

HISTORY OF INMSP

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