

Kentucky Newborn Screening

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MT (ASCP)

August 10, 2023






Kentucky Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



TEAM 
KENTUCKY[®]
CABINET FOR HEALTH
AND FAMILY SERVICES

Learning Objectives

-  Brief overview of the Newborn Screening (NBS) lab in Kentucky
-  Incidence Rates
-  Newborn Screen Reports Portal

Kentucky Department for Public Health

Mission and Vision in Action

**Healthier People,
Healthier Communities.**

Our mission is to improve the health and safety of people in Kentucky through prevention, promotion and protection.

Prevention

- Diabetes Prevention
- Disease Surveillance
- Environmental Inspections
- HANDS

Promotion

- Immunizations
- KEIS
- Mobile Harm Reduction
- Newborn Screening

Protection

- Prescription Assistance
- Public Health and Disaster Preparedness
- Smoking Cessation
- WIC

The Newborn Screening Laboratory in KY

🏥 Location: Centralized Laboratory Facility in Frankfort

🏥 Annual Volume: Kentucky's birth rate is approximately 52,000 babies per year; ~180 specimens/day

🏥 Days Performed: Monday-Saturday and all holidays except Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day



Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP)

- 🛡️ RUSP: Disorders recommended by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services
 - 36 Core disorders
 - 26 Secondary disorders
- 🛡️ It is recommended that every newborn be screened for all disorders on the RUSP
- 🛡️ Kentucky Newborn Screening Statute is written to align with the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP)









<https://www.hrsa.gov/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/rusp>

How Conditions are Added to the RUSP

- Adding a new condition to the RUSP is a multistep process: First, someone nominates the condition to the RUSP. Any person or group(s) can do this by completing a nomination package.
- The [Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children](#) (ACHDNC) meet regularly to discuss proposals from parent advocates, organizations and experts in order to keep newborn screening up to date. In addition, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reviews the Committee's recommendations.
- Disorders on the RUSP are chosen based on evidence that supports the potential net benefit of screening, the ability of states to screen for the disorder, and the availability of effective treatments.

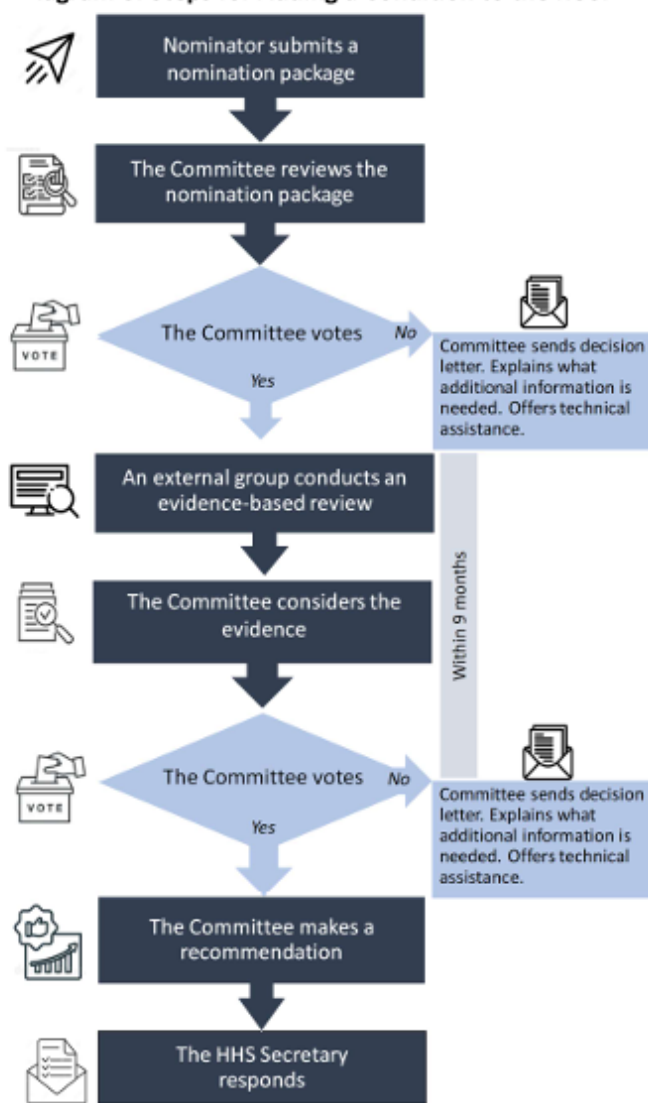
Steps for Adding a Condition to the RUSP

Steps for Adding a Condition to the Recommended Uniform Screening Panel (RUSP)

