Radon and Children

The time to act is NOW!



IS RADON A PROBLEM IN KENTUCKY? Yes! An estimated 1,033 radon-induced lung cancers are diagnosed every year in Kentucky.⁶



Radon Policy Research Program

Radon potential is based on geologic formations. For detailed county information visit: http://www.uky.edu/breathe/radon/radon-data-county EPA suggested radon action level is 4.0 pCi/L or greater; World Health Organization suggested radon action level is 2.7 pCi/L.



Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas and the **second leading cause** of lung cancer.¹

WHY ARE CHILDREN AT RISK?

- Children have smaller lungs and they breathe faster than adults. Thus, children may get a higher dose of radiation from radon exposure. In addition, children have Immature organs that may be more sensitive to radiation and more susceptible to cell mutations, potentially leading to long-term health consequences.²
- Children who are exposed to radon in the home have demonstrated higher levels of inflammatory biomarkers in their blood, specifically C-reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin-1B (L-1B). Chronically elevated CRP and IL-1B may have long-term consequences on the health of children including major depressive disorders, neurodegernative disease, asthma, and COPD.³
- Children have a longer life expectancy than adults, allowing more time for radiation-induced effects. In other words, children exposed to radon have a greater likelihood of developing radon-induced health issues over their lifetime. The longer a person is exposed to high levels of radon, the greater the risk of developing lung cancer later in life.^{2, 4}
- Radon-induced lung cancer is impacted by:
 - age
 - duration of exposure
 - concentration of radon
 - exposure to tobacco smoke^{2, 5}
- Now is the time to act! Children rely on adults to protect them. You can lower the risk of lung cancer developing in the children you care for as they grow into adulthood.

WHERE ARE CHILDREN AT RISK?

- Homes, daycares, and schools present the greatest risk of radon exposure for children as they spend a substantial portion of their day in these locations.
- Radon may be present inside any building regardless of the geographic area. ⁷
- All homes and buildings should be tested for radon and fixed when radon is greater than or equal to 4.0 pCi/L.^{7, 8}



Radon testing is easy and can save lives!

Get a FREE radon test kit from the KY State Radon Program https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dphps/emb/Pages/radon.aspx



How can healthcare providers ACT to protect children from radon?

- Test your own home and tell others to test.
- **Ask** caregivers if the home has been tested for radon during the child's health history.
- Advise caregivers to test home for radon and fix if radon is at or above 4.0 pCi/L.
- Advise children to abstain from all tobacco use including vapes.
- Assess for second hand smoke exposure in the home. If present, advise on creating a smoke- and radon-free home.
- Assist caregiver in obtaining a FREE radon test kit.
 - https://www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dphps/e mb/Pages/radon.aspx
- Advise caregiver to contact a certified radon mitigation professional if high levels of home radon are found.
 - https://nrpp.info/pro-search/
- Educate policymakers on the need for radon control policies which protect children.

How can daycares and schools ACT to protect children from radon?

- Educate employees, caregivers, and decision makers on radon.
- Advise caregivers to test their home for radon and fix if levels are at or above 4.0 pCi/L.
- **Teach** students about radon during science classes.
- Secure administrator support and test daycares and schools for radon.
- Contact a certified radon mitigation professional if high levels of radon are found.
 https://nrpp.info/pro-search/
- Notify employees and caregivers of radon results in writing and post results in the building.
- Use radon resistant new construction techniques to reduce exposure to radon when building new daycares or schools.
- Advocate for laws requiring radon testing and mitigation in daycares and schools.

Check Out These Resources!

- FREE CME/CNE Introduction to Radon: Continuing Education Course: <u>https://www.cecentral.com/radon</u>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Radon. <u>https://www.epa.gov/radon</u>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Radon and Cancer. <u>https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/substances/radon/radon-fact-sheet</u>
- American Lung Association. Radon Testing. <u>https://www.lung.org/clean-air/at-home/indoor-air-pollutants/radon</u>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Protect Yourself and Your Family from Radon. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/radon/index.html</u>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. A Citizen's Guide to Radon: The Guide to Protecting Yourself and Your Family from Radon. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-12/documents/2016_a_citizens_guide_to_radon.pdf
- Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. Reducing the Risk from Radon: Information and Interventions Guide for Health Care Providers. 2020. <u>http://www.radonleaders.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/HCProvGuide%20Update%209-17-20.pdf</u>
- US Environmental Protection Agency. Radon in Schools. <u>https://www.epa.gov/radon/radon-schools</u>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Managing Radon in Schools. https://www.epa.gov/iaq-schools/managing-radon-schools
- BREATHE. Radon Data by County and Statewide. University of Kentucky College of Nursing. <u>https://breathe.uky.edu/radon/radon-data-county-and-statewide</u>
- Breath of Hope Kentucky. https://www.bohky.org/

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