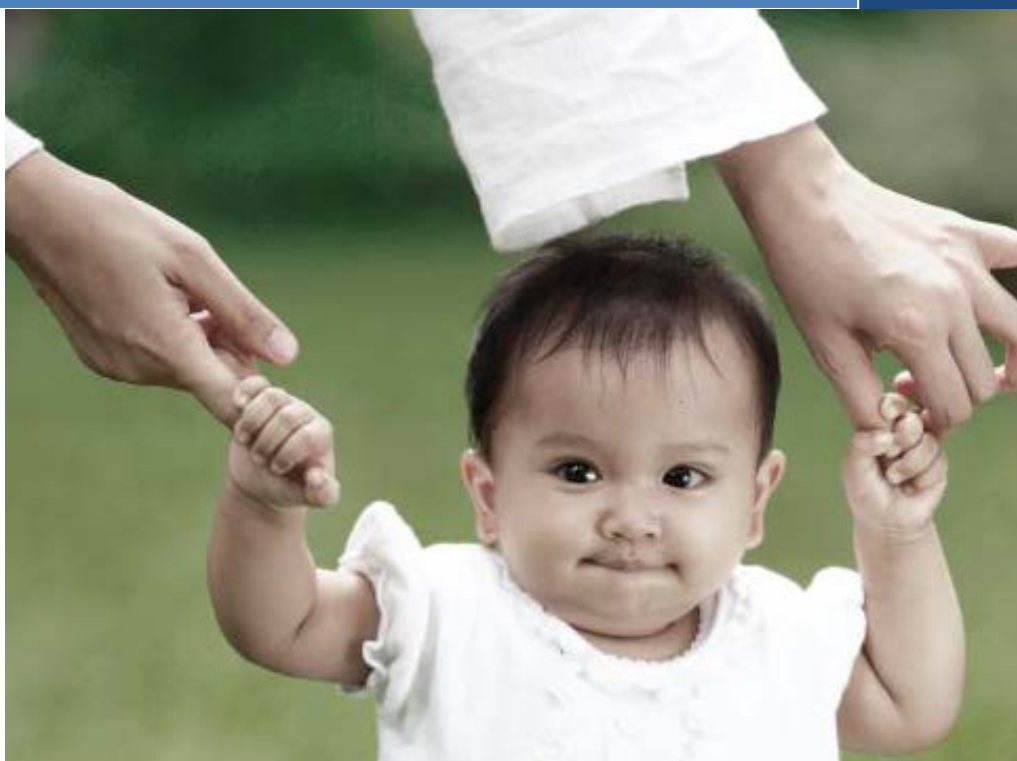




# 2013 Blood Lead Surveillance Report



**Environmental Health Division  
Environmental Surveillance and  
Assessment Section  
Environmental Impacts Analysis  
Unit  
Lead/Healthy Homes Program  
P.O. Box 64975  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0975**

**For more information about lead, contact the  
Lead/Healthy Homes Program at (651) 201-4620**

**If you require this document in another format,  
such as large print, Braille, or cassette tape, call:  
(651) 201-5000 ♦ 1-888-345-0823 ♦ MDH TTY (651) 201-5797  
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## **Introduction**

This 2013 Blood Lead Surveillance Report describes the activities of the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Lead Poisoning and Healthy Homes Program (LPHHP) and the data resulting from the MDH Blood Lead Information System (BLIS) for the 2013 calendar year.

The report contains a description of the trends in lead testing and elevated blood lead levels in Minnesota, and summarizes activities taking place in Minnesota to prevent childhood lead poisoning. The intent of this report is to provide information for stakeholders in Minnesota, document activities of the LPHHP, and assist local efforts to address housing-based health threats.

As the number of elevated blood lead cases in Minnesota has continued to steadily decline, the MDH LPHHP has also been incorporating “healthy homes” approaches into routine lead program activities.

Applying healthy homes strategies will help use existing lead poisoning prevention resources to address additional housing-based environmental health threats, including asthma, pests, fire safety, radon, carbon monoxide, and mold/moisture. This report contains an overview of steps taken to implement a healthy homes program in Minnesota.

The loss of federal funding continues to impact the program plans and activities of the LPHHP. MDH is discussing available options with other public health programs and collaborating partners to prioritize program functions and identify supporting resources.



## **Lead Poisoning**

Although the toxicity of lead has been known for thousands of years, lead poisoning remains one of the most common environmental health threats to children. There are many sources of lead, such as soil contaminated from years of leaded gasoline, lead dust accidentally brought home from parents' workplaces and hobby areas, and some imported products and traditional remedies. However, deteriorated lead paint in homes is the main source of lead exposure for U.S. children today. Although lead paint was banned for residential use in 1978, many older homes still contain lead paint. It is estimated that nearly one million homes in Minnesota still have lead paint. These homes may be found in both urban and rural areas. As lead paint deteriorates, it creates fine dust that is identical in appearance to ordinary house dust.

Elevated levels of blood lead occurring during the first years of life may not produce symptoms until the children enter school and

display learning difficulties, reduction in IQ, or behavior problems.

Children less than six years old, and especially ages one to three years, are most vulnerable to lead's toxicity due to their growing bodies, nutritional needs, mouthing behavior, and spending time on the floor. Pregnant women and the developing fetus are also at risk because lead easily passes through the placenta to the fetus. The changing nutritional needs of the mother also cause release of lead stored in bone. Certain populations of children are at increased risk of lead poisoning. For example, children enrolled in medical assistance programs are more likely to live in older homes in poor condition, have poor nutrition, and live in urban areas that may contain lead-contaminated soils. Refugees and immigrants are also at increased risk because they are likely to have lead exposure in their home countries, may have poor nutritional status, and may live in substandard housing once in the U.S.



## Elevated Blood Lead Levels

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently discarded their “level of concern” of 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter whole blood ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) in favor of a reference value of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  (**Figure 1**).

