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Introduction to Public Health Newborn Screening

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 - A healthier world through quality laboratory systems.
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 - Shape national and global health outcomes by promoting the value and contributions of public health laboratories and continuously improving the public health laboratory system and practice.



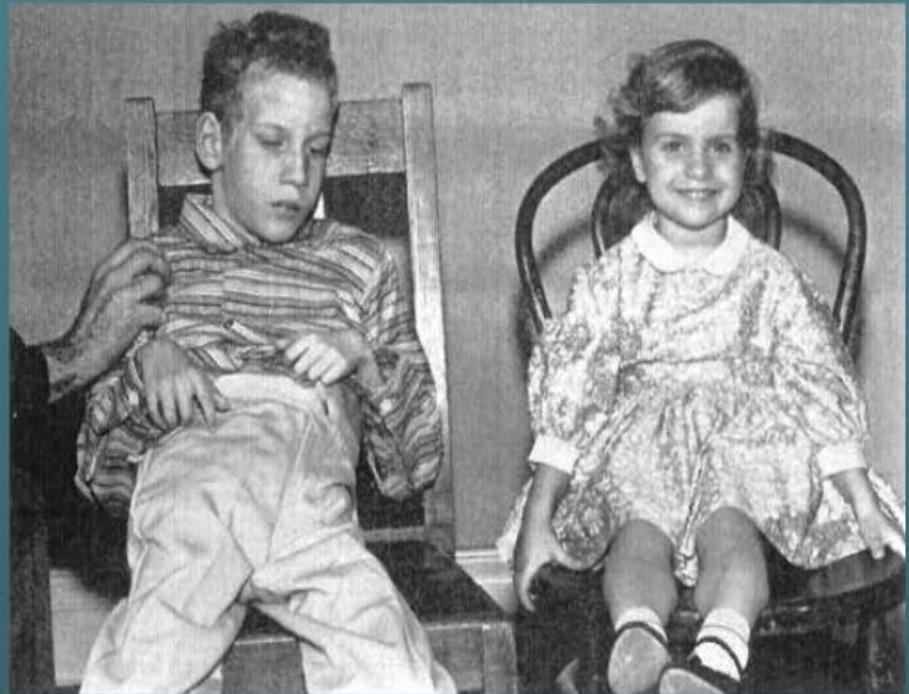


THE IMPORTANCE OF SCREENING

EFFECTS OF UNDIAGNOSED NBS CONDITIONS

These siblings both have PKU. The 11-year old boy on the left was not diagnosed until late in childhood and has profound disabilities.

His 2.5-year old sister was diagnosed and treated from birth and shows no symptoms of PKU.



Population – Based Risk Assessment

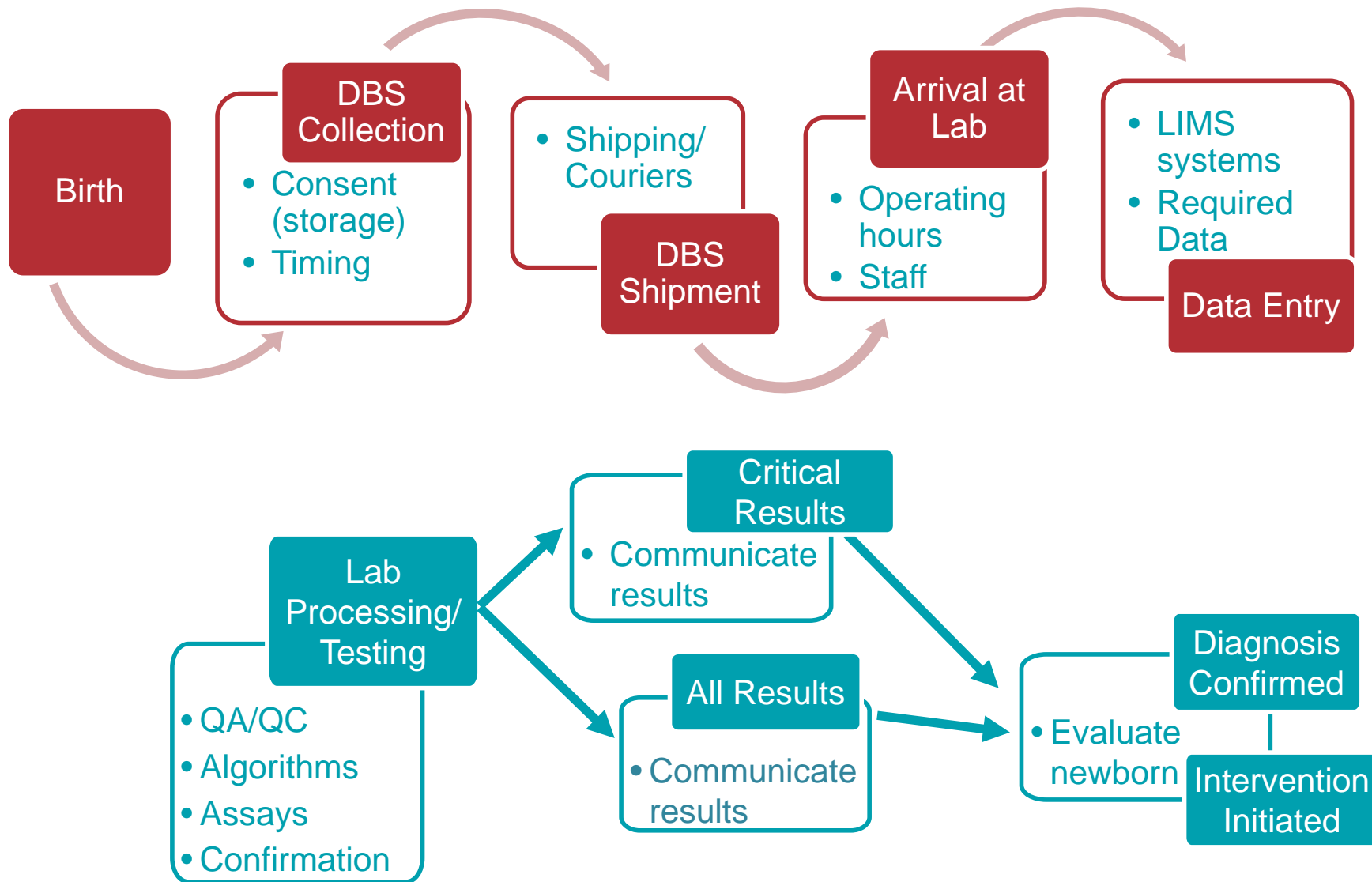


Tests must be universally available and timely

Basics of Newborn Screening

- Three screens
 - Heel stick (dried blood spot)
 - Hearing loss
 - Critical congenital heart disease
- Conditions screened for are rare
- Newborn is asymptomatic





What Components Make Up a Newborn Screening System?

- Parents/Families
- Birthing facilities
- Courier/shipping companies
- NBS Program
 - laboratory
 - Short-term Follow-up
- Medical providers (Nurses, PCPs, specialists, etc.)
- Policy makers
- Public health agencies
- Insurance companies
- Private partners