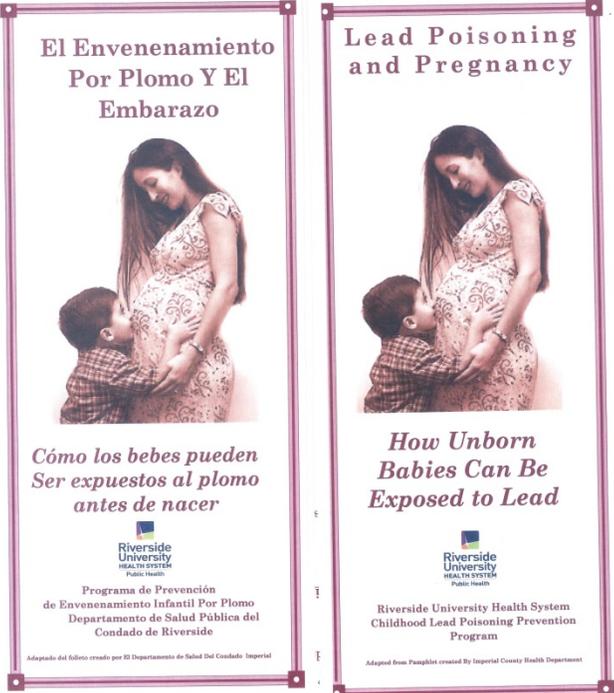


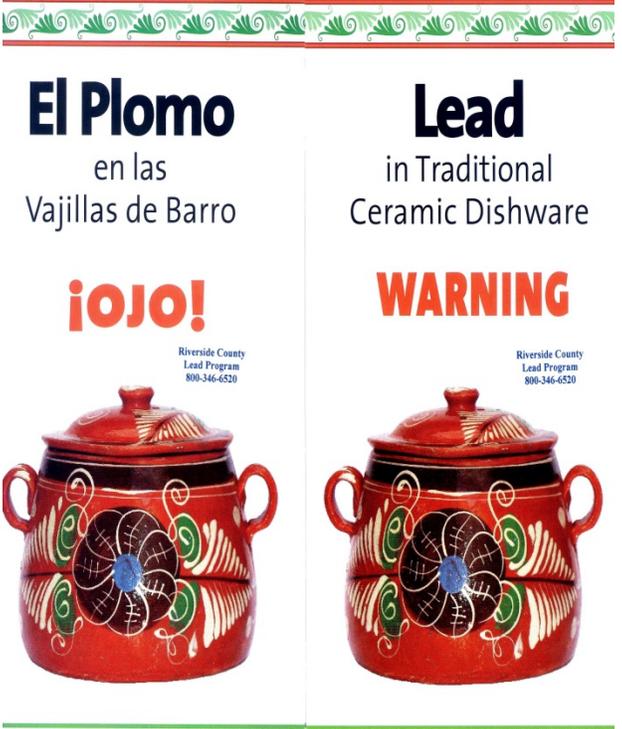
# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LANGUAGE	PICTURE
<b>General Educational Material</b>			
<p><b>Is there Lead in or around your home?</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Brochure 8.5 x 14</p> <p>Sources of lead in, around and outside of the house.</p>	<p>Note: All brochures are bilingual with English.</p> <p>Spanish, Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, Hmong, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean, Lao, Pashto, Punjabi, Tagalog, Urdu, Vietnamese.</p>	 <p><b>Is there LEAD in or around your home?</b></p> <p>Lead can be found in many places inside and outside your home.</p> <p>Lead can hurt your child. Lead can harm a child's brain. Lead poisoning can make it hard for children to learn, pay attention and behave. Most children who have lead poisoning do not look or act sick.</p> <p>Ask your child's doctor about testing for lead. The only way to know if your child has lead poisoning is for your child to get a blood test for lead.</p> <p>Most children get tested at 1 and 2 years old. Some children over 2 also need to get tested.</p>
<p><b>Riverside County CLPPP</b></p> <p><b>Lead Poisoning and Pregnancy</b></p>	<p>Brochure 8.5 x 11</p> <p>Effects of Lead Poisoning on a fetus and sources of lead exposure</p>	<p>English,</p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>In one</p>	 <p><b>El Envenenamiento Por Plomo Y El Embarazo</b></p> <p><b>Lead Poisoning and Pregnancy</b></p> <p><i>Cómo los bebés pueden Ser expuestos al plomo antes de nacer</i></p> <p><i>How Unborn Babies Can Be Exposed to Lead</i></p> <p>Riverside University Health System Public Health</p> <p>Programa de Prevención de Envenenamiento Infantil Por Plomo Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Riverside</p> <p>Riverside University Health System Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program</p>

**Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**

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<p><b>Stomach Ache?! Azarcon, Greta State</b></p>	<p>Card 5.5x8.5 Traditional treatments for stomach pain that may contain lead</p>	<p>English, Spanish Chinese</p>	
<p><b>Lead in Traditional Ceramic Dishware Warning! State</b></p>	<p>Brochure 4.75x8.5 Health risks of eating or drinking out of imported or traditional pottery that may contain lead. Information on how to test ceramics</p>	<p>English Spanish</p>	

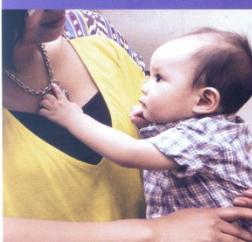
# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

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<p><b>Getting Your Child Tested for Lead</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Card 5.5x8.5</p> <p>Ask your child's doctor about testing for lead at age 1 and 2 years of old.</p> <p>The only way to know if your child has lead poisoning is to get blood test.</p>	<p>English, Spanish Chinese</p>	 <p><b>Getting Your Child Tested for Lead</b></p> <p>Lead can harm your child. Lead poisoning can make it hard for your child to learn, pay attention, and behave. Most children who have lead poisoning do not look or act sick.</p> <p>Ask your child's doctor about testing for lead. The only way to know if your child has lead poisoning is for your child to get a blood test for lead.</p> <p>Most children get tested at 1 and 2 years old. Some children over 2 also need to get tested.</p> <p>If your child has too much lead, a doctor or someone from the health department will help your child.</p> <p>A blood test for lead is free when your child gets a check-up if you have Medi-Cal or if you are in the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP). Many health insurance plans will also pay for this test.</p>  <p><b>Cómo Hacerle la Prueba de Plomo a Su Hijo</b></p> <p>El plomo puede hacerle daño a su hijo. El plomo puede hacer que su hijo tenga problemas para aprender, prestar atención y comportarse. Muchos niños que están envenenados con plomo no se ven ni actúan enfermos.</p> <p>Pregúntele al doctor de su hijo acerca de la prueba del plomo. La única manera de saber si su hijo está envenenado con plomo es si se le hace un examen de sangre.</p> <p>A muchos niños se les hace la prueba de plomo a los 1 y 2 años de edad. Algunos niños que tienen más de 2 años también necesitan que se les haga la prueba.</p> <p>Si se le encuentra plomo a su hijo, un doctor o alguien de su departamento de salud local le ayudará.</p> <p>El examen de sangre para detectar el plomo es gratis cuando a su hijo se le hace un examen médico bajo Medi-Cal o si está bajo el programa del <i>Child Health and Disability Prevention Program</i> (CHDP) que traducido es: Programa de Salud y Prevención de Incapacidades en los Niños. Muchos planes de seguro médico también pagan por esta prueba.</p>
<p><b>Keep Your Newborn Safe from Lead</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Brochure 8.5x14.5</p> <p>Explains how to care for yourself and your newborn</p>	<p>English Spanish In one</p>	 <p><b>Mantenga a su bebé protegido contra los peligros del PLOMO</b></p> <p><b>Keep your newborn safe from LEAD</b></p> <p>El plomo es una sustancia muy peligrosa, particularmente para los bebés y niños pequeños. Pero aun antes del nacimiento de su bebé, usted puede tomar medidas para mantener al plomo fuera de su hogar y de otros lugares en donde el bebé pasará parte del tiempo.</p> <p>Lead is very dangerous, especially for babies and young children. But even before birth, you can take steps to keep lead out of your home and other places your baby will spend time.</p> <p>Riverside County Lead Program 800-346-6520</p>

# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

<p><b>Protect Your Child from Lead in Jewelry</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Card 5.5x8.5</p> <p>Lead can be in necklaces, earrings, bracelets, rings, and toy jewelry. Do not let your child suck on or play with jewelry.</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Spanish</p>	<div data-bbox="901 315 1534 661"> <p><b>Protect Your Child from Lead in Jewelry</b></p>  <p>Lead can be in necklaces, earrings, bracelets, rings, and other jewelry, toy jewelry, and jewelry-making kits. You cannot tell if jewelry has lead in it just by looking at it. Even jewelry that says "lead-free" can have lead in it.</p> <p>To keep your child safe from lead in jewelry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not let your child suck on or play with jewelry.</li> <li>• Wash your child's hands if he or she has been touching jewelry.</li> </ul> <p><b>WARNING:</b> If your child swallows any jewelry or parts of jewelry, call your doctor and the California Poison Control System at 1-800-222-1222.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="901 672 1534 1018"> <p><b>Proteja a Su Hijo del Plomo en las Joyas</b></p>  <p>Los collares, pendientes, brazaletes, sortijas y otro tipo de joyas, las joyas de fantasía y los materiales para hacer joyas, podrían contener plomo.</p> <p>Usted no puede saber si una joya contiene plomo o no con tan solo mirarla. Inclusive, joyas que tienen inscrito que están "libres de plomo", pueden contener plomo.</p> <p>Para proteger a su hijo del plomo en las joyas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No permita que su hijo use, muerda o juegue con joyas.</li> <li>• Si su hijo ha jugado con joyas o las ha tocado, lávele bien las manos.</li> </ul> <p><b>ADVERTENCIA:</b> Si su hijo se traga una joya, o parte de una joya, llame a su doctor o al Sistema de Control de Intoxicaciones y Envenenamientos de California al 1-800-222-1222.</p> </div>
<p><b>Protect Your Child from Lead</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Brochure 18 x 8.5</p> <p>Explains basic rules for lead-safe home and taking care of your child.</p>	<p>Note: All brochures are bilingual with English.</p> <p>Spanish, Simplified Chinese, Farsi, Hindi, Hmong, Korean, Lao, Punjabi, Urdu, Vietnamese, Tagalog</p>	<div data-bbox="901 1060 1534 1816"> <p><b>Proteja a su niño contra el PLOMO</b>      <b>Protect your child from LEAD</b></p>  <p>Riverside County Lead Program 800-346-6520</p> <p><b>El plomo se puede encontrar en muchos lugares, dentro y fuera de su casa.</b></p> <p><b>El plomo puede dañar a su niño.</b> El plomo puede dañar el cerebro de su niño. Un niño envenenado con plomo puede tener dificultad para aprender, comportarse y prestar atención. Muchos niños que están envenenados con plomo no parecen estar enfermos.</p> <p><b>Siga estos pasos para proteger a su familia contra el plomo.</b></p> <p><b>Lead can be found in many places inside and outside your home.</b></p> <p><b>Lead can hurt your child.</b> Lead can harm a child's brain. Lead poisoning can make it hard for children to learn, pay attention and behave. Most children who have lead poisoning do not look or act sick.</p> <p><b>Take these steps to keep your family safe from lead.</b></p> </div>

# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

<p><b>Protect Your Family from Lead on the Job</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Card 5.5x8.5</p> <p>Your child can get lead poisoning if someone in your home works with lead at their job. You can't see the lead, but a worker can bring lead home on their hands, face, work clothes, shoes, and in a car.</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Spanish</p>	<div data-bbox="911 310 1528 688"> <p><b>Protect Your Family from Lead on the Job</b></p> <p>Your child can get lead poisoning if someone in your home works with lead at their job. You cannot see the lead, but a worker can bring lead home on their hands, face, work clothes, shoes, and in a car.</p> <p>If someone in your home works with lead, they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• change into clean clothes and shoes at work, before getting into a car or going home. All clothes, hats, and shoes should be kept in a plastic bag.</li> <li>• wash their face and hands with soap and warm water at work before going home, and take a shower as soon as they get home.</li> <li>• wash work clothes separate from all other clothes. Keep work shoes outside the house.</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="911 695 1528 1073"> <p><b>Proteja a su Familia del Plomo en el Trabajo</b></p> <p>Su hijo puede envenenarse con plomo si alguien en la casa trabaja con plomo. Usted no puede ver el plomo, pero un trabajador puede traer el plomo a casa en sus manos, cara, ropa de trabajo, zapatos, y en su carro.</p> <p>Si alguien en su casa trabaja con plomo, esa persona debería:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ponerse ropa y zapatos limpios antes de subirse al carro o ir a casa. La ropa y zapatos sucios deben guardarse en una bolsa de plástico.</li> <li>• tomar un baño o ducha y lavarse el pelo en el trabajo antes de ir a casa y tomar un baño o una ducha tan pronto llegue a casa.</li> <li>• lavar la ropa de trabajo separada de la otra ropa. Mantener los zapatos de trabajo fuera de la casa.</li> </ul> </div>
<p><b>Lead in Folk Remedies</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Brochure 18 x 8.5</p> <p>Describes what common folk remedies contain lead.</p>	<p>English,</p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>In one</p>	<div data-bbox="906 1115 1211 1850"> <p>INFÓRMESE SOBRE</p> <p><b>El Plomo en Remedios Tradicionales</b></p> <p>Proteja a Su familia del Envenenamiento por Plomo</p>  <p>Si desea más información, visite en <a href="http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb">www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb</a> o llame al Programa de Prevención de Envenenamiento con Plomo en los Niños de su localidad</p>  <p>CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION BRANCH</p> <p><small>Este folleto fue creado por el Departamento de Salud del Condado de Orange CLPPP</small></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1211 1115 1516 1850"> <p>LEARN ABOUT</p> <p><b>Lead in Folk Remedies</b></p> <p>Protect Your Family from Lead Poisoning</p>  <p>For more information, go to <a href="http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb">www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb</a> or call your local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)</p> <p>Riverside County Lead Program 800-346-6520</p>  <p>CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION BRANCH</p> <p><small>This brochure was created by Orange County CLPPP</small></p> </div>

# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

<p><b>Traditional Pottery May Contain Lead</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Flyer 8.5 x 11</p> <p>Explains about lead in pottery, and how pottery can be tested to determine if there is lead</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>In one</p>	<div data-bbox="917 310 1510 945"> <h3>Do You Cook with Traditional Pottery? It May Contain Lead!</h3>   <p><b>Lead is dangerous for everyone, especially for children under 6 years of age.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead is in some traditional pottery.</li> <li>• Lead can cause serious health problems.</li> <li>• Lead can get into food and drinks that are made, served or stored in pottery.</li> <li>• If you don't know if your pottery has lead, do not use it for cooking, serving or storing food or drinks. You can still use it for decoration.</li> <li>• A child with lead poisoning may not look or act sick. Ask your doctor to test your child for lead.</li> </ul> <p>To find out more about how to keep your family safe from lead, contact: <input type="text"/></p> </div>
<p><b>Protect Your Child from Lead in Dirt</b></p> <p><b>State</b></p>	<p>Card 5.5x8.5</p> <p>Dirt around your home could have lead in and it can harm your child.</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>Chinese</p>	<div data-bbox="901 987 1526 1774"> <h3>Protect Your Child from Lead in Dirt</h3> <p>Lead can harm your child. Dirt around your home could have lead in it. Keep your child safe from lead in dirt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Wash your child's hands and toys often.</b> Always wash hands before eating or sleeping.</li> <li> <b>Take off shoes or wipe them on a doormat</b> before going into your home.</li> <li> <b>Cover bare dirt outside where your child plays.</b> Use grass or other plants, bark, gravel, or concrete.</li> <li> <b>Fruit and vegetable gardens should be planted as far away as possible from busy streets and older buildings.</b> Store-bought soil is best for growing food. Always wash all fruits and vegetables before eating.</li> </ul> <p>Call your local lead poisoning prevention program to find out about testing the dirt around your home for lead.</p> <hr/> <h3>Proteja a su Hijo del Plomo en la Tierra</h3> <p>El plomo puede lastimar a su hijo. La tierra alrededor de su casa puede contener plomo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Lave las manos y juguetes de sus hijos mas seguidos</b> y siempre antes de que coman o duerman.</li> <li> <b>Quitense los zapatos o límpielos en el tapete</b> frente a la puerta antes de entrar a su casa.</li> <li> <b>Tapen la tierra por donde juegan los niños.</b> Allí pueden sembrar alguna clase de arbustos, pastos o poner piedras, gravas o concreto.</li> <li> <b>Cultive frutas y legumbres a una distancia segura del exterior de su hogar</b> o en macizos de plantas. Utilice tierra comprada de un centro de jardinería (u otra tienda) y siempre lave frutas y legumbres antes de comerlos.</li> </ul> <p>Para saber si hay plomo en la tierra alrededor de su casa, póngase en contacto con su programa local de la prevención con plomo. Ellos te pueden decir como lo puedes probar.</p> </div>

# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

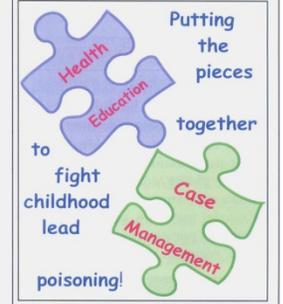
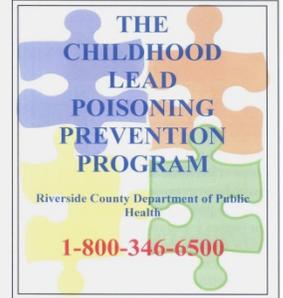
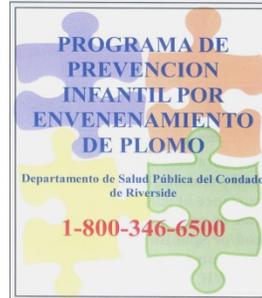
## FREE Health Education Catalogue

### Riverside County CLPP Program Services

Brochure 8.5 x 11

Information brochure on Riverside County Lead Program, Case Management: Home Visits, and follow-up; and Health Education: presentations, health fairs and educational materials.

English  
Spanish  
In one



[www.rivcoclpp.org](http://www.rivcoclpp.org)

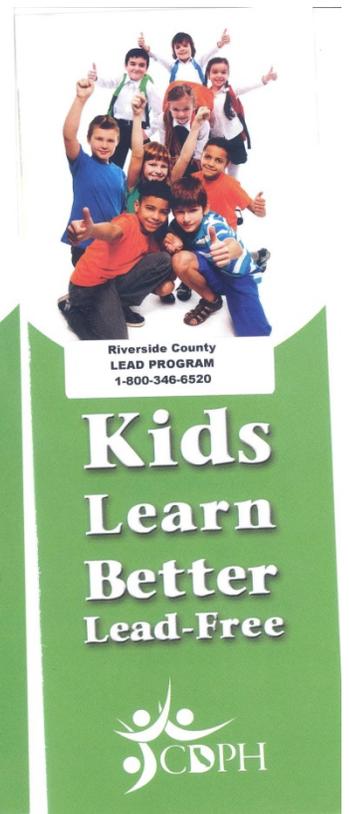
[www.rivcoclpp.org](http://www.rivcoclpp.org)

### Kids Learn Better Lead- Free Card State

Card 7 x 2.5

Lead can make it hard for children to learn, pay attention and behave.

English  
Spanish



# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

<p><b>Prevent Lead Poisoning- Learn Where Lead Can Be</b> <b>State</b></p>	<p>Poster 14 x 8.5 Pictures of sources of lead poisoning</p>	<p>English Spanish</p>	
<p><b>Renovate Right</b> <b>EPA</b></p>	<p>Pamphlet 5.5 x 8.5 13 pages Basic facts about how to choose a contractor, how to prepare for renovation or repair and more.</p>	<p>English Spanish</p>	

**Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**

**FREE Health Education Catalogue**

<p><b>Contractors Lead Safety During Renovation  EPA</b></p>	<p>Brochure 16.5 x 8.5</p> <p>Describes new rules for contractors, how to set up safe work area, inside and outside of the home, how to minimize the dust, and how to clean the work area.</p>	<p>English</p>	
<p><b>Repainting or Fixing Up Your Older Home?  State</b></p>	<p>Brochure 18 x 8.5</p> <p>Facts about scraping, sanding, and paint dust.</p>	<p>Note: All brochures are bilingual with English.</p> <p>Spanish, Hindi, Hmong, Korean, Lao, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Urdu</p>	

# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

### California Health Care Standard of Care Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning State

4 8.5x11 Pages  
Summary of care guidelines and regulations- Providers need to know

English

#### Standard of Care Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning for California Health Care Providers

##### No Level of Lead in the Body is Known to Be Safe

"Evidence continues to accrue that commonly encountered blood lead concentrations, even those less than 10 mcg/dL, may impair cognition, and there is no threshold yet identified for this effect. Most US children are at sufficient risk that they should have their blood lead concentration measured at least once."  
Lead Exposure in Children: Prevention, Detection, and Management - American Academy of Pediatrics Policy Statement, Committee on Environmental Health - Pediatrics 2000; 116: 1036-1046

"Blood lead concentrations, even those below 10 mcg per deciliter, are inversely associated with children's IQ scores at three and five years of age, and associated declines in IQ are greater at these concentrations than at higher concentrations. These findings suggest that more U.S. children may be adversely affected by environmental lead than previously estimated."  
Intellectual Impairment in Children with Blood Lead Concentrations below 10 mcg per Deciliter - Richard L. Cantfeld, Charles R. Henderson Jr., Deborah A. Cory-Denton, Christopher Cox, Todd A. Jusko, and Bruce P. Lanphear - The New England Journal of Medicine 2003; 348: 1517 - 1526

"Evidence from this cohort indicates that children's intellectual functioning at 6 years of age is impaired by blood lead concentrations well below 10 mcg/dL, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention definition of an elevated blood lead level."  
Blood Lead Concentrations < 10 mcg/dL and Child Intelligence at 6 Years of Age - Todd A. Jusko, Charles R. Henderson Jr., Bruce P. Lanphear, Deborah A. Cory-Denton, Patrick J. Parsons, and Richard L. Cantfeld - Environmental Health Perspectives 2000; 116: 243 - 249

##### Regulations for California Providers Caring for Children 6 Months to 6 Years of Age

California state regulations impose specific responsibilities on doctors, nurse practitioners and physician's assistants doing periodic health care assessments on children between the ages of 6 months and 6 years. This is a brief summary of health care provider's responsibilities. These regulations apply to all physicians, nurse practitioners, and physician's assistants, not just Medi-Cal or Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) providers.

ANTICIPATORY GUIDANCE	At each periodic assessment from 6 months to 6 years
SCREEN (blood lead test)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children in publicly supported programs* at both 12 months and 24 months</li> <li>Children age 24 months to 6 years in publicly supported programs* who were not tested appropriately</li> </ul> <p>* Examples of publicly supported programs include Medi-Cal, CHDP, Health Families, and WIC.</p>
ASSESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If child is not in publicly supported program:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask: "Does your child live in, or spend a lot of time in, a place built before 1970 that has peeling or chipped paint or that has been recently remodeled?"</li> <li>Blood lead test if the answer to the question is "yes" or "don't know."</li> </ul> </li> <li>Change in circumstances has put child at risk of lead exposure</li> <li>Other indications for a blood lead test:<sup>1</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parental request</li> <li>Suspected lead exposure (see possible sources of lead exposure on other side)</li> <li>History of living in or visiting country with high levels of environmental lead</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Items in italics are not in regulations but also should be considered.



### Blood Lead Testing Criteria State

2 8.5x11 Pages  
Facts about blood lead testing for providers

English

## Blood Lead Testing



#### Which sample type to use?

Blood lead tests fall into three main types:

Test type	Draw/Sample Type
Screening	Capillary OR Venous
Confirmatory	Venous
Monitoring	Venous

**Note: Do not use Point of Service devices for confirmatory testing or monitoring.**

#### Avoiding lead contamination

To minimize false positive results:

- Be careful when selecting gloves and towels. Some gloves and recycled paper towels have been found to contain lead and pose a risk of contamination.
  - Wash child's hands thoroughly and allow to air dry. Do not dry with paper towels.
  - Jewelry (on the patient, the parent or the person performing the blood draw) has been found to contain lead and could contaminate the specimen. All jewelry (including watches) should be removed and hands washed, before putting on gloves and drawing a sample.
- Other items can cause lead contamination:
- Dust from vents, open windows or doors
  - Keys or key rings
  - Cell phones, sunglasses
  - Other items children play with or chew on

#### Specimen Labeling

Information to include on lab requisition:

- Patient Name
- Patient Address
- Patient Phone
- Patient Gender
- Patient Birth Date
- Patient's Employer Contact Info (if applicable)
- Provider Name
- Provider Address
- Provider Phone
- Date of Collection
- Draw/sample type (capillary, venous)

Be sure that draw/sample type is included on the label (C for capillary, V for venous). **Recommend:** Write "Use certified lead-free tube" (e.g., tan top or royal blue top) on lab requisition. Any other tube must have been confirmed lead-free.

See video on collecting blood lead specimens on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web site:  
CDC Guidelines for Collecting and Handling Blood Lead Samples (2004)  
[www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/training/blood\\_lead\\_samples.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/training/blood_lead_samples.htm)

For more information, contact the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch at (910) 620-5600 or visit our web site at [www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/CLPPB/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/CLPPB/Pages/default.aspx).

#### Use the Proper Collection Tube

Tube must be proven lead-free

##### Capillary Samples



Capillary microcollection container  
Top color: Lavender  
Use: May use for lead analysis  
Anticoagulant: EDTA

##### Venous Samples



Top color: Tan  
Use: Lead analysis  
Anticoagulant: EDTA or Heparin\*



Top color: Royal blue  
Use: Trace metals analysis  
Anticoagulant: EDTA or Heparin\*



Caution: Only use for lead analysis if pre-screened  
Top color: Lavender  
Use: Only use for lead analysis if pre-screened by lab  
Anticoagulant: EDTA

\* check with analyzing lab in advance for acceptable tube type

# Riverside County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

## FREE Health Education Catalogue

California Management Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning for Health Care Providers

State

4 8.5x11 Pages  
State guidelines on how to manage children with high blood levels for providers

English

### California Management Guidelines on Childhood Lead Poisoning for Health Care Providers

No level of lead in the body is known to be safe. Primary treatment for all blood lead levels (BLLs) is prevention of lead exposure and the timely and effective reduction of any exposure that may have occurred. In addition to the long-known major sources of lead exposure (lead-contaminated paint, dust, and soil), other potential sources are being recognized. Ongoing coordination between the medical provider and the local public health team is essential for effective follow-up of lead exposed children.

BLL	Pediatric Evaluation	Management
<5 mcg/dL	<p><b>General</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard history and physical examination and developmental assessment.</li> <li>Evaluate nutrition and consider iron deficiency as in all children.</li> <li>Evaluate lead exposure.</li> <li><b>Blood Lead Levels</b> (may be capillary or venous)<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Retest as for routine screening, (i.e. obtain BLL at 1 and 2 years; test anytime up to 6 years if not tested at 1 and 2 years), or whenever indicated by changed circumstances or identification of new risks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comply with California regulations mandating a standard of care under which the health care provider, at each periodic health care visit from age 6 months to 72 months must give oral or written Anticipatory Guidance to a parent or guardian, including at a minimum that children can be harmed by lead and are particularly at risk for lead poisoning from the time they crawl until 72 months and can be harmed by deteriorating or discolored paint and lead-contaminated dust.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Discuss hand to mouth activity, hand washing, and sources of lead exposure (e.g. lead-contaminated paint, dust and soil, particularly near streets and roadways; lead from a household member's job, ceramic ware, cultural remedies, imported food, costume jewelry, vinyl products, and lead in plumbing and water).</li> <li>Counsel on any risk factors identified.</li> <li>Discuss test results with family.</li> <li>Encourage good nutrition (iron, calcium, and vitamin C); consider referral to Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).</li> <li>Encourage participation in early enrichment programs for children from families with low economic and social resources and for whom exposure to lead is likely.</li> <li>Chelation is not recommended in this BLL range.</li> </ul>
5-9 mcg/dL	<p><b>General</b> - Evaluate as above and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider more frequent or more extensive neurodevelopmental evaluations.</li> <li><b>Blood Lead Levels</b> (may be capillary or venous)<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Consider an initial retest WITHIN 6 months.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>If retest is in this range, consider monitoring with BLLs every 6 months until trend is downward or stable and then less often as trend indicates.</li> <li>If retest is in another range, follow-up as for that range.</li> </ul>	<p>Manage as above and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate risk to, and consider testing for, other children in the home</li> <li>Evaluate risk to, and consider medical referral for, other household members (especially pregnant women).</li> <li>Add notation on blood lead level to child's medical record for future neurodevelopmental monitoring.</li> <li>Chelation is not recommended in this BLL range.</li> </ul>
10-14 mcg/dL	<p><b>General</b> - Evaluate as above.</p> <p><b>Blood Lead Levels</b> (all retests should be venous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initially retest WITHIN 3 months.</li> <li>If retest is in this range, monitor with BLLs every 3 months until trend is downward or stable and then less often as trend indicates.</li> <li>If retest is in another range, follow-up as for that range.</li> </ul>	<p>Manage as above and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advise activities such as those provided by early intervention/stimulation programs (e.g., Early Start).</li> <li>Consider referral to the local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP). The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch (CLPPP) webpage at <a href="http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CLPPP">www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CLPPP</a> has links.</li> <li>Chelation is not recommended in this BLL range.</li> </ul>
15-19 mcg/dL	<p><b>General</b> - Evaluate as above and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider hospital.</li> <li>If persistent in this range evaluate as for 20-44 mcg/dL.</li> <li><b>Blood Lead Levels</b> (all retests should be venous)</li> <li>Confirm WITHIN 3 months</li> <li>To determine eligibility for public health case management, retest after an interval of 30 days or more (must show persistence in this range).</li> <li>If confirmed in this range, monitor with BLLs every 1-3 months until trend is downward or stable and then less often as trend indicates.</li> <li>If confirmed in another range, follow-up as for that range.</li> </ul>	<p>Manage as above and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If BLL is persistent in this range (15 mcg/dL or greater on tests done at least 30 days apart) or if BLL increases above this range, initiate referral to local CLPPP or health department for public health nurse case management, environmental investigation, and recommendations for remediation of lead sources.</li> <li>Chelation is not recommended in this BLL range.</li> </ul>

Over - continued on back of page

1. Blood lead test results should be rounded to the nearest whole number, with numbers with decimals equal to and above 0.5 rounded up and numbers with decimals below 0.5 rounded down; e.g. test 4.5 mcg/dL as 5 mcg/dL, 9.5 mcg/dL as 10 mcg/dL, 4.3 mcg/dL as 4 mcg/dL.  
 2. Capillary specimens for lead are easily contaminated. Capillary specimens are acceptable for screening but all retests on BLLs ≥ 10 mcg/dL should be on venous blood. When a reference is made to a "venous" specimen, arterial or umbilical line specimens may be substituted. Use of a heeystick instead of a fingerstick to obtain a capillary specimen is recommended in children under one year of age.  
 3. California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Sections 37000-37100.  
 4. Consider retesting in six months, particularly if the BLL is approaching 10 mcg/dL and the child is less than two years of age, is at high risk for lead exposure, or was tested at the start of warm weather (when BLLs tend to increase).



For additional information about lead poisoning contact:  
 California Department of Public Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch  
 Tel. (510) 620-5600 [www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CLPPP](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CLPPP)

Effective December 2008

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CLPP BRANCH PUBLICATIONS:

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPPH/DEODC/CLPPB/Pages/prov.aspx>

NM ~ JUNE 2016

Riverside University Health System ~ Public Health  
 Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)  
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[www.rivcoclpp.org](http://www.rivcoclpp.org)