Step	Description
 Nominator submits a nomination package	To start the process, a team of experts and stakeholders complete a nomination package and submit it to the Committee.*
 Committee reviews the nomination package	The Committee reviews the nomination package. It considers whether the package met the requirements and addressed key questions about the condition, screening process, and treatment. If the nomination package has met the requirements, a Committee member presents a summary at a full Committee meeting.
 The Committee votes:	The Committee reviews and discusses the nomination further. If the nomination requirements are met, then the Committee will vote on whether or not to move the condition forward for more review. If the full Committee review and discussion finds that the nomination package does not meet requirements, the Committee may choose not to vote and ask the nominators to provide missing information and/or provide nominators with technical assistance on developing the nomination package.
No	If the Committee votes no, the condition does not move forward. The Committee will explain what else is needed, and provide technical assistance to the nominators
Yes	If the Committee votes yes, the condition moves forward for an evidence-based review.
 The ERG conducts an Evidence-Based Review	In an evidence-based review, an external Evidence-Based Review Group (ERG) gathers detailed data on how screening and treatment for the condition affect newborns, the population, and the public health system. The ERG prepares a final report and presents it to the Committee.
 The Committee considers the evidence	The Committee reviews the ERG report, then discusses and rates the data on three main points: screening benefits, screening feasibility, and state readiness to begin screening.
 The Committee votes:	The Committee votes on whether to recommend adding the nominated condition to the RUSP.
No	If the Committee votes no, it does not recommend adding the condition. The Committee will explain about what else is needed, and provide technical assistance to the nominators.
 Yes	If the Committee votes yes, it recommends adding the condition to the RUSP by sending a letter to the HHS Secretary.
 HHS Secretary responds	The HHS Secretary reviews the Committee recommendation and decides whether or not to add the condition to the RUSP.

*The full name of the Committee involved is the "Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children." The Consumer Guide uses the term "Committee" to refer to this group.

