

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Evaluation of critical congenital heart defects screening using pulse oximetry in the neonatal intensive care unit

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OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the implementation of early screening for critical congenital heart defects (CCHDs) in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) and potential exclusion of sub-populations from universal screening.

STUDY DESIGN: Prospective evaluation of CCHD screening at multiple time intervals was conducted in 21 NICUs across five states ($n = 4556$ infants).

RESULTS: Of the 4120 infants with complete screens, 92% did not have prenatal CHD diagnosis or echocardiography before screening, 72% were not receiving oxygen at 24 to 48 h and 56% were born ≥ 2500 g. Thirty-seven infants failed screening (0.9%); none with an unsuspected CCHD. False positive rates were low for infants not receiving oxygen (0.5%) and those screened after weaning (0.6%), yet higher among infants born at < 28 weeks (3.8%). Unnecessary echocardiograms were minimal (0.2%).

CONCLUSION: Given the majority of NICU infants were ≥ 2500 g, not on oxygen and not preidentified for CCHD, systematic screening at 24 to 48 h may be of benefit for early detection of CCHD with minimal burden.

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INTRODUCTION

Delayed detection of critical congenital heart defects (CCHD) may result in significant morbidity or mortality, and thus early recognition is crucial.^{1,2} Screening using pulse oximetry has become a near-universal tool to aid in early identification of CCHD.^{3,4} Many states require screening of all infants irrespective of clinical status or setting, posing unique considerations for implementation in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).⁴

Established CCHD screening algorithms include specified saturation thresholds with recommended timing between 24 to 48 h of age; parameters intended for application to well infants.^{5,6} Feasibility of screening for the NICU population has been questioned given complexities such as oxygen requirements and extreme prematurity. Approximately 8% of all newborns receive care in a NICU where frequent physical examination, extended hospitalization and continuous pulse oximetry monitoring are common.^{7,8} In this setting, abnormal findings may lead to a diagnosis of CCHD before screening. Lack of specifications for NICU screening and concerns of higher false positive rates (FPRs) have led some units to exclude NICU infants from CCHD screening with the assumption that routine monitoring is sufficient to detect unsuspected CCHD.⁹ Yet, generalizing a lower risk of undetected CCHD to all NICU infants may be problematic given different levels of NICU care and the sizable population of infants

born at ≥ 2500 g or ≥ 37 weeks who approximate the well-baby population.^{7,9}

Existing literature on CCHD screening in the NICU in US populations is limited.^{10–13} Faced with mandated screening and minimal empiric evidence to guide implementation in the NICU, salient questions have been raised regarding appropriate exclusion criteria, timing, influence of supplemental oxygen and resource utilization. We performed a prospective, multicenter evaluation of CCHD screening in the NICU. Our objectives were to evaluate the feasibility and burden associated with (1) early timing options for screening and (2) exclusion of infants with a prenatal CHD diagnosis, echocardiography conducted before screening or those born at < 28 weeks from universal CCHD screening in the NICU.

METHODS

Screening protocol

The screening protocol consisted of two stages (Figure 1). Stage 1 was targeted for all infants at 24 to 48 h after admission. Stage 2 was conducted on infants who were receiving supplemental oxygen (any mode of delivery) at 24 to 48 h and was optimally performed within 24 to 48 h after weaning. Two widely referenced CCHD screening algorithms were used in the evaluation. These included the New Jersey (NJ)-recommended algorithm (fail or rescreen criteria: $< 95\%$ in one extremity (right hand or

