





Meet Gavin James – born in Wichita, Nov. 2010



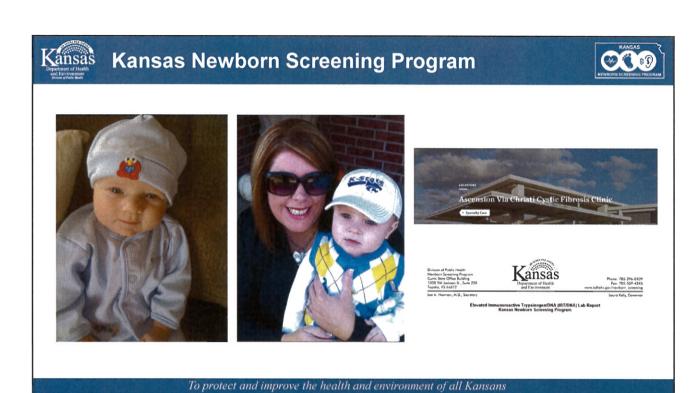
34,000+

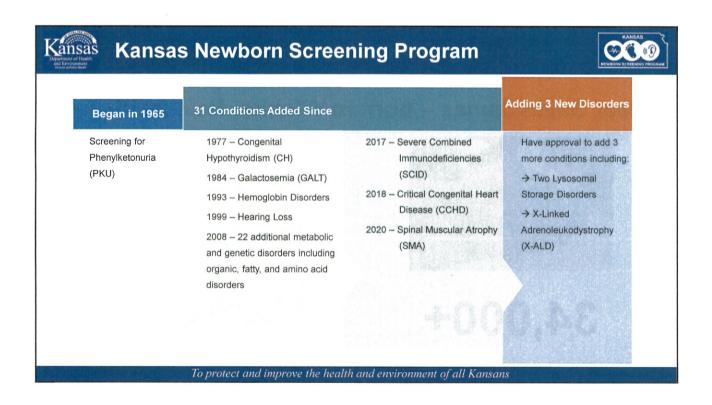
Metabolic &
Genetic Conditions

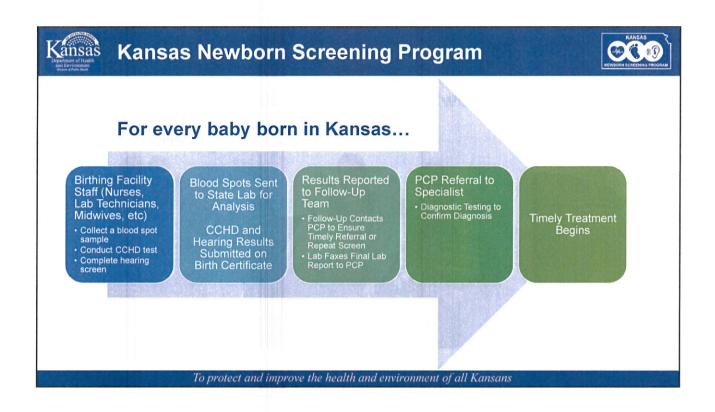
plus

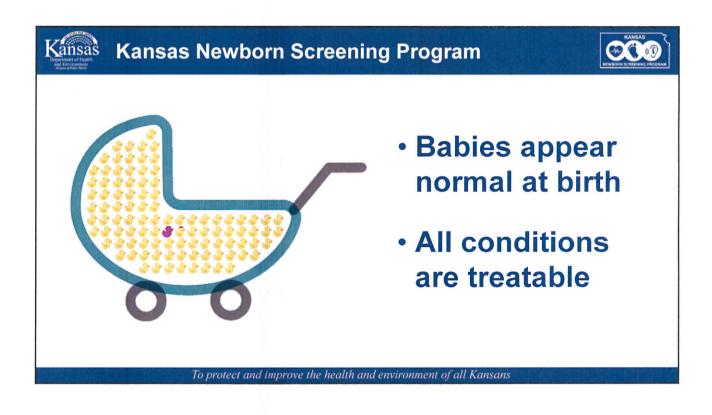
Hearing Loss

FREE









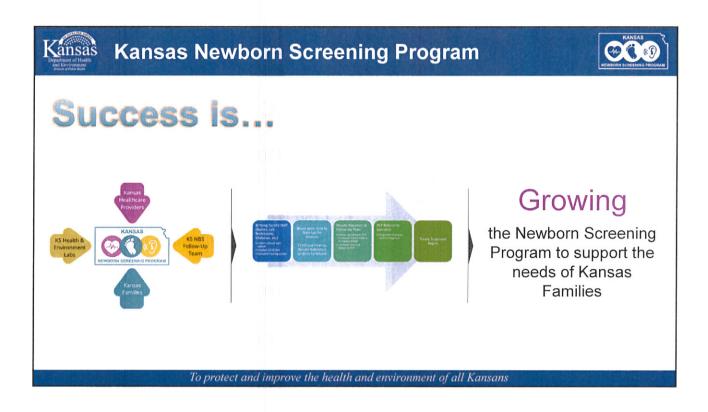






Success is...