This value is based on the average blood lead level in the American population.

Confirmed blood lead test results above the 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  reference value are now expected to trigger a public health response. CDC also acknowledges that there is no safe level of exposure to lead, and the effects of lead exposure appear to be irreversible in the absence of any other interventions.

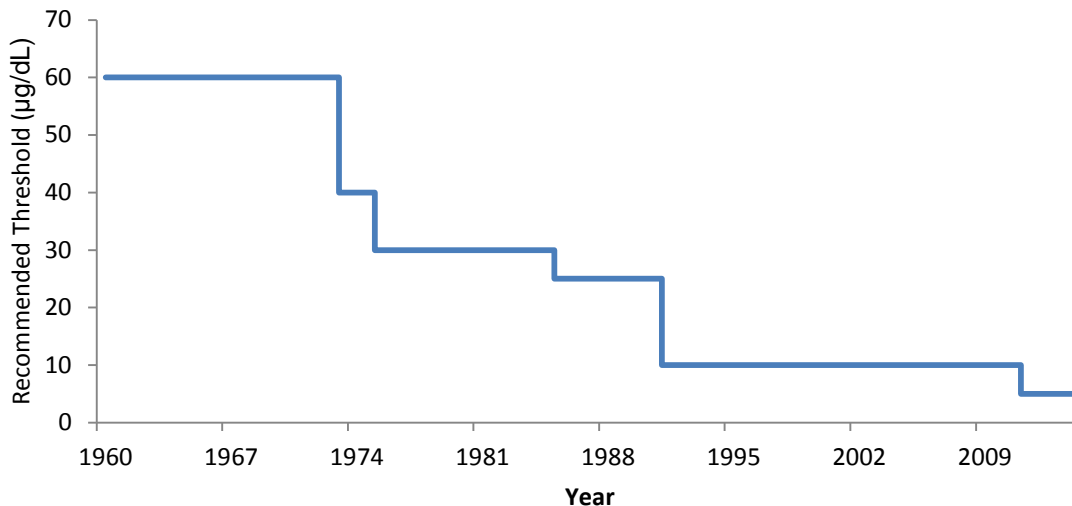
Therefore, primary prevention, or preventing lead poisoning before it can start, is crucial.

Minnesota statute 144.9504 mandates environmental interventions for confirmed

blood lead levels of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater in children less than six years old. For levels of 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  or greater, local public health nurses work with families to bring down elevated lead levels. For most children and adults with lead poisoning, identification and elimination of the source of lead is the main treatment.

In April 2014, Health Commissioner Ed Ehlinger issued a finding that changed the definition of an elevated blood lead level (EBLL) under Minnesota statute 144.9501 Subd. 9 to a diagnostic blood lead test of at least 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . The previous definition of an EBLL had been 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ . The commissioner’s finding makes the statute consistent with the existing Minnesota case management guidelines and CDC recommendations.

**Figure 1. Historic CDC Recommendations for Elevated Blood Lead Level Thresholds**



## State Blood Lead Guidelines

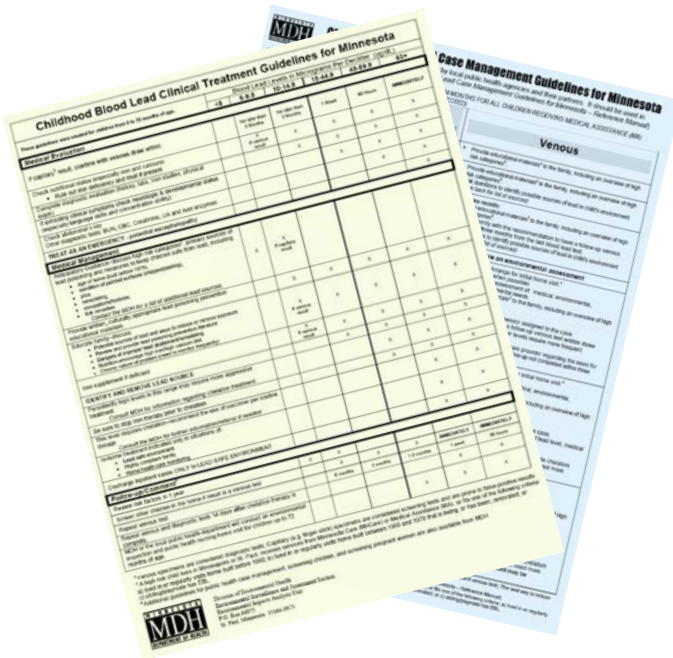
MDH has a set of four guidelines available for lead: Childhood Blood Lead Screening, Childhood Blood Lead Case Management, Childhood Blood Lead Clinical Treatment, and Blood Lead Screening for Pregnant Women, which may be found at the MDH Web site at [www.health.state.mn.us/lead](http://www.health.state.mn.us/lead). These guidelines are intended to establish standardized screening practices and minimum levels of care for providing services to children. However, those local health departments that have greater resources available may wish to take a more rigorous approach to case management.

## *Childhood Blood Lead Screening Guidelines*

The MDH Childhood Blood Lead Screening Guidelines direct physicians to order blood lead tests for 1) children residing in specific geographic areas that have high rates of elevated blood lead; and 2) children matching specific groups that have high rates of elevated blood lead. Universal screening is recommended for children residing in Minneapolis and St. Paul and those recently arriving from other major metropolitan areas or other countries. Screening is also recommended for children receiving Medicaid. The test is typically performed when the child is one and two years old, but may be done at any time if the parent is concerned or if a high-risk activity (e.g. remodeling a home built before 1950) has recently occurred.

## *Childhood Blood Lead Case Management Guidelines*

The Case Management Guidelines work in concert with the MDH Blood Lead Screening Guidelines for Minnesota to identify and manage lead exposure in children. A qualified case manager should oversee the treatment and recovery of each child, and ensure that steps are taken to prevent further exposure of the child to potential sources of lead. Appropriate steps are presented for both capillary and venous test results.





