

Get the Lead Out!

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Your Environment...Your Health!

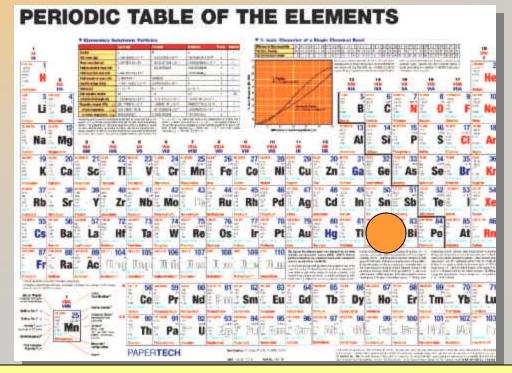
Environmental Health Sciences Center

Wayne State University, Detroit Michigan



What is Lead?

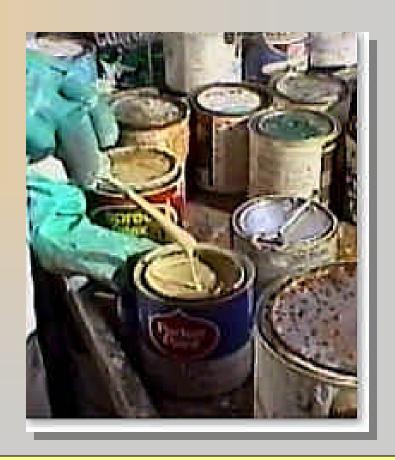
- *It is an element found in the environment
- *Lead does not break down.





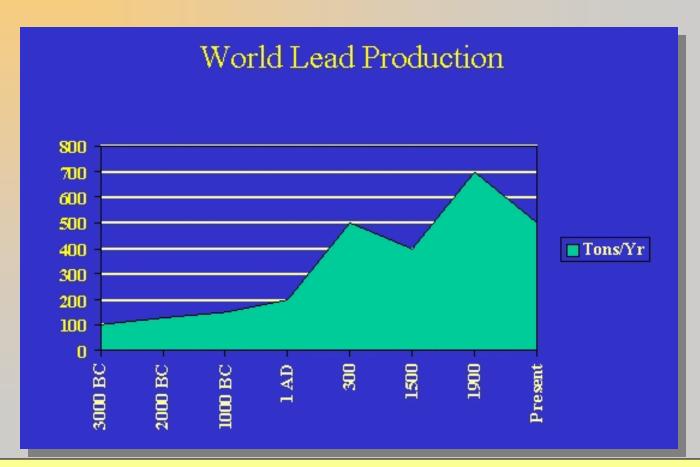
Historical use of lead

- *Ammunition
- *Solder
- *Plumbing
- *Ceramics
- **★**Gasoline-banned in 1996
- **★**Paints-banned in 1978



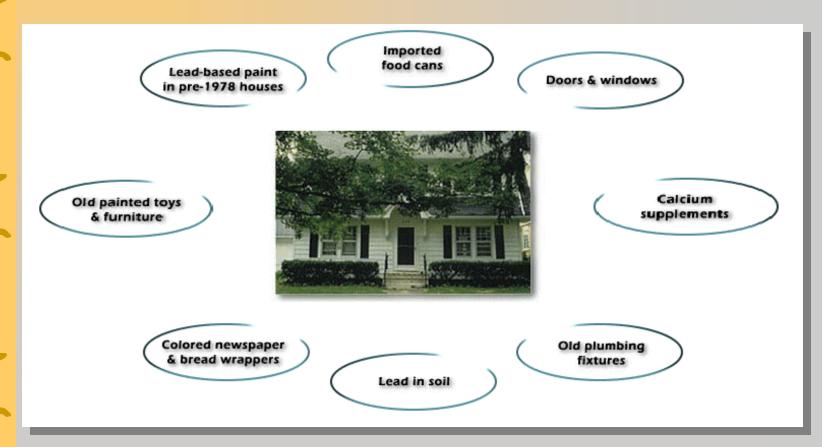


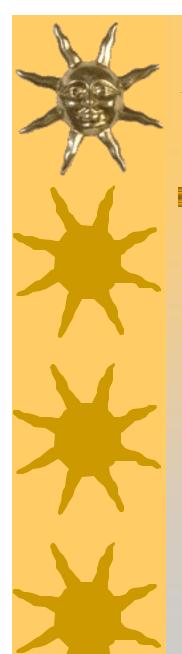
Historical use of lead





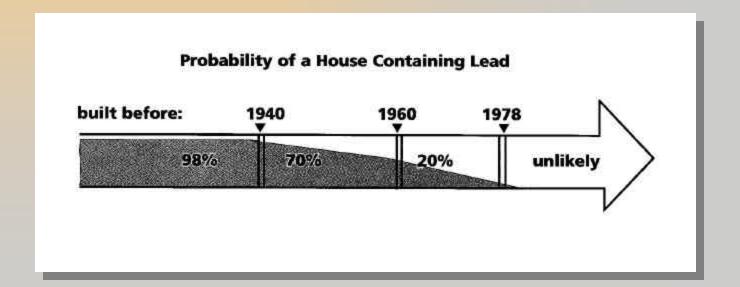
Causes of Home Exposures





Lead Paint is the Primary cause of Lead Poisoning

Primary source is lead dust in the homes built prior to 1978





Other Exposures

- *Hobbies that use lead products
- *Occupational exposures
- *Foreign
 medicines and
 home remedies
- **★**Food additives





