Texas Newborn Screening Panel

BLOODSPOT TESTING *(conducted at DSHS Laboratory)*

AMINO ACID DISORDERS

CORE CONDITIONS

- Argininosuccinic Aciduria (ASA)
- Citrullinemia, Type I (CIT)
- Homocystinuria (HCY)
- Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD)
- Classic Phenylketonuria (PKU)
- Tyrosinemia, Type I (TYR I)

SECONDARY CONDITIONS

- Argininemia (ARG)
- Benign Hyperphenylalaninemia (H-PHE)
- Biopterin defect in cofactor biosynthesis (BIOPT BS)
- Biopterin defect in cofactor regeneration (BIOPT REG)
- Citrullinemia, Type II (CIT II)
- Hypermethioninemia (MET)
- Tyrosinemia, Type II (TYR II)
- Tyrosinemia, Type III (TYR III)

FATTY ACID DISORDERS

CORE CONDITIONS

- Carnitine Uptake Defect (CUD)
- Long Chain L-3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (LCHAD)
- Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCAD)
- Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (TFP)
- Very Long-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (VLCAD)

SECONDARY CONDITIONS

- 2,4 Dienoyl-CoA Reductase Deficiency (DE RED)
- Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency (CACT)
- Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Type I Deficiency (CPT I)
- Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Type II Deficiency (CPT II)
- Glutaric Acidemia Type II (GA2)
- Medium-Chain Ketoacyl-CoA Thiolase Deficiency (MCKAT)
- Medium/Short Chain L-3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (M/SCHAD)
- Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (SCAD)

ORGANIC ACID DISORDERS

CORE CONDITIONS

- 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (3-MCC)
- 3-Hydroxy-3-Methylglutaric Aciduria (HMG)
- Beta-Ketothiolase Deficiency (BKT)
- Glutaric Acidemia Type I (GA1)
- Isovaleric Acidemia (IVA)
- Methylmalonic Acidemia (Cobalamin disorders- Cbl A,B)
- Methylmalonic Acidemia (Methylmalonic-CoA mutase)
- Holocarboxylase Synthase Deficiency (Multiple Carboxylase Deficiency-MCD)
- Propionic Acidemia (PROP)

SECONDARY CONDITIONS

- 2 Methylbutyrylglycinuria (2MBG)
- 2-Methyl-3-Hydroxybutyric Aciduria (2M3HBA)
- 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria (3MGA)
- Isobutyrylglycinuria (IBG)
- Methylmalonic Acidemia with Homocystinuria (Cbl C, D)
- Malonic Acidemia (MAL)

ENDOCRINE DISORDERS

CORE CONDITIONS

- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)
- Primary Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH)

SECONDARY CONDITIONS

- N/A

HEMOGLOBIN DISORDERS

CORE CONDITIONS

- S,S (Sickle Cell Anemia)
- S,C Disease
- S Beta-Thalassemia

SECONDARY CONDITIONS

- Various other hemoglobinopathies

OTHER DISORDERS

CORE CONDITIONS

- Severe Combined Immunodeficiencies (SCID)
- Biotinidase Deficiency (BIOT)
- Classic Galactosemia (GALT)
- Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
- X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD)
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy due to homozygous deletion of exon 7 in SMN1 (SMA)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I (MPS I)
- Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II (MPS II)
- Infantile Krabbe Disease (Krabbe)
- Glycogen Storage Disease Type II (Pompe)
- Guanidinoacetate Methyltransferase Deficiency (GAMT)

SECONDARY CONDITIONS

- T-cell related lymphocyte deficiencies

Note: The primary mission of newborn screening is to identify newborns at the highest risk for core conditions. However, screening may also detect secondary conditions. Appropriate diagnostic testing helps determine whether a core condition or a secondary condition is present.

POINT-OF-SERVICE SCREENING (conducted at birthing facility)

- Hearing
- Critical Congenital Heart Disease

Revised 10/22/25

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