

UVM ScholarWorks

Radon: The New Carbon Monoxide

Item Type	Presentation;Presentation
Authors	Evans, Katherine M.
Download date	2026-06-11 10:54:41
Item License	http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
Link to Item	https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.14849/2260

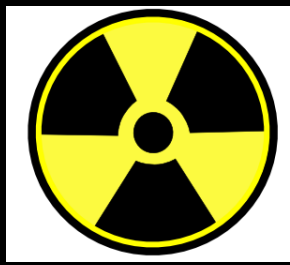
Radon: The New Carbon Monoxide

Katherine M. Evans

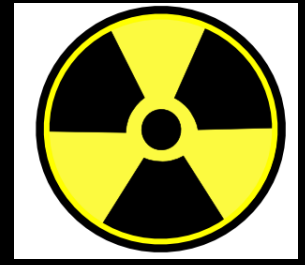
February-March 2015

Brattleboro, VT

Robert Tortolani, MD



Radon: Why Care?



- Derived from breakdown of uranium naturally found in the environment all across the globe
 - Some geographic locations have higher levels of radon than others
- Like carbon monoxide, radon is colorless, odorless
 - Requires a special testing apparatus for detection
 - Recommend radon levels to be less than 4 pCi/L
 - 1 in 8 homes in Vermont exceed this level
- Human exposure happens primarily via buildings
 - Radon seeps from soil into the air inside buildings, where unable to escape, it accumulates
- 2nd largest source of ionizing radiation → health hazard
 - Inhaled particles damage respiratory tract
 - Prolonged exposure is carcinogenic
- 2nd leading cause of lung cancer in the USA
 - Approximately 21,000 deaths from lung cancer secondary to radon
 - Smokers exposed to radon have an 8-fold increased risk of lung cancer

Radon in Brattleboro?

- Radon levels in Brattleboro reach statistical significance in exceeding the state average
 - Across Vermont, 1 in 8 homes exceed recommended level
 - In Brattleboro, 1 in 5 homes exceed recommended level
- Vermont Department of Health offers free home testing
 - Between January 1993 and January 2014, the VDH received only 329 home testing kits from Brattleboro (population: ~12,000)
- Little public awareness of health consequences of radon
- This project aims to promote patient education and facilitate acquisition of home radon testing kits via area Family Medicine practices



Public Health Cost of Radon

- Home radon reduction system: \$800-2,500
- 1 year lung cancer treatment: \$18,000-60,000
- Vermont lung cancer cases per year: 260
- Vermont lung cancer deaths per year: 185
- Brattleboro lung cancer cases per year: 88
- Approximately 50 Vermonters die each year from radon-induced lung cancer

Brattleboro Radon Testing Statistics

- VDH sends reminders to deploy and return kits for analysis
- Testing kits are functional for two years and are deployed for up to 12 months
 - Some do not deploy kits immediately
 - Thus, data for 2013 and 2014 are not yet complete

Year	Kits Distributed	Kits Returned
2014	24	
2013	15	
2012	16	11
2011	25	18
2010	83	55

Perspective from [Name Withheld], PhD

Environmental Health Surveillance Chief, Vermont Department of Health (VDH)

- Barriers to home radon testing
 - *“Vermonters first need to care about radon; there is a huge awareness gap. I would recommend that physicians ask about home radon testing on patient intake forms.”*
 - Difficult to motivate as there is a long latency period between exposure and health manifestations. *“There is no poster child in Vermont for radon exposure.”*
 - VDH radon awareness efforts have been met with poor community participation
- Radon and Smoking
 - *“Smokers are the population most vulnerable to radon.”*
 - Among smokers, radon exposure plays a role in the development of lung cancer in about 85% of cases
 - *“Many of these are people who die of lung cancer who otherwise wouldn’t [if they had not been exposed to radon].”*
 - This complicates radon awareness issues, as one of the best ways to avoid the deleterious effects of radon is to not smoke.
 - Smoking cessation becomes central to addressing radon as a public health concern
 - Historically difficult to garner public support for lung cancer, as smokers tend to be blamed for bringing their illness upon themselves
- Barriers following home radon testing
 - Not all who request the kit return it to VDH for analysis
 - Not all homes with high radon levels are treated.
 - Only 30-40% mitigate within one year
 - Only 25% have concrete plans to mitigate
 - 35-45% will not mitigate; likely related to high cost

Perspective from [Name Withheld], MS

Brattleboro District Director, Vermont Department of Health (VDH)

- Radon awareness
 - January is national radon awareness month
 - Interview with local radio station about the importance of testing for radon
 - *“It is surprising to people that radon actually is the second leading cause of lung cancer, after smoking.”*
 - Major campaign efforts are largely driven by access to program funding
 - When grants are not available, issues which have immediate consequences take priority
 - Reaching out to elementary school children is one of the most successful ways to educate Vermonters about radon
 - Children design radon awareness posters which are displayed by the VDH
 - Teachers are given tools to provide education about radon
- Frequency of home radon testing
 - Only need to test once
 - No need for periodic radon testing
- Barriers to radon mitigation
 - Can be costly, depending on the state of the building
 - *“Unfortunately, there is no financial assistance for low income Vermont homeowners who need to mitigate radon.”*