- Every baby in the state receives a newborn screen
- Screening results are accurately reported out to meet or exceed national timeliness goals
- Identifying infants who will benefit from early intervention or treatment
- Growing the program and accommodate Kansas' evolving needs





Baby Reyna – born in Garden City, Nov. 2017





- Appeared normal at birth
- Newborn screening results NORMAL



Baby Reyna – born in Garden City, Nov. 2017



- Growing concerns during first few months
- Low leg tone & missed gross motor milestones
- · Soft coughs
- · Quiet cries at 9 months old

To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans



Kansas Newborn Screening Program

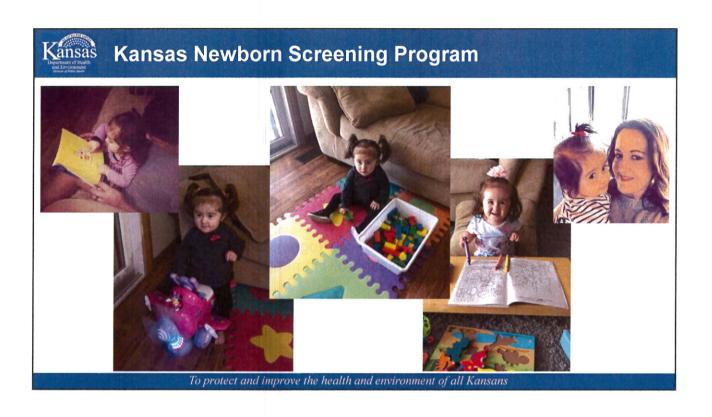
Diagnosis at 10 months old

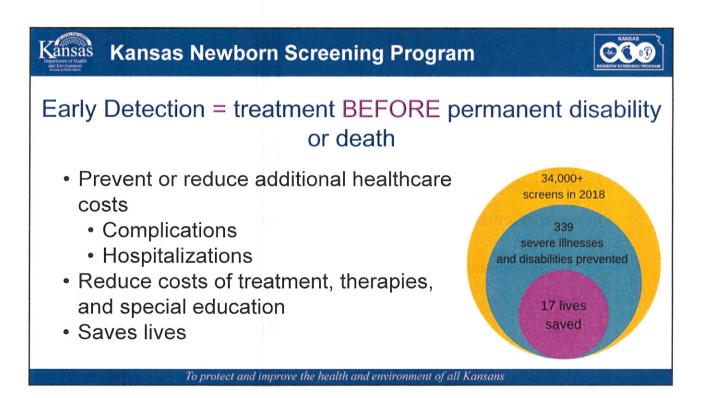
Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)



Treatment has stopped the progression

- · Regimen of daily therapy for breathing
- · Breathing assistance at night
- · Weekly Therapy
 - o Aqua therapy
 - Occupational therapy
 - Physical Therapy
 - o Speech Therapy









The Newborn Screening Bill...

...ensures that KDHE can continue to provide a quality program "to protect the health and welfare of newborns for treatable disorders."

...ensures that the Newborn Screening Program can continue to grow to meet Kansas' evolving needs.

...ensures that all Kansas newborns with rare conditions are identified early without financial barriers.

To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans



Kansas Newborn Screening Program





Thank You!

For more information visit: www.kdheks.gov/newborn_screening

Or contact: Shawn Manos

Newborn Screening Program Manager

785.291.3363

Shawn.M.Manos@ks.gov





KANSAS NEWBORN SCREENING PROGRAM

Since 1965, newborn screening has ensured the best possible outcomes and quality of life for all Kansas babies.

Newborn screening in Kansas is a crucial public health service that only works with collaboration between:

Public Health Care Providers Families State Laboratory

Quick Facts

Free for KS Families!

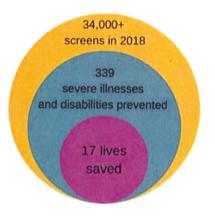


Approximately 1% of infants screened are diagnosed.

32 Conditions Currently on the Kansas Screening Panel

3 More Conditions Planned

Our screening panel includes 30 genetic disorders, hearing loss, and critical congenital heart disease. We are adding more conditions!



Why it Matters

- All disorders screened for by Kansas Newborn Screening are treatable.
- Detecting and treating heritable conditions early in life saves lives & saves money from health complications and repeated hospitalizations associated with these disorders.
- Early detection and treatment prevents intellectual disability and decreases special education costs.