### ***Childhood Blood Lead Clinical Treatment Guidelines***

The Childhood Blood Lead Clinical Treatment Guidelines are designed for physicians to assist them in treating patients in Minnesota with elevated blood lead levels, thus ensuring that all cases receive a consistent level of care. Because the CDC and MDH now recognize that there are no safe levels of exposure to lead, the clinical treatment guidelines recommend engaging families through education at blood lead levels of 5–10 µg/dL. Additional interventions are recommended for higher blood lead levels.

### ***Blood Lead Screening Guidelines for Pregnant Women***

The Blood Lead Screening Guidelines for Pregnant Women in Minnesota are designed to assist healthcare providers in screening pregnant women for elevated blood lead levels. Not every woman is at risk for lead exposure, so a risk screening questionnaire should be used to decide whether testing is recommended. Examples of risk factors for lead exposure include occupational exposure of the mother or another family member, remodeling a home containing lead paint, using non-commercial home remedies that contain lead, and pica behavior of the mother. Identifying and preventing elevated blood lead levels in pregnant women also serves to protect the developing fetus. The CDC and MDH consider 10 µg/dL and above to be an elevated blood lead level for pregnant women.

### **Case Management**

The LPHHP provides technical assistance to local public health agencies in the state of Minnesota through the State Case Monitor position. Assistance is provided to ensure case management services are available for children with blood lead levels of at least 5 µg/dL. These activities include:

- Assuring case management activities and follow-up testing for children and pregnant women are performed in accordance with MDH guidelines;
- Providing educational materials, in appropriate languages, to assist in communicating lead exposure prevention measures;
- Communicating regularly with the Asbestos and Lead Compliance Unit to assess progress on open lead cases and facilitate communication between the Asbestos and Lead Compliance Unit and local lead case managers.

Case monitoring activities have helped clinicians improve their adherence to Minnesota Guideline procedures and have provided increased collaboration between public health and housing staff at both the state and local level.



## Data Collection

### *Lead Testing*

Since not all Minnesota children have a high risk for lead exposure, targeted screening based on established risk factors is currently recommended for most areas of the state. For children living within the city limits of Minneapolis or St. Paul, universal screening is currently recommended at one and two years of age, and up to six years of age for children who have not previously been screened. The goal is to test all children at risk for exposure to lead. Because lead testing is neither universal nor randomly sampled, the data in this report may not be representative of all Minnesota children.

The two main types of blood specimens used in blood lead testing are capillary and venous. Tests on capillary blood are considered “screening” tests because they are quick and inexpensive. Capillary blood specimens, which are drawn from a finger stick, tend to be more acceptable to parents and may be performed in a wider range of settings. However, a 2008 MDH study requested by the Legislature showed that 68% of initial elevated capillary results reported to MDH were false positives. Hand washing to reduce surface contamination with lead is a key step in preventing falsely elevated capillary samples.

Venous specimens are drawn from a vein and are considered “diagnostic” because they are less prone to false positives than capillary tests. However, they can be more difficult to obtain. Venous tests are required to initiate an environmental investigation of an elevated lead result. The full report on the 2008 MDH study of testing methods can be found at:

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/reports/legislativept07.pdf>.

### *The MN Blood Lead Information System (BLIS)*

MDH maintains a blood lead information system (BLIS) for the purpose of monitoring trends in blood lead levels in adults and children in Minnesota. Analytical laboratories submit results to the LPHHP, as mandated by Minnesota Statute 144.9502. The data are used to help identify populations at risk for elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs), to help ensure that screening services are provided to groups identified as having the highest risk of lead poisoning, and to ensure that environmental and medical follow-up are provided to children with EBLLs.

The use of electronic reporting formats allows for greater efficiency in handling large numbers of records. The LPHHP works with the Minnesota Electronic Disease Surveillance System (MEDSS) to incorporate electronic reporting of blood lead test results in to routine data handling by MDH. Currently, approximately 80% of blood lead reports are received electronically, up from 27% in 1997.



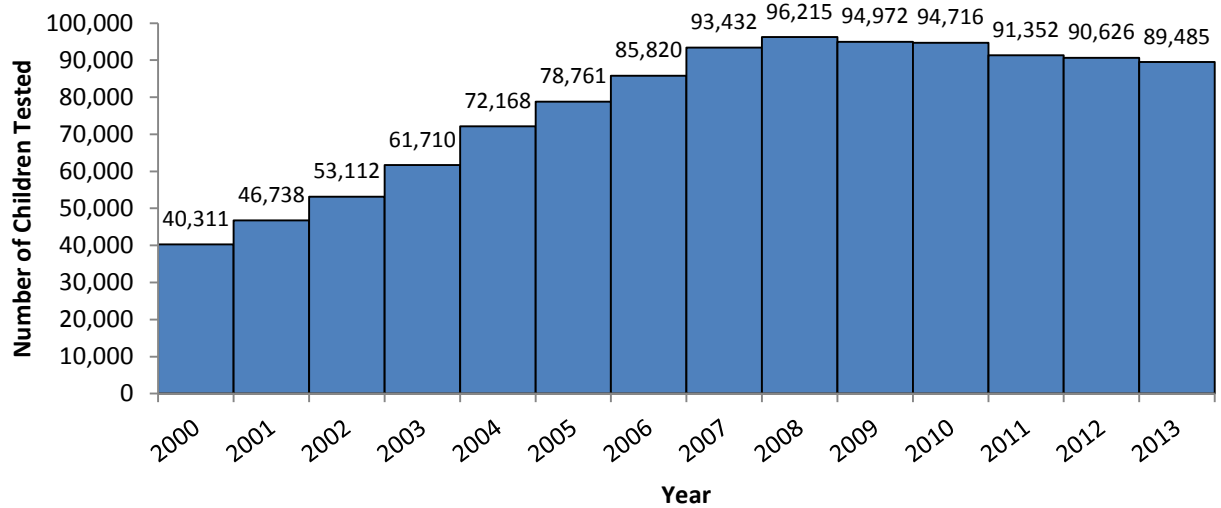
## Statewide Surveillance Data

Statewide data are available starting from 1995. Data for years 2000–2012 are shown for comparison to the 2013 data. In 1995, fewer than 40,000 children were tested for lead and more than 4,300 children had blood lead levels of at least 10 µg/dL.

