



LEAD poisoning

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Exposure to even small amounts of lead can cause health and learning problems in children - most notably long-term consequences in academic achievement and behavior problems.



Lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust are the main sources of exposure for U.S. children.

Lead exposure occurs when lead-containing fumes or dust is inhaled or a child swallows something that contains lead.



Lead is an invisible neurotoxin lurking throughout our environment.

Most children are exposed to lead from paint in homes built before 1978.*



Certain occupations (construction, mechanic, factory worker) and hobbies (hunting, jewelry making) potentially expose adults and families to lead.

Lead dust settles on clothing, boots, hair, skin, tools and equipment and can be carried into the home, exposing everyone to lead.



Prenatal lead exposure has known influences on maternal health, infant birth and neurodevelopment outcomes.

Because bone lead stores are activated during pregnancy for women with prior lead exposure, lead released into maternal blood and breast milk can adversely affect the fetus or newborn.



A lead test is the only way to know if a child has lead poisoning

Most children who have lead exposure do not show obvious symptoms. Talk to your doctor about blood lead testing if you think your child could be at risk.

*The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that 24 million housing units have deteriorated lead paint and elevated levels of lead contaminated house dust - about 1 in every 3 U.S. housing units may have lead paint hazards.

Talk to your doctor about Lead Poisoning today!



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