What to expect for your

Baby's Newborn Screen

Nearly 110,000 babies are born in Michigan each year. While most babies are born healthy, some infants are born with a serious but treatable medical condition. These conditions can be present in any family, even those without a family history.

Newborn screening helps health professionals identify and treat these conditions before they make a baby sick.

Newborn screening usually happens 24 hours after your baby is born, before you leave the hospital.

You do not need to request the screening. **It is standard at hospitals**.

Michigan screens each baby for **more than 50 conditions**.

Each year in Michigan, more than **400** babies with serious, but treatable conditions are identified, thanks to newborn screening.

Talk to your healthcare provider about newborn screening.

The Three Steps

There are three parts to newborn screening:

Blood Test
A small blood sample is taken from your baby's heel and placed on a newborn screening card. This card is delivered by courier to the State of Michigan Laboratory for analysis. If an out-of-range result is detected, your baby's health care provider will be notified immediately.

Hearing Test
A test will be done to screen for hearing loss in your baby. It is simple, safe and can be done while your baby is asleep.

Pulse Oximetry
Pulse oximetry is a test that monitors the oxygen level in your baby's blood and can detect some heart problems called Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD).

MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

To learn more, visit
www.michigan.gov/newbornscreening
or call (866) 673-9939
newbornscreening@michigan.gov

What conditions will my baby be tested for through Newborn Screening in Michigan?

Amino Acid Disorders

1. Argininemia (ARG)
2. Argininosuccinic Acidemia (ASA)
3. Citrullinemia Type I (CIT-I)
4. Citrullinemia Type II (CIT-II)
5. Homocystinuria (HCY)
6. Hypermethioninemia (MET)
7. Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD)
8. Phenylketonuria (PKU)
9. Benign Hyperphenylalaninemia Defect (H-PHE)
10. Biopterin Cofactor Biosysnthesis Defect (BIOPT-BS)
11. Biopterin Cofactor Regeneration Defect (BIOPT-REG)
12. Tyrosinemia Type I (TYR-1)
13. Tyrosinemia Type II (TYR-II)
14. Tyrosinemia Type III (TYR-III)

Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders

15. Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency (CACT)
16. Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase I Deficiency (CPT-1A)
17. Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase II Deficiency (CPT-II)
18. Carnitine Uptake Defect (CUD)
19. Dienoyl-CoA Reductase Deficiency (DERED)
20. Glutaric Acidemia Type II (GA-2)
21. Long-Chain L-3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (LCHAD)
22. Medium/Short-Chain L-3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (M/SCHAD)
23. Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCAD)
24. Medium-Chain Ketoacyl-CoA Thiolase Deficiency (MCKAT)
25. Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (TFP)
26. Very Long-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (VLCAD)

Endocrine Disorders

27. Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasie (CAH)
28. Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH)

Organic Acid Conditions

29. 2-Methyl-3-Hydroxy Butyric Aciduria (2M3HBA)
30. 2-Methylbutyryrl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (2MBG)
31. 3-Hydroxy 3-Methylglutaric Glutaric Aciduria (HMG)
32. 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (3-MCC)
33. 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria (3MGA)
34. Beta-Ketothiolase deficiency (BKT)
35. Glutaric Acidemia Type I (GA1)
36. Isovaleric Acidemia (IVA)
37. Malonic Acidemia (MAL)
38. Methylmalonic Acidemia Cobalamin Disorders (Cbl A,B)
39. Methylmalonic Aciduria with Homocystinuria (Cbl C,D)
40. Methylmalonic Acidemia Methylmalonyl-CoA Mutase (MUT)
41. Multiple Carboxylase Deficiency (MCD)
42. Propionic Acidemia (PROP)

Hemoglobinopathies

43. S/Beta Thalassemia
44. S/C Disease
45. Sickle Cell Anemia
46. Variant Hemoglobinopathies
47. Hemoglobin H Disease

Lysosomal Storage Disorders

48. Glycogen Storage Disease Type II (Pompe)
49. Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I (MPS I)

Other Disorders

50. Biotinidase Deficiency (BIOT)
51. Galactosemia (GALT)
52. Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
53. Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)
54. T-cell Related Lymphocyte Deficiencies
55. Hearing
56. Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD)
57. X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD)
58. Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)

What should I bring to the hospital to ensure results are processed in a timely manner?

Fill in the blanks, bring this to the hospital and give to your nurse.

Mother's Name: _____

Pediatrician Name: _____

Pediatrician Address: _____

Pediatrician Phone: _____

Best Number to Reach Me: _____

MICHIGAN Newborn Screening

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