QUICK GUIDE TO PEDIATRIC BLOOD LEAD TESTING - WASHINGTON STATE



Once the lab reports the BLL results to WA DOH, WA DOH will alert the local health department to BLLs that exceed the Blood Lead Reference Value (≥ 3.5 ug/dL). The local health departments will then contact the family, and in many cases conduct a home visit to identify sources, test sources and provide resources and education for mitigation.

Confirmatory Testing Table

(only applicable if initial BLL was capillary)

Initial Blood Lead Test Result (µg/dL):	Obtain a Confirmatory Venous Test Within:
< 3.5	N/A. If child was < 12 months old when tested, recheck in 3-6 months as BLL may increase with mobility.
≥ 3.5 - <10	Within 3 months
10 - <20	Within 1 month
20 - <45	Within 2 weeks
≥ 45	Within 48 hours

Follow-up Testing Table

Venous Blood Lead Test Result (μg/dL):	Early follow up testing (2-4 tests after identification):	Later follow up testing after BLL consistently declining:
≥ 3.5 - <10	3 months	6-9 months
10 - <20	1-3 months	3-6 months
20 – 45	2 weeks-4 weeks	1-3 months
≥ 45	ASAP	ASAP

Key Resources

- *<u>WA DOH: Common Sources of Lead Poisoning & Steps to Mitigate Exposure</u> (English & Spanish)
- National PEHSU Lead Medical Management Factsheet
- <u>CDC Recommended Actions Based on BLL</u>
- <u>Washington Department of Health Lead Home Page</u>
- King County Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) Referral

Northwest PEHSU: 206-221-8671; pehsuconsultant@uw.edu

WA Poison Control Center: 1-800-222-1222

Seattle Children's Hospital Medical Toxicologist: Dr. Suzan Mazor, 206-987-2000

PHSKC Lead Environmental Investigator: Matt Wilson, 206-477-2125; matt.wilson@kingcounty.gov

WA DOH Lead Program: 360-236-4280; lead@doh.wa.gov