INDIANA GENOMICS & NEWBORN SCREENING

Newborn Bloodspot Screen



How is it done?

- 1. The newborn is pricked on the heel to draw a few drops of blood.
- 2. The sample is collected on a bloodspot card.
- 3. The card is sent to the newborn screening lab for testing.



- ▲ Is done between 24-48 hours after birth.
- Is quick and simple.
- Can detect over 50 life-threatening genetic conditions.
- Provides early detection that allows your baby's doctor to provide treatment as soon as possible.
- Produces samples that can be stored for 3 years.
- Can provide samples for future medical testing if your baby needs it.

Point your phone's camera at the QR code to access the website:





Q. When do I get the results of the screens?

A. Ask your health care provider about the results at your baby's next checkup.

Q. What if my baby has an abnormal blood screen?

A. An abnormal result does not always mean your baby has a health problem. There can be many reasons for an abnormal result and you will want to have further testing done. Ask your health care provider about next steps.

Q. What if my baby has an invalid blood screen?

A. Sometimes tests will be invalid if there was not enough blood to screen for all conditions, or if the sample was taken too early, or any of a number of other reasons. If this happens, the screen should be repeated. Call the birthing facility where you had your baby or your midwife and ask for a second screen.

Q. Can I refuse newborn screening?

A. Indiana requires newborn screening by law but does allow an exemption for religious reasons. If you want a waiver on the basis of religious belief, talk to your health care provider.



Genomics and Newborn Screening Program Indiana Department of Health www.NBS.in.gov phone 888.815.0006 Early Hearing Detection & Intervention Program (EHDI) Indiana Department of Health www.Hearing.in.gov phone 317.232.0972



More information? Please email ISDHNBS@isdh.in.gov or visit us online at www.NBS.in.gov