



Hawaii Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Keep Your Keiki Safe From Lead Poisoning

Lead.Hawaii.gov

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(808) 733-9055



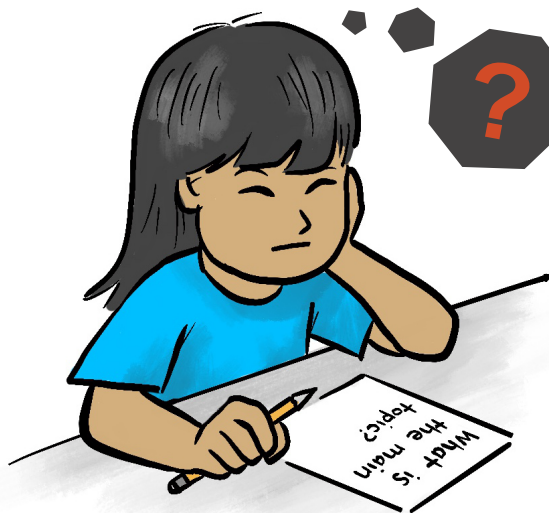


Lead is a metal that is poisonous when it gets inside our bodies.

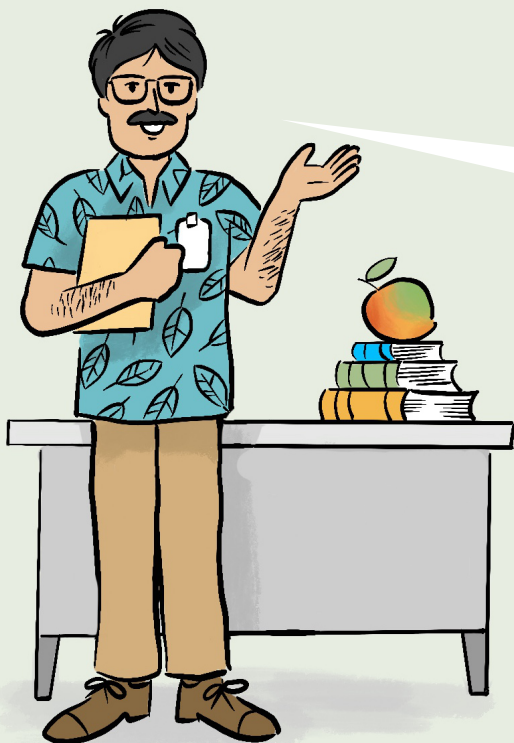
As keiki start to crawl and walk, they are more likely to be exposed to lead.

Young keiki can get lead poisoning from sources **inside and outside the home.**

Even small amounts of lead can cause harm to your keiki's **brain development and growth.**

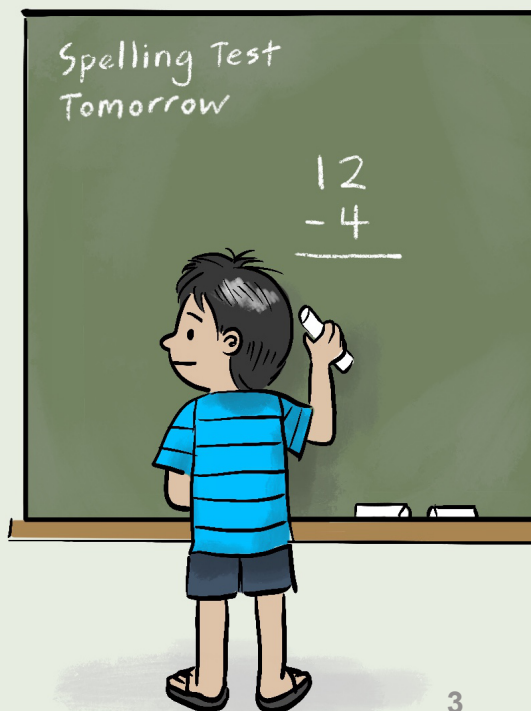


Lead poisoning can make it difficult for keiki to learn, pay attention, and perform well in school.



As a teacher,
I've learned that
lead poisoning
can be a reason
why some keiki
have problems
in school.

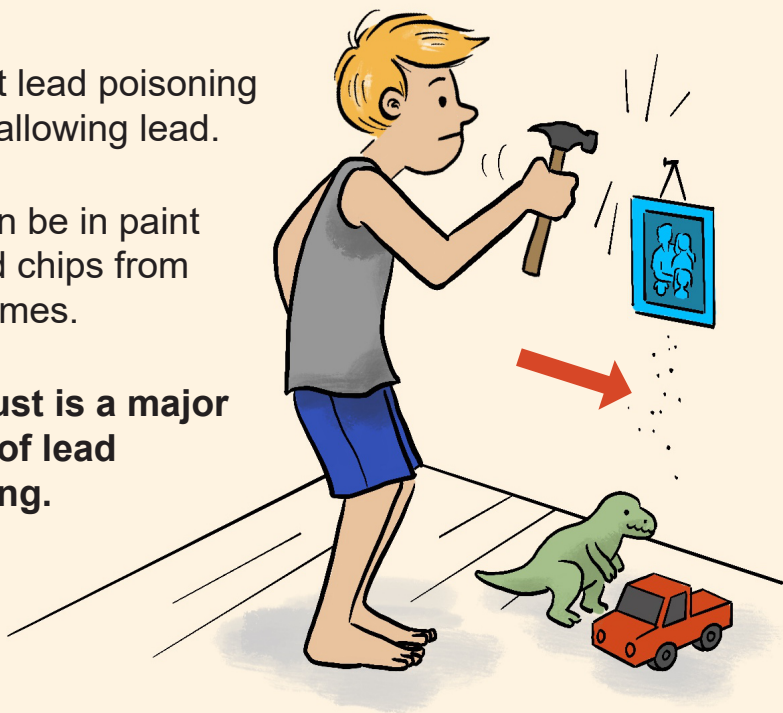
It's important to get
help as early as
possible to give keiki
the best chance for
success.



Keiki get lead poisoning
from swallowing lead.

Lead can be in paint
dust and chips from
older homes.

**Paint dust is a major
source of lead
poisoning.**



Keiki can be
poisoned by **putting
things with lead or
lead dust in their
mouths.**



Or **putting fingers
in their mouth**
after touching these
things.



KEIKI MAY BE AT INCREASED RISK WHEN THEY:

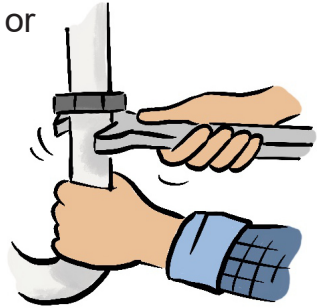
Spend time regularly at a home or care facility built before 1978.



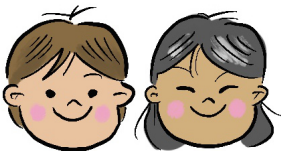
Eat dirt, paint chips or things that are not food.



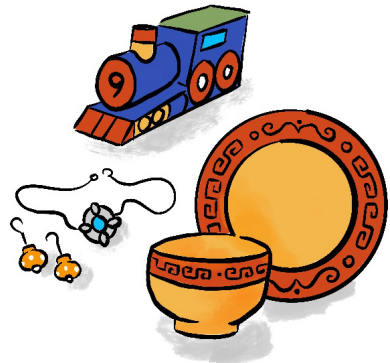
Have a parent or caregiver who is exposed to lead, either through their work or hobbies.



Live with or visit the home of a sibling, friend, or family member exposed to lead.



Are exposed to things that may contain lead.



COMMON SOURCES OF LEAD



Old Water
Pipes or
Fixtures

Old Paint Dust
or Chips



Jobs and
Hobbies

Soil



Fishing
Sinkers



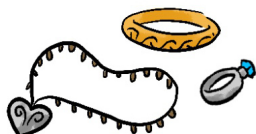
Pottery and
Dishes



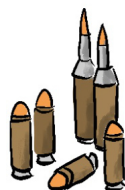
Antiques
and Old
Furniture



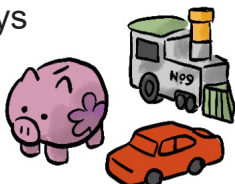
Jewelry



Ammunition



Vintage or
Old Toys



Home Remedies,
Ceremonial
Powders,
Cosmetics,
and Spices



As a doctor, I tell my patients and their families that a blood test is the **ONLY** way to know if your child has lead poisoning.

Most keiki with lead in their bodies **do not look or act sick**.

Keiki should be tested at 1 and 2 years of age, and later if never tested before.

If your child gets insurance from QUEST, testing is required and it's **FREE**. Most other insurance plans cover testing at low or no cost.

Ask your keiki's health care provider about a blood lead test. Bring this booklet if it helps you talk with them.



I'm glad mom
got her keiki
a blood lead
test.

I was able
to connect
them to great
resources.



The earlier you get help for
your keiki, the more it can
help them in school and for
the rest of their life.

Learn more at **Lead.hawaii.gov**.



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