

ATTACHMENT C2
Website Content and FAQs
General Public

General Public Website Contents

Children’s Health after the Storms

Homepage

Welcome to the **Children’s Health after the Storm (CHATS)** Study website!

RTI International (RTI) is conducting the Children’s Health after the Storm (also known as CHATS) Study. CHATS was created to look into concerns about the health of children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. CHATS will look at how living in FEMA-supplied trailers may affect children’s health now and in the future. CHATS will compare the health of Gulf Coast area children who may have come in contact with air pollutants while living in FEMA-supplied trailers to the health of children who did not live in FEMA-supplied trailers. We want to find out if there are short- and/or long-term health effects on children who lived in trailers or if they have become more sensitized to contacts with air pollution since then.

Who We Are

CHATS is led by RTI International along with local Louisiana and Mississippi partners, including the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC), the Coastal Family Health Center (CFHC), the Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI), and Aten Solutions. The Study is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This Study is part of CDC’s continuing promise to look at the possible health effects of the storms on the Gulf Coast children.

RTI International is one of the world’s leading research institutes, dedicated to improving the human condition by turning knowledge into practice. Our staff of more than 2,800 provides research and technical expertise to governments and businesses in more than 40 countries in the areas of health and pharmaceuticals, education and training, surveys and statistics, advanced technology, international development, economic and social policy, energy and the environment, and laboratory and chemistry services. For more information, visit www.rti.org.

Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC) is a well known public academic institution in Louisiana and the Gulf Coast region. LSUHSC maintains a statewide public hospital system and is recognized and valued by Gulf Coast communities. LSUHSC provided uninterrupted health care and services in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and other locations after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. LSUHSC will provide local nurses to conduct home health assessments in Louisiana and laboratory analysis of blood and urine samples collected as part of the Study.

Coastal Family Health Center (CFHC) was founded on the principle that health care should be accessible to all residents of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and that these health care services should be provided in an effective and efficient manner being responsive to the needs of the population. CFHC has been a part of the Gulf Coast communities for more than 30 years serving the residents of three counties, Jackson, Harrison and Hancock. CFHC will provide local nurses to conduct home health assessments in Mississippi.

The Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI) is a nonprofit organization that serves as a partner and convener to improve population-level health outcomes. LPHI is part of a growing movement of public health institutes across the country. The mission is to promote and improve health and quality of life through diverse public-private partnerships with government, foundations, academia, community

groups and private businesses at the community, parish and state levels. LPHI coordinates and manages public health programs and initiatives in the areas of health systems development and health promotion and disease prevention and provides an array of services to help meet the needs of local and national partner organizations.

Aten Solutions, a small business with expertise in clinical research will perform the medical records abstraction.

The study is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). For over 60 years, the CDC has been dedicated to protecting health and promoting quality of life for all people. Through collaborations like CHATS, the CDC works to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats.

Why this Study and Why Now

A couple of years after the Hurricanes, people started expressing concerns about health problems in children that were possibly from living in the FEMA-supplied trailers. In 2007 CDC started looking into the possible reasons and received advice from several groups of experts. The CHATS study is the result of those early studies and long discussions. CDC is fulfilling their promise to look at possible long-term health effects on children who lived in FEMA -supplied trailers after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. After consulting scientists and state and federal government officials, the CHATS study is ready to start. CHATS is a very large study and the design and planning for a study of this size is complicated. The first two years of the study will actually be a test to see if the full study is possible.

About the Study

- CHATS will record the experiences, symptoms and illnesses children have experienced. We are inviting children who are now ages 3 to 15 who lived in the areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
- Both children who lived in trailers and children who did not live in trailers will be invited to take part in CHATS. This helps us get a better idea of any long-term health effects linked to living in FEMA-supplied trailers.
- Children do not need to be sick to be invited. Children who are healthy and children who are ill can take part in CHATS.
- The study will examine the health of Gulf Coast area children who may have come in contact with air pollutants while living in FEMA-supplied trailers, compared with children who did not live in FEMA-supplied trailers. Researchers want to find out if there are short- and/or long-term health effects on children who lived in trailers and whether these children have become more sensitized to contact with air pollution since then.
- CHATS has two phases. The first phase is a two-year “feasibility study”. We are doing the feasibility study to find out if we can do a larger, full study, which would be the second phase.
- For the two-year feasibility study we will enroll 250 children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers (ages 3 to 15 by June 1, 2011) and 250 children (also ages 3 to 15 by June 1, 2011) who did not live in FEMA-supplied trailers, but who did live in the areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. We will only invite children for the feasibility study who are now living in Louisiana or Mississippi.
- RTI International is leading this study with Louisiana and Mississippi partners, the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC), the Coastal Family Health Center (CFHC), and

the Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI). The RTI team will be providing the data to researchers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), who are supporting the study.

