Health care provider (HCP) delivers an infant or treats a newborn less than 30 days old.

Has the newborn tested positive for a controlled substance following birth?

- Not tested or has a negative toxicology screen
  - Does the newborn display the effects of a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)?
    - No effects of FASD
      - Has a HCP determined that the newborn displays effects of withdrawal from controlled substance exposure or newborn affected by substance abuse?
        - Determined no effects
          - Does the HCP suspect caregiver’s behavior and ability to provide care directly affects the safety of the newborn?
            - No suspicion
              - Referral to the LDSS
            - HCP has concerns – may indicate caregiver impairment
              - DHS/SSA/2105 11/18
        - Shows signs of withdrawal or affected by substance abuse
          - Referral to the LDSS
    - Displays effects of FASD
      - Refer to the LDSS
  - Has a positive toxicology screen.
    - Has the HCP been able to verify all three of the below?
      1. The mother was using a controlled substance as currently prescribed for the mother by a licensed health care practitioner; AND
      2. At the time of delivery, the presence of the controlled substance was consistent with prescribed medical/drug treatment for mom or newborn; AND
      3. The newborn has no withdrawal symptoms and is not affected by substance abuse.
        - If YES to all questions: Referral to the LDSS is not required
          - In this circumstance, no SEN report required; however, HCP must notify LDSS if HCP suspects newborn at risk due to caregiver impairment
        - If NO to ANY questions: Refer to the LDSS

NOTES:
* In this circumstance, no SEN report required; however, HCP must notify LDSS if HCP suspects newborn at risk due to caregiver impairment.