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Health officials: 81-year-old Oakland County woman dies due to West Nile Virus

Click On Detroit – September 25, 2015

Health officials say woman died due to complications from virus

OAKLAND COUNTY, Mich. - The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services has confirmed an 81-year-old woman from Oakland County died due to complications from West Nile Virus (WNV), the Oakland County Health Division announced Friday morning.

She is the first human WNV-related death in Oakland County since 2003 and the first this year in Michigan.

"This is a tragic reminder of how severe West Nile Virus can be, especially for adults over 50 who are at greater risk for severe illness," said George Miller, director of Oakland County Department of Health and Human Services. "We strongly encourage residents to protect themselves and family members from mosquitoes, even as we enter the fall season."

Quick Clicks

Oakland County confirms 2 human cases of West Nile Virus
 1st human cases of West Nile Virus confirmed in Michigan
 Crow in Oakland County tests positive for West Nile Virus
 Mosquitoes in Wayne County test positive for West Nile Virus

Oakland County health officials announced last week it received laboratory confirmation from the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services of two human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) in the county.

"All residents are strongly urged to follow prevention tips to protect themselves from WNV, especially those who are 50 and older who are more susceptible to severe symptoms," said Kathy Forzley OCHD manager/health officer. "Most people infected with WNV do not have any symptoms, but for those who do become sick, the disease can be serious, even fatal."

So far this year, two mosquito pools, a crow and a blood donor have also tested positive for WNV. Earlier this month, Michigan health officials identified the state's first confirmed human cases of West Nile Virus for 2015 in Macomb, Monroe, and Ottawa counties. Other cases were confirmed in Wayne County, but are not considered human cases.

Follow these tips to prevent WNV:

- Use insect repellent. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends the use of insect repellents containing active ingredients registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Always follow manufacturer's directions carefully.
- Be careful using repellent on the hands of children because repellents may irritate their eyes and mouths.
- Wear protective clothing such as long-sleeved shirts and pants.
- Limit outdoor activity from dusk to dawn when mosquitoes are most active.
- Avoid areas where mosquitoes may be present such as shaded and wooded areas.
- Maintain window and door screens to keep mosquitoes out of buildings.
- Get rid of mosquito breeding sites by emptying standing water that collects in birdbaths, boats, buckets, tires, unused pools, roof gutters and other containers.

<http://www.clickondetroit.com/news/health-officials-81-year-old-oakland-county-woman-dies-due-to-west-nile-virus/35481044>

Foster care advocates cite training, funding as top priorities

WKAR – September 23, 2015, By Scott Pohl

Yesterday, the public policy organization Michigan's Children held a forum called "Raising the Voices of Caregivers from the Foster Care System" to discuss how to improve the system. *Current State* speaks with Michele Corey, vice president of programs at Michigan's Children, and state Rep. Jim Runestad.

[Click here to listen](#)

There are more than 13,000 children and caregivers in Michigan's foster care system. Yesterday, the public policy organization Michigan's Children held a forum called "Raising the Voices of Caregivers from the Foster Care System" at the state capitol. Parents, lawmakers and others got together to work on improving the system. Our next guests were there and will help us learn about the challenges being faced by the state in the months and years to come. *Current State* guest host Sue Carter speaks with Michele Corey, vice president of programs with Michigan's Children, and Rep. Jim Runestad (R-White Lake).

<http://wkar.org/post/foster-care-advocates-cite-training-funding-top-priorities>

Elevated lead found in more Flint kids after water switch, study finds

MLive – September 24, 2015, By Ron Fonger

FLINT, MI -- More Flint infants and children are being found with elevated levels of lead in their blood since the city switched to using the Flint River as its water source, according to a new study by a Hurley Medical Center doctor.

The data show that the percentage of Flint infants and children with above average lead levels has nearly doubled citywide, and has nearly tripled among children in "high risk" areas of lead exposure, according to the study.

The research was based on blood samples from more than 1,700 children living in the city, and underscores Flint's struggles with water quality since switching from Lake Huron water in April 2014. Results of the study were delivered to Flint Mayor Dayne Walling and City Administrator Natasha Henderson this week.

