

Women's Health						Alcohol Use in Past Month						
North Shore	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	North Shore	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	82%	84%	83%	83%	89%	Binge Drinker	10%	15%	11%	27%	24%	
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)	76%	84%	84%	84%		Driver/Passenger When Driver						
Cervical Cancer Screening						Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	93%	93%	90%	94%	93%							
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					52%	<i>Other Research: (2013)</i>				<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	
Screening in Recommended Time Frame						<i>Binge Drinker</i>				23%	17%	
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					93%							
						Household Problems Associated With...						
<i>Other Research:</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	North Shore	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
<i>Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)</i>					82%	77%	Alcohol	3%	1%	1%	4%	
<i>Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)</i>					85%	81%	Marijuana			1%	2%	
							Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs			<1%	3%	
							Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs			<1%	2%	
Tobacco Cigarette Use							Gambling			<1%	5%	
North Shore	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>							
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	15%	13%	11%	12%	13%	Distracted Driving						
Of Current Smokers...						North Shore	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year Because Trying to Quit	52%	44%	54%	33%	43%	Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					19%	
Saw a Health Care Professional Past Year and Advised to Quit Smoking	58%	62%	80%	75%		Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					17%	
<i>Other Research:</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Mental Health Status					
<i>Current Smokers (2013)</i>					19%	19%	North Shore	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
<i>Tried to Quit (2006)</i>					49%	56%	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
							Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%
Exposure to Smoke							Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
North Shore			<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>		Seldom/Never	2%	3%	4%	4%	6%
Smoking Policy at Home							Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	2%	3%	4%	5%
Not allowed anywhere			83%	81%	89%							
Allowed in some places/at some times			3%	5%	2%	Children in Household						
Allowed anywhere			3%	3%	<1%	North Shore				<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>	
No rules inside home			11%	11%	9%	Personal Doctor/Nurse who						
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke In Past Seven Days			15%	10%	5%	Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				94%	99%	
						Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for						
<i>Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)</i>					<u>WI</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	Preventive Care (past 12 months)			91%	95%	
<i>Smoking Prohibited at Home</i>					75%	79%	Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
							Medical Care			1%	<1%	
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month							Dental Care			1%	0%	
North Shore				<u>2015</u>			Specialist			<1%	0%	
Smokeless Tobacco				6%			Current Asthma			12%	2%	
Electronic Cigarettes				4%			Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)			0%	0%	
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars				3%			Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
							Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)			93%	90%	
Top Community Health Issues							Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)			45%	36%	
North Shore			<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>			Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)			67%	64%	
Chronic Diseases			66%	64%			Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Alcohol or Drug Use			60%	53%			Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Mental Health or Depression			23%	44%			Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)			1%	6%	
Violence			50%	20%			Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)			21%	26%	
Infectious Diseases			23%	20%			Verbally Bullied			18%	22%	
Teen Pregnancy			30%	7%			Physically Bullied			5%	8%	
Infant Mortality			27%	2%			Cyber Bullied			3%	4%	
Lead Poisoning			<1%	2%								
							Personal Safety in Past Year					
							North Shore	<u>2003</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2015</u>
							Afraid for Their Safety	10%	4%	6%	6%	4%
							Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	3%	1%	2%	5%	4%
							At Least One of the Safety Issues	11%	5%	8%	8%	7%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 63% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 11% reported fair or poor. Respondents who female, 55 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or physically inactive were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 1% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance. Three percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. Four percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 14% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents 18 to 34 years old, 55 to 64 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported an unmet dental need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 44% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 33% reported they go to the Internet. Ten percent reported themselves or a family member was in the health field and their source of information. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, 55 to 64 years old, with some post high school education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information. Respondents with a high school education or less or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report themselves or a family member in the health field and their source of health information. Eighty-eight percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 45 and older or with a college education were more likely to report a primary care physician. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Forty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was themselves/family member in the health field. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor or the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.*

In 2015, 91% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 77% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 51% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 35 and older, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.*

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less, a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year.

In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the two most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood cholesterol (26%) and high blood pressure (24%). Respondents 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket, who were overweight, inactive or nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Eleven percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were male, 65 and older or unmarried were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fourteen percent reported a mental health condition; respondents who were female or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket, overweight or nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent reported current asthma; respondents with a college education or who were unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, heart disease/condition, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their heart disease/condition or mental health condition was controlled through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes or current asthma was under control.*

In 2015, 5% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; female respondents were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents with a college education were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days or they considered suicide in the past year.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 44% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 37% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 56% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents with a high school education or less, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Fifty-five percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old or married were more likely to be classified as overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 68% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 36% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were female, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, not overweight or met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old or married were more likely to report this. Seventy-five percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were 45 and older, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, married, not overweight, did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity or who had a child in the household were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents*

who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

In 2015, 89% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty-four percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Ninety-three percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Fifty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Ninety-three percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents with a college education, who were in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the cervical cancer recommendation. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

In 2015, 19% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 69% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 77% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

In 2015, 13% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were male, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 43% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit. Seventy-five percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

In 2015, 89% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Five percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

In 2015, 6% of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents 45 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to use smokeless tobacco. Four percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with a high school education or less, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.

In 2015, 24% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Two percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year; respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Five percent of respondents reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with gambling in the past year while 3% reported a household problem with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs. Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report gambling was a household problem in the past year.

From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with gambling or with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

In 2015, 19% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 43% reported zero times. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 46% reported zero times. Respondents who were 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or with a college education were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were 65 and older, with a high school education or less or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. A total of 7% reported at least one of these two situations. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-nine percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 95% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Less than one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the medical care needed. Zero percent of respondents each reported their child did not receive the dental care needed or their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see. Two percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Zero percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Ninety percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 36% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-four percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Six percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Twenty-six percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 22% reported verbal bullying, 8% reported physical bullying and 4% cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or their child needed to see a specialist but could not in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit per day, ate at least three servings of vegetables per day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child was bullied in the past year or in the type of bullying.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in North Shore out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (64%) alcohol/drug use (53%) and mental health/depression (44%). Respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents 18 to 34 years old, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report mental health/depression.

Twenty percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty percent of respondents reported violence. Seven percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 34 years old or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents each reported infant mortality or lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, teen pregnancy, violence or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, infectious diseases or lead poisoning.*