

RESOURCES FOR EDUCATING OTHERS ABOUT LEAD

Hover over the picture for a hyperlink to the publication.

GUIDANCE FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS
Regarding Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Child Care Settings

When lead-based paint is in good condition (not chipping or peeling), it is most likely not a problem. When paint is chipping, peeling or disturbed in any way it becomes hazardous. Paint in poor condition or paint that's being disturbed creates lead-tainted dust that is invisible to the eye. Lead is a heavy metal so it falls to the lowest surface, likely the floor or inside of windows. Children are at risk of lead poisoning in areas where there are lead hazards.

Where do young children spend time? How do young children explore their world?

Children spend time playing and crawling on floors. They may also play near windows and in outdoors. Young women and children love to spend time outside playing in the grass or yard.

Children put everything in their mouths. The invisible lead dust from the floors, porch and windows gets on their lips and their hands. Then children can easily swallow the dust.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02150.pdf>

PREVENT LEAD POISONING

Certified lead-safe contractors are more likely to work lead-safe, and thereby:

1. Protect your children from lead-poisoning and the permanent damage it causes.
2. Protect your health and their own workers' health
3. Leave your home safe and clean
4. Show professional responsibility
5. Follow the law

If you own a home built before 1978, here are 5 reasons to hire a certified lead-safe contractor

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00296.pdf>

THE LEAD-SAFE CERTIFIED GUIDE TO RENOVATE RIGHT

CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION

Important lead hazard information for families, child care providers and schools.

<https://www.epa.gov/lead/renovate-right-important-lead-hazard-information-families-child-care-providers-and-schools>

How does lead affect a young child later in school?
Lead causes learning and behavior problems that may cause a child to struggle in school.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01235c.pdf>

Prevent Lead Poisoning During Renovation of Your Older Home
Contractors are required to be trained and certified and work lead-safe.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01235a.pdf>

How much lead dust does it take to poison a child?
Less than the size of a sugar packet spread around a two-bedroom house.

Lead Poisoned Child

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01235b.pdf>



Lead-Free Kids for a Healthy Future

Lead Poisoning Prevention Week 2017 | Tools and Resources for Community Awareness

2017 Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (CLPP) Week is October 22–28. From engaging the education community, creating a social media

These three simple steps can help keep our kids safe from exposure to lead-based paint and other lead hazards.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/library/p-00554.htm>

Educational Interventions for Children Affected by Lead

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/publications/Educational_Interventions_Children_Affected_by_Lead.pdf

LEAD POISONING: EMERGING SOURCES OF LEAD

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

- In 2014, more than 4,200 Wisconsin children who were tested were found to have too much lead in their body!
- Fewer than one in 5 children get tested for lead in Wisconsin!
- The Number One source of lead for children is lead-tainted dust from deteriorated lead-based paint!

Children under age 6 are at greatest risk for lead exposure. A child's blood lead level (BLL) is measured in micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). The only way to know if a child is lead poisoned is by getting a blood test.

BUT SOME CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO LEAD FROM OTHER SOURCES

GET YOUR KIDS TESTED! GET YOUR HOME TESTED! GET THE FACTS!
Go to Lead-Safe Wisconsin (dhs.wis.gov/lead).

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01887a.pdf>

Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/pyf_color_landscape_format_2017_508.pdf

Childhood Lead Poisoning

What You Should Know About Your Child's Blood Lead Test Results

What is childhood lead poisoning? Childhood lead poisoning is a sickness caused by swallowing or breathing lead dust. Lead poisoning can hurt a child's brain and nervous system and slow down growth and development. Exposure to lead can affect almost every organ and system in a child's body. It is most harmful to a child's brain. Children whose bodies have too much lead may have problems with learning and behaving well. They may be clumsy or too active, and they may have trouble paying attention. These problems may not show up until a child is in school.