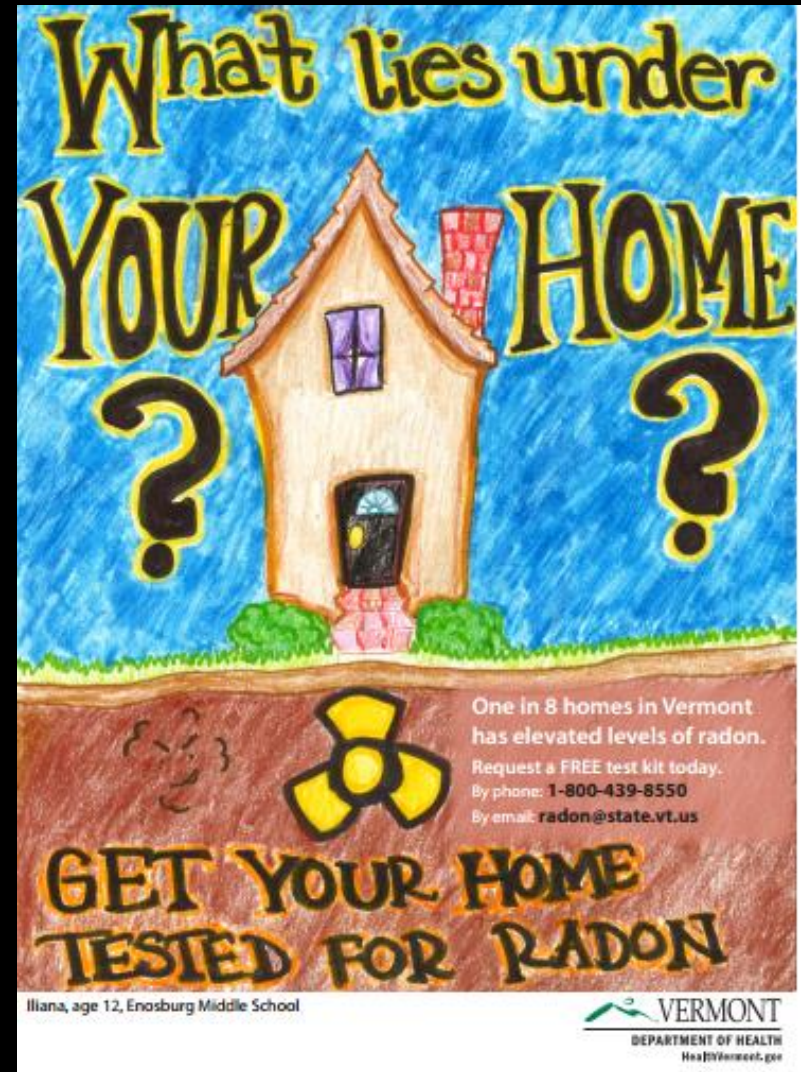
Intervention & Methodology

- The intervention was aimed at promoting patients of Brattleboro Family Medicine physicians to obtain the free radon home testing kits from the Vermont Department of Health (VDH)
- This project was pilot tested in [the doctor]'s office
 - Provided brief education to patients within the context of an office visit
 - Posted VDH radon awareness posters, along with radon testing kit request forms, in 7 local Family Medicine offices
 - Office available to fax completed testing kit request forms to the VDH
- Subsequently, I presented this project at meeting of local Family Medicine physicians, of whom 7 agreed to incorporate this project into their offices

Sample Patient Education and Poster

RADON is the new CARBON MONOXIDE

- Like carbon monoxide, radon is undetectable
- Radon is the 2nd leading cause of lung cancer
- Brattleboro has one of the highest levels of radon in the state of Vermont
- About 1 in 5 homes will have too much radon
- Test your home today! It's free and easy!



Response & Results

- VDH enthusiastically supported this project
- Local Family Medicine physicians were glad to have resources regarding radon and testing kits available to patients
- Qualitatively, physicians reported that patients were very interested in obtaining home testing kits from the VDH
- As per their protocols, VDH continues to track the number of testing kits requested from Brattleboro residents
 - Determining the return rate of these kits is delayed as home testing takes up to 12 months

Effectiveness & Limitations

- This project achieved the goal of raising awareness of radon and encouraging patients to test for radon
- The VDH carefully tracks the number of radon testing kits requested and returned
 - The short duration of this rotation limits the ability to quickly collect meaningful data
 - Over time, VDH data will enable us to evaluate the efficacy of this project
- The implementation of this project is partially limited by physician knowledge, motivation, and time to briefly educate patients
 - This project worked to overcome this by hanging radon awareness posters, though verbal communication tends to be more effective and motivating than visual

Recommendations

- Expand the scope of project to include other medical specialties
- Provide formal education for physicians regarding radon, as knowledge base may be lacking
 - Grand Rounds
 - Medical Staff Meetings
- Encourage physicians to question patients about their exposure to radon
 - Inquire about radon testing in annual physical exam
 - Add to patient survey or to EMR
- Incorporate the topic of radon in ongoing smoking cessation programs

References

- A Citizen's Guide to Radon: The Guide to Protecting Yourself and Your Family from Radon. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington DC, 2012.
- Cancer Prevalence and Cost of Care Projections. National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 2012.
- Cipirano LE, Romanus D, Earle CC, Neville BA, Halpern EF, Gazelle GS, McMahan PM. Lung Cancer Treatment Costs, Including Patient Responsibility, by Stage of Disease and Treatment Modality, 1992-2003. *Value Health*. 2011;14(1):41-52.
- Lung Cancer in Vermont. Vermont Department of Health, Burlington, VT, 2010.
- NCRP Report No. 160, Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States, National Council on Radiation Protection & Measurements, Bethesda, MD, 2009.
- Radon, Smoking and Lung Cancer – Environmental Public Health Tracking. Vermont Department of Health, Burlington, VT, 2014.
- WHO Handbook on Indoor Radiation: A Public Health Perspective. WHO, Geneva, Switzerland, 2009.