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either foot) and/or >3% differential in saturations)⁵ and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)-endorsed algorithm (fail or rescreen criteria: <95% in both extremities (right hand and either foot) and/or >3% differential in saturations).⁶ Participating NICUs used either the NJ recommended (*n*=18) or AAP (*n*=3) algorithm for the evaluation. For this evaluation, both the NJ- and AAP-endorsed algorithms were modified at stage 1 for infants receiving oxygen. This modification removed the rescreening requirement for saturations <95% if results were consistent with clinical management (for example, lower target saturations for premature infants). The modification was intended to avoid unnecessary repeat screening attempts while aiding in early detection of aortic arch anomalies. Therefore, for infants on oxygen at Stage 1, rescreening was only required for >3% differential between pre- and post-ductal readings. Screening results of <95% that did not necessitate rescreening were considered conditional passes. Conversely, saturations of <95% without a corresponding clinical explanation were regarded as fails. NJ- or AAP-endorsed algorithms were used without modification at Stage 2. Infants with a complete screen performed upon discharge with no Stage 1 or Stage 2 results were categorized as having a predischarge screen. For analysis of screening results, we universally applied the NJ thresholds because all failed screens per the AAP algorithm would also fail the NJ algorithm. As the majority of sites implemented the NJ algorithm and these thresholds are inclusive of the fail and rescreen criteria as defined by the AAP, the NJ thresholds were analytically applied to all screening results. Deidentified infant data were collected via a secure, web-based instrument and included information on birth weight, gestational age, prenatal CHD diagnosis, echocardiogram before the screen, age at time of screen(s), pulse oximetry screening values, receipt of supplemental oxygen at 24 to 48 h and/or at time of discharge, if on oxygen and results of <95% whether this was consistent with their clinical profile and final diagnosis.

Study population

This evaluation included infants admitted to 21 level III and IV NICUs¹⁴ in five states: California (1), Illinois (1), New Jersey (9), New York (5) and

Minnesota (5). Participation was voluntary with no funding provided. Infants born between 1 February 2015 and 30 September 2015 with a NICU stay of >23 h and at least one set of screening results were eligible for inclusion. Infants with a prenatal CHD diagnosis and/or echocardiography before screening (preidentifying factors) were included to evaluate universal screening in the NICU. Transfers to the NICU after failed screening on mother–baby units or well-baby nurseries were excluded.

Of the 4556 enrolled infants, a total of 436 infants were excluded. Forty-seven infants (1%) were excluded for not having a complete set of screening results; initial pre-and post-ductal results required a rescreen that was not performed (Figure 2). Infants with a Stage 1 screen performed ≥56.5 h after NICU admission (referenced as late Stage 1) were also excluded (*n*=389 infants, 8.5%; Figure 2). In practice, the strict cutoff of 48 h did not allow for minor variation because of practical implementation factors (for example, time of day) that may have resulted in a calculated screening time of slightly >48 h. To accommodate reasonable, real-world application with the goal of early screening, we used the s.d. (7.5 h) of the 24 to 48 h stage 1 target timing window to analytically define Stage 1 screens as >23 to <56.6 h (*n*=160). Infants with incomplete and late Stage 1 screens were more likely to have been on oxygen and born at <28 weeks than infants with complete screening results.

The final sample consisted of 4120 infants with at least one set of complete screening results within a defined stage(s): 83.1% were screened at stage 1 (*n*=3423), 20.2% at stage 2 (*n*=833) and 5.6% predischarge only (*n*=232) (Figure 2). Quality assurance was conducted by each site on 29% of the final sample. This evaluation was deemed public health practice by each site's institutional review board.

Statistical analyses

FPRs for CCHD were calculated as the number of infants without CCHD who failed on the first set of screening results divided by the number of infants without CCHD who were screened multiplied by 100 using the NJ-recommended algorithm⁵ with modification for infants on oxygen. In