The study includes a recommendation that the city end its use of the Flint River as its drinking water source "as soon as possible."

Among its key findings and recommendations:

The percentage of children 5 years old and younger with more than 5 micrograms per deciliter of lead in their blood increased from 2.1 percent while Flint purchased Lake Huron water from the city of Detroit to 4 percent after the switch to the Flint River.

The report also recommends that infant formula not be mixed with Flint tap water, that pregnant mothers not use city water, and that lead-clearing filters be distributed here.

Areas of Flint with the highest lead levels, according to testing by Virginia Tech University, also showed the most drastic increases in elevated lead levels in children, rising from 2.5 percent to 6.3 percent.

The study recommends the city declare a health advisory that could trigger additional resources from the federal government.

Findings from the study are expected to be discussed at a news conference scheduled for 3 p.m. today, Sept. 24, at Hurley.

In addition to lead researcher Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha, representatives of the Greater Flint Health Coalition, Mott Children's Health Center, Hamilton Community Health Network and Genesee County Medical Society are also expected to speak about their concerns about the safety of Flint water.

The data from Flint children reveals an alarming increase in lead poisoning, said Hanna-Attish, director of Hurley's pediatric residency program and an assistant professor in the Department of Pediatrics & Human Development at Michigan State University's College of Human Medicine.

The study used a database, built from blood tests collected from about 150 doctors and health care providers. It compares the lead levels in the blood of children from Jan. 1, 2013, until Sept. 15, 2013, to levels in samples collected from Jan. 1, 2015, until Sept. 15, 2015.

The city began using the Flint River as its drinking water source in April 2014, and testing by both the city and Virginia Tech have shown that lead is increasingly leaching into the city's water system.

City and state officials have said their own testing inside 169 homes in the city since the switch to river water have registered lead levels below the federal threshold of 15 parts per billion of lead.

Treated river water is 19 times more corrosive than Lake Huron water, according to Professor Marc Edwards of Virginia Tech, causing lead and lead solder in water transmission pipes and home plumbing to seep into the water supply.

Although there are measures that can be taken to reduce corrosiveness in water, including the use of phosphates, Flint had no such plan in place.

"This (higher blood lead levels in children) is exactly what you would expect to see when you put highly corrosive water into a city with so much lead plumbing and pipes," Edwards said today.

"If you look at the level of lead in Flint water, (the study is) perfectly consistent with (my) expectations."

Walling announced earlier this month that the city would speed up efforts to develop a corrosion control plan by the end of the year and has asked Gov. Rick Snyder for \$10 million to replace water service lines with lead or lead solder in them.

City and state officials have estimated 15,000 homes in Flint have service lines made with lead.

The Flint Journal-MLive could not reach Walling or Henderson for comment on the new study this morning.

On Wednesday, Sept. 23, the mayor said he would issue an advisory and promote ways to minimize residents' exposure to lead such as flushing pipes before drinking city water.

Hanna-Attish and Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, president and chief executive officer of Mott Children's Health Center, said they met Walling, Henderson and Department of Public Works Director Howard Croft Monday, Sept. 21, and were told that a return to purchasing water from Detroit would bankrupt the city.

The doctors said they are issuing their recommendations, including an end to use of the Flint River as a water source, because the city has so far failed to act.

"It's our professional obligation to care for the children of Flint (and to tell parents) if we know something," Hanna-Attish said. "Lead poisoning is irreversible. This is not what our community needs. You have to err on the side of caution (and) educate the public."

State Senate Minority Leader Jim Ananich, D-Flint, issued a statement today, calling the findings of the lead study "alarming."

"Our top priority has to be doing everything we can and finding every available resource to ensure access to safe water for Flint residents," Ananich's statement says. "I will be leading an effort to raise state, private and philanthropic resources to deliver filters and clean water into the community as quickly as possible."

Blood lead levels above 5 micrograms per deciliter are considered elevated by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the new study says increasing evidence shows no safe blood lead level.