The number of children tested for lead in Minnesota increased from 2000 through 2008, then stabilized and began to decrease during 2009–2013. Over 89,000 children were tested in 2013 (**Figure 2**).

The decrease in the number of children tested for lead might be partially attributable to the loss of Medicaid withholds. Since 2013, Medicaid no longer withholds a portion of the reimbursement to clinics for well child visits unless a blood lead test is conducted. This has decreased the incentive for healthcare providers to ensure that all children receiving medical assistance are screened for lead at one and two years of age.

**Figure 2. Number of Children Tested (Less than 6 Years of Age)**

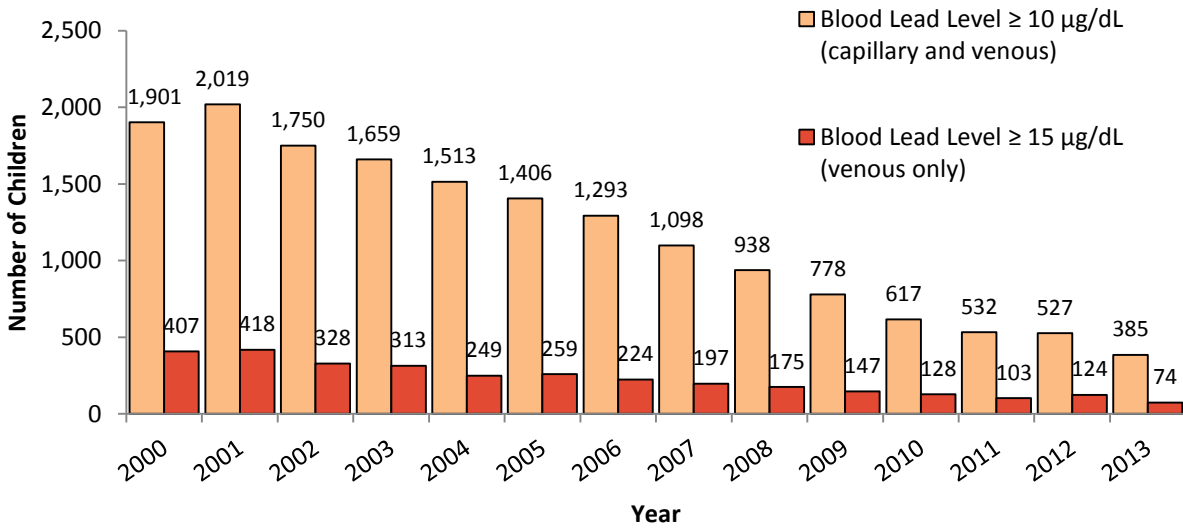


### Blood Lead Levels in Children

The trends in the number of EBLL cases in Minnesota children may be compared across years (**Figure 3**). Thanks to ongoing prevention efforts, the number of EBLL cases has continued to decrease. However,

there were still 385 Minnesota children with at least one blood lead result of 10 µg/dL or greater in 2013. That includes 74 children who had venous blood lead levels of at least 15 µg/dL.

**Figure 3. Number of Children with Blood Lead Levels of at Least 10 µg/dL and 15 µg/dL**



### ***Blood Lead Levels above Reference Range in Children***

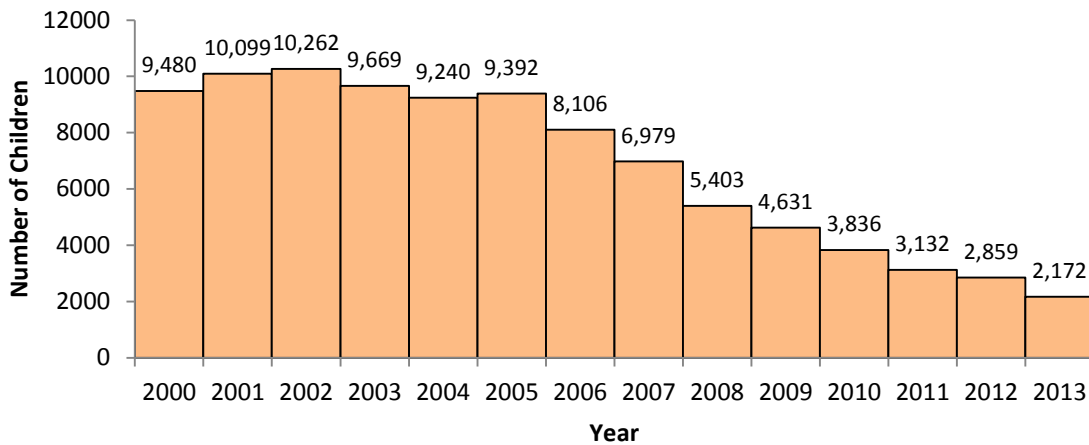
Starting in 2011, CDC discarded their “level of concern” in favor of a reference value of 5 µg/dL based on the average blood lead level in the American population. In April 2014, the definition of an elevated blood lead level in Minnesota was also changed to 5 µg/dL.

In 2013, there were 2,912 venous and capillary test results from 2,172 children of at least 5 µg/dL (**Figure 4**). Although the

new reference value was not implemented until 2011, data are shown for years 2000–2012 for comparison.

