



# Point of Care Lead Screens

**July 22, 2020**

**Practice Reporting/Practice Transformation  
Committee Meeting**

# Why Screen? First Steps



- Lead poisoning is 100% preventable
- Even a small exposure to lead can have a negative effect on a child's development
- Organize lab and courier service
- Set-up a sample lab requisition form
- Decide what staff will be responsible

# Supplies Needed



- Refrigerator
- Lab requisition forms
- Courier service
- Lab to perform testing
- Absorbent pads
- Biohazard bag
- Collection tubes
- Gloves
- Soap
- Alcohol wipes
- Band-aids
- Biohazard collection box
- Labels (for writing child's name and DOB)
- Lances (finger prick)

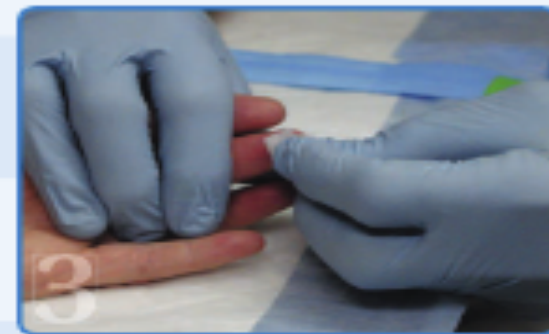
# Steps 1-6 for Collecting Fingerstick



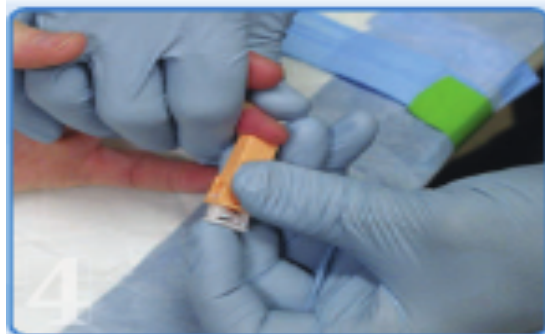
Place all collection materials on top of a disposable pad. Open the lancet, alcohol swabs, gauze, bandage, and other items. Have all items ready for blood collection.



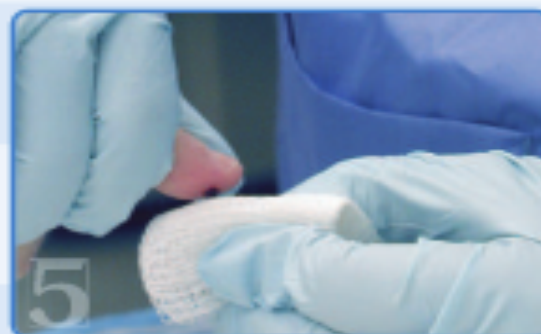
Put on powder-free gloves. Turn patient's hand upward. Massage patient's hand and lower part of the finger to increase blood flow.



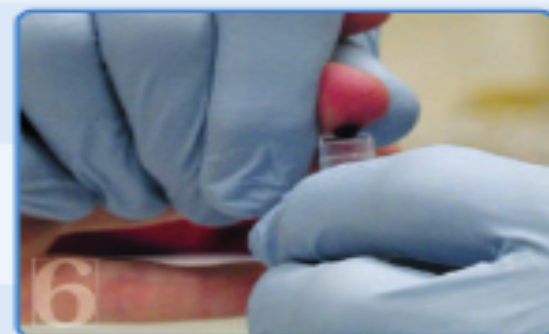
Scrub the patient's middle finger or ring finger with an alcohol swab. Dry with gauze.



Hold the finger in an upward position and lance the palm-side surface of the finger with proper-size lancet (adult/child). Press firmly on the finger when making the puncture. Doing so will help you to obtain the amount of blood you need.



Apply slight pressure to start blood flow. Blot the first drop of blood on a gauze pad and discard pad in appropriate biohazard container.



Keep the finger in a downward position and gently massage it to maintain blood flow. Hold the Microtainer® at an angle of 30 degrees below the collection site and use the scoop on the Microtainer® to fill it to the 250-500  $\mu$ L level.

# Steps 7-8 for Collecting Fingerstick



Cap the Microtainer® and gently invert it 10 times to prevent clots from forming. Properly discard all used materials and refrigerate the specimen until shipment or analysis.



Apply a sterile adhesive bandage over the puncture site.



For more information visit  
[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)



**DISCLAIMER:** Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Public Health Service or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Lori Clark

Principal Resource Specialist

Division of Environmental Health

Rhode Island Department of Health

[Lori.Clark@health.ri.gov](mailto:Lori.Clark@health.ri.gov)