



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	319/356-2838
	Galactosemia, Phenylketonuria and Biotinidase	319/356-2674
	Hemoglobin Disorders	319/356-3595
	Expanded Screening Disorders	319/356-2674

INMSP Screening Report

Patient	DOE, JOHN	Birth Date	10/01/2003
Chart Number	123456789012345678	Date Collected	10/15/2003
Mother's Name	DOE, JANE	Date Received	10/16/2003
Physician	JULIE, SMITH	Early Collection	No
Laboratory No.	1234567890	Transfused	Yes
Test	Repeat	Weight at Collection	620 grams
Date Reported	10/17/2003		

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	Transfused
Biotinidase Deficiency	Biotinidase	Transfused
Hemoglobinopathies	Hemoglobin Phenotype	Transfused
Phenylketonuria	Phenylalanine	Within Normal Limits
Expanded Screening Disorders	Amino Acids and Acylcarnitines	Within Normal Limits

Transfused: Red blood cells can interfere with the interpretation of some newborn screening results. Submit another specimen 8 weeks after the last transfusion, unless other test results require immediate recollection and follow-up.

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; (MHBD) 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.