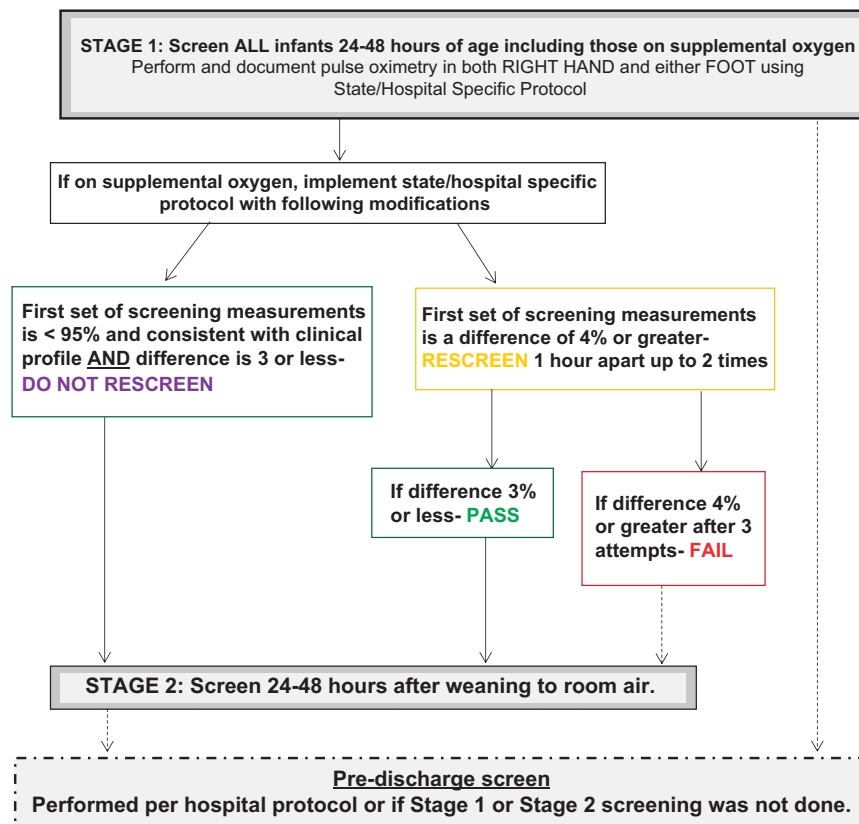


Figure 1. Multistage algorithm for evaluation of critical congenital heart defects screening in the neonatal intensive care unit.^a ^aImplementation of this screening algorithm should not take the place of clinical judgment and intervention.

