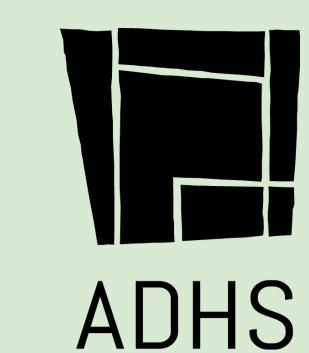
Childhood Lead Screening

In Arizona, hundreds of children have elevated blood lead levels annually.

A Guide To Lead-Free Kids

Childhood lead poisoning remains a major preventable public health problem.

Lead has adverse effects on almost all organ systems in the body. Even at low levels, children's intelligence, hearing and growth can be irreparably damaged.



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 screen.



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.

- Y / N 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 remodeling (i.e., within the past six months)?
- Has a sibling or playmate been diagnosed or treated for lead poisoning?
- Y/N 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)?
- Y / N 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-Ioo-Ah?

Does your child eat or drink from imported pottery or

- ceramic cookware?
- Does your child eat foods containing spices (turmeric) purchased in import stores or other countries, or imported candies (tamarind or chili)?
- Does your child have pica or have a habit of eating dirt or other non-food items?

High Risk Zip Codes

Apache County Eager: 85925, St. Johns: 85936, Dennehotso, Teec Nos Pos: 86535

Cochise County
Benson: 85602, Bisbee: 85603, Douglas: 85607,
Hereford: 85615, Mc Neal: 85617, San Simon, Portal: 85632, Sierra Vista: 85635, Tombstone: 85638, Willcox, Fort Grant: 85643

> Coconino County Flagstaff: 86004, Williams: 86046

Gila County Globe: 85501, Hayden: 85135, Miami: 85539

Graham County
Bylas: 85530, Pima: 85543, Safford: 85546 Thatcher: 85552

Greenlee County Clifton: 85533, Duncan: 85534, Morenci: 85540

> La Paz County Parker: 85344, Salome: 85348

Maricopa County Avondale: 85323, 85392, Buckeye: 85326 Chandler: 85225, 85226

Gila Bend: 85337, Goodyear: 85338, Guadalupe: 85283 Laveen: 85339, Mesa: 85201, 85202, 85203, 85204,85205, 85207, 85208 85210, 85212, 85213, Peoria: 85345 Phoenix: 85003, 85006, 85007, 85008, 85009, 85012, 85013, 85014, 85015, 85016, 85017, 85018, 85019, 85020, 85021, 85022, 85023, 85028, 85029, 85031, 85032, 85033, 85034, 85035 85037, 85040, 85041, 85042, 85043, 85051, 85053 Scottsdale: 85250, 85251, 85254, 85257 Surprise: 85378, Tempe: 85281, 85282, 85283

El Mirage: 85335, Glendale: 85301, 85302, 85303, 85304

Mohave County Kingman: 86401, 86409, Bullhead City: 86442

Tolleson: 85353, Tonopah: 85354, Youngtown: 85363

Navajo County Whiteriver: 85941, Holbrook: 86025, Kayenta: 86033

Winslow: 86047

Pima County Ajo: 85321, Green Valley: 85614 Sahuárita: 85629, Sells, Pisinemo: 85634 Tucson: 85701, 85704, 85705, 85706, 85710, 85711, 85712,85713, 85714, 85715, 85716, 85719, 85730, 85735, 85736, 85741, 85745, 85746, 85750, 85756, 85757 Pinal County

Apache Junction: 85119, 85120, Casa Grande: 85122, 85194

Coolidge: 85128, Eloy: 85131, Florence: 85132, Kearny: 85137,

Maricopa: 85138, 85139, Oracle: 85623, San Manuel: 85631, Superior: 85173, Winkelman, Dudleyville: 85192, Santa Cruz County Nogales: 85621, Tubac: 85646, Rio Rico: 85648

Yavapai County Prescott: 86301, Prescott Valley: 86314, Ash Fork: 86320 Bagdad: 86321, Cottonwood: 86326

Yuma County Roll: 85347, San Luis: 85349, Somerton: 85350, Wellton: 85356, Yuma: 85364, 85365

Lead poisoning can be hard to

detect, as signs and symptoms

usually don't appear until

dangerous amounts have

accumulated.

Health Effects of Lead Exposure

Lower Blood Lead Level

Developmental delay Learning difficulties Irritability Loss of appetite Weight loss Sluggishness and fatigue Abdominal pain Vomiting Constipation Hearing Loss

Extremely High Blood Lead Level

> Severe brain damage Death

> > blood lead level.

A child's IQ will drop one to three points for every increase of 10 μ g/dL in the child's

On a community level, lead exposure is associated with an increase in the number of children with dévelopmental deficits and learning disorders.

Common Sources of Lead in Arizona



Homes built before 1978 with chipping, peeling or flaking paint, or imported toys with lead-based paint.



Imported spices, such as turmeric, coriander, black pepper, thyme, and hanuman sindoor.



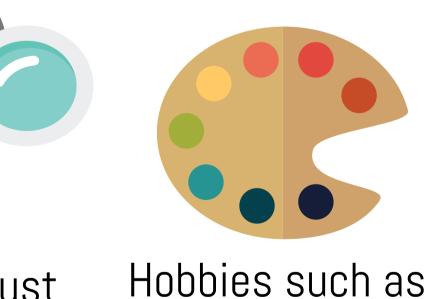
pottery, commonly used to cook beans or hot chocolate.



Home remedies such as greta or azarcon used to treat stomach illness or empacho.



Soil or dust tracked into the house contaminated with lead.



hunting and fishing that use leaded bullets or fish sinkers; some artist paints and furniture refinishing.



related industries such as construction, mining, welding, or plumbing.

What should I do if a child has an elevated blood lead level (EBLL)?

Fill out the Physician Report for Elevated Blood Lead Levels. You can find the form at:

1. Report EBLL to Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS).

azhealth.gov/lead

Fax the form to the ADHS Lead Poisoning Prevention

Program at 602-364-3146.

2. Confirmational Testing

Any capillary or finger-stick screening BLL above 3.5 µg/dL must be confirmed with a venous sample.

All children should have a hemoglobin or hematocrit test performed, as anemia is associated with EBLLs.

3. CDC Recommended Schedule for Follow Up Testing

Venous blood lead level (μg/dL)	Early follow-up (first 2-4 testes after)	Late follow-up (after blood lead begins to decline
3.5-9	3 months*	6-9 months
10-19	1-3 months*	3-6 months
20-44	2 weeks - 1 month	1-3 months
≥45	As soon as possible	As soon as possible

*Some health care providers may choose to repeat blood lead tests on all new patients within a month to ensure that their BLL level is not rising more quickly than anticipated.

,	Blood Lead Level	Time to Report	Reporting to ADHS Required By Law	
	≥ 45 µg/dL*	1 business day	Yes	
	≥ 10 µg/dL up to 45 µg/dL	5 business days	Yes	
	5 μg/dL up to 10 μg/dL	5 business days	No	
	* Immediately consult with Poison Control (1-800-222-1222) and			

ADHS for levels above 45 ug/dL.

ADHS Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Resources

Phone interview to identify potential lead sources.

Recommendations and guidance for

families, including clean up and nutrition.

Health education materials.

Reminder letters for follow-up testing.

Limited environmental investigations.

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