Diagram of Steps for Adding a Condition to the RUSP



NBS Panel in Kentucky

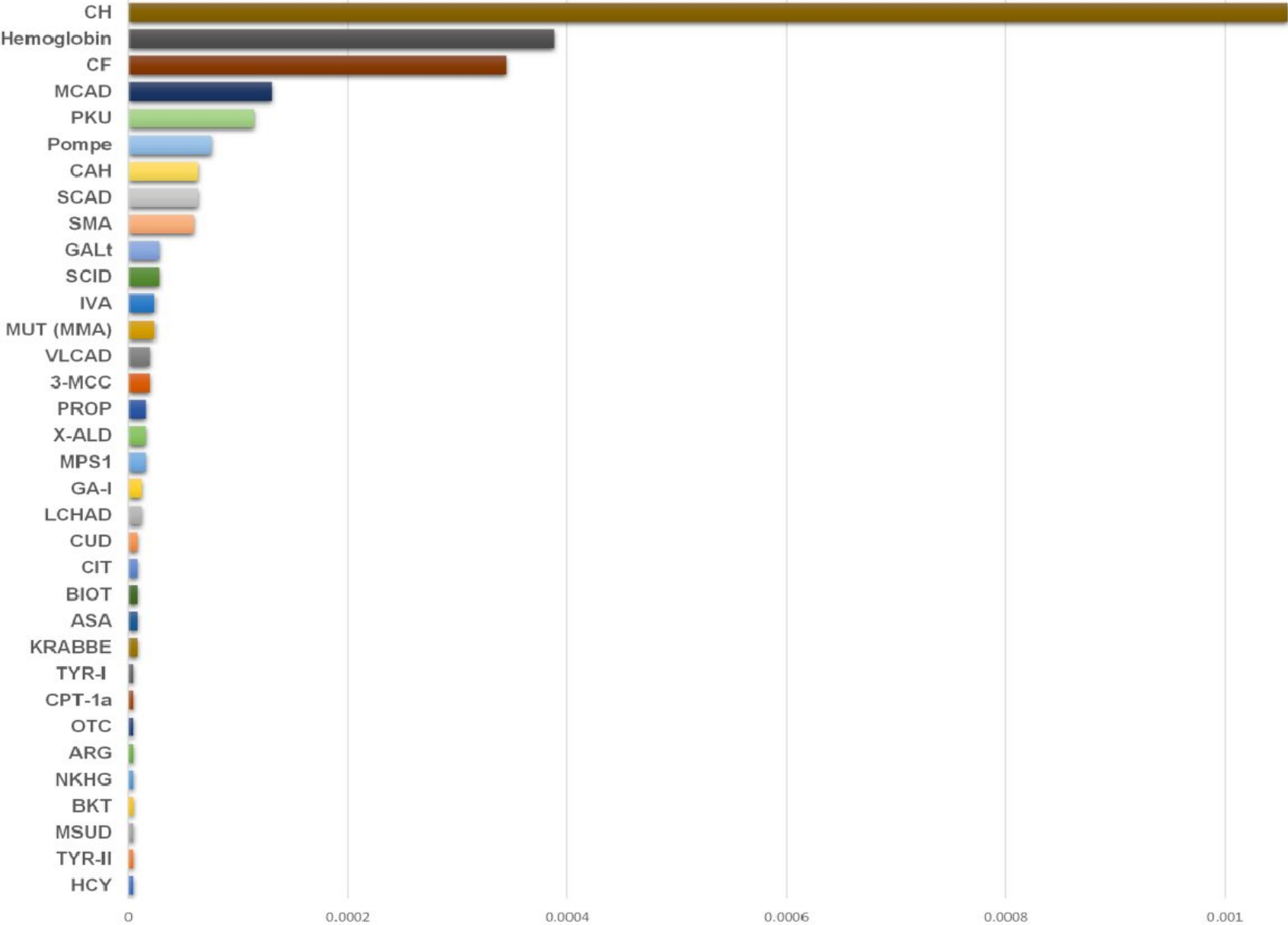
- **Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders:**
 - Carnitine Uptake Defect (CUD)
 - Medium-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (MCADD)
 - Long-chain Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (LCHADD)
 - Trifunctional Protein Deficiency (TFP)
 - Very Long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (VLCADD)
 - Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (SCADD)
 - Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency (CACT)
 - Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase 1 Deficiency (CPT-1)
 - Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase 2 Deficiency (CPT-2)
 - Ethylmalonic Encephalopathy (EE)
 - Glutaric Acidemia Type 2 (GA-2)
 - 2,4 Dienoyl-CoA Reductase Deficiency (DE RED)
- **Organic Acid Disorders:**
 - **3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency (3MCC)**
 - **Glutaric Acidemia Type 1 (GA-1)**
 - **Beta-kethothiolase Deficiency (BKT)**
 - **Hydroxymethylglutaric Aciduria (HMG)**
 - **Isovaleric Acidemia (IVA)**
 - **Multiple Carboxylase Deficiency (MCD)**
 - **Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMA Cbl A form and MMA Cbl B form)**
 - **Methylmalonyl-CoA Mutase Deficiency (MUT)**
 - **Propionic Acidemia (PA)**
 - 2-Methyl-3-Hydroxybutyric Aciduria (2M3HBA)
 - 2-Methylbutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (2MBDH)
 - 3-Methylglutaconic Aciduria (3MGA)
 - Methylmalonic Acidemia (MMA Cbl C form and MMA Cbl D form)
 - Malonic Acidemia (MAL)
 - Isobutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency (IBG)
- **Amino Acid Disorders:**
 - Argininosuccinic Aciduria (ASA)
 - Citrullinemia (CIT-1)
 - Homocystinuria (HCY)
 - Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD)
 - Phenylketonuria (PKU)
 - Tyrosinemia Type 1 (TYR-1)
 - Citrullinemia Type 2 (CIT-2)
 - Hypermethioninemia (MET)
 - Hyperphenylalaninemia (H-PHE)Tyrosinemia Type 2 (TYR-2)
 - Tyrosinemia Type 3 (TYR-3)
 - Arginase Deficiency (ARG)
 - Non-Ketotic Hyperglycinemia (NKHG)
- **Endocrine Disorders:**
 - Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)
 - Congenital Hypothyroidism (TSH and T4)
- **Hemoglobin Disorders:**
 - Hb S/Beta-thalassemia (HbS/Th)
 - Hb S/C Disease (Hb S/C)
 - Sickle Cell Anemia (Hb S/S)
 - Various Hemoglobinopathies (includes Hb E)
- **Lysosomal and Peroxisomal Disorders:**
 - Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS-1, Hurler's Disease)
 - Pompe
 - Krabbe
 - X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy (X-ALD)
- **Other Disorders:**
 - Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
 - Galactosemia (GAL)
 - Biotinidase Deficiency (BIOT)
 - Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)
 - Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)
- **Point of Care Testing:**
 - Critical Congenital Heart Defects
 - Hearing

