

SCID

Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) is a rare immune disorder in which the body is unable to fight off infections caused by viruses, bacteria, or fungi. It is the newest disorder added to the blood screening panel.

There are different forms of SCID. The most common affects boys and is often called the “bubble-boy disease” (for the boy who lived for 12 years in a plastic, germ-free bubble). SCID can also affect girls.

Babies born with SCID have little or no immune system and without treatment even common infections can be life threatening.

Record your baby’s screening results here:

Blood screening form number:		
Hearing screening:	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Refer <input type="checkbox"/>
CCHD screening:	Pass <input type="checkbox"/>	Fail <input type="checkbox"/>



For more information contact
Georgia Newborn Screening Program
at 404-657-4143

<http://dph.georgia.gov/newborn-screening-nbs>

Georgia Newborn Screening Program: What Every Parent Should Know

As a parent,

You want to do all you can to make sure your child is healthy. One thing that can help is to have your newborn baby tested for serious conditions- **before you leave the hospital.**

The following tests can find serious diseases during the newborn period and are required by Georgia law:

• Hearing Screening

Hearing Screening

- Hearing screening is safe and painless and is the only way to know that your baby can hear.
- Babies with hearing loss might look and respond to sounds just like babies with normal hearing.
- When you talk with your baby, you are helping them learn language which leads to reading and learning.
- Make sure your baby gets a follow-up hearing test before 1 month of age if your baby does not pass the hearing screening.

Blood Screening

- Most babies with serious diseases appear healthy and show no signs of being sick right after birth.
- The blood screening tests for 29 diseases.
- All 29 of the diseases are treatable and it is important to get treatment early.
- The test is best performed when your baby is 24 to 48 hours old. Several drops of blood will be taken from your baby's heel.
- If a repeat test is needed, bring your baby into the doctor's office as soon as you can. If a problem exists, quick action is very important.

• Blood Screening

CCHD Screening

Critical Congenital Heart Disease, CCHD, is a category of heart defects that can be life threatening which require surgery within the first few days or first year of a baby's life.

Pulse oximetry screening can identify some babies with CCHD before signs appear. Pulse oximetry is a simple, painless test that is used to measure the amount of oxygen in the blood and only takes a few minutes. Low levels of oxygen in a baby's blood can be a sign of a CCHD.

The pulse oximetry screen is done when the baby is greater than 24 hours old or before discharge if the baby leaves the hospital before 24 hours. If a baby is identified as possibly having CCHD, the baby will be referred or transferred to a specialized hospital for further evaluation and treatment.

Babies born outside of a hospital, birthing center, or other healthcare facility also require screening. The doctor, midwife or attendant that delivers your baby will tell you where and when to get your baby tested.

Don't delay- every moment is critical!