1	State of Arkansas	A D'11		
2	89th General Assembly	A Bill		
3	Regular Session, 2013		HOUSE BILL 1468	
4				
5	By: Representatives Hammer, I	Fite, Mayberry		
6				
7	For An Act To Be Entitled			
8	AN ACT TO REQUIRE BIRTHING FACILITIES TO PERFORM			
9	PULSE OXIMETRY SCREENINGS FOR CRITICAL CONGENITAL			
10	HEART DISEASE ON NEWBORNS BEFORE DISCHARGE; AND FOR			
11	OTHER PURPO	SES.		
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14		Subtitle		
15		QUIRE BIRTHING FACILITIES TO PER		
16		OXIMETRY SCREENINGS FOR CRITICA	ıL	
17		NITAL HEART DISEASE ON NEWBORNS		
18	BEFORE	E DISCHARGE.		
19				
20	DE TH ENLOWED DV MVE OF		ADWANGA G	
21	BE IT ENACTED BY THE GE	NERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF A	ARKANSAS:	
22 23	SECTION 1 DO NO	T CODIFY. Findings.		
23 24	The General Assem			
24 25		ital heart defects:		
26		Are structural abnormalities of	the heart that are	
27	present at birth;	are seructural abnormalities of	the heart that are	
28	<u> </u>	Range in severity from simple p	roblems such as holes	
29		heart, to severe malformations		
30		ore chambers of the heart;		
31		May cause severe and life-threa	tening symptoms that	
32		thin the first (5) days of birtl	_	
33	·	Are the number one killer of in:		
34	defects;			
35		ear approximately fifty (50) in:	fants out of	
36	annrovimately forty tho	usand (40 000) infants born in	Arkancac will have a	

T	critical congenital heart delect;		
2	(3) In Arkansas, the infant mortality rate is seven-tenths of		
3	one percent (0.7%), while mortality among infants with a critical congenital		
4	heart defect is twenty-four and eight-tenths percent (24.8%);		
5	(4) Hospital costs for all infants with congenital heart defects		
6	can total two billion, six hundred million dollars (\$2,600,000,000) per year,		
7	while the estimated cost of critical congenital heart defect screening with		
8	pulse oximetry is one dollar (\$1.00) per year to ten dollars (\$10.00) per		
9	year, per infant depending on the equipment and personnel performing the		
10	test;		
11	(5)(A) Current methods for detecting congenital heart defects		
12	generally include prenatal ultrasound screening and repeated clinical		
13	examinations designed to identify affected newborns.		
14	(B) The screenings alone identify less than one half $(1/2)$		
15	of all cases, and critical congenital heart defect cases are often missed		
16	during routine clinical exams performed before the newborn's discharge from a		
17	birthing facility;		
18	(6) Pulse oximetry is a noninvasive test that:		
19	(A) Estimates the percentage of hemoglobin in blood that		
20	is saturated with oxygen; and		
21	(B) When performed on newborns in delivery centers is		
22	effective at detecting critical, life-threatening congenital heart defects		
23	that otherwise go undetected by current screening methods;		
24	(7) Newborns with abnormal pulse oximetry results require		
25	immediate confirmatory testing and intervention; and		
26	(8) Many newborns lives potentially could be saved by earlier		
27	detection and treatment of congenital heart defects if birthing facilities in		
28	Arkansas were required to perform this simple, noninvasive newborn screening		
29	in conjunction with current congenital heart disease screening methods.		
30			
31	SECTION 2. Arkansas Code Title 20, Chapter 9, Subchapter 1, is amended		
32	to add an additional section to read as follows:		
33	20-9-103. Pulse oximetry screening.		
34	(a) As used in this section, "birthing facility" means an inpatient or		
35	ambulatory health care facility licensed by the Department of Health that		
36	provides birthing services or newborn care services, or both.		

I	(b) A birthing facility shall perform a pulse oximetry screening for
2	critical congenital heart disease on a newborn before discharge from the
3	birthing facility under rules adopted by the State Board of Health.
4	(c)(1) The board shall adopt rules to implement this section.
5	(2) The rules shall be based on evidence-based guidelines.
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