



CALIFORNIA NEWBORN SCREENING PROGRAM

Screening Your Newborn

Important Information for Parents
About Newborn Blood Spot Screening



Congratulations!

The arrival of a new baby is an exciting time for a family. The California Newborn Screening Program tests every newborn for a group of rare disorders. This newborn screening can prevent serious health problems and save your baby's life.

California Department of Public Health
Newborn Screening Program
www.cdph.ca.gov/NBS

What Is Newborn Screening?

Newborn screening checks for certain rare disorders using a baby's blood sample. These disorders can cause serious health problems, including brain damage or death, if not treated early. The screening identifies most, but not all, of the babies who have these disorders. No screening is 100% accurate.

Why Does My Baby Need This Screening?

Babies with one of these disorders can look healthy at birth but still have a serious disease. Finding a disorder early means treatment can be started before health problems begin.

How Is the Screening Done?

A few drops of blood are taken from the baby's heel and put on special filter paper. This is called a "blood spot collection card." The card is then sent to a program-approved laboratory. The screening is safe and simple.

Is the Screening Given to All Babies?

California law requires a newborn screen on every baby born in the state. Hospitals, and midwives or others who deliver babies outside of hospitals, must collect a newborn screen 12–48 hours after the baby is born. Babies born in the hospital must have the screen before going home. You may refuse the screening for religious reasons only.

Which Conditions Are Screened for?

Newborn screening in California screens for over 80 conditions, including sickle cell disease and cystic fibrosis.

How Can I Get Results?

You will receive the pink and blue copy of the newborn screening form after the screening. Please first check that your contact information and health care provider are correct on the form. Your baby's newborn screening results are sent to the doctor or clinic listed on the form.

Should I Save the Form Copies?

Save the pink form copy and try to bring it to your baby's first check-up. Health care providers can also use the form number to get the screening result from the NBS Program.

What Do the Screening Results Mean?

Your provider will tell you if a result is "positive." While concerning, this result does not mean that a baby has a certain disorder. It shows that a baby has an increased chance of having that disorder. Your provider will help you set up testing that can confirm or rule out the disorder.

What Happens to My Baby's Blood Spots After the Screen?

California, like many other states, stores newborn screening blood spot collection cards. The cards may be used to improve the screening program or to develop screens for new disorders.

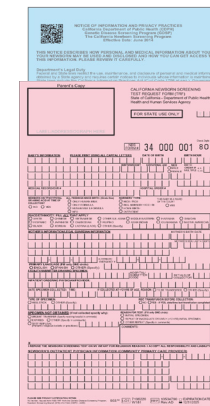
The cards may also be used for studies about diseases in women and children. The cards do not have information, such as names or addresses, that can be used to identify you or your baby. The NBS Program follows all federal and state privacy and research laws.

If you want the card destroyed after the newborn screening is done, that is your right.

To learn more about the storage and use of leftover blood spots, or to find out how to get your baby's blood spot collection card destroyed, visit:

<https://bit.ly/NBSResearch>

For more information about newborn screening, ask your health care provider or visit: www.cdph.ca.gov/NBS





加州新生儿筛查计划

新生儿筛查

新生儿血点筛查父母须知



恭喜!

对于一个家庭来说，新宝宝降生是一个激动人心的时刻。加州新生儿筛查计划会筛查每个新生儿以查找一组罕见疾病。这种新生儿筛查可预防严重的健康问题并挽救宝宝的生命。

加州公共卫生厅
新生儿筛查计划
www.cdph.ca.gov/NBS

什么是新生儿筛查?

新生儿筛查是一种验血，用于检查是否患有某些罕见疾病。如不及早治疗，这些疾病可能会导致严重的健康问题，包括脑损伤或死亡。筛查可识别出大多数患有这些疾病的婴儿，但并非所有。任何筛查都不能保证100%准确。

为什么需要做筛查?

在出生时，患有这些罕见疾病的婴儿可能看上去很健康，但仍然患有严重疾病。及早诊断意味着可在健康问题出现之前就开始治疗。

筛查怎么做?

从婴儿的脚后跟取几滴血，放在血点采集卡专用滤纸上。然后将血点采集卡送至计划批准的化验室检测。筛查既安全又简单。

是否所有婴儿都要做筛查?

加州法律要求，本州出生的每个婴儿都要做新生儿筛查。医院、助产士或不在医院分娩的其他人必须在婴儿出生 12-48 小时后收集新生儿筛查。在医院出生的婴儿必须在回家前做筛查。只能出于宗教原因拒做筛查。

筛查是为了找什么病症?

加州新生儿筛查是为了找 80 多种病症，包括镰状细胞病和囊性纤维化。

如何得到结果?

筛查后会收到粉红色和蓝色的新生儿筛查表。请先核实表上联系信息和医务人员信息是否正确。筛查结果会交给表上所列医生或诊所。

是否应保存表格?

应保存好粉红色的表格，记得在宝宝第一次体检时带上。医护人员也可用表格编号从新生儿筛查计划获取筛查结果。

筛查结果意味着什么?

如果结果是阳性，医务人员即会告知。虽然令人担忧，这个结果并不意味着一定患有某种疾病，只是表明更可能患这种疾病。医务人员会帮助安排检测确认或排除这种疾病。

筛查后的血点会如何处理?

与许多其他州一样，加州会保存新生儿筛查血点采集卡，可能用于改进筛查计划或开发针对新疾病的筛查。

也可能用于研究妇女和儿童疾病。但是，这些卡上没有可用于识别您或宝宝的信息，例如，姓名或地址。新生儿筛查计划遵循所有联邦和加州的隐私和研究法律。

您有权要求在做完新生儿筛查后销毁血点采集卡。

欲详细了解剩余血点的储存和使用或如何要求销毁血点采集卡，请访问：<https://bit.ly/NBSResearch>

有关更多新生儿筛查相关信息，请咨询医务人员，或访问：www.cdph.ca.gov/NBS

