

**State of Illinois**

Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor

**Department of Public Health**

Eric E. Whitaker, M.D., M.P.H., Director



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# Illinois Lead Program Surveillance Report - 2005

December 2006

## **GETTING THE WORD OUT ON LEAD**

December 2006

The Illinois Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program merged with the Environmental Lead Program on November 1, 2006, becoming an integral part of the Division of Environmental Health, in the Office of Health Protection at the Illinois Department of Public Health. The Illinois Lead Program, as it is now known, is committed to monitor the identification and treatment of lead poisoned children in addition to identifying the source of the lead poisoning.

The significant decline in blood lead poisoning is a public health success story, yet the prevention, early detection, and monitoring of childhood blood lead poisoning remains a challenge. In 2006, Illinois amended the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act, establishing new guidelines to further expand on lead poisoning prevention efforts in the state. Similarly, the Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaire was updated in 2006. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention require all state and local Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs to develop a strategic plan to eliminate childhood lead poisoning by the year 2010.

The Illinois Lead Program is working to correct a problem in providing the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) the total number of children tested, and the number of children with a confirmed blood lead level  $\geq 10$  mcg/dL. Currently, if a testing report has a missing core field, it is considered as having an error and is not reported to CDC. The CDC reported in 2005 that 190,452 Illinois children were tested and 5,443 had blood leads  $\geq 10$  mcg/dL. The actual totals, however, were 275,108 children tested and 8,123 children having a blood lead level  $\geq 10$  mcg/dL.

Lead poisoning can affect any family regardless of race, socioeconomic status, and education. However, disparity in exposure to blood lead poisoning remains a major issue in Illinois. In order to improve the health and well-being of Illinois residents, an interagency agreement was signed in 2006 between the Illinois Department of Public Health, the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, and the Illinois Department of Human Services regarding the exchange of health information. A joint letter from IDPH and HFS was sent to local health departments to identify, screen, and provide follow-up services quarterly to HFS enrolled children. In 2006, 66.9 percent of children, age 12 to 72 months, (excluding Chicago) enrolled in HFS were tested for blood lead and showed a lead poisoning rate of 5 percent.

This report provides information by county on the number of children screened and identified with lead poisoning. The CDC recommends that children with blood lead levels 15 mcg/dL and over be provided follow-up services. The follow-up services include medical management and case management. The Illinois Department of Public Health and local health departments provide these services to children. Environmental investigations and management are provided to children 3 years of age and under with lead levels 10 mcg/dL and above, children with lead levels 20 mcg/dL and above, children with blood lead levels that are persistently between 15mcg/dL and 24 mcg/dL, or at the request of the child's physician.

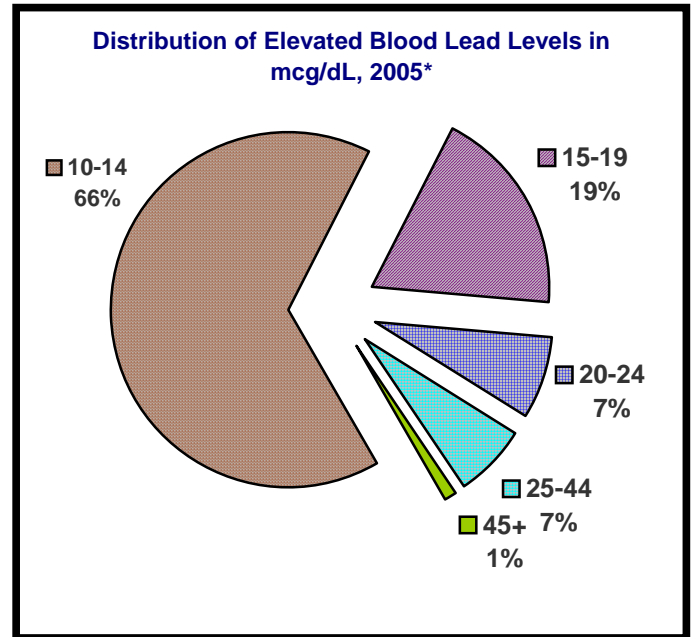
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ILLINOIS LEAD PROGRAM  
SURVEILLANCE REPORT**

**2005 DATA HIGHLIGHTS**

Here are some highlights of blood lead testing done in 2005:

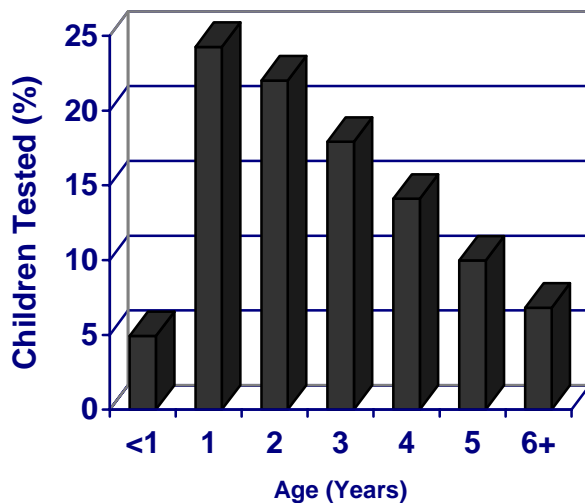
- 308,749 blood lead tests were reported on 275,108 Illinois children
- 8,123 children (3 percent) had at least one blood lead test result  $\geq 10$ mcg/dL
- 2,765 children (1 percent) had at least one blood lead test result  $\geq 15$ mcg/dL
- 81 children were identified with severe lead poisoning ( $\geq 45$ mcg/dL)

Detailed breakdowns of the numbers of children screened and those with elevated results are provided in the following pages.



