First Regular Session Seventieth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 15-0698.01 Kristen Forrestal x4217

HOUSE BILL 15-1281

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Primavera,

(None),

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

House Committees

Public Health Care & Human Services

Senate Committees

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING NEWBORN CONGENITAL HEART DEFECT SCREENING

102 THROUGH THE USE OF PULSE OXIMETRY.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <u>http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.</u>)

The bill requires all newborns born in a a birthing center that is below an elevation of 7,000 feet to be screened for congenital health defects using pulse oximetry prior to the infant leaving the health facility. The state board of health is required to promulgate rules for pulse oximetry at birthing centers at or above 7,000 feet when the board receives confirmation of appropriate calibration of pulse oximetry instruments. The bill requires each birthing facility to report the results of the screening to the department of public health and environment and allows the state board of health to promulgate rules.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:* 2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly 3 finds and declares that: 4 (a) Congenital heart defects are structural abnormalities of the 5 heart that are present at birth; (b) Congenital heart defects range in severity from simple 6 7 problems, such as holes between chambers of the heart, to severe 8 malformations, such as the complete absence of one or more chambers or 9 valves: 10 (c) Some critical congenital heart defects can cause severe and 11 life-threatening symptoms, which require intervention within the first 12 days of life; 13 (d) Critical congenital heart defects are the number one killer of 14 infants with birth defects; 15 (e) According to the United States secretary of health and human 16 services' discretionary advisory committee on heritable disorders in 17 newborns and children, critical congenital heart disease affects 18 approximately 7 to 9 of every 1,000 live births in the United States and 19 Europe; 20 (f) Hospital costs for all individuals with congenital heart disease 21 can total \$2.6 billion per year; 22 (g) Current methods for detecting critical congenital heart defects 23 generally include prenatal ultrasound screening. These screenings alone 24 identify less than half of all cases. Critical congenital heart defect cases

-2-

are often missed during routine clinical exams performed prior to a
 newborn's discharge from a birthing facility, but repeated clinical
 examinations can identify many affected newborns.

4 (h) Pulse oximetry is a noninvasive test that estimates the
5 percentage of hemoglobin in blood that is saturated with oxygen and,
6 when performed on newborns in delivery centers, is effective at detecting
7 critical, life-threatening congenital heart defects that otherwise go
8 undetected by current screening methods; and

9 (i) Newborns with abnormal pulse oximetry results require 10 immediate confirmatory testing and intervention. Many newborn lives 11 could potentially be saved by earlier detection and treatment of critical 12 congenital heart defects if birthing facilities in Colorado were required to 13 perform this simple, noninvasive newborn screening in conjunction with 14 current critical congenital heart disease screening methods.

(2) Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly to require
that birthing facilities perform critical congenital heart defect screening
using pulse oximetry.

18 SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 25-4-1004.3 as
19 follows:

20 25-4-1004.3. Newborn heart defect screening - pulse oximetry
21 - rules. (1) (a) ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 2016, A BIRTHING FACILITY
22 THAT IS BELOW SEVEN THOUSAND FEET OF ELEVATION SHALL TEST ALL
23 INFANTS BORN IN THE HEALTH FACILITY FOR CRITICAL CONGENITAL HEART
24 DEFECTS USING PULSE OXIMETRY.

(b) UPON RECEIPT OF THE CONFIRMATION OF APPROPRIATE
CALIBRATION OF PULSE OXIMETRY INSTRUMENTS FOR USE AT OR ABOVE
SEVEN THOUSAND FEET OF ELEVATION, THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

-3-

SHALL PROMULGATE RULES FOR PULSE OXIMETRY TESTING FOR HOSPITALS
 AT OR ABOVE SEVEN THOUSAND FEET ELEVATION TO ENSURE ALL
 NEWBORNS BORN IN BIRTHING CENTERS ARE SCREENED FOR CRITICAL
 CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS USING PULSE OXIMETRY.

5 (c) THE CRITICAL CONGENITAL HEART DEFECT SCREENING USING
6 PULSE OXIMETRY MUST BE PERFORMED ON EVERY NEWBORN PRIOR TO THE
7 NEWBORN'S RELEASE FROM THE HEALTH FACILITY.

8 (2) EACH BIRTHING FACILITY SHALL REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE
9 PULSE OXIMETRY SCREENINGS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
10 AND ENVIRONMENT. THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MAY PROMULGATE
11 RULES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SECTION.

(3) AS USED IN THIS SECTION, A "BIRTHING FACILITY" MEANS AN
INPATIENT OR AMBULATORY HEALTH FACILITY THAT IS LICENSED
PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-1.5-103 AND THAT PROVIDES BIRTHING AND
NEWBORN CARE SERVICES.

16 **SECTION 3.** Act subject to petition - effective date. This act 17 takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the 18 ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly 19 (August 5, 2015, if adjournment sine die is on May 6, 2015); except that, 20 if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of 21 the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act 22 within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect 23 unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in 24 November 2016 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the 25 official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

-4-