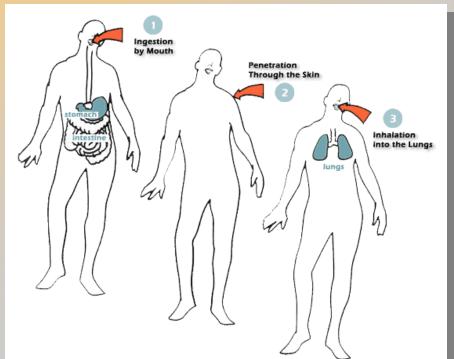






Routes of Exposure

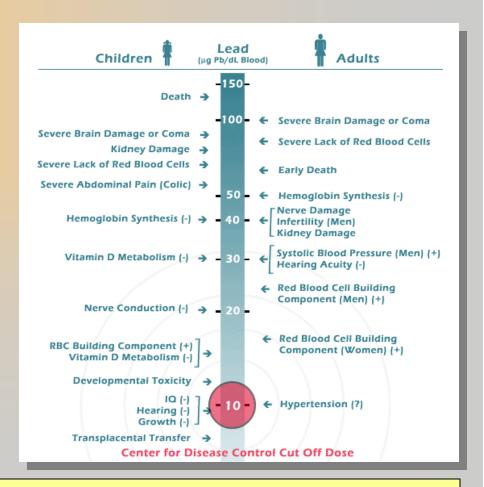
Lead poisoning develops after repeated exposure to lead, most often this is through ingestion of paint chips or dust.





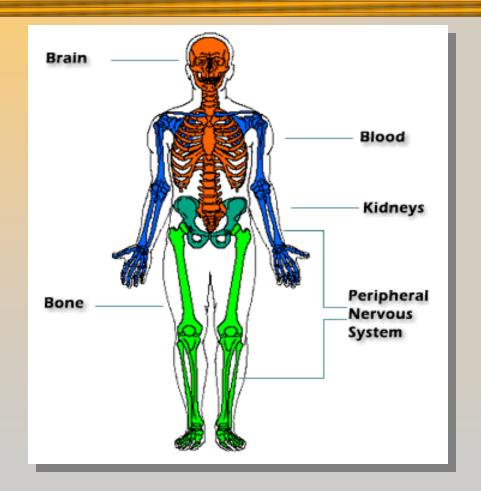
Important points

- Lead poisoning is preventable!
- Lead poisoning is usually a silent disease
- It is primarily a childhood illness
- * At high levels (50-100 µg/dL in children, many organs are affected
- * At low levels (10 µg/dL) more subtle changes happen in brain function





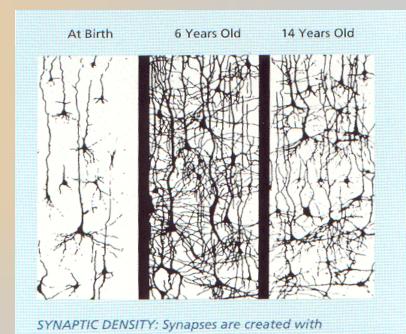
Target Organs





Brain Effects

- ★ Behavioral effects usually are seen in children less than six years old, because brain cells and connections are still being formed
- ★ Neuronal (brain cell) damage in children is usually not reversible, because more connections and cells are permanently lost than in a non-lead exposed child



astonishing speed in the first three years of life. For the rest of the first decade, children's brains

have twice as many synapses as adults' brains.

Drawings supplied by H.T. Chugani.



Blood Effects

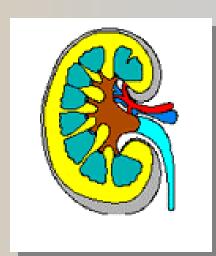
- In the bone marrow lead interrupts:
 - hemoglobin synthesis
 (the oxygen carrying part of the red blood cell)
 - the making of red blood cells, resulting in a decrease in the number of red blood cells (anemia).
- ★ Lead also decreases the "life span" of a red blood also resulting in anemia.