\* Greater than 10 mcg/dL

**Percentage of Tested Illinois Children With Elevated Blood Lead Levels, by Age, 2005**



At what age should children be tested?

Illinois law requires that children between 6 and 84 months of age who live in high risk areas be tested before attending a licensed day care, school or kindergarten. Early detection is important since damage from lead poisoning can be minimized or prevented when it is discovered early in an affected child's development.

As the figure on the left suggests, children are most likely to become lead poisoned once they are able to crawl and walk. Therefore, IDPH recommends that children be tested at 1 and 2 years of age. This is consistent with federal policies that require Medicaid-enrolled children to be tested at 1 and 2 years of age.

The American Academy of Pediatrics and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also highly recommend that 1- and 2-year-olds be routinely tested for lead poisoning.

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Elevated Results in High-Risk Areas

Illinois screening data for 2000 – 2004 indicate that children living in high risk ZIP codes are indeed more likely to be lead poisoned than children living in low-risk ZIP codes.

This demonstrates that targeted screening using the Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaire in low risk areas is an appropriate and efficient way to identify children at risk for lead poisoning that might not be otherwise diagnosed.

The Department revised the high risk and low risk ZIP codes for lead poisoning in 2005. It has become clear that identifying high risk areas assists in better educating and training in these communities. The high risk and low risk designations were introduced for targeted screening in 1995.

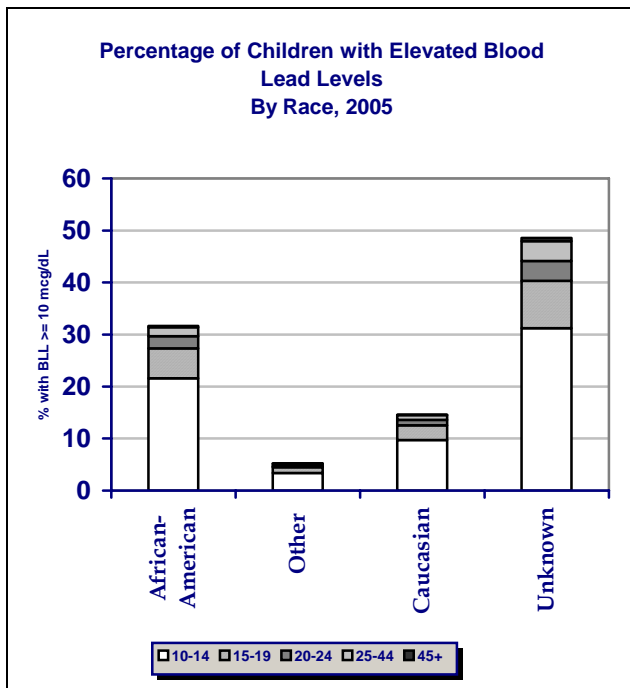
Lead Poisoning and Race

The chart below demonstrates the difference in lead poisoning by race. African-American children are two times as likely to be affected by lead poisoning as Caucasian children. Hispanic and Asian children face a higher risk compared to Caucasian children.

Most of this difference is attributed to the fact that minorities are more likely to live in the older housing common to high risk ZIP codes. While lead paint is the source of most lead-poisoning cases, folk remedies and pottery containing lead and made outside the United States also may contribute to the higher lead poisoning rates of minority children.

Efforts must continue to eliminate the preventable causes of lead poisoning among children of all races.

The chart below shows the difficulty in collecting race and ethnicity data. Approximately 49 percent of children with elevated blood lead levels were missing the race data.



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ILLINOIS LEAD POISONING  
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**Summary of Activity**

<b>2004</b>		<b>2005</b>	
Total children tested	272,757	Total children tested	275,108
Number with results $\geq$ 10 mcg/dL	9,843	Number with results $\geq$ 10 mcg/dL	8,123
Number with results $\geq$ 15 mcg/dL	3,302	Number with results $\geq$ 15 mcg/dL	2,765

**Number  $\geq$  15 mcg/dL by geographic region**

<b>2004</b>		<b>2005</b>	
Chicago	1,985 (60%)	Chicago	1,462 (53%)
Downstate	1,317 (40%)	Downstate	1,303 (47%)