Lead is a toxic metal that was used for many years in products found in and around homes and may cause health effects such as behavioral problems and learning disabilities, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Reynolds said today in addition to the cost of reconnecting Flint to Detroit water, city and state officials must consider the cost of distributing water with higher lead levels than necessary, including the potential for additional attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, lower IQs, and delinquent behavior.

"No amount of lead is good for human beings," he said. "We cannot predict which child will be affected by high lead levels (and) we have a ... risk we can prevent ...

"you can pay now or pay later," he said.

The city began using the Flint River as a water source for the first time in more than 50 years in April 2014 -- a decision made by state-appointed emergency manager Darnell Earley.

Former emergency manager Jerry Ambrose, who replaced Earley, has said returning Flint to the Detroit-supplied Lake Huron water would be cost-prohibitive, resulting in an increase of about 30 percent in water rates.

Walling has also opposed a short-term contract to buy water from Detroit.

http://www.mlive.com/news/flint/index.ssf/2015/09/study_shows_twice_as_many_flin.html

Doctor: Lead seen in more Flint kids since water switch

Detroit Free Press – September 24, 2015, By Robin Erb

Flint's ongoing water woes are now associated with an immediate and irreversible danger — possible lead poisoning of some of the city's children, according to a review of blood test results by a Hurley Children's Hospital pediatrician.

"I was hoping not to find anything, but what we found ... is concerning," said Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha who also leads the pediatric residency program at Michigan State University's College of Human Medicine.

"This is not something you mess around with," she said. "Our population already has so many issues from poverty, from unemployment, from violence."

State officials say their own review of blood test results have not shown the same increase that Hanna-Attisha found. Moreover, water tests have similarly shown lead within federally accepted levels, they say.

Hanna-Attisha examined results from blood samples of Genesee County children taken both before and after the city ended its water contract with the [Detroit Water and Sewerage Department](#) and began pulling water from the Flint River.

The number of Flint children with elevated blood-lead levels — 5 micrograms per deciliter or more — jumped from 2.1% in the 20 months prior to Sept. 15, 2013, to 4.0% between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15 this year. In certain ZIP Codes, the change was even more troubling, she said — jumping from 2.5% of the children tested to 6.3%.

Blood is often drawn by pediatricians as part of routine lead-level testing, especially among children who are on Medicaid. That gave Hanna-Attisha 1,746 test results from Flint children to compare against 1,640 results from elsewhere in Genesee County. Children in Genesee County outside of Flint showed no significant increase in blood-lead levels.

Health officials have said [no lead levels are safe](#). Lead can lead to serious developmental problems, reducing a child's IQ and causing serious behavioral and emotional problems. Though levels can fall in individuals over time, the damage is permanent.

If Hanna-Attisha's analysis is correct, this upward trend in Flint interrupts years of progress in reducing dangerous blood-lead levels.

State data show that the [percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels](#) have been falling for years. In fact in 2013, 3.6% of Flint children younger than 6 had elevated blood-lead levels, compared with the state-wide rate of 3.9%.

Though Hanna-Attisha's review didn't try to determine cause, "we can't think of another reason" for the trend other than the change in Flint's water source.

The review is sure to ratchet up tension in Flint.

In 2014, city officials [ended the city's contract with the Detroit Water and Sewerage Department](#), saying that water costs were too high. They opted instead to pull from the Karegnondi Water Authority, which is building a system to supply Genesee County with water pulled from Lake Huron. In the long run, this will mean lower water costs, officials have said.

But until the new system comes online in 2016, Flint is temporarily pulling water from the Flint River. Since it made the switch, residents have complained that the water smells, is discolored and makes them sick.

Soon after the switch, tests indicated the presence of coliform bacteria, which can suggest the presence of other disease-carrying pathogens. The water was then treated with disinfectants, and city officials maintain the water is safe.

The question is not that whether there is a higher level of lead in water from the Flint River — it's that river water may be more corrosive as it travels through lead pipes on residential properties and in homes, said Brad Wurfel, a spokesman for the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. About 15,000 of the 40,000 Flint customers have lead pipes connecting to the city system, he said.

