

# Quick Guide for Lead Poisoning Prevention, Clinical Evaluation, and Management

Schedule for Blood Lead Level (BLL) Screening:

- At any time between age 6-72 months if risk assessment indicates possible exposure.
- Routinely, at 12 and 24 months (12 months between samples), if Medicaid eligible/enrollee.
- At any time between 36-72 months if not previously screened, if Medicaid eligible/enrollee.
- Annually (6-72 months) with risk factors.
- Anytime when medically indicated in work-up of some unexplained illnesses (example: severe anemia, seizures, lethargy, abdominal pain).

## Blood Lead Screening and Healthy Homes Summary (Verbal Risk Assessment)

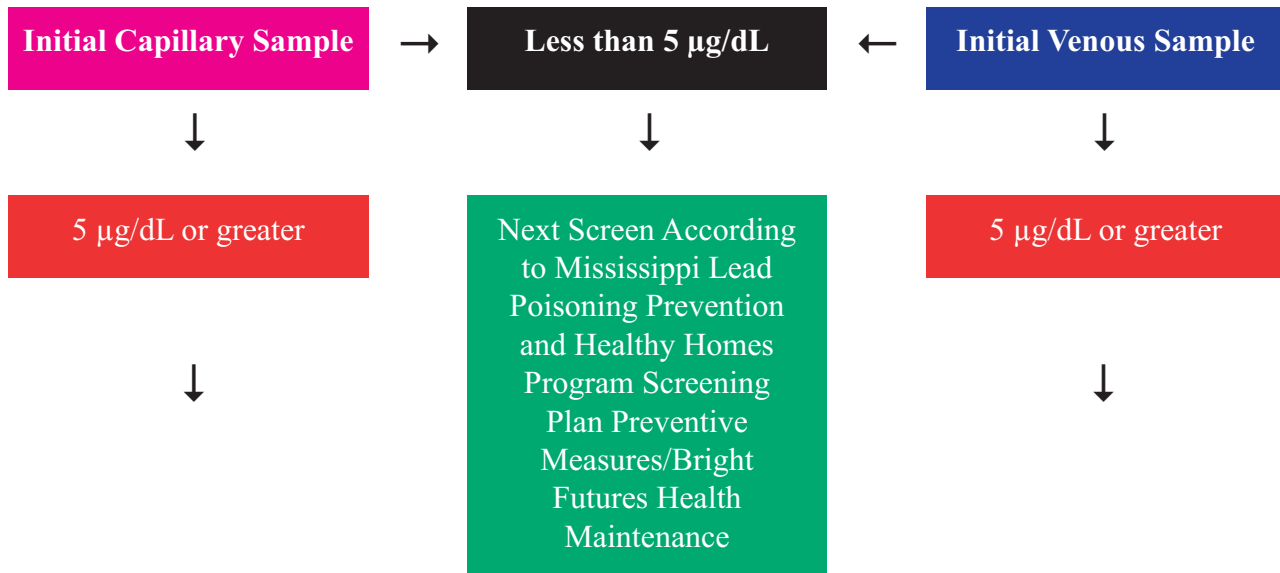
**\*Every visit from 6 months to 72 months**

Questions to Ask Parents	Yes	No	Don't Know
Does your child live in or visit a home, daycare, or other building built before 1950?			
Does your child spend at least six hours a week at a home, daycare, or other building built before 1978 with recent, ongoing or planned remodeling?			
Does your child have a family member or friend who has or did have an elevated blood lead level?			
Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who works with lead (i.e. construction, painting, welding, mechanic, and bullet manufacturing)?			
Have you seen your child mouthing or touching painted surfaces, keys, electrical cords, jewelry, vinyl (plastic) mini-blinds or bare soil outside near the home?			
Do you give your child any home or folk remedies which may contain lead (i.e. Kohl, Sindoor, Greta, Azarcon, and turmeric)?			
Does your child drink well water?			

### Steps to Limit Lead Exposure

Provide “Lead and Healthy Homes” and “Lead Fact Sheet” which includes the following data:

- Hand washing before eating and after playing outside
- Clean child’s toys, bottles and pacifiers often
- Provide child with Calcium, Iron and Vitamin C enriched foods daily
- Have barriers blocking access to lead hazards
- Wet wipe window sills
- Wet mop floors and stairs once a week or more using an all-purpose cleaner.



Schedule for Obtaining Venous Sample	
Capillary Blood Lead Level	Confirm with Venous Test Within
5-9	1-3 months
10-44	1 week - 1 month
45-59	48 hours
60-69	24 hours
≥ 70	Urgently as emergency test
The <b>higher</b> the capillary test result, the more urgent the need for <b>confirmatory venous test</b> .	

Schedule for Venous Re-testing	
Capillary Blood Lead Level	Confirm with Venous Test Within
5-9	3 months
10-24	1-3 months
25-44	2 weeks - 1 month
≥ 45	As soon as possible

### Reporting Requirements

According to the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions, Blood Lead Poisoning is considered a Class II and Class III reportable disease.

- **Class II** requires all venous elevated blood lead levels  $\geq 5\mu\text{g/dL}$  in patients less than or equal to six years of age must be reported to the Mississippi State Department of Health Lead Poisoning Prevention and Healthy Homes Program.
- **Class III** is for laboratory based surveillance (also includes ESA Leadcare Providers) requires that ALL blood lead level results in patients less than or equal to 6 years of age must be reported to the Mississippi State Department of Health Lead Poisoning Prevention and Healthy Homes Program. Please follow the link below for a copy of the MSDH List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions. [https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/\\_static/resources/877.pdf](https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/877.pdf)

Report of Lead Level Form [https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/\\_static/resources/6612.pdf](https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/6612.pdf)