County	2000 Population of Children 6 and Under	<b>2004</b>						<b>2005</b>					
		Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+	Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+
Adams	6,006	534	29	6	4	3	0	985	33	7	0	5	1
Alexander	846	166	7	3	1	0	0	190	7	1	0	1	0
Bond	1,411	256	3	0	0	1	0	319	3	5	1	0	0
Boone	4,569	452	4	4	0	0	0	638	9	0	2	2	2
Brown	398	64	3	0	0	0	0	71	1	0	0	0	0
Bureau	3,022	377	2	1	0	0	0	469	6	2	0	1	0
Calhoun	386	64	1	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	1,331	272	2	3	0	2	0	251	5	3	5	2	0
Cass	1,293	299	9	3	0	1	0	310	11	1	1	2	1
Champaign	14,575	1,748	23	7	2	0	0	1754	32	8	3	4	0
Christian	3,039	498	8	4	1	1	0	365	6	0	1	1	0
Clark	1,491	273	9	0	1	0	0	302	4	1	0	1	0
Clay	1,240	313	3	3	0	0	0	289	4	7	0	2	0
Clinton	3,147	169	1	0	0	0	0	262	5	2	0	0	0
Coles	3,925	484	7	3	0	0	1	598	11	6	2	1	0
Cook w/o Chicago	241,425	31,189	396	125	57	42	9	32,770	384	108	45	50	6
Chicago	308,416	105,047	4,121	1,155	398	385	47	101,033	3,004	782	314	307	59

County	2000 Population of Children 6 and Under	2004						2005					
		Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+	Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+
			mcg/dL						mcg/dL				
Crawford	1,581	285	6	2	0	2	0	262	5	0	2	0	0
Cumberland	1,021	144	3	0	0	0	0	179	3	1	0	1	0
DeKalb	7,843	774	12	3	0	1	0	662	8	1	1	0	0
DeWitt	1,497	294	6	2	1	1	0	303	4	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1,906	244	5	1	1	1	0	281	1	4	2	0	0
DuPage	93,555	7,900	198	64	16	16	3	4636	26	13	4	3	0
Edgar	1,641	179	5	4	0	0	0	344	6	3	0	0	0
Edwards	563	113	3	0	0	0	0	172	4	1	0	0	0
Effingham	3,481	343	7	4	0	0	0	609	6	2	0	1	0
Fayette	1,860	387	8	0	1	0	0	401	11	1	0	0	0
Ford	1,287	106	1	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	1	0	0
Franklin	3,176	250	11	0	0	0	1	295	0	0	0	1	0
Fulton	3,022	368	22	4	1	1	0	437	22	9	3	0	0
Gallatin	504	98	2	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	1,303	286	8	2	0	2	0	303	6	3	1	0	0
Grundy	3,519	287	1	0	0	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	740	103	4	0	0	1	0	94	7	0	0	0	0
Hancock	1,664	363	9	6	4	1	0	366	12	4	2	0	0
Hardin	350	81	0	1	0	1	0	57	0	0	0	1	0
Henderson	667	123	2	0	0	0	0	177	2	0	1	0	0
Henry	4,355	729	17	7	1	4	0	1002	27	8	2	2	0
Iroquois	2,762	328	12	1	0	0	0	278	6	1	0	0	0
Jackson	4,187	814	14	3	0	1	1	823	5	5	0	1	0
Jasper	817	121	2	0	0	1	0	154	3	2	1	0	0
Jefferson	3,352	542	7	1	0	1	0	675	4	5	1	1	0
Jersey	1,845	242	2	1	0	0	1	297	5	0	1	0	0
Jo Daviess	1,791	184	7	0	0	0	0	136	1	2	1	0	0
Johnson	841	59	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0
Kane	49,455	6,332	142	39	19	27	2	9910	242	72	30	32	4
Kankakee	10,337	2,451	45	14	6	5	1	2435	39	6	3	2	0
Kendall	6,223	372	3	2	0	4	0	319	4	0	1	0	1
Knox	4,532	903	35	14	3	11	0	915	41	17	2	7	0
Lake	75,283	8,026	58	26	11	5	0	8542	77	20	13	6	1
La Salle	9,978	1,518	30	9	2	3	0	1313	29	5	3	1	0

