

Appendix C

<p style="text-align: center;">American Definition of At Risk <u>i</u> <u>ii</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Canadian Definition of At Risk <u>iii</u> <u>iv</u> <u>v</u></p>
<p>The American Center for Disease Control (CDC 1997) identifies as “at risk” : Children between the ages of 1 and 2, and children 36-72 months of age who have not previously been screened, if they meet one of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child resides in an area that has greater than or equal to 27% of housing built before 1950. 2. Child receives services from public assistance programs for the poor (ie: Medicaid, Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children). 3. Child’s parent or guardian answers “yes” or “don’t know” to any question below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house that was built before 1950? This question could apply to a facility such as a home day-care center or the home of a babysitter or relative. ii. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 with recent or ongoing renovations or remodeling (within the last 6 months)? iii. Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning? <p>US Preventive Services Task Force Interventions</p> <p>Children about age 12 months who: Live in communities in which the prevalence of lead levels requiring individual intervention, including residential lead hazard control or chelation, is high or undefined; Live in or frequently visit a home built before 1950 with dilapidated paint or with recent or ongoing renovations or remodeling; Have close contact with a person who has an elevated lead level; Live near lead industry or heavy traffic; Live with someone whose job or hobby involves lead exposure; use lead based pottery; or Take traditional ethnic remedies that contain lead.</p>	<p>The document, “Screening Children for Lead Exposure in Canada” identifies “at risk” populations as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Those children who live in or regularly visit homes built before 1950 with deteriorated paint or recent, ongoing, or planned renovation or remodeling;</i> 2. Who have a sibling housemate or playmate known to have had lead poisoning; 3. Who live with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead; 4. Who live near lead industries or busy highways. <p>The Federal-Provincial Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health identifies populations “at risk” as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children living near point-source emissions of lead (smelters, metal refineries), 2. Near soils contaminated by lead from mine tailings, etc., 3. Children living in houses painted internally or externally with lead containing paint. <p>The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation helps home owners self identify risk with these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you live in a home built between 1960 and 1980 that you plan to renovate, that is currently being renovated, or that has recently been renovated? 2. Do you live in a home built before 1960 that has chipped, cracked or peeling paint accessible to pre-school aged children? 3. Was the plumbing in your home installed before 1960? 4. Do you live near a large painted metal structure, (such as a bridge) or near an industry (such as a lead-battery recycling factory) where lead has been used? 5. Are you concerned about the effects of household lead?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adapted from: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Screening Young Children for Lead Poisoning: Guidance for State and Local Public Health Officials. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. November 1997 ii. <i>U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services</i>, 2nd ed. Baltimore MD: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. iii. Feldman W and Randel P. Screening Children for Lead Exposure in Canada. In: <i>Canadian Task Force on the Periodic Health Examination. The Canadian Guide to Clinical Preventive Health Care.</i> (Ed.) Goldbloom R. Ottawa. Canada Communication Group. 1994. p. 268-88. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/healthcare/pubs/clinical_preventive/pdf/s2c25e.pdf iv. Federal-Provincial Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health: Update of Evidence for Low-Level Effects of Lead and Blood Lead Intervention Levels and Strategies – Final Report of the Working Group. Environmental Health Directorate, Health Canada. September 1994. v. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). <i>Lead in Your Home.</i> CMHC 2004.