OPT-IN OR OPT-OUT

Texas' Experiences in Implementation of Newborn Screening Residual Specimen Storage and Use Requirements

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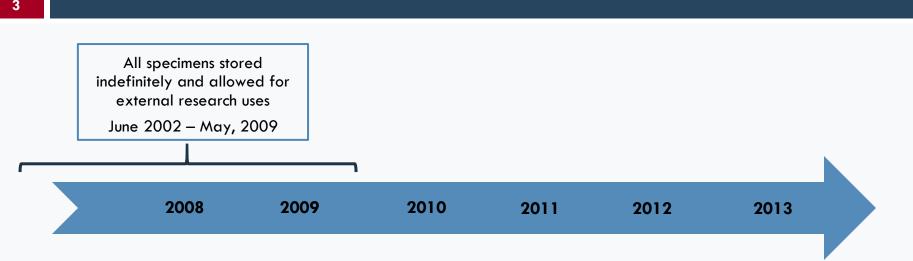








JUNE 2002 - MAY 2009

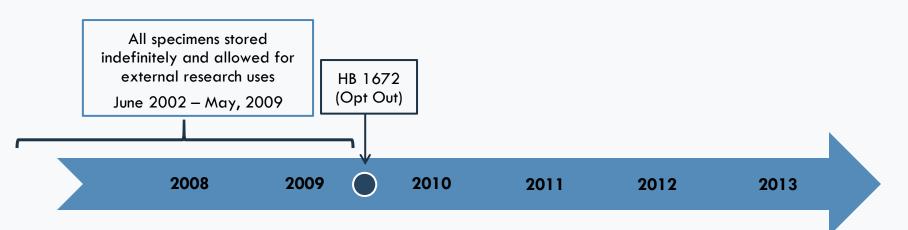


- □ All Specimens stored indefinitely
- De-identified specimens allowed for external research uses with IRB approval
- □ No specific policy
- Destroyed February 2010 per legal settlement



HB 1672 – Opt Out





- □ Effective immediately
- Unless parent Opts out:
 - Specimens stored up to 25 years
 - De-identified specimens allowed for external research purposes
- Strict policy implemented outlining allowable uses and IRB / management approval requirements



HB 1672 – OPT OUT

- TX DSHS developed Directive to Destroy form
- Providers required to:
 - Distribute form to parents upon each NBS collection
 - Return form to DSHS if requested by parent
- Parents direct DSHS to destroy specimens within 60 days of request receipt

	Use and Storage of Newborn Screening Blood Spot Cards	Directive to Destroy Newborn Screening Blood Spot Card Following Testing	≥
	PARENT / MANA GING CONSERVATOR / LEGAL GUARDIAN PLEASE READ CAREFULLY	Fill out this form ONLY if you WANT your baby's blood sample destroyed	Review
-2000001 7	What is newborn screening (NBS)(7 he hava Newborn Screening Program checks Treasa balas for a list of serious medical constants. These conditions can usue deal or severe datability. Finding a medical problem during methods screening can help prevent problem and may save your basly's list. How does your baby get screened? A small amount of your baby's biolid is placed on a special blood sport card. The blood sport card is sent to be state liaboratory and tested. What happens after the blood is tested? After states, blood sport cards are safely stored by the Texas Department of State Health Services (CBHS) because they still have importent public health user. The manu users are 1') againty assumptionalization that the sting explores the test methods and the state of the state state of the state state of the state state (see Tines a Health and Safely Code Sec. 33.01703/c) for a complete list of users allowed by list. You can have your baby's blood sample destroyed if you do not want it to be used after the newborn account of blood. Blood wangle destroyed of you do not want it to be used after the newborn account by the states backs. States are the state is described above, Them these are completed ff you do not want it to be used after the newborn and allowed to USHS with a bedrevely of VOU must fill allow cacept the form from yoour above the blood sample destroyed (VOU must fill allow cacept the form from yoour and a block to DSHS at the address phase blow (DSHS will allow cacept the form from yoour and is distroyed, to blood sample destroyed VOU must fill allow cacept the form from yoour and is block to DSHS at the address phase blow (DSHS will allow cacept the form from yoour and is destroyed, the blood sample destroyed fill allow cacept the form from yoour and is destroyed, the blood sample blood wangle wang filler wangle your the sample blood and one of the blood sample blood wangle blood wangl	I,	
8	To request to have your child's blood spot(s) destroyed:	(Mailing address)	ht
TX 11-2	1. FF out the entre attached from. Do not lavere any holds blank. 2. Mail original to: Texas Deputient of State Health Services Nextorn Screening Laboratory, MC 1947 Por Dia (1832) Autorn Screening Laboratory, MC 1947 Autorn, Porta 72/1-4047 Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Porta Autorn, Porta Autorn, Porta Porta Autorn, PortaPorta Autorn, Porta Autorn, Porta Autorn, Porta Au	(City, State, Zip) Check here to instruct DSHS to destroy NBS specimens from the child named above. (Signature) (Date)	der: Detach this
NS	ning Jowe wolfman, state au under new cominicitie enting sent DSK6 Laboratory Services Section 1988 Form F16-13230 - February 2010	I hereby certify under penalty of law that all the information I have provided herein is true and accurate. I understand that providing false information on this form constitutes a crime in Texas under Penal Code Sec. 37.09.	Provider:



HB 1672 - OPT OUT STATISTICS

Form Return Rate



Process	Estimated Response Rate	
TX Opt Out	5%	



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LESSONS LEARNED - "OPT OUT"

Parents

- Often did not know they had completed form
- Did not understand form
- Completed form "DO Not Destroy"
- Did not know what newborn screening was

□ Healthcare providers

- No requirement to explain
- Often did not distribute form
- Just had parents sign



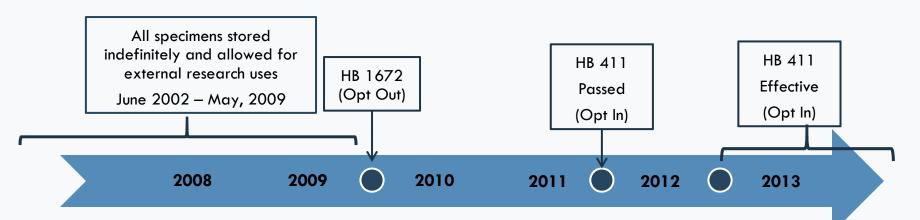
TX NBS Lab

- Need time to prepare
 - System and form preparation
 - Submitter education
 - Update kits
 - Non LIMS processing
 - Labor intensive and error prone
 - Difficult to identify non-compliant facilities
 - Difficult to track specimen status
 - 60 day destruction timeframe
 - Impractical for 2 screen state
 - Impedes QA/QC activities
 - Does not allow parents to change their mind



HB 411 – Opt In





- All specimens stored for up to 2 years and not allowed for external research uses
- Parent option to store up to 25 years <u>AND</u> allow external research uses
- Codified policy outlining IRB and management approval requirements
- New form and process required

Challenge: What happens to specimens retained under previous law and during transition.



OPT IN - SYSTEM DESIGN GOALS

Parent

- Ensure parents understand their choices
- Be sensitive to parent / patient privacy
- Improve general Newborn Screening education
- Healthcare Providers
 - Streamline distribution
 - Maximize return rates
- Texas DSHS
 - Streamline processing (LIMS)
 - Ensure compliance with parental choices
 - Request enough information to match forms to specimens



NOT "OPT IN" - "DECISION" - MAKE A CHOICE

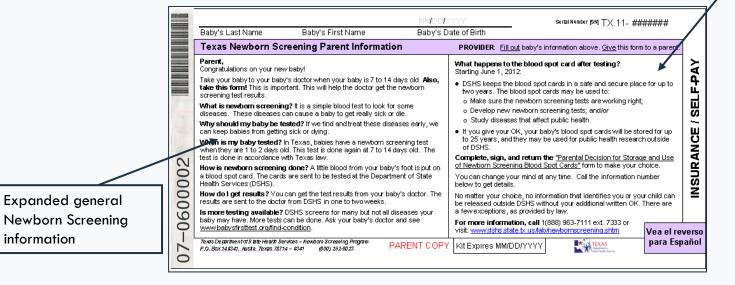


HB 411 - OPT IN

Parent Information Form

- Distributed to parent upon collection of each specimen
- English / Spanish Front / Back
- **5**th grade reading level







information

HB 411 - OPT IN

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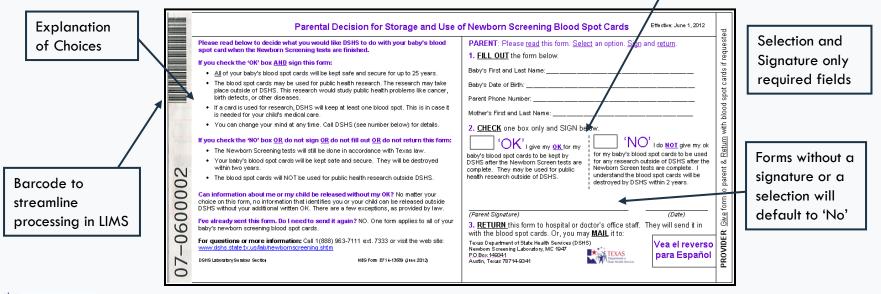
Parental Decision for Storage Form