County	2000 Population of Children 6 and Under	2004						2005					
		Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+	Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+
			mcg/dL						mcg/dL				
Lawrence	1,189	299	3	3	0	1	0	424	5	1	2	0	0
Lee	2,884	291	12	3	2	1	0	323	9	3	2	0	0
Livingston	3,410	758	29	5	2	2	0	720	16	3	2	1	0
Logan	2,406	352	10	3	0	0	0	356	6	0	0	1	0
McDonough	2,058	298	5	2	0	1	0	348	6	1	1	1	0
McHenry	30,310	1,734	16	3	1	1	0	1756	10	4	3	2	0
McLean	13,763	1,893	20	5	0	5	2	1929	20	4	1	3	0
Macon	10,477	2,906	132	35	11	0	1	3008	124	28	13	5	1
Macoupin	4,031	483	7	2	1	0	0	554	7	4	2	0	0
Madison	23,186	2,386	36	13	3	5	0	2389	35	4	4	6	0
Marion	3,784	711	11	5	1	3	0	634	7	4	2	0	0
Marshall	1,105	107	1	0	1	1	1	112	1	1	0	1	0
Mason	1,357	178	6	1	1	3	0	164	2	3	1	1	0
Massac	1,323	119	1	0	0	0	0	148	2	0	0	0	0
Menard	1,076	105	2	2	1	0	0	68	2	1	2	0	0
Mercer	1,381	275	2	2	1	0	0	362	7	1	0	2	0
Monroe	2,593	163	4	0	1	0	0	189	7	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	2,518	427	10	2	1	1	0	480	16	1	0	0	0
Morgan	2,881	625	18	3	0	3	0	645	19	9	5	5	0
Moultrie	1,327	95	1	0	0	0	0	133	1	0	0	0	0
Ogle	4,699	384	9	2	2	0	0	347	4	1	2	1	0
Peoria	17,883	2,080	118	53	18	18	4	2668	159	69	25	14	0
Perry	1,759	197	11	1	0	0	0	247	3	1	0	0	0
Piatt	1,476	195	6	1	1	0	0	187	3	2	1	1	0
Pike	1,452	309	10	0	1	0	0	358	10	3	1	1	0
Pope	299	27	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	663	78	3	0	0	0	0	54	1	1	0	1	0
Putnam	512	45	1	0	0	0	0	53	1	0	0	0	0
Randolph	2,635	370	17	5	3	0	0	361	19	1	3	1	0
Richland	1,380	213	4	1	0	1	0	251	6	2	1	0	0
Rock Island	13,246	3,781	156	43	9	17	0	3839	130	38	13	14	1
St. Clair	25,494	5,000	147	42	11	12	4	5274	147	52	15	12	0
Saline	2,169	475	9	3	0	1	0	558	5	2	0	2	0

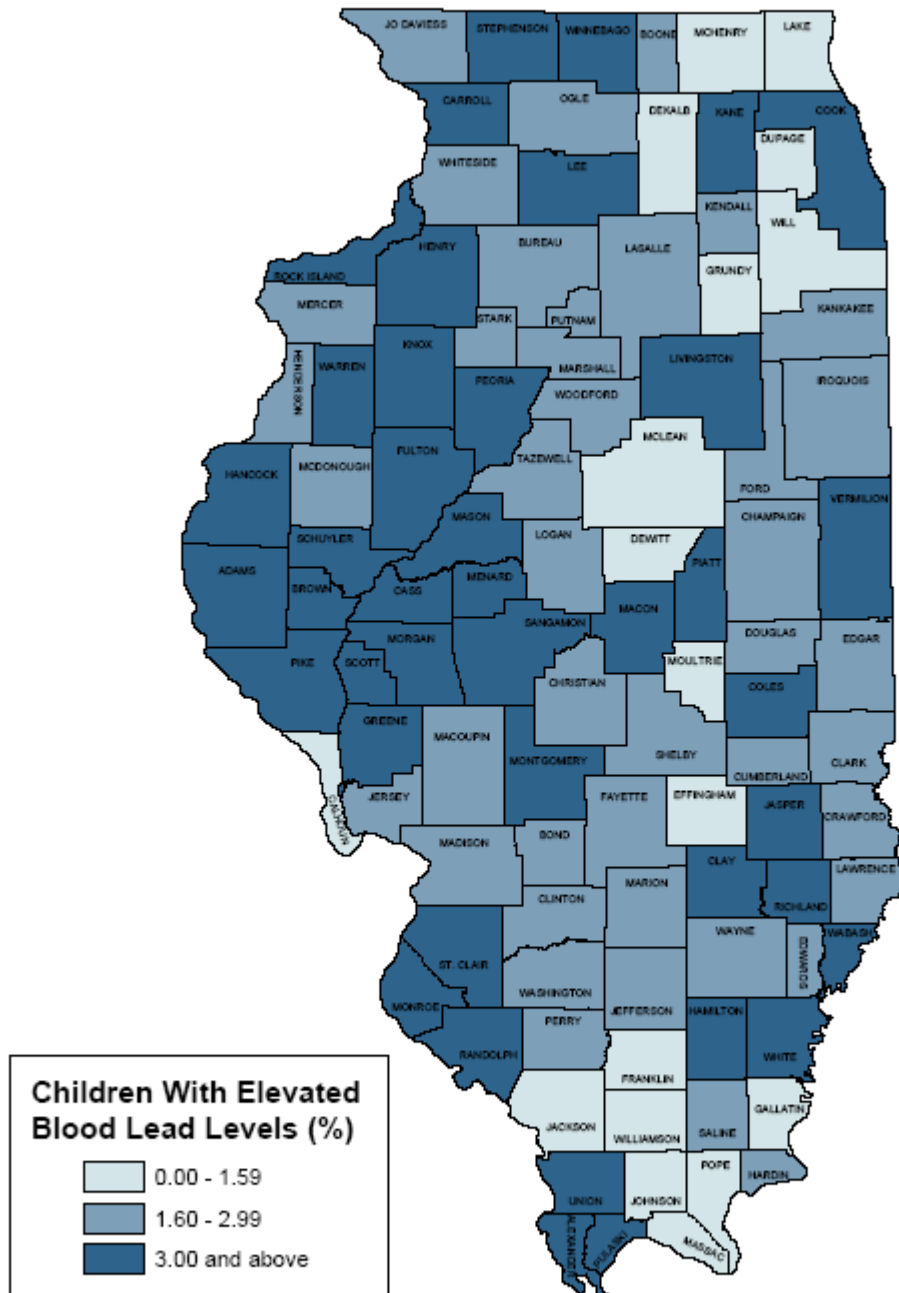
County	2000 Population of Children 6 and Under	2004						2005					
		Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+	Total Tested	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45+
Sangamon	17,297	2,408	55	11	6	11	1	3022	72	24	15	5	0
Schuyler	575	61	2	0	0	1	0	99	2	2	0	0	0
Scott	513	81	0	0	0	0	0	134	5	0	1	0	0
Shelby	1,961	252	4	1	0	1	0	274	4	1	0	3	0
Stark	584	80	6	0	0	0	0	139	4	0	0	0	0
Stephenson	4,280	1,060	34	17	6	4	2	1131	42	16	5	5	0
Tazewell	11,377	1,058	18	5	0	2	0	1103	19	3	3	0	1
Union	1,382	160	6	0	1	1	0	186	2	1	0	2	1
Vermilion	7,994	696	23	8	1	6	3	825	42	11	6	8	0
Wabash	1,028	228	11	3	1	1	0	295	5	3	3	1	0
Warren	1,523	271	7	1	1	2	0	290	8	0	1	2	0
Washington	1,220	60	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	1	1	0
Wayne	1,436	389	11	0	2	0	0	425	7	2	2	0	0
White	1,103	296	8	0	0	0	0	310	12	2	0	0	0
Whiteside	5,533	1,229	13	5	3	0	0	1377	17	12	2	1	0
Will	59,504	3,934	44	17	5	4	1	4415	40	11	2	4	0
Williamson	5,152	293	5	2	2	0	0	298	3	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	27,857	4,267	113	46	25	23	2	4086	86	49	11	12	2
Woodford	3,329	81	2	1	0	0	0	123	2	1	0	0	0
Unknown	-	50,940	45	11	6	4	0	49956	64	16	3	5	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,243,632</b>	<b>272,757</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>275,108</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>81</b>

