136A.2 Definitions.
As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
1. “Attending health care provider” means a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, certified nurse midwife, or physician assistant.
2. “Congenital disorder” means an abnormality existing prior to or at birth, including a stillbirth, that adversely affects the health and development of a fetus, newborn, child, or adult, including a structural malformation or a genetic, chromosomal, inherited, or biochemical disorder.
3. “Department” means the Iowa department of public health.
4. “Disorder” means a congenital or inherited disorder.
5. “Genetics” means the study of inheritance and how genes contribute to health conditions and the potential for disease.
6. “Genomics” means the functions and interactions of all human genes and their variation within human populations, including their interaction with environmental factors, and their contribution to health.
7. “Inherited disorder” means a condition caused by an abnormal change in a gene or genes passed from a parent or parents to their child. Onset of the disorder may be prior to or at birth, during childhood, or in adulthood.
8. “Stillbirth” means an unintended fetal death occurring after a gestation period of twenty completed weeks, or an unintended fetal death of a fetus with a weight of three hundred fifty or more grams.

2004 Acts, ch 1031, §3, 12
Referred to in §144.31A