1966
Screening for phenylketonuria (PKU) begins at the University Hygienic Laboratory

1976
Birth Defects Institute established in the Iowa Department of Public Health

1980
Pilot testing began for galactosemia, Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD) and hypothyroidism

1981
Congenital hypothyroidism, MSUD, and galactosemia are added to the screening panel

1983
Legislation gives the Birth Defects Institute oversight authority for the INMSP

1988
Hemoglobinopathies are added to the screening panel

1991
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is added to the screening panel

1995
Screening for MSUD is discontinued

2001
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency is added to the panel. Pilot study for disorders detectable by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) begins.
2002
Biotinidase deficiency is added to screening panel. Expanded panel pilot continues.

2003
Expanded panel is added (via MS/MS). (Includes MSUD)

2004
Legislation changes the name of the Birth Defects Institute and related programs to the "Center for Congenital and Inherited Disorders"

2006
Cystic fibrosis added to screening panel. Night shift laboratory testing started. Courier service implemented.

2010
University Hygienic Laboratory (UHL) changes name to State Hygienic Laboratory (SHL)
Current Screening Panel:

Biotinidase Deficiency
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia
Congenital Hypothyroidism
Expanded Panel Disorders
Amino Acid Disorders
Argininemia
Argininosuccinic Aciduria
Citrullinemia or ASA Synthetase Deficiency
Homocystinuria or Cystathionine Synthetase Deficiency
Hyperornithinemia, Hyperammonemia, Homocitrullinuria Syndrome
Hyperornithinemia or Ornithine Oxo-acid Aminotransferase Deficiency
Maple Syrup Urine Disease
Nonketotic Hyperglycinemia
Phenylketonuria
Tyrosinemia - Type I, II & III
Fatty Acid Disorders
2,4 Dienoyl CoA Reductase Deficiency
Carnitine Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency
Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency-Type I
Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase Deficiency Type II
Carnitine Transport Defect
Multiple Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency or Glutaric Acidemia
Long-Chain Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
Medium Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
Short Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
Trifunctional Protein Deficiency
Very-Long-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
Organic Acid Disorders
2-Methylbutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency
3-Methylglutaconyl-CoA Hydratase Deficiency
Glutathione Synthetase Deficiency or 5-Oxoprolinuria
Mitochondrial Acetoacetyl-CoA Thiolase or 3-Ketothiolase Deficiencies
Glutaric Acidemia Type I
3-Hydroxy-3-Methylglutaryl-CoA Lyase Deficiency
Isobutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency
Isovaleric Acidemia
Multiple Carboxylase Deficiency
Methylmalonic Acidemia
Propionic Acidemia
Galactosemia
Sickle Cell Disease and Other Hemoglobinopathies
Cystic Fibrosis