



Getting Your Child Tested For Lead



LEAD IS HARMFUL

Lead poisoning can make it hard for your child to learn, pay attention, or behave and may cause long-term health problems. Children may not look or act sick. Having your child tested for lead is the only way to know if there is lead in your child's body.

WHEN YOUR CHILD SHOULD BE TESTED FOR LEAD

A blood lead test is **required at one and two years old** if your child:

- Is in a program such as **Medi-Cal, WIC¹, or Head Start.**
- Lives in or spends a lot of time in a place built before 1978 that has peeling or chipped paint or that has been recently remodeled.

If these do not apply, ask your child's doctor about their risk of lead exposure. A blood lead test for lead is free for children enrolled in the programs listed above, and health insurance companies will also pay for the test.

CHILDREN ARE AT A HIGHER RISK FOR LEAD EXPOSURE IF THEY:

- **Live** in a house or building built before 1978 or near a source of lead air emissions such as highways, industrial sites, general aviation airports, recycling sites.
- **Consume or come in contact with** certain foods, spices, traditional remedies, dishware or other products.
- **Spend time** outside the U.S.
- **Have a sibling with** an elevated blood lead level.
- **Have a family member who works with lead** such as construction or painting or has hobbies that involve lead such as stained glass, fishing, pottery, firearms, antiques.

For a list of lead sources, ask your doctor or visit: go.cdph.ca.gov/LeadFreeKids

¹WIC is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

WHAT TO EXPECT: BLOOD LEAD TESTING FOR YOUR CHILD



- 1** The test may be done at your child's doctor's office or at a laboratory.
 - 2** There are two methods of collecting blood for lead testing: capillary or venous. Capillary tests typically use blood taken from your child's finger. Venous tests use blood from a vein in your child's arm.
 - 3** Depending on the result, your child's doctor may order additional tests. Follow-up blood lead tests must be venous.
- i** For more information visit go.cdph.ca.gov/LeadFreeKids or contact your local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program:



10/2024



讓您的孩子 接受鉛檢測



鉛有害

鉛中毒會使您的孩子難以學習、集中注意力或行為規矩，並可能導致長期的健康問題。孩子可能不會看起來或表現得生病。

讓您的孩子進行鉛檢測是了解孩子體內是否含有鉛的唯一方法。

您的孩子何時應該接受鉛檢測

如果您的孩子有以下情況，則需要在一歲和兩歲時進行血鉛檢測：

- 參與 Medi-Cal、WIC¹，或開端計劃等計劃。
- 居住在 1978 年之前建造的地方或在那裡度過了很多時間，該地方的油漆剝落或已經剝落，或最近剛進行過翻新。

如果這些不適用，請詢問您孩子的醫生有關鉛接觸的風險。參加上述計劃的兒童可以免費進行血鉛檢測，健康保險公司也會支付檢測費用。

如果兒童有以下情況， 則接觸鉛的風險較高：

- 居住在 1978 年之前建造的房屋或建築物中，或靠近鉛空氣排放源，如高速公路、工業場地、通用航空機場、回收站。
- 食用或接觸某些食物、香料、傳統療法、餐具或其他產品。
- 花時間在美國境外
- 有一個血鉛水平升高的兄弟姊妹。
- 有家庭成員從事建築或油漆等與鉛相關的工作，或有涉及鉛的嗜好，如彩色玻璃、釣魚、陶器、槍枝、古董。

如需鉛源列表，請諮詢您的醫生或請造訪：

go.cdph.ca.gov/LeadFreeKids

¹WIC 是針對婦女、嬰兒及兒童的特殊補充營養計劃

接下來的步驟： 為您的孩子進行 血鉛檢測



1 此檢測可以在您孩子的醫生診所或實驗室進行。

2 用於鉛檢測的採血方法有兩種：毛細血管採血或靜脈採血。毛細管檢測通常使用從孩子手指上抽取的血液。靜脈檢測使用孩子手臂靜脈的血液。

3 根據結果，您孩子的醫生可能會要求進行額外的檢測。後續血鉛測試必須是靜脈血鉛測試。

i 欲了解更多資訊，請訪問
go.cdph.ca.gov/LeadFreeKids 或聯絡您當地的兒童鉛中毒預防計劃：



(Chinese [Traditional]) 10/2024