



## Guidelines in Screening and Reporting Elevated Blood Lead Levels: Lead Screening Requirements & Medical Management Recommendations *(For Children ages 6 to 72 months)*

### RISK FACTORS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

***--- ask at each child visit ---***

1. Is your child living in or regularly visiting, or has your child lived in or regularly visited, a house or child care center built before 1978?
2. Does your child have a sibling or playmate that has or has had lead poisoning?
3. Does your child come in contact with an adult who works in an industry or has a hobby that uses lead (battery factory, steel smelter, stained glass, fishing or hunting)?
4. Has your child spent more than 1 week in South or Central America, Africa, or Asia since their last blood test?
5. Does anyone in your family use ethnic folk remedies; use imported cosmetics or eat candies made outside the United States; or use pottery imported from South or Central America, Africa or Asia?

**If the answer is YES or UNKNOWN to any of the questions, a blood lead test is necessary!**

**Test ALL Medicaid children at 12 and 24 months of age AND children 3 to 6 years of age if never tested *regardless of their risk factors***

#### IT IS A FEDERAL REQUIREMENT Recommended Medical and Case Management Actions

Blood Lead Level (BLL)	Confirmatory Blood Lead Test	Hospitalization	Chelation Therapy (A)	Blood Lead Level Re-Test	Referrals (B)	History & Physical (C)	Lead Poisoning Education (D)	Reducing Exposure & Absorption (E)
5 - 9 µg/dL	No	No	No	Within 1 year	No	No	Yes	Yes
10 - 14 µg/dL <sup>1</sup>	Within 1 day to 3 months – venous or capillary	No	No	See Retest Chart below	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15 - 19 µg/dL	Within 1 day to 3 months – venous or capillary	No	No	See Retest Chart below	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20 - 44 µg/dL	Within 1 day to 3 months – venous or capillary	No	No	See Retest Chart below	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
45 - 69 µg/dL	Within 1 day to 1 month – venous or capillary	No if home is lead-safe	Yes	See Retest Chart below	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
70 ug/dL or Higher	within 24-48 hours, venous only	<b>YES MEDICAL EMERGENCY</b>	Yes	See Retest Chart below	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>THERE IS NO SAFE LEVEL OF LEAD IN THE BODY – DAMAGE CAUSED BY LEAD POISONING IS PERMANENT AND IRREVERSIBLE!</b>								

<sup>1</sup> *If the child's blood lead level persists between 10-14 ug/dL (2 blood lead tests 3 months apart) proceed according to the level of care for 15-19 µg/dL.*

## Explanation of Recommended Medical and Case Management Actions

- (A) **Chelation Therapy** - if chelation therapy is indicated, the child should be immediately removed from the hazardous environment until the child’s environment is made lead-safe; however, if the home is already lead-safe, the child may remain in the home unless hospitalization is indicated.
- (B) **Referrals** - contact local health department and/or **GHLPPP** to assist in case management and environmental investigations.
- (C) **History & Physical**- take medical, environmental, and nutritional history, test for anemia and iron deficiency, assess neurological, psychosocial, and language development, screen all siblings under age 6, and evaluate risk of other family members especially pregnant women.
- (D) **Lead Poisoning Education** - discuss sources of lead, effects of lead, lead-based paint hazards associated with living in a pre-1978 and/or renovating a pre-1978 home. Discuss how lead affects prenatal care and well child care at ages 3, 6, and 12 months and explain what blood lead levels mean and their significance. Lastly, contact **GHLPPP** for information.
- (E) **Reducing Exposure & Absorption** - discuss damp cleaning to remove lead dust on surfaces, eliminating access to deteriorating lead paint surfaces, and ensuring regular meals which are low in fat and rich in calcium & iron; contact **GHLPPP** for materials.

### ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD RE-TEST CHART

Use this chart to determine when to retest children who are *confirmed as lead-poisoned*.  
*Venous testing is strongly preferred*, but capillary testing is acceptable.

If the child’s last confirmed BLL was...	and...	
	if the child’s blood lead level HAS NOT DROPPED at least 3 µg/dl over a span of at least 3 months...	if the child’s blood lead level HAS DROPPED at least 3 µg/dl over a span of at least 3 months...
	then test the child again in...	
10-14 µg/dL	3 months	6 months
15-19 µg/dL	3 months	3 months
20-24 µg/dL	1 month	2 months
25-44 µg/dL	1 month	1 month
45-69 µg/dL	1 month after chelation	1 month after chelation
≥70 µg/dL	1 month after chelation	1 month after chelation
Retesting should occur until the blood lead level is less than 10 µg/dL for six months, all lead hazards have been removed, housing is made lead-safe, and no new exposure exists.		

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