

21st Annual Chicago Infection Control Conference

May 20, 2016

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Health and Policy Challenges in Flint, Michigan

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- ⌘ *Dr. Helen Binns and Dr. Linda Rae Murray for some slides*

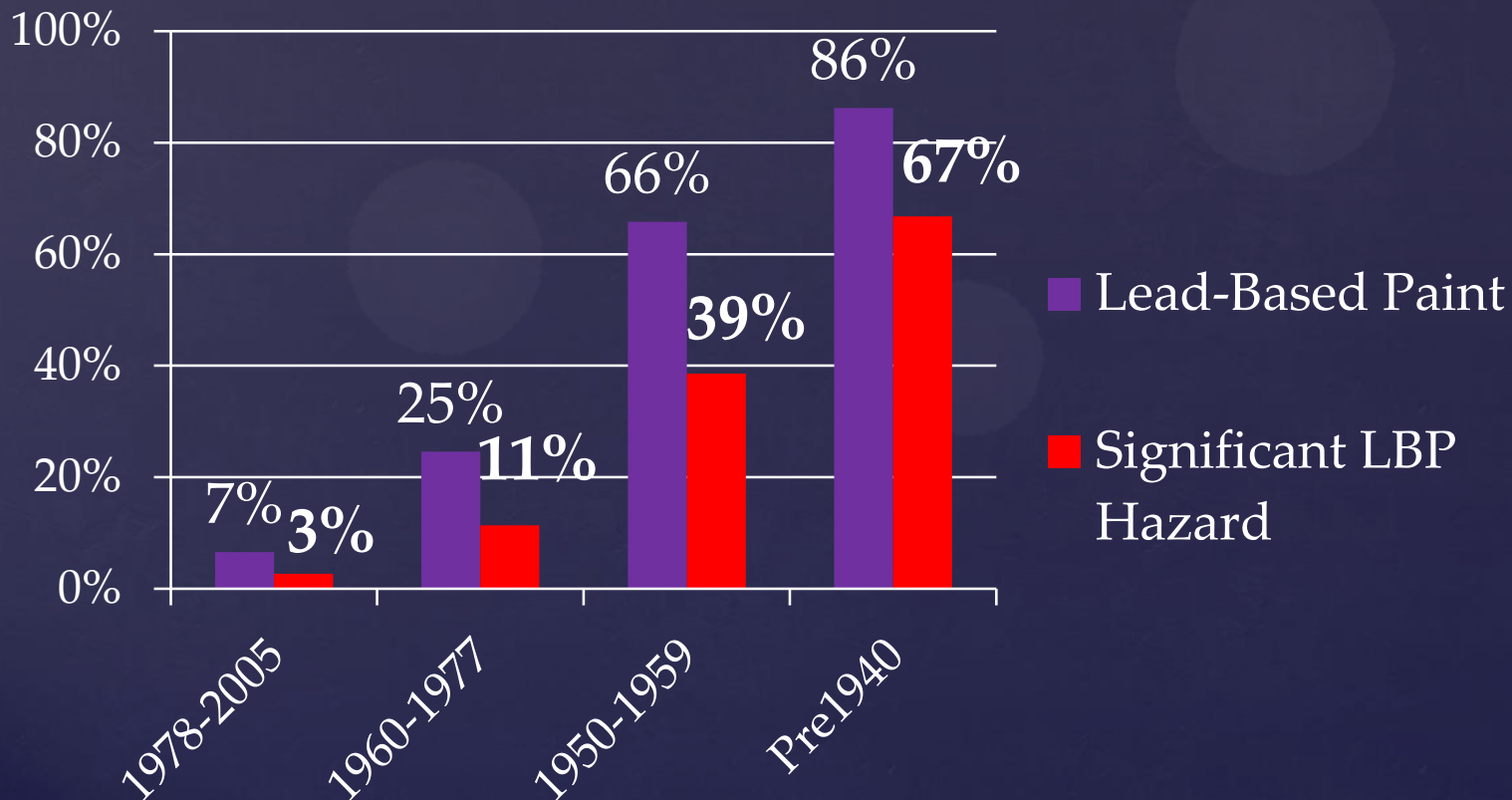
Acknowledgement/Disclosure





What does lead paint look like?

U.S. Housing-based Lead Paint Risk



How are children exposed?

- ⌘ Lead flakes/chips and contaminated dust
- ⌘ Child hand-to-mouth and object-to-mouth activities

- ⌘ Highest risk spots:
 - ⌘ Windows
 - ⌘ Porches

- ⌘ Soil
 - ⌘ Near buildings, under porches
 - ⌘ Track-in



Other Sources



Tumeric Recalled Due To Excessive Levels of Lead

PRAN brand Tumeric spice powder is being RECALLED because it contains high levels of lead.

