

# PROVIDER GUIDELINES

## STATEWIDE LEAD SCREENING/LEAD TESTING PLAN\*

There are four criteria for testing a child for lead poisoning:

- 1 GEOGRAPHY (Option One):** All children living in one of Michigan's 14 Target Communities\* should be tested....OR....**GEOGRAPHY (Option Two):** Children can receive a risk evaluation, with recommendation regarding testing, using the website [midata.msu.edu/bl](http://midata.msu.edu/bl). This risk evaluation is based on the child's address (census block group) and other predictors.
- 2 MEDICAID and WIC: ALL MEDICAID- and WIC-ENROLLED CHILDREN MUST BE TESTED—NO EXCEPTIONS OR WAIVERS EXIST.**
- 3 QUESTIONNAIRE:** The parents or guardians of children not in one of the previous two categories should be asked exposure questions to determine each child's risk. If the answer is "Yes" or "Don't Know" to any of the exposure questions, the child should be tested.
- 4 REFUGEE CHILDREN/FOREIGN ADOPTEES/IMMIGRANTS/FOSTER CARE CHILDREN:** The CDC recommends that newly arrived refugee children and internationally adopted children (ages 6 months to 16 years) receive blood lead testing upon entry to the United States; repeat testing of children six months to six years at 3 to 6 months after placement in permanent residences.

\*Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Dearborn, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Muskegon/Muskegon Hts, Pontiac, Saginaw. Please see the complete Statewide Lead Testing/Lead Screening Plan for details. This document can be found at [Michigan.gov/leadsafe](http://Michigan.gov/leadsafe)

## POSSIBLE SOURCES OF EXPOSURE

Auto/boat repair Auto parts/accessories manufacture Radiator repair Battery manufacture/repair Bridge/tunnel/elevated highway repair Plumber, pipe fitter (older buildings) Wrecking and Demolition Glass/Chemical/Plastics manufacturing Brass/copper/aluminum processing Rubber products manufacturing Steel welding and cutting Renovate/remodel older homes Furniture refinishing Art/painting supplies Jewelry/Pottery/Stained Glass making Lead soldering (e.g., electronics) Lead shot, bullets, and fishing sinkers Brass/copper/bronze/lead/iron foundries Power washing of pre-1978 home/bldg. Scrap metal handling Paint manufacture (non-residential paint) Machining/grinding/melting lead alloys Bronze polishing Leaded glass manufacturing Burning lead-painted wood	<b>OTHER</b> <b>IMPORTED COSMETICS: Middle East, India, Pakistan, Africa:</b> Kohl, Surma, Al Kohl <b>FOODS: ▪ Middle East:</b> Lozeena ▪ <b>Mexico:</b> Tamarind Candy, Chocolate-Covered Grasshoppers <b>FOLK REMEDIES: Hispanic:</b> Azarcon, Alarcon, Coral, Luiga, Maria Luisa, Rueda ▪ <b>Mexico:</b> Greta ▪ <b>Tibet, India:</b> Ayurvedic Medicine, Tibetan Herbal Vitamin ▪ <b>India:</b> Ghasard, Surma ▪ <b>Iran:</b> Bint Al Zahab ▪ <b>Saudi Arabia:</b> Bint Dahab, Santrinj, Traditional Saudi Medicine ▪ <b>Kuwait:</b> Bokhoor ▪ <b>China:</b> Jin Bu Huan, Po Ying Tan, Ba-Baw-San ▪ <b>Vietnam:</b> Pay-Loo-Ah  <b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b> Lead dust from deteriorating paint Ceramics/pottery/lead crystal Lead-soldered cans (imported) Burning lead-painted wood Use of water from lead pipes Soil/dust near industries/smelters/heavily-traveled roadways Mini-blinds (imported) Candles with lead wicks Some imported painted toys
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## BLOOD LEAD TESTING TIPS

- "Testing" requires a blood specimen.
- "Screening" is asking exposure-related questions and appropriate only when a child is NOT Medicaid-enrolled and does NOT live in a target community.
- There is NO requirement that the initial blood test for a child be a venous specimen; a capillary specimen is acceptable.
- If the capillary result is below 10 µg/dL, the CDC's level of concern, no additional procedure is necessary until the next recommended testing time.
- If the capillary result is ≥10 µg/dL, then a confirmatory venous sample needs to be obtained. The venous sample need not be done in the primary care provider's office.
- If the capillary or venous specimen is collected in the provider's office and packaged for mailing, CLIA certification for the office is NOT required.

## BLOOD LEAD DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

NO level of lead in the blood is "normal"

Diagnostic testing is REQUIRED for capillary blood lead levels(BLL) ≥10 µg/dL

Capillary test result:	Obtain a venous test within:
10-19 µg/dL	3 months
20-44 µg/dL	1week-1 month
45-59 µg/dL	48 hours
60-69 µg/dL	24 hours
≥70 µg/dL	IMMEDIATELY: EMERGENCY TEST

The higher the BLL and the younger the child's age, the more urgency there is for a diagnostic test.

*Screening Young Children for Lead Poisoning, CDC, 11/1997, pg 92*

If there is a deviation of more than 5 µg/dL between a capillary sample and the venous confirmatory, a repeat venous test should be done in one month.

## Michigan Childhood Lead Poisoning PEDIATRIC CONSULTANTS

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If you are unable to find an answer to your questions here, do not hesitate to contact your local health department, one of the above-listed pediatric consultants who are extremely well-versed in childhood lead poisoning, or a staff member of the MDCH Michigan Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at 517.335.8885.