FCEC
LACDPH Toxicology & Environmental Health Assessment Branch

PVS FCEC Partners Meeting
April 23rd, 2019

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Task 1: Public Health Nurse Orientation

• Presentation to newly hired nurses at orientations
  – 4/03/19 – 32 PHNs attended
  – 10/31/18 – 10 PHNs attended

• Provide educational resources for the PHNs to distribute to patients and other interested community members
Task 2: Public Information Clearinghouse

- Continue to maintain and update LACDPH’s Toxics Epidemiology website information on:
  - Fish advisories
  - Educational materials
- Fill requests for fish contamination materials
  - CBOs
  - Health/Medical Professionals
  - General Public/Schools
  - County Departments
Fish is an important part of a healthy diet. It's not only high in protein and low in fat, but it's also an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, which are important for brain and vision development and can reduce the risk of high blood pressure, cancer and other chronic diseases. Eating fish regularly can help prevent heart disease; that's why the American Heart Association recommends that people eat 2-3 meals of fish every week.

Unfortunately, some fish contain harmful chemicals like mercury, PCBs and DDTs. If people consume too much contaminated fish, these chemicals can build up in the body and actually increase the risk of health problems.

For most people, eating fish—even quite a bit of it—doesn't present a problem. However, developing fetuses and young children are especially sensitive to certain contaminants; high levels of mercury, for example, can cause subtle decreases in learning ability, attention and memory. For that reason, it's particularly important that growing children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and women who may become pregnant exercise caution about how much fish and the types of fish they eat.

To help reduce potential harm from contaminated fish, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed some safe eating guidelines. The guidelines provide information to help consumers choose the safest fish to eat and recommend how often these fish can be eaten for the greatest health benefits and minimum risk to health.

- Do not eat shark, swordfish, king mackerel, or tilefish because they contain high levels of mercury.
- Eat up to 12 ounces (2 average meals) a week of a variety of fish and shellfish that tend to be lower in mercury (e.g. shrimp, canned light tuna, salmon, pollock and catfish).
- Check local advisories about the safety of fish caught by family and friends in your local lakes.
Environmental Health Toolkit

Community Resources for Environmental Health
A website for community members

publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/community

- Indoor Air Pollution
- Lead Paint
- Mold
- Mosquitoes
- Rats/Mice

- Air Pollution
- Asbestos
- Bad Smells and Dust
- Idling Trucks
- Noise
- Pollution from Business
- Trash and Debris

- Data for Communities
- Environmental Justice
- How and Why to Report Problems
- Unfair Burden

We all deserve clean and healthy places to live, work, and play. Los Angeles County and other local agencies have a behind-the-scenes crew working to keep our communities safe from conditions that can harm health. We permit and regularly inspect apartment buildings, restaurants, industrial sites, and many other places to make sure they are safe. But it can be hard for us to know about new problems as they happen. You can help by reporting problems as soon as you notice them.
Task 3: Pier Signage

Protect your health  Proteja su salud  保護您的健康 | Giữ gìn sức khỏe

Do Not Eat  ¡No coma!  請勿食用! | Không Dụng Ẩn

- **White Croaker**  Corvineta blanca, Roncador blanco  白姑鱼 | Cá Mắt Trắng Trăng
- **Barred Sand Bass**  Cabrilla de arena  星鲨副鱸 | Cá Mũ Soọc
- **Black Croaker**  Corvineta negra, Roncador negro  黑姑鱼 | Cá Mắt Trắng Den
- **Topsmelt**  Pejerrey  黑姑鱼 | Cá Suốt
- **Barracuda**  Barracuda  梭子鱼 | Cá Nhঙną

The State Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment advises against the consumption of these fish in this area due to chemical contamination.

La Oficina Estatal de Medio Ambiente Aseguramiento de Riesgos para la Salud Ambiental aconseja prohíba el consumo de estos pescados en esta área debido a la contaminación química.

由于污染污染的成因，环境保护局建议禁止食用这些鱼类。

www.pvsfish.org
Pier Sign Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of Signs</th>
<th>No. Signs Need Cleaning</th>
<th>No. New Signs Needed</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2019 as of 4/1/19</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24</td>
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- Ballona South
- Cabrillo Pier
- Dockweiler State Beach
- El Segundo Beach
- Hermosa Beach Pier
- Manhattan Beach Pier
- Marina Del Rey Pier
- Playa Del Rey Beach
- Redondo Beach Pier
- Rocky Point
- Royal Palms/White’s Point
- Santa Monica Pier
- Torrance Beach
- Venice Pier
Pier Signs
Ballona South/ Playa del Rey Jetty
Manhattan Beach Pier
White Point/Cabrillo Pier
Task 4: Outreach Healthcare Providers

• Offered outreach to medical providers through existing LACDPH networks
  – Specifically targeting Obstetric and Pediatric providers
  – Coordination with public health nurses from Child Health & Disability Program (CHDP) provider outreach in LA County

• Delivered lectures to Healthcare Professionals at monthly grand rounds at private and county facilities
Task 4: Outreach Healthcare Providers

- Outreaches to local WIC centers
- Community Outreach events with public health staff from Service Planning Area 8
- Community toolkit distributed to area providers