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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Time of Screen</th>
<th>Right Hand</th>
<th>Foot</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Result (Pass, Rescreen, Fall)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- 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.

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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100,000 printed at 3.0 cents each with a total cost of $2,811.40
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.