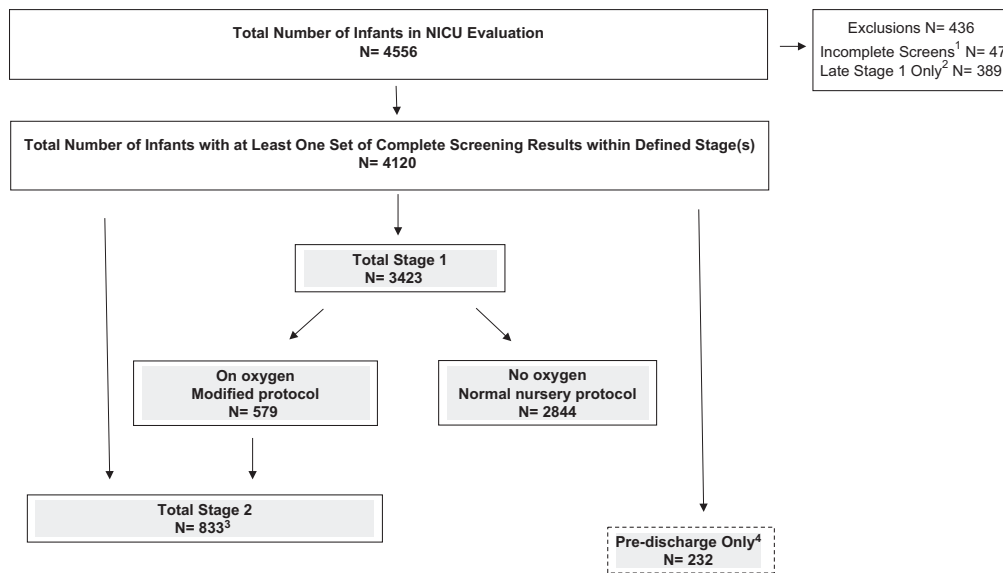


Figure 2. Flowchart of participants in critical congenital heart defects screening neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) evaluation, February 2015 to September 2015. ¹Infants for whom one pre-and post-ductal result was obtained, the results required a re-screen to be performed, and this re-screen was not done. ²Infants with only a Stage 1 screen which was performed after defined Stage 1 time window (greater than 56.7 hours). ³Includes infants on oxygen at 24 to 48 h after birth screened at Stage 1 and Stage 2 (n=368), and infants on oxygen at 24 to 48 h after birth with only a Stage 2 screen (n=465) because: a) NICU did not screen infants on oxygen or b) Stage 1 screen was missed or incomplete. ⁴Infants only screened within 4 days of discharge (N=112 not on oxygen at Stage 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of infants in evaluation of critical congenital heart defects (CCHD) screening in the neonatal intensive care unit, February to September 2015 (N = 4556)

	Total, N = 4556	Complete screens ^a , N = 4120	Stage 1 ^b , N = 3423		
			On O ₂ , n = 579	Not on O ₂ , n = 2844	Stage 2 ^c , N = 833
<i>Length of stay (hours)</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Short stay (< 144)	43.9	43.8	13.3	56.1	18.6
Long stay (≥144)	56.1	56.2	86.7	43.9	81.4
<i>Prenatal CHD diagnosis and/or echo before screen</i>	9.0	8.5	15.9	5.5	13.7
Prenatal CHD diagnosis only	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1
Echo before screen only	7.2	6.7	13.5	3.7	12.7
Prenatal CHD diagnosis and echo before screen	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.8
Neither prenatal CHD diagnosis nor echo before screen	91.0	91.5	84.1	94.5	86.3
<i>Gestational age (weeks)</i>					
< 28	4.3	4.2	14.7	0.7	9.7
28–31	8.9	9.0	20.9	4.3	21.5
32–36	38.2	38.8	35.4	39.5	39.1
≥ 37	48.6	48.1	29.0	55.4	29.7
Median	36	36	34	37	34.0
Range	23–42	23–42	23–41	23–42	23–42
<i>Birth weight (grams)</i>					
< 1000	4.3	4.1	13.6	0.9	9.5
1000–1499	7.1	7.2	17.6	3.7	16.1
1500–2499	32.0	32.4	30.7	31.9	33.6
≥ 2500	56.7	56.3	38.0	63.4	40.8
Median	2700	2690	2090	2891	2180
Range	325–6100	325–6100	325–6100	510–5639	410–6100

^aComplete screens within specific stage time definitions. ^bStage 1: screening targeted for 24–48 h after admission. ^cStage 2: screening targeted for 24–48 h after weaning from supplemental oxygen.

Table 2. Final Stage 1 screening outcomes by potential exclusion criteria, evaluation of critical congenital heart defects (CCHD) screening in the neonatal intensive care unit, February to September 2015 (N = 3423)

	On oxygen N = 579					Not on oxygen N = 2844		
	N	Total pass	Pass	Conditional pass ^a	Fail ^b	N	Pass	Fail ^b
		%	%	%	%		%	%
Total infants screened at Stage 1	579	97.9	74.1	23.8	2.1	2844	99.3	0.7
Prenatal CHD diagnosis and/or echo before screen	92	95.7	68.5	27.2	4.3	157	95.5	4.5
Neither prenatal diagnosis nor echo before screen	487	98.4	75.2	23.2	1.6	2687	99.5	0.5
<i>Gestational age (weeks)</i>								
< 28	85	97.6	56.5	41.2	2.4	21	90.5	9.5
28–31	121	99.2	74.4	24.8	0.8	123	100.0	–
32–36	205	99.0	74.6	24.4	1.0	1124	99.8	0.2
≥ 37	168	95.8	82.1	13.7	4.2	1576	98.4	1.0
<i>Birth weight (g)</i>								
< 1000	79	97.5	64.6	32.9	2.5	27	92.6	7.4
1000–1499	102	100.0	67.6	32.4	–	106	100.0	–
1500–2499	178	98.9	75.3	23.6	1.1	907	100.0	–
≥ 2500	220	96.4	79.5	16.8	3.6	1804	99.0	1.0

^aInfants on supplemental oxygen were deemed conditional passes if saturations < 95%, yet differential < 4% and saturations were consistent with clinical profile. Rescreening only performed as per the modified arm of the algorithm. Percentage is of all infants on oxygen who passed the screen. ^bFail as per the New Jersey-recommended algorithm.

addition, FPRs were calculated for CCHD and CHD combined. The χ^2 tests of significance at $P < 0.05$ were used.

