

Tennessee Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Updated August 2022



Older housing is the #1 risk factor for childhood lead exposure

High-risk zip codes have at least **27%** of homes built before 1950

There are over 300,000 Tennessee homes built prior to 1950



Which Children Should be Tested?

- Children living in homes built before 1978 or whose parents have occupational exposure to lead
- TennCare children at ages 12 and 24 months
- Children living in high-risk zip codes
- Children whose parents answer "yes" or "don't know" to any questions on the <u>risk assessment questionnaire</u> used at well-child checks between six and 72 months of age



Health Effects of Lead Exposure

- Damage to the brain and nervous system
- Slowed growth and development
- Learning and behavioral problems
- · Hearing and speech problems



6.9% of

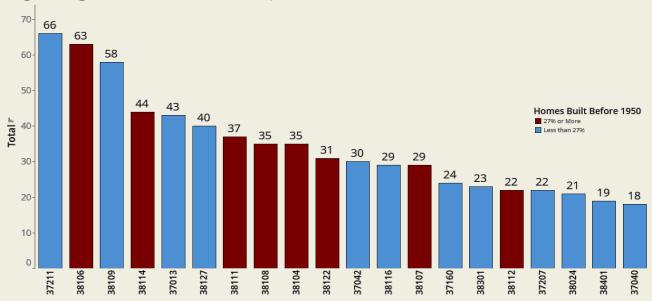
Tennessee children under age six live in a high-risk zip code



17% of Tennessee

children with confirmed elevated lead levels from 2015-2020 resided in high-risk zip codes

Top 20 Zip Codes for Confirmed† EBLL Cases from 2015–2020



1Confirmed EBLL cases are defined as children with one venous blood specimen $\ge 5 \, \mu g/dL$ or two capillary blood specimens $\ge 5 \, \mu g/dL$ drawn within 12 weeks of each other. Each case is counted only once for the period

Visit TN CLPPP at www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/mch-lead.html for more information.

Data sources:

2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, US Census Bureau

LeadTRK, TN Department of Health, Updated August 27, 2022 www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/health-effects.htm This publication was supported by the grant number1
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