Technical and Community Advisory Panels

- RTI will work with a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and a Community Advisory Panel (CAP). The TAP focuses on study design issues and the CAP focuses on community outreach efforts.
- TAP members comment on the overall study design. The TAP includes experts in environmental sciences, epidemiology, survey design, clinical sciences, and community research.
- The CAP is made up of eight community leaders from different community organizations that have worked with those affected by the Hurricanes in Louisiana and Mississippi. CAP members work with CHATS to tell the public about the study and inform the CHATS staff about any concerns the community may have about the study.

Who Can Take Part in the CHATS Study?

Households have been randomly chosen, that is by chance, to take part in CHATS. One child per household will be chosen. An eligible child must:

- live in a household contacted by CHATS, and
- be aged 3 to 15 years old by June 1, 2011, and
- lived in the storm-affected areas at the time of Hurricanes Katrina or Rita, OR were born after the hurricanes, but have since lived in the storm-affected areas, and
- currently live in Louisiana or Mississippi, and
- live in a household with at least one parent or guardian 18 years or older, and speak English, Spanish, or Vietnamese.

To help us understand the potential long-term health effects of living in FEMA-supplied trailers and of being exposed to other pollutants, we strongly encourage parents of children who have been healthy as well as children who have been ill to take part in CHATS if contacted by the Study.

Because the study in the first two years is small, for this feasibility phase we will look for children only in certain communities. Community -based organizations and the Community Advisory Panel (CAP) have helped CHATS staff to tell those communities about the CHATS Study and to get people involved.

Data Collection

We will start by having a professional RTI interviewer visit the homes of randomly selected households, that is, households that have been selected by chance to ask a few questions. If a child is invited to join CHATS, the interviewer will begin the "Baseline assessment". The Baseline assessment has two parts which we do 5 to 9 days apart. We will also do a "Follow-up assessment" which will occur six months after the Baseline assessment.

- During the first session of the Baseline assessment, the interviewer will:
 - Ask the parent or guardian questions about the household and the child, and about the child's health.
 - Set up equipment to take samples of air and dust in and around the home.
 - If the child is age 7 or older, teach the child and parent or guardian how to wear a small device to measure the quality of the air the child breathes.

- Look around the home to check for things like the type of flooring in the home, type of pillow and mattress the child sleeps on, the type of garage door, etc.
- For some of the parents or guardians, ask permission to review the child's medical records.
- Set up a time for the second session, which will be 5 to 9 days after the first session.
- During the second session of the Baseline assessment:
 - The interviewer will return with a nurse who will do a health assessment on the child. The nurse will:
 - Look at the child's face, neck, arms, and legs for signs of allergies.
 - Measure the child's height and weight.
 - Do some breathing tests to see if the child has difficulty breathing.
 - Collect a small urine sample to see if the child is exposed to some harmful chemicals and a small blood sample to check for blood problems and allergies.
 - Ask the parent or guardian about possibly harmful chemicals the child may have been around.
 - Ask about activities the child took part in over the week.
 - The interviewer will vacuum some dust from places around the house and pack up the equipment that was left during the first session to measure the air and dust in and around the home.
 - Look around the neighborhood to find things like the nearest chemical plants, roads, or other sources of pollution nearby.

As part of the data collection efforts, CHATS will obtain copies of a select number of children's medical records. We will request parent or guardian consent to allow CHATS staff working on the study access and review of these medical records to obtain a better picture of the child's overall health, including any reported medical problems.

Privacy

We respect the privacy of CHATS participants. The data will be protected to the fullest extent of the law. We will keep all data safe and secure, and the names of our participants will not be reported with the study's results. When we share some of the data with Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC), the Coastal Family Health Center (CFHC), the Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI), and Aten Solutions we do so in a way that protects the participant's privacy. No government agency will receive identifying information. All published information about the study will be written in a way that does not identify participants or their family. In addition, RTI has obtained a Federal Certificate of Confidentiality for the CHATS study to protect the identity of our participants.

Community Involvement

The Community Advisory Panel (CAP) consists of eight community leaders from different community organizations that have worked with those affected by the Hurricanes in Louisiana and Mississippi. CAP members work with CHATS to tell the public about the study and inform the CHATS staff about any concerns the community may have about the study.