Implementation survey

An 11-question survey was administered to qualitatively assess implementation of the multistage screening protocol. This survey was completed by 258 nurses with representation from each NICU. A 10-point Likert scale was used to assess burden of implementation with 1 = no burden and 10 = extremely burdensome.¹⁵ The mean score was interpreted as: low burden = 1 to 3.9, moderate burden = 4.0 to 6.9, and high burden = 7 to 10.¹⁵

RESULTS

Of the 4120 infants with complete, appropriately timed screens, 43.8% were discharged from the NICU before 5 days (< 144 h), 71.7% were not receiving supplemental oxygen at 24 to 48 h, 56.3% were born ≥ 2500 g and 48.1% were born at ≥ 37 weeks (Table 1). In addition, 91.5% of infants did not have a prenatal CHD diagnosis or echocardiogram before the screen. The majority of our NICU population (67.7%, $n = 2791$) had no preidentifying factor and were not on oxygen, comprising the subgroup of infants who may benefit from early screening at 24 to 48 h.

Multistage screening results

Of the 3423 infants screened at Stage 1, 0.9% failed ($n = 32$) and 99.1% passed ($n = 3391$), inclusive of 138 conditional passes. Of Stage 2 screens, 0.6% failed ($n = 5$) and 99.4% passed ($n = 828$). Of infants with only a predischarge screen ($n = 232$), 100% passed.

Use of supplemental oxygen

Of the 579 infants screened on oxygen at Stage 1, 97.9% passed and 2.1% failed using the modified algorithm. Without modification, the fail rate would increase to 25.9% that is, if conditional passes are considered fails) (Table 2). Despite the modification, screening results were significantly less favorable for infants on oxygen than for their counterparts on room air ($P < 0.002$).

Exclusion criteria

Prenatal CHD diagnosis and/or echocardiogram before the screen. Of the 32 infants who failed Stage 1, the majority (66%, $n = 21$) did not have a potential exclusion criteria of a prenatal CHD diagnosis and/or echocardiogram before the screen. One of these infants with previously unsuspected CHD was identified by screening (Supplementary Material I). Infants without a preidentifying factor on room air had significantly lower fail rates (0.5%) than those on oxygen (1.6%, $P < 0.004$). Among infants who failed the Stage 1 screen without a preidentifying factor, 38% ($n = 8$) were on oxygen, 5 of whom had an echocardiogram in response to their screen that yielded a patent foramen ovale or patent ductus arteriosus. As anticipated, overall, infants with a prenatal CHD diagnosis and/or echocardiogram before the screen had higher fail rates at Stage 1 than those without a preidentifying factor ($P < 0.0001$) (Table 2). For these preidentified infants, receipt of supplemental oxygen had no significant influence on Stage 1 pass and fail rates.

Gestational age and birth weight. Stage 1 fail rates were significantly higher among infants born at < 28 weeks and < 1000 g compared with those born at higher birth weights and older gestational ages ($P < 0.0003$ and $P < 0.0001$, respectively) (Table 2). The proportion of conditional passes increased with decreasing gestational age; most notably for infants born at < 28 weeks for whom 41.2% of passes were conditional and would have qualified as rescreens or fails using a nonmodified protocol. Infants born at ≥ 37 weeks or ≥ 2500 g and receiving oxygen had higher fail rates (4.2% and 3.6%, respectively) than comparable infants not on oxygen (1.0% and 1.0%, respectively).

