## Alternative Cosmetics, Food Additives, and Medicines that Contain Lead

Exposure Source	Description/Exposure Pathway
Albayalde or albayaidle	Used by mainly by Mexicans and Central Americans to treat vomiting, colic, apathy and lethargy.
Al Kohl (Middle East, India, Pakistan, some parts of Africa)	A gray or black eye cosmetic applied to the conjunctival margins of the eyes for medicinal and cosmetic reasons. Can contain up to 83% lead. It is believed to strengthen and protect the eyes against disease and may be used as an umbilical stump remedy. Also known as simply as <b>kohl</b> .
Al Murrah	Used as a remedy for colic, stomach aches and diarrhea in Saudi Arabia.
Anzroot	A remedy from the Middle East used to treat gastroenteritis.
Azarcon	Also known as <b>alarcon</b> , <b>coral</b> , <b>luiga</b> , <b>maria luisa</b> , or <b>rueda</b> . Bright orange powder used to treat "empacho" (an illness believed to be caused by something stuck in the gastrointestinal tract, resulting in diarrhea and vomiting). Azarcon is 95% lead.
Ayurvedic medicine (Tibet)	Traditional medicines that may contain lead. Some examples include: guglu, sundari kalp, jambrulin
Ba-Baw-San or Ba-Bow- Sen (China)	Herbal medicine used to detoxify "fetal poisoning" and treat colic pain or to pacify young children.
Bali goli	A round, flat black bean which is dissolved in "gripe water" and used within Asian Indian cultures for stomach ache.
Bint Al Zahab (Iran)	Rock ground into a powder and mixed with honey and butter given to newborn babies for colic and early passage of meconium after birth.
Bint Dahab (Saudi Arabia; means "daughter of gold")	A yellow lead oxide used by local jewelers and as a home remedy for diarrhea, colic, constipation and general neonatal uses.
Bokhoor (Kuwait)	A traditional practice of burning wood and lead sulfide to produce pleasant fumes to calm infants.
Cebagin	Used in the Middle East as a teething powder.
Chuifong tokuwan	A pill imported from Hong Kong used to treat a wide variety of ailments.
Cordyceps	Used in China as a treatment for hypertension, diabetes and bleeding.
Deshi Dewa	A fertility pill used in Asia and India.
Farouk	A teething powder from Saudi Arabia.
Ghasard	Brown powder used in Asian Indian cultures as a tonic to aid in digestion.
Greta (Mexico)	Yellow powder used to treat "empacho" (see <b>azarcon</b> ); can be obtained through pottery suppliers, as it is also used as a glaze for low-fired ceramics. Greta is 97% lead.
Hai Ge Fen (Concha cyclinae sinensis)	A Chinese herbal remedy derived from crushed clam shells.
Henna	Used as a hair dye and for temporary tattoos in the Middle East and India - may contain lead.

Jin Bu Huan (China)	An herbal medicine used to relieve pain.
Kandu	A red powder from Asia and India used to treat stomach ache.
Koo Sar	Red pills from China used to treat menstrual cramps.
Kushta	Used for diseases of the heart, brain, liver, and stomach and as an aphrodisiac and tonic in India and Pakistan.
Litargirio	A yellow or peach-colored powder used as a deodorant, a foot fungicide and a treatment for burns and wound healing particularly by people from the Dominican Republic.
Lozeena	An orange powder used to color rice and meat that contains 7.8%-8.9% lead.
Pay-loo-ah (Vietnam)	A red powder given to children to cure fever or rash.
Po Ying Tan (China)	An herbal medicine used to treat minor ailments in children.
Santrinj (Saudi Arabia)	An amorphous red powder containing 98% lead oxide used principally as a primer for paint for metallic surfaces, but also as a home remedy for "gum boils" and "teething."
Surma (India)	Black powder used as an eye cosmetic and as teething powder or umbilical stump remedy.
Tibetan herbal vitamin	Used to strengthen the brain.
Traditional Saudi medicine	Orange powder prescribed by a traditional medicine practitioner for teething; also has an antidiarrheal effect.