

PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIAN PROGRAMS

## ▶ Overview

- · Rationale for newborn screening
- Difference between a screening test and diagnostic test
- · Types of screening tests available
- Limitations and pitfalls of screening



WHAT IS A SCREENING TEST?	
A screening test	Newborn Screening Tests
1	***
2	
3	
4	/
A diagnostic test	//
➤ Confirms or excludes the preser	nce of a

▶ Should produce no false-positive or ...

Screening tests for conditions that are serious, identifiable, and treatable:  1 2 3 4 5 6  HOW IS NEWBORN SCREENING DONE? Blood samples taken during first tew pays after birth  Landem mass spectrometer performs  Sacond-ther testing after initial abnormal 1 2
HOW IS NEWBORN SCREENING DONE? Blood samples taken during first few days after birth  Iandem mass spectrometer performs  Socond-fier fasting after Initial abnormal.  [1]
HOW IS NEWBORN SCREENING DONE? Blood samples taken during first tew days after birth  Iandem mass specificmeter performs  Second-fler festing after initial abnormal
HOW IS NEWBORN SCREENING DONE? Brood samples taken during first few days after birth  I andem mass spectrometer performs  Second-filer festing after initial abnormal
HOW IS NEWBORN SCREENING DONE? Blood samples taken during first few days after birth  Tandem mass spectrometer performs  Second-fler festing after initial abnormal
Blood samples taken during first tew days after birth  I andem mass specificameter performs  Second-fier testing after initial abnormal
Blood samples taken during first tew days after birth  I andem mass specificameter performs  Second-fier testing after initial abnormal
Blood samples taken during first few days after birth  I andem mass specificameter performs  Second-fier testing after initial abnormal.;
Blood samples taken during first few days after birth  I andem mass specificameter performs  Second-fier testing after initial abnormal.;
Blood samples taken during first few days after birth  I andem mass spectrometer performs  Second-fier festing after initial abnormal
Second-tier festing offer initial abnormal  1.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
Second-fier testing after initial abnormal  if the Expression of the Expression o
Paint of care testing at bedride for
CHILDREN WITH POSITIVE
SCREEN ———————————————————————————————————
States decide how to handle + screen results
Process should include  1
2
4 -
Families often experience

CHILDREN WITH CONFIRMED DISEASE	
Child seen by specially physicians (noticing),  Adallianal lesting to confirm specific diagnosis at .  Lang-term care and therapy for;	
Ongoing counseling to	
Utilimate goot: Improve:	
Gehelic testing may be recommended for:	
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY	
Diseases can resulf in secondary neurodevelopmental & functional	
outcomes:	
3.	
4. Children Identified with disease in newborn screening instead of later Dx:	
A. B.	
HOW CALL CONTINUE CAME	
HOW CAN SCREENING FAIL?  Newborn not screened at hospital, transferred to	
Specimen lost or False-negative results based on	
Blood transfusion or other blood Infants "lost" to follow-up because of	
false-positive rales higher in Infant carriers who are unaffected	

PAST, PRESENT, & FUTURE OF NEWBORN SCREENING	
962-1975. Development of successful	
Today more than 4,000,000 bables	
Slates have varous requirements; mostly	
Consumer activism & new tach has driven further expansion of	
More D/O's will likely be added to	
Legal ethical, a social concerns will have to be	
SUMMARY	
Screening tests are important tools to define increased interest for medical and genetic conditions	·
Early screening after results in successful Tx &A outcomes Screening will confinue to increase over time	