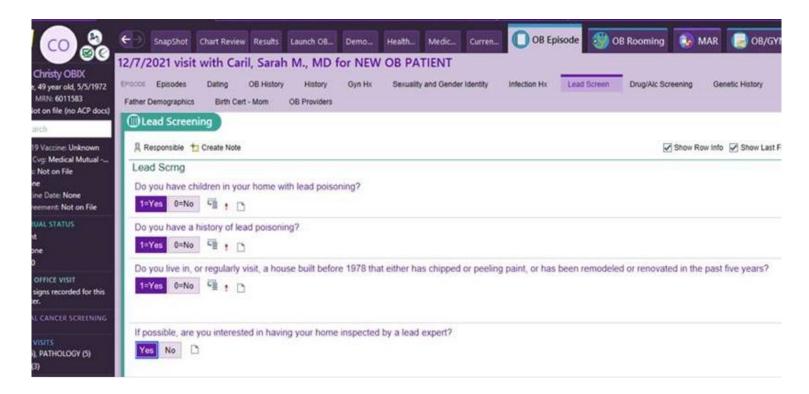


Screen

Questionnaire

3 Question Survey given at the first OB Nurse Visit

- Do you have children in your home with lead poisoning?
- Do you have a history of lead poisoning?
- Do you live in, or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that either has chipped or peeling paint, or has been remodeled or renovated in the past five years?





Screen cont.

Maternal Blood Test

Ordered by the physician

- Narrative comment and ACOG Chart in Lead Lab Result.
 - If >=6 mcg/dL, patient will receive a letter from the applicable health department

Table 1. Frequency of Maternal Blood Lead Follow-up

 Testing During Pregnancy <=</td>

Venous Blood Lead Level* (micrograms/dL)	Perform Follow-up Test(s) ⁺				
Less than 5	 None (no follow-up testing is indicated) 				
5–14	Within 1 month				
	 Obtain a maternal blood lead level[‡] or cord blood lead level at delivery 				
15-24	• Within 1 month and then every 2-3 months				
	 Obtain a maternal blood lead level[‡] or cord blood lead level at delivery 				
	 More frequent testing may be indicated based on risk factors 				
25-44	• Within 1–4 weeks and then every month				
	 Obtain a maternal blood lead level[‡] or cord blood lead level at delivery 				
45 or more	 Within 24 hours and then at frequent intervals depending on clinical interventions and trend in blood lead levels 				
	 Consultation with a clinician experienced in the management of pregnant women with blood lead levels in this range is strongly advised 				
	 Obtain a maternal blood lead level or cord blood lead level at delivery 				

*Venous blood sample is recommended for maternal blood lead testing.

¹The higher the blood lead level on the screening test, the more urgent the need for confirmatory testing.

[‡]If possible, obtain a maternal blood lead level before delivery because blood lead levels tend to increase over the course of pregnancy.

Modified from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for the identification and management of lead exposure in pregnant and lactating women. Atlanta (GA): CDC; 2010. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/publications/leadandpregnancy2010.pdf. Retrieved March 7, 2012.



Screen cont.

Weekly Report

<u>Time and</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Question</u> <u>#1</u>	Question #2	<u>Question</u> #3	<u>FIRST LEAD</u> VALUE	FIRST LEAD_RESULT_D ATE	FIRST LEAD_TEST_DES C	LAST_ LEAD_VALUE	LAST_ LEAD_RESULT	<u>TEST_DESC</u>	<u>MH_OR_</u> EXTERNAL
9/22/2022 09:25 AM	No	No	No	4	2/14/2000	LEAD, BLD	2	7/24/2000	LEAD, BLD	МН
8/29/2022 10:11 AM	No	No	No	2	6/22/2001	LEAD, BLD	2	6/22/2001	LEAD, BLD	МН
9/22/2022 10:36 AM	No	No	No	7	2/1/2000	LEADL	17	11/27/2003	LEAD, BLD	МН
9/1/2022 03:57 PM	No	No	No	3	11/1/1999	LEAD, BLD	3	11/1/1999	LEAD, BLD	МН
8/30/2022 01:25 PM	No	No	No	<1.0	9/3/2022	LEAD	<1.0	9/3/2022	LEAD	МН
8/31/2022 10:39 AM	No	No	No	1.2	9/8/2022	LEAD	1.2	9/8/2022	LEAD	МН
8/29/2022 08:58 AM	No	No	No	4	1/13/2004	LEAD, BLD	1.2	10/6/2022	LEAD	МН
9/13/2022 09:50 AM	No	No	No	<1.0	9/18/2022	LEAD	<1.0	9/18/2022	LEAD	МН
9/12/2022 08:49 AM	No	No		<1.0	10/7/2022	LEAD	<1.0	10/7/2022	LEAD	МН