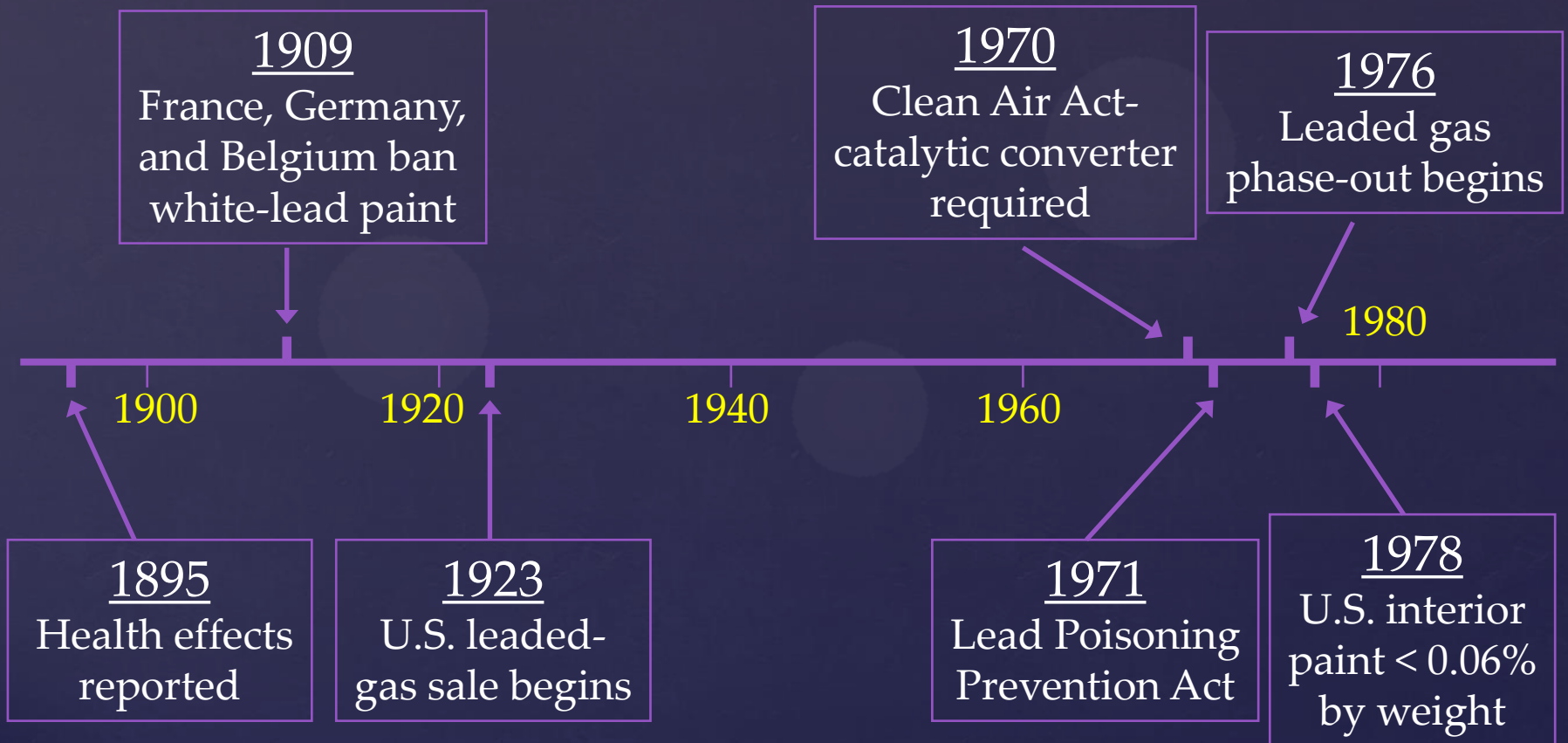


The recalled spice powder was distributed in New York and New Jersey through retail stores and direct delivery.

The recalled product is packed in 250 and 400 gram clear plastic jars with yellow lids and "Best Before" dates Oct. 26, 2014 and Jan. 15, 2015. Consumers who have purchased PRAN Tumeric are urged not to consume the product.