Children with blood lead levels in this range should receive follow-up testing and educational materials, according to the Minnesota case management guidelines. Rates of follow-up testing are described below. After attempts at follow-up testing were made, 1,589 children in 2013 still had blood lead levels of at least 5 µg/dL.

**Figure 4. Number of Children with Blood Lead Levels of at Least 5 µg/dL**



### ***Blood Lead Testing by County***

County-specific data on blood lead testing and blood lead levels are provided at the end of this report in **Appendix A**.

### ***Follow-up Testing***

MDH guidelines recommend follow-up blood lead tests for children with elevated blood lead levels. The period of time recommended for re-testing varies according to the initial blood level, but the maximum time is 90 days for any child with a blood lead level of 5 µg/dL or greater. Of the 2,172 Minnesota children identified with a

blood lead level of 5 µg/dL or greater in 2013, 1,546 (71%) received a follow-up test. Of these, 1,128 (52% of the children with blood lead levels of 5 µg/dL or greater) were retested within 90 days of their initial test.

Follow-up testing has been recommended for blood lead tests of at least 5 µg/dL since 2011. Fewer follow-up tests were conducted in 2011 because the change in the guidelines occurred mid-year. However, in 2012 and 2013, follow-up rates steadily increased. Further increasing the follow-up rate and reducing the time between tests will take the combined efforts of providers, case managers, families, and the MDH Lead Program.

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## **Special populations**

### ***Medicaid Children***

Medicaid's Early and Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program requires that well-child visits include blood lead testing at both 12 and 24 months. National studies have shown that Medicaid-enrolled children are three times more likely to have elevated blood lead levels than non-enrolled children. These data were supported by a joint study between the MDH Lead Program and Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS) released in 2002. Children enrolled in Minnesota Health Care Programs (MHCP) were nearly twice as likely as non-MHCP children to have

EBLLs (9.8% compared to 5%). However, despite their high-risk status, less than a third of MHCP-enrolled children are tested by the time they reach 72 months.

The Minnesota DHS no longer provides monetary incentives to health plans to encourage blood lead testing. However, to help assess blood lead testing rates, MDH routinely matches BLIS data with information from DHS (using a data sharing agreement to ensure data privacy) and reports on test reports received. The matched data are important to ensure that reporting to federal agencies on mandatory testing is as accurate as possible.

## Refugee Children

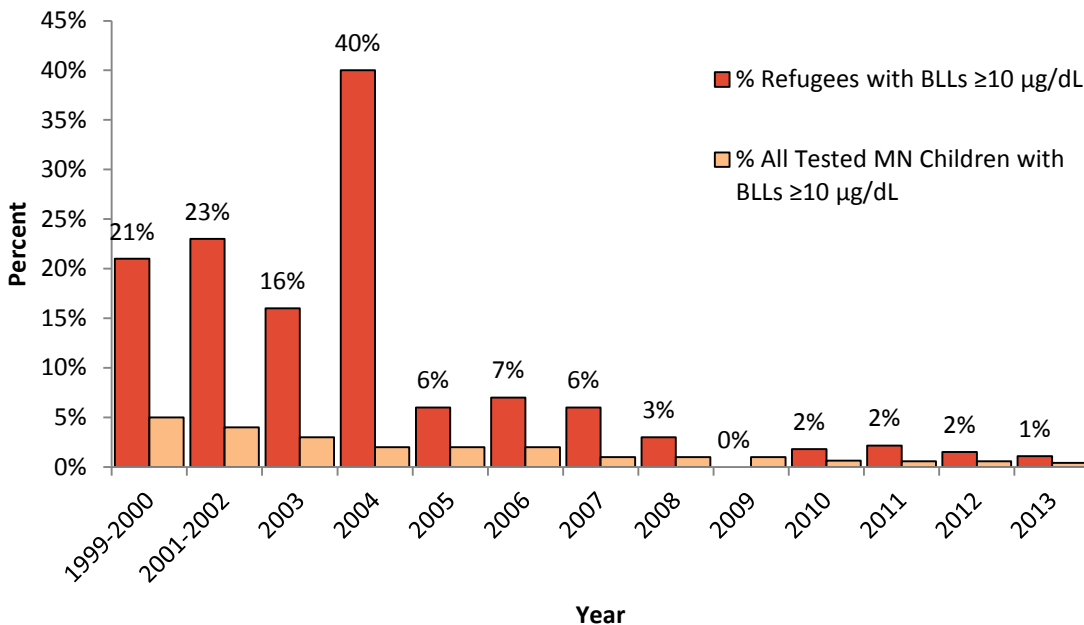
Refugees are persons who are forced to leave their home country because of disasters, war, or persecution, and come to Minnesota with a special immigration status. They are a population at high risk for lead poisoning. Refugees may have lead exposure in their countries of origin, and once they are in the U.S., refugees frequently move into older housing with potential for exposure to lead-based paint. The Division of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Prevention, and Control at MDH collects demographic data on refugee

children aged less than 17 years entering the state who receive an initial health screening.

During the late 1990's, there were a substantial number of refugees arriving from Eastern Europe. Since that time, most refugees have originated from Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.

Blood lead tests were matched to refugee information (**Figure 5**). Blood lead levels of at least 10 µg/dL have been identified among refugee children from multiple regions. The rate of elevated blood lead levels for refugees has been declining in the past several years.

**Figure 5. Blood Lead Levels (BLLs) of at Least 10 µg/dL among Refugee Children Less than 17 Years of Age**



## Adults

CDC recommends a level of concern for adult exposure to lead of 25 µg/dL, while the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires action in exposed workers at a level of 40 µg/dL. For pregnant adults, a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL or higher is considered elevated. Minnesota's Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance (ABLES) program began identifying adults with EBLLs in 1998.