Intervene

Risk Assessment

The Community Health Worker (CHW) will follow up with patients that screen at risk

- Answering "Yes" to one of the three survey questions and/or having an elevated blood lead level
- CHW Interviews patient, provides lead education and a lead cleaning kit as appropriate
- CHW schedules lead screens for children in the home as appropriate



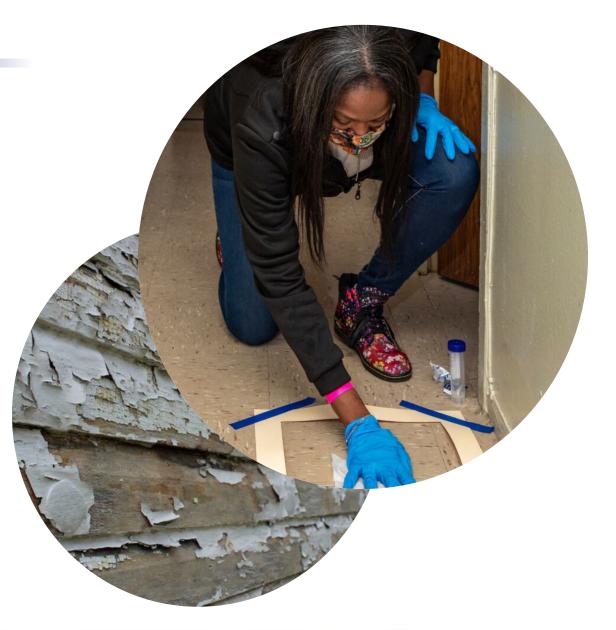


Inspect

Eligibility and Referral

The Community Health Worker (CHW) will determine eligibility for inspection

- In-depth interview to assess the patient's current environment and previous lead exposure
- Obtain consent to refer to a Metro West CDC to complete the inspection





Resolve

Access Resources

The Community Health Worker (CHW) will work with Institute for H.O.P.E.TM staff to access resources.

- Help patients explore their tenant's rights and responsibilities.
 - Negotiating with Landlords
 - Explore legal options
- Explore internal and external resources to alleviate lead hazards.
 - Environmental cleaning
 - Moderate home repairs









Community Health Worker Role

Our MetroHealth Health worker is a vital part of our entire lead program.

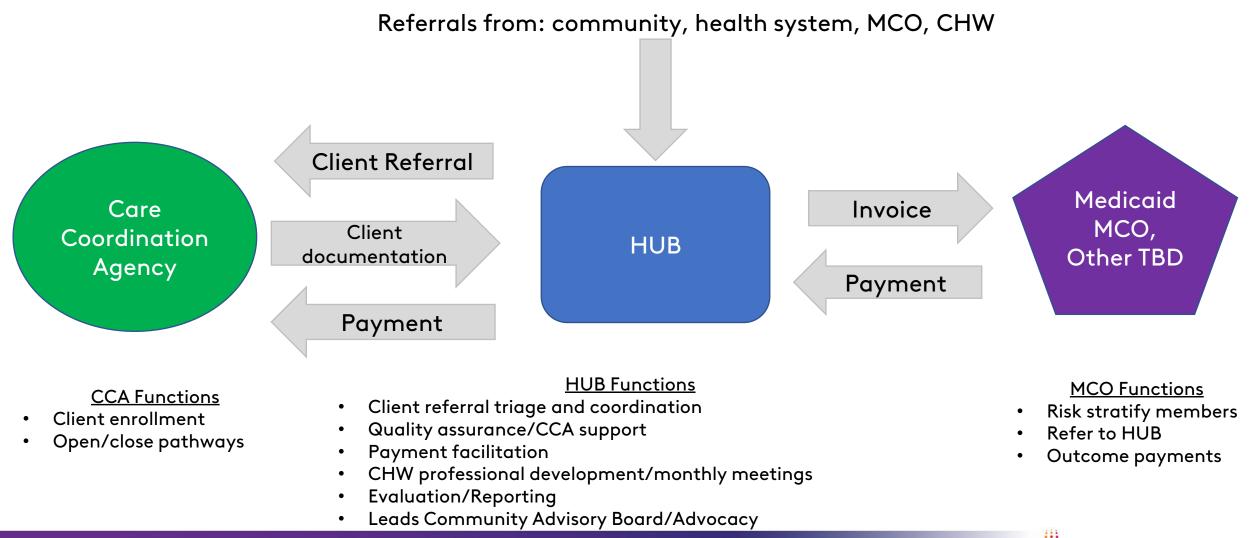
Her role includes:

