

Child Receiving Blood Lead Screening	
<b>SHIP website description</b>	This indicator reflects the percentage of children (aged 12-35 months) enrolled in Medicaid (90+ days) screened for lead in their blood. Each pediatric Medicaid enrollee should be screened for blood lead during their 12 and 24 months well child visit. Common sources of pediatric lead exposure include dust and paint chips from chipping or peeling lead paint, as well as lead contaminated: soil, toys, water, cosmetics, and folk medicines.
<b>Source</b>	Maryland Medicaid Service Utilization
<b>Numerator</b>	All children in the denominator cohort defined above who received a blood lead test during the measurement year or one year prior to the measurement year. Two data sources were used to identify blood lead tests: the MMIS2 claims and encounter data and the Maryland Department of the Environment Childhood Lead Registry (CLR).
<b>Denominator</b>	Number of children aged 12-35 as of December 31 of the calendar year who were enrolled in Medicaid for 90 consecutive days or more during the calendar year.
<b>Threshold</b>	7
<b>Censorship (if below threshold)</b>	Rate not reported. Counts not reported.
<b>Calculation and metric</b>	$(\text{Numerator}/\text{Denominator}) * 100 = \text{Single-Year Calculation}$
<b>Race/ethnicity categories (on SHIP chart)</b>	All races/ ethnicities (aggregated) African American Hispanic White Asian
<b>Other</b>	In 2016, data from 2012 to 2014 were re-run using an updated data set. Updated rates differ from past values posted on this website.  Reporting on race became optional after 2013; individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program 2014 onward may not have reported race. For individuals who enrolled in the Medicaid program prior to 2014, their reported race in 2012 through 2014 was imputed to their files for 2014, 2015, and onward.