The information contained in this report is compiled by the Illinois Department of Public Health's Illinois Lead Program. Elevated blood lead levels ( $\geq 10$  mcg/dL) are reported by laboratories, physicians, hospitals and other health care providers. Non-elevated results ( $< 10$  mcg/dL) are reported by laboratories. Results on all children 15 years old or younger are included in this report. The vast majority of tests (92 %) are performed on children 6 years old or younger. The total number of children screened in the activity summary boxes and total tested column for 2004 and 2005 are the actual numbers reported to the Department. These numbers include children tested for the first time, as well as those being retested. Where a child has multiple tests, the highest venous result is selected. If there is no venous test, the highest capillary result is selected.

Illinois law requires that results of all blood lead tests be reported to the Illinois Department of Public Health's Illinois Lead Program by the directors of laboratories performing the analyses. Blood lead levels greater than or equal to 10 mcg/dL also must be reported by physicians, hospital administrators, local health department administrators and directors of laboratories that do not perform blood lead analyses. In either case, results must be reported to the Department's Childhood Lead Poisoning Reporting System at 217-782-3517 or 866-909-3572. For more information about lead poisoning sources and prevention, call the Illinois Lead Program at 866-909-3572 or 217-782-3517. The hearing impaired can reach both programs by dialing 800-547-0466.



## Illinois Children Below 6 Years of Age With Elevated Blood Lead Levels in 2005 By County Based on Number of Children Tested



Source: Illinois Lead Program Annual Surveillance Report 2005

Note - The national average number of lead poisoned children is 1.6 percent.

- The Illinois average number of lead poisoned children was 3 percent in 2005.

## Illinois Department of Public Health Facts on Childhood Lead Poisoning

1. **What is lead?**  
Lead is a naturally-occurring metal that is unsafe at any level in our bodies.
2. **What is lead poisoning?**  
Lead poisoning is the presence of too much lead in the body.
3. **What are the symptoms of lead poisoning?**  
Children with lead poisoning usually have no obvious signs or abnormal symptoms.
4. **How does lead poisoning affect children?**  
Lead decreases children's ability to learn and may lead to behavior problems.
5. **Who gets lead poisoning?**  
People of any age, race or economic level, but children are at the greatest risk because of oral behaviors and hand contamination.
6. **What are sources of present lead exposure?**
  - Dust and paint chips from deteriorating lead-based paint in homes built before 1978
  - Soil contaminated with lead
  - Imported glazed pottery or other products made outside the United States that contain lead
  - Food, medicines or folk remedies from foreign countries that contain lead
  - Family members who have occupations or hobbies involving lead
  - Drinking water from plumbing containing lead
7. **How can I tell if my child has lead poisoning?**  
The only way to diagnose lead poisoning is with a blood test. The blood sample is sent to a laboratory to find out how much lead it contains.
8. **When should I have my child assessed or tested?**
  - A child should be **assessed** for lead exposure at every well child visit between 6 months and 6 years
  - Blood lead **tests** are recommended at 12 and 24 months of age
  - When a high risk of lead exposure exists
  - All children eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid, Head Start, All Kids or WIC are required to have blood lead testing

