Number of Affected Newborns Identified Through Texas Newborn Screening

Calendar Year 2018 (as of 4/29/2019)	
Biotinidase deficiency	28
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	50
Cystic Fibrosis	66
Galactosemia	4
Hypothyroidism	301
Sickling Hemoglobinopathies	194
Non-Sickling Hemoglobinopathies	19
Metabolic Disorders	95
Severe Combined Immune Def.	5
Secondary T-Cell Lymphopenias	81
Total:	843*

*Numbers are subject to change as some disorders may take over a year to diagnose

1-888-963-7111 x7333

Newborn Screening Laboratory Toll-Free Number

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What is Newborn Screening?

Newborn Screening is a simple blood test to help identify babies that may be at risk of having one or more of the disorders on the Texas Newborn Screening Panel.

Why is Newborn Screening important?

Most children appear healthy at birth and are from healthy families. Early treatment of these disorders can prevent serious complications such as:

- Growth problems
- Developmental delays
- Seizures
- Early death

Did you know?

On average, 1 in 400 babies born in Texas is identified to have one or more of the disorders on the Texas Newborn Screening Panel.

Contact Newborn Screening Laboratory

Department of State Health Services
Laboratory Services Section
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dshs.texas.gov/lab/newbornscreening.shtm

Texas Newborn Screening Laboratory

Providing testing services in support of the Texas Newborn Screening Program.

Early detection of disorders, from a heel stick blood sample, allows early treatment that can prevent serious complications.

TEXAS Health and Human Services | Texas Department of State Health Services

Newbornscreeninglab@dshs.texas.gov

Information About Some Newborn Screening Disorders

Newborn Screening Overview

Each baby born in Texas is tested for over 50 genetic disorders and hypothyroidism.

- The first screen is collected when baby is 24-48 hours of age
- The second screen is collected when baby is 1-2 weeks of age
- About 380,000 babies are screened each year
- About 750,000 specimens are tested each year

Testing

- Small dots are punched from dried blood spots to initiate the testing
- Initial results are reviewed and re-tested as necessary
- The Laboratory reports out-of-range results to NBS Clinical Care Coordination staff who begin follow-up protocols
- Results are reported to the submitting provider within 3-4 business days (Monday- Saturday)

Name of Disorder	What is the problem?	What is the treatment?	What happens without treatment?
Amino Acid Disorders	Body can't break down certain proteins	May include low protein diet, special medical foods and formula, and medication	Muscle weakness, seizures, intellectual disability, or death
Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders	Body can't break down certain fats and is unable to change some fats into energy	May include low fat diet, frequent food intake, supplementation with L-Carnitine and medium-chain triglycerides	Breathing problems, seizures, coma, or death
Organic Acid Disorders	Body can't break down certain proteins and fats	Restricting protein in diet and vitamin supplements	Muscle weakness, breathing problems, seizures, intellectual disability, or death
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	Body unable to produce certain hormones including cortisol which helps regulate response to stress and blood sugar levels	Lifelong hormone replacement therapy	Dehydration, diarrhea, vomiting, slow growth and development; death, if untreated
Congenital Hypothyroidism	Body unable to produce enough thyroid hormone	Thyroid hormone replacement therapy	Intellectual and growth disabilities
Hemoglobin Disorders	Red blood cells can't efficiently carry oxygen throughout the body	Daily penicillin	Illness, infections, or death
Biotinidase Deficiency	Body is unable to reuse and recycle the vitamin biotin	Daily dose of biotin	Hearing and vision problems, seizures, delay in development, death in severe cases
Cystic Fibrosis	Body produces excess mucus that is thick and sticky	May include breathing treatments, physical therapy, medications, proper diet	Breathing and digestive problems, early death
Galactosemia	Body can't digest galactose, a sugar found in milk and milk products	Special diet - no milk or dairy products, including breast milk	Seizures, blood infections, liver disease, eye problems, or death
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency	Body can't fight off serious and life threatening infections, parts of immune system do not work properly	May include bone marrow transplant, medication, appropriate diet	Difficulty fighting infections, and early death
X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy	Body can't break down certain fats called very long chain fatty acids	May include stem cell transplant, medications, physical therapy, gene therapy, or experimental dietary therapies	Hearing and vision problems, seizures, loss of developmental abilities, and death

For more information about Texas Newborn Screening visit: dshs.texas.gov/lab/newbornscreening.shtm