

DRAFT
ACCLPP Workgroup on Lead and Pregnancy
Suggested Subgroups
10/04/04

Subgroups will review literature, think through recommendations and then present the rationale for the recommended actions to the entire group.

Subgroup 1. Prevalence, Risk and Screening

This group would be asked to review literature including but not limited to:

- Distribution of BLLs and other measures of lead body burden in
 - women of childbearing-age
 - pregnant women at various gestational ages
 - lactating women
 - newborns
- Risk factors/sources for elevated blood lead levels in pregnant and lactating women and the neonate.
- Relationship between
 - maternal blood/bone lead levels and newborn blood lead levels
 - pregnancy BLLs and postpartum BLLs?

Based on subgroup findings:

- Which pregnant women should be screened for lead poisoning and at what point in pregnancy should screening occur? Are there questions that can predict which woman should be screened?
- What culturally sensitive interventions should be recommended to reduce exposure to potential sources?

Subgroup 2. Maternal, Pregnancy and Child Outcomes

This group would be asked to review literature including but not limited to:

- Impact of elevated blood lead levels on
 - fertility (spontaneous abortion, stillbirth)
 - maternal health (pregnancy induced hypertension)
 - pregnancy outcomes (preterm delivery, gestational age, birth weight, birth length, head circumference)
 - neurodevelopment outcomes due to prenatal exposure
 - behavioral outcomes due to prenatal exposure to lead at various blood lead levels?

Based on subgroup findings:

- When blood lead levels are elevated, what guidance should medical providers be providing to
 - women of child-bearing age regarding delaying of pregnancy?
 - pregnant women about potential outcomes?

Subgroup 3. Management, Treatment and Other Interventions

This group would be asked to review literature including but not limited to:

- Breast milk exposure including:
 - Amount transmitted to baby
 - Benefits vs. hazards of breast feeding when blood lead levels are elevated.
- Effectiveness of nutritional supplementation during pregnancy and lactation?
- Indications/Contraindications/Adverse effects of chelation on:
 - pregnant woman
 - fetus
 - neonate

Based on subgroup findings:

- What is the follow-up testing schedule at various blood lead levels for pregnant and lactating women and for the neonate?
- At what blood lead level, if any, should women not be breastfeeding?
- What nutrition counseling or nutritional supplements should be recommended?
- What chelating agents should be employed?
- What interventions should be provided by public health agencies at various blood lead levels?