# New IHS Recommendations for Serum Lead Testing

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### **CMS** Regulations

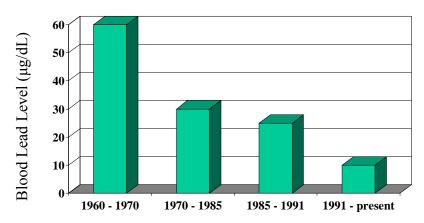
- Centers for Medicaid / Medicare EPSDT
  - "CMS requires that <u>all</u> children receive a screening blood lead test at 12 months and 24 months of age."
  - "Children between ...36 months and 72 months ...must receive a screening blood lead test if they have not been previously screened for lead poisoning."

#### Head Start Performance Standards

- ~ 80% AI/AN Children eligible for Head Start / Medicaid
- Head Start Performance Standard
  - 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1)(ii)
    - "Preventive care schedule must incorporate ... CMS
       Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment
       (EPSDT) program of the Medicaid agency of the state"

### History of Lead Action Levels

Recommended Lead Action Levels, 1960 - present



#### Lead in our environment

- Gasoline, food can solder (ended ~ 1978)
- Paint (ended 1978)
- Batteries
- Soil
- Pottery
- Toys
- Traditional medicines
- Plumbing



http://webmineral.com/specimens/Galena.jpg

#### What are the harmful effects?

Effects largely undetectable until severe

poisoning (>25 BLL)

- ↑Blood lead
  - J IQ
  - Behavioral problems
  - Stunted growth
  - Cavities
  - Anemia (red blood cells destroyed faste
  - Kidney problems





### Who gets lead poisoning?

#### Children

- Mother → child during pregnancy
- BLL Peaks at 18 36 months slow decline
  - "Tank is full" (i.e. bones are saturated)
    - Competes with calcium in bones

#### Adults

- Industrial
  - battery recycling / electronics
  - Mining





http://www.marin.ca.gov/depts/hh/main/lmages/hs/bfw06b.jpg

### Risk factors for lead poisoning

- Younger age
- Male gender
- Housing stock with lead-based paint (policy of "safe" housing)
- Dust / soil lead level
- Race (may reflect poverty or low SES)
- Multiple housing units or living in rental property
- Hand-mouth activity in the child



## **Cutoff values**

#### **CDC**

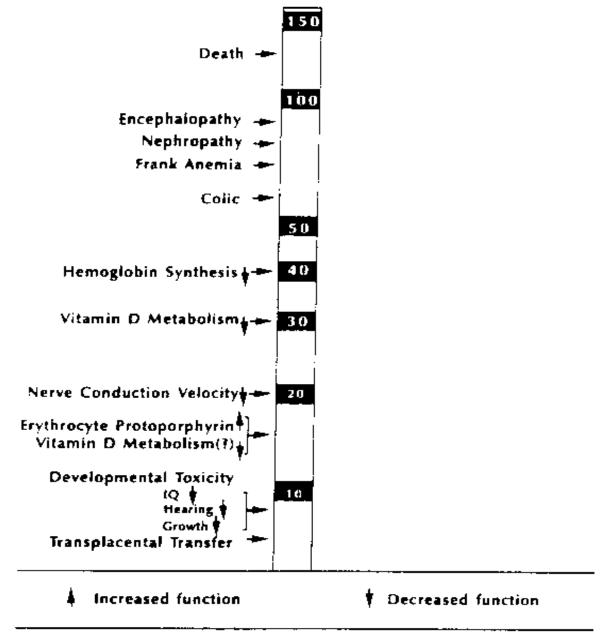
Blood lead < 10 ug/dl</p>

#### **US EPA**

- Soil lead < 1,200 mg/kg</p>
- Flood dust < 40 µg/ft2</p>
- Window sill dust < 200 µg/ft2</p>



Figure 2-1. Lowest observed effect levels of inorganic lead in children\*



# First Large-Scale Suggestion of Toxicity at "low" level

#### For every 1 µg/dL increase in blood lead:

- 0.7-point decrement in mean arithmetic scores
- 1-point decrement in mean reading scores
- 0.1-point decrement in non-verbal reasoning
- 0.5-point decrement in short-term memory scores

An inverse relationship between blood lead concentration and arithmetic and reading scores



# Additional Suggestions of Toxicity at "low" levels

- Prospective study followed
  - 172 children < 60 months
- Each 10 μcg increase saw a 4.6 point IQ decrease (p=0.004)
- For children increasing from 1  $\mu$ cg to 10  $\mu$ cg, average IQ decrease = 7.4 (p=0.003)
- Are we looking at the correct epidemiology?

# IHS Lead Screening Workgroup Recommendations

- All children in IHS get screened for lead at 12 and 24 months or 36 months if not done previously.
- Clinicians ordering the test should followup on elevated BLLs or designate a case manager to do so.

# IHS Screening Recommendations (cont'd)

- ► Children with BLLs  $\geq 10 \ \mu g/dl$  need to be verified through a repeat blood draw.
- Children with BLLs 10 to 15 µg/dl should receive education and follow-up every 3 months until their BLL falls below 10 µg/dl.
- Children with BLLs between 15 and 19  $\mu$ g/dl or those with BLLs  $\geq$ 20  $\mu$ g/dl should receive home visits by:
  - Public Health Nursing
  - Environmental Health
  - Head Start medical staff if enrolled in Head Start
- Children with levels ≥ 45 need immediate attention