

Regular Session, 2013

HOUSE BILL NO. 322

BY REPRESENTATIVE THIERRY

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

CHILDREN/NEWBORNS: Requires birthing facilities to perform pulse oximetric screening for certain heart defects on each newborn in the care of those facilities

1 AN ACT

2 To enact Part LXXIII of Chapter 5 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to
3 be comprised of R.S. 40:1300.361 through 1300.363, relative to newborn medical
4 screening; to require birthing facilities to perform congenital heart defect screening
5 by pulse oximetry on each newborn; to provide legislative intent; to provide
6 definitions; and to provide for related matters.

7 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

8 Section 1. Part LXXIII of Chapter 5 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes
9 of 1950, comprised of R.S. 40:1300.361 through 1300.363, is hereby enacted to read as
10 follows:

11 PART LXXIII. NEWBORN CRITICAL CONGENITAL

12 HEART DISEASE SCREENING PROGRAM

13 §1300.361. Definitions

14 A. "Birthing facility" means an inpatient or ambulatory health care facility
15 licensed by the Department of Health and Hospitals that provides birthing and
16 newborn care services.

17 B. "Congenital heart defects" (CHD) means structural abnormalities of the
18 heart that are present at birth and range in severity from simple problems such as
19 holes between chambers of the heart, to severe malfunctions, such as the complete

1 absence of one or more chambers or valves. CHD is the most common birth defect
2 and is the number one cause of infant death from birth defects.

3 C. "Critical congenital heart disease" (CCHD) means that the heart defect
4 causes severe, life-threatening symptoms and requires intervention, such as surgery,
5 in the first few hours, days, or months of life. CCHD accounts for about twenty-five
6 percent of all CHD.

7 B. "Pulse Oximetry Screening" means a noninvasive test that estimates the
8 percentage of hemoglobin in blood that is saturated with oxygen to detect CHDs.
9 §1300.362. Legislative intent

10 A. The legislature finds that:

11 (1) Critical congenital heart disease can cause severe and life-threatening
12 symptoms which require intervention within the first days of life. Early detection
13 of CCHD and timely intervention can decrease morbidity and mortality and lead to
14 better outcomes for affected children.

15 (2) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),
16 CHDs occur in approximately one in one hundred ten births in the United States.
17 About twenty-five percent of CHDs are considered CCHDs.

18 (3) Current methods for detecting CCHDs generally include prenatal
19 ultrasound screening and repeated clinical examinations. Defects are also often not
20 detected during routine clinical exams performed prior to a newborn baby's discharge
21 from a birthing facility.

22 (4) When a screening for CCHD, such as pulse oximetry screening, is
23 performed on a newborn in a birthing facility, it is effective in detecting life-
24 threatening CHDs, which otherwise go undetected by current screening methods.
25 The use of pulse oximetry in newborn nurseries is standard in most hospitals.

26 (5) Newborns with abnormal pulse oximetry results require immediate
27 testing to confirm a defect and intervention. Many newborn lives could be saved by
28 earlier detection and treatment of CCHD if birthing facilities in the state of Louisiana

1 were required to perform this simple, noninvasive newborn screening in conjunction
 2 with current CCHD screening methods.
 3 §1300.363. Critical congenital heart disease screening
 4 Each birthing facility in the state of Louisiana shall perform pulse oximetry
 5 screening for the identification of CCHD on every newborn in its care, unless
 6 prohibited by the parent or guardian of the newborn, prior to discharge from the
 7 birthing facility.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

Thierry

HB No. 322

Abstract: Requires birthing facilities to perform pulse oximetry screening on newborn babies before discharge from a birthing facility.

Proposed law creates the Newborn Critical Congenital Heart Disease Screening Program to screen all La. newborns for congenital heart defects (CHDs).

Proposed law provides for definitions.

Proposed law provides legislative intent, which describes how Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD) can cause severe and life-threatening symptoms, which require intervention within the first days of life.

Proposed law provides that early detection of CHDs can decrease mortality and lead to better outcomes for affected children.

Proposed law provides that CHDs occur in approximately one in 110 births in the U.S., and about 25% of CHDs are considered CCHDs.

Proposed law provides that current methods for screening for CCHDs often miss defects that can be detected by pulse oximetry screening.

Proposed law explains that lives can be saved with immediate intervention if an infant is found to have a CHD within the first days of life.

Proposed law declares that many lives can be saved by early detection and treatment thanks to this simple, noninvasive newborn screening in conjunction with current CCHD screening methods.

Proposed law requires that every birthing facility in the state of La. perform pulse oximetry screening on each newborn before discharge, unless prohibited by the parent or guardian of the newborn.

(Adds R.S. 40:1300.361-1300.363)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

Committee Amendments Proposed by House Committee on Health and Welfare to the original bill.

1. Made technical corrections.