The total number of tests reported in 2013 for adults in Minnesota is presented in **Table 1**. There were 99 adults with blood

lead levels of 25 to 39 µg/dL, and 9 adults with reported levels of 40 µg/dL or greater. Although pregnancy status is not a routine part of data collection, the LPHHP follows up on cases when notified that a patient with a blood lead level of at least 10 µg/dL is pregnant. Providers are urged to include a lead risk assessment questionnaire as a routine part of exams for pregnant women.

Federal funding for ABLES was discontinued during 2013. State resources will allow test results for adults to continue to be entered into BLIS, but the ability of the LPHHP to gather additional information on employers and occupations has been essentially eliminated.

**Table 1. Minnesota Residents 16 years or Older with a Reported Blood Lead Level (BLL)**

	2013
Number of Reports	8,975
Number of Individuals Tested	7,849
Individuals with BLL of 10–24 µg/dL	493
Individuals with BLL of 25–39 µg/dL	99
Individuals with BLL of ≥ 40 µg/dL	9
Range of Reported Results	0.0–66.3 µg/dL



## Evaluation of BLIS

In 2013, there were 107,911 total blood lead tests reported to BLIS, 83% of which were received electronically (**Table 2**), which significantly improves timeliness and requires less staff time for entry of records into BLIS. The majority of tests received were capillary tests. Tests were received from 82 separate laboratories during 2013.

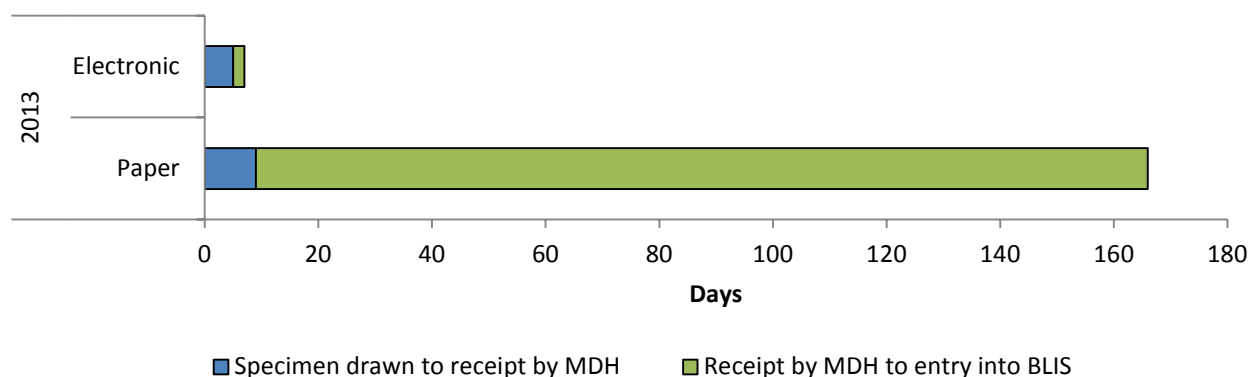
Extensive efforts are made by MDH staff to ensure the completeness of data in BLIS. During 2013, both city and zip code were missing only 2% of the time, (down from 9% in 2006). The patient's date of birth was available for all records.

The median total time from specimen collection to entry into BLIS was 7 days for electronic records during 2013 (**Figure 6**). However, the loss of CDC funding led to a reduction in LPHHP staffing, causing an increase in the median time between specimen date and entry date for paper records from 35 days in 2011 to 166 days in 2013. State funding has been made available to recover some of this capacity, so the time required to enter records received by paper is expected to decrease. Support of the state's capacity to enter all records in a timely manner remains critical to addressing the needs of children who have been exposed to lead.

**Table 2. Number and Type of Blood Lead Test Results Reported to BLIS**

	2013	
	No.	(%)
<b>Blood lead tests reported</b>	107,911	--
Paper reporting ( <i>mail or fax</i> )	18,493	(17)
Electronic reporting ( <i>encrypted email or secure web downloads</i> )	89,493	(83)
<b>Blood test type</b>		
Capillary	76,517	(71)
Venous	30,163	(28)
Unknown test type	1,231	(1)

**Figure 6. Timing of Electronic and Paper Blood Lead Test Results Reported to BLIS, 2013**



### **Other Resources Available from LPHHP**

The Lead Program maintains a web page through the MDH Web site that provides a number of lead education materials for providers, regulated parties, and the general public ([www.health.state.mn.us/lead](http://www.health.state.mn.us/lead)). This site contains information on hot topics (including current data, projects and requirements), numerous fact sheets, a list of “frequently asked questions”, all publications and reports (including guidelines for screening children and pregnant women, case management, and clinical treatment in children), and links to many external lead resources.



### ***Swab Team Services Grants***

MDH has collaborated with community partners through Swab Team Services Grants since 2006. The grants are authorized under Minnesota Statute 144.9512.

MDH’s Swab Team Services Grant provides nonprofit organizations with funding to:

- Increase the screening of children under six years and pregnant women to determine elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) in populations at high risk, for lead exposure,
- Plan, implement, and execute successful lead screening events in communities with high lead exposure,
- Provide education and outreach services when an EBLL is identified, and
- Provide swab team services to protect populations from identified lead hazards in their residences.

### **Further Lead Information**

More information about lead poisoning prevention in Minnesota is available at the MDH Lead Program web site:

[www.health.state.mn.us/lead](http://www.health.state.mn.us/lead) or by calling 651-201-4620.

