

Important Facts About Childhood Lead Poisoning



Approximately, 4200 children in Kentucky may be affected by lead poisoning.

How are children exposed to lead?

The major source of lead exposure in children is lead based paint and lead contaminated dust found in old homes and buildings built before 1978.

Other sources:

- Hobbies (making stained glass windows)
- Work (recycling or making automobile batteries)
- Drinking Water (lead pipes, solder, brass fixtures)
- Home Health Remedies (used for upset stomach or indigestion; rash and fever)

Who is at risk?

- All children under the age of 6.

Can Lead poisoning be prevented?

- Lead poisoning can be prevented. The key is removing lead sources from around the home, where children play, and treating children who have been poisoned by lead.

What parents can do to help lower blood Lead levels in children.

- Talk to your Childs doctor about testing your child for lead poisoning.
 - **REMEMBER: ALL CHILDREN SHOULD BE TESTED AT AGE 1 AND 2, AND ALL CHILDREN AGE 3 TO 6 WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED.**
- Call the Louisville Metro Health Department about testing your paint and dust for lead, especially if you live in a home built before 1978.
- Damp mop floors, damp wipe surfaces and frequently wash the Childs hands, pacifiers, and toys that may be contaminated with lead dust.
- Use only cold water from the tap when drinking, cooking, or making baby formula because if water has been sitting in the pipes for a long time, or if the water is hot, it may contain lead.
- Avoid using home remedies.
- Avoid do-it-yourself remodeling when lead based paint is involved. Do not sand, scrape, or burn old paint. It can spread poisonous lead dust through the home.

For More Information:

502-574-6644

