

Screening Checklist

First Trimester

WEEK

First Trimester Ultrasound 5 - 8

Determines: Viable pregnancy, heartbeat, gestational age, molar or ectopic pregnancies, abnormal gestation

Prenatal Blood Work 8

Determines: Blood type, Rh factor, glucose, iron and hemoglobin levels, rubella immunity, STDs, hepatitis, toxoplasmosis infection

First Trimester Screening 11 - 14

Assesses: Risk of Down Syndrome and Trisomy 18

Second Trimester

Second Trimester Screening 15 - 20

Assesses: Risk of Down Syndrome, Trisomy 18, and neural tube defects

Second Trimester Ultrasound 18 - 20

Determines: Structural abnormalities, amniotic fluid levels, well-being

Glucose Screening 24 - 28

Determines: Mother's risk of gestational diabetes

Third Trimester

Strep B Test 35 - 37

Determines: Presence of group B strep infection

Newborn Screenings

Blood Test 24-48 hours

Results:

Hearing Screens 24-48 hours

Results:

Pulse Oximetry Test 24-48 hours

Results:

My Contacts

OB/GYN

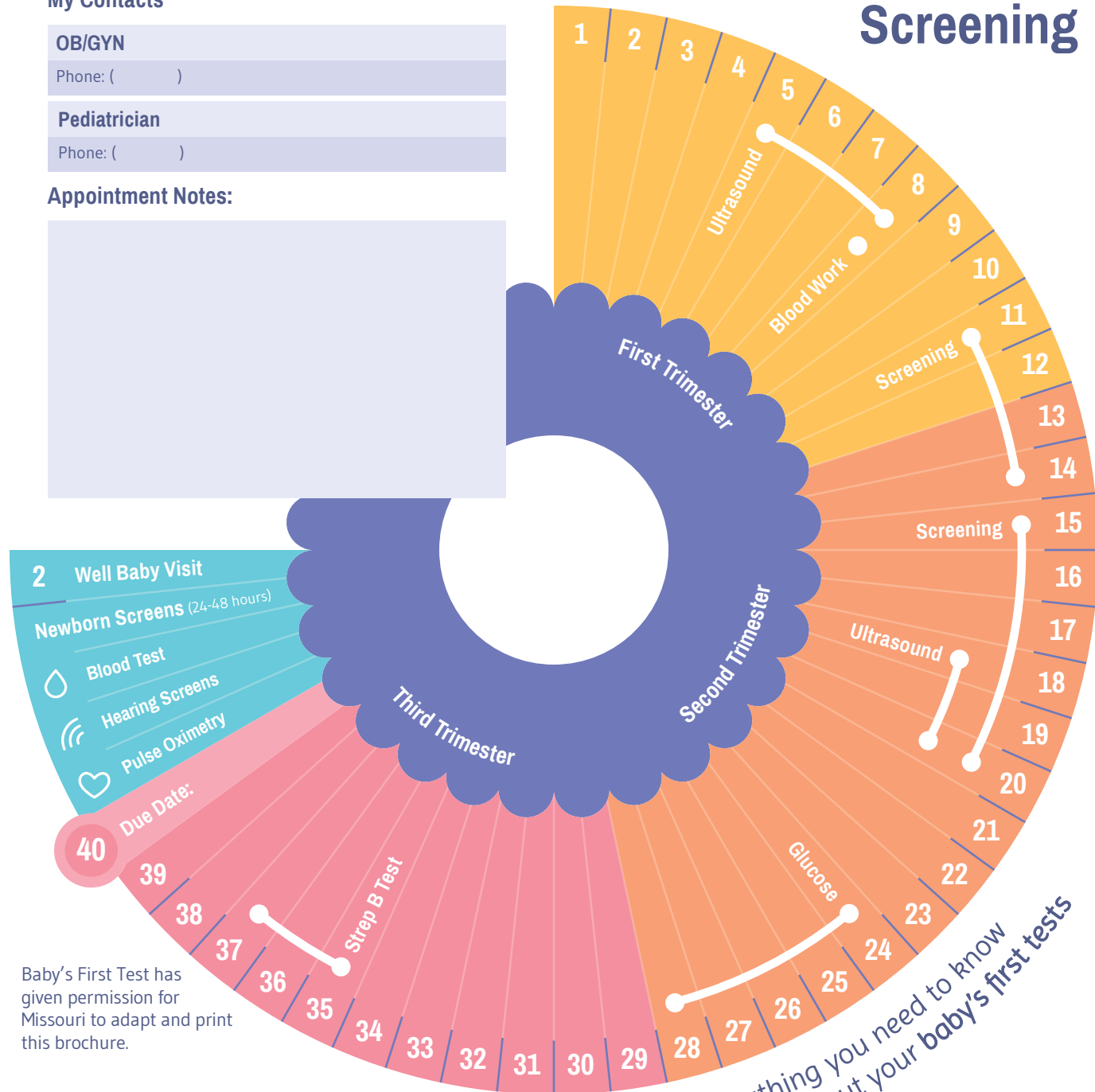
Phone: ()

Pediatrician

Phone: ()

Appointment Notes:

Prenatal & Newborn Screening



Baby's First Test has given permission for Missouri to adapt and print this brochure.