**To assess your child's possible exposure to lead, please answer the questions on the reverse side of this page and discuss any questions or concerns regarding lead poisoning with your child's health care provider.**

**Illinois Department of Public Health  
Childhood Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaire**

**ALL CHILDREN 6 MONTHS THROUGH 6 YEARS OF AGE MUST BE ASSESSED FOR LEAD POISONING  
(410 ILCS 45/6.2)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP Code \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Respond to the following questions by circling the appropriate answer.</b>	<b>R E S P O N S E</b>
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- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Is this child eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid, Head Start, All Kids or WIC?   | Yes No Don't Know |
| 2. Does this child have a sibling with a blood lead level of 10 mcg/dL or higher?   | Yes No Don't Know |
| 3. Does this child live in or regularly visit a home that was built before 1978?  | Yes No Don't Know |
| 4. In the past year, has this child been exposed to repairs, repainting or renovation of a home built before 1978?  | Yes No Don't Know |
| 5. Is this child a refugee or an adoptee from any foreign country?  | Yes No Don't Know |
| 6. Has this child ever been to Mexico, Central or South America, Asian countries (i.e., China or India), or any country where exposure to lead from certain items could have occurred (for example, cosmetics, home remedies, folk medicines or glazed pottery)?  | Yes No Don't Know |
| 7. Does this child live with someone who has a job or a hobby that may involve lead (for example, jewelry making, building renovation or repair, bridge construction, plumbing, furniture refinishing, or work with automobile batteries or radiators, lead solder, leaded glass, lead shots, bullets or lead fishing sinkers)? | Yes No Don't Know |
| 8. At any time, has this child lived near a factory where lead is used (for example, a lead smelter or a paint factory)?  | Yes No Don't Know |

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If there is any "Yes" or "Don't Know" response; **and**

- there has been no change in the child's living conditions; **and**
- the child has proof of two consecutive blood lead test results (documented below) that are each less than 10 mcg/dL (with one test at age 2 or older), a blood lead test is not needed at this time.

Test 1: Blood Lead Result \_\_\_\_\_ mcg/dL Date \_\_\_\_\_ Test 2: Blood Lead Result \_\_\_\_\_ mcg/dL Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please discuss any questions or concerns with your child's health care provider. For more information, call:

Illinois Department of Public Health  
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program  
800-545-2200 or 217-782-0403  
TTY (hearing impaired use only) 800-547-0466

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Doctor/Nurse

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Illinois Department of Public Health Guidelines for Blood Lead Screening and Lead Risk Assessment

- **Blood lead screening** is defined as obtaining a blood lead test in an asymptomatic child. **Lead risk assessment** is defined as evaluation of potential for exposures to lead based on questionnaire responses.
- **It is always appropriate to obtain a diagnostic blood lead test when a child is symptomatic or potential exposure to lead has been identified, regardless of child's age.**
- Illinois has defined ZIP code areas at high risk and low risk for lead exposure based on housing age and poverty rates. Review the list of ZIP codes and determine status of ZIP codes in your area.
- In Illinois, all children from **low-income families** (i.e., Medicaid-eligible children) should receive a blood lead test at ages 12 and 24 months, even if they live in a low risk ZIP code area. If the child is 3 through 6 years old and has not been tested, a blood lead test is required.
- For children living in **high risk ZIP code** areas:
  - Obtain a blood lead test at 12 and 24 months. If the child is 3 through 6 years old and has not been tested, a blood lead test is required.
  - Consider evaluating children before 12 months of age, depending on the area.
  - If the child is 1) age 3-6 years **and** 2) has had two successive blood test results that are each less than <10 µg/dL with one of these tests at age 2 years or older **and** 3) risks of exposure to lead have not changed, further blood lead tests are not necessary.
  - If the child is 3-6 years of age and risks of exposures to lead have increased, obtain a blood lead test.
- For children living in **Chicago**:
  - A blood lead test for children age 3 and younger should be obtained at 6, 12, 18, 24 and 36 months and **OR** at 9, 15, 24 and 36 months.
  - Children 4 through 6 years of age with prior blood lead levels <10mcg/dL should have an annual risk assessment. A blood lead test should be performed if risk increases or if the child exhibits persistent oral behaviors.
- For children living in **low risk ZIP code** areas;
  - Complete a Childhood Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaire at ages 12 and 24 months.
    - If responses to all the questions are "NO," reevaluate at next scheduled age
    - If any response is "YES" or "DON'T KNOW," obtain a blood lead test
  - If the child is 1) 3-6 years, **and** 2) all answers to the Childhood Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaire at age 3 years or older are all "NO", **and** 3) risks of exposure to lead have not changed, neither blood lead testing nor further Childhood Lead Risk Assessment Questionnaires are necessary.
  - If the child is 3-6 years of age and risks of exposures to lead have increased, obtain a blood lead test.