But he said testing has shown that lead levels in the Flint water system — both before and after the switch in 2014 — have been under the acceptable limit of 15 parts per billion during every three-year testing cycle since 1992. Additionally, two rounds of supplemented tests since the system switch put lead levels at 6 parts per billion and then at 11 parts per billion — a change that Wurfel said fits in line with previous fluctuations.

Congressman Dan Kildee, a Flint Democrat, called state and local testing "lackluster."

For one thing, Flint residents collect samples, and there are concerns that there are too few samples and that they represent only some parts of the city. And Wurfel confirmed that about 60 bottles of water samples were turned in by citizens in the last round of testing, even though 200 bottles were sent out.

In the best of circumstances — with enough sampling and previous clean tests of water — citizen sampling might be adequate. But, in Flint — where there's a major change in the system that some residents say have led to health problems, "it seems to be a much higher standard would apply," Kildee said.

In addition to water testing, Wurfel said state public health officials have reexamined results of blood-lead level testing among Flint children. In short, that data doesn't show the same upward trend that Hanna-Attisha's found, he said.

Wurfel said environmental officials aren't taking the matter lightly, and they realize the water system is in "dire" need of an overhaul. They've requested a meeting with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency authorities to "review protocols" to make sure the state's testing is adequate.

"Lead is serious. Lead builds up. Lead effects children. It's not something we take lightly," he said. "We're confident with what we've done, but we know there are concerns."

Angela Minicuci, a spokeswoman for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, any increase in the past year in blood-lead levels among Flint children is attributed to predictable seasonal spikes.

In the year preceding the change in the water system, 95 Flint children younger than 16, or 2.4% of those tested, had elevated blood-lead levels, according to state data. The following year, 123 children, or 3.2%, of those tested had elevated blood-lead levels.

There is "cause for concern in Flint," but it cannot be attributed to the water, she said.

Lead's toll on children:

Lead can affect many parts of the body, and is most harmful when there is repeated exposure, even to small amounts. Even low levels of lead exposure can harm a child's mental development, and the problems worsen as blood-lead levels get higher.

The younger the child, the more harmful the exposure; unborn children are the most vulnerable, according to the National Institutes of Health.

Among possible complications:

- Behavior or attention problems
- Failure at school
- Hearing problems

Kidney damage
 Reduced IQ
 Slowed body growth

Very high levels of lead may cause vomiting, a staggering walk, muscle weakness, seizures, or coma.

For more information, visit www.cdc.gov. Search "lead poisoning."

<http://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/2015/09/24/water-lead-in-flint/72747696/>

Did This Michigan Town Poison Its Children?

US News – September 25, 2015, By The Associated Press

FLINT, Mich. (AP) — Some doctors urged Flint on Thursday to stop using the Flint River for water after finding high levels of lead in the blood of children, an extraordinary health warning in an ongoing controversy over the city's water supply.

"It's our professional obligation to care for the children of Flint if we know something," said the lead researcher, Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha of Hurley Medical Center in Flint. "Lead poisoning is irreversible. This is not what our community needs. You have to err on the side of caution (and) educate the public."

There is no dispute that water drawn from the Flint River since 2014 is agitating and releasing lead in old pipes and service lines in thousands of homes. State regulators insist the water is safe, although they're urging anyone with concerns to have their water tested for free.

Hanna-Attisha said she looked at 1,746 test results from Flint children this year, compared to earlier results when Flint used Lake Huron as its water source. The percentage of kids with above-average lead levels had nearly doubled, according to the study. In certain areas, it tripled.

The study said Flint should stop using the Flint River "as soon as possible." Flint plans to switch to Lake Huron water again in 2016 when a pipeline is completed.

"No amount of lead is good for human beings. ... You can pay now or pay later," said Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, president and chief executive officer of Mott Children's Health Center, who appeared at a news conference with Hanna-Attisha.

