
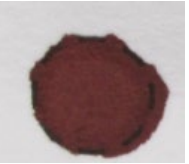

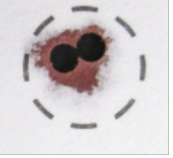

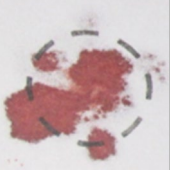
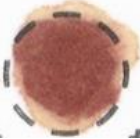


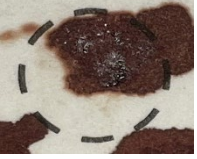



Quick Blood Spot Check

Newborn Screening (NBS) Unsatisfactory Specimens

Image Front Side	Image Back Side	All unsatisfactory specimens will require a repeat specimen collection.
		<p>Satisfactory Specimen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Circles are filled with a <i>single</i> blood drop applied to <i>one side</i> of the filter paper. ✓ Drop soaks through to fill the circle on the back. ✓ Card is dried <i>horizontally</i> for at least 3 hours. ✓ Filter paper is not exposed to contaminants. ✓ No clots, layering, or damage to filter paper.
		<p>Quantity Not Sufficient (QNS) or Insufficient (INS) Specimen: Circles do not contain enough blood for initial testing and any needed repeat testing. QNS means fewer than 9 satisfactory punches were obtained. Insufficient means fewer than 11 satisfactory punches were obtained. The NBS Lab needs a minimum of 11 punches to complete initial testing.</p> <p>Tips: Use proper size lancet and allow a large drop of blood to form before touching it to the card.</p>
		<p>Layered Specimen: More than one drop of blood has been applied to the circle or blood has been applied to both sides of the filter paper.</p> <p>Tips: Do not touch the same circle multiple times with blood. Apply blood to only one side of the filter paper.</p>
		<p>Serum Separation: Serum can separate from red blood cells due to factors such as excessive squeezing of heel, drying card vertically, contaminants on filter paper or use of capillary tubes for collection.</p> <p>Tips: Warm heel, use proper lancet size, do not use capillary tube for collection, and dry specimen card horizontally for at least 3 hours.</p>
		<p>Clotted Specimen: Clots can occur when too much blood is applied to the filter paper or when blood is applied multiple times to the same circle.</p> <p>Tips: Use proper lancet size, do not use capillary tube for collection, avoid putting too much blood on the filter paper or applying more than one drop to each circle.</p>
	<p>Contaminated Specimen: Occurs when the filter paper and/or blood sample contacts other substances, such as alcohol, hand lotions, powders, formula, or antiseptic solutions.</p> <p>Tip: Do not allow filter paper to contact an ungloved hand or contaminants before, during, or after collection.</p>	

