

# UNIVERSITY CITY UNITED CHURCH PRESCHOOL

## CHILD BLOOD LEAD TEST COMPLIANCE FORM

In accordance with Section 54.1011 of the City of San Diego's Lead Hazard Prevention and Control Ordinance (effective May 9, 2008), all child care centers or employee operated child-care centers in the City of San Diego are required to collect evidence of a blood lead test for each new enrollment for children between the ages of six months and seven years of age inclusive. Proof of blood lead screening is to be provided prior to admission, but in no event later than thirty days after admission. Please use this form to have your physician verify the test was completed, and return it to our office.

A blood lead test can be conducted by your current health care provider, either using a capillary (finger prick) test or a blood draw. You can discuss with your physician the types of test they perform. Physicians who are interested in getting trained in the capillary draw method can contact the County Health Department at (619) 515-6576, or at (619) 515-6636. Costs are typically covered by most health care insurances. If you would like a listing of clinics that conduct finger prick testing, or more information about the ordinance and childhood lead poisoning prevention, contact the City of San Diego's Lead Safety and Healthy Homes Program at (858) 694-7000 or visit their website at [www.lead-safe-neighborhoods.org](http://www.lead-safe-neighborhoods.org).

Parent or legal guardian: \_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City Zip

Child's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

### Physician use only

On \_\_\_\_\_ the above listed child was screened for lead poisoning  
Date  
in accordance with applicable criteria mandated by the State of California.

Physician: \_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Physician's Signature Date Phone#

Childhood lead poisoning is the greatest ***preventable*** environmental disease affecting children today. The highest risk is for children under six as their brains and nervous systems are still developing and are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead. Medical research in the past five years identifies there is no safe level of lead exposure in children. The highest loss of intelligence quotient, an average of 7.3, occurs below the Center for Disease Control and Preventions level of concern of 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood. Additional research in 2008 shows compelling evidence linking childhood lead poisoning to criminal activity later in life.