What to expect for your

Baby's Newborn Screening

Nearly 105,000 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 present in any family, even those without a 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 health care provider about newborn screening.

MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

To learn more, visit
Michigan.gov/NewbornScreening or
call (866) 673-9939
NewbornScreening@Michigan.gov

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).

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)
59. Guanidinoacetate Methyltransferase Deficiency (GAMT)

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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