

VIRGINIA

Guidelines for Childhood Lead Poisoning Testing

***ALL MEDICAID ENROLLED CHILDREN ARE REQUIRED TO BE TESTED
AT 1 AND 2 YEARS OF AGE***

To determine risk for other children, please use the chart below.

OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR CHILDREN

Blood lead levels shall be obtained in children at ages 1 and 2 if they meet ANY one of the criteria noted in the box below. In addition, children ages 3-5 years of age who have not previously been tested, and moved to a new address in a high-risk area, or meet ANY one of the criteria in the box below shall also be tested.

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Eligible for or receiving WIC benefits? Medicaid eligible and not tested at both 1 and 2 years of age;2. Living in or regularly visiting a house or day care center built before 1960;3. Living in or regularly visiting a house built before 1978 with peeling or chipping paint or recent (within the last 6 months), ongoing or planned renovation;4. Living with or regularly visiting a sibling, housemate, or playmate with lead poisoning;5. Living with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead;6. Living near an active lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry likely to release lead;7. The child's parent or guardian requests the child's blood be tested due to any suspected exposure;8. Recent refugee, immigrant, or child adopted from outside of the U.S. |
|---|

- Take careful history regarding possible lead exposure at each routine visit.
- Testing may be performed by venipuncture or capillary. Filter paper collection methods are also acceptable and often more convenient for the family if performed in the provider's office. The use of a CLIA-waived lead testing device approved by CDC and the FDA may also be used.

CONFIRMATION OF TESTING RESULTS*

If result of capillary test is (µg/dL)	Perform confirmatory test <i>within</i>
Under 10	1-3 months
10 - 44	1 week - 1 month (the higher the screening test, the sooner the confirmatory test shall be performed)
45 - 59	48 hours
60 - 69	24 hours
≥ 70	Immediately as an emergency test

Note: Virginia regulations define an elevated blood lead level as 10 ug/dL or higher. *There is no safe lead level and providers should use best medical judgment to assess each child and coordinate follow up testing and care coordination.* A ‘confirmed’ elevated blood lead level (EBLL) is defined by a single elevated venous test ≥ 10 µg/dL or two elevated capillary tests. A venous sample is required for environmental investigations. Environmental investigations will be coordinated on confirmed blood lead levels of 20 ug/dL or persistent or rising 15-19 ug/dL.

Emergency Lead Healthcare Information Line

TOLL FREE EMERGENCY	(866) 767-5323 (866) SOS-LEAD
----------------------------	--

Note: For questions related to your local area, refer to your local health department. Local health policy and lead ordinances may have additional requirements. Richmond City has a lead ordinance that requires an investigation at 10 ug/dL.

Developed by the Virginia Department of Health, Lead-Safe Virginia Program and the Lead Elimination Plan Medical Committee following Virginia Regulations and CDC recommendations. Amended July 2013.