

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.

1. Eligible for or receiving WIC benefits? Medicaid eligible and not tested at both 1 and 2 years of age?
2. Living in a ZIP Code determined to be high-risk based on age of housing and other factors? (See attached High – Risk ZIP Code list)
3. Living in or regularly visiting a house or day care center built before 1950?
4. 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?
5. Living with or regularly visiting a sibling, housemate or playmate with lead poisoning?
6. Living with an adult whose job or hobby involves exposure to lead?
7. Living near an active lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry likely to release lead?
8. Recent refugee, immigrant, or child adopted from outside of the U.S.

- A child must be tested if the parent, guardian, or provider requests testing due to suspected exposure (12 VAC 5-120-50).
- 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.