State regulators quickly responded. Brad Wurfel, spokesman at the Department of Environmental Quality, said the water controversy is becoming "near-hysteria."

"I wouldn't call them irresponsible. I would call them unfortunate," Wurfel said of the doctors' comments.

"Flint's drinking water is safe in that it's meeting state and federal standards," he said. "The system has an aging portion that needs to be addressed. They haven't had meaningful maintenance for four decades or more."

The state Department of Health and Human Services hasn't found the same results in its own work, spokeswoman Geralyn Lasher said.

"Our experts want a better sense of how they got there," she said. "The data that we have is a much larger set of data. ... We're not seeing what those numbers look like."

<http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2015/09/25/flint-michigan-children-show-high-levels-of-lead-in-blood>

State says data shows no link to Flint River, elevated lead in blood

MLive – September 24, 2015, By Ron Fonger

FLINT, MI -- The state is wasting no time in taking issue with a [study linking](#) use of the Flint River as a drinking water source to elevated blood lead levels in children.

Angela Minicuci, a spokeswoman for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, said blood lead levels in Flint have remained fairly steady for children under 16 years old since the city switched from Lake Huron water to the river.

"We are reviewing the results" reported by Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha, director of Hurley Medical Center's pediatric residency program, Minicuci said. "Our data is not in line" with her report.

Hanna-Attisha announced the results of her study of blood testing in children 5 years old and younger today, Sept. 24, saying twice as many Flint infants and children had elevated levels of lead in their blood since the city started using the Flint River as its water source in April 2014.

The study used blood data from 1,746 Flint children, about one-half of whom had lead levels tested from January to mid-September in 2013 and the other half during the same time period in 2015.

Representatives of groups including the Genesee County Medical Society and Greater Flint Health Coalition joined Hanna-Attish at a news conference today, announcing recommendations for Flint residents, including a recommendation that Flint's water not be mixed with infant formula or consumed by pregnant women.

Minicuci said the state's data on lead in blood is more comprehensive and "much more accurate" and said seasonal changes have tended to cause lead levels to fluctuate in Flint -- both before and after the change in water source.

Hanna-Attisha said the two sets of data on lead in blood differ in many ways, including the age groups studied and the state's data including children whose address is listed as Flint but who may live in areas around the city.

"The bottom line is there are no safe levels of lead," she said.

Flint City Administrator Natasha Henderson said city officials are working with Flint's medical community to ensure safe drinking water.

But Henderson said there are no plans to reconnect the city to Lake Huron water until the Karegnondi Water Authority pipeline is completed sometime in 2016.

Hanna-Attisha and Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, president and chief executive officer of Mott Children's Health Center, each said today that the city should discontinue using the Flint River as soon as possible because of its corrosiveness, which causes lead to leach from old pipes and plumbing.

"At this point, (reconnecting to Detroit is) not something that is possible," Henderson said. "It's not a solution we can do at this time."

Henderson declined to elaborate, but previous emergency managers Darnell Earley and Jerry Ambrose have said Flint cannot afford to buy Lake Huron water from the city of Detroit.

Dave Murray, a spokesman for Gov. Rick Snyder, said today that changing the city's water source "would not address the issues raised by some people in the community."

"The health and safety of our residents is always the first priority, and that includes ensuring clean, safe drinking water, especially for children," Murray said in an email to The Flint Journal-MLive. "The state continues to work with Flint leaders on their water questions, including through Mayor Walling's technical advisory board.

"That board includes outside experts and studies data and offers recommendations. The Department of Environmental Quality and the (DHHS) also are testing water and working with Flint residents on issues related to what they can do if they have concerns about the pipes in their homes," the statement said.

Henderson said the city remains in compliance with all state and federal standards for water safety but still called today's news conference a "call to action" to do whatever is possible to make water safe.

The city administrator is scheduled to appear with Flint Department of Public Works Director Howard Croft and Genesee County Health Department officials at a news conference Friday, Sept. 25, "to share important health information for Flint residents on water," according to a news release.

