



1           Whereas, infants who do not receive a bone marrow transplant are likely to die  
2 before the age of two; and

3           Whereas, in addition to saving lives, the early diagnosis of SCID also saves money,  
4 considering the cost of testing a SCID newborn who is not diagnosed until there is a serious  
5 infection can range from five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) to well over four million  
6 five hundred thousand dollars (\$4,500,000), while the cost of transplanting a SCID infant who  
7 is not sick is usually less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); Now, therefore,  
8 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

9           **SECTION 1.** The Commission for Public Health shall amend rules adopted  
10 pursuant to G.S. 130A-125 to implement the Newborn Screening Program established under  
11 said section to add to the newborn screening panel a screening test for severe combined  
12 immunodeficiency (SCID) and other T-Cell lymphopenias detectable as a result of SCID.

13           **SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law.