NEWBORN SCREENING PROGRAM New York State Department of Health Wadsworth Center, Biggs Laboratory, P.O. Box 509 Albany, NY 12201-0509 Phone: (518)473-7552 Fax: (518)474-0405 E-mail: nbsinfo@health.ny.gov

Refusal of Newborn Screening for Religious Reasons

I understand that the New York State law mandates that all infants shall be screened for disorders listed on the following page and only exempts infants from this requirement if the parent or guardian of the infant advises the physician or nurse-midwife attending the birth or the administrative officer of the hospital that the parent or guardian is a member of a recognized religious organization whose teachings and tenets are contrary to this testing.

I have been advised of the benefits of the newborn screening and the risks and consequences of refusal of screening. I accept the legal responsibility for the consequences of this decision.

Signed: ______ Parent or legal guardian

Print Name:

Date: _____

I have explained the means by which the newborn screening tests are done, the meaning of the results, the possible consequences to this infant of not performing these tests and have answered any questions the above parent/legal guardian had about these tests.

Name (print)

Title

Signature

Print and send original to: NYS Newborn Screening Program Wadsworth Center New York State Department of Health P.O. Box 509 Albany, NY 12201-0509

Retain a copy for permanent record of this child

	Group	Condition
		Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
Endocrinology		Congenital hypothyroidism
Hemoglobinopathies		Hb SS disease (Sickle cell anemia)
		Hb SC disease
		Hb CC disease
		Other hemoglobinopathies
Infectious Diseases		HIV-1 infection (HIV-1)
Amino Acid Disorders		Homocystinuria (HCY)
		Hypermethioninemia (HMET)
		Maple Syrup Urine Disease (MSUD)
		Phenylketonuria (PKU) and Hyperphenylalaninemia (HyperPHE)
		Tyrosinemia (TYR)
Inborn Errors of Metabolism	Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders	Carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency (CAT)
		Carnitine palmitoyltransferase I (CPT-1) and II (CPT-II)deficiencies
		Carnitine uptake defect (CUD)
		2,4-Dienoyl-CoA reductase deficiency (2,4Di)
		Long-chain 3-hydoxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (LCHAD)
		Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)
		Medium-chain ketoacyl-CoA thiolase deficiency (MCKAT)
		Medium/short-chain hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (M/SCHAD)
		Mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency
		Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MADD) [also known as Glutaric acidemia typ
		Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (SCAD)
		Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCAD)
		Glutaric acidemia type I (GA-I)
		3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency (HMG)
	Organic Acid Disorders	IsobutyryI-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (IBCD)
		Isovaleric acidemia (IVA)
		Malonic acidemia (MA)
		2-Methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (2-MBCD)
		3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (3-MCC)
		3-Methylglutaconic acidemia (3-MGA)
		2-Methyl-3-hydroxybutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MHBD)
		Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase deficiency (MUT), Cobalamin A,B (Cbl A,B) and Cobalamin C,
		Mitochondrial acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase deficiency (beta-ketothiolase deficiency (BKT)
		Multiple carboxylase deficiency (MCD)
		Propionic acidemia (PA)
	Urea Cycle Disorders	Argininemia (ARG)
		Argininosuccinic academia (ASA)
		Citrullinemia (CIT)
Other Genetic Conditions		Biotinidase deficiency (BIOT)
		Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
		Galactosemia (GALT)
		Krabbe Disease
		Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (SCID)