Core Conditions in Bold

55 disorders in total

Conditions	2016 True positive	2017 true positive	2018 true positive	2019 true positive	2020 true positive	2021 true positive	Prevalence rate	Incidence Rate
3-MCC		1	2	0	0	2	5/252,508	1/50,502
ARG		1	0	0	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
ASA		0	1	1	0	0	2/252,508	1/126,254
BIOT		0	0	1	0	1	2/252,508	1/126,254
BKT		1	0	0	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
CAH		4	1	4	1	6	16/252,508	1/15,782
Cbl A,B		0	0	0	0	0		
CF		12	27	18	15	15	87/252,508	1/2,902
CH		45	54	66	53	40	258/252,508	1/979
CIT		0	0	0	1	1	2/252,508	1/126,254
CPT-1a		0	0	0	0	1	1/252,508	1/252,508
CPT-II		0	0	0	0	0		
CUD		0	0	0	2	0	2/252,508	1/126,254
EE		0	0	0	0	0		
GA-I		1	0	2	0	0	3/252,508	1/84,169
GA-II		0	0	0	0	0		
GALT		2	2	2	0	1	7/252,508	1/36,073
Hemoglobin		15	31	12	25	16	99/252,508	1/2,577
HCY		1	0	0	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
IVA		0	1	1	3	1	6/252,508	1/42,085
KRABBE	1	0	0	0	0	1	2/298,084	1/126,254
LCHAD		0	0	0	1	1	3/252,508	1/84,176
MCAD		3	10	8	4	8	33/252,508	1/7,652
MCD		0	0	0	0	0		
MPS1	1	1	1	1	1	0	4/298,084	1/74,521
MSUD		0	0	1	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
MUT (MMA)		2	1	2	1	0	6/252,508	1/42,085
NKKG		0	1	0	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
OTC		0	1	0	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
PHE		0	0	0	0	0		
PKU		4	9	3	2	11	29/252,508	1/8,707
Pompe		3	6	1	7	2	20/298,084	1/14,904
PROP		1	2	0	1	0	4/252,508	1/63,127
SCAD		6	2	5	1	2	16/252,508	1/15,782
SCHAD		0	0	0	0	0		
SCID		1	0	1	2	3	7/252,508	1/36,073
SMA		N/A	N/A	4	4	7	15/114,154	1/7,610
TYR-I		0	1	0	0	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
TYR-II		0	0	0	1	0	1/252,508	1/252,508
VLCAD		1	1	2	0	1	5/252,508	1/50,502
X-ALD		N/A	1	2	0	1	4/174,568	1/43,642
Total True Positives				137	125	121		
Average True Positives out of annual specimens				1/400	1/400	1/400		
2017: 52,012 initial specimens								
2018: 51,400 initial specimens								
2019: 50,520 initial specimens								
2020: 49,056 initial specimens								
2021: 49,520 initial specimens								

Prevalence(2016-2021)

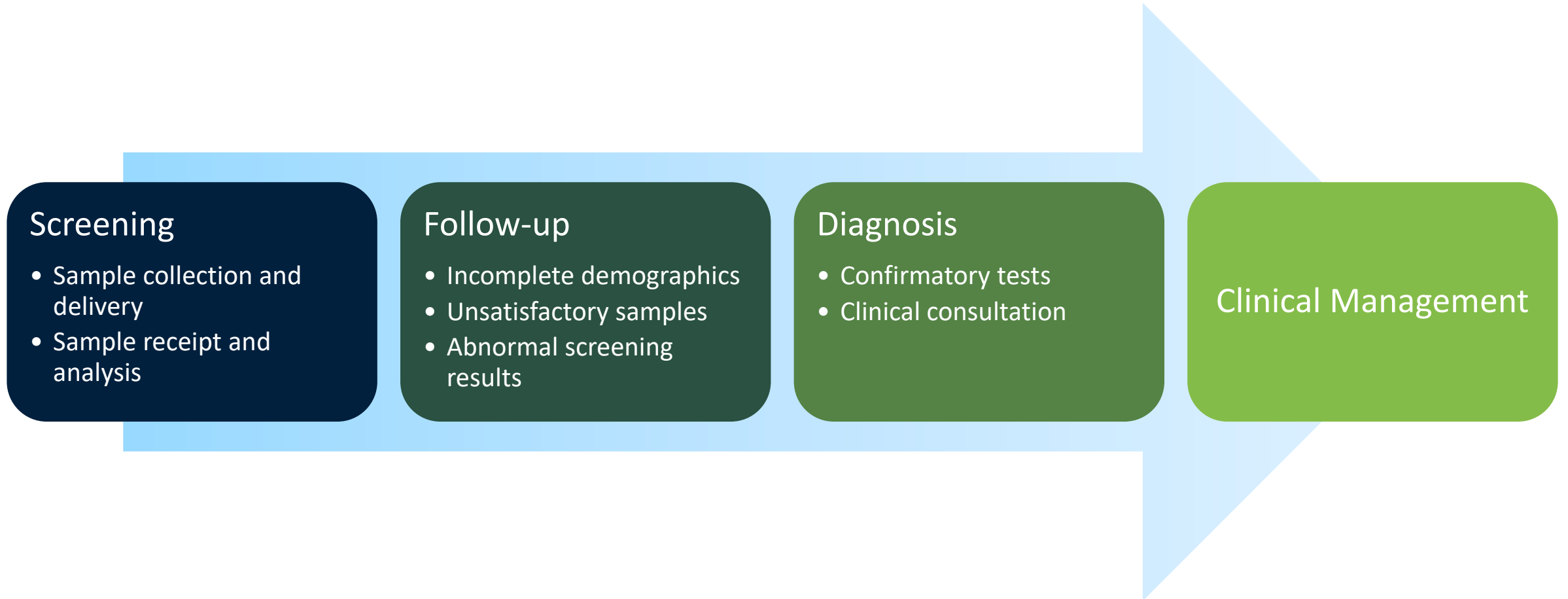


Kentucky Hospitals, Health Departments, and Birthing Facilities

[illegible][illegible]

