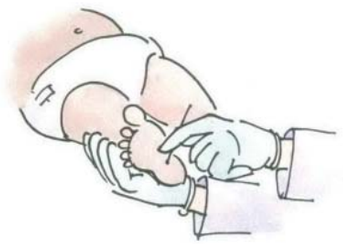
NEWBORN BLOODSPOT SCREENING STEP-BY-STEP

Step 1

Health provider discusses the screening process

Step 2



Blood sample is taken from your baby's heel

Step 3

Blood sample is put on a special filter paper

Step 4

Your baby's information is added to the blood sample form

Step 5

The bloodspot form is tested by a laboratory for over 40 conditions that may have been "inherited" from parents

- Galactosemia
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- Congenital Hypothyroidism
- Biotinidase Deficiency
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Hemoglobinopathies
- Amino Acid Disorders
- Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders
- Organic Acid Disorders

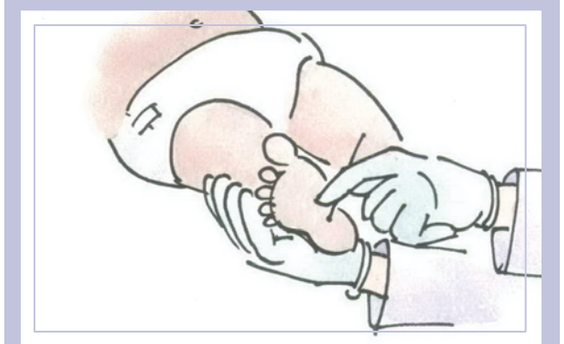
Use the space below to write down questions you want to ask your health care provider

IDPH

This brochure supported by HRSA Grant #U33MC07950

Center for Congenital & Inherited Disorders

Newborn Bloodspot Screening



NEWBORN BLOODSPOT SCREENING STEP-BY-STEP

Step 6

Health care provider receives the screening results from the laboratory

Step 7

Health care provider tells the parents the results of the newborn screen

Step 8

Results are normal or **go to Step 9**

Step 9

The bloodspot specimen needs to be re-screened

Step 10

The results of the re-screen are given to your health care provider

Step 11

Your health care provider calls you with the results of the re-screen

Step 12

The results of the re-screen are normal or **go to Step 13**

Step 13

The results of the re-screen indicate need for further testing

Step 14

Your health care provider will make sure your baby receives the care it needs

Can I refuse?

Parents can refuse to have the screening test done for their baby

Leftover bloodspot

Leftover bloodspot specimens are stored by the lab for 5 years in a locked, secure area.

Leftover dried bloodspots may be used for research once all of your baby's information is removed from the form. This is so that no one can tell whose bloodspot is being used (anonymous).