

In Michigan all newborns are screened for critical congenital heart disease using pulse oximetry.

Screening is:

- ♥ Important to detect serious heart defects in babies.
- ♥ Done at or after 24 hours of age or before leaving the hospital.
- ♥ Painless and only takes a few minutes.

Discuss any questions or concerns with your healthcare provider or hospital staff after delivery.

CCHD SCREENING RESULTS:

Please Share These Results with Your Baby's Primary Care Provider

Date/Time of Screen	Right Hand	Foot	Difference	Result (Pass, Rescreen, Fail)

Your baby **PASSED** the CCHD Screen
It is important to know that screening will not detect all forms of CCHD. Every parent should know these signs: bluish color to the lips or skin, grunting, fast breathing, poor feeding and poor weight gain.

The following may put your child at risk for a congenital heart defect: Family History, Genetic Conditions, and Maternal Risk Factors.

Your baby **DID NOT PASS** the CCHD Screen
This could mean that your baby has a heart problem. Your baby needs further evaluation and follow up with a physician prior to discharge from the hospital.

Would you like to learn more?

Please talk to your baby's health care provider or contact us by:

Telephone:
1-866-673-9939 (toll-free)

Fax:
517-335-9419

Email:
newbornscreening@michigan.gov



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Michigan Newborn Screening

for

CCHD

Critical Congenital Heart Disease



Because every baby deserves a healthy start...



What is Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD)?

About 1 in 100 babies is born with congenital heart disease, making heart defects the most common of all birth defects. Over 1,700 Michigan babies are born with heart disease each year. Congenital heart disease occurs when a baby's heart or major blood vessels do not form properly. There are many types of heart defects. They range from mild to severe. A "critical" heart defect is one that needs urgent treatment in order to have the best outcome for the baby. Treatment can include medical and surgical procedures.

Why screen for CCHD?

Most babies are born with healthy hearts, and have enough oxygen in their blood. A few are born with CCHD. Although babies are checked very carefully by a doctor after they are born, some babies with CCHD may not have symptoms until later. Screening can help find babies with CCHD before they go home from the hospital.



How is screening for CCHD done?

Pulse oximetry is used to screen babies for CCHD. Pulse oximetry is fast, easy and does not hurt. A small sensor is placed on a baby's right hand and one foot to measure the oxygen level in the blood. Screening for CCHD is done at or after 24 hours after birth. Screening is done while a baby is warm and quiet. If a baby is crying, moving, fussing or cold, then screening will take longer. Screening may also need to be repeated.



What happens if a pulse oximetry reading is low?

Your baby's doctor or nurse will discuss low pulse oximetry readings with you. Healthy babies may have a low oxygen reading. Babies with low oxygen levels in their blood **may** have CCHD. Other conditions like breathing problems or infections may also cause a low blood oxygen level. The doctor will check the baby carefully. An ultrasound of the heart (also called "echocardiogram" and "heart echo") may be done to look for CCHD. The heart echo may need to be done in a different hospital or doctor's office. It is read by a children's heart doctor (pediatric cardiologist). If the heart echo shows problems, then the baby's medical team will discuss next steps with parents.

What do parents need to know?

Most babies who pass the pulse oximetry screen will not have a CCHD. It is important for parents to know that newborn screening cannot identify every child with a critical heart problem.

Warning signs that all parents should watch for are: bluish color to the lips or skin, grunting, fast breathing, poor feeding, and poor weight gain.

THINK HEART

HEART RATE

Too low or too high?
(Normal is 100 to 160 beats per minute)

ENERGY

Sleepy? Falling asleep during feeding?

APPEARANCE

Pale, blue or dusky skin?

RESPIRATION

Breathing too fast or slow?
(Normal 40-60 breaths per minute)

TEMPERATURE

Cold to touch, especially feet and hands?



If you notice any of these signs in your baby, please contact your baby's health care provider right away.