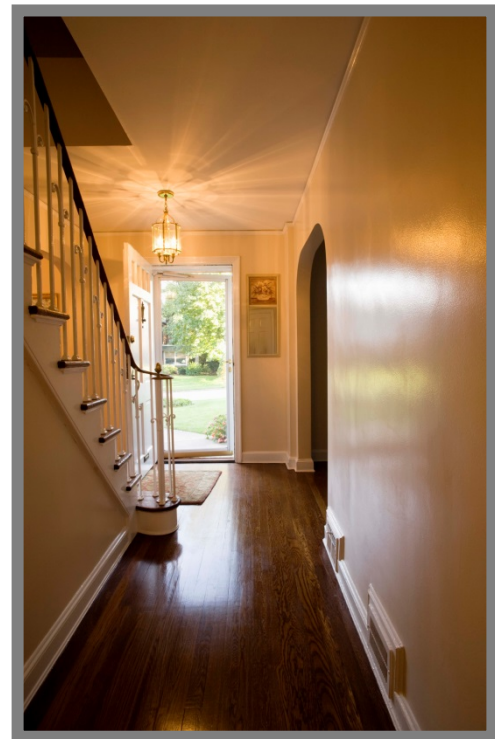
## **Transition to Healthy Homes**

Housing-related health and safety hazards have been identified through an in-home survey in 1,189 Twin Cities area homes. These homes are similar in demographic and building characteristics to homes receiving lead hazard reduction. The top five hazards observed or reported include 1) home not tested for radon (93%), 2) chipping or peeling paint (57%), 3) no CO alarm (43%), 4) mold/moisture issues (38%), and 5) fall hazards (18%).

Minnesota data compiled by MDH show that these housing-based hazards can have a significant impact on health and wellness:

- One in three Minnesota homes has high levels of radon and there is no area of the state that has a “low” radon exposure potential. Radon exposure increases the risk for lung cancer of Minnesota residents.
- Over 100,000 unintentional falls statewide were reported to the Minnesota Injury Data Access System in 2012; CDC estimates that about half of falls reported each year occur in the home.
- There were over 20,000 emergency department visits for asthma in 2011; over 8,000 of those visits were among children aged less than 15 years.
- From 2006 through 2010, 60 Minnesotans died from unintentional exposure to carbon monoxide (CO). The majority of these deaths occurred in the home.

The anticipated transition of the Lead Program to a healthy homes approach was significantly impacted by the loss of CDC funding effective September 1, 2012. Funding for Healthy Homes was provided by the Minnesota Legislature during the 2014 legislative session with the passage of Minnesota Statute 144.9513. Updates to the implementation of healthy homes grants using these funds will be provided in the 2014 Blood Lead Surveillance Report.



## **Healthy Housing Strategic Plan**

In 2011, MDH engaged the Sustainable Resources Center (SRC), along with their partner the National Center for Healthy Homes (NCHH), for assistance in preparing a strategic plan for healthy housing in Minnesota, known as the Healthy Homes Strategic Plan (HH Plan).

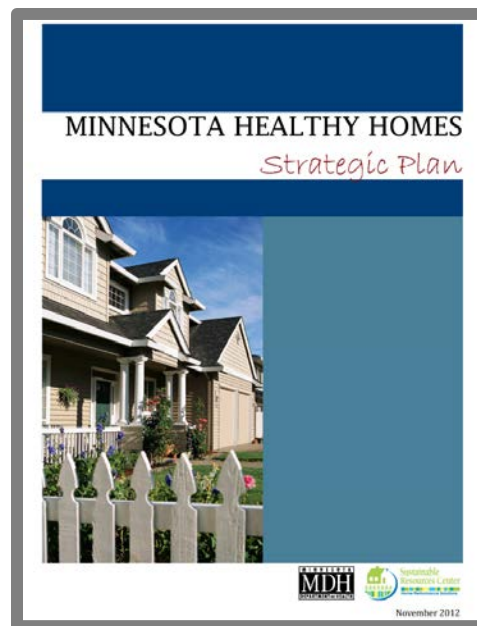
The HH Plan was drafted through the participation of community partners, the HH Plan Steering Committee, and feedback from a statewide kick-off meeting and seven regional meetings.

The HH Plan will be used to organize and evaluate program goals and timelines. It was approved at a statewide meeting in 2012. The vision elements of the HH Plan include:

- Centralized and accessible information clearinghouse
- Increased public awareness and education
- Social connectedness
- Medical capacity and referral system
- Widespread and comprehensive healthy housing inspections
- Adoption of safe and healthy housing policies
- Resources and services
- Sustainable funding
- Health-centric leadership
- Evaluation infrastructure and documented outcomes

SRC, working with Minnesota Green Communities and other partners, also created an Alliance for Healthy Homes and Communities in Minnesota (Alliance). The Alliance acts as a source of information and collaboration and helps integrate efforts for healthy homes and communities. The HH Plan (the structure) and the Alliance (the people) are working together to provide a framework for goals/tasks and ensure statewide communication and consistency.

Program updates and the Healthy Homes Strategic Plan are available at the MDH Lead Program website:  
[www.health.state.mn.us/lead](http://www.health.state.mn.us/lead)



**Appendix A: Blood Lead Testing, Children Aged Less than 6 Years, by County, 2013**



### Appendix A: Blood Lead Testing, Children Aged Less than 6 Years, by County, 2013

County	5 to 9.9 µg/dL*		10 to 14.9 µg/dL*		15 µg/dL or greater*		Total Children Tested		
	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Any test type	Population (2010)†	Percent Tested
Aitkin	0	2	0	1	0	0	138	948	15%
Anoka	24	27	1	1	0	0	6,197	27,058	23%
Becker	3	3	0	0	0	1	584	2,665	22%
Beltrami	0	3	1	0	0	0	638	4,032	16%
Benton	2	8	0	0	0	0	950	3,408	28%
Big Stone	0	1	0	0	0	0	82	346	24%
Blue Earth	4	3	1	0	1	0	814	4,479	18%
Brown	2	2	0	2	2	0	421	1,863	23%
Carlton	0	7	0	0	1	1	642	2,657	24%
Carver	0	4	0	0	0	0	1,030	8,272	12%
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	2,103	22%
Chippewa	1	0	0	0	0	0	234	963	24%
Chisago	2	4	0	0	0	0	668	4,011	17%
Clay	1	6	0	1	0	0	795	4,805	17%
Clearwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	727	9%
Cook	1	1	0	0	0	0	53	251	21%
Cottonwood	2	0	1	0	0	0	117	864	14%
Crow Wing	1	7	1	1	1	0	910	4,870	19%
Dakota	28	22	4	3	4	2	6,877	33,710	20%
Dodge	3	3	0	1	0	0	230	1,831	13%
Douglas	0	7	0	0	0	0	434	2,641	16%
Faribault	5	0	1	1	2	0	167	989	17%
Fillmore	0	3	1	1	0	0	193	1,713	11%
Freeborn	10	7	2	0	2	1	421	2,311	18%

\*When multiple results were available, the highest venous result was used to categorize the individual. If no venous results were available, the highest capillary result was used.

