

CDC's CORE Health Equity Goal: Increasing Blood Lead Testing in Children Enrolled in Medicaid

Lead Prevention Exposure Advisory Committee (LEPAC) Meeting
October 17, 2023

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Goal: By 2024, CDC will increase the blood lead testing rates up to 50% for children aged 0-3 years who are Medicaid-Eligible

C

CULTIVATE Comprehensive health equity science

CDC will embed health equity principles in the design, implementation, and evaluation of its research, data, surveillance, and interventions strategies.

O

OPTIMIZE interventions

CDC will use scientific, innovative and data-driven intervention strategies that address environmental, place-based, occupational, policy and systemic factors that impact health outcomes and address drivers of health disparities.

R

REINFORCE and expand robust partnerships

CDC will seek out and strengthen sustainable multi-level, multi-sectoral and community partnerships to advance health equity.

E

ENHANCE capacity and workforce engagement

CDC will build internal capacity to cultivate a multi-disciplinary workforce and more inclusive climates, policies, and practices for broader public health impact.

CORE Goal Milestones

- Collect baseline data from select Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) recipients who are implementing blood lead level (BLL) testing interventions and strategies.
- Engage and educate local communities on the best practices for increasing blood lead testing among children who are Medicaid-enrolled based on evaluation findings.

Summary of Recipient Strategies

- **9 Recipients reported 39 strategies** being pursued to increase blood lead testing among children enrolled in Medicaid
- **Strategies cover a broad range of areas, including**
 - Education and training of healthcare providers
 - Targeted outreach
 - Expanding partnerships to increase capacity and resources for blood lead testing

Strategy: Education and Training of Healthcare Providers

- **Examples**
 - Live educational webinars to managed healthcare plans
 - Physician engagement through email, events, meetings, etc.
 - Focus studies with Medicaid health plans
 - Education through training and materials to pediatricians, family physicians, and community health workers
 - Provider report cards

Strategy: Education and Outreach

- **Targeted Outreach**
- **Examples**
 - PDSA (Plan, Do, Study, Act) pilot targeting high-risk zip codes
 - Outreach and education to Medicaid enrolled children in target counties

Strategy: Expanding Partnerships to Increase Capacity and Resources for Blood Lead Testing

- **Examples of partners**
 - Medicaid
 - Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
 - American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
 - National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA)
 - Managed care organizations
 - Community based organizations
 - Housing authority

Purpose of a Community of Practice

- A community of practice (CoP) is a **group of people who share a common interest, concern, or problem in a specific domain and who collaborate to learn from and improve their practices.**

Together: Building a Culture that Fosters Relationships, Trust, and Respect Across Participants

Overall Benefits of the Community of Practice Approach:

- Contribute to design and implementation of the CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) CORE Goal Project.
- Recruit and co-create with key partners such as CMS (Medicaid) and WIC.
- Use data to continuously learn, adapt, and improve.
- Cultivate leaders with unique CLPPP leadership skills.
- Focus on CLPPP program workplans, strategies and activities.

The Value of Communities of Practice

According to Wenger (1998), communities of practice provide **five critical functions**:

- **Educate** by collecting and sharing information
- **Support** by organizing interactions and collaboration among members
- **Cultivate** by assisting groups to start and sustain their learning
- **Encourage** by promoting the work of members
- **Integrate** by encouraging members to use their new knowledge for real change in their own work.

The Benefits of a Community of Practice

- Reduced time and cost to retrieve information
- Knowledge sharing and distribution
- Coordination, standardization, and synergies across organizational units
- Reduced rework and reinvention
- Innovation
- Alliance building

Next Steps

- **Ongoing evaluation of recipient strategies via**
 - CORE Community of Practice (CoP)
 - Recipient quarterly data submissions
- **Participating recipients will provide**
 - Lessons learned at the mid-point and end of the project
 - A final report by September 2024
- **Disseminate success stories, promising practices, and other outcomes to all 62 CLPPP Recipients by end of project period**

Next Steps (Continued)

- **Continued collaboration with CMS, WIC, and other partners**
 - Invitation to serve as subject matter experts for CORE CoP
- **Assess predictors for blood lead testing among children enrolled in Medicaid using CMS line-level data**
 - Approved data access via the CMS Research Data Assistance Center (ResDAC)
 - Results will inform program efforts to increase blood lead testing among children enrolled in Medicaid

Questions?

- What additional key stakeholders or essential partners could be involved in future Community of Practice meetings? (Who needs to be at the Table?)

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Ayana Perkins, Division of Environmental Health Science and Practice (DEHSP) Chief Health Equity Officer, CDC
- Cheryl Cornwell, MPH
Lead Poisoning Prevention and Surveillance Branch, CDC
- Lead Poisoning Prevention and Surveillance Branch (LPPSB) CORE Workgroup
- Nine CLPPP Recipients
 - California, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Washington D.C., West Virginia, and Wisconsin
- Subject Matter Experts
 - Medicaid and WIC

References

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Thank you for listening.

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