

**RISK FACTORS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE**

--- ask at each well 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 who has or who has had an elevated blood lead level?
3. Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who works in an industry or has a hobby using lead (battery factory, steel smelter, stained glass)?
4. Is your child a recent immigrant or a member of a minority group?
5. Does anyone in your family use ethnic or folk remedies or cosmetics?

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

**HOOSIER HEALTHWISE**

**Test all children at 1 and 2 years of age, and children 3 to 6 years of age if never tested regardless of their risk factors!**

**IT IS A FEDERAL REQUIREMENT**

Blood Lead Levels (BLL)	Recommended Medical and Case Management Actions							
	Confirmatory Blood Lead Test (A)	Hospitalization	Chelation Therapy (B)	Blood Lead Level Retest	Referrals (C)	History and Physical (D)	Lead Poisoning Education (E)	Reducing Exposure and Absorption (F)
0-4.9 µg/dL	no	no	no	no	No	No	YES	No
5-9.9 µg/dL	Within 3 months, venous	No	no	see <i>Retest Chart</i> below	YES	YES	YES	YES
10-19.9 µg/dL	within 1 month, venous	No	no	see <i>Retest Chart</i> below	YES	YES	YES	YES
20-44.9 µg/dL	within 1 month, venous							
45-59.9 µg/dL	within 48 hours, venous	No, if home is lead-safe	YES	see <i>Retest Chart</i> below	YES	YES	YES	YES
60-69.9 µg/dL	within 24 hours, venous							
70 µg/dL or higher	Immediate emergency lab test, venous only	YES <b>MEDICAL EMERGENCY</b>	YES	see <i>Retest Chart</i> below	YES	YES	YES	YES

**THERE IS NO SAFE LEVEL OF LEAD IN THE BODY – DAMAGE CAUSED BY AN ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVEL IS PERMANENT AND IRREVERSIBLE!**

**Explanation of Recommended Medical and Case Management Actions**

- (A) **Confirmatory blood lead test:** 2 consecutive capillary blood lead tests, not more than 12 weeks apart, OR, single venous blood lead test
- (B) **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
- (C) **Referrals:** contact local health department and/or LHHP to assist in case management and environmental investigations
- (D) **History and physical:** take medical, environmental, and nutritional history; test for anemia and iron deficiency; assess neurological, psychosocial, and language development; screen all siblings under age 7; evaluate risk of other family members, especially pregnant women
- (E) **EBLL (elevated blood lead level) education:** discuss sources, effects of lead, and hazards associated with living in a pre-1978 and/or renovating a pre-1978 home, during prenatal care and well child care at 3, 6, and 12 months; explain what blood lead levels mean; contact LHHP for materials
- (F) **Reducing exposure and 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 and iron; contact LHHP for materials

**Retest Chart**

Use this chart to determine when to retest children who are *confirmed with an elevated blood lead level*.

Venous testing is **strongly preferred**, but capillary testing is acceptable.

If the child's last confirmed BLL was...	test the child again within...
0-4.9 µg/dL	If on Medicaid, test at 12 mos. & 24 mos.
5-9.9 µg/dL	3 months
10-24.9 µg/dL	1 months
25-44.9 µg/dL	1 month
45 µg/dL or higher	1 month after chelation therapy, venous method only

A child with an elevated blood lead level will most likely not have his or her BLL reduced to zero; however, this retesting schedule should be followed regardless of the BLL to ensure the BLL is decreasing rather than remaining the same or increasing, which would indicate continued exposure.

Retesting should occur until the blood lead level is less than 5 µg/dL for six months, all lead hazards have been removed, housing is made lead-safe, and no new exposure exists.