Where does lead come from? Lead is a metal found in the earth. Lead was used in household paint until 1978, in gasoline until the early 1980s, and in some pipes for drinking water. Children come into contact with lead in different ways. The most common sources of lead are paint in homes built before 1978 and the lead dust and soil that comes from the lead paint. Other sources of lead include drinking water, imported products, and dust that adults bring home from hobbies or from jobs that use lead.

How do I know if my child is lead poisoned? A blood test is the only way to find out whether your child is lead poisoned. Your health care provider may take blood from your child's finger or arm to test for lead. Blood lead testing is covered by Medicaid and many private insurers.

What do my child's test results mean? No safe amount of lead has been found in a child's blood. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), most U.S. children ages 1 through 5 years have blood lead levels below 5 µg/dL (micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood). If your child has a blood lead level of 5 or more, your family needs a plan to lower your child's exposure to lead.

Can my child be treated for lead poisoning? At very high levels (above 45 µg/dL), health care providers may treat children with medicine to help remove lead from their bodies. The medicine can not reverse the injury to the brain caused by lead. It can reduce other serious and even life-threatening dangers of lead, such as coma and convulsions. Finding and removing the sources of lead is the most important way to prevent additional exposure and reduce levels in the blood. The next section tells you how to make a plan to reduce your child's blood lead level.

You may need help to reduce your child's blood lead levels. Keep reading to learn how to:

- Work with your health care provider to follow up on your child's blood test
- Seek help from other professionals to find the sources of lead and to fix the problems

https://nchh.org/resource-library/fact-sheet_childhood-lead-poisoning_what-you-should-know_english.pdf

Envenenamiento con Plomo en la Infancia

Lo Que Usted Debe Saber Sobre los Resultados de la Prueba de Plomo de Su Niño

¿Qué es envenenamiento con plomo en la infancia? El envenenamiento con plomo en la infancia es una enfermedad causada por respirar o tragar polvo con plomo. El envenenamiento con plomo puede dañar al cerebro, el sistema nervioso y puede retardar el desarrollo y el crecimiento. La exposición al plomo puede afectar casi todos los órganos y el sistema de la sangre de un niño. Es más dañino para el cerebro del niño. Los niños que tienen mucho plomo en su cuerpo pueden tener problemas de aprendizaje y de comportamiento. Estos problemas son de más fácil humor o más activos y pueden tener problemas para poner atención. Estos problemas tal vez no aparezcan hasta que el niño está en la escuela.

¿De dónde viene el plomo? El plomo es un metal que se encuentra en la tierra. El plomo se usó en pinturas para casas (hasta el año 1976), en la gasolina (hasta los principios de la década de 1980) y también en algunos tipos de agua para beber. Los niños tienen contacto con el plomo en diferentes maneras. Las fuentes de plomo más comunes son la pintura de las casas construidas antes del año 1978 y el polvo y tierra que salen de la pintura con plomo. Otras fuentes de plomo incluyen: Agua potable, productos importados y polvo que los adultos traen a casa de sus actividades o de su trabajo desde otros países.

¿Cómo puedo yo saber si mi hijo está envenenado con plomo? Por medio de una prueba de sangre se le puede saber si su hijo está envenenado con plomo. Su proveedor del cuidado de salud puede sacar sangre del dedo o del brazo de su hijo para revisar el nivel de plomo. La prueba de sangre de plomo está cubierta por Medicaid y por varias aseguradoras privadas.

¿Qué significan los resultados de la prueba de mi hijo? No se ha encontrado una cantidad de plomo segura en la sangre de un niño. De acuerdo a los Centros para el Control y Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC), la mayoría de niños en los Estados Unidos entre los edades de 1 a 5 años tienen niveles de plomo abajo de 5 µg/dL (microgramos de plomo por decilitro de sangre). Si su niño tiene un nivel de plomo en la sangre de 5 o más, su familia necesita hacer un plan para reducir su exposición al plomo.

