## **Summary Table Evidence of Housing Intervention Effectiveness on Health**

	Sufficient Evidence	Needs More Field Evaluation	Needs Formative Research	No Evidence or Ineffective
Interior Biological Agents (Toxins)	<ul> <li>Multi-faceted tailored asthma interventions</li> <li>Integrated Pest Management (allergen reduction)</li> <li>Moisture intrusion elimination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Dehumidification</li> <li>General &amp; local exhaust ventilation (kitchens &amp; baths)</li> <li>Air cleaners (to reduce asthma)</li> <li>Dry steam cleaning</li> <li>Vacuuming</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Carpet treatments</li> <li>Education only</li> <li>One-time professional cleaning</li> <li>Acaracides</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bedding encasement alone</li> <li>Sheet washing alone</li> <li>Upholstery cleaning alone</li> <li>Air cleaners releasing ozone</li> </ul>
Interior Chemical Agents (Toxics)	<ul> <li>Radon air mitigation through active subslab depressurization</li> <li>Integrated Pest Management (pesticide reduction)</li> <li>Smoking bans</li> <li>Lead hazard control</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Radon mitigation in drinking water</li> <li>Portable HEPA air cleaners to reduce particulate</li> <li>Attached garage sealing to limit VOC intrusion</li> <li>Particulate control by envelope sealing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Radon air mitigation using passive systems</li> <li>Occupant compliance with residential smoking bans</li> <li>Improved residential ventilation</li> <li>VOC avoidance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Portable HEPA air cleaners to reduce environmental tobacco smoke</li> <li>Air cleaners using or releasing ozone</li> </ul>
External Exposures (Drinking water & waste treatment)	<ul> <li>Voluntary drinking &amp; wastewater treatment standards for small systems &amp; private wells</li> <li>Training for small system personnel</li> <li>Guidelines for immunocompromised individuals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>UV and other filtration point of use systems</li> <li>DNA to track pathogen sources</li> <li>Location of privies and failed drinking water and wastewater systems</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Training for planners and zoning officials</li> <li>Control of pharmaceuticals and endocrine disruptors into drinking and wastewater</li> <li>Radon mitigation in drinking water</li> </ul>	UV/point of filtration research for systems that already comply with standards
Structural Deficiencies (Injury)	<ul> <li>Installation of working smoke alarms</li> <li>Isolation 4-sided pool fencing</li> <li>Pre-set safe temperature hot water heaters</li> <li>Air condition during heat waves</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Home safety education on stair gates, window locks and window guards, and match &amp; lighter storage with cabinet locks</li> <li>Fall prevention by handrails, grab bars, and improved lighting</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ignition source controls (GCFI)</li> <li>Escape exit signage</li> <li>Temperature-controlled water faucets</li> <li>Improved smoke alarm design</li> <li>Behavior modification to escape fires</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Advise to elderly on fall prevention</li> <li>Give away smoke alarm programs</li> <li>3-sided pool fencing</li> </ul>

## **Summary Table Evidence of Housing Intervention Effectiveness on Health**

	Sufficient Evidence	<b>Needs More Field Evaluation</b>	Needs Formative Research	No Evidence or
				Ineffective
Structural			<ul> <li>Automatic fire sprinkler</li> </ul>	
Deficiencies			systems for housing	
(Injury)			<ul> <li>Pool covers and alarms</li> </ul>	
continued			Bathtub design to reduce falls	
			Stove control design to	
			prevent burns	
			Carbon monoxide exposure	
			prevention through design and	
			engineering	
			Improved enforcement of	
			building and housing codes	
			Noise reduction	

Source: NCHH/CDC Healthy Homes Expert Panel, December 2007.