

1. Does your child live in or visit a home or daycare built before 1978?
2. Does your child live in or visit a home or daycare with on-going repairs or chipping/peeling paint?
3. Does your child have a brother or sister, housemate, or playmate being followed or treated for lead poisoning?
4. Does your child put things in his/her mouth or eat or chew on non-food things such as paint chips or dirt?
5. Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead (such as construction, house painting, car repairs, welding)?
6. Does your family use any imported products, such as spices, foods, vitamins ethnic home remedies or ethnic cosmetics? Examples include azarcon (also known as rueda, Maria Luisa, alarcon, liga); albayalde; greta; pay-loo-ah; ghasard; bala goli; kandu; kohl, litargirio, bebetina, and chyawan prash.

If the answer to any of the above questions is **YES**, then the 36 to 72 month old child is considered to be at risk and should be screened with a blood lead test.