Community Advisory Panel Members

New Orleans, LA

Children's Health Fund. Co-founded in 1987 by singer/songwriter Paul Simon and pediatrician/child advocate Irwin Redlener, MD, the Children's Health Fund is committed to providing health care to the nation's most medically underserved children through the development and support of innovative primary care medical programs; response to public health crises; and the promotion of guaranteed access to appropriate health care for all children. The Fund works specifically to: Support a national network of pediatric programs in some of the nation's most disadvantaged rural and urban communities; Ensure support of its flagship pediatric programs for homeless and other medically underserved children in New York City; Advocate for policies and programs which will ensure access to medical homes that provide comprehensive and continuous health care for all children; and Educate the general public about the needs and barriers to health care experienced by disadvantaged children.

Community Center of St Bernard (CCSB). The Community Center of St Bernard is a community-based grassroots 501 (c) (3) nonprofit. CCSB's mission is to assist local residents in their return to their homes, and to help normalize life in these trying times. CCSB is dedicated to providing a wide range of necessary community services, including free food, clothes, internet access, free long distance and local phone service, computer classes, hot meals, and community events such as after school programs and workshops. The Community Center facility also serves as a meeting place for many local groups such as the St Bernard Parish Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Old Arabi Neighborhood Association, Arabi Neighborhood Block Watch and various Masonic lodges. CCSB actively seeks to form collaborations with partner agencies to bring additional needed services to St Bernard Parish residents, including free medical care, legal aid, crisis counseling, and food stamp assistance.

Kingsley House educates children, strengthens families and builds community. Kingsley House is dedicated to improving the quality of life in Southeast Louisiana by collaboratively working with others to build a comprehensive system of services and resources that meet the needs of recovering communities. Kingsley House is committed to: Integrity and excellence; Best practices and evidence-based programs; True partnerships with participants and community; and Cultural sensitivity and diversity. Kingsley House provides: Nationally accredited and recognized programs that provide positive results in a nurturing environment; Education and advocacy on issues affecting children, families and community; Fiscally responsible programs and agency operations; and A focus on measuring results and documenting success.

Mary Queen of Viet Nam, Community Development Corporation, Inc. (MQVN CDC) is a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and promoting their unique diversity and improving the quality of life of residents in the Greater New Orleans area, beginning in New Orleans East. Together with community partners, MQVN CDC work encompasses health care, environmental and agricultural concerns, education, housing, social services, economic development and culture and the arts. A few of MQVN CDC major accomplishments to date include: Providing emergency relief assistance to over 3,000 Vietnamese American residents post-Katrina; Developing a trailer site that provided 199 trailer homes to hundreds of returnees; Engaging nearly 1,000 community members in identifying community needs and articulating priorities for neighborhood rebuilding process; and Offering culturally competent case management services to over 1,200 community members.

Neighborhood Partnership Network (NPN) is a nonprofit organization consisting of a citywide network of neighborhoods that was established after the Hurricane Katrina disaster to facilitate neighborhood collaboration, increase access to government and information, and strengthen the voices of individuals and communities across New Orleans. NPN answers New Orleanians' desires to be involved in the

formal decision-making processes that impact quality of life issues for citizens and neighborhoods. NPN's mission is to improve the quality of life by engaging New Orleanians in neighborhood revitalization and civic processes. NPN consists of a board of community leaders reflective of neighborhoods throughout the city and a diverse staff immersed in coalition building, public and government relations. NPN envisions a New Orleans where all neighborhoods are great places to live.

Vision of Hope's mission is to provide safe, permanently affordable housing and security from displacement for low to moderate income residents. Vision of Hope's purpose is to build strong and stable communities through the empowerment of its residents by offering access to education, healthcare, training and other resources. The organization strives to create and enhance wholesome communities where residents have hope and participate in community life. Vision of Hope promotes a comprehensive approach to neighborhood renewal, but also encompasses economic development, social service partnerships, development of educational opportunities and leadership.

Mississippi

Pearlington Impact Association's mission is to actively be of service to the community by working together to positively affect social change, community involvement and volunteerism to produce a higher quality of life in the community in which we live. Pearlington Impact Association finds and provides resources for at risk youth such as after school programs, summer camps, and athletics. Pearlington attempts to provide a positive environment for youth once off the school bus. Pearlington has recently begun exploring resources to provide services for seniors in the community.

