Earlier detection for a healthier future.

Newborn screening is a form of preventive health care in which babies are tested within the first few days of their life to detect evidence of disorders for which the principal symptoms may not yet be apparent.

The idea behind newborn screening is to detect rare diseases and prevent them from causing irreversible damage to a baby's development before symptoms appear. These diseases can progress rapidly to severe illness if not detected early and treated promptly. Severe complications, such as brain damage and possibly even death, can be prevented by this simple test.

Thanks to newborn screening, rare diseases can be detected before symptoms appear and damage baby's development. With early treatment, a child will have a chance of a normal, healthy life.

Revvity is a global scientific leader providing an extensive range of technology solutions and services to address the most critical issues facing humanity. Recognized as the leader in newborn screening, Revvity touches over 27 million pregnancies and births every year in more than 100 countries. In addition to newborn screening, we are also committed to pregnancy monitoring and are continuously developing new products to support health care professionals as they strive for better maternal, fetal, and newborn health.

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What is newborn screening?

A guide for parents

Simple and easy process

The newborn screening process starts with a drop of blood collected by pricking the baby's heel when the baby is a few days old. The sample is spotted onto absorbent paper and dried, and then sent into a laboratory. Small disks of the sample material are then punched out from the paper and prepared for the tests.

In most cases, the baby is healthy and no further actions are needed. If the screening shows signs of a rare disease, the baby is referred for further examination by a specialist. If diagnosed, treatment can be started to prevent the onset of the disease.

Newborn screening process

1. A small blood sample from the baby's heel.
2. The sample is spotted onto filter paper and sent to a laboratory for further testing.
3. If signs of a disease are detected, the parents will be contacted and the baby is referred for diagnostic testing.
4. If the baby is diagnosed with a disorder, treatment can be started. In some cases, simple variations in the baby's diet are sufficient treatment to prevent the onset of a disease.

Why your child should receive newborn screening

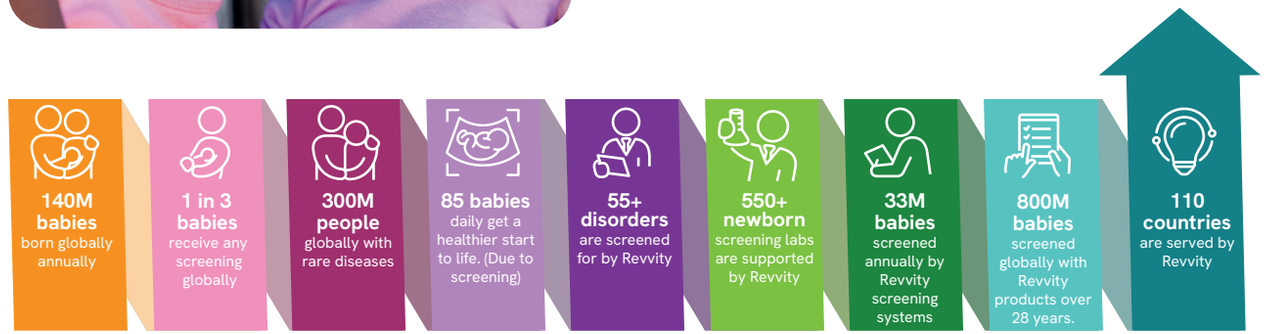
Newborn screening offers a chance at a normal, healthy life. On average, every day, newborn screening diagnoses and signals treatment for 85 babies that would otherwise have developed severe disease. As a result of newborn screening, all of these children are able to move forward to a normal, healthy childhood. Without screening, many of the 85 would have died in infancy, and most of the remainder would have lived with severe physical illnesses, spending their lives in wheelchairs. It is unlikely that any of these 85 children would ever have been able to attend regular school. There are 85 such children, every day, every year, somewhere.

More than 50 disorders recommended for screening

There are a number of different disorders that are regularly screened, though the exact number will depend on your country, region. and health care provider. Some countries don't offer screening at all.

In order for screening to be possible a simple and reliable test must exist. Also, there must be a treatment that makes a difference when the disease is detected early. Commonly screened disorders are for example:

- Hemoglobinopathies, including sickle cell disease
- Congenital hypothyroidism (CH)
- Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
- Phenylketonuria
- Galactosemia
- Biotinidase deficiency
- Congenital adrenal
- Hyperplasia (CAH)
- Cystic fibrosis (CF)
- Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)



For more information, visit www.rarediseaseday.org or www.Revvity.com.