

Your child,

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has a venous blood lead level of

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micrograms per deciliter (14 µg/dL )  
and needs to be tested again in:

4 weeks (20-44 µg/dL)

3 months (10-19 µg/dL)

Next well child check-up

(If level is less than 10 µg/dL  
AND child has never had a  
level of 10 µg/dL or higher.)

After first round  
of chelation.

Your child should be tested on the  
following date:

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## WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

For more information about lead poisoning and how you can protect your children, contact one of the following agencies:

Iowa Department of Public Health  
1 (800) 972-2026  
(515) 281-3479

or your local  
city or county health department

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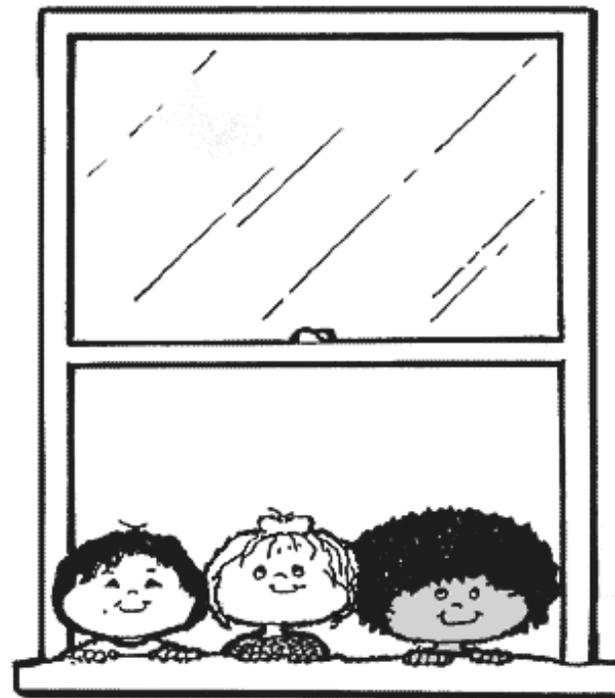
This publication was supported by Grant  
Number US7/CCU718497-02 from the  
Centers for Disease Control and  
Prevention (CDC). Its contents are the  
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Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
Iowa Department of Public Health  
Lucas State Office Building  
Des Moines, IA 50319-0075

# Your Child's VENOUS

## Blood Lead Level and What It Means



### CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM

Iowa Department of Public Health

*Promoting and protecting the health of Iowans*



# What Your Child's Venous Blood Lead Level Means

**9 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) or less**  
 Your child is not poisoned. Read the pamphlet, *Lead Poisoning: How to Protect Iowa Families*, to learn how to keep your child safe from lead.



**10 - 14  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$**   
 Your child has mild lead poisoning and should be tested again in 3 months. Read the pamphlet, *Lead Poisoning: How to Protect Iowa Families*, to learn how to keep your child safe from lead. Your child's blood lead level should begin to drop if you follow the steps in the pamphlet.



**15 - 19  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$**   
 Your child is mildly lead poisoned and should be tested again in 3 months. Your doctor will send you to a dietician who will make sure that your child is eating the right foods.

If your child has TWO test results between 15 and 19, someone from the state or your local lead program will call and then come to your home to:

1. Help you and your landlord find the lead hazards in your home.
2. Explain how you or your landlord should repair the hazards. IF the repairs are done safely, your child's blood lead level should slowly drop.
3. Explain how you can clean your home to make it safer for your child.

**9 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) or less**  
 Your child is lead poisoned and should be tested again in 4 weeks. Your doctor will send you to a dietician who will make sure that your child is eating the right foods.

Someone from the state or your local lead program will call and then come to your home to:

1. Help you and your landlord find the lead hazards in your home.
2. Explain how you or your landlord should repair the hazards. IF the repairs are done safely, your child's blood lead level should slowly drop.
3. Explain how you can clean your home to make it safer for your child.

**45 - 69  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$**   
 Your child is severely lead poisoned and needs to take medicine. Before your child starts taking the medicine, someone from the state or your local lead program will call and then come to your home to:

1. Help you and your landlord find the lead hazards in your home.
2. Explain how you or your landlord should repair the hazards. IF the repairs are done safely, your child's blood lead level should slowly drop.
3. Explain how you can clean your home to make it safer for your child.

**70  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or higher**  
 This is a medical emergency. Your child is severely lead poisoned and needs to get to the hospital. Someone from the state or your local lead program will call and then come to your home in 1 to 2 days.

Your home **MUST BE** made lead-safe before your child can come home. The lead program will tell you how to do this.

## Why You Should Be Concerned About Your Child's Blood Lead Level

VENOUS BLOOD LEAD LEVEL micrograms per deciliter	POTENTIAL HARM
10	Learning Problems Hearing Problems Slower Growth Lower IQ
20	Nerve Problems Slower Reflexes
40	Anemia
60	Kidney Damage Stomach Ache
80	Brain Swelling Convulsions Coma
100 or higher	Death