STEPS Coalition's mission is to build a democratic movement to create a healthy, just and equitable Mississippi Gulf Coast by developing local leadership, supporting communities to advocate for their needs and by facilitating communication, coordination, and collaboration among membership. STEPS vision is that local neighborhoods will be involved in decision-making processes that affect their lives and the future of their communities. Non-profits, faith-based, civic organizations, and all people who share STEPS' vision work together for a healthy, just and equitable Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q: What is the Children's Health after the Storm (CHATS)?

A: CHATS is a study that was created to look into concerns about the health of children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. CHATS will look at how living in FEMA-supplied trailers may affect children's health now and in the future. CHATS will compare the health of Gulf Coast area children who may have come into contact with air pollutants while living in FEMA-supplied trailers to the health of children who did not live in FEMA-supplied trailers. We want to find out if there are short- and/or long-term health effects on children who lived in trailers or if they have become more sensitized to contacts with air pollution since then.

Q: What is the purpose of the CHATS Study?

A: CHATS will compare the health of Gulf Coast area children who may have come in contact with air pollutants while living in FEMA-supplied trailers after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to the health of children who did not live in FEMA-supplied trailers. We want to find out if there are short- and/or long-term health effects on children who lived in trailers and if other contact with air pollution may have made children more likely to get sick.

Q: How do I know if my family can participate in CHATS?

A: Households have been randomly chosen, that is by chance, to take part in CHATS. If your household has been chosen to participate in CHATS, you will receive a letter and brochure in the mail inviting you to participate in the Study. Because the two year feasibility phase is small, not every family affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita will be invited to participate. For the feasibility phase, we will look for children only in certain communities.

Q: Who will be asked to participate in CHATS?

A: Many people lived in the areas affected by the Hurricanes, however not everyone will be asked to participate in CHATS. The study scientists have chosen households randomly, that is by chance, to take part in CHATS. Those households will receive letters explaining the study. If your household is selected, it cannot be replaced with another household. Because the two year feasibility phase is small, we will look for children only in certain communities. We are doing the feasibility study to find out if we can do a larger, full study, which would be much larger, enroll many more children, and last many more years.

Q: Why should families participate in the CHATS Study?

A: By taking part in CHATS participants will know more about their child's health and harmful chemicals in their home. We will give each participating family a health report for their child which includes the results of blood and urine tests that we do. We will also provide information about the quality of air in their home. If the blood and urine test results indicate a child should be seen by a doctor, the study will provide the family with a resource list of clinics and doctors to contact for help. If the air quality results indicate improvements can be made in the home, the letter will provide suggestions for how to do that. By joining the study, families also can play an important part in helping us understand the impact the Hurricanes had on the health of children living in the Gulf Coast. The study will help find out if a FEMA-supplied trailer affected children's health.

Q: Hurricanes Katrina and Rita occurred in 2005, more than 5 years ago. What has taken so long?

A: A couple of years after the Hurricanes, people started expressing concerns about health problems in children that were possibly from living in the FEMA-supplied trailers. In 2007 CDC started looking into

the possible reasons and received advice from several groups of experts. The CHATS study is the result of those early studies and long discussions. CDC is fulfilling their promise to look at possible long-term health effects on children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. After consulting scientists and state and federal government officials, the CHATS study is ready to start. CHATS will be a very large study and the design and planning for a study of this size is complicated. The first two years of the study will actually be a test to see if the full study is possible.

Q: Who is doing the CHATS Study?

A: CHATS is led by RTI International, along with local Louisiana and Mississippi partners, including the Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (LSUHSC), the Coastal Family Health Center (CFHC), the Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI) and Aten Solutions. CHATS is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Q: How do families know their privacy will be protected?

A: Privacy is the most important thing for CHATS staff. All CHATS staff signed a privacy pledge. We take that pledge very seriously. Here are some examples:

- **Personal data will be protected to the fullest extent of the law.**
- **We will not report our participants' names with the study's results.** We look at all of the data by *groups* of persons, not specific individuals. Participants will not be identified in any report that uses results data from the CHATS Study. All published information about the study will be in summary form only.
- **We have strict data security procedures in place.** After the data are processed, we keep any identifying information about participants separate from the responses and blood or urine test results. In fact, we keep the two types of information in two different places. This helps us keep participants' identities *private*. For added protection, RTI has obtained a Federal Certificate of Confidentiality for the CHATS study to protect the identity of our participants.
- **Only authorized staff and researchers have access to participants' answers.** We let only the fewest people possible see participants' answers to respect and *protect* their privacy.
- **We do not share names or any identifiable information participants give us with any government agency.** All identifiable information participants give will be kept strictly private and not shared with any government agencies.