Mayor Dayne Walling earlier this week said the city would issue an advisory on lead after having met with Hanna-Attisha and others concerned with levels of the contaminant in Flint's water.

http://www.mlive.com/news/flint/index.ssf/2015/09/state_says_its_data_shows_no_c.html

Four dead birds test positive for West Nile Virus in Michigan

WIN 98.5 – September 25, 2015, By John McNeill

KALAMAZOO (WKZO-AM) -- Health officials in Branch, Hillsdale and St. Joseph counties say four dead birds have tested positive for West Nile Virus.

Angela Minicuci with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services said people in those counties should do what they can to avoid mosquito bites.

The finds have also been added to the state's map of hotspots where, where risk of exposure is greatest.

"That is mapped pretty closely and carefully," Minicuci said.

No human cases have been reported in the Kalamazoo area so far.

The threat will remain until the first hard freeze kills off the mosquitoes. Right now, forecasts suggests that might take a while.

<http://wincountry.com/news/articles/2015/sep/25/four-dead-birds-test-positive-for-west-nile-virus-in-michigan/>

Health department says West Nile Virus detected in Branch County

WTVB – September 25, 2015

COLDWATER, MI (WTVB) - Mosquitoes are still biting with the warm early fall weather and the health department in Coldwater is reporting Branch County's first case this year of West Nile virus, which was detected in 3 dead birds turned in by county residents to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. The Branch Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community Health Agency also said yesterday another bird, a wild turkey, was submitted by a St. Joseph County resident in late August.

Steve Todd, Health Officer for the agency, says the positive birds mean that people living in the 3 counties need to be more vigilant in their personal protective measures to prevent mosquito bites. West Nile virus is spread to humans through the bite of an infected mosquito, which acquire the virus by feeding on infected birds.

According to Todd, the West Nile Virus seems to be here to stay, so the best way to avoid the disease is to reduce exposure to and eliminate breeding grounds for mosquitoes. While there have been no human cases of West Nile in the tri-county area, there have been cases reported in other Michigan counties.

The vast majority of people who are infected with West Nile virus do not get sick. Those who do become ill usually experience mild symptoms such as fever, headache, muscle ache, rash, and fatigue. Less than 1% of people infected with the virus get seriously ill.

<http://wtvban.com/news/articles/2015/sep/25/health-department-says-west-nile-virus-detected-in-branch-county/>

Guardian program for poor, vulnerable residents saved by hospital-county partnership

MLive – September 24, 2015, By Sue Thoms

GRAND RAPIDS, MI - A program that oversees guardians for poor and vulnerable residents of Kent County will be able to continue with help from two hospitals.

Mercy Health Saint Mary's and Spectrum each agreed to provide \$50,000 a year for three years to support the guardianship program.

The partnership with the county came about after the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services discontinued funding for the adult protective services worker who serves as guardian monitor.

Public guardians in Kent County help manage affairs for about 900 people, many of them suffering from physical or mental health problems. Of those, 383 are considered indigent and are unable to pay fees for a guardian.

The monitor oversees the guardians, who handle clients' finances and make sure they get to appointments and get medical care. The program also covers costs for those unable to pay.

"The DHHS cuts would leave these vulnerable adults with no one to care for them. This could have led to tragic outcomes," said Daryl Delabbio, Kent County administrator.

Staff from the county and the probate court worked with the hospitals to find a way to continue the program. The Kent County Board of Commissioners approved the plan Thursday, Sept. 24.

Mercy Health Saint Mary's President Bill Manns said hospital leaders recognize the value the guardianship program has for patients.

"In order to maintain the program and mitigate further reductions from the state, Mercy Health is pleased to partner with Kent County to ensure guardians are available to our patients," he said.

"This program helps patients who lack the capacity to make health care decisions, when family members are either unavailable or unable, said Tina Freese-Decker, president of Spectrum Health Hospital Group. "Having qualified individuals with legal authority to make decisions on behalf of these patients helps ensure appropriate levels of care in the right environment, in the best interest of the patient."

http://www.mlive.com/news/grand-rapids/index.ssf/2015/09/guardian_program_for_poor_vuln.html

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