There is no safe level of lead in the blood.

- All capillary (finger/heel stick) test results $\geq 5 \mu g/dL$ must be confirmed by venous draw. Point of care instruments such as the LeadCare® II cannot be used to confirm an elevated blood lead level, even if the sample is collected by venipuncture.
- Any confirmed level of lead in the blood is a reliable indicator that the child has been exposed to lead.
- All blood lead test results, by law, are required to be reported to ODH by the analyzing laboratory.
- The Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program will respond accordingly to all blood lead levels of 5 $\mu g/dL$ or greater.

If the family answers “yes” or “do not know” to ANY of the questions below then

**TEST—IT’S OHIO LAW!**

If the family answers “no” to all questions, provide prevention guidance and follow up at the next visit.

### 1. Does the child live in or regularly visit a property built before 1978 that has peeling/chipping paint or recent/ongoing renovation? This includes childcare centers, preschools, or homes of a babysitter or relative.

If “yes” or “do not know,” **TEST—IT’S OHIO LAW!** If “no,” go to 2.

### 2. Is the child on Medicaid?

If “yes” at Ages 1 and 2, **TEST—IT’S OHIO LAW!**

If “yes” and the child is between 3-6 Years of age, **TEST IF THE CHILD HAS NO TEST HISTORY**, regardless of risk factors. If “no,” go to 3.

### 3. Does the child live in a high risk ZIP code? (See list on back.)

If “yes,” **TEST—IT’S OHIO LAW!** If “no,” go to 4.

### 4. Ask the parent six key questions to assess risk.

If “yes” or “do not know” to ANY of the questions, **TEST—IT’S OHIO LAW!**

- Does your child live in or regularly visit a home built before 1950?
- Does your child have a sibling or playmate who has or did have lead poisoning?
- Does your child frequently come in contact with an adult who has a hobby or works with lead? Examples are construction, welding, pottery, painting, and casting ammunition.
- Did the child’s mother have known lead exposure during her pregnancy with the child?
- Is the child or his/her mother an immigrant or refugee?
- Does your child live near an active or former lead smelter, battery recycling plant, or other industry known to release lead?
Ohio High Risk Zip Codes
Requiring Blood Lead Testing
for Ohio Children less than 6 Years of Age
Ohio Department of Health
Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program • www.odh.ohio.gov

The Targeted Testing Model used to determine the high risk ZIP codes was developed by The Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service. 2010 Census data, 2011 American Community Survey data, and 2007-2011 blood lead testing data were used to locate hot census tracts, which were then overlaid with ZIP code boundaries. Any ZIP code partially/fully containing a hot census tract is considered to be at high risk. A hot census tract was considered to be any census tract in which at least 12% of the children are predicted to have blood lead levels of 5 μg/dL or greater. Twenty-one predictive variables were included in the final model describing: housing environment, socioeconomic factors, demographic characteristics, housing density, and population density.