

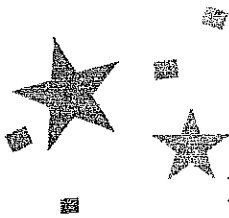
## LEAD SCREENING (Required)

**NYS PUBLIC HEALTH LAW ARTICLE 13, TITLE 10, SECTION 1370 – 1376-A  
STATES THAT:**

- Prior to or within 3 months of initial enrollment, schools are required to obtain from the pre-school child's parent or guardian, proof that the child has had a blood lead test.
- If evidence of blood lead testing has not been received within the 3 months of initial enrollment; the parent or guardian is:
  - to be given information about lead poisoning; and
  - to be referred to primary health care provider or local health department.
- The child's cumulative health record must indicate either the date of the lead screening or that information on lead poisoning referral was provided.

*Though the requirements above must be completed, a student lacking proof of lead testing may not be excluded from school (unlike failure to comply with immunization requirements).*

See Attachment B for additional information on lead poisoning.



## ATTACHMENT B

### LEAD POISONING INFORMATION

- Lead is an element that has no useful purpose in the body and is known to cause harmful effects, including the neurological, hemato-poietic and renal systems. The effects can be insidious or acute.
- The likelihood that lead will cause harmful effects and the nature of these effects is related to the extent and duration of exposure.

**When your doctor gives you the results of your blood test, use the following chart. It will help explain what the numbers mean.**

If your doctor tells you that the results are...	You should...
0-9 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dl)	Continue routine testing. Not considered lead poisoning.
10 - 14 ug/dl	Rescreen frequently and consult with your doctor about prevention measures.
15-19 ug/dk	Obtain a medical checkup, determine the lead source, and seek advice about proper diet. Children may need medical treatment (chelation).
Above 44 ug/dk	Get immediate care. Considered serious lead poisoning.

#### **RISK FACTORS FOR LEAD POISONING:**

- Exposure to contaminated dust, soil, and water.
- Living in housing built prior to 1950.
- Poverty, race and ethnicity.
- Occupational exposure of the parent. Jobs involving exposure to lead are: refinishing furniture, welding, battery recycling, construction & pottery making.
- Exposure to parental hobbies that use leaded products. Loading ammunition stained glass, fishing sinkers etc.
- Exposure to folk remedies such as pay-loo-ah, greta, azarcon, bali gola, coral and several others.

#### **LEAD POISONING PREVENTION TIPS FOR PARENTS:**

- Use unleaded paints in the home, on furniture and children's toys.
- Wash your child's hands frequently. Dirt tracked into the home may contain lead. Young children do a lot of hand to mouth activity and will decrease exposure with clean hands.
- Encourage a diet adequate in calcium, iron and vitamin C. Lead is less likely to be absorbed if the intake of these vitamins and minerals is adequate.
- Know your child's blood lead level.