Discharge diagnoses

Of the 4556 total infants, 24 had CCHD yielding a prevalence of 5.3 per 1000 (95% confidence interval (CI): 3.5, 7.9) in our NICU population. In all, 17 infants with CCHD had complete screening results, 9 passed the screen (52.9%), 3 were conditional passes (17.6%) and 5 failed (29.4%) (Supplementary Material II). No infants

Table 3. False positive rates (FPRs)^a applying New Jersey-recommended critical congenital heart defects (CCHD) screening algorithm^b

	Overall FPR	FPR among infants without a prenatal CHD diagnosis or echocardiogram before screen
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
<i>FPR for CCHD</i>		
Overall	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Stage 1		
On oxygen	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	1.6 (0.8, 3.3)
No oxygen	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Extremely premature (< 28 weeks)	3.8 (1.4, 10.2)	4.0 (1.5, 10.8)
Stage 2	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)
<i>FPR for CCHD+noncritical CHD</i>		
Overall	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Stage 1		
On oxygen	2.1 (1.1, 3.7)	1.7 (0.9, 3.5)
No oxygen	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Extremely premature (< 28 weeks)	4.0 (1.5, 10.6)	4.2 (1.6, 11.2)
Stage 2	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)

Abbreviations: CHD, congenital heart defects; CI, confidence interval.
^aFail/rescreen = < 95% either or > 3%. ^bConditional passes are considered passes in all FPR calculations.

with CCHD were identified because of the screen. Of the 12 false negative screens (including the 3 conditional passes), 5 infants had coarctation of the aorta. Although 2 of 12 infants did not have a preidentifying factor, all were symptomatic before screening (for example, murmur, tachypnea, desaturations). Of the 47 infants who were excluded because of incomplete screening results, 6 had CCHD and were symptomatic before the screen. In the absence of complete screening results, we cannot conclusively categorize these infants as either true positive or false negative screens.

The remaining infants with complete screens had noncardiac final diagnoses (86.6%), an unresolved patent foramen ovale or patent ductus arteriosus (10.1%), noncritical CHDs (2.8%) or expired after screening (0.2%). Only 0.3% of infants with noncardiac diagnoses failed at Stage 1 or Stage 2. Approximately 3.9% of infants with an unresolved patent foramen ovale and/or patent ductus arteriosus confirmed by echocardiogram failed either the Stage 1 or Stage 2 screen. The proportion of infants with CHD with a failed screen was 3.5%. One infant with a ventricular septal defect (VSD) was identified due to screening (Supplementary Material I).

Assessment of burden

Applying the NJ-recommended algorithm with modification, the overall FPR of NICU screening was 0.8% (95% CI: 0.6, 1.1; Table 3). The overall FPR increased to 4.0% (95% CI: 3.5, 4.7) when conditional passes were treated as fails. FPRs were highest among infants screened on oxygen (2.1%, 95% CI: 1.2, 3.7) and those born at < 28 weeks (3.8%, 95% CI: 1.4, 10.2). Compared with Stage 1 screening on oxygen (2.1%), FPRs were significantly lower for Stage 1 not on oxygen (0.5%) and Stage 2 (0.6%) ($P < 0.0001$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively). Given our finding of one infant with an unsuspected VSD identified by screening, FPRs were examined for the broader group of CHD and were remarkably comparable to FPRs for detection of CCHD (Table 3).

When restricted to infants without a prenatal CHD diagnosis or echocardiogram before the screen, the FPR using the modified algorithm decreased to 0.6% overall (95% CI: 0.4, 0.9); 1.6% and 0.6% for Stage 1 on and off oxygen respectively, and 0.3% for Stage 2. FPRs for this restricted group were not significantly different from those using the entire sample ($P = 0.367$).

Overall, 13.1% of infants had an echocardiogram during hospitalization ($n = 540/4120$), yet only 7 (0.2%) were performed in response to failed screens at any stage, one of which identified the CHD. Based on quantitative survey findings, nursing staff reported screening was of low burden during this evaluation (mean = 3.5). Approximately 80% of survey respondents reported that having a NICU-specific CCHD screening protocol facilitated differentiation between screening and routine monitoring with pulse oximetry. In addition, 81% responded that utilization of the evaluation protocol increased awareness of unsuspected CHD in the NICU.

