

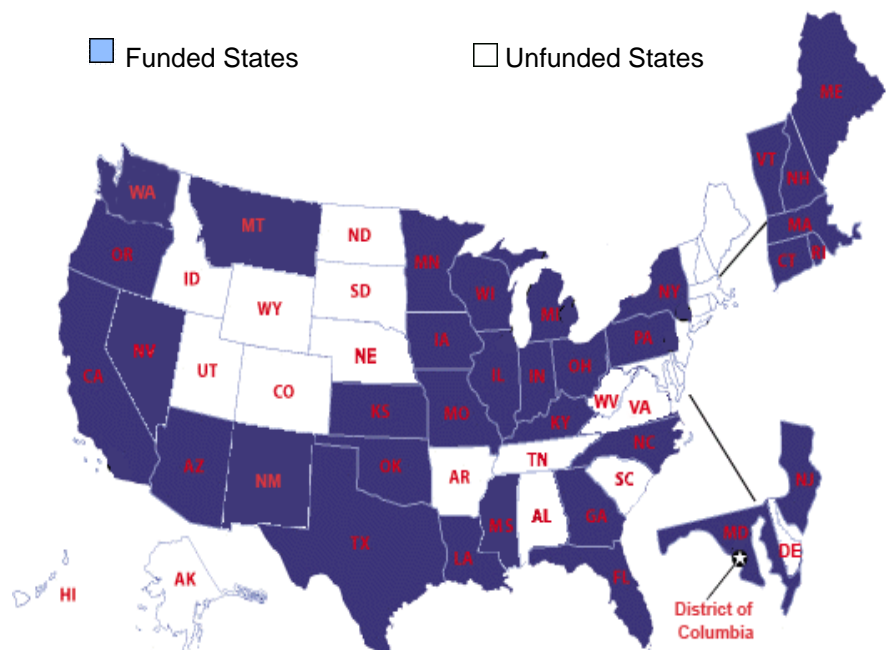
The CDC Healthy Homes/Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

- Funds states and localities to provide services to families with lead-poisoned children.
 - ✓ From 1997-2008, CDC's lead program served 850,000 children.
- Leads national lead poisoning *primary* prevention efforts.
 - ✓ Between 2008 and 2010, primary prevention efforts helped **reduce by 200,000 the number of children who have been exposed to lead**—saving \$7.5 billion in lifetime productivity.
 - ✓ In 1990, only three states had state lead laws. As of 2009, 27 states had comprehensive laws enabling health departments to compel clean-up of hazardous homes.
- Maintains a system for the collection and dissemination of data on lead poisoning.
 - ✓ 46 states report data to CDC. These data are used to target grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for lead hazard control in housing.

In FY 2011, CDC funded **35 states and localities** to:

- **Screen children** for lead poisoning.
- **Track** incidence and causes.
- **Inspect the home and remove** the environmental threat.
- **Connect with clinicians** to ensure that the child's health is protected through appropriate case management.
- **Provide education** to the public and health care providers.

Between 1976 and 2008, the **percentage of children aged 1 to 5 years with blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ declined steeply, from 88.2% to 0.9%**. Despite our best efforts, **today nearly than 450,000 children need CDC-funded services to manage their exposures.**



NHANES estimates and 95% confidence intervals of prevalence of blood lead ≥ 5 among U.S. children aged 1-5, 1999-2008

