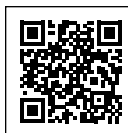


Resources



National CMV Foundation

Learn about cCMV, family support, and educational resources.



EHDI-PALS

Find a pediatric audiologist near you.



South Dakota Department of Health Newborn Screening Program

Questions?

South Dakota Department of Health
Newborn Screening Program

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Congenital Cytomegalovirus (cCMV)



A Guide for Families

- Understanding cCMV
- Testing
- Follow-Up Care
- Resources

Early diagnosis can make a difference.



What is cCMV?

Congenital cytomegalovirus (cCMV) is an infection that happens before a baby is born.

CMV is a common virus. When it is passed from a pregnant person to their baby during pregnancy, it is called congenital CMV (cCMV).

Quick Facts

1 in 200 babies is born with cCMV each year.

cCMV is a **LEADING CAUSE** of childhood **hearing loss**.

About **1 in 5** babies with cCMV develops long-term health problems.

Signs of cCMV

Most babies with cCMV (85–90%) have no symptoms at birth.

Some babies may have:



Hearing loss



Low birth weight



Yellow skin or eyes (jaundice)



Vision problems



Small head size (microcephaly)



Seizures

Even babies who look healthy can develop hearing loss later.



Testing for cCMV

Testing should be completed within the first 21 days after birth.

Testing may include:



Saliva

Often the first test



Urine

Confirms the diagnosis



Blood

May help check your baby's overall health

Why test within 21 days?

Testing within 21 days helps confirm that the infection happened before birth. Early diagnosis allows babies to receive the care they need as soon as possible.

Your Baby's Care Plan

After a diagnosis, your baby's healthcare team may recommend:

- ✓ Pediatrician follow-up
- ✓ Hearing evaluation
- ✓ Eye examination (if recommended)
- ✓ Infectious disease specialist (if recommended)
- ✓ Early intervention services (if needed)

Remember

A baby can pass the newborn hearing screening and still develop hearing loss later.

Regular hearing checkups help identify hearing changes early.

