PROVIDER GUIDELINES

Physician and Health Department Follow-Up

blood lead level µg/dL	Elevated Blood Lead Levels Actions to Take	Timeframe **for beginning intervention**
<10	Test again in one year. Provide caregiver with anticipatory guidance at appropriate reading level and language to identify potential sources of exposure.	
10-14	Provide caregiver lead education. Provide follow-up testing. Refer the child for social services if necessary	within 30 days
15-19	Above actions plus: If blood lead levels (BLL) persist, i.e., two venous BLLs in this range at least three months apart; or increase, proceed according to actions for BLLS 20-44.	within 2 weeks
20-44	Above actions plus: Provide coordination of care (case management). Provide clinical evaluation and care. Provide environmental investigation and control current lead hazards	within 1 week
45-69	Above actions	within 48 hours
≥70	Above actions plus: Hospitalize child for chelation therapy immediately.	within 24 hours

Medical Assessment and Intervention

blood lead level µg/dL	Elevated Blood Lead Levels Actions to Take	Timeframe **for beginning intervention**
20-44	Lead education: Dietary Environmental Follow-up blood lead monitoring Complete history and physical exam Lab work: Hemoglobin or hematocrit Iron status Environmental investigation Lead hazard reduction Neurodevelopmental monitoring Abdominal X-ray with bowel decontamination if indicated	
45-69	Lead education: Dietary Environmental Follow-up blood lead monitoring Complete history and physical exam Complete neurological exam Lab work: Hemoglobin or hematocrit Iron status FEP or ZPP Environmental investigation Lead hazard reduction Neurodevelopmental monitoring Abdominal X-ray with bowel decontamination if indicated Chelation therapy	
≥70	Hospitalize and commence chelation therapy Proceed according to actions for 45-69 µg/dL	

The following actions are NOT recommended at any blood lead level:

-Searching for gingival lead lines -Testing of neurophysiologic function -X-ray fluorescence of long bones	-Testing of hair, teeth, or fingernails for lead -Radiographic imaging of long bones	-Evaluation of renal function (except during chelation with $CaNa_2EDTA$)

Source: *Managing Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Young Children, CDC 2002*

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