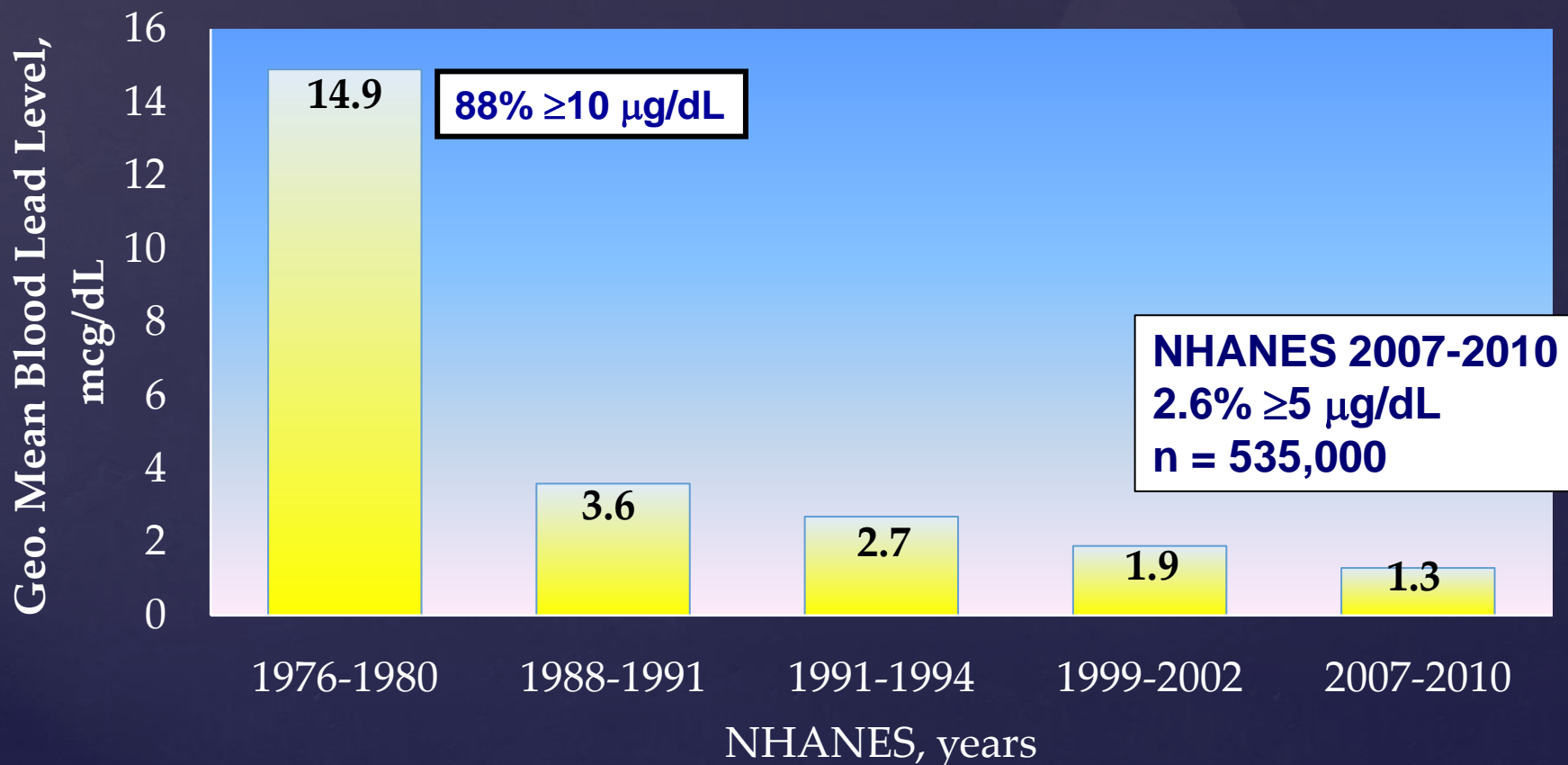
Lead Timeline



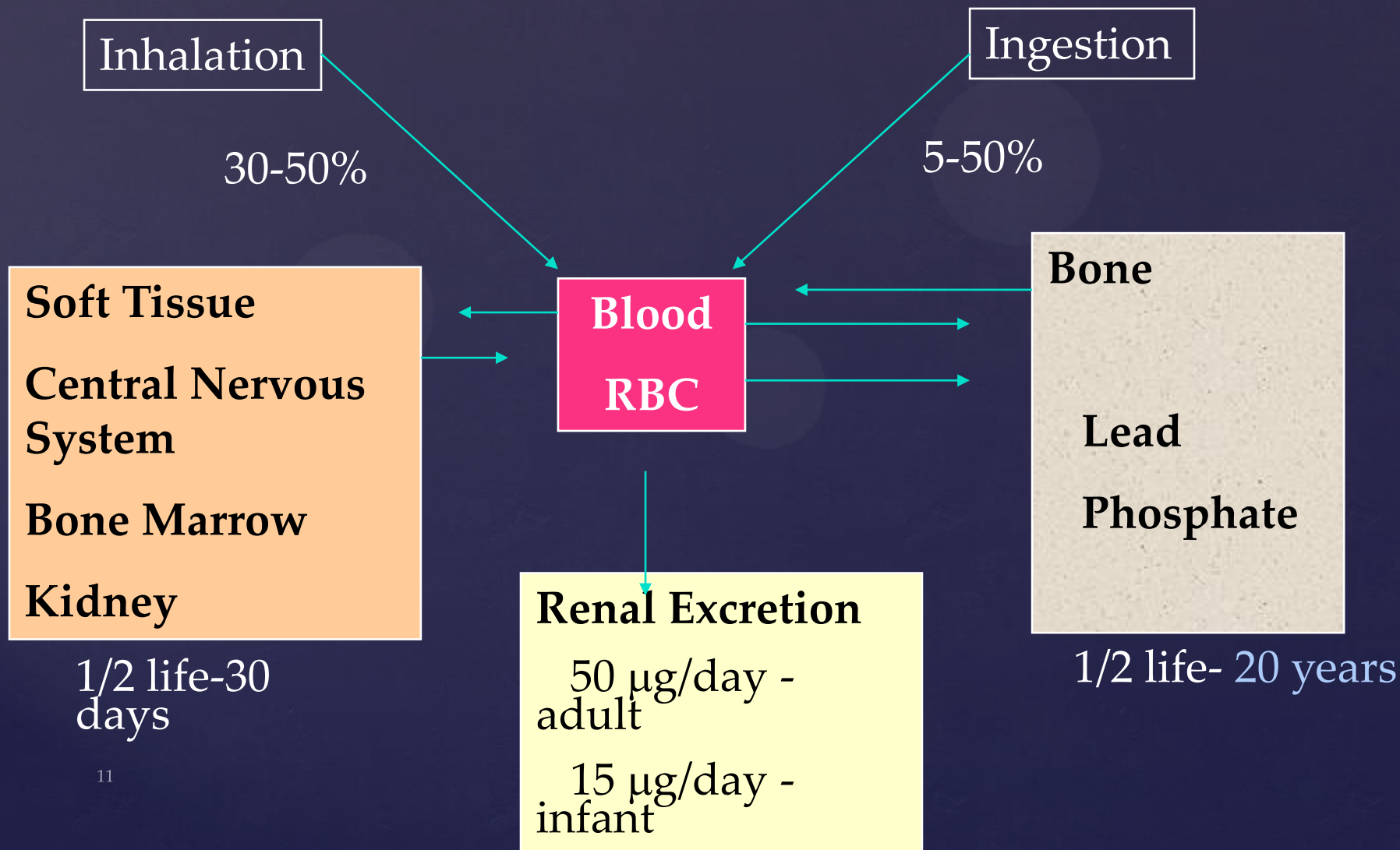
Recent Lead Timeline

- ⌘ 1986 - limits on lead in plumbing
- ⌘ 1991 - Safe Drinking Water Act
 - ⌘ <15 ppb of lead in 1 L of first-draw water taken after the water standing in pipes for ≥6 hours
 - ⌘ Private well water not regulated
- ⌘ 1991 – Lead safe housing rule
- ⌘ 1992 –Disclose known lead at property transfer
- ⌘ 1995 – Ban on lead solder in cans
- ⌘ 2001 – Lead dust and soil standards
- ⌘ 2010 – Lead-safe work practices
 - ⌘ Contractors and workers
 - ⌘ Property managers info to tenants

Geometric Mean Blood Lead Levels in Children Ages 1 to 5 years (National Health & Nutrition Surveys)

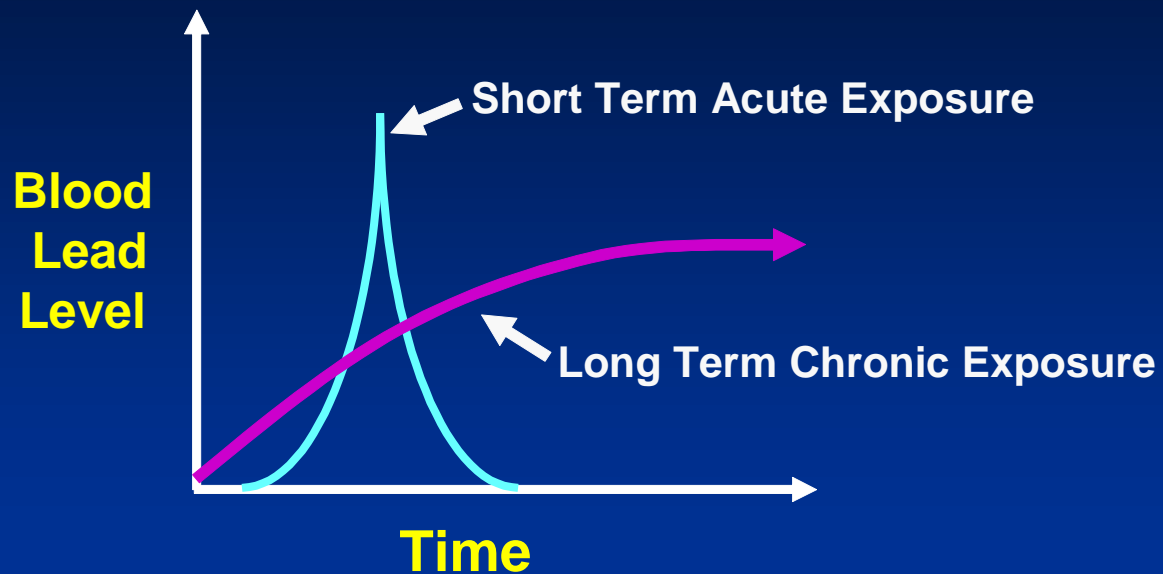


Metabolism of Lead



Blood Lead Patterns

Exposure Scenarios



Lead Poisoning Usually Has No Symptoms!