**Illinois Department of Public Health**  
**Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**  
**866-909-3572 or 217-780-3517**  
**TTY (hearing impaired use only) 800-547-0466**  
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P.O. # 357673 2M 9/06

Illinois Department of Public Health  
High Risk ZIP Codes for Pediatric Blood Lead Poisoning

<b>Adams</b>	62627	60546	<b>Franklin</b>	62330	<b>Jefferson</b>
62301	62691	60804	62812	62334	62883
62320	<b>Champaign</b>	<b>Crawford</b>	62819	62336	<b>Jersey</b>
62324	61815	62433	62822	62354	62030
62339	61816	62449	62825	62367	62063
62346	61845	62451	62874	62373	<b>Jo Daviess</b>
62348	61849	<b>Cumberland</b>	62884	62379	61028
62349	61851	62428	62891	62380	61075
62365	61852	<b>De Witt</b>	62896	<b>Hardin</b>	61085
<b>Alexander</b>	61862	61727	62983	62919	61087
62914	61872	61735	62999	62982	<b>Johnson</b>
62988	<b>Christian</b>	61749	<b>Fulton</b>	<b>Henderson</b>	62908
<b>Bond</b>	62083	61750	61415	61418	62923
62273	62510	61777	61427	61425	<b>Kane</b>
<b>Boone</b>	62517	61778	61431	61454	60120
61038	62540	61882	61432	61460	60505
<b>Brown</b>	62546	<b>DeKalb</b>	61441	61469	<b>Kankakee</b>
62353	62555	60111	61477	61471	60901
62375	62556	60129	61482	61480	60910
62378	62557	60146	61484	<b>Henry</b>	60917
<b>Bureau</b>	62567	60550	61501	61234	60954
61312	62570	<b>Douglas</b>	61519	61235	60969
61314	<b>Clark</b>	61930	61520	61238	<b>Kendall</b>
61315	62420	61941	61524	61274	None
61322	62442	61942	61531	61413	<b>Knox</b>
61323	62474	<b>DuPage</b>	61542	61419	61401
61328	62477	60519	61543	61434	61410
61329	62478	<b>Edgar</b>	61544	61443	61414
61330	<b>Clay</b>	61917	61563	61468	61436
61337	62824	61924	<b>Gallatin</b>	61490	61439
61338	62879	61932	62934	<b>Iroquois</b>	61458
61344	<b>Clinton</b>	61933	<b>Greene</b>	60911	61467
61345	62219	61940	62016	60912	61474
61346	<b>Coles</b>	61944	62027	60924	61485
61349	61931	61949	62044	60926	61489
61359	61938	<b>Edwards</b>	62050	60930	61572
61361	61943	62476	62054	60931	<b>Lake</b>
61362	62469	62806	62078	60938	60040
61368	<b>Cook</b>	62815	62081	60945	<b>La Salle</b>
61374	All Chicago	62818	62082	60951	60470
61376	ZIP Codes	<b>Effingham</b>	62092	60953	60518
61379	60043	None	<b>Grundy</b>	60955	60531
<b>Calhoun</b>	60104	<b>Fayette</b>	60437	60966	61301
62006	60153	62458	60474	60967	61316
62013	60201	62880	<b>Hamilton</b>	60968	61321
62036	60202	62885	62817	60973	61325
62070	60301	<b>Ford</b>	62828	<b>Jackson</b>	61332
<b>Carroll</b>	60302	60919	62829	62927	61334
61014	60304	60933	62859	62940	61342
61051	60305	60936	<b>Hancock</b>	62950	61348
61053	60402	60946	61450	<b>Jasper</b>	61354
61074	60406	60952	62311	62432	61358
61078	60456	60957	62313	62434	61364
<b>Cass</b>	60501	60959	62316	62459	61370
62611	60513	60962	62318	62475	61372
62618	60534	61773	62321	62480	

