

## LEAD RISK ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Although all children should receive blood lead testing at 12 and 24 months of age, providers should assess a child's risk of lead poisoning beginning at 9 months of age. A "Yes" to any one of the following questions indicates a higher risk for lead poisoning, and testing can begin as early as 9 months of age. Children determined to be at high risk for lead poisoning should receive parental education and nutritional counseling regardless of blood lead level.

1. Does child receive Medicaid or WIC benefits?

2. Does child live in or visit a home built before 1950?

3. Does child live in or visit a home built before 1978 undergoing renovation?

4. Does child have a sibling or frequent playmate diagnosed with lead poisoning?

5. Is child suspected by a parent or health-care provider to be at risk for lead exposure?

6. Is child a recent immigrant, refugee, or foreign adoptee?

7. Does child have a household member who participates in a lead-related occupation or hobby?

8. Does child have a household member who uses traditional, folk, or ethnic remedies or cosmetics or who routinely imports food informally from abroad?

9. Does child live near lead smelters, battery recycling plants, or other industries likely to release atmospheric lead?

### EXAMPLES OF LEAD-RELATED OCCUPATIONS/HOBBIES:

construction worker

plumber, pipe fitter

steelwire production

painter

auto repairman/ mechanic

battery maker/ recycling

plastics maker

furniture refinishing

stained glass

preparing or using lead shot gun target shooting

scrap waste materials

copper foundries

ammunitions maker

printer

solderer-welder

ceramics maker

junkyard employee

pottery

radio/ TV repair

insecticide worker

glass maker

painting

lead miner

enameling worker

gas station attendant

lead soldering (e.g. electronics)

home remodeling

preparing or using lead fishing sinkers