¿Puede mi hijo ser tratado por envenenamiento de plomo? A niveles bastante altos (arriba de 45 µg/dL), los proveedores del cuidado de salud pueden tratar a los niños con medicina para ayudar a sacar el plomo de su cuerpo. La medicina no puede revertir el daño al cerebro causado por el plomo. Puede reducir otros peligros de plomo serio y que ponen en riesgo la vida tales como estado de coma y convulsiones. El encontrar y eliminar las fuentes de plomo es la manera más importante para prevenir exposición adicional y reducir los niveles de la sangre. La siguiente sección le dice a usted como hacer un plan para reducir el nivel de plomo en la sangre de su niño.

Usted puede necesitar ayuda para reducir los niveles de plomo en la sangre de su niño. Siga leyendo para aprender como:

- Trabajar junto con su proveedor del cuidado de salud para dar seguimiento a la prueba de plomo de su niño.
- Buscar la ayuda de otros profesionales para encontrar las fuentes del plomo y arreglar esos problemas.

https://nchh.org/resource-library/fact-sheet_childhood-lead-poisoning_what-you-should-know_espanol.pdf

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Sesame Street LeadAway!
Lead Poisoning Prevention

<http://www.sesameworkshop.org/what-we-do/our-initiatives/lead-away/>

CDC's
"Learn the Signs. Act Early." Campaign

Go Out and Play! Kit

A resource to help early educators monitor development through play

https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/actearly/pdf/ccp_pdfs/GOP_kit

Understood
For Learning & Attention Issues

Get personalized recommendations for you and your child.
Dive in.

<http://www.understood.org/>

LOOK OUT FOR LEAD

WHERE TO LOOK:
Lead is commonly found in homes built before 1978. Look in these areas.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00819.pdf>

TENGAN PRECAUCIÓN DEL PLOMO

DONDE PUEDE BUSCAR:
El plomo es comúnmente encontrado en las cosas construidas antes de 1978. Busque en estas áreas.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00819s.pdf>

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING
Ideas for Taking Action
Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program

TAKING ACTION
We know it's a challenge to translate data into action. To help get you started, we created a short menu of potential strategies for addressing childhood lead poisoning. To help communities of all sizes and resource levels, we organized this guide by the scope of the strategy, from expressing knowledge, attitudes, and skills to addressing laws and policies.

- INDIVIDUAL LEVEL | Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills**
 - Encourage families in high-risk areas to get their children tested for lead poisoning at the appropriate ages.
 - Encourage community members to seek out certified lead-safe renovation contractors.
 - Educate people who work with lead on the job or as a hobby on ways to reduce their exposure.
- INTERPERSONAL LEVEL | Family, Friends, Social Networks**
 - Educate doctors about the importance of having children tested for lead poisoning.
 - Educate doctors to ask patients about their jobs and hobbies that might involve lead.
- ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL | Organizations, Schools, Workplaces**
 - Educate staff at workplaces that have lead about how to prevent lead from going home.
 - Educate contractors about the advantages of lead certification.
 - Work with child care settings to talk with parents of children in their care.
- COMMUNITY LEVEL | Design, Access, Connections, Spaces**
 - Encourage neighborhood organizations to talk to residents about lead hazards.
 - Eliminate lead-based paint in homes.
- POLICY LEVEL | National or Local Laws and Policies**
 - Encourage workforces to develop policies to minimize exposure to lead and lead dust leaving the facility.
 - Promote existing policy around certified lead-safe renovation.
 - Promote housing rehabilitation loan and grant programs.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p01795b.pdf>

Parent Group Orientation on Lead Poisoning
Trainer Outline

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01243.pdf>

Department of Health Services

The Story of Childhood Lead Poisoning

Presenter Name
Job Title
Date of Presentation

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01245.pptx>

Parent Group Orientation on Lead Poisoning Prevention
Folder Contents

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p01244.pdf>

Nova's Gross Science Series – What is Lead Poisoning?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76RKSQgduVQ>

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<http://agesandstages.com>

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Topics A-Z: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

Prevention & Healthy Living | Environmental Health | Lead-Safe Wisconsin

Lead-Safe Wisconsin Home | How to Get Certified | Lead Training Providers

Lead-Safe Wisconsin

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/index.htm>