Newborn Screening?

A keepsake for you & your baby

**Baby’s Name**

Ask for your baby’s newborn screening results at your first newborn visit with your health care provider!

**Baby’s Health Care Provider**

Heel Stick (blood test)

Pass (Right hand and foot over 95%)

Echocardiogram

Hearing Screen for hearing loss

Passed both ears

Referred for further testing

**Time a.m./p.m.**

**Weight**

**Length**

**Date of Birth**

**Baby’s Due Date**

**Mother’s Health Care Provider**

**Baby’s First Photo**

CONGRATULATIONS, BABY IS BORN!

Newborn Screening, Step-by-step

What happens to blood spot cards?

24-48 hours after birth, newborn screening heel stick and pulse oximetry are done to check your baby’s health.

At the NBS Lab, special equipment runs the blood spots. Your baby’s blood is tested for over 50 disorders.

Your health care provider will give you the results when they are available.

If everything looks ok, the results are sent to your baby’s health care provider.

If there might be a problem, the lab will call your baby’s health care provider. Screening can only tell if your baby MIGHT have a health problem; we won’t know for sure until your baby has more testing.

Your baby’s health care provider will talk to you about what needs to happen next.

ABNORMAL RESULTS

Each drop of blood is taken from your baby’s heel and placed on a newborn screening card with your baby’s pulse oximetry and hearing screen results and sent to the NBS Lab.

NORMAL RESULTS

If everything looks ok, the results are sent to your baby’s health care provider.

A hearing screening will be completed before your baby goes home.

WHAT HAPPENS TO BLOOD SPOT CARDS?

After screening, the dried blood spots are stored for 6 months and then destroyed if not used.

If a child gets sick, the blood spot can give an idea of something that might have happened at birth. In some cases, blood spots are used for research.

To make sure the screenings and equipment work the way they should, quality control is done at the laboratory with the blood spots in storage.

stored blood spots can also be used for research.

The blood spots are de-identified, meaning the baby’s name, date of birth, and any other identifying information is removed.

No records will be done on your baby’s blood spot without your written consent. If you would like to change your baby’s blood spot data or for other reasons, please complete the appropriate form that can be found on the Genomics and Newborn Screening Program website or on your health care provider’s website for more details.

NEWBORN SCREENING INDICATORS

**Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Program (EHDI)**

Indiana State Department of Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

www.Hearing.in.gov

**Newborn Screening**

Indiana State Department of Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

www.NBS.in.gov

**Conceivio and Newborn Screening Program**

Indiana State Department of Health

Division of Maternal and Child Health

www.NBS.in.gov

**Baby’s Health Care Provider**

**Baby’s Name**

**Time a.m./p.m.**

**Weight**

**Length**

**Date of Birth**

**Baby’s Due Date**

**Mother’s Health Care Provider**

**Baby’s First Photo**

In every family in Indiana is a required by statute to complete newborn screening babies with disorders may look and act like healthy newborns, but may have a medical condition that could cause serious, lifelong disability or death. Newborn screening is one of the screens that identifies over 50 disorders. A single blood screen called a heel stick, pulse oximetry screen for critical congenital heart defects (CCHDs) and a hearing screen for hearing loss will be completed.

There is a tax available for the disorders commercialized which may have identifying value in their healthy.

To ensure a comprehensive list of all the conditions included on the Indiana newborn screening program, visit the Indiana Genomics and Newborn Screening Program website.

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