



Vision & Audiology Training October 6th & 26th

San Joaquin County Public Health Services

CHDP NEWSLETTER

Fall 2011



National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week

October 23-29, 2011

Lead-Free Kids for a Healthy Future

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
RECOGNIZED BY STATE AS
MODEL PROGRAM**

Blood Lead Screening & Referral Protocols

No level of lead is known to be safe. The latest CDC protocols for blood lead screening are outlined on the document titled "Management Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning for Health Care Providers" which is available at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb/>. California's updated recommendations are based on these guidelines. They reflect an increased awareness of potential neuro-developmental damage at lower blood levels and the importance of primary prevention.

The guidelines represent the December 2008 recommendations of the CDC Advisory Committee for Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention, and places emphasis on two specific needs:

- (1) more frequent rescreening of children with blood lead levels (BLLs) approaching 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL or ug/dL);
- (2) Prompt referral of families to agencies and sources of information that will help them establish a lead-safe environment, including public health and housing agencies.

San Joaquin County's Lead Program Coordinator is Gale Heinrich. The SJC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) provides materials on prevention and clinical follow-up to families with children who have blood lead levels 5 mcg/dL and above.

REMEMBER:

- **SCREEN** FOR BLOOD LEAD LEVEL.
- **REFER** FOR BLOOD LEAD LEVEL RE-TESTING FOR LEAD LEVELS **5 mcg/dL and above**.
- **NOTIFY** SAN JOAQUIN LEAD PROGRAM COORDINATOR, GALE HEINRICH AT 209-468-2593 AND FAX RESULTS TO 209-468-2072 OR EMAIL gheinrich@sjcphs.org.

Prevention tips for Lead Exposure

Please share following tips with the parents/clients to prevent Lead Exposure:

- *Contact your state or local health department about testing paint and dust from your home for lead.*
- *Do not allow children to have contact with peeling paint or chewable surfaces painted with lead-based paint.*
- *Pregnant women and children should not be present in housing built before 1978 that is undergoing renovation.*
- *Create barriers between living/play areas and lead sources.*
- *Regularly wash children's hands and toys.*
- *Regularly wet-mop floors and wet-wipe window components.*
- *Prevent children from playing in bare soil; if possible, provide them with sandboxes.*

Reference: <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>

Infant Safe Sleeping Message from Children's Medical Services

One of the most successful campaigns in saving children's lives has been the "Back to Sleep" effort which changed the sleeping practices for infants across the nation. By 2003, more than 70% of American families routinely places their infants on their backs (face up) to sleep, and the incidence of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) was reduced by over 50% (1). Unfortunately, as the rate of cases classified as SIDS has decreased, the SJC Child Death Review Committee has observed that too many babies have died as a result of being placed in unsafe sleeping environments.

Infants died while sleeping on adult beds, easy chairs, and sofas, often with an adult sleeping with them. Some died entrapped between cushions, or entangled in soft bedding; toys, or pillows, resulting in suffocation. Others were in an adult bed and were accidentally overlain by a sleeping adult. It should be emphasized that these infants died while under the care of loving parents, grandparents or other trusted caregivers. These deaths can be prevented by safer infant sleeping practices. No family should have to suffer again the tragedy of an infant death under such circumstances.

When educating parents and caregivers, please emphasize the following points:

- All persons caring for a baby should be instructed to place the baby to sleep *only* on the back, and only in a crib or bassinette. Over-heating should be avoided.
- Baby should be placed on a firm safety-approved crib mattress covered by a fitted sheet, with no pillows, quilts, sheepskins, toys or other soft surfaces nearby. Baby should never be placed on an adult bed, easy chair, sofa or other soft surface either at night or nap time.
- Infants under one year of age should not co-sleep with adults or other children in a adult bed, on a couch or an armchair, or in any other location where they will be at risk of entrapment, suffocation or accidental overlay.
- These safe sleeping recommendations do not interfere with breastfeeding.

These recommendations are consistent with current advice from the AAP and the National Institute of Child Health & Development. Go to <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/SIDS/> for free parent brochures.

OCTOBER IS SUDDEN INFANT DEATH AWARENESS MONTH



TOY SAFETY

As the Holiday Season is arriving parents and caregivers need to be careful with the selection of toys which they provide to their children. Please share the following tips with the parents/caregivers to ensure that children have safe holidays. These guidelines are adapted from the American Academy of Pediatrics which can also be accessed through the website: <http://www.aap.org/advocacy/releases/novtips.cfm>.

- Select toys to suit the age, abilities, skills and interest level of the intended child. Toys too advanced may pose safety hazards for younger children.
- Before buying a toy or allowing your child to play with a toy that he has received as a gift, read the instructions carefully.
- To prevent both burns and electrical shocks, don't give young children (under age ten) a toy that must be unplugged into an electrical outlet. Instead, buy toys that are battery-operated.
- Children under age three can choke on small parts contained in toys or games. Government regulations specify that toys for children under age three cannot have parts less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter and 2 1/4 inches long.
- Children can have a serious stomach and intestinal problems—including death — after swallowing button batteries and magnets. Keep them away from young children and call your health care provider immediately if your child swallows one.
- Children under age 8 can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons.
- Remove strings and ribbons from toys before giving them to young children. Watch for pull toys with strings that are more than 12 inches in length. They pose a strangulation hazard for babies.

DECEMBER IS A SAFE TOYS AND GIFTS MONTH



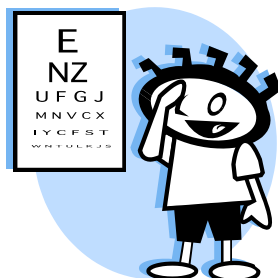
Announcements

FREE VISION TRAINING

October 6, 2011

St. Gertrude's Head Start in Stockton

Call Jay Chevalier, PHN at 468-3703 for
more information



FREE AUDIOLOGY TRAINING

October 26, 2011

8:00—3:30

Public Health Services Multipurpose Room

Call Donna Skidgel, PHN at
468-8922 for
more information



Continuing Education

OBESITY in AMERICA

Learn the Consequences & Solutions from World

Renowned Pediatric & Adult Faculty and earn CMEs

October 14-15, 2011

Frances C. Arrillaga Alumni Center

Stanford University

Target Audience: physicians, multidisciplinary nurses, allied
health professionals, dietitians, health educators, counselors,
psychologists and fitness professionals

Register before October 3, 2011

<http://cme.stanford.edu/>

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Wishing You All Safe and Happy
Holidays!!