Q: Will you sell participants' information?

A: No, we will not sell anything that is part of the CHATS Study, including information or results. This study is for research purposes only, to better understand the impact the Hurricanes had on the health of children living in the Gulf Coast.

Q: Are there risks to a family's health or services if they take part?

A: No, there are no risks to participant's health or services they may receive. We do not share any information about a participant's family with any other organization or any government agency other than CDC so there is no way participation could affect any services they receive. The urine collection will not be painful and the blood sample will be similar to receiving a shot. When blood is taken, local bruising may occur. But this is not a health risk.

Q: Who will collect the biological samples and will they hurt?

A: Professional nurses from Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center (in Louisiana) and Coastal Family Health (in Mississippi) will collect blood and urine samples. The urine collection will not be painful and the blood sample will be similar to receiving a shot. When blood is taken, local bruising may occur. But this is not a health risk.

Q: Who can I contact if I have questions about the study?

A: If you would like to speak with a CHATS Study team member please call our toll-free telephone number at 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx or email us at xxxxx@xxxx.org. A CHATS staff member will call you back within 24 hours.

Q: What is formaldehyde?

A: Formaldehyde is a common chemical in our environment. Sources of formaldehyde in the environment include:

- Household sources, such as fiberglass, carpets, permanent press fabrics, paper products, and some household cleaners,
- Manufactured wood products used in new mobile homes,
- Cigarettes and other tobacco products, gas cookers, and open fireplaces,
- Smog

Exposure to low levels of formaldehyde may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and skin. People with asthma may be more sensitive to the effects of inhaled formaldehyde.

Q: What will families be asked to do if they agree to participate in CHATS?

A: We will start by having a professional CHATS interviewer visit homes to ask a few questions about the types of housing families have lived in since the Hurricanes. If the child is the right age and has had the type of living experiences we are looking for, we will invite families to participate in the study. The interviewer will begin the Baseline assessment. The Baseline assessment has two parts which we do 5 to 9 days apart. We will also do a Follow-up assessment which will occur six months after the Baseline assessment.

- During the first session of the Baseline assessment, the interviewer will:
 - Ask questions about the household, the child, and about the child's health.
 - Set up equipment to take samples of air and dust in and around the home.
 - If the child is 7 or older, teach the child and parent or guardian how to wear a small device, called the MicroPEM™, which measures the quality of the air the child breathes.
 - Look around the home to check for things like the type of flooring in the home, type of pillow and mattress the child sleeps on, the type of garage door, etc.
 - For some of the parent or guardians, ask permission to review the child's medical records.
 - Set up the second session, which will be 5 to 9 days from the first session.
- During the second session of the Baseline assessment:
 - The interviewer will return with a nurse who will do a health assessment on the child. The nurse will:
 - Look at the child's face, neck, arms, and legs for signs of allergies.

- Measure the child's height and weight.
- Do some breathing tests to see if the child has difficulty breathing.
- Collect a small urine sample to see if the child is exposed to some harmful chemicals and a small blood sample to check for blood problems and allergies.
- Ask questions about possibly harmful chemicals the child may have been around.
- Ask about the activities the child took part in over the week.
- The interviewer will vacuum some dust from places around the house and pack up the equipment that was left during the first session to measure the air and dust in and around the home.
- Look around the neighborhood to find things like chemical plants, roads, or other sources of pollution nearby.

As part of the data collection efforts, CHATS will obtain copies of a select number of children's medical records. We will request parent or guardian consent to allow CHATS staff working on the study access and review of these medical records to obtain a better picture of the child's overall health, including any reported medical problems.

Q: How long will it take?

A: We expect the first two Baseline assessments together to take 2 hours and 15 minutes to 3 hours and 15 minutes and the second two Follow-up assessments together to take about 1 hour and 15 minutes to 2 hours and 15 minutes. If a child has health problems or if he or she is wearing the MicroPEM™, a small device to measure the quality of the air he or she breathes, we will ask extra questions about his or her symptoms, doctor visits, and physical activity.

Q: Will CHATS help families if a child is identified as having a health problem?