- SDOH assessment
- Help with resources; grants, paperwork etc..
- Assistance with appointments and transportation
- Education about lead prevention
- Diet and Nutrition Education
- Assistance with helping patient find housing and financial resources



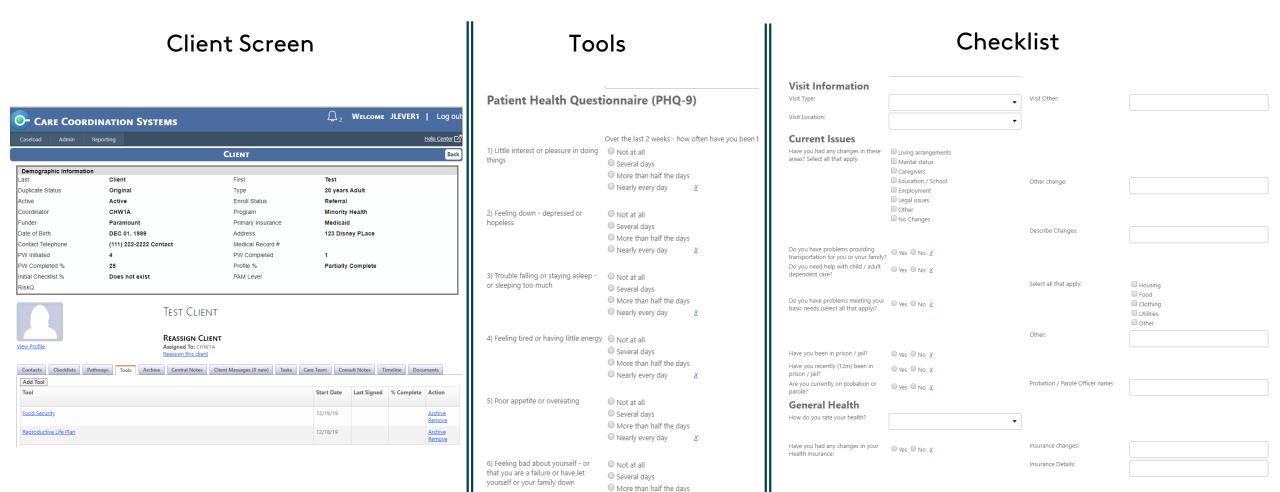


HUB Model Roles and Information Exchange



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Screenshots from Care Coordination System



Nearly every day



Outcomes

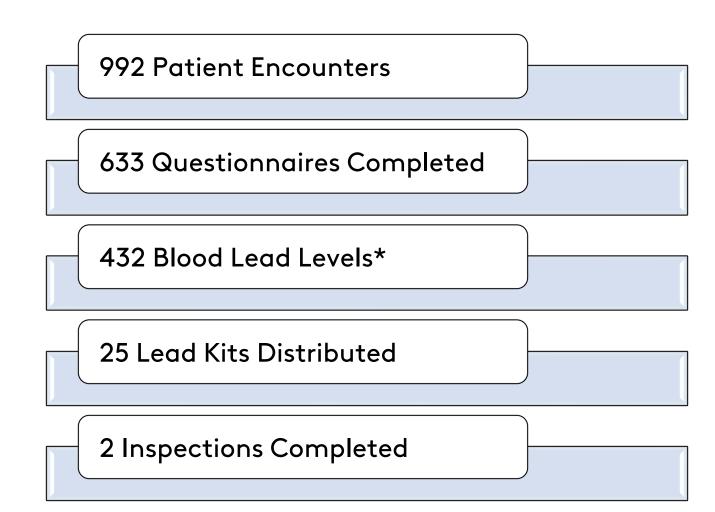
Findings: March 2022 – September 2022

Maternal Lead Levels are not indicative of lead in the residence.

- Behaviors
- No EBLL above 5 mcg/dL

Preventative Inspection Report

- Inspection #1: No lead detected
- Inspection #2: Lead levels are exceptionally higher than accepted levels
 - Existing Conditions exacerbated lead hazards
 - Renovations in process (unsafe practices)
 - Visible dust on floors, railings, steps, furniture



*Lead levels for year 2022 to date





