

When & why?

- The ideal time to perform this test is after 24-48 hrs of birth.
- This test is necessary for all the babies irrespective of Family history.
- In most cases, these babies look normal and healthy at birth, early detection by NBS helps in initiating early treatment and prevent various harmful effects such as mental retardation, serious illness etc.



FAQ's

Why should we get our baby screened?

Most babies are born healthy. Newborn screening allows health professionals to identify and treat certain conditions before they make a baby sick. Most babies with these conditions who are identified at birth and treated early can grow up healthy with normal development.

✓ Why NBS is required?

NBS provides an opportunity for early identification of conditions that would otherwise go undetected and later management will become difficult.

What should be done when a baby is tested positive?

Babies with positive results must be referred at once to a specialist for confirmatory testing and further health management.

Can we perform newborn Screening for Preterm, Low Birth Weight, NICU or Sick Newborns?

Babies born preterm, sick or with a low birth weight often have certain medical problems that require special treatments. These treatments or procedures can affect the newborn screening results. These infants may require a special process for newborn screening. For example, many preterm, sick or low birth weight infants require more than one blood draw to ensure accurate testing.



NEWBORN SCREENING

Disorder Screened	Effect if Not Screened	Effect if Screened & Managed	Management
Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH)	Severe mental retardation intellectual disability and abnormal growth	Normal, if treatment begins in the first month after birth	Daily oral dose of thyroid hormone (thyroxine)
Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)	Death, muscle wasting and dehydration, hirsutism and abnormal enlargement of genitals	Normal, with medication	Oral dose of hydