

Dear Parent/Guardian:

I know that your child's health is important to you and I want to share some important information on a serious health problem called lead poisoning.

Lead can be found in the soil, water, air, paint and dust. Because young children grow fast and often put their hands in their mouths, their bodies can more easily take in lead, and they are in greater danger of becoming lead poisoned. The enclosed materials explain how a child can get lead poisoning, how it harms a child's health and what you can do to prevent it.

A blood lead screening test is the only way you can find out if your child has too much lead in his or her body. Please ask your doctor to test your child and complete the enclosed Blood Lead Screening form. Please bring the completed form back to your child care center.

If you have any questions about lead poisoning, please call us, or talk to us when you come to our child care center. We will be happy to talk to you about this health problem that could be harming your child.

Sincerely,

Child Care Center Director

Enclosures

BLOOD LEAD SCREENING FORM

To be completed by the Parents/Guardians

Child's Information:

Name: _____ Birth Date: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: (____) _____

Parent's/Guardian's Name: _____

Child Care Center Information:

Name: _____ Address: _____

Telephone Number: (____) _____

To be completed by the Child's Health Care Provider

Health Care Provider's Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: (____) _____

Blood Lead Screening(s)

Date	Age	Comments

Health Care Provider's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Parents/Guardians: Please return this completed form to your Child Care Center

Lead - you can't see it or smell it. Yet it can harm your child's health. To protect your child, ask your doctor about having your child tested for lead. If you need assistance, call your health plan or the Medicaid hot-line at 1-800-356-1561.

El plomo. No se puede ver ni oler. Sin embargo, puede ser perjudicial para la salud de su hijo. Para protegerlo, pida a su médico que le haga la prueba del plomo a su hijo. Si necesita asistencia, llame a su plan de salud o a la línea de ayuda de Medicaid para recibir asistencia al 1-800-356-1561.

Ołów jest niewidzialny i nie ma zapachu. Stanowi jednak zagrożenie dla zdrowia Twoich dzieci. Aby ochronić swoje dziecko, skontaktuj się ze swoim lekarzem i poproś go o zrobienie badania na ołów. Jeśli potrzebujesz pomocy zadzwoń do swojej ubezpieczalni lub pod numer gorącej linii Medicaid: 1-800-356-1561.

Le plomb - vous ne pouvez ni le voir, ni le sentir. Mais il peut nuire à la santé de votre enfant. Pour protéger votre enfant, demandez à votre médecin de tester votre enfant pour déterminer s'il a été intoxiqué au plomb. Si vous avez besoin d'assistance, contactez votre plan de santé ou téléphonez à Medicaid au 1-800-356-1561.

Chumbo - você não vê nem sente o cheiro. No entanto, ele pode ser nocivo à saúde do seu filho. Para proteger seu filho, peça a seu médico para fazer o teste de chumbo no seu filho. Caso necessite assistência, ligue para o seu plano de assistência médica ou para a hotline do Medicaid pelo número 1-800-356-1561.

الرصاص - لا تقدر أن تراه أو تشم رائحته، إلا أنه قادر على أن يسبب الضرر في صحة طفلك. لكي تحمي طفلك منه، فأسأل طبيبك حول إجراء الفحص على طفلك بشأن الرصاص. إن أردت أية مساعدة في هذا الشأن، فاتصل بإدارة خطة النظام الصحي الخاصة بك، أو بالخط الساخن الخاص بالـ"مديكيد" على الرقم ١-٨٠٠-٣٥٦-١٥٦١.

납-이것은 보이지도 않고 냄새도 나지 않지만 당신의 자녀의 건강을 해칠수 있습니다. 자녀의 건강보호를 위해 납 중독검사가 필요한지를 의사와 상의하세요. 도움이 필요하시면 의료 보험 플랜이나 메디케이드 핫라인 (1-800-356-1561) 으로 전화하십시오.

鉛 - 看不見，聞不著。但是它卻能危害您的孩子的健康。爲了保護您的孩子，請向醫生請教有關給您的孩子進行鉛檢查的資訊。如果您需要協助，請致電您的醫療計劃或Medicaid求助熱線1-800-356-1561。

HEALTH EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Behavior Problems

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)

Learning Problems

Brain Damage

Headaches

Hearing Problems

Anemia

Coma

Death

GET THE LEAD OUT!

Lead can be found in many places. Lead can be in the air, water, dirt and dust. You can't see it, taste it or smell it.

LEAD HURTS KIDS!

Lead is a serious health issue, especially for young children. Lead poisoned children may have learning and behavior problems. They may not look, act or feel sick.

SEE YOUR DOCTOR!

The only way to know for sure if a child has lead poisoning is to have a blood test done by your child's doctor. All children should be tested at age 1 and again at age 2. Children up to age 6 who have not been tested for lead should also get tested.

TEST YOUR KIDS!

Your child's doctor can do the blood test right in the office. The new test is very simple and only takes a couple drops of blood from a finger. Ask your doctor about having your child tested for lead.

HOW CHILDREN GET LEAD POISONING

Young children are more likely to be harmed by lead because their growing bodies absorb lead easier and they often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. Lead may get into their bodies through the following sources:

Lead Based Paint

The paint used in homes built before 1978 contained a lot of lead.

Soil

Pollution and lead exhaust from cars remains on the ground. Paint on the outside of older buildings may chip and fall to the ground.

Dust

Dust may contain lead, particularly around windowsills.

Air

Dust containing lead may get in the air and may be breathed in.

Water

Water pipes in some homes may be joined together with metals that contain lead.

Jobs and Hobbies

People who work as auto mechanics and home repairers work with lead. Lead is also found in materials used in hobbies like fishing and painting.

Folk Remedies

Cosmetics from other countries may contain lead.

(Examples include kohl, surma)

Home remedies used by cultures throughout the world contain lead.

(Examples include greta, azarcon)

THINGS YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Wash children's hands before meals, before sleeping and after playing outdoors

Wash toys and pacifiers after use

Do not allow children to play in the dirt

Feed children foods high in iron and calcium

Use cold water for cooking, drinking and making baby formula

Run cold water for 1 minute before use

Wet mop floors and wipe windowsills twice a week using an all-purpose detergent

Use a damp cloth when dusting

Keep children away from chipping and peeling paint

Leave shoes at the door

If a family member works with lead (examples: auto mechanic, construction worker, fisherman), wash work clothes separately

What your child eats can help prevent lead poisoning.

The following tips can help you plan a healthy diet for your child.

Eat foods that are high in calcium, such as:



Milk

Cheese



Ice Cream



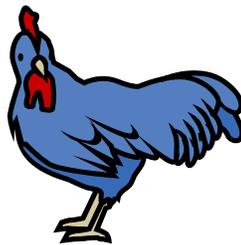
Pudding

Eat foods that are high in iron, such as:



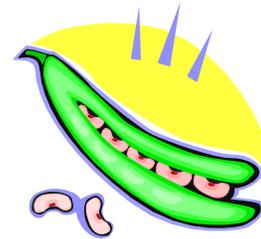
Fish

Lean Meat



Chicken

Greens



Dried Beans

It is important to:

- **Always wash your hands before eating**
- **Eat at a table to prevent food from dropping to the floor**
- **Only use cold water for cooking and drinking**
- **Let cold water run for 1 minute before using**
- **Store food in plastic containers**