BABYSEQ™

Let's learn about

Newborn Screening & Genome Sequencing

- All babies in the U.S receive newborn screening right after they are born. Most babies are born healthy, but some could be at risk to develop future medical problems.

- In newborn screening, health providers send a small amount of blood from the baby's heel to a lab to test for rare, serious health conditions. Most of these can be treated to prevent more serious health problems in the future.

- We can screen for thousands more genetics health risks to find genetic risk markers that may cause certain health problems.

Newborn Screening (NBS)	Genomic Sequencing (GS)
Measures levels of different substances in the blood	Looks at DNA (genetic material)
Screens for a small number of health conditions with available treatments (under 100)	Screens for risks for over 1,000 conditions. Doctors may know less about these health risks.
If a problem is found, babies need to start treatment right away.	There may not be treatment available. The problem might not start for many years.
Testing gives information that is important in infancy.	Testing gives information that might be important in childhood or later in life.

Results of these screening tests DO NOT mean your baby definitely has a health problem. Follow-up testing is usually needed.

For more information on newborn screening:
https://www.babysfirsttest.org/newborn-screening/screening-101