A: Within 5 months, the CHATS Study will provide each family with information for their child which includes the results of the blood and urine tests that were performed. If there are any areas of concern regarding the children's health, the study will provide a resource list of clinics and doctors to contact for help. If these test results indicate there is a serious concern that the child gets rapid health care, the family will be told immediately.

Q: Why do you want to review a child's medical records?

CHATS will obtain copies of a select number of children's medical records. We are requesting parent or guardian consent to allow CHATS staff access and review of these medical records to obtain a better picture of the child's overall health, including any reported medical problems.

We are asking a select number of parents or guardians to choose up to 3 doctors or clinics their child has visited since late August of 2003. We will then ask the doctors or clinics to release different types of information about the child's health, using a signed form from parents or guardians as their written permission. The information we will request will include items such as:

- Child's medical chart since August 2003, including notes on office visits
- Reports from the child's laboratory or other tests or x-rays and CT scans
- Child's complete medical history, including any diagnoses and prescription data
- And reports from other procedures the child has had

Please note all staff working on CHATS are required by federal law to keep all information collected about a child strictly private. We will not report a child's name or a parent or guardian's name with the

child's data in the study's results. Also, all answers and data collected for CHATS will be combined with other interviews and all published information about the study will be in summary form only.

Q: What samples will you take from homes?

A: We will take dust and air samples inside and outside the home. We will also ask about the neighborhood to find out if there are chemical plants, roads, or other sources of pollution nearby.

Q: What are you going to do with biological and air samples you collect?

A: We will test the urine and blood we collect to find out whether children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers are having any short or long-term health problems.

The blood and urine samples will be tested and stored at the Interim Louisiana State University Public Hospital until the study is completed. Household and community samples (dust and air) will be analyzed and stored in laboratories at RTI International until the study is completed.

Q: What questions will you ask?

A: We will ask study participants about the child's medical history, breathing problems, skin problems, visits to the doctor, daily activities including school and physical activities, and classes in temporary school buildings. We will ask about family activities, such as smoking, travel in cars, use of household cleaners, burning wood, and cooking. We will also ask about hurricane-related damage to the home, home layout, room sizes, recent construction and painting, new carpet, mildew or mold, and dust, use of humidifiers, home ventilation, and heating and air conditioning.

Q: Do families contacted by CHATS have to join the study?

A: No, but we hope to invite enough children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers as well as children who did not live in FEMA-supplied trailers to study the health of children living in the Gulf Coast. By joining the study, participants can play an important part in helping us understand the impact of the Hurricanes had on the health of children living in the Gulf Coast. Participating families cannot be replaced with another family.

Q: Do participating families have to agree to participate in all parts of the study?

A: No. We hope that families will agree to take part, but they can refuse to answer any question. Families can refuse to participate in any part of the study..

Q: What is in it for the participating family?

A: After participation families will receive information about the current health of their child based on the blood and urine tests conducted as part of this study, and information about the air quality inside their home. If the blood and urine test results indicate a child should be seen by a doctor, the study will provide a resource list of clinics and doctors to contact for help. If the air quality results indicate improvements can be made in the home, the letter will provide suggestions for how to do that. Families will also receive information from the child's health assessment conducted in their home. The nurse will provide information on the child's height, weight, and note any possible skin rashes or breathing difficulties at the time of the home visit.

Q: Why should families join the study?

A: We do not know if there are any short- or long-term health effects among the children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers. We need to study the health of these children to understand any health problems linked to living in the trailers. By joining the Study, participating families play an important

part in helping us understand the impact the Hurricanes had on the health of children living in the Gulf Coast. The study will help find out if a FEMA -supplied trailer affected children's health.

Q: Will families get the test results from the environmental and biological samples?

A: After participation, families will receive information about the current health of their child based on the blood and urine tests conducted as part of this study, and information about the air quality inside their home. If the blood and urine test results indicate a child should be seen by a doctor, the study will provide a resource list of clinics and doctors to contact for help. If the air quality results indicate improvements can be made in the home, the letter will provide suggestions for how to do that.

Q: Will participants be paid for taking part in the study?

A: We will provide tokens of thanks to the parent or guardian and children based on the level of participation and age of the child.

Q: Why does the study take two years to complete?

A: As children grow, their health changes. We need to watch how children's health changes as they grow to fully understand any short or long-term health effects among the children who lived in FEMA-supplied trailers after Hurricane Katrina and Rita.

Contact Us

If you would like to speak with a CHATS team member please call our toll-free telephone number at 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx or email us at xxxxx@xxxx.org. A CHATS staff member will call you back within 24 hours.