Barberville AMH	Bourbonville	Knox
Branchfield Community Hospital	Fort Campbell	Christian
Boudoin Community Hospital	Pain	Bourbon
Breckinridge Memorial Hospital	Hardinsburg	Brecksbridge
Calhoun Memorial Hospital	Calhoun	Princeton
Carroll County Hospital	Carrollton	Carroll
Crittenden Health System	Marion	Clinton
Cumberland Medical Laboratory	Somerset	Pulaski
Fleming County Hospital	Flemingsburg	Fleming
Greenview Regional Hospital	Bowling Green	Warren
Inland Army Hospital	Fort Knox	Hardin
James P. Hays	Harrisburg	Mercer
Jewish Hospital	Louisville	Jefferson
Kendall Hospital	Jackson	Jefferson
KF River Medical Center	Hyden	Boazett
May Breckinridge Hospital	Hyden	Leslie
Methodist Hospital Union	Morganfield	Union
Monroe Co. Medical Center	Morganfield	Monroe
Ohio County Hospital	Harford	Ohio
Owensboro Medical Health System Muhlenberg	Greenville	Tompkinsburg
Park East Hall Regional Medical Center	Panetville	Johnson
Perrville Medical Center	Perrville	Bel
Rockcastle Hospital	Madison	Rockcastle
Randolph Correctional	LeFayette	LeFayette
Russell County Hospital	Russell Springs	Russell
Saratoga	Lexington	Fayette
St. Joseph Main	Lexington	Fayette
St. Mary and Elizabeth	Louisville	Jefferson
The Medical Center at Caveema	Horse Cave	Hart
T. T. Samson Community Hospital	Alexander	Alexander
Three Rivers Medical Center	Louisia	Lamercina
Tripp County Hospital	Cadiz	Tripp
VA Medical Center	Jefferson	Jefferson
Wayne County Hospital	Muscottello	Wayne

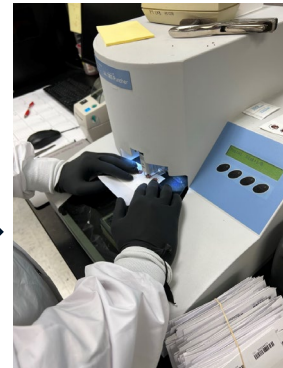
NBS Program in KY



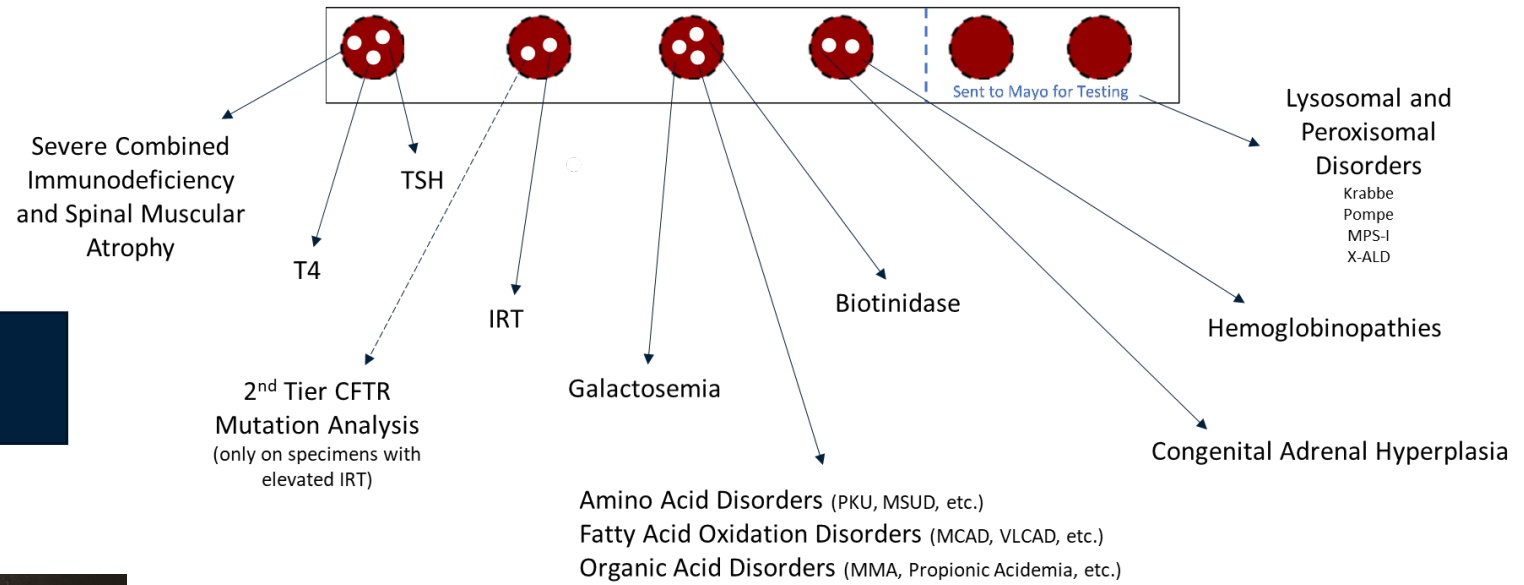
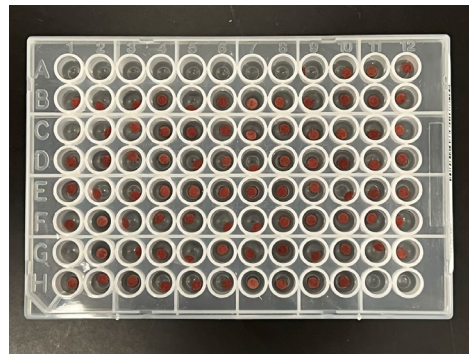
NBS at KY DLS: Workflow