Overt Signs and Symptoms of Lead Poisoning

Lower Levels

- <25 µg/dL
- Usually NONE
- Longer term:
 - Developmental delay
 - Learning problems
 - Lower attention

Moderate levels

- 25-69 µg/dL
- Constipation
- Abdominal pain
- Poor appetite
- Anemia (~40 µg/dL)

High Levels

- ≥70 µg/dL
- Poor appetite
- Vomiting
- Irritability
- Lethargy
- Seizures

Consequences of Lead Poisoning on Child Development

- Decrease in potential → Learning disability
- Behavior problems → Shortened attention span
- Delinquent behavior
- Decreased language processing
- Deficits of fine motor skills



Low-Level Environmental Lead Exposure and Children's Intellectual Function: An International Pooled Analysis

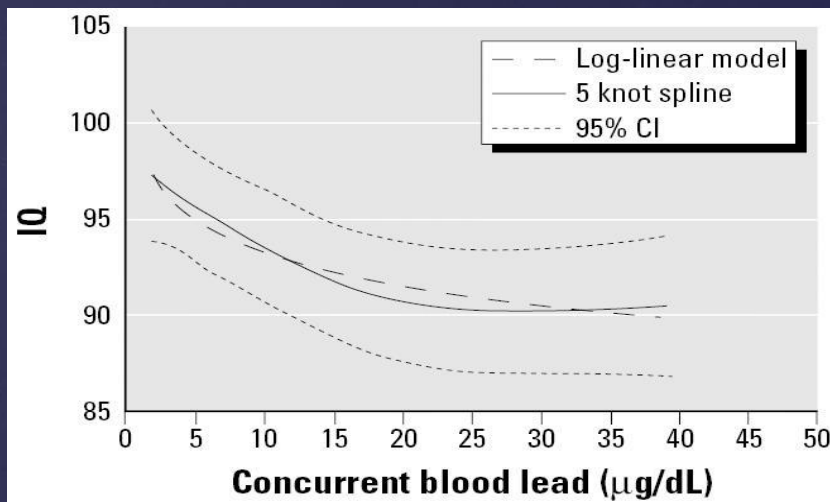
⌘ Pooled analysis, 7 studies, N= 1,333

Increase in lead:

⌘ from 2.4 to 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ \rightarrow
 \varnothing \downarrow 3.9 IQ points

⌘ from 10 to 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ \rightarrow
 \varnothing \downarrow 1.9 (95% CI, 1.2-2.6)

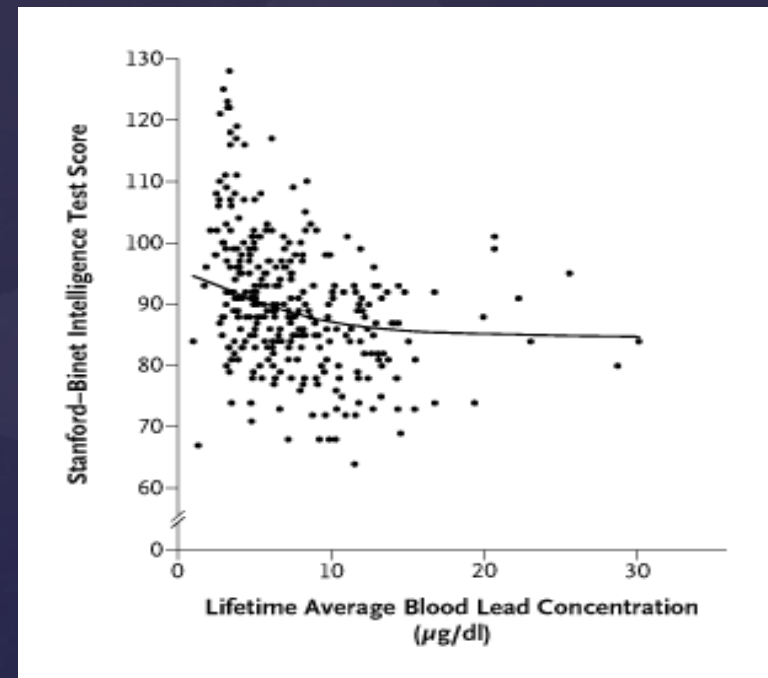
⌘ from 20 to 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ \rightarrow
 \varnothing \downarrow 1.1 (95% CI, 0.7-1.5)



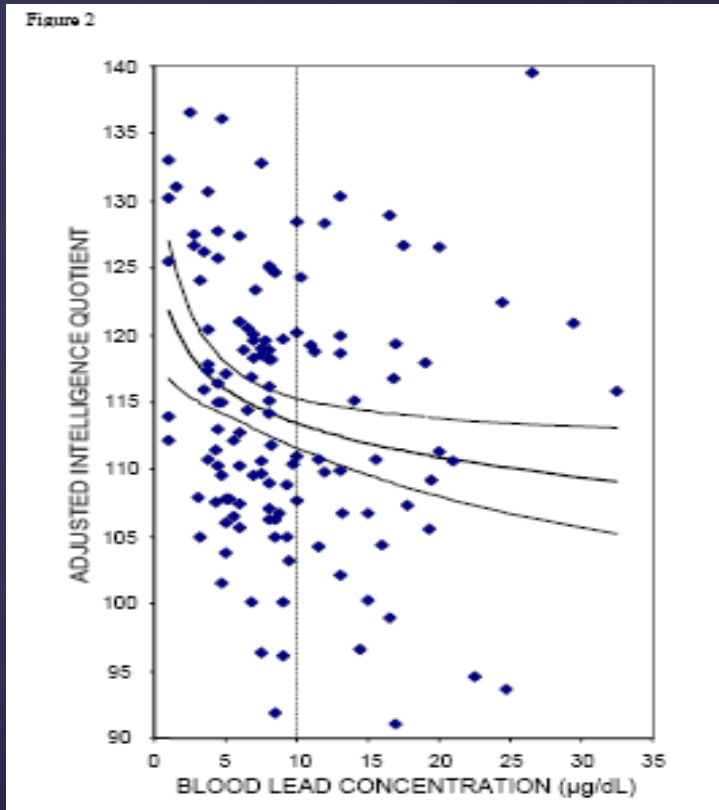
Intellectual Impairment in Children with Blood Lead Concentrations below 10 μg per Deciliter

