Algorithm for Evaluation of Congenital Chagas Disease: Infant <3 Months of Age*

At time of birth, test cord blood (if no maternal blood contamination) or whole blood from infant for:
- Microscopic examination of blood (Giemsa stain for *T. cruzi* trypomastigotes)
- PCR
- Chagas disease serology if mother not tested during pregnancy to detect maternal antibody and determine whether infant at risk

**Giemsia stain or PCR positive?**

- **Yes**
  - Evaluate the infant for treatment+

- **No**
  - Repeat microscopic examination of blood smear and PCR at 4-6 weeks of age. Giemsia stain or PCR positive?
    - **Yes**
      - Evaluate the infant for treatment
    - **No**
      - Serology when infant >9 months of age
        - Serology positive
          - Evaluate the infant for treatment
        - Serology negative
          - Congenital Chagas disease excluded

*Infant born to mother with suspected or confirmed Chagas disease OR infant with symptoms of congenital Chagas disease in at-risk mother with serologic status unknown.
+ A positive PCR should be confirmed by repeat testing before treatment to exclude contamination from maternal blood.