Specimen Receipt:
Within 24-48hrs of age



Specimen Processing



For approximately 10% of specimens, additional punches are necessary to retest abnormal results.

NBS in KY: Challenges from Lab Perspective

- 🏥 National recommendations call for all critical results to be reported **within 5 days** and **all results to be reported within 7 days**
- 🏥 Data from our lab:
 - 6% of specimens are delayed in transit
 - 25% of specimens are collected >30hrs (Must be 24-48hrs to meet recommendation and we prefer collection closer to 24 hours)
 - Looking at June-December 2022 we had 102 critical specimens and 24 specimens were >5 days due to collection or transit

Good quality NBS requires teamwork !



Help us educate new parents:

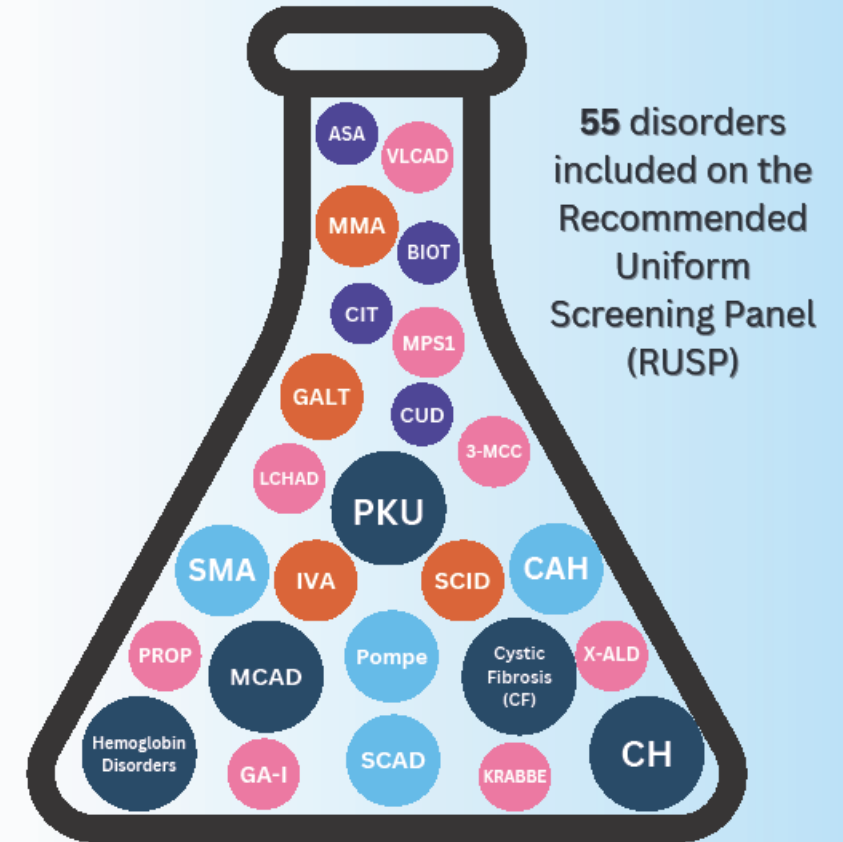
- Encourage them to have a pediatrician chosen prior to delivery
- Remind them to check that the pediatrician is accepting new patients
- Tell them to make sure the pediatrician takes their insurance

Newborn screening is more than just PKU

- Help us change the culture of referring to the newborn screen as “the PKU”
- Using one disorder as a shortcut for a panel that includes 54 other disorders leads to confusion

The Newborn Screen

The Kentucky Department for Public Health, Division of Laboratory Services



*Size of dot is comparative to prevalence in KY Newborn Screening testing data from 2017-2021

SMA: Spinal Muscular Atrophy, CH: Congenital Hypothyroidism,

CAH: Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia

Learn more about conditions screened in Kentucky:

[State Newborn Screening Panel](#)



KentuckyPublicHealth
Protect. Promote. Prevent.