⌘ 172 inner city children (101 with peak blood lead $<10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)

⌘ -7.4 points IQ for lifetime avg BLL \uparrow from 1 to $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$



Reduced intellectual development in children with prenatal lead exposure



⌘ Study from Mexico, 150 children

⌘ Geometric mean BLL in pregnancy, 8.0 µg/dL

⌘ Maternal blood lead at 28 wks gestation, significantly assoc with child IQ at age 6-10 yrs

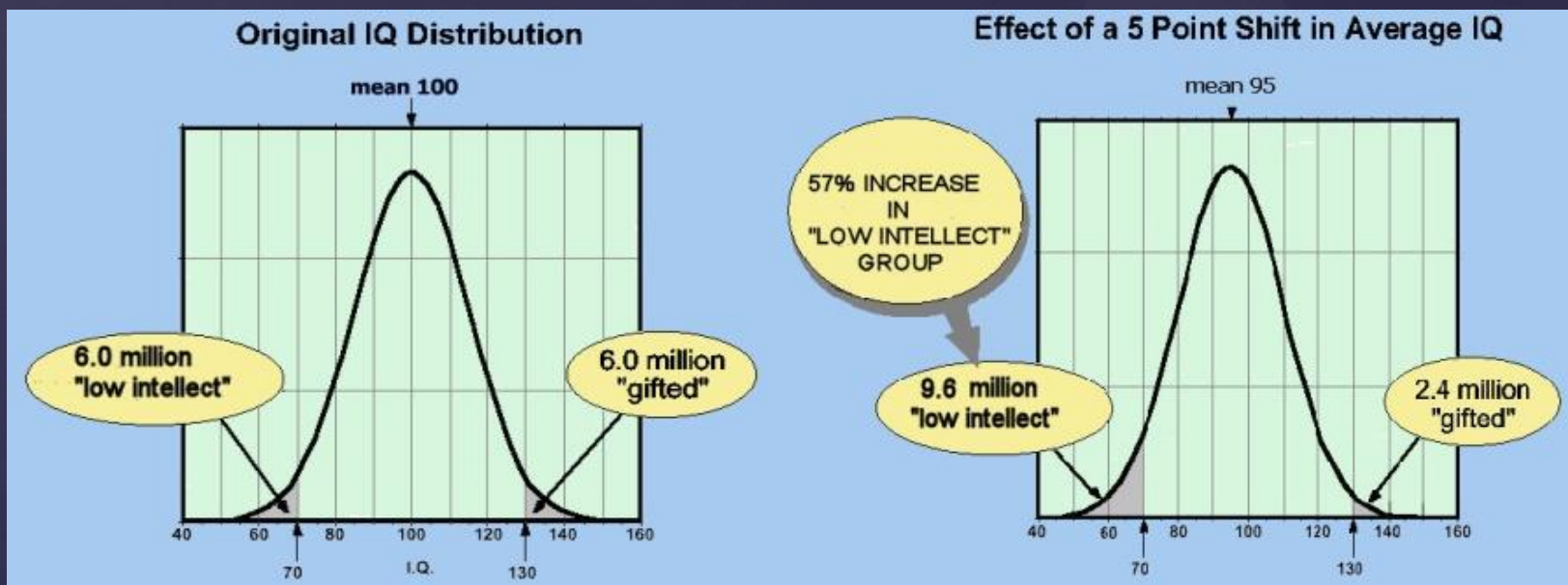
Effects of Blood Lead <5 µg/dL

NHANES III, n=4,853, ages 6-16 years

Current Blood lead	Arithmetic Adjusted mean	Reading Adjusted mean
≤1 µg/dL	95.8	94.5
1.1-1.9 µg/dL	94.0	93.3
2.0-3.0 µg/dL	94.7	93.0
>3.0 µg/dL	91.4	88.2
	p<.0001	p<.0001

Lanphear et al. *Public Health Reports* 2000;115:521-9

Result of a 5 point reduction in average IQ



Expected

Shifted by 5 IQ points

At mean blood lead levels
< 5ug/dl

⌘ Sufficient evidence for:

