



Critical Congenital Heart Disease Screening

Pulse oximetry screening can help find babies with critical congenital heart disease (CCHD), which occurs when a baby's heart or major blood vessels do not form properly. 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.

Babies are screened for CCHD around 24 hours of age. 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.

Most babies are born with healthy hearts, and have enough oxygen in their blood. 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 shortly after birth, before they have any serious complications.

For more information on CCHD screening, visit Michigan.gov/CCHD.



What parents can do after their baby is born

ASK

- Hospital staff or your midwife if:
 - Blood spots were collected.
 - Pulse oximetry screening was done.
 - Hearing screening was done.
 - BioTrust decision was recorded.

BE SURE

Your current contact information is on file at the hospital so you can be reached if needed.

CHECK

With your baby's health care provider or midwife about NBS results.

FOLLOW-UP

With your baby's provider if more testing or appointments are needed.

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

Fax: 517-335-9419

Email: NewbornScreening@Michigan.gov



Michigan Newborn Screening

P.O. Box 30195 • Lansing, MI 48909

Michigan.gov/NewbornScreening



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Newborn Screening

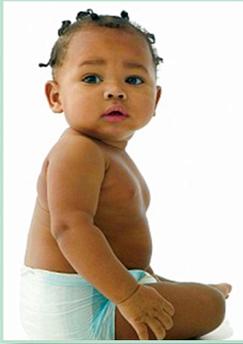
Information for Expectant Parents



Saving babies through screening because every baby deserves a healthy start...

What is Newborn Screening?

Newborn Screening (NBS) is a way to check all babies for many serious disorders. NBS is required by Michigan law in order to find babies who look healthy but have a medical condition that requires early treatment.



Babies with some of these disorders may seem healthy at birth but can become very sick in a short time.

Babies born in Michigan are screened for over 50 disorders in three ways:

1. Blood spot screening.
2. Hearing screening.
3. Critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) screening.

Whether your baby is born in the hospital or at home, newborn screening should be done. If not found early, many of the disorders can cause serious and permanent health problems. To learn more about newborn screening, visit Michigan.gov/NewbornScreening.

Newborn screening can be life-saving!



Michigan Newborn
Screening



Blood Spot Screening

Newborn blood spot screening finds babies with diseases such as phenylketonuria (PKU), cystic fibrosis, and sickle cell disease to ensure early treatment.

A few drops of blood are taken from a baby's heel to fill five or six small spots on a card. The card is then sent to the State Newborn Screening Laboratory for testing.



In Michigan, blood spot screening looks for more than 50 conditions that may affect:

- Blood cells.
- Brain development.
- How the body breaks down food.
- Immune system.
- Lungs and breathing.

BioTrust for Health



The BioTrust is a program to oversee blood spots that remain after screening; any unused whole and partial spots are stored up to 100 years at a secure site.

Stored spots can be used for approved research to better understand diseases or improve health. Parents get more details after delivery and can choose whether to allow their baby's blood spots to be used for future research. Be sure to mark your decision on the BioTrust consent form after your baby is born. For more information, visit Michigan.gov/BioTrust.



Hearing Screening

Hearing screening can detect hearing loss present at birth and is done before your baby leaves the hospital, or a few days after birth if born at home. This screen is mandated because hearing loss is invisible and babies with hearing loss look and behave just like other babies. Ninety-four percent of babies with hearing loss have two hearing parents.

Hearing screening is not painful in any way to your baby and is best done when a baby is quiet or sleeping. The test is quick, simple and safe. Using a specialized machine, the test takes a few minutes and checks for the baby's ability to hear sounds within the speech range.



Babies are born ready to learn about the world around them. Each of the five senses contributes to a baby's knowledge. Any change in sense, including hearing, will impact how a baby learns. Hearing is important for speech and language development. If hearing loss is found, help can be started right away for your baby.

For more information about the Michigan Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Program, visit Michigan.gov/EHDI.