DISCUSSION

Our findings demonstrate that the NICU population is heterogeneous; with a large percentage of infants born ≥ 2500 g, not receiving supplemental oxygen and discharged within 5 days after birth, therefore similar to the well-baby population for which CCHD screening was initially intended.⁸ In the absence of systematic screening, approximately two-thirds of our NICU population (that is, those without a preidentifying factor and not receiving supplemental oxygen) were at risk for late detection of unsuspected CCHD and had the potential to benefit from early systematic screening at 24 to 48 h. This estimate of infants who may benefit from screening at 24 to 48 h is likely higher in communities with lower prenatal detection rates as the NICUs in our evaluation represented high resource settings that are likely to have a lower rate of undiagnosed CCHD. For all newborns, regardless of setting, clinical exam and pulse oximetry screening are used in tandem to evaluate the presence of CCHD. Despite more intensive clinical monitoring, admission to a NICU does not preclude the potential for unrecognized CCHD and/or CHD as evidenced by our finding that screening identified one infant with an unsuspected noncritical CHD. As data demonstrate that critical and noncritical CHD are associated with neurodevelopmental delays, early identification and intervention across all CHD is important.¹⁶ Consistent with our findings, a recent international, single-center study evaluated pulse oximetry screening upon admission in conjunction with clinical exam and supported the feasibility of screening in the NICU.¹⁷ Although this study screened infants with pulse oximetry at < 24 h, their recommendation for universal screening was made despite a markedly higher overall FPR (55.8%) than found in our evaluation.

Concerns regarding timing and appropriateness of screening among NICU infants receiving supplemental oxygen have been noted.^{10–13,18,19} Our protocol of screening infants at 24 to 48 h, including those receiving supplemental oxygen, aimed to address these issues. Aware that target saturations for infants receiving supplemental oxygen may be intentionally lower, our modification of only requiring a rescreen for > 3% pre- and post-ductal differential or saturations < 95% inconsistent with clinical profile, afforded the ability to minimize false positives and potentially aid in early detection of aortic arch anomalies. Our modification did significantly reduce the overall FPR (0.8%) compared with when no modification was implemented (4.1%). Of important note, the FPR was further reduced when infants on oxygen at 24 to 48 h were screened as soon as possible after weaning (0.6%) and strikingly comparable to those not on oxygen at 24 to 48 h (0.5%). Difficulties were observed in tracking the timing of multiple screens for infants receiving oxygen at 24 to 48 h highlighting challenges with implementing the modified multistage protocol. Additional complexities arose, including misinterpretation of the

> 3% differential criteria, although this challenge is not unique to the NICU.²⁰

Application of exclusion criteria based on preidentifying factors and gestational age is not straightforward. The use of echocardiography alone for exclusion of infants from screening raised concerns regarding variability in echocardiogram timing and quality, and accessibility of pediatric specialty expertise for interpretation to rule out CCHD. A prenatal CHD diagnosis alone affected a very small proportion of the NICU population, resulting in negligible added burden. Furthermore, collection of pulse oximetry screening values for infants with confirmed CHD can provide useful insight into the predictive potential of alternative saturation thresholds for improving the sensitivity of CCHD screening. Although infants born at < 28 weeks or < 1000 g also comprised a small proportion of our NICU population, the higher incomplete screen rates and FPRs at 24 to 48 h for this subgroup compared with other gestational ages and birth weights emphasize the challenges for the timing of CCHD screening in this population. As the goal of universal screening is early detection, screening infants born at < 28 weeks or < 1000 g as soon as possible when medically stable is a reasonable goal.

