

CDC Classifications for Blood Lead Concentration Screening in Children

Table 1. CDC classifications of lead concentrations in children (CDC, 1991)		
Classification	[Pb] (ug/dL)	Interpretation
I	< or equal 9	Not Considered to be Lead-poisoned (Negative)
IIA	10-14	May Need to be Rescreened More Frequently (Positive)
IIB	15-19	Nutritional and Educational Intervention and More Frequent Screening. If Persists, Environmental Investigation and Intervention
III	20-44	Environmental Evaluation, Remediation and Medical Evaluation. May need Pharmacologic (Succimer) Treatment
IV	45-69	Medical and Environmental Intervention, Including Chelation Therapy
V	> or equal 70	Medical Emergency

References

1. MMWR, October 11, 1991 / 40(40);695
<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00015325.htm>
2. CDC. Preventing lead poisoning in young children, 1991. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1991.

Notice to Readers Statement on Preventing Childhood Lead Poisoning On October 7, 1991, CDC released an updated statement on the prevention of childhood lead poisoning. The statement provides guidelines to pediatric health-care providers, public health programs, and others about childhood lead screening, case management for lead-poisoned children, and primary prevention of childhood lead poisoning.

Copies of the statement, Preventing Lead Poisoning in Young Children, 1991 (1), are available free of charge from Publication Activities, Office of the Director, National Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control, Mailstop F-29, CDC, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA 30333.