<b>Lawrence</b>	62686	61486	62357	<b>Stark</b>	62843
62439	62690	<b>Monroe</b>	62361	61421	62886
62460	<b>Madison</b>	None	62362	61426	<b>White</b>
62466	62002	<b>Montgomery</b>	62363	61449	62820
<b>Lee</b>	62048	62015	62366	61479	62821
60553	62058	62019	62370	61483	62835
61006	62060	62032	<b>Pope</b>	61491	62844
61031	62084	62049	None	<b>Stephenson</b>	62887
61042	62090	62051	<b>Pulaski</b>	61018	<b>Whiteside</b>
61310	62095	62056	62956	61032	61037
61318	<b>Marion</b>	62075	62963	61039	61243
61324	None	62077	62964	61044	61251
61331	<b>Marshall</b>	62089	62976	61050	61261
61353	61369	62091	62992	61060	61270
61378	61377	62094	<b>Putnam</b>	61062	61277
<b>Livingston</b>	61424	62538	61336	61067	61283
60420	61537	<b>Morgan</b>	61340	61089	<b>Will</b>
60460	61541	62601	61363	<b>Tazewell</b>	60432
60920	<b>Mason</b>	62628	<b>Randolph</b>	61564	60433
60921	62617	62631	62217	61721	60436
60929	62633	62692	62242	61734	<b>Williamson</b>
60934	62644	62695	62272	<b>Union</b>	62921
61311	62655	<b>Moultrie</b>	<b>Richland</b>	62905	62948
61313	62664	61937	62419	62906	62949
61333	62682	<b>Ogle</b>	62425	62920	62951
61740	<b>Massac</b>	61007	<b>Rock</b>	62926	<b>Winnebago</b>
61741	62953	61030	<b>Island</b>	<b>Vermilion</b>	61077
61743	<b>McDonoug</b>	61047	61201	60932	61101
61769	<b>h</b>	61049	61236	60942	61102
61775	61411	61054	61239	60960	61103
<b>Logan</b>	61416	61064	61259	60963	61104
62512	61420	61091	61265	61810	<b>Woodford</b>
62518	61422	<b>Peoria</b>	61279	61831	61516
62519	61438	61451	<b>St. Clair</b>	61832	61545
62548	61440	61529	62201	61833	61570
62543	61470	61539	62203	61844	61760
62635	61475	61552	62204	61848	61771
62643	62374	61602	62205	61857	
62666	<b>McHenry</b>	61603	62220	61865	
62671	60034	61604	62289	61870	
<b>Macon</b>	<b>McLean</b>	61605	<b>Saline</b>	61876	
62514	61701	61606	62930	61883	
62521	61720	<b>Perry</b>	62946	<b>Wabash</b>	
62522	61722	62832	<b>Sangamon</b>	62410	
62523	61724	62997	62625	62852	
62526	61728	<b>Piatt</b>	62689	62863	
62537	61730	61813	62703	<b>Warren</b>	
62551	61731	61830	<b>Schuyler</b>	61412	
<b>Macoupin</b>	61737	61839	61452	61417	
62009	61770	61855	62319	61423	
62033	<b>Menard</b>	61929	62344	61435	
62069	62642	61936	62624	61447	
62085	62673	<b>Pike</b>	62639	61453	
62088	62688	62312	<b>Scott</b>	61462	
62093	<b>Mercer</b>	62314	62621	61473	
62626	61231	62323	62663	61478	
62630	61260	62340	62694	<b>Washington</b>	
62640	61263	62343	<b>Shelby</b>	62214	
62649	61276	62345	62438	62803	
62672	61465	62352	62534	<b>Wayne</b>	
62674	61466	62355	62553	62446	
62685	61476	62356		62823	



Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor  
Eric E. Whitaker, M.D., M.P.H., Director

• 525-535 West Jefferson Street • Springfield, Illinois 62761-0001 • www.idph.state.il.us

Dear Lead Coordinator:

The Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) and the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services' (HFS) Medical Programs want to take this opportunity to ask for your continued assistance with ensuring that all Medicaid enrolled children receive a lead test at 12 and 24 months of age. This requirement is part of the federal Medicaid requirements.

In an effort to assure that all children enrolled in one of HFS' medical programs are tested, IDPH and HFS have identified all of the children that have not been screened to date in the age range of six months to 24 months. The six month-old age was selected to provide anticipatory guidance to make sure the children are tested by their first birthday.

The ILCLPPP Data Unit and HFS' Medical Program staff have compared databases and generated a list of all the children enrolled in one of HFS' medical programs that have not been tested in your county. As you already have contact with these clients through your FCM, WIC or child health programs, we are requesting that your agency test these children according to the requirements listed in the Illinois Administrative Code: Title 77: Public Health, Chapter I: Department of Public Health, Subchapter p: Hazardous and Poisonous Substances, Part 845 Lead Poisoning Prevention Code, Section 845.15 Lead Screening. Please be reminded that all children enrolled in one of HFS' programs must be tested at 12 and 24 months of age as these children are all considered "at risk".

A Microsoft Excel spreadsheet containing the names, addresses, and phone number (if available) of children not tested will be electronically sent to your agency. If you would prefer a hardcopy version of this list, please contact the ILCLPPP Data Unit staff at 217-782-0403 and one will be provided.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or childhood lead poisoning testing, please do not hesitate to contact the IDPH ILCLPPP at 217-782-0403. Thank you for your cooperation in this effort to *Get the Lead Out* in Illinois.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Eric E. Whitaker in black ink.

Eric E. Whitaker, M.D., M.P.H.  
Director

Handwritten signature of Anne Marie Murphy in black ink.

Anne Marie Murphy, Ph.D.  
Administrator, Division of Medical Programs

*Improving public health, one community at a time*

*printed on recycled paper*

Illinois Department of Public Health  
Illinois Lead Program  
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