Protect your child from LEAD

Lead can be found in many places inside and outside your home.

Lead can hurt your child. Lead can harm a child’s brain. Lead poisoning can make it hard for children to learn, pay attention and behave. Most children who have lead poisoning do not look or act sick.

Take these steps to keep your family safe from lead.

**Taking Care of Your Child**

Do not let your child chew on painted surfaces or eat paint chips. Some old paint has lead in it. When paint gets old, it breaks down into dust. This dust spreads all around your home.

Wash your child’s hands and toys often. Always wash hands before eating and sleeping. Lead dust and dirt can stick to hands and toys that children put in their mouths.

Feed your child healthy meals and snacks every day. Make sure to give your child fruit and vegetables with every meal, and foods that have:

- calcium (milk, plain yogurt, almond milk, soy milk, spinach, kale, tofu, cheese, calcium-fortified cereals)
- iron (beef, chicken, turkey, eggs, cooked dried beans, almonds, cashews, peanuts, pumpkin seeds, potatoes, oatmeal)
- vitamin C (oranges, tomatoes, tomatillos, limes, bell peppers, purple cabbage, peayaya, jicama, and broccoli)

Calcium, iron and vitamin C help keep lead from hurting your child.

Avoid giving your child sweets. Some candies from outside the USA have lead in them. Fresh fruit and vegetables, lean meats, whole grains and dairy products are healthier choices for your child.

Talk to your child’s doctor about testing for lead.

**Inside and Outside Your Home**

Let water run until it feels cold (usually at least 30 seconds) before using it for cooking or drinking. Always use water from the cold tap for cooking, drinking, or baby formula (if used). If water needs to be heated, draw water from the cold water tap and heat the water on the stove or in a microwave.

Keep your home clean and dust-free. Wet mop floors, wet wipe windowsills, vacuum, and wash all surfaces often. This keeps lead in dust and dirt from spreading in the house.

Keep furniture away from paint that is chipped or peeling. Move cribs, playpens, beds and high chairs away from damaged paint. This helps keep lead in paint chips and dust away from your child.

Never sand, dry scrape, power wash or sandblast paint unless it has been tested and does not have lead in it.

**More Information**

Go to [www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cldpp](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/cldpp) or contact 1-800-495-8697.

**Things you Buy and Use**

Avoid using water crocks or dishes and pots that are worn or chipped, from a discount or flea market, made of crystal, handmade, or made outside the USA unless they have been tested and don’t have lead.
CHILDHOOD LEAD Poisoning PREVENTION BRANCH

FAILURE AND SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN EXPOSED TO LEAD POISONING

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"The need for early detection of lead poisoning in children is crucial, and early intervention can significantly reduce the risk of long-term adverse health effects. Therefore, health education programs play a vital role in raising awareness and promoting preventive measures among parents and caregivers."

"A comprehensive assessment of the educational interventions, materials, and strategies used in different regions of Iran and other countries can provide valuable insights into effective approaches for lead poisoning prevention in children."

"The future research should focus on evaluating the long-term outcomes of these preventive measures and developing tailored programs for specific populations at higher risk."

"In conclusion, a multi-faceted approach involving education, awareness, and policy changes is essential for the prevention of lead poisoning in children.

References:


