

Positive NBS results are relayed to the parents immediately by the health facility. Please ensure that the address and phone number you will provide to the health facility are correct.

A NEGATIVE SCREEN MEANS THAT THE NBS RESULT IS NORMAL.

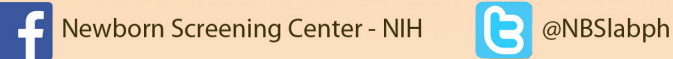
A positive screen means that the newborn must be brought back to his/her health practitioner for further testing.



Contact NSC-NIH for more information:

Newborn Screening Center - National Institutes of Health
Rm. 102, Building H, UP Ayala Land Technohub Complex
Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101 Philippines
Tel Nos: (632)3760962, 3760964, 3760965, 3760967
Fax No: (632) 9216395
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For inquiries on services, please contact:



Institute of Human Genetics
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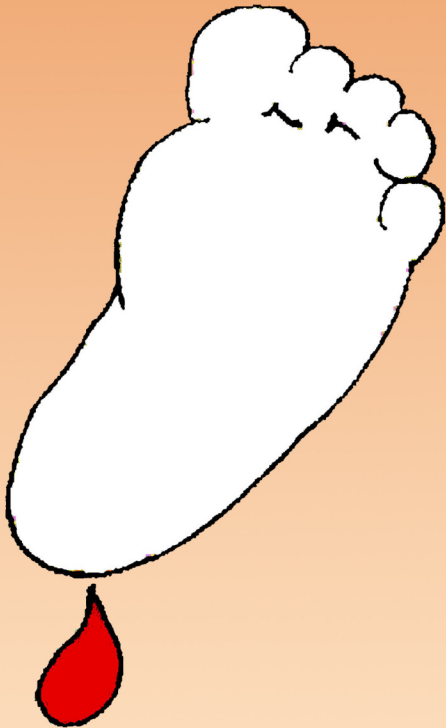
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NEWBORN SCREENING CENTER - NIH

Screening for inherited metabolic and genetic disorders to prevent mental retardation and death.



NEWBORN SCREENING CENTER - NIH

The Newborn Screening Center - NIH is the first Department of Health (DOH) accredited Newborn Screening Facility in the country providing the most advanced newborn screening test that can now screen for more than twenty disorders with Expanded Newborn Screening.

Expanded Newborn Screening allows the detection of more genetic disorders which includes the following:

- * Glucose-6 Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency
- * Congenital Hypothyroidism
- * Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
- * Galactosemia
- * Phenylketonuria
- * Maple Syrup Urine Disease
- * Cystic Fibrosis
- * Biotinidase Deficiency
- * Organic Acid Disorders
- * Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders
- * Amino Acid Disorders
- * Urea Cycle Disorders
- * Hemoglobin Disorders

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

What is expanded newborn screening?

The expanded newborn screening program will increase the screening panel of disorders from six (6) to twenty-eight (28). This will provide opportunities to significantly improve the quality of life of affected newborns through facilitating early diagnosis and early treatment.

Why is it important to have expanded newborn screening?

Most babies with metabolic disorders look "normal" at birth. By doing NBS, metabolic disorders may be detected even before clinical signs and symptoms are present. And as a result of this, treatment can be given early to prevent consequences of untreated conditions.

What is the difference between newborn screening and expanded newborn screening?

The difference is the number of disorders each of them can detect. Both tests are performed by collecting a few drops of blood through the heel-prick method but the laboratory testing methods applied are different.

What are the additional disorders tested by expanded newborn screening?

Aside from the six conditions in the present panel Congenital Hypothyroidism, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, Galactosemia, Phenylketonuria, Maple Syrup Urine Disease and Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase deficiency --expanded newborn screening will screen for additional disorders falling under various groups of conditions namely: hemoglobinopathies, disorders of amino acid and organic acid metabolism, disorders of fatty acid oxidation, disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, disorders of biotin metabolism and cystic fibrosis.

How much is the fee for expanded newborn screening?

Expanded newborn screening will be offered to you as an option in all newborn screening facilities. The first option is screening for the six disorders at ₱550, which is included in the newborn care package for Philhealth members and the second option is screening for the full complement of 28 disorders at Php1500.

Is expanded screening covered by Philhealth?

Currently, only P550 is covered by Philhealth. If you are a Philhealth member, and opt to have your baby undergo

expanded newborn screening , you will pay the remaining cost which is Php 950.00.

What should be done when my baby is tested positive for expanded NBS?

A positive newborn screen does not mean that your baby has the disorder. Newborn screening simply screens for babies who are more likely to have one of these disorders. The presence of an abnormal screening test result warrants additional tests and/or a referral to a specialist to confirm whether or not your baby really has the disorder.

When is newborn screening done?

Newborn screening is ideally done immediately after 24 hours from birth.

How is newborn screening done?

A few drops of blood are taken from the baby's heel, blotted on a special absorbent filter card and then sent to Newborn Screening Center (NSC).

Who will collect the sample for newborn screening?

The blood sample for NBS may be collected by any of the following: physician, nurse, medical technologist or trained midwife.

Where is newborn screening available?

Newborn screening is available in Hospitals, Lying-ins, Rural Health Unit, Health Centers and some private clinics. If babies are delivered at home, babies may be brought to the nearest institution offering newborn screening.

When are newborn screening results available?

Results can be claimed from the health facility where NBS was available. Normal NBS Results are available by 7 - 14 working days