Parents inform DSHS of their decision one way or the other

Parents select

1 of 2 options

- Providers required to:
 - Distribute to parent upon each NBS collection
 - Return form to DSHS if requested by parent





FORM PROCESSING

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Custom LIMS Module and Queries

- Generate barcodes
- Kit numbers scanned into system to apply "OK" or "No"
- Generate verification lists for form validation
- Uses linking to apply to all specimens for a patient
- Tracks form receipt dates and applies priority when multiple forms received.
- Create pull list of (OK or No) specimens
- Tracks Destroyed or Not

int Barcodes Correct C	Consent Details Review Batches
End Consent Details	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
• OK C NO	
Batch Size	Form Date _/_/
Start	End
Check Ranges	Scan
Scan Accession N	
Kit Number #	THIDEL?
Kit Number #	
	Complete Batch
	Cancel
	Clear
	Insert
	Insert Remove Selected



LOGISTICS OF TRANSITION

Complications

- Two laws are essentially opposite
- Providers required to "flip the switch"
- > 1800 Submitting Facilities
- No additional funding
- Minimal requirements on providers
- NBS kits valid for 3 years
 - Some providers ran out of 2010 / 2011 forms prior to June 1
 - Kits with new "Decision" form distributed prior to June 1
- 2 screen state
 - Multiple form distributions
 - Specimens collected before and after June 1
- How to handle invalid forms





EDUCATION - TRANSITION AND LONG TERM

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- Official notification letter
- Monthly NBS listserv updates
- Coordination with professional organizations (THA, TMA, TPS)
- □ Kit order inserts
- Website updates
- Webinars / Onsite Presentations
- □ CE modules
- Videos
- Brochures / Flyers



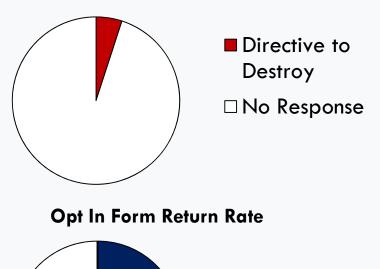






HB 411 – DECISION FORM STATISTICS

Opt Out Form Return Rate



Process	Estimated Response Rate	
TX Opt Out	5%	
TX Opt In	49%	

Decision Form

 \Box No Response



STATE TO STATE COMPARISON

% OK vs. No - Returned Forms				
State	Estimated Response Rate	% OK	% NO	
ТХ	49%	74	26	
MI*	77%	76	24	

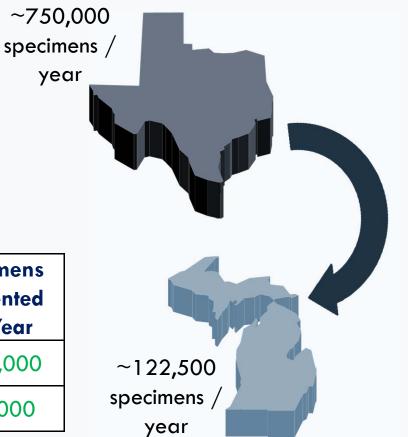
% OK vs. No - All Specimens

State	% OK	% active No	% passive No	Specimens Consented per Year
ТХ	36.3	12.7	51	~275,000
MI*	58	18.6	23.4	~64,000

* Information provided by Michigan BioTrust for Health.

Rates are based on data for January, 2013.





EDUCATION – ONGOING

- Direct contact with facilities
 with low and high return rates
- System models
- Educational Brochures
- NBS listserv updates











ISSUES / BARRIERS

Providers:

- □ Minimal legal requirements.
- May not understand requirements completely.
- □ Minimum incentive for active collection.
- Active collection creates system inefficiencies.
 - Explanation of the form may be time consuming.
 - Parents may have questions about the form that may be difficult for providers to answer.
 - Waiting for parent to fill out the form may be time consuming.
 - Language barriers.

Parents:

- □ Form not received.
- Forms given as part of the "discharge packets". No explanation.
- Not made aware of option to return completed form to provider.
- Low priority to complete and return when caring for newborn.