Our qualitative survey findings provided additional endorsement for systematic NICU screening. Consistent with evidence of the effectiveness of cognitive forcing strategies to decrease diagnostic error, nursing staff reported that implementation of a systematic, NICU protocol on all infants instilled a heightened awareness among clinicians of the potential for underlying, unsuspected CCHD.²¹ Furthermore, clinicians reported that application of exclusion criteria within the NICU introduces practice variation that may increase the likelihood of missed screens for the remainder of the population.

We quantified the burden of our multistage protocol in several ways. First, the number of echocardiograms conducted in direct response to failed screens was extremely low and one resulted in early identification of a VSD. As the number of fails and unnecessary echocardiograms related to Stage 2 were also minimal, screening as soon as possible after weaning from oxygen is reasonable. This is particularly applicable for longer stay infants for whom screening closer to the time of discharge might be too late for early identification of CCHD. In addition, the majority of echocardiograms performed in response to failed screens were among infants on oxygen at 24 to 48 h with an unresolved patent foramen ovale or patent ductus arteriosus, providing further evidence for screening infants as soon as possible after weaning. Second, we quantified FPRs as a mechanism to evaluate burden of screening. Of the four US studies conducted, three reported no failed screens^{10–12} with the fourth reporting¹³ a FPR (0.7%) that was similar to our overall findings, yet higher than that of asymptomatic newborns.²² de-Wahl Granelli *et al.*²³ reported a FPR of 0.2% in the well-baby nursery for infants screened using both extremities at > 24 h excluding those with a prenatal CHD diagnosis. Although caution is needed in making direct comparisons between FPRs from our evaluation with those of well-baby populations, our overall FPR (0.8%) was more comparable when restricted to infants who were not on oxygen at 24 to 48 h (0.5%) and among infants after weaning from oxygen without a preidentifying factor (0.3%). Our FPR among infants born at < 28 weeks was significantly higher than all other gestational age groups, emphasizing the complexities of screening this sub-population. As FPRs for CCHD categorize infants with a noncritical CHD identified by screening as a false positive, we also calculated FPRs for all CHD, critical and noncritical combined.²⁴ These rates were quite comparable to those restricted to CCHD, further supporting the minimal added burden of screening all NICU infants with the potential benefit of identifying other unsuspected, noncritical conditions. Finally, the minimal burden reported by nursing staff during the evaluation demonstrated

that CCHD screening is feasible in the NICU population. These findings coupled with the added benefits of increased awareness of unsuspected CHD and clarification of screening versus monitoring suggest that CCHD screening may have a meaningful role in the NICU without the significant added burden as previously perceived.

This evaluation was strengthened by its ability to prospectively implement a multi-stage protocol. As participating NICUs represented closely monitored infants of varying levels of acuity, we were able to assess the population for which CCHD screening was questionable. Our ability to collect individual-level information on preidentifying factors enabled us to further refine the population potentially benefiting from screening. Information on echocardiograms performed in response to failed screens was crucial for quantifying resource burden. Although the overall sensitivity of pulse oximetry screening in our NICU evaluation was low, it is essential to incorporate preidentification of CCHD when evaluating the unique contribution of pulse oximetry for early detection. As the majority of our infants with CCHD were identified before screening, we did not have sufficient power to conclude that screening with pulse oximetry in the NICU is not of benefit. Conversely, two of the nine infants with false negative screens were not preidentified, suggesting necessary caution against overreliance on either clinical assessment or screening alone for the detection of CCHD in the NICU. Further investigation is needed on the implications of applying different screening thresholds to specific NICU sub-populations as well as feasible options for early identification of aortic arch anomalies.

Given the majority of our population comprised infants \geq 2500 g, not on oxygen and without either preidentifying factor, CCHD screening targeted at 24 to 48 h may benefit NICU infants who approximate the well-baby population and are at potentially higher risk for undetected CCHD. Although challenges arose when early screening was conducted on the small population of infants born at < 28 weeks and those receiving supplemental oxygen, exclusion of sub-populations within the NICU introduces practice variation that may potentially result in missed screens. Collectively, the evidence from our evaluation supports the feasibility, minimal burden and potential benefits of implementing systematic early screening in the NICU for undetected CCHD.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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