Everything you need to know about your baby's first tests

About Prenatal & Newborn Screening



Prenatal Screenings ensure you and your baby are on track for a healthy pregnancy. They also prepare parents for potential health conditions and treatments before birth.

Newborn Screening is a state public health program that tests for serious and treatable conditions. Babies who test positive for treatable conditions are able to start treatment before harmful effects occur.



Blood Test

A small blood sample is taken from the baby's heel, placed on a newborn screening card, and sent to the state laboratory for analysis.



Hearing Screens

Determines if the ear and auditory brain stem respond to sound. No response can indicate hearing loss.

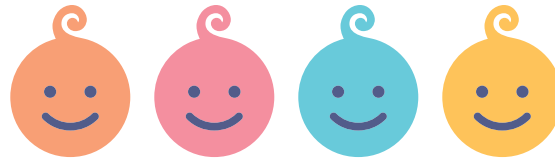


Pulse Oximetry Test

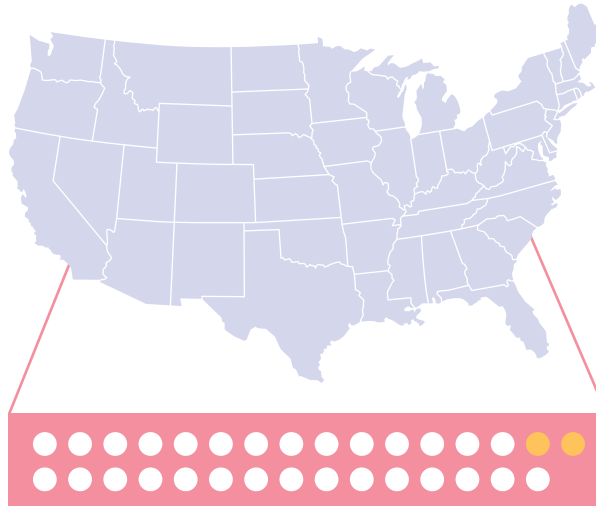
A sensor measures oxygen in the blood and can detect Critical Congenital Heart Disease (CCHD).

Why is screening so important?

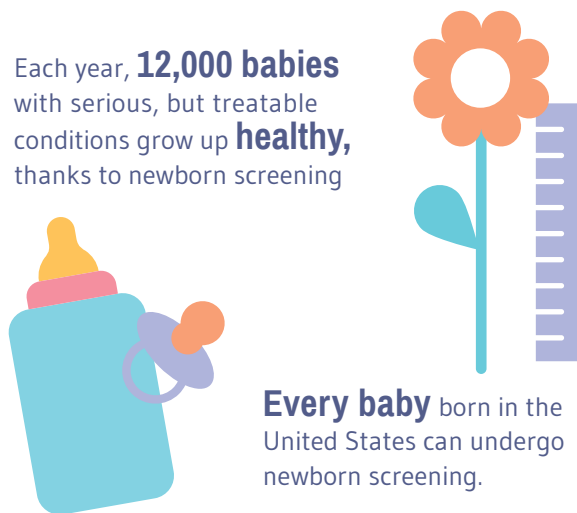
Babies who appear healthy and come from healthy families can still have serious medical conditions. Newborn screening helps health professionals identify and treat conditions before they make a baby sick. Most babies identified at birth are treated early and grow up healthy.



Nearly **4 million babies** are born every year in the United States



Most states screen for **29 out of 31** recommended health conditions



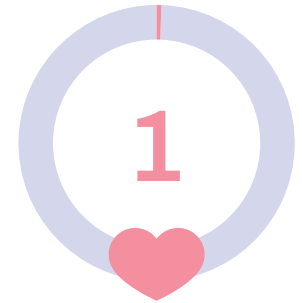
Each year, **12,000 babies** with serious, but treatable conditions grow up **healthy**, thanks to newborn screening

Every baby born in the United States can undergo newborn screening.

For more information about newborn screening, please visit www.babysfirsttest.org



More than 1 in 300 newborns have a condition detectable through newborn screening



About 1 in 125 newborns have a Congenital Heart Defect



All newborns should be screened between 24-48 hours after birth



Newborn Screening is one of the **greatest public health achievements** of the 20th century

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

One Mother's Perspective

"Our son's diagnosis of a rare metabolic condition called VLCADD at four days old was in a sense a blessing. However, it came as a shock with no family history of any health concerns and a baby that appeared perfectly healthy. While no parent wants to hear that their child has a life threatening disorder, we were able to save his life. The early diagnosis allowed us to educate ourselves and care for our son in a way that not only saved his life, but has kept him a perfectly healthy, happy child."

I strongly urge all parents to take the opportunity to potentially save your child's life by taking part in newborn screenings.

- A Grateful Mother in Missouri