

Contact us with your questions and concerns about lead poisoning

Phone: 585-276-3105
or Toll Free: 877-352-5775



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County Health Dept. Lead Programs:

Chemung	607-737-2028
Livingston	585-243-7299
Monroe	585-753-5087
Ontario	585-396-4343
Schuyler	607-535-8140
Seneca	315-539-1920
Steuben	607-664-2438
Wayne	315-946-5749
Yates	315-536-5160

Supported by NY State Dept. of Health:
health.ny.gov/environmental/lead



MEDICINE of THE HIGHEST ORDER

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Western New York Lead Poisoning Resource Center's Rochester Office

Serving nine counties in
the Finger Lakes region

The Rochester Office of the Western NY Lead Poisoning Resource Center assists NYSDOH in the elimination of childhood lead poisoning in our region by:

- * Educating health care providers, in coordination with local health departments, about lead poisoning prevention, assessment, blood lead testing, and clinical care and public health follow-up of children and pregnant women exposed to lead
- * Providing timely, comprehensive, and coordinated clinical care of children and pregnant women with elevated blood lead levels, and newborns born to women with elevated blood lead levels
- * Engaging healthcare providers and professional medical groups to take a leadership role in an established coalition to promote lead poisoning prevention efforts



Facts:

- Lead is found in many places - old paint, dust, soil, water, toys/jewelry/spices (esp. turmeric) from other countries, etc.
- 69% of the housing in our nine county region was built before 1980, when lead paint was common
- Our bodies have no good use for lead; it is a poison and can take the place of important nutrients: iron, calcium, zinc
- Signs of lead poisoning (irritability, loss of appetite, and learning problems) usually don't appear until unsafe amounts of lead have built up in the body
- Even when there are no symptoms, small amounts of lead can do lasting damage to babies and young children
- A blood test is the only way to find out if someone has high lead levels
- Only 56% of our region's children are tested at both age 1 & 2 as required by New York State law
- Medical treatment is not effective for blood lead levels less than 45 mcg/dL
- There is no cure; the only way to avoid lead poisoning is to minimize contact with lead hazards

We must prevent lead poisoning!

While progress has been made in reducing lead poisoning, lead still remains in our environment. We can work together to protect future generations from lead.

Take Action!

- Have children tested at ages 1 & 2 and at other times when they may be at risk
- Be aware of possible lead hazards in or near any pre-1978 buildings
- Use lead-safe practices when renovating, repairing, or painting a pre-1978 building
- Pregnant women: Ask your doctor to assess your risk of lead poisoning, consider asking for a blood test, avoid doing home renovations yourself, make sure any renovations are done by an EPA certified worker who uses lead safe work practices, and have your home tested for lead dust when work is done.

