

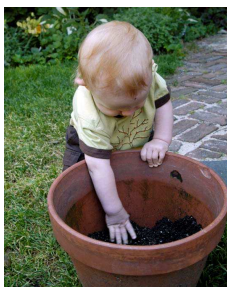
Hazards

Paint in old homes built before 1978 may contain lead. Peeling or chipping paint may contaminate dust, soil and the surrounding environment. Soil may also be contaminated from leaded gasoline and industrial emissions.



Children can become lead poisoned when they eat

contaminated soil and paint chips or do not wash their hands after playing in soil. Individuals, e.g., artists, fishermen, painters, home renovators, radiator or car battery repairmen, in contact with lead through hobbies or occupations, may take lead home on their clothes, hair, or shoes and expose their families to lead.



CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM



The use of certain home remedies and cultural practices, e.g., azarcon, greta, payloohah, kohl, and surma, may expose children to lead.



Imported pottery and dishes may have lead in the glaze and paint. Children may become lead poisoned when

they eat food cooked, stored or served in contaminated pottery or dishes.



**San Joaquin County
Public Health Services**

Childhood Lead Poisoning
Prevention Program

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Effects of Lead



Lead is a powerful toxin that can interfere with growth and development, cause impaired mental function, and other neurobehavioral problems. Early intervention will prevent the effects of lead poisoning. This allows the child to become a healthy, productive member of the community.



Goals

The goal of the San Joaquin County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) is to target and inform high-risk populations of the hazards of lead exposure and increase the number of children tested for blood lead

San Joaquin County's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program has been providing services to the community for more than 20 years.

Services

Public Health Nurses provide:

- Home visits to children with elevated blood lead levels meeting State criteria
- Child/family assessments
- Education of sources containing lead such as pottery and home remedies
- Health education, nutritional counseling, blood lead level monitoring, and medical follow-up
- Provider trainings
- Translation services as needed

Environmental Health Specialists provide:

- Home investigations for children receiving case management services
- Analysis of possible lead sources such as paint, soil, and dust
- Education on how exposure to lead hazards can be reduced

Community Health Outreach Workers provide:

- Health education information through community presentations and health fairs
- Case surveillance to families whose children have moderately elevated blood lead levels



**CHILDHOOD
LEAD POISONING
PREVENTION
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Children at 1 and 2 years of age need to be tested for lead.

- A blood lead test is the diagnostic indicator to determine blood lead poisoning.
- A blood lead level of 4.5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) or higher needs follow-up surveillance.

