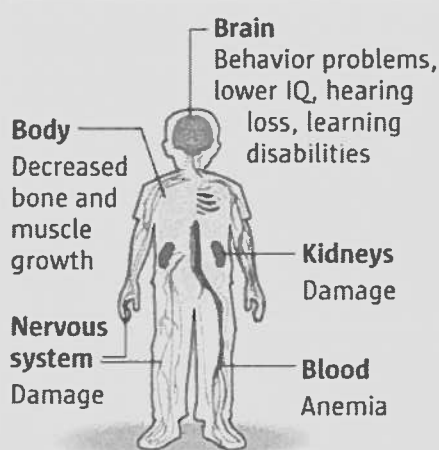


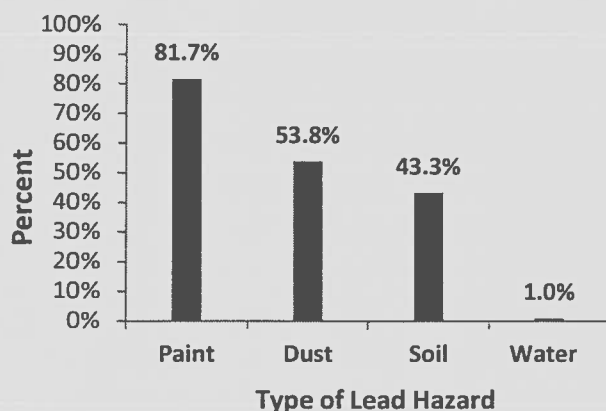
- Children's natural curiosity and hand to mouth behavior results in their consumption of leaded objects
- Due to the rapidly developing body, a child can absorb 4-5 times more lead than an adult
- Lead mimics iron, zinc and calcium, which may cause anemia and slowed growth
- There is no safe level of lead
- A blood lead level of 5 micrograms per deciliter, averages in a 6 point IQ deduction

Lead poisoning is 100% preventable

CHILDREN

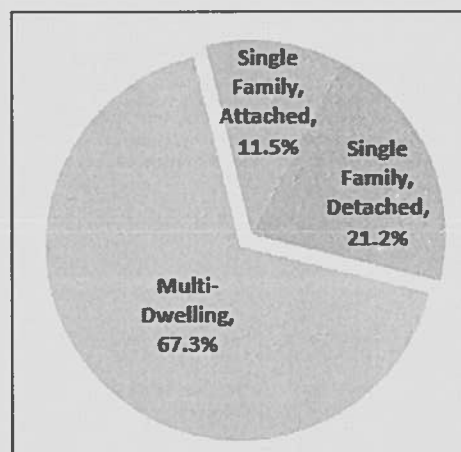


Lead-based paint is the **primary** **SOURCE** of lead poisoning



When a child has a blood lead level ≥ 20 micrograms per deciliter an epidemiological investigation must be completed. This investigation includes the completion:

- of a questionnaire to determine where the child spends time, what the child's hand to mouth habits are, hobbies, occupational exposure and cultural products (i.e. sindoor, kohl)
- a lead hazard investigation of the child's home



Of the 104 dwelling units inspected, 67.3% were multiple-units, 11.5% were single family attached and 21.2% were single family detached

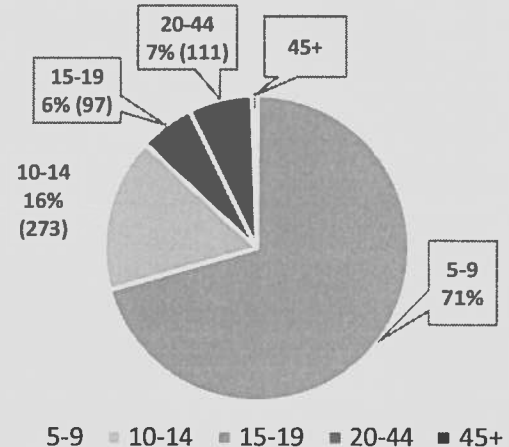
1,665

Children lead poisoned with blood
lead level ≥ 5 micrograms
per deciliter

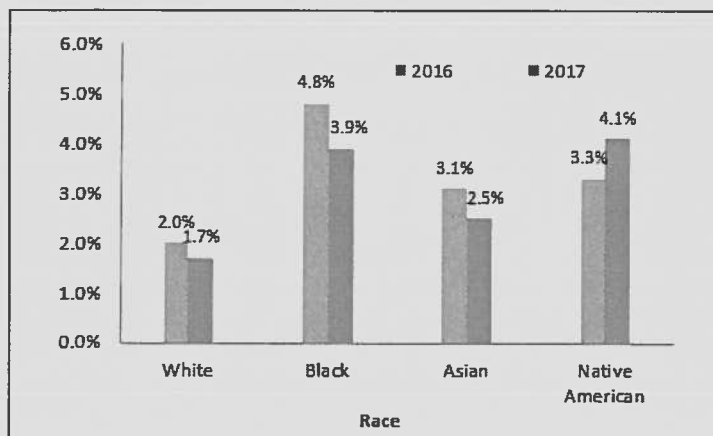
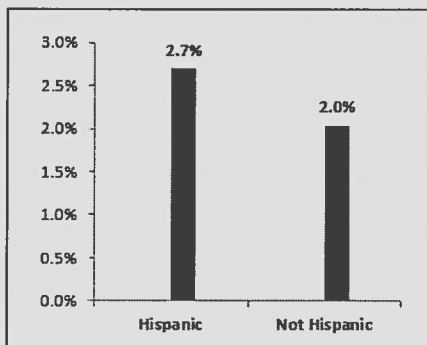
Preventing lead poisoning and promoting
wellness through education and a wide range of
program activities that relate to childhood lead
poisoning prevention

- Blood lead screening is state law in CT!
Children are required to receive two blood tests
before the age of 3.
- 74,389 children tested
- Of the children in the 2014 birth cohort,
57.4% were tested at ages 1 and 2

Percentage and number of
children under 6 years of age with
blood lead levels ≥ 5 micrograms
per deciliter



Hispanic
children were 1.4
times as likely to be
lead poisoned at
levels of ≥ 5
micrograms per
deciliter than
non-Hispanics



Black children were
twice as likely to be lead
poisoned at levels of ≥ 5
micrograms per deciliter
when compared to White
children