

Developing a Mid-Atlantic CMV Consortium and Tips for Collaboration in Your Area

Julie Martinez Verhoff, AuD, PhD Melissa Stone Mengistu, SLP



Learning Objectives

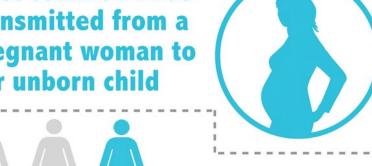
Key stakeholders within your state/region interested in CMV Identify legislation List Three priorities that CMV legislation can potentially address Discuss Ways to move CMV initiatives forward within the state



CMV is short for cyto-megalo-virus

is common

children are born with congenital CMV **Most common virus** transmitted from a pregnant woman to her unborn child



pregnant women who get CMV will pass the virus to their unborn child



More common than the 29 combined metabolic and endocrine disorders in the recommended **US newborn screening panel**





Problem Statement

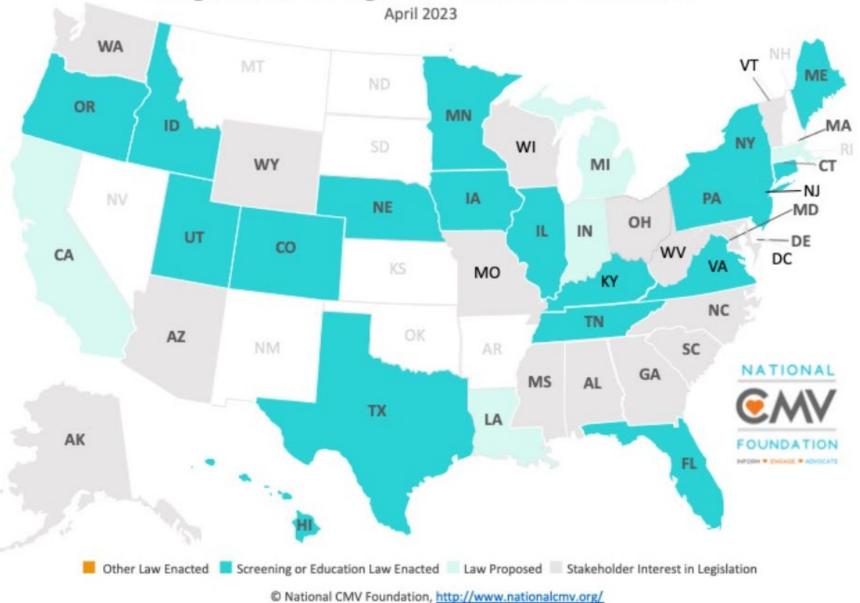
There is significant variation in how states educate expectant mothers and conduct screenings for this common infection.

The range in mandates spans from requiring education about CMV on a public-access website to mandated universal newborn screening.

These variations make consistent clinical care challenging, especially for institutions that operate in a region such as the Mid-Atlantic.



Congenital CMV Legislation in the United States







Universal Newborn CMV Screening

 Minnesota is the first state to enact universal newborn CMV screening

 Louisiana proposed adding CMV to state's newborn screening





Targeted cCMV Screening

 Seven states require each newborn that fails the newborn hearing screening to be tested for cCMV (Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, New York, Utah, and Virginia).



Guidelines for Prevention Education

 Seven states require both education of pregnant women and targeted newborn screening (Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New York Pennsylvania & Utah)

- Twelve States require the state to educate the public and professionals about cCMV (Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Texas & Utah)



Mid-Atlantic Region

PA: Legislation passed in 2022

Education of pregnant women and hearing targeted screening



NJ: Legislation passed in 2022

Public awareness campaign geared toward pregnant women and universal screening; however, several conditions must be met prior to implementation

DE: Drafting Legislation

Universal screening and mandated education to pregnant women and professionals

MD: Stakeholder Interest in Legislation

DC: Stakeholder interest



Mid-Atlantic Region Overview & Aim



A team of diverse professionals working together to share their diverse knowledge, past experiences, and available resources.



Engage government institutions, hospitals, birth centers, the National CMV Foundation, American Cochlear Implant Alliance, parents, Early Hearing Detection and Intervention programs.



Mid-Atlantic CMV Consortium

























Mid-Atlantic CMV Consortium Actions



Meetings established with multiple stakeholders; parents, physicians, audiologists, and government relations professionals from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington DC to share ideas and develop goals.



Hosted guest speakers from around the country to share information with full team



Wroked with state newborn screening coordinator on new pathways for successful identification using dried blood spot testing, offering public education and awareness.



Drafting of legislation for consideration at the next Delaware state session by modeling legislation from other states that successfully passed CMV related bills.



Lessons Learned

1

Hearing targeted newborn cCMV screenings yield lower than expected number of cases for a given population size and is challenging due to the 21day timeline for screening 2

Blood spots can be tested if CMV is suspected as cause of hearing loss but often destroyed before they can be used for testing 3

Variations in **blood** spot storage process used **from state to state** (e.g., Maryland 14 years vs. Delaware 30 days)



Takeaways

- Making change requires dedicated individuals such as *physicians, audiologists, educators, parents, government relations, etc.* bring varied perspectives to the table
- Sharing resources from various *organizations, agencies, and institutions* can save time, money and move aims forward more efficiently
- Targeted goals may expand with new data and legislation
- Comprehensive legislation can include universal cCMV screenings and mandated education for women of childbearing age, expectant mothers, and professions
- It doesn't stop at screening- Audiology and vestibular monitoring should be conducted even when hearing loss is not diagnosed: Dx ABR by 1 month, ABR at 4-5 months, every 3 months until age 2, every 6 months from 2-6 years, annually from 6-10 years



Tips for forming something similar



Engage state and national organizations (e.g., National CMV Foundation, ACIA, ASHA, AAA, AMA, EHDI, etc.)



Engage institutional government relations resources



Use video conferencing platform that allows sharing of links, documents, chatting, and sharing of ideas. Encourage cameras ON to help keep focused and in the moment!



Tips for forming something similar



Save time. Have introductions "calling cards" in the chat or agenda rather than re-introducing everyone.



Do not recreate the wheel for infographics and position papers



Bring in guest speakers to your meetings and do not be afraid to get out and speak about what you are doing, even if not yet perfect and complete (like ours!)



Questions

Thank you for your attention



Resources



National CMV Foundation – Cytomegalovirus (CMV) | National CMV Foundation



SENTAC Webinar: Everything you always wanted to know about congenital CMV: But were afraid to ask, Tuesday, May 16, 2023.



Suarez (2023). Analysis of an Expanded Targeted Early Cytomegalovirus Testing Program. Otolaryngology&Head and Neck Surgery, 320.



Pesch and Schiess (2002). Emerging Concepts in Congenital Cytomegalovirus, 150 (2) 51-64.



Tapasak et al. (2022). Hearing outcomes in children with Congenital Cytomegalovirus: A multi-center, single-enterprise experience. International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology, 163.111376

