

Tennessee Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Screening Guidelines

The Tennessee Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) screening, testing and follow-up guidelines are based on the latest recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning and Prevention of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the endorsement of the CDC. More information is available [here](#).

Who Should Be Screened?

A lead risk assessment should be performed according to Bright Futures guidelines for children starting at 6 months old.

Click to view [Recommendations for Preventive Pediatric Health Care](#)

Who Should Be Tested?

1. Children at 12 and 24 months old*
2. Children 36-72 months old without a documented blood lead level*
3. Children whose parent/guardian requests a blood lead level
4. Children whose parent/guardian answers “yes” or “don’t know” to any questions on the risk assessment questionnaire used at well-child checks between 6-72 months of age or when child’s risk status changes

*Required for **all** TennCare recipients.

Testing Guidelines

1. Blood lead test may be done as a capillary finger stick.
2. If the blood lead level (BLL) is 3.5 µg/dL or greater, the level must be confirmed by a venous BLL.

If the Capillary Blood Lead Level is ≥3.5 µg/dL follow the Recommended Schedule for a Confirmatory Venous Sample

Screening test result (µg/dL)	Time to confirmation testing
3.5-9	0-3 months
10-44	1 week - 1 month*
45-59	48 hours
60-69	24 hours
≥ 70	Urgently as emergency test

*The higher the BLL on the screening test, the more urgent the need for confirmatory testing.

If the Confirmatory Venous Sample is ≥ 3.5 µg/dL, follow the Recommended Schedule for Follow-Up Testing ^a

Venous Blood Lead Level (µg/dL)	Early Follow-Up (first 2-4 tests after identification)	Late Follow-Up (after BLL begins to decline)
3.5-9	3 months ^a	6-9 months
10-19	1-3 months ^a	3-6 months
20-24	1-3 months ^a	1-3 months
25-44	2 weeks-1 month	1 month
≥ 45	As soon as possible	As soon as possible

^a Seasonal variation of BLLs exists and may be more apparent in colder climate areas. Greater exposure in the summer months may necessitate more frequent follow ups.

Summary of Recommended Actions for Children Based on Blood Lead Level Value

Value	Recommendations
< 3.5 µg/dL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report results to TN CLPPP. • Provide lead education¹. • Continue screening per TN CLPPP screening guidelines. • Monitor development during well child visits.
3.5 - 19 µg/dL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report results to TN CLPPP. • Perform a complete history and physical exam, assessing the child for signs and symptoms related to lead exposure. • Obtain environmental exposure history to identify potential sources. • Follow-up blood lead monitoring (see guidelines). • Ensure the child does not have iron deficiency. Follow American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)² testing and treatment guidelines. • Provide nutritional education with focus on calcium and iron intake. Refer to WIC³ as applicable. • Monitor the child’s development per AAP guidelines. • Environmental investigation (Venous BLLs ≥ 15 or persistently elevated levels). • Abdominal X-ray (if particulate lead ingestion is suspected) with bowel decontamination if applicable. • Refer to TEIS⁴ as applicable.
20 - 44 µg/dL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report results to TN CLPPP. • Follow the recommendations for BLL 3.5-19 with addition of the following: • Contact the TN Poison Center (800-222-1222) for guidance regarding management, including oral chelation therapy.
45 - 69 µg/dL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the recommendations for BLL 20-44, with addition of the following: • Perform a complete history and physical exam, including a detailed neurological exam. • Contact the TN Poison Control Center (800-222-1222) for guidance regarding management, including oral chelation therapy. • Consider hospitalization if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patient’s home is not lead-safe. ○ Source of lead exposure has not been identified.
≥70 µg/dL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the recommendations for BLL 20-44, with addition of the following: Hospitalize and commence chelation therapy (following confirmatory venous blood lead test) in conjunction with consultation from a medical toxicologist or a pediatric health specialty unit.

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/lead-prevention/hcp/clinical-guidance/index.html>

² <https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/126/5/1040/65343/Diagnosis-and-Prevention-of-Iron-Deficiency-and?autologincheck=redirected?nfToken=00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000>

³ <https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/fhw/wic.html>

⁴ <https://www.tn.gov/didd/for-consumers/tennessee-early-intervention-system-teis.html>

The following actions are NOT recommended at any blood lead level

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

Additional Contact Information

Tennessee Department of Health:


Childhood Lead Poisoning Program: <https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/mch-lead.html> or Call (615) 532-8462

Healthy Homes: <https://www.tn.gov/health/cedep/environmental/healthy-homes/hh/lead.html>

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation: <https://www.tn.gov/environment/toxic-substances-program/lead-hazard-program.html> or Call (615) 532-LEAD or the in-state-only hotline at 1-888-771-LEAD ~~Lead-based inspectors, Risk~~

~~Assessors:~~ <https://www.tn.gov/environment/toxic-substances-program/lead-hazard-program/lead-certification.html>

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