

Lead Exposure Risk Assessment Questionnaire for Children

Clinician Instructions

Review answers on both sides of this sheet. If the parent marked any of the shaded 'yes' boxes, the child is considered to be at risk for lead exposure and should receive a blood lead test.

If only un-shaded 'yes' boxes or 'unknown' answers were marked or you identify other possible risk factors for lead exposure, blood testing could be considered. The supplemental questions on the following page may be useful in making that determination.

Question	Yes	No	Unsure
1. Does your child <u>live in or regularly visit</u> a building built before 1950? (This includes your home, a child care facility, preschool, or home of a babysitter or a relative, etc.)			
a. Before 1978?			
b. If yes to either, does the building have peeling or chipping paint or has it recently been renovated or remodeled?			
2. Do the windows in the building have plastic non-glossy vinyl mini-blinds?			
3. Has your family/child ever lived outside the United States?			
a. If yes, has your family/child been to any foreign countries in the past year? (Please list: _____)			
4. Does your child have a sibling, housemate, friend, or playmate that has been diagnosed with or treated for lead poisoning?			
5. Does your child play with brass (yellow-colored metal) keys?			
6. Does your child eat non-food items (like dirt or paint chips)?			
7. Does your child frequently come in contact with anyone whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead? (Jobs include house painting, plumbing, renovation, construction, auto repair, welding, electronics repair, jewelry or pottery making. Hobby examples include making stained glass or pottery, fishing, making or shooting firearms, and collecting lead or antique pewter figurines.)			
8. Does your family use products from other countries such as health remedies, folk medicines, spices, candy or other foods, or store or serve food in leaded crystal, pottery or antique pewter?			
9. Are there any smokers in the home?			



Supplemental Questions

Examples of imported foods, cosmetics, cultural powders, and containers found to have been associated with elevated blood lead levels in children.

Exposure	Origin	Reported Uses	Description	Yes	No	Unsure
Indian Spices	India	Food	Various whole or ground spices, which could include turmeric, coriander powder, or mixtures of spices like garam masala, curry, or chili powder.			
Suma or Shasard	India	Improve eyesight	Black powder administered to inner lower eyelid.			
Jambrulin	India	Treatment of diabetes				
Lakshmilash Ras (nardiya)	India	Treatment for chronic fever, cold and cough				
Maha Sudarshan	India	Treatment for flu and body aches				
'Pay-loo-ah'	Asian	Treatment of fever and rash	Orange-red powder. Administered alone or mixed in tea.			
Chuifong tokuwan, bali goli, ghasard, kandu, ba-baw-san, tokuwan and Daw Tway	Asian	Medicinal treatments				
Greta or Azarcon (also known as liga, Maria Luisa, alarcon, coral, and rueda)	Mexico	Treatment of digestive problems	Yellow-orange powders. Administered with oil, milk, sugar or tea. Sometimes added to baby bottles and/or tortilla dough.			
Tamarind and other candies & seasonings	Mexico	Lollipops, fruit rolls, candied jams	Bolirindo, lucas limon, lucas acidito, super lucas, chaca-chaca, brinquitos, vero rebanaditas, vero mango, vero elotes, picarindo, tama roca, licona tamarindo, jarrita chonita tejocote, tamarinda pulpo, pelon pelo rico, tablarindo, serpetntinas, rollito de tamarindo, pica limon.			
Lead-glazed ceramics	Latin America	Beanpots, water jugs				
Litargirio	Dominican Republic	Deodorant / antiperspirant. Treatment of burns and foot fungus	Yellow or peach-colored powder. Contains nearly 80% lead.			
Lozena	Iraq	Added to rice and meat dishes for flavor	Bright orange spice.			
Kohl, alkoohl, saooth, and cebagin	Middle Eastern	Applied to skin, gums				
Other imported cosmetic, religious, and medicinal products	Multiple cultures	Varies	Examples: Navajo clay			

Note: Use or consumption of the above products does not necessarily mean the child has been exposed to lead because not all products within these categories are contaminated.

Health clinics providing free or low cost blood lead testing:

<p>1. Colorado Alliance For Health Equity and Practice 303-954-0058 www.cahep.org No geographical restrictions</p>	<p>4. Clinica Family Health Services 303-650-4460 www.clinica.org Adams County</p>
<p>2. Peak Vista Community Health Center 303-622-9237 www.peakvista.org Strasburg (Adams and Arapahoe County)</p>	<p>5. Inner City Health Center 303-296-1767 www.innercityhealth.com Metro Area</p>
<p>3. Metro Community Provider Network 303-360-6276 www.mcpn.org Adams and Arapahoe Counties</p>	<p>6. Salud Family Health Centers 303-659-4000 (Brighton) 303-286-8900 (Commerce City) www.saludclinic.org</p>