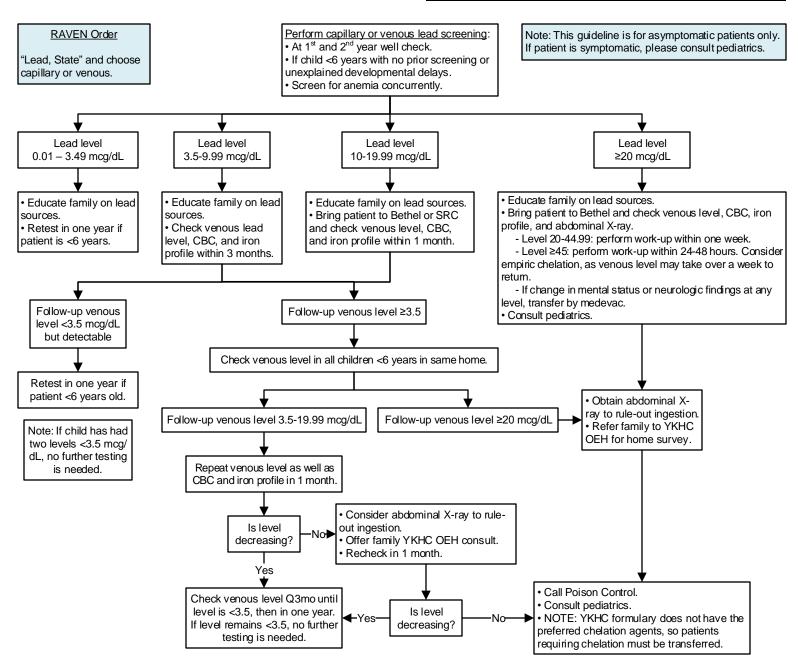


## Clinical Guideline Lead Screening (Pediatric)



NOTE: For capillary collections, fingers need to be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water as well as alcohol wipes. Contamination with dirt is the most common reason for high lead levels.

## Common Sources of Lead in Alaska

- · Mining lead, zinc, silver, or gold ore
- · Lead paint in homes or buildings built before 1978
- Firearms and ammunition
- · Shooting ranges
- · Game meat shot with lead ammunition
- Fishing weights
- Leaded aviation gas
- Marine paint
- Soldering, welding, or craft-making
- Pica or "mouthing" (eating dirt)
- Imported household objects
- Lead or brass pipes/faucets
- · Batteries and automobile repair sites

## Formal Investigations

- If venous level >5 or two recorded capillary levels >3.5, Alaska Department of Health will call family to discuss sources.
- For any level >20 or if level remains high after a month, may consult YKHC Office of Environmental Health (543-6420) to consider a home visit.

This guideline is designed for the general use of most patients but may need to be adapted to meet the special needs of a specific patient as determined by the medical practitioner.

Approved by Clinical Guideline Committee 9/16/24. Click <a href="mailto:here">here</a> to see the supplemental resources for this guideline.

If comments about this guideline, please contact Justin\_Willis@ykhc.org.