Childhood Lead Screening
A Guide To Lead-Free Kids
Lead poisoning remains a major preventable public health problem.

Who should receive a blood lead test?
- All children at 12 months and at 24 months old who are living in High Risk Zip Codes should receive a blood lead test.
- All children who are determined to be at high risk for lead poisoning by answering “Yes” to any of the High Risk Questions. Ask these questions when the child is 12 months and 24 months old.

High Risk Questions
- Ask parents/guardians the following questions. If any questions are answered with “Yes”, it is recommended to test the child for possible lead exposure.
  - Does your child live in or regularly visit a house that was built before 1950 (this could apply to a home day care center or the home of a babysitter or relative)?
  - Does your child live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 with recent or ongoing renovations or construction, (i.e., within the past six months)?
  - Has a child or playmate been diagnosed or treated for lead poisoning?
  - Does your child live with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead (e.g., mining, automobile repair, welding, construction, plumbing, shooting, hunting, fishing)?
  - Does your child live near a smelter, mine, battery recycling plant, or other industry likely to release lead?
  - Has your child been in Mexico, Central America, or South America in the past year?
  - Have you ever given your child any of these home remedies: Azarcon, Alarcon, Greta, Rueda, Pay-loo-Ah?
  - Does your child eat food from imports or imported foods? (tamarind or chili) purchased in import stores or other sources.
  - Does your child eat foods containing spices (turmeric) used to treat empacho.
  - Has your child been in Mexico, Central America, or South America in the past year?
  - Does your child eat foods containing spices (turmeric) purchased in import stores or other sources.
  - Does your child have pica or have a habit of eating dirt (e.g., rocks)?
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Health Effects of Lead Exposure

- Lower Blood Lead Level: Developmental delay
- Learning difficulties
- Stunted growth
- Sleep disturbances
- Slight decrease in intelligence
- Increased hyperactivity
- Sluggishness and fatigue
- Acute abdominal pain
- Constipation
- Increased risk for infection
- Methylene blue vision test (Mees test) may show bands
- A child’s IQ will drop one to three points for every increase of 10 µg/dL in the child’s blood lead level.

- Extremely High Blood Level: Severe brain damage
- Seizures
- Stunted growth
- Vision problems
- Speech problems
- Delayed speech development
- Stunted growth
- Severe brain damage
- Methylene blue vision test (Mees test) may show bands
- A child’s IQ will drop one to three points for every increase of 10 µg/dL in the child’s blood lead level.

What should I do if a child has an elevated blood lead level (EBLL)?
1. Report EBLL to Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS).
2. Confirmed Testing
   - All children should have a chromated or hematocrit test performed, as semen is associated with EBLLs.
3. CDC Recommended Schedule for Follow-Up Testing
   - Blood lead levels in children are a concern when the following results are obtained:
     - 0-2 months
     - 2-5 months
     - 6-11 months
     - 12 months
     - 13 to 23 months
     - 24 months
     - 3 years
     - 4 years
     - 5 years
     - 6 years
     - 7 years
     - 8 years
     - 9 years
     - 10 years
     - 11 years
     - 12 years
     - 13 years
     - 14 years
     - 15 years
     - 16 years
     - 17 years
     - 18 years
     - 19 years
   - Phone interview to identify potential lead sources.
   - Limited environmental investigations.
   - Nutrition.
   - Reminder letters for follow-up testing.
   - Health education materials.
   -省级环境部门的指导。

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For more information please contact the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at 602-364-5138.