## Nevada

### Newborn Genetic Testing & Surveillance System

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<td>NV</td>
<td>STATUTE: Title 40, Chapter 442 RULE: NAC Chapter 442</td>
<td>NRS 442.008 Examination of infants: Regulations; duties of physician, midwife, nurse, obstetric center or hospital; exemption. 1. The State Board of Health, upon the recommendation of the State Health Officer, shall adopt regulations governing examinations and tests required for the discovery in infants of preventable or inheritable disorders, including tests for the presence of sickle cell anemia. 2. Any physician, midwife, nurse, obstetric center or hospital of any nature attending or assisting in any way any infant, or the mother of any infant, at childbirth shall make or cause to be made an examination of the infant, including standard tests, to the extent required by regulations of the State Board of Health as is necessary for the discovery of conditions indicating such disorders. 3. If the examination and tests reveal the existence of such conditions in an</td>
<td>YES NRS 442.008. …4. An infant is exempt from examination and testing if either parent files a written objection with the person or institution responsible for making the examination or tests. [NOTE: The RULE does</td>
<td>Unclear NRS 439.240 State Hygienic Laboratory. 1. The University of Nevada School of Medicine shall maintain the State Public Health Laboratory, and may establish or maintain such branch laboratories as may be necessary. 2. The purpose of the State Public Health Laboratory is: (a) To make available, at such charges as may be established, to health officials, the State Dairy</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
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infant, the physician, midwife, nurse, obstetric center or hospital attending or assisting at the birth of the infant shall immediately:

(a) Report the condition to the State Health Officer or his representative, the local health officer of the county or city within which the infant or the mother of the infant resides, and the local health officer of the county or city in which the child is born; and

(b) Discuss the condition with the parent, parents or other persons responsible for the care of the infant and inform them of the treatment necessary for the amelioration of the condition.

NAC 442.030 Taking of blood sample required. (NRS 442.008)

1. Except as otherwise provided in NAC 442.035, every hospital or obstetric center in which an infant is born must take an appropriate blood sample from the infant before he is discharged from the hospital or obstetric center. The sample must be taken not later than the seventh day of the infant’s life regardless of the feeding status of the infant. If an infant is discharged before he is 48 hours of age, the hospital or obstetric center must take not mention exemption or a process to follow for objecting parents.

Commission and licensed physicians of the State, proper laboratory facilities for the prompt diagnosis of communicable diseases.

(b) To make necessary examinations and analyses of water, natural ice, sewage, milk, food and clinical material.

(c) To conduct research into the nature, cause, diagnosis and control of diseases.

(d) To undertake such other technical and laboratory duties as are in the interest of the health of the
an appropriate blood sample as close as possible to the time of the infant’s discharge from the hospital or obstetric center.

2. The sample must be placed in a kit supplied by the Health Division and must be mailed to the address indicated on the kit within 24 hours after the sample is taken.

3. If an infant is not born in a hospital or obstetric center, the person who is legally responsible for registering the birth of the child must have a physician, hospital, public health nurse or the State Hygienic Laboratory take the first blood sample between the 3rd and 7th day and the second blood sample between the 15th and 56th day of the infant’s life.

[emphasis added]