



New York – Mid-Atlantic Consortium for  
Genetic and Newborn Screening Services

Delaware • District of Columbia • Maryland • New Jersey  
New York • Pennsylvania • Virginia • West Virginia

**Newborn Screening Specimen Collection and Timeliness: Test your knowledge before you watch!**

**Thank you for taking the time to take this short pre-test before watching our new educational video on newborn screening collection and timeliness. This test is a learning tool to help you assess your own knowledge. You will also be asked to take a post-test. Comparing the pre- and post-test will help us learn if this video is a good learning tool. You will be asked to enter your initials and the last four digits of your phone number. This information will be used to compare pre and post test results while allowing you to remain anonymous.**

- \* 1. Please enter the first letter of your first and last name followed by the last four digits of your phone number. This is your unique identifier. (i.e. Ann Smith with phone number 555-1234 would enter AS1234)

2. Name of hospital or birthing facility

3. What State is the hospital or birthing facility located in?

4. What is your role in newborn screening? (check all that apply)

- Educate parents
- Complete demographic card
- Collect specimen
- Prepare specimen for shipping to state lab
- Record specimens for hospital records
- Supervise staff who are involved with newborn screening activities
- Other (please specify)

5. How long have you been involved in the newborn screening process?

- Less than 2 months
- 2 to 6 months
- 7 months up to a year
- 1 year to 5 years
- Over 5 years



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\* 6. Please fill in the blank: 1 in \_\_\_\_ newborns have a genetic condition detectable through newborn screening.

- 20
- 300
- 10,000



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**Please indicate if the following statements are true or false.**

\* 7. If a baby has a genetic disorder you can *always* tell just by looking at them right after birth.

- True
- False

\* 8. It doesn't matter when a baby is tested for any of the NBS disorders because the impact of the disorder on the baby will remain the same.

- True
- False

\* 9. Parents receive education about newborn screening in the prenatal period and don't need to hear it again after the baby is born.

- True
- False

\* 10. It is okay to discharge an infant before collecting a NBS sample.

- True
- False

\* 11. It is better to list a hospital doctor on the filter paper instead of the baby's physician after discharge because they ordered the test.

- True
- False



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**The next set of questions ask about collecting and preparing the blood spots. Please indicate the following statements are true or false.**

\* 12. The lancet to prick the baby's heel should have a tip greater than 2.0mm.

- True
- False

\* 13. Collectors should wipe away the first drop of blood because it likely contains tissue fluid that will contaminate the specimen.

- True
- False

\* 14. Collecting blood on an expired blood collection form is okay since it is just filter paper.

True

False

\* 15. Once the blood is dried I can add more blood to the spot if the circle isn't completely filled in.

True

False

16. If the blood does not soak through to the other side of the filter paper, the sample will be considered quantity not sufficient.

True

False

17. Blood should be applied to both sides of the filter paper.

True

False

\* 18. Allowing the circles on the filter paper to come in contact with anything other than the baby's blood (including gloved or ungloved hands) may result in contamination of the specimen.

True

False

\* 19. The samples do not have to dry before they are packaged for shipment.

True

False

\* 20. Collecting and sending specimens to the newborn screening laboratory without delay is important because some newborns could show symptoms in the first days of life.

True

False

# NYMAC



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\* 21. To increase the blood flow for a heel stick you can

- A. Warm the baby's heel with a warm moist towel
- B. Elevate the infant's leg
- C. Place the infant's leg lower than the heart
- D. Milking the surrounding puncture site
- A and C only
- All of the above

\* 22. Which of the following are common causes of serum rings on the blood collection card are

- Residual alcohol on the baby's heel before making the skin puncture
- Squeezing the area surrounding the puncture site excessively
- Applying blood to the filter paper with a capillary tube
- All of the above

\* 23. A newborn screening sample will not yield reliable results for ALL tested disorders if it is collected when the baby is

- 30 hours of age
- 12 hours of age
- 29 days of age
- 47 hours of age

\* 24. The ideal time to collect a newborn screening sample is when the baby is:

- As soon as possible after birth
- Between 12 and 23 hours old
- Between 24 and 48 hours old
- Between 49 and 72 hours old

\* 25. When should hospitals/ birthing centers send samples to the Newborn Screening Laboratory?

- Once a week
- After there are enough samples
- At the earliest available pick-up
- All of the above

\* 26. You should allow blood specimens to air dry-

- A. At room temperature
- B. Not at all
- C. Away from direct heat and sunlight
- D. For at least 1 hour
- E. On a level, nonabsorbent, open surface
- A, C, E only
- All of the above

\* 27. Specimens should be sent to your State's lab within\_\_\_hours of collection:

- 1
- 2
- 24
- 72
- 168 (1 week)

\* 28. Which of the following can contribute to delays in notification of abnormal results to the family and healthcare provider.

- A. Waiting to send a specimen to the Newborn Screening Laboratory
- B. Inadequate demographic information
- C. Improper collection of blood specimens
- A and C only
- All of the above