



Summary – Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Elimination Plan 2010

Public Education

- Educate the public about the dangerous effects of lead poisoning and how to protect children.
- Educate policymakers, legislators and opinion leaders on the extent and cost of childhood lead poisoning and what policy changes could further address the problem.
- Promote the significant progress already made and encourage the sharing of best practices.

Correcting Lead Hazards in Housing

Low-income African American, Asian and non-white Hispanic children face a higher risk of lead poisoning. Families living in homes built before 1950, and/or poorly maintained homes with peeling and chipping paint, also face a significantly higher risk for childhood lead poisoning, regardless of family income.

- Control and eliminate lead hazards in pre-1950 homes and high-risk communities through financial incentives, grants, and lending programs that encourage appropriate building renovations.
- Strengthen building and public health code enforcement to leverage property owner lead abatement.

Targeting High-Risk Populations for Blood Lead Testing

- **Wisconsin's Blood Lead Screening Guidelines:**
 - Test all children who meet one of the following risk criteria at 12 months and at 24 months, and one test between 3 to 5 years of age if child has never been tested for lead poisoning:
 - Enrolled in Medicaid or WIC.
 - Lives in or visits a home or building built before 1950.
 - Lives in or visits a home or building built before 1978 with recent or ongoing renovations.
 - Has a sibling or playmate with lead poisoning.
 - Test all Milwaukee and Racine children at 12, 18, and 24 months. Milwaukee and Racine children who meet one of the risk criteria listed above also should be tested annually between ages 3-5 years. (Targeted communities with higher lead poisoning rates.)
 - Universal testing of newly arrived immigrant children.
- Ensure all health care providers follow Wisconsin's age-appropriate blood lead screening guidelines.
- Develop data sharing and tracking protocols between public health agencies and health care providers to ensure children in need of blood lead level screenings receive age-appropriate testing.

Focus Funding and Resources on Effective Lead Poisoning Prevention and Elimination Programs

- Increase proportion of public funding to local communities for lead control and interventions.
- Ensure lead abatement is a high priority in local municipal budgets.
- Increase funding for effective lead abatement programs locally and statewide.

Adapted from: Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.