

Your Child's **CAPILLARY** Blood Lead Level and What It Means



CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING
PREVENTION PROGRAM

Iowa Department of Public Health

Promoting and protecting the health of Iowans

Your child,

has a capillary blood lead level of

micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)
and must be tested again.

The box that is checked shows
when your child must be tested again.

CAPILLARY BLOOD LEAD LEVEL OF 14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or LESS

Retest in 3 months.

Current blood lead level less than 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
AND child has not had three blood lead
levels in a row less than 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Retest at age _____.

Current blood lead level is 9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or less.
If child had a blood lead level of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$
or higher in the past, this is the third blood
lead level in a row less than 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Your child should be tested on the
following date:

CAPILLARY BLOOD LEAD LEVEL OF 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or HIGHER

Venous Follow-up Blood Lead Test

Your child needs a blood lead test taken
from the arm. The box that is checked
shows when your child must get this test.

1 Month

Blood lead level is 15 to 19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

1 Week

Blood lead level is 20 to 44 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

48 hours

Blood lead level is 45 to 69 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.

Immediately

Blood lead level is 70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ or higher.

Your child should be tested on the
following date:



What Your Child's Capillary Blood Lead Level Means

Is My Child Lead Poisoned?

9 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or less



Your child is not lead poisoned. Read the pamphlet, *Lead Poisoning: How to Protect Iowa Families*, to learn how to keep your child safe from lead.

10 - 14 µg/dL



Your child may have mild lead poisoning and must 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 µg/dL or higher



Your child could be lead poisoned.

Your child must be retested with a blood test from the arm by the date shown to know for sure.

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

Lead Poisoning: How to Protect Iowa Families

is a pamphlet that will help you find the lead hazards in your home.

Contact the Iowa Department of Public Health at 1-800-972-2026 to get a free copy of this booklet.

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
or housing agency

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Iowa Department of Public Health
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319-0075



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