



Your child needs a blood lead test if they...

- live in or regularly visit a house built before 1950?
- live in or regularly visit a house built before 1978 that has recent or ongoing repairs or improvements?
- live in foster care?
- have a friend or sibling with an elevated blood lead level?
- have a parent or caregiver who works with lead either at their job or their hobby?
- come from a country outside the U.S.?
- use traditional remedies or cosmetics?
- are covered by Apple Health/Medicaid (see below)?

Did you check any of the boxes above?

Tear off the card below that says “My child needs a blood lead screening test” and give it to your doctor at your next well child visit. Get **FREE testing from your Medicaid provider** if your child is insured through **Apple Health**, even if your child has no other risk factors.

My child needs a blood lead screening test.



Public Health
Seattle & King County



Why should my child be tested for lead?

Even small amounts of lead can harm your child's brain growth. If lead gets into your child, it can make it hard for them to learn, pay attention, and do well in school.

What are symptoms of lead poisoning?

Most children with lead in their bodies do not look or act sick. A blood test is the only way to know if your child has lead poisoning.

What causes lead poisoning?

Lead dust and chips from paint in older homes are one of the biggest sources of exposure. Lead dust can get on children's toys and hands. When they put their hands or toys in their mouths, they also swallow lead. Other things that can cause lead poisoning are:



Soil & water



Vinyl, old toys, jewelry, & keys



Handmade pottery or dishes



Imported cosmetics & spices

For more information on lead and to see your neighborhood's risk of exposure, go to:

www.doh.wa.gov/lead

Provider: The State DOH lead risk factor questionnaire identified this child as having one or more risk factors for lead exposure.

Federal law mandates that all children enrolled in Medicaid are required to get blood lead screening tests at ages 12 and 24 months. Any child between 24 and 72 months with no record of a previous blood lead screening test must receive one.

For more information visit: www.doh.wa.gov/lead