

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department of Health Care Finance



Office of the Senior Deputy Director/Medicaid Director

Transmittal # 17-27

TO: All Pediatricians, Family Practitioners, Health Clinics and Managed Care Organizations serving DC Medicaid Beneficiaries

FROM: Claudia Schlosberg, J.D.
Senior Deputy Director and State Medicaid Director

DATE: October 26, 2017

SUBJECT: DHCF and DOEE Joint Letter Regarding Required Lead Screenings – Every Child. Twice by Two.

The Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) and the Department of the Energy and Environment (DOEE) jointly issue the attached letter on blood lead screening requirements in the District of Columbia. Please share with your staff and colleagues.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Colleen Sonosky, Associate Director of DHCF's Division of Children's Health Services at (202) 442-9122 or Lisa Gilmore, Branch Chief of DOEE's Lead and Healthy Housing Division at (202) 535-2624.

cc: Medical Society of the District of Columbia
DC Hospital Association
DC Primary Care Association
DC Health Care Association
DC Home Care Association
DC Behavioral Health Association
DC Coalition of Disability Service Providers

Attachment a/s

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Department of Health Care Finance



October 26, 2017

**TO ALL PEDIATRICIANS, FAMILY PRACTITIONERS, HEALTH CLINICS AND
MANAGED CARE ORGANIZATIONS SERVING DC MEDICAID BENEFICIARIES**

Re: Required Lead Screenings – Every Child. Twice by Two.

Dear Health Care Provider:

Would you skip a simple blood test that could protect children from a lifetime of harm?

Less than a third of young children in the District of Columbia have received the two lead screenings required by District law, first between ages 6 and 14 months and again between ages 22 and 26 months. Missed opportunities in well-child visits to screen “Every Child, Twice by Two” leave children in the District at risk for serious and irreversible harm from lead exposure. Approximately 51,000 children less than six years (72 months) of age live in the District and are at risk of exposure to lead-based paint and other lead hazards.

During Children’s Health Month and National Lead Poisoning Prevention Week (October 22-28, 2017), the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) and the Department of Health Care Finance (DHCF) are sharing this reminder of the importance of childhood lead screening and of your **legal obligation to perform lead screenings and to report lead-poisoned children to DOEE’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**, as outlined below. To review your full responsibilities under the District’s lead screening and reporting law, please also visit: <http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Gateway/ChapterHome.aspx?ChapterNumber=22-B73>.

Why screen for lead twice by the age of two?

Typically, children’s blood lead levels (BLLs) increase fastest between 6 and 12 months of age and peak at approximately 2 years of age. Babies and young children engage in more frequent hand-to-mouth activity that can expose them to lead and are most susceptible to the effects of lead. Since exposure may present no obvious symptoms, screening is essential to identify lead-exposed children that need environmental or medical intervention and case management to reduce their BLL. No safe blood lead level in children has been identified. Even levels below the reference value of 5 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) may cause lasting harm.

What are the District’s lead screening requirements?

District law requires that every child who resides in the District of Columbia receive a first BLL screening between 6 months and 14 months of age and a second BLL screening between 22 months and 26 months of age, upon obtaining parental consent, unless an identical test has already been performed in the previous 12 months. In addition, if a child over 26 months of age has not been tested, the law requires BLL testing at least twice before the child is 6 years of age.

When are additional lead screenings required?

District law also requires you to screen when a child is at risk for high-dose lead exposure, such as living in or frequently visiting deteriorated or renovated housing built before 1978 (presumed to include lead-based paint); having a household member who may be exposed to lead at work; or having neurological, behavioral, or developmental symptoms consistent with lead exposure.

When do you have to report an elevated BLL?

District law requires laboratories, including health care providers that use a blood lead testing device at the point of care, to immediately notify DOEE's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program by telephone or fax if a child's BLL is equal to or greater than 10 µg/dL. Health care providers that receive a report from a laboratory or another provider are required to report lead-poisoned children to DOEE's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program within 72 hours. However, **we ask that you report results to DOEE immediately if a child is identified with an elevated BLL equal to or greater than 5 µg/dL**, so DOEE can take prompt action to mitigate risks for the family and provide the care the child needs. To report an elevated blood lead level, **fax the result to DOEE's secure fax line at (202) 535-2607 or call DOEE at (202) 654-6002.**

By law, laboratories and providers that use a blood lead testing device at the point of care must report **all** test results to DOEE, not just elevated results. For information on a recent safety alert issued by the US Food and Drug Administration and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on certain lead tests, including point-of-care devices, please visit <https://doee.dc.gov/release/fda-cdc-issue-blood-lead-test-safety-alert-certain-lead-tests-manufactured-magellan>.

What else can you do to prevent lead exposure?

In addition to legal requirements for providing family lead education and referrals for social and environmental services when a child has an elevated blood lead level, you have the important responsibility for providing anticipatory guidance to pregnant women, parents/guardians, and their families about the protective steps they can take to prevent lead exposure. Visit <http://doee.dc.gov/node/613342> for helpful guidance you can share with those you serve.


For questions about lead screening, please contact Colleen Sonosky, Associate Director of DHCF's Division of Children's Health Services, at (202) 442-5913, or Lisa Gilmore, Chief of DOEE's Lead-Safe and Healthy Housing Branch, at (202) 535-2624.

Thank you for all that you continue to do to protect children's health in our nation's capital.

Sincerely,



Tommy Wells, Director
Department of Energy and Environment



Wayne Turnage, Director
Department of Health Care Finance