## Lead Screening in Children

Fact Sheet



Pediatric Lead Screening in Children FAQs		
	Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT)	Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS)
Definition	The EPSDT benefit provides comprehensive and preventive health care services for children under age 21 who are enrolled in Medicaid	HEDIS is a comprehensive set of standardized performance measures used in the managed care industry to monitor performance and opportunities for quality improvement
Blood Lead Screening Requirements	Every child enrolled in the NJ FamilyCare program (Medicaid), must be given a blood lead test at the following ages:  Complete a blood lead test at 12 months old (between 9 and 18 months)  AND again at 24 months old (between 18 and 26 months)  Children between 26 and 72 months old who have NOT previously had a blood lead test should be tested immediately	Any blood lead test after the age of 2 is considered late in HEDIS reporting  Providers should educate parents/guardians regarding the importance of having their child tested for lead as well as keeping appointments  Blood lead screenings should be completed on or before their second birthday – it must be a capillary or venous blood lead test
Verbal Risk Assessment	The verbal risk assessment must be asked at every visit with children who are between 6 months and 72 months old. The verbal risk assessment must be documented in the medical record for each well-child visit starting at 6 months to 72 months old.  To view a list of questions, visit aetnabetterhealth.com/newjersey/providers/resources/lead  If any answer is 'yes" or 'I don't know', the risk is considered high. All children at high risk need a blood lead test immediately, even if younger than 6 months old  The questions must be asked at every subsequent visit since risk can change	Not required to be completed under HEDIS guidelines. To better evaluate a child for a blood screening, we recommend completing a verbal risk assessment