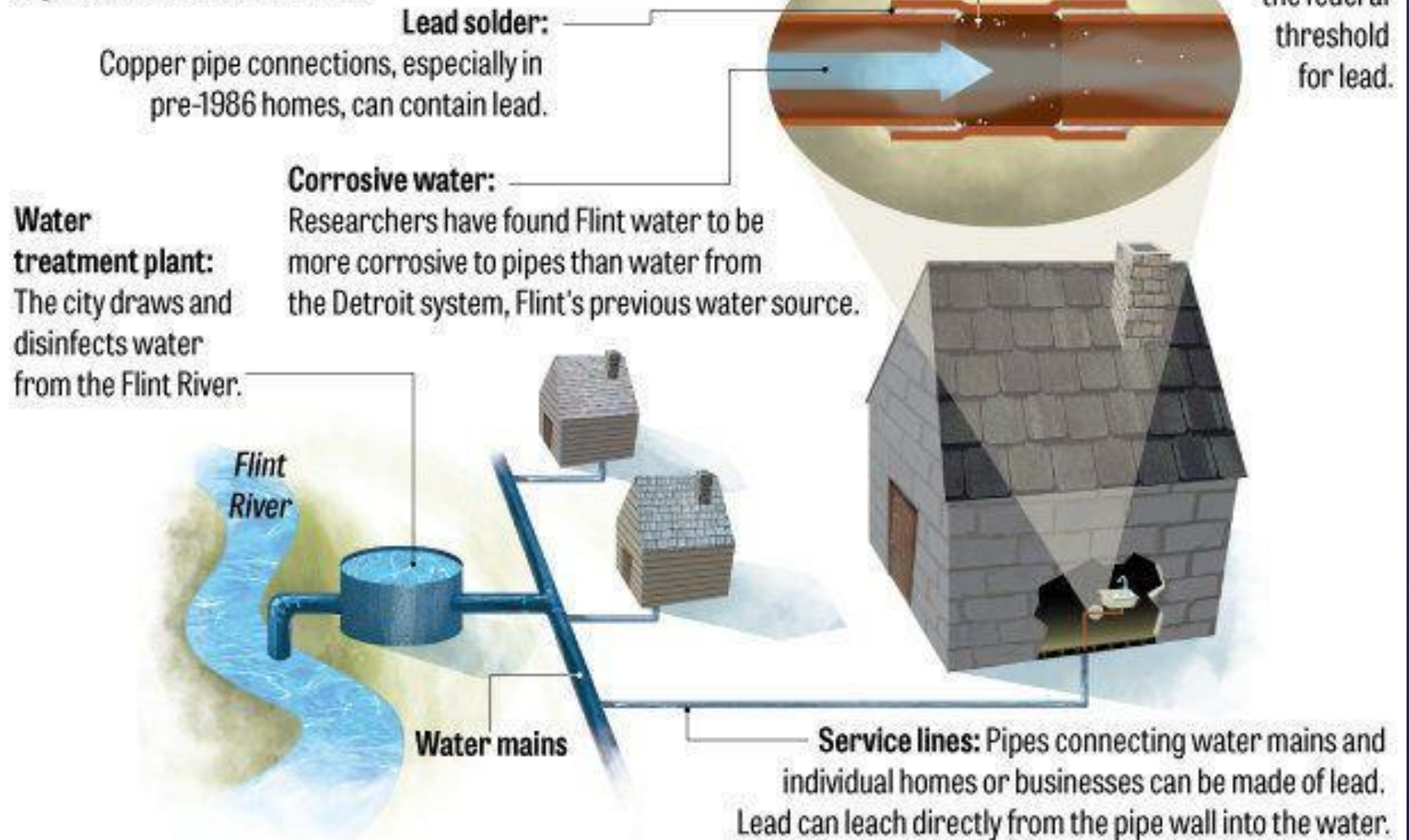
- ⌘ *Attention-related problems*
- ⌘ *Greater incidence of problem behaviors*
- ⌘ *Decreased cognitive performance*



National Toxicology Program

GETTING THE LEAD IN

Tests show toxic lead is leaching into Flint's tap water. Here's how.



Flint Drinking Water Crisis

Timeline



November 2011

State government appointed financial emergency managers due to bankruptcy of city government.

April 2014

Source of water switched from Lake Huron in Detroit to Flint River.

September 2014

Bacteria detected in the water distribution system. Boil advisories issued due to high level of E. coli bacteria.



February 2015

High lead levels detected and EPA was notified.

January to September 2015

Build up of disinfectant byproducts (total trihalomethanes) resulted in Safe Drinking Water Act violations.

October 2014

General Motors stopped using Flint River water due to corroding engine parts.



June 2015

EPA memo detailing high lead levels leaked; however, no action taken in response.

August 2015

Dr. Marc Edwards and his team tested the water in Flint and found high lead levels. (Flintwaterstudy.org)

September 2015

Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha and colleagues found high blood lead levels in Flint children. (American Journal of Public Health)

January 2016

Obama declares state of emergency

Based on presentation by Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha at the American College of Preventive Medicine on Feb 27, 2016.

Flint TIMELINE

- & **April 2014:** water switch from Detroit to Flint River
- & **Aug 2014:** E. Coli levels high, boil water alert
- & **Oct 2014:** high THMs noted, increase in Legionella cases noted
- & **Oct 2014:** GM announces will no longer use water due to concerns of corrosion from chloride
- & **Dec 2014:** MDEQ notifies Flint re: high levels of TTHMs

Flint TIMELINE

- & **Jan 2014:** State offers bottled water in state offices
- & **April – June 2014:** EPA discovers no corrosion control used and homes with elevated lead levels
- & **Aug 2015:** Marc Edwards (Virginia Tech) releases first data re: elevated lead levels in homes – 30% over 15ppb
- & **Sept 2015:** Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha presents data from children's BLLs
- & **Oct 2015:** Flint water is switched back to Detroit water supply

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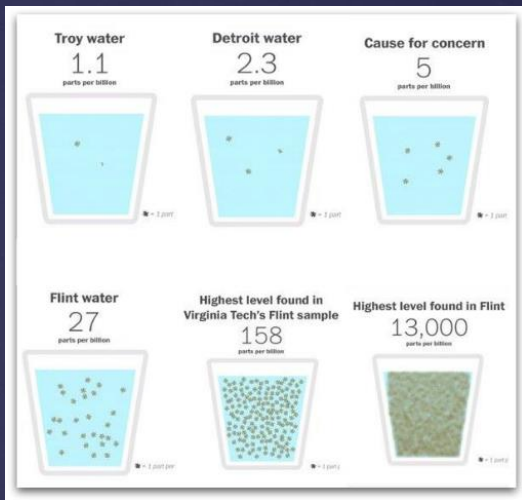
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Lead levels in tap water



⌘ Lead and Copper Rule 1991: **Action Level 15ppb**

⌘ “Systems are required to **perform public education** when there are lead action level exceedances at more than 10% of the taps sampled, **treat source water** if it contributes significantly to lead levels at the tap, and **replace lead service lines** if the lead levels continue to exceed the action level after optimal corrosion control and/ or source water treatment has been installed”



⌘ **Flint levels:** 40% of the first draw samples > over 5 parts per billion (ppb) Several samples exceeded 100 ppb, and one sample collected after 45 seconds of flushing exceeded 1,000 ppb.

How much does lead in drinking water contribute to blood lead?



“Tap water once contributed to as much as 10-20% of total Pb exposure in the US.”

