In 2022 and 2023, new state legislation passed to update lead poisoning standards in Connecticut. To learn more about the acts reducing lead poisoning, please reference Public Act No. 22-49 and Public Act No. 23-31.

Requirements and
Guidance for Childhood
Lead Screening for
Healthcare Providers in
Connecticut

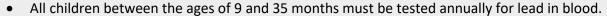
Revised 3/1/24



### **Summary of Requirements and Guidance**

Childhood lead screening and reporting requirements can be found in the Connecticut General Statutes Sections 19a-111q, 19a-110, PA 22-49 and in PA 23-31.

### Universal blood lead screening is mandated in Connecticut.





- All children between the ages of 36 and 72 months must be tested, if not previously tested for lead in blood or if at an elevated risk based on medical assistance program enrollment or a residence in a municipality that presents an elevated risk of lead exposure based on factors, including, but not limited to, the prevalence of housing built prior to January 1, 1960, and the prevalence of children's blood lead levels greater than 5 μg/dL.
- All children under 72 months must be tested if clinically indicated.
- Medical providers must provide education and guidance to parents regarding lead poisoning prevention before testing.
- Medical providers must conduct a medical risk assessment at least annually for children between the ages of 36 months and 72 months. Refer to *Risk Assessment Guidance* for questions and recommendations.

#### Children with an elevated blood lead level should receive additional follow-up screening.



- If a capillary blood lead test is equal to or greater than 3.5µg/dL, confirm with a venous blood lead test.
- Children should be re-tested with a venous level until the blood lead level is below 3.5 μg/dL.
- Refer to Table 1. Capillary Blood Lead Result Follow-up Schedule and Table 2. Venous Blood Lead Result Follow-up Schedule for follow-up guidance.

### Blood lead results must be reported to the CT Department of Public Health (DPH).





- Blood lead results equal to or greater than 3.5 μg/dL must be reported to DPH and to the child's local health department within 48 hours.
- Blood lead results less than 3.5 μg/dL must be reported to DPH, monthly.
- Providers shall make reasonable efforts to notify parents/guardians of children under the age of three years, of blood lead test results equal to or greater than 3.5 µg/dL within 24 hours after receiving a result.
- Refer to Table 3. *Blood Lead Level Reporting Requirements* for more information on reporting requirements.

#### **Contact CT DPH's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for more information.**



(phone): 860.509.7299 | Secure (fax): 959.200.4751 | (website): www.ct.gov/dph/lead

**Table 1. Capillary Blood Lead Result Follow-up Schedule** 

Blood Lead Level (μg /dL)	Venous Follow-up Testing <sup>1</sup>		
Less than 3.5	Follow-up testing is not required. Prevention education should be provided.		
3.5 to 9.9	Within 3 months		
10 to 19.9	Within 1 month		
20 to 44.9	Within 2 weeks		
Greater than or equal to 45	Within 48 hours		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The higher the result on the capillary test, the more urgent the need for venous testing.

## **Table 2. Venous Blood Lead Result Follow-up Schedule**

Blood Lead Level (μg /dL)	Early Follow-up Testing <sup>2</sup>	Late Follow-up Testing <sup>3</sup>		
Less than 3.5	Follow-up testing is not required. Prevention education should be provided.			
3.5 to 9.9	3 months	6 to 9 months		
10 to 19.9	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months		
20 to 44.9	2 weeks to 1 month	1 to 3 months		
Greater than or equal to 45	As soon as possible	Contact Regional Lead Treatment Center		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Two-four tests after identification of an elevated lead in blood level.

Table 3. Blood Lead Level Reporting Requirements <sup>4</sup>

Blood Lead Level (μg /dL)	Report to	Report within	Reporting Method <sup>5,6</sup>	Required Patient Information <sup>7</sup>	Required Provider Information <sup>7</sup>
Less than 3.5	DPH	30 days	Monthly Report	Name	Name
3.5 and greater	DPH & Local Health	48 hours	Fax	Full residence address	Practice address
				Date of birth	Telephone number
				Gender	Sample collection date
				Race and ethnicity	Analysis date
				Blood lead result	Test type (capillary or venous)
					Blood lead result

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Reporting requirements apply to providers testing in-office using a LeadCare® machine or to labs analyzing blood lead results. If blood is not tested in-office, provider should ensure that lab will report on their behalf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>After blood lead level begins to decline.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Report all blood lead levels to DPH via a monthly report. Call the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program for details about how to submit monthly lead reports at 860,509,7299.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Fax elevated blood lead levels greater than 3.5μg/dL to DPH at <u>959.200.4751</u>, even when a confirmatory venous is pending or low. Also report to the local health department.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Include all required patient and provider information in report.

# A. Clinical Consultation and Support Services



Connecticut Children's Medical Center Regional Lead Treatment Center

860.837.9901

Yale New Haven Children's Hospital's Regional Lead Treatment Center

203.688.2195

# B. Risk Assessment Guidance

Question	Example	Risk
Have you moved since your last lead test?		
Does your child live in or regularly visit a home or facility built	Also ask about child care center, preschool, relative or	
before 1978?	babysitter's home, a recent move, etc.	If the answer to any of these
		questions is
Does your child have a family member or friend that is being		
treated for lead poisoning?		YES or UNKNOWN
Does your child encounter an adult whose hobby or job exposes	Construction, welding, firing range, metal fabrication,	
them to lead?	weapon manufacturing, electronics, or other trades	Child may be at risk and
	Azarcon, albayalde, greta, pay-loo-ah, ghasard, bala goli,	should be screened.
Has your child been exposed to imported products such as spices,	kandu, kohl, litargirio, bebetina, and chyawan prash.	
foods, vitamins, ethnic home remedies, etc.?		
	Glazed imported pottery for eating or cooking	

# C. <u>Educational Resources</u>



**For Medical Providers** 



**For Parents**