

**Oklahoma Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Lead Exposure Risk Assessment Questionnaire (LERAQ)**

Child's Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Date: _____ Age: _____ Current Residential Zip Code: _____

1. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house/building built prior to 1978 with peeling or chipping paint? <i>Note: This could include a day care center, preschool, relative's home, etc.</i>	Yes	No
2. Does your child live in or regularly visit a house/building built prior to 1978 that has had remodeling or renovation in the past 6 months?	Yes	No
3. Does your child have friends, siblings, housemates, or a playmate that has been told they have lead poisoning or been treated for lead poisoning?	Yes	No
4. Does your child frequently put things in her/his mouth such as jewelry, keys, or toys? Have you been told your child has pica (eats non-food items)? <i>Note: This could include products that have been recalled by the Consumer Products Safety Commission due to unsafe lead levels.</i>	Yes	No
5. Has your family/child ever lived outside of the United States or recently arrived from a foreign country?	Yes	No
6. Does your child live with or come into frequent contact with an adult who has a job or hobby where lead is used? <i>Examples include: oil field worker, bridge painter, demolition or renovation of buildings, automobile work with batteries or radiators, lead solder, metal plating, furniture refinishing, leaded glass, lead shot or bullets and lead fishing sinkers.</i>	Yes	No
7. Does your family use products from other countries such as health remedies, some imported spices, or food, or store or serve food in leaded crystal, pottery, or pewter? <i>Note: Lead has been found in some traditional medicines such as Ayurvedic medicine, liga, greta, azarcón, litargirio, kohl, surma, and sindoor. Lead exposure risk is higher with old, imported, painted, cracked, or chipped china and pottery. These are often made in Latin America and the Middle East.</i>	Yes	No

If the answer to any of the above questions is YES, then the child is considered to be at risk for lead exposure and should receive a blood lead test.

- Ask any additional questions that may be specific to a particular community (or population) e.g., refugee child recently arrived in the United States, children with behavioral and/or developmental disabilities, families who mention moving to an older home, etc.
- Ask if any of the above conditions are expected to change in the future (e.g., house remodeling).
- Tailor appropriate education and information to the child and family.

Purpose: The LERAQ should be used to screen for possible risk of lead exposure in children 6 - 72 months of age except when the child receives routine blood lead testing at 12 and 24 months of age. The LERAQ serves as a risk assessment tool and children found to be at risk for lead exposure should receive a blood lead test if such a risk is identified.

Use: This assessment may be administered by medical staff, teacher, or completed by the child's parent or guardian.

Any "Yes" answer is considered a positive answer, thus requires the child to have a blood lead test.

Routing and Filing: Retain this record in the child's record to review annually.

Age	Blood Test	LERAQ	Anticipatory Guidance (Education and Information)
6 Months	See LERAQ responses	X	X
9 Months	See LERAQ responses	X	X
12 Months	X		X
24 Months	X		X
36 to 72 Months	X (if no record of previous blood lead test at 12 or 24 months)	X (Unless obtaining blood lead test)	X – If LERAQ is administered

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