Important Guidelines for Infants and Toddlers

Guidelines for Lead Poisoning Prevention, Testing, Management

Lead exposure in young children has been linked to learning disabilities, behavior problems, and lower IQ. New York State law requires health care providers to:

- Obtain a blood test for all children at age 1 and 2, and also for any child up to 6 years old who may be at risk of lead poisoning.
- Assess lead poisoning risk for children 6 months to 6 years of age, and provide preventive guidance to caregivers.
- Ensure children with high lead levels have follow-up testing, and provide guidance to caregivers.

The NY State Department of Health provides guidelines and resources for lead poisoning prevention and management at: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/health_care_providers

American Academy of Pediatrics recommendation for lead results follow-up and retesting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead level (ug/dl)</th>
<th>Follow-up and retesting</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5.0</td>
<td>Repeat BLL</td>
<td>6-12 mos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>Repeat BLL</td>
<td>Within 1-3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>Repeat BLL</td>
<td>Within 4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>Repeat BLL</td>
<td>Within 2-4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>Repeat BLL</td>
<td>Within 1-2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-69</td>
<td>Medical Emergency</td>
<td>ASAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥70</td>
<td>CCU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lead testing ➤ 83655

To learn more, visit: https://www.cdc.gov/lead

Childhood Immunizations for Children up to Age 2

Fidelis Care Medicaid or Child Health Plus members are eligible for a $100 gift card if they receive all the shots listed below by their second birthday. To qualify, a child must remain a member at the time the gift card is given. For more information, visit fideliscare.org/incentive.

**DTaP**
Protects your child from serious diseases called diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis
- 2 Months
- 6 Months
- 4 Months
- 15-18 Months

**IPV**
Protects your child from the serious disease called polio
- 2 Months
- 6-18 Months
- 4 Months

**Hepatitis B**
Protects your child from the serious disease called hepatitis B
- Birth
- 6-18 Months
- 1-2 Months

**H. Influenzae Type B**
Protects your child from serious diseases caused by a bacteria
- 2 Months
- 12-15 Months
- 4 Months

**MMR**
Protects your child from serious diseases called measles, mumps, and rubella
- 12-15 Months

**Varicella**
Protects your child from the disease called chickenpox
- 12-15 Months

**PCV**
Protects your child from serious diseases like pneumonia and meningitis
- 2 Months
- 6 Months
- 4 Months
- 12-15 Months

**Rotavirus**
Protects your child from the serious disease gastroenteritis
- 2 Months
- 6 Months
- 4 Months

**Hepatitis A**
Protects your child from the serious disease called hepatitis A
- 12 Months
- 18-23 Months

*These two immunizations are not part of the $100 gift card incentive and are at the discretion of the provider.*
Primary Care Provider Visits

One of the best ways to make sure children meet key milestones and receive all the care they need is through regular primary care provider (PCP) visits. This is also a time for parents to ask any questions they may have.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children should be screened:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5 Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hearing

The results of abnormal screening should be explained carefully to parents, and the child’s medical record should be flagged to facilitate tracking and follow-up, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Any abnormal objective screening result requires audiology referral and definitive testing.

A failed infant hearing screening or a failed screening in an older child should always be confirmed by further testing. Abnormal hearing test results require intervention and clinically appropriate referral, including otolaryngology, audiology, speech-language pathology, genetics, and early intervention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children should be screened:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hearing examination for newborn under 8 days old ➤ Z00.110
Health examination for newborn 8 to 28 days old ➤ Z00.111
Encounter for routine child health examination with abnormal findings ➤ Z00.121
Encounter for routine child health examination without abnormal findings ➤ Z00.129
Initial comprehensive preventive medicine (age younger than 1 year) ➤ 99381
Initial comprehensive preventive medicine (1-4 years) ➤ 99382
Periodic comprehensive preventive medicine reevaluation (age younger than 1 year) ➤ 99391
Periodic comprehensive preventive medicine reevaluation (1 through 4 years) ➤ 99392

Encounter for hearing examination following failed hearing screening ➤ Z01.110
Encounter for examination of ears and hearing with other abnormal findings ➤ Z01.118

Growth and Development

Tracking children’s growth and development at regular primary care provider (PCP) visits can help make sure children meet key development milestones.

Developmental ➤ 96110
Autism ➤ 96110 CG


Early intervention sites for hearing and autism:
https://www.parentcenterhub.org/region-a/
https://www.parentcenterhub.org/ei-overview/
https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/treatment.html