Individual Lifetime Costs for Intellectual Disability and Hearing Loss



\$1.42 Million¹

lifetime cost of intellectual disability and hearing loss



45-82%

Of those costs are Special Education



Up to 22%2

Decrease in special education-related costs with hearing screening alone

Treatment Costs of Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (SCID)³

\$1.43 million

\$365,785

Kansas' healthcare

system has saved up to \$3.1 million

since adding SCID

in 2017

If detected BEFORE 3.5 months of age

If detected after 3.5 months of age

1. CDC. MMWR 2004, 53(3), 57-59. 2. Grosse, Scott D. (2007). Education cost Savings from Early Detection of hearing Loss: New Findings. Volta Voices, 14(6), 38. 3. Kubiak, C., Jyonouchi, S., Kui, C., Garcia-Lloret, M., Dorsey, M.J., Sleasman, J., Zborzek, AS., Parez, E.E. (2014). Fiscal Implications of Newborn Screening in the Diagnosis of Severe Combined Immunodeficiency. The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology In Practice, 2(6), 697-702.

BABY'S FIRST WEEK



EVERY HOUR (OUNTS! LET'S START THE WEEK OFF RIGHT!



HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Newborn Screening starts with education. Please make sure your facility has given the parents adequate information regarding genetic and metabolic, hearing and CCHD screens, all of which contribute to what we refer to as Newborn Screening.

Each screen has its own timeline and best practice. The following timeline refers to national newborn screening standards for the metabolic newborn screening specimen.

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DAY 2

IT'S TIME TO COLLECT

Collect the newborn screening specimen between 24 and 48 hours. Aim for 24!

15 IT A GOOD SPECIMEN? IF NOT. RECOLLECT!

Make sure the demographics are accurate, legible and complete!

EACH SPECIMEN ONLY NEEDS 3 TO 4 HOURS TO FULLY DRY.

PACKAGING & SHIPPING!

- · Cover the filter paper with the paper overlay.
- · Do not let filter papers touch!
- · Avoid airtight, plastic bags.

SAY NO TO BATCHING SPECIMENS!

ARRIVAL AT STATE LAB

Each newborn screening specimen should arrive at the state lab within 24 hours of collection!

SCREENING PROCESS AND ANALYTICAL TESTING BEGINS

UNSATISFACTORY

Notification of unsatisfactory specimens are sent from the state lab to the follow-up program to request repeats.

DAY 4

DAY5

NATIONAL TIMELINESS GOAL TIME (RITICAL



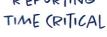
REPORTING

As abnormal results are available, the notifies the

SCREENING

CONTINUES

follow-up program primary care physician (PCP) and all appropriate medical providers.



Time critical disorders require immediate attention. National newborn screening standards aim to report abnormal time critical results by day 5 of life.



If the demographics are not listed on the submission card accurately, reporting results can be delayed!

SCREENING

CONTINUES

Screening for genetic

and some metabolic

conditions takes

longer than others.

The follow-up

program will notify

the PCP of

abnormal results

before the final lab

report is available.

NATIONAL TIMELINESS GOAL ALL RESULTS .



REPORTING ALL RESULTS



All newborn screening results aim to be reported out within 7 days of life.

A BARY'S FIRST WEEK IS THE MOST IMPORTANT!

By meeting timeliness guidelines, we can help ensure each baby receives the screening care needed to live the best life possible.

Kansas Newborn Screening

Newborn screening is a way to identify babies who may have serious medical conditions. These conditions may not be visible at birth, but can be treatable if diagnosed early. Early treatment of these conditions can prevent against more serious illness, disability



or death. Newborn screening tests include:

- Hearing Screening
- Pulse Oximetry Screening (Critical Congenital Heart Disease)
- Blood Spot Screening (Genetic or Congenital Disorders)

Due to the importance of identifying these conditions early, state law requires that newborns receive screens listed above. If you have questions, please refer to the appropriate contact information provided on the back of this booklet.

If your baby does not pass a newborn screening, it is crucial that you follow-up as recommended. Early detection and Intervention will result in the best possible outcome for your baby.

Hearing Screening

What is it looking for?

The hearing screening is a quick and effective way to determine if your baby can hear sounds needed to learn language.

How is it done?

Hearing screening is safe and will not hurt. It can be

done in about 10 minutes. There are two types of screens done for hearing loss depending on the equipment available to the birthing facility or local audiologist, AABR and OAE. Neither test will make your baby uncomfortable and they are often done while your baby is asleep.

How will I find out the results?