May 2023

Newborn Screen Reports Portal

My Apps

Search for Applications

 Search

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

KY DLS Portal

KSL portal provides functionality for newborn screening, microbiology and environmental branches within KSL.

Launch

NEDSS

National Electronic Disease Surveillance System. Enables KPDH reportable disease staff to report disease information to the Center for Disease Control.

Launch

Newborn Screening Reports

This application provides electronic newborn screening reports for the registered submitters and providers.

Launch

Organization Management

The Organization Management Application enables external business partner organizations to onboard and administer access to users within their organizations from a centralized management tool.

Launch

Request

The Request Application is utilized to submit application access requests and network service requests for the creation of new accounts and the provisioning/de-provisioning of entitlements.

Launch

Welcome to Kentucky Division of Laboratory Services - Newborn Screening Reports

Report Search - Help Desk

Mother Last Name

Ex. Allen

Mother First Name

Ex. Marry

Baby Last Name

Ex. Allen

Baby First Name

Ex. Kristen

Baby Date of Birth

MM/DD/YYYY

Submitter Name

-Please Select- ▾

Accession No

Ex. 1234567891

KyChildLabNo

Ex. 123456

Physician Name

Ex. Philip

Mother SSN

Ex. 111111111

Submit

Cancel

NBS Reports

Search:

		Accession No	Mother Last Name	Mother First Name	Baby Last Name	Baby First Name	Baby DOB	Submitter Name	Physician Name
Screening under process	Card	1234567890	TEST	TEST	TEST	BABY	05/27/2016	HOSPITAL	TEST,PHYSICIAN

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous

1

Next

Report Search - Help Desk

Mother Last Name

Ex. Allen

Mother First Name

Ex. Marry

Baby Last Name

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MM/DD/YYYY

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Submit

Cancel

NBS Reports

Search:

		Accession No	Mother Last Name	Mother First Name	Baby Last Name	Baby First Name	Baby DOB	Submitter Name	Physician Name
Report	Card	1234567890	TEST	TEST	TEST	BABY	05/27/2016	HOSPITAL	TEST,PHYSICIAN

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

[Previous](#)

[1](#)

[Next](#)

Report Search - Help Desk

Mother Last Name

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MM/DD/YYYY

Submitter Name

-Please Select-

Accession No

1234567890

KyChildLabNo

Ex. 123456

Physician Name

Ex. Philip

Mother SSN

Ex. 111111111

[Submit](#)

[Cancel](#)

Newborn Screening Tests

Mother's Name (L,F): TEST, TEST
Mother's Address: 100 MAIN ST
City, State, Zip: CITY, KY 40004 502 XXXX
Mother's Phone: XXXXX
Mother's SSN: XXX-XX-XXXXX
Submitter: HOSPITAL
Submitter's Address: 100 N AVENUE
City, State, Zip: CITY, KY 42701
Date Reported: Date Collected: 5/29/16

Baby's Name (L,F): TEST, BABY
Date of Birth: 5/27/16 12:54 pm
Baby's Sex: F Baby's Weight: 3,515 g
Gestation Age: Greater than or equal to 37 Weeks
Physician: TEST, PHYSICIAN
Physician's Phone: 1234567890
Physician's Address: 100 MAIN ST
City, State, Zip: CITY, KY 42701
Test Type: Initial

Disorder:	Analyte:	Results:	Normal Reference Range:	Comments:
Biotinidase Deficiency	Biotinidase	Full Enzyme Activity Detected	Full Enzyme Activity	
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	17-OHP	Normal	Within Normal Limits*	
Congenital Hypothyroidism	T4,TSH	Normal	Within Normal Limits**	
Cystic Fibrosis (CF)	IRT	Normal	Within Normal Limits***	
Galactosemia	Galactose-1-Phosphate Uridyltransferase	Full Enzyme Activity Detected	Full Enzyme Activity	
Hemoglobinopathies	Hemoglobin	Not Requested	Not Tested	
Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders	Fatty Acids	Not Requested	Not Tested	
Amino Acid Disorders	Amino Acids	Not Requested	Not Tested	
Organic Acid Disorders	Organic Acids	Not Requested	Not Tested	
SCID	TREC	Within Normal Limits	TREC Within Normal Limits	
Lysosomal Storage Disorders	Lysosomal Enzymes	Full Enzyme Activity Detected	Full Enzyme Activity****	

*Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia-17OHP normal weight-based limits for all initial specimens and repeat specimens on infants less than one week old: <1500g: <70 ng/mL; 1500g-2500g: <40 ng/mL; >2500g: <25 ng/mL. Normal limit for repeat specimens on infants greater than one week old of any weight is <25 ng/mL. Treatment of the mother or the child with steroids may result in false negative results.

