

## Glossary

Included below are two sets of definitions. One set is generally used in public health, child health care, and preventive medicine. The second set is specific to this document.

General	Specific to this document
<p><b>Anticipatory guidance</b> is the education provided to parents or caretakers during a routine prenatal or pediatric visit to prevent or reduce the risk that their fetuses or children will develop a particular health problem.</p>	<p><b>Anticipatory guidance</b> is the education provided to parents or caretakers during a routine prenatal or pediatric visit to prevent or reduce the risk that their fetuses or children will develop lead poisoning.</p> <p>In general, anticipatory guidance for lead should include information about the dangers of deteriorating lead-based paint in homes and of improper renovation or remodeling that disturbs lead-based paint.</p>
<p><b>Assessment</b> is the process, usually carried out or coordinated by a public health agency, of determining the nature and extent of hazards and health problems within a jurisdiction.</p>	<p><b>A blood lead level (BLL)</b> is the concentration of lead in a sample of blood. This concentration is usually expressed in micrograms per deciliter (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}</math>) or micro moles per liter (<math>\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}</math>). One <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}</math> is equal to <math>0.048 \mu\text{mol}/\text{L}</math>.</p>

General	Specific to this document
	<p><b>Care coordination</b> is the formal coordination of the care of a child with a BLL that exceeds a specific value—as determined by local or state officials—and the assurance that services needed by that child are provided.</p>
	<p><b>Clinical management</b> is the care of a child with an elevated BLL that is usually performed by a child health-care provider. It includes 1) clinical evaluation for complications of lead poisoning; 2) family lead education and referrals; 3) chelation therapy, if appropriate; 4) follow-up testing at appropriate intervals.</p>
<p>A <b>diagnostic test</b> is a laboratory test used to determine whether a person has a particular health problem.</p>	<p>A <b>diagnostic test</b> is the first venous blood lead test performed within 6 months on a child who has previously had an elevated BLL on a screening test.</p>
<p>A <b>follow-up test</b> is a laboratory test for the purpose of monitoring the care of a person with a particular health problem.</p>	<p>A <b>follow-up test</b> refers to a blood lead test used to monitor the status of a child with a previously elevated diagnostic test for lead.</p>

General	Specific to this document
<p>A <b>jurisdiction</b> is the geographic area over which a state or local government has political authority. Counties and incorporated places, such as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, are examples of jurisdictions. One jurisdiction may lie partially or totally within another, such as a county within a state.</p>	
	<p>A <b>lead poisoning prevention program</b> is an organized set of activities, including primary and secondary prevention activities, to prevent childhood lead poisoning.</p>
	<p>A <b>personal-risk questionnaire</b> is administered by a child health-care provider to the parents or guardians of a young child to help determine whether that child is at increased risk of having an elevated BLL. The personal-risk questionnaire is one component of an individual risk evaluation.</p>
<p>A <b>place</b> is any geographic area.</p>	
<p><b>Prevalence</b> is the percentage of a population with a particular characteristic.</p>	<p><b>Prevalence</b> is the percentage of a population with an elevated BLL.</p>
<p><b>Primary prevention</b> is the prevention of an adverse health effect in an individual or population. One method of accomplishing this is reducing or eliminating a hazard in the environment to which an individual or population is exposed.</p>	

General	Specific to this document
	<p>A <b>recommendation area</b> is a place for which a public health agency makes a recommendation on how to screen resident children for lead poisoning. A recommendation area can be a country, state, county, city, or other place.</p>
<p><b>Screening</b> is a method, usually involving a physical examination or a laboratory test, to identify asymptomatic individuals as likely, or unlikely, to have a particular health problem.</p>	<p><b>BLL screening</b> for lead poisoning is the routine measurement of BLLs in asymptomatic children.</p>
<p>A <b>screening program</b> consists of screening for a health problem, a diagnostic evaluation for those with positive screening-test results, and treatment for those in whom the health problem is diagnosed.</p>	<p>A <b>screening program</b> for lead poisoning is BLL screening, the diagnostic evaluation of children with elevated BLLs, and the provision of educational, environmental, medical, and other services to children found to have elevated BLLs. A screening program is one component of a childhood lead poisoning prevention program.</p>

General	Specific to this document
A <b>screening test</b> is a laboratory test to identify asymptomatic individuals as likely or unlikely to have a particular health problem.	A <b>screening test</b> for lead poisoning is a laboratory test for lead that is performed on the blood of an asymptomatic child to determine whether the child has an elevated BLL.
<b>Secondary prevention</b> is the prevention or slowing of the progression of a health problem in affected individuals.	<b>Secondary prevention</b> is the identification of children with elevated BLLs and the prevention or reduction of further exposure of those children to lead.
	<b>Targeted screening</b> is the BLL screening of some, but not all, children in a recommendation area. The selection of children to be screened is based on the presence of a factor that places these children at increased risk for lead exposure.
	<b>Universal screening</b> is the BLL screening of all children at ages 1 and 2 in a recommendation area.