A healthcare provider/audiologist will talk with you about the results of your baby's screening. Please make sure you tell your provider the name of your baby's doctor so they can send them the results. If your baby passed the hearing screen, you should continue to monitor any signs of late onset hearing loss.

What if my baby does not pass?

If your baby does not pass or is missed at the birth screening, make sure he or she is screened as soon as possible. Please take your baby back to the birthing facility or audiologist for a hearing screening within two weeks. It is important to find hearing loss quickly, because babies whose hearing loss is not found early may have a hard time learning language.

Pulse Oximetry Screening

What is it looking for?

Pulse oximetry screening looks for low levels of oxygen in the blood that may indicate a problem with the heart or lungs. Critical congenital heart disease occurs when a baby's heart does not develop normally.



How is it done?

Pulse oximetry is fast,

simple and accurate. It can be used on babies soon after they are born. Hospital nursery staff will do the screening when the baby is at least 24 hours old. A small sensor is placed on the baby's right hand and a foot allowing a connected device to measure the baby's oxygen levels.

How will I find out the results?

Your baby's doctor or a nurse will tell you the results of the pulse oximetry newborn screen.

What if my baby does not pass?

Your baby will not pass if:

- · Your baby has a low level of oxygen
- There is a 3 percent difference between the reading in your baby's hand and foot.

At this point, a rescreen or complete physical examination will be completed to determine why your baby did not pass the screening. There may be several reasons, including respiratory problems or infections.

Blood Spot Screening

What is it looking for?

The blood spot screening looks for a variety of metabolic and genetic disorders. A full list of all disorders screened for can be found in this booklet.



How is it done?

A few drops of blood are taken from your baby's heel and put on a special paper. The state public health

laboratory then does the testing.

How will I find out the results?

The Newborn Screening Program will notify your baby's provider. If there is an abnormal result, you will get a letter letting you know the next steps. Ask about your baby's results at your first well child checkup.

What if my baby does not pass?

If you get a call from your baby's provider, it does not always mean your baby has one of these medical conditions. It is important to take your baby for further testing as soon as possible.

What happens to the blood after the screening?

Most blood samples are destroyed one month after being received. Personal information associated with remaining samples is removed and samples may be used for training purposes to improve the Newborn Screening Program. Parents may request that their baby's sample not be used for these purposes by submitting their request in writing to:

Neonatal Laboratory Manager Kansas Health and Environmental Laboratories 6810 SE Dwight Street Topeka, KS 66620

What will my baby be screened for?

AMINO ACIDEMIAS

- Argininosuccinic Aciduria (ASA)
- Citrullinemia, Type 1 (CIT)
- Homocystinuria (HCY)
- Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD)
- Classic Phenylketonuria (PKU)
- Tyrosinemia, Type 1(TYR-1)

ORGANIC ACIDEMIAS

- Glutaric Acidemia, Type 1 (GA-1)
- 3-Hydroxy-3-Methylglutaric Aciduria (HMG)
- Isovaleric Acidemia (IVA)
- 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (3-MCC)
- Methylmalonic Acidemia—Cobalamin disorders (Dbl-A,B)
- Methylmalonyl-CoA Mutase Deficiency (MUT)
- Beta-Ketothiolase Deficiency (βKT)
- Propionic Acidemia (PROP)
- Holocarboxylase Synthetase Deficiency (MCD)

ENDOCRINE

- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)
- Primary Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH)

FATTY ACID OXIDATION DISORDERS

- Carnitine Uptake Defect & Carnitine Transport Defect (CUD)
- Long-chain L-3 Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (LCHAD)
- Medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)
- Trifunctional protein deficiency (TFP)
- Very Long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (VLCAD)

HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES

- Sickle Cell Anemia (Hb SS)
- Hemoglobin SC disease (Hb SC)
- Sickle Beta-Thalassemia (Hb Sβ)

OTHER

- · Biotinidase Deficiency (BIOT)
- Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
- Classic Galactosemia (GALT)
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiencies (SCID)
- Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD)
- Hearing Loss

If you would like to learn more about these conditions, visit our website for further information and appropriate next steps: www.kdheks.gov/newborn screening.

Need help remembering the results?

Use the space below to record your baby's screening results.

Hearing Screening Follow-up appointment:	Passed /	Not Passed at
Notes:		
		70
Pulse Oximetry Screening Follow-up appointment:	Passed / /	Not Passed at
Notes:		
Blood Spot Screening First Well Checkup:	/	at
Notes:		

To learn more about newborn screening, visit:

www.soundbeginnings.org www.kdheks.gov/newborn_screening



Contact Us:

Kansas Department of Health and Environment Special Health Services

Newborn Hearing Screening Program: 785-368-7167 Newborn Metabolic Screening Program: 785-291-3363