**T4- Normal for specimens from infants < 4 weeks of age is 5-27 µg/dL. Normal T4 for specimens from infants > or = 4 weeks of age is 5-19 µg/dL. Normal TSH is <20 µU/mL. TSH values below 2.91, the lower limit of linearity for this method, will be reported as <2.91. Rare hypothalamic and pituitary disorders may be causes of fetal hypothyroidism with low TSH and low T4. Neonates born to women with Graves' disease may have fetal hyperthyroidism with low TSH and normal elevated T4. Recommend clinical correlation and follow up as indicated.

***IRT - Normal for initial specimens from infants < 4 weeks of age is <15 ng/mL. IRT - Normal for initial specimens from infants > or = 4 weeks of age is <50 ng/mL. IRT - Normal for repeat specimens (regardless of age) is <50 ng/mL. Meconium films may result in false negative results.

****Enzyme activities of galactose-1-phosphate, acid alpha-glucosidase, and alpha-L-iduronidase. Testing performed at Mayo Medical Laboratories, 3050 Superior Drive NW, Rochester, MN 55901.

-Specimen source: dried blood spots.
-This report contains patient information that must be protected in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
-Analyte Specific Reagent: The Severe Combined Immunodeficiency assay was developed and the performance characteristics determined by Kentucky Division of Laboratory Services. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food And Drug Administration.

Jeremy Hart MD, FCAP
Director - (502) 564-4446

Vaneet Arora MD, MPH
Associate Director - (502) 564-4446

TEST HOSPITAL ATTENTION:
NURSERY
100 N AVENUE
CITY, KY 42701

TESTS CONDUCTED:

Enzyme Immunoassay: Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH), Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH), Cystic Fibrosis (CF), Galactosemia (GALT), Biotinidase (BIO)

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC): Hemoglobinopathies

Tandem Mass Spectrometry (MS/MS):

Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders: Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCADD), Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCADD), Long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (LCHADD), Trifunctional protein deficiency (TFP), Carnitine uptake defect (CUD), Carnitine acylcarnitine translocase deficiency (CACT), Carnitine palmitoyl transferase I deficiency (CPT-I), Carnitine palmitoyl transferase II deficiency (CPT-II), Glutaric acidemia type II (GA-II), Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (SCADD)
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Organic Acid Disorders: Beta-ketothiolase deficiency (BKT), Isovaleric acidemia (IVA), Glutaric acidemia Type I (GA-I), 3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaric aciduria (HMG), Multiple carboxylase deficiency (MCD), 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (3MCC), Methylmalonic acidemia (MMA Cbl A, B, C, D), Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase deficiency (MUT), Propionic acidemia (PA), 2-Methyl-3-Hydroxybutyric aciduria (2M3HBA), 3-Methylglutaconic aciduria (3MGA), Isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (IBD), Malonic acidemia (MAL), Ethylmalonic encephalopathy (EE), 2-Methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (2MBDH)

Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR): T-Cell Receptor Excision Circles (TREC) for Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

Flow Injection Analysis-Tandem Mass Spectrometry:

Lysosomal Storage Disorders: Krabbe Disease, Pompe Disease, Mucopolysaccharidosis Type I (MPS I) [Testing performed at Mayo Medical Laboratories in Rochester, MN]

The laboratory values in this report represent screening test results and are intended to identify infants at risk for selected disorders and in need of more definitive testing. The above results should be correlated clinically with consideration of age at the time of collection, nutrition, birth weight, prematurity, health status, and treatments. It is very important for physicians to be aware that a negative screening result does not indicate with certainty the absence of the above listed disorders. The physician should be alert to the clinical symptoms of these conditions, so that diagnosis and treatment can take place as early as possible in infants who are not identified through the newborn screening program.

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Welcome to Kentucky Di

Newborn Screening Reports

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- Unsatisfactory Examples
- Baby Poster
- Not Just PKU Beaker
- Newborn Screening Tests Conducted
- Newborn Screening Program Statement
- KRS 214.155
- Sec 902 KAR 4 030
- Kentucky Newborn Screening Incidence Rates
- Presentation for Intern
- Blood Card Punches
- Picture Incident Graph
- Frequently asked NBS Questions
- Brochures ▾
- Videos ▾

Thank You!

Questions & Comments

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