



FCEC
LACDPH Toxics Epidemiology Program
PVS FCEC Partners Meeting
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Task 1: Public Health Nurse Orientation

- Presentation to newly hired nurses at the quarterly orientations
 - 4/19/17 – 29 PHNs attended
 - 10/18/17 – 20 PHNs attended
- Provide educational resources for the PHNs to distribute to patients and other interested clientele



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



Toxics Epidemiology Website

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/TEA/ToxicEpi/fishcontamii>. The page features a search bar, a 'Service Locator' dropdown, and a left-hand navigation menu with sections like 'Environmental Health Programs' and 'Tell Us How We're Doing'. The main content area is titled 'FISH CONTAMINATION' and includes links for 'EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL' and 'LINKS'. A photograph of a plate of fish and vegetables is shown. The right-hand side has an 'Email Us' button and a 'Pay for your Public Health Permit or License by credit card' section.

Environmental Health Programs

- Bureau of District Surveillance & Enforcement
- Bureau of Environmental Planning & Support
- Bureau of Environmental Protection
- Bureau of Specialized Surveillance & Enforcement
- Bureau of Toxicology & Environmental Assessment**
 - About
 - Toxics Epidemiology**
 - Environmental Hygiene
 - Lead Programs/Healthy Homes/CLPPP

Tell Us How We're Doing

- Service Quality Survey
- Quality Assurance

FISH CONTAMINATION

- » [EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL](#)
- » [LINKS](#)

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,

Pay for your Public Health Permit or License by credit card

To pay for your Public Health Permit and/or License with a Visa, Mastercard, American Express, or Discover card, please click [here](#).

A 2.25% convenience fee per transaction will apply. Please have your Account ID and your Facility ID numbers from your billing statement ready. Payment will only be accepted online for the total amount owed on an account. Terms and Conditions apply. For more information about Permit and License Billing, please click [here](#).

Areas of Interest

- Air Quality
- Beaches
- Body Art
- Chemical Hazards

http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/TEA/ToxicEpi/index_ToxicsEpi.htm



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 Được Ăn*



White Croaker

Corvineta blanca, Roncador blanco
白姑魚 | Cá Mặt Trăng Trắng



Barred Sand Bass

Cabrilla de arena
星雲副鱸 | Cá Mú Sọc



Black Croaker

Corvineta negra, Roncador negro
黑姑魚 | Cá Mặt Trăng Đen



Topsmelt

Pejerrey
黑姑魚 | Cá Suốt



Barracuda

Barracuda
梭子魚 | Cá Nhông

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 Asesoramiento de Riesgos para la Salud Ambiental aconseja en contra del consumo de estos peces en esta área como resultado de la contaminación química

出於化學污染的考慮，州環境健康危害評估辦公室 (State Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment) 建議您勿在本區食用上述魚類。

Văn Phòng Đánh Giá Môi Nguy Hải Sản Sức Khỏe Môi Trường của Tiểu Bang (State Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment) khuyến cáo không nên ăn những loài cá này trong khu vực này do bị nhiễm dầu.



www.pvsfish.org



Pier Sign Locations

	Total No. of Signs	No. Signs Need Cleaning	No. New Signs Needed
2015	59	16	25
2016	53	24	9
2017	49	15	12
2018 (incomplete)	40	13	5

- Ballona South
- Cabrillo Pier
- Dockweiler State Beach
- El Segundo Beach
- Hermosa Beach Pier
- Manhattan Beach Pier
- Marina Del Rey Pier
- Playa Del Ray Beach
- Redondo Beach Pier
- Rocky Point
- Royal Palms/White's Point
- Santa Monica Pier
- Torrance Beach
- Venice Pier



Pier Signs





Pier Signs





Ballona South/ Playa del Rey Jetty





Manhattan Beach Pier





Task 4: Outreach Healthcare Providers

- Offered outreach to medical providers through existing LACDPH networks
 - Specifically targeting Obstetric and Pediatric providers
- Delivered lectures to Healthcare Professionals at monthly grand rounds at private and county facilities
- Outreaches to local WIC centers