

## Examination Protocol for Exposure to: LEAD

This form is subject to the Privacy Act Statement of 1974

Date	Patient Name	SSN	Unit
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IF EXAM TYPE IS	DO or COMPLETE THESE ITEMS
Initial/Baseline or Separation	CG-5447 History and Report of OMSEP Examination DD-2802/DD-2807-1
Periodic	CG-5447A Periodic History and Report of OMSEP Examination
Acute Exposure	Acute Exposure Form
All Types	<p>Blood lead and zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) / erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP)</p> <p>CBC and differential, with platelet count and RBC indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC), plus examination of peripheral smear morphology</p> <p>Multichemistry panel (includes glucose, BUN, creatinine, total protein, total bilirubin, AST, ALT, LDH, alkaline phosphatase, and uric acid)</p> <p>U/A with microscopic</p> <p>Physician's notification regarding examination results. (Final action)</p>

To the examining medical officer:

- ◆ You must follow-up any significant abnormality through to a physical diagnosis. Provide ICD codes.
- ◆ Ensure that the patient is questioned about the following history or symptoms: past lead exposure, smoking history, abdominal pain and cramping, joint and extremity pain, difficulty concentrating, irritability, short-term memory loss, confusion, mood lability, fatigue, ataxia, peripheral numbness or paresthesias, weakness, anemia, and infertility.
- ◆ Ensure that the patient is examined for the following signs: hypertension, papilledema, gum "lead lines", pallor, mental status changes, decreased deep tendon reflexes, decreased vibratory sensation, extensor motor weakness.
- ◆ Lead exposure can cause fatigue, anemia, arthralgias and myalgias, peripheral motor neuropathy, neurobehavioral disturbances and encephalopathy, acute abdominal pain, gout and gouty nephropathy, acute and chronic renal failure, spontaneous abortions and male infertility.
- ◆ If the blood lead level is greater than 40 µg/100 g of the whole blood, the employee must be medically removed from any workplace exposure.
- ◆ If the patient is on multiple monitoring protocols, ensure each unique item is completed. However, it is not necessary to duplicate tests and forms.
- ◆ ZPP/EP assays are used as a complement to BLL testing. ZPP/EP assay is not sufficiently sensitive to lower BLLs and thus are not useful screening tests. ZPP/EP elevated in jaundice, iron def anemia and hemolytic anemias.

Reviewing Authority Signature	Date
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