Kidney Effects

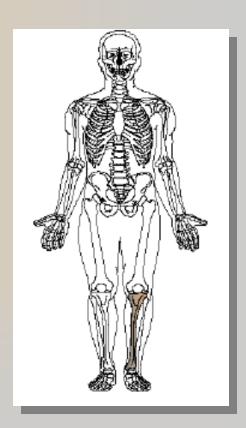
- ★ The kidney is sensitive to the poisoning effects of lead because it receives 25% of the blood from the heart at all times, and eventually filters all of the body's blood
- ★ Lead damages special cells in the kidney (tubular cells) which then may slowly lead to kidney failure.
- * Lead also interferes with the Kidney's production of vitamin D which is needed for strong bones





Bone Effects

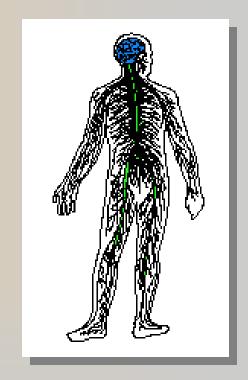
- * The bone acts as a major storehouse for lead
- ★ Lead enters and leaves the bone depending on the concentration of lead in the blood
- * Lead acts like calcium in the bones
- * Lead affects the bone forming and reabsorbing cells of the bone
- Vitamin D from the kidneys needed for strong healthy bones is inhibited by lead





Effects on the Peripheral Nervous System (everything but the brain and spinal cord)

- Effects are most evident on the nerves going to the muscles in the legs and arms.
- Lead causes the protective covering (myelin) on these nerves to fall apart.
- ★ This loss of myelin causes the message moving to the muscle from the brain to be interrupted.
- * This loss of message may cause muscles to become weak (wrist drop).





Nutrition Effects

Did You Know?

- Children ages 6 months to 6 years can absorb about 30% of ingested lead, while about 15% is absorbed by adults
- The most common way lead is ingested is by lead dust.

 So wash those hands!
- Lead is absorbed 10X faster on an empty stomach.

 So eat healthy snacks often!



Nutrition Effects

Calcium

Why is calcium important?

How does lead affect calcium?

What foods are high in calcium?

The vitamin D connection

Lead and calcium have physical and chemical similarities. Lead replaces calcium at binding sites and is absorbed in bone like calcium

Iron

Why is iron important?

How does lead affect iron?

What foods are high in iron?

Lead inhibits the absorption of iron. Lead absorption increases when iron levels are deficient

Eat low-fat snacks every day

Why low fat?

What snacks are low fat?

Lead absorption and retention is stimulated by a high fat diet



Symptoms

- *Headaches
- *Irritability
- *Abdominal Pain
- *Vomiting
- *Anemia
- **★**Weight loss

- **★ Poor Attention span**
- ***** Learning difficulties
- **★ Slowed speech**development
- ***** Hyperactivity
- Seven-fold increase in failure to graduate from High School

Needleman et al. NEJM 322:83-88, 1990



Relevance to Target Audience in the city of Detroit

- ★1 out of every 4 children in the city of Detroit is thought to be lead poisoned
- **★Only one out of 8 is screened for lead** poisoning



Because Detroit has so many old houses, it is thought that 1 out of every 4 children in the city is lead poisoned!



1 out of 6 lead-poisoned children suffers from learning and behavior problems!

Most large urban cities suffer from similar rates



Action Items

If you think you have lead in your house:

Do These



- Wash hands after play, before meals and at bedtime
- Run cold tap water 1-2 minutes before using
- Wet-mop and wet-dust floors and window sills weekly, using a high-phospahate cleaner like Cascade
- Wash toys and stuffed animals often
- Plant grass or bushes in bare spots in the yard
- Have a professional remove lead-based paint
- Clean up paint chips immediately
- Use a special filter vacuum (HEPA vacuum)
- If you rent, call your landlord about chipping and peeling paint



Action Items

- Reuse bread wrappers to store food items in
- Use canned goods imported from other countries
- Use hot tap water for drinking or cooking
- Use a regular vacuum on floors, drapes and furniture
- Use calcium supplements made from bone meal, dolomite or oystershells
- Scrape sand, heat or remove lead-based paint
- Let children play with old or imported toys
- Refinish old or antique furniture. Have it refinished professionally

DO NOT do these





Dietary Action Items

All of the following should be present in daily diet

Calcium

Why is calcium important?

How does lead affect calcium?

What foods are high in calcium?

The vitamin D connection

Yogurt, broccoli, milk, greens, salmon with bones

Iron

Why is iron important?

How does lead affect iron?

What foods are high in iron?

Iron-fortified cereal, spinach, beans, peanut butter, red meat

Eat low-fat snacks every day

Why low fat?

What snacks are low fat?

Fresh fruits & vegetables, raisins



Conclusion

- * Lead poisoning is a preventable disease
- * All children in a high risk areas (most large urban cities) should be routinely screened for lead poisoning
- ★ If you suspect lead exposure in your home, immediately call your pediatrician and follow the action item presented

HELP KEEP OUR CHILDREN
LEAD SAFE