†Population data obtained from: US DHHS, CDC, NCHS, United States July 1st resident population by state, county, age, sex, bridged-race, and Hispanic origin. Compiled from bridged-race Vintage 2012 (2010-2012) postcensal population estimates. Accessed at CDC WONDER On-line Database: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-v2012.html> on Oct 28, 2013.

**Appendix A: Blood Lead Testing, Children Aged Less than 6 Years, by County, 2013**

County	5 to 9.9 µg/dL*		10 to 14.9 µg/dL*		15 µg/dL or greater*		Total Children Tested		
	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Any test type	Population (2010)†	Percent Tested
Goodhue	9	3	1	0	2	0	559	3,519	16%
Grant	1	5	0	0	0	1	104	438	24%
Hennepin	251	155	39	13	19	4	21,711	91,263	24%
Houston	2	4	0	1	0	2	226	1,363	17%
Hubbard	0	4	0	0	0	0	195	1,501	13%
Isanti	2	1	0	0	0	0	621	3,226	19%
Itasca	3	4	0	0	0	0	777	3,035	26%
Jackson	0	1	0	0	1	0	128	735	17%
Kanabec	3	2	0	0	0	0	208	1,196	17%
Kandiyohi	8	5	2	1	0	0	823	3,448	24%
Kittson	0	2	0	2	0	0	28	275	10%
Koochiching	0	1	0	0	0	0	146	771	19%
Lac Qui Parle	2	1	2	0	0	0	100	460	22%
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	688	20%
Lake of the Woods	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	250	8%
Le Sueur	4	2	2	1	1	0	312	2,261	14%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	0	66	459	14%
Lyon	3	8	1	0	0	0	694	2,190	32%
McLeod	2	6	0	0	1	0	531	2,958	18%
Mahnomen	0	2	0	0	0	0	99	564	18%
Marshall	0	1	0	1	0	0	49	669	7%
Martin	2	6	2	1	0	0	244	1,455	17%
Meeker	2	1	0	0	1	0	312	1,941	16%
Mille Lacs	4	4	0	0	0	0	426	2,256	19%

\*When multiple results were available, the highest venous result was used to categorize the individual. If no venous results were available, the highest capillary result was used.

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### Appendix A: Blood Lead Testing, Children Aged Less than 6 Years, by County, 2013

County	5 to 9.9 µg/dL*		10 to 14.9 µg/dL*		15 µg/dL or greater*		Total Children Tested		
	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Any test type	Population (2010)†	Percent Tested
Morrison	1	3	0	0	0	0	597	2,719	22%
Mower	7	2	1	0	1	0	478	3,398	14%
Murray	0	0	1	0	0	0	123	618	20%
Nicollet	2	5	0	0	1	0	409	2,587	16%
Nobles	4	4	1	0	0	0	560	1,973	28%
Norman	0	2	0	0	0	0	63	489	13%
Olmsted	9	3	1	0	0	2	1,341	12,966	10%
Otter Tail	5	3	1	0	0	0	462	3,920	12%
Pennington	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	1,148	7%
Pine	2	3	0	0	0	0	372	2,107	18%
Pipestone	2	3	0	0	1	0	124	798	16%
Polk	3	7	1	0	0	0	276	2,498	11%
Pope	1	3	0	0	0	1	175	768	23%
Ramsey	157	168	24	8	20	2	12,105	41,610	29%
Red Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	352	7%
Redwood	3	1	0	0	0	0	254	1,288	20%
Renville	2	4	1	1	0	0	316	1,096	29%
Rice	15	9	1	0	2	0	1,148	4,904	23%
Rock	0	5	0	0	0	0	140	821	17%
Roseau	0	2	0	0	0	0	97	1,183	8%
St. Louis	13	27	1	2	4	4	3,091	13,084	24%
Scott	4	2	0	1	0	0	2,303	13,013	18%
Sherburne	2	6	0	0	0	0	1,531	8,321	18%
Sibley	2	3	0	0	0	0	225	1,280	18%

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	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Venous	Capillary	Any test type	Population (2010)†	Percent Tested
Stearns	6	11	3	0	1	0	2,708	11,610	23%
Steele	2	7	0	0	2	0	643	3,193	20%
Stevens	1	2	0	0	1	0	153	713	21%
Swift	1	0	0	0	0	0	162	669	24%
Todd	0	4	0	0	0	0	425	2,009	21%
Traverse	0	1	0	0	0	0	38	212	18%
Wabasha	2	3	0	0	0	0	245	1,618	15%
Wadena	1	6	1	1	0	0	271	1,092	25%
Waseca	0	4	0	0	0	0	305	1,475	21%
Washington	8	25	1	0	1	1	3,209	18,971	17%
Watonwan	1	9	0	1	0	0	205	906	23%
Wilkin	0	1	1	0	0	0	110	457	24%
Winona	1	0	0	0	1	0	395	3,242	12%
Wright	8	9	5	0	0	0	2,058	12,863	16%
Yellow Medicine	1	1	0	1	0	0	180	788	23%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	N/A	N/A
<b>Minnesota Totals</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>89,485</b>	<b>427,197</b>	<b>21%</b>

\*When multiple results were available, the highest venous result was used to categorize the individual. If no venous results were available, the highest capillary result was used.

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