



Hygienic Laboratory

The University of Iowa

LABORATORY HOSPITAL 123 THIS AVENUE TOWN, IA 12345	For Questions About Resubmission and Result Interpretation Contact Medical Consultants	
	Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia and Hypothyroidism Galactosemia, Phenylketonuria and Biotinidase Hemoglobin Disorders Expanded Screening Disorders	319/356-2838 319/356-2674 319/356-3595 319/356-2674

INMSP Screening Report

Patient | DOE, JOHN
Chart Number | 12345678A12345
Mother's Name | DOE, JANE
Physician | JULIE SMITH
Laboratory No. | 1234567890
Test | Repeat
Date Reported | 10/17/2003

Birth Date | 10/01/2003
Date Collected | 10/15/2003
Date Received | 10/16/2003
Early Collection | No
Transfused | No
Weight at Collection | 4049 grams

Disorder	Substance(s) Measured	Result Interpretation
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia	17-Hydroxy Progesterone	Within Normal Limits
Hypothyroidism	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone	Within Normal Limits
Galactosemia	Gal-1-Phosphate Uridyl Transferase	Within Normal Limits
Biotinidase Deficiency	Biotinidase	Within Normal Limits
Hemoglobinopathies	Hemoglobin Phenotype	FA Within Normal Limits
Phenylketonuria	Phenylalanine	Within Normal Limits
Expanded Screening Disorders	Amino Acids and Acylcarnitines	Within Normal Limits

Expanded Screening Disorders: AMINO ACID DISORDERS: (ARG) Argininemia; (ASA) Argininosuccinic Aciduria; (ASS) Citrullinemia or ASA Synthetase Deficiency; (HCU) Homocystinuria or Cystathione Synthase Deficiency; (HHH) Hyperornithinemia, Hyperammoninemia, Homocitrullinuria Syndrome; (HMET) Hypermethioninemia; (HORN) Hyperornithinemia or Ornithine Oxo-acid Aminotransferase Deficiency; (MSUD) Maple syrup urine disease; (NKH) Non-ketotic Hyperglycinemia; (TYR) Tyrosinemia II, III.
 FATTY ACID OXIDATION DISORDERS: (CACT) Carnitine/Acylcarnitine Translocase Deficiency; (CPT1) Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency-Type I; (CPT2) Carnitine Palmitoyltransferase Deficiency-Type II; (CTD) Carnitine Transport Defect; (GA2) Multiple Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency or Glutaric Acidemia Type II; (LCHAD) 3-Hydroxy-Long-chain Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency; (MCAD) Medium-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency; (SCAD) Short-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency; (TFP) Trifunctional Protein Deficiency; (VLCAD) Very Long-chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency.
 ORGANIC ACID DISORDERS: (2MBCD) 2-Methylbutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency; (3MCC) 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA Carboxylase Deficiency; (3 MGH) 3-Methylglutaconyl-CoA Hydratase Deficiency; (BKT) Mitochondrial Acetoacetyl-CoA Thiolase Deficiency or 3-Ketothiolase Deficiency; (GA1) Glutaric Acidemia; (HMG) 3-Hydroxy-3-Methylglutaryl-CoA Lyase Deficiency; (IBD) Isobutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency; (IVA) Isovaleric Acidemia; (MA) Malonyl CoA Decarboxylase Deficiency; (MCD) Multiple CoA Carboxylase Deficiency; (MHBDD) 2-Methyl-3-hydroxybutyryl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency; (MMA) Methylmalonic Acidemia; (PPA) Propionic Acidemia.
 SPECIAL CODES: (TPN) Multiple Amino Acids Elevated; (MAC) Multiple Acylcarnitines Elevated.

This is a screening test. The possibility of a false negative or a false positive result must always be considered when screening newborns for metabolic disorders. Disorder information is available in the Practitioners' Manual at www.idph.state.ia.us/genetics.