No known reports of community mean BLL over “level of concern” due to contaminated drinking water (Pb in plumbing)

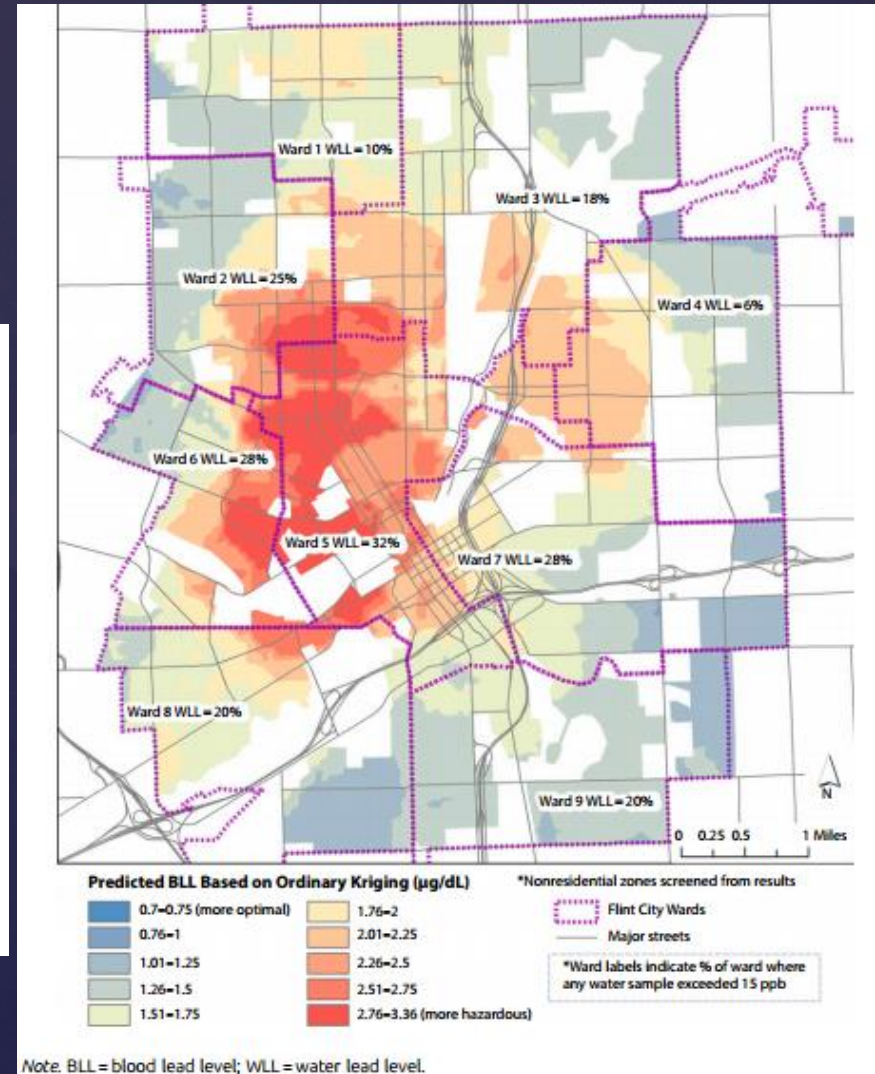
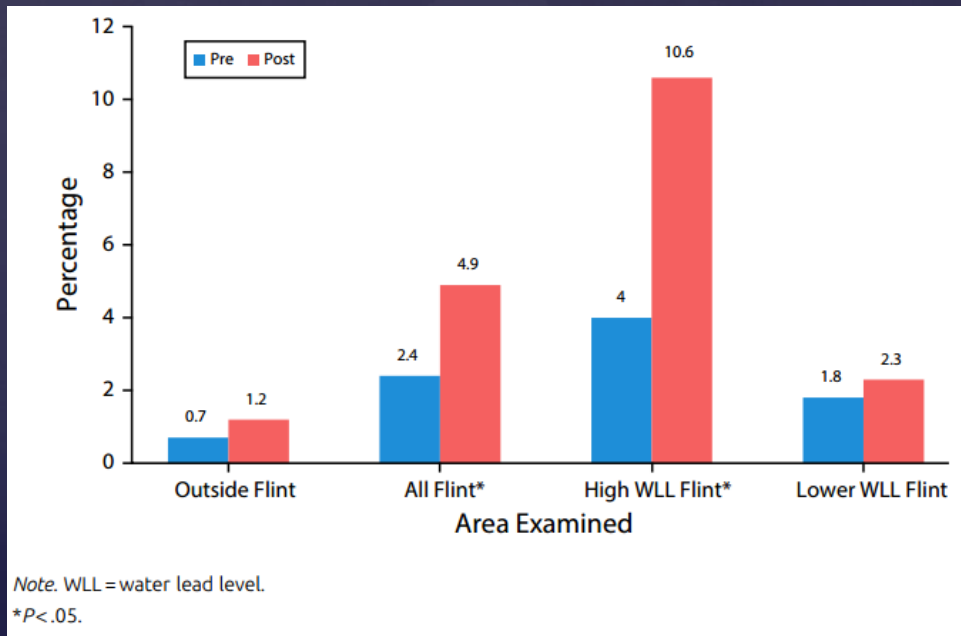
- ⌘ Up to 20% of BLL may be due to lead in tap water [US EPA 1993]
- ⌘ For bottle-fed infants may be > 50% [US EPA]
- ⌘ Association between lead in tap water and BLL (OR 4.7, CI 2.1-10.2) [Levallois 2014] and $p < 0.05$ [Lanphear 1998]
- ⌘ Correlation coefficient for lead in tap water and BLL: $R^2 = 0.43$ [Fertmann 2004]

The contribution of tap water to BLL

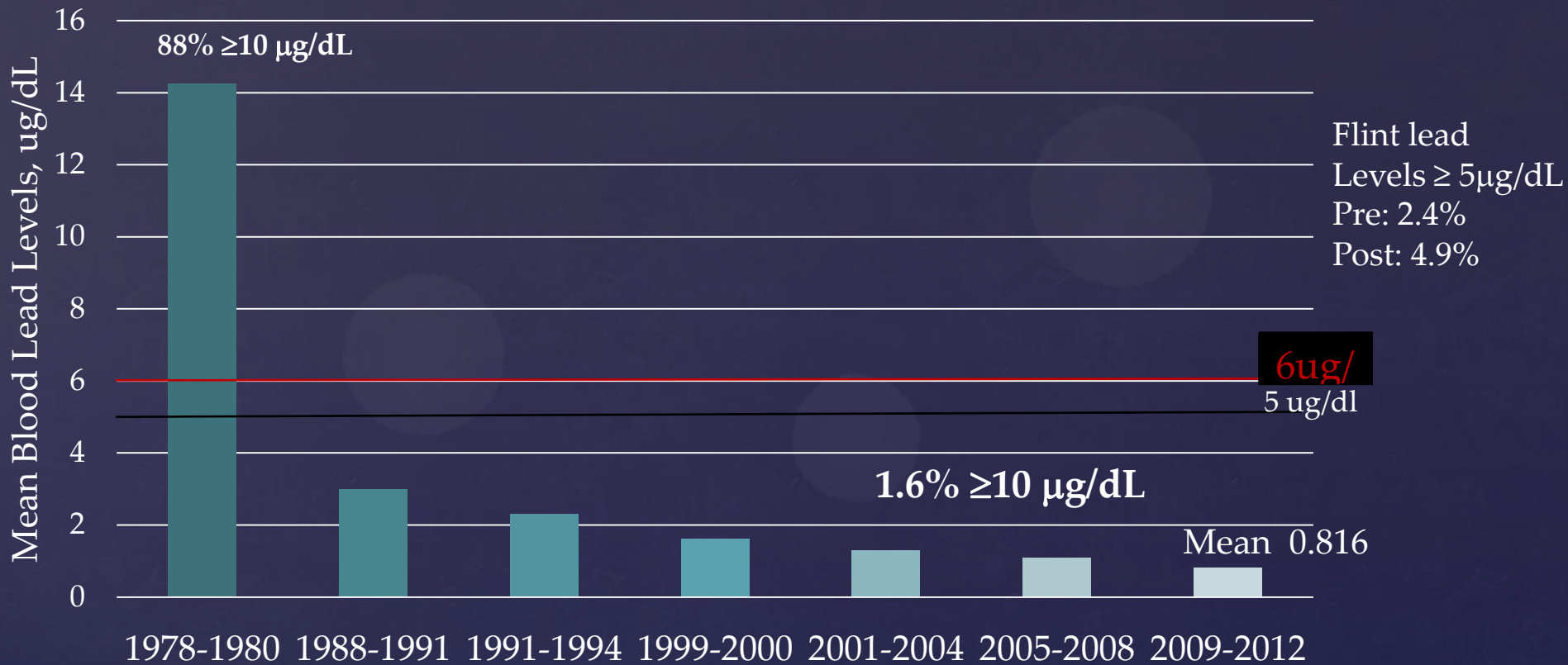
Montreal Study – Impact of Tap Water Lead Concentration on BLL

- ⌘ Mean blood lead (BLL) = 1.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
- ⌘ 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ (ppm) \uparrow in water lead \rightarrow 1.1 inc in BLL
 - ⌘ Water intake 21 mg/kg/d
 - ⌘ After 5 months, BLL \uparrow 35%
 - ⌘ Model explained 13% of variability in BLL

BLOOD LEADS OF FLINT CHILDREN



Mean Blood Lead Levels in US Children (1-19 yo)



Source: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

76-80 data: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/6333758>

91-94 data: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00048339.htm>

88-91 data: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00032080.htm>

99-12 data: http://www.cdc.gov/biomonitoring/pdf/FourthReport_UpdatedTables_Feb2015.pdf



Health effects:

∅ Rash

∅ Hair loss

∅ Tooth loss

<http://mic.com/articles/133019/22-powerful-photos-show-the-devastating-reality-of-flint-s-water-crisis#.b6yPmkrkJ>

OSHA Lead Standard



Workers are removed when blood lead is 50-60ug/dl

Return to work when blood lead decreases to 40ug/dl

Preventing Lead Exposure

↳ Identify lead hazards

- Avoid (esp. windows, porches)
- Clean up
- Fix up (safely)

↳ Identify child risks

- Oral behaviors
- Low iron (screen with ferritin, not Hgb)

↳ Sensible measures

- Wash hands before food handling
- Shoes off at door
- Cold, flushed water
- Avoid other sources of lead

Promote Nutritional Health

- Treat iron deficiency
 - Vitamin C ↑ iron absorption
- Ensure Recommended Daily Allowance
 - Calcium
 - Provide daily multivitamin with iron
- Enhanced absorption of lead after prolonged fast (so eat breakfast)



*Solon et al. J Pediatr 2008;152:237-43)

Language Enrichment

⌘ Begin in early months of life

⌘ Provide quantity

⌘ TV is NOT a substitute

⌘ Attend to quality of language

⌘ Simple (but stretching), use repetition, enunciate

⌘ Conversation (allow the child to talk to you)

⌘ Listen

⌘ Be positive (do not correct a child's speech)

⌘ Reading (vocabulary, use of book to start conversation); effect of reading evident by age 2





Group fears bathing risks in Flint water

Jim Lynch and Jacob Carah, The Detroit News 11:31 p.m. EDT April 8, 2016



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(Photo: Daniel Mears / The Detroit News, file)

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Federal regulators are re-assessing Flint's water quality amid new questions about the safety of bathing and showering in it.

While no conclusive evidence has emerged indicating widespread dangers, a small sample of water tests conducted by a nonprofit has highlighted gaps, it believes, in the testing and water quality monitoring being used in the beleaguered city.

The organization contends that current testing focusing on water does not take into account possible harm from lead and other contaminants through inhalation of steam and vapor, as well as absorption through skin.

"You can't find what you're not looking for," said Scott Smith, chief technology officer and investigator with the New York-based Water Defense, a nonprofit founded by Academy Award-nominated actor Mark Ruffalo.

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Challenges: public health messaging

∅ Michael Moore – “They are ruined for life and someone needs to tell you the truth about that. They will, forever, suffer from various neurological impediments, their IQs will be lowered by at least 20 points.”

∅ Has led to: emotional trauma, anger, hysteria?

∅ Opportunities:

∅ Early interventions can help

∅ Good nutrition can help

Policy Challenges

⌘ This is only the tip of the iceberg- other cities

⌘ Test every tap for lead in water?

⌘ Replace all lead service lines?

⌘ Or more funds should go towards early intervention services