

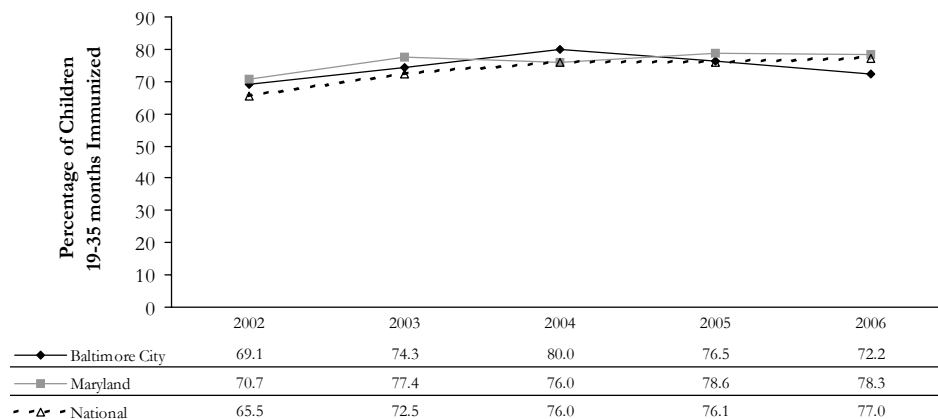
Childhood Immunizations

Importance: Vaccines help prevent infectious diseases and save lives. They are responsible for the control of many infectious diseases that were once common in this country, including polio, measles, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), rubella (German measles), mumps, tetanus, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b.

National statistic: 77.4% of children (2007, 4:3:1:3:3:1).

Healthy People 2010 goal: Reduce or eliminate indigenous cases of vaccine-preventable diseases (for specific targets see: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/document/html/objectives/14-01.htm>).

Estimated Overall Vaccination Coverage Among Children 19-35 Months of Age, Baltimore City, Maryland, and U.S. 2002-2006



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey. Overall Immunization Coverage: % of children 19-35 months who receive 4:3:1:3:3:1 vaccine series (i.e., >4 doses of diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and any acellular pertussis vaccine [DTaP]; >3 doses of poliovirus vaccine; >1 dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine [MMR]; >3 doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b [Hib] vaccine; >3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine [HepB]; and >1 dose of V_{AR}).

- In March of 2006, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Immunization Program recognized Baltimore City with a “Most Improved” award for childhood immunization coverage among U.S. cities.
- In 2007, the state of Maryland led the nation in immunizations for toddlers aged 19-35 months. Estimated coverage for the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series in Maryland was 91.3%.

Childhood Lead Poisoning

Elevated Blood-Lead Level (EBL): A blood lead level of $\geq 10\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

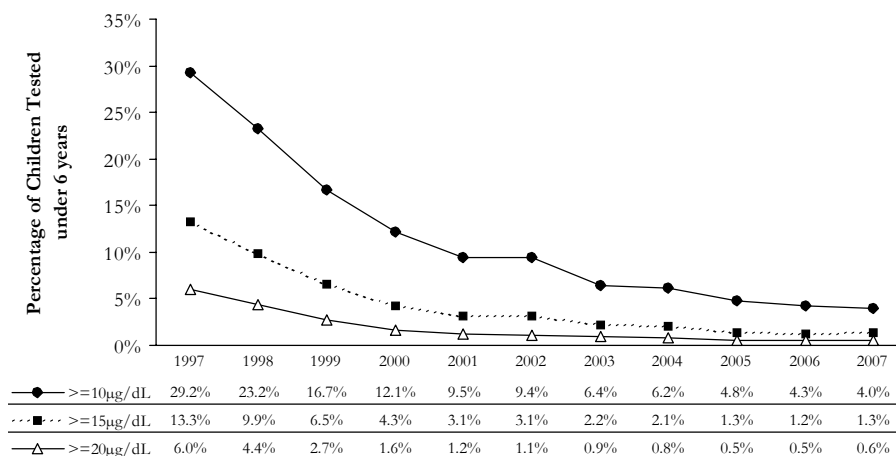
Importance: If left unaddressed, elevated blood lead levels can lead to learning disabilities and behavioral issues. At extreme levels, EBLs can cause seizures and prove fatal.

National statistic: In 2006, 1.2% children under 6 years

Healthy People 2010 goal: 0%

- The percentage of Baltimore City children tested with elevated blood lead levels has decreased dramatically in the past decade (a decline of over 75%).
- In 2007, 552 Baltimore City children tested had a blood lead level of $\geq 10\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$; 85 children tested had a blood level of $\geq 20\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ (based on “highest venous test” only).

Elevated Blood Lead Levels among Children Tested, Baltimore City 1997-2007



Source: Maryland Department of the Environment, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance in Maryland, Annual Report, Supplement 2. These data represent children determined to have an EBL based on the “highest venous test” only. In Baltimore City, children are required to receive a blood test for lead at 12 and 24 months of age. Approximately 30% of children age 0-6 in Baltimore City were tested for blood lead level in 2006 (with the highest testing rates among children 0-2 years of age).