

Information Regarding Your Child's Lead Test

TEST RESULT	WHAT THIS RESULT MEANS	TREATMENT NEEDED	WHEN YOUR CHILD NEEDS TO BE TESTED AGAIN
0-3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low • No amount of lead in the body is normal • This is not lead poisoning • This level can cause a loss of IQ points and learning disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No medical treatment is necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a year
3.5-14.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low • This is above normal • Behavior and learning problems can start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No medical treatment is needed • Confirmed BLL 10 or greater, a nurse will visit your home to look for possible lead exposure hazards and to educate you on ways to help decrease the risk of lead exposure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second blood draw is needed within 12 weeks • Blood test must be done every 12 weeks until your child's lead level is less than 5
15-44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate (15-19) • High (20-44) • This is considered lead poisoning • There is a greater risk for problems with growth and learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your child will be referred for Medical Nutrition Therapy • Your child will be referred to his/her primary care provider for medical evaluation • A nurse will visit your home to look for possible lead exposure hazards and to educate you on ways to help decrease the risk of lead exposure • A Certified Risk Assessor will test your home for lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second blood draw is needed within one week • Blood test must be done every one-to-two months until your child's lead level is less than 5 for six months, lead hazards have been removed and there are no new hazards
45-69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high • Lead poisoning • Lead levels this high can damage the brain and kidneys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • Child needs a medical evaluation and may need special medications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second blood draw is needed within 48 hours • Blood tests to be done monthly or according to the physician's orders
70 and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical emergency • Lead poisoning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • Child needs a medical evaluation immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second blood draw is needed within 24 hours • Blood tests to be done monthly or according to the physician's orders



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Who should have a lead test?

- Medicaid recipients or those at risk (see "Who is at risk?" section below) should be tested at 9-12 months and 24 months of age
- Children 25-72 months of age who have never been tested

Who is at risk?

- A child who lives in or spends more than six hours a week in a home built before 1978
- Has a brother/sister/playmate who has or has had lead poisoning
- Has a family member that works on a farm, on bridges, in tunnels or other high construction areas, works with batteries, ammunition or visits a firing range
- Families that use folk remedies that may contain lead or use pottery or ceramic ware for cooking, eating or drinking
- Live in a high-risk ZIP code (see box below)

HIGH-RISK ZIP CODES
41011
41014
41015
41016
41071
41073
41074
41085



More information

For more information on lead or to schedule an appointment to get your child tested, please call your family physician or the Health Department:

- Boone County Health Center — 859-363-2060
- Campbell County Health Center — 859-431-1704
- Grant County Health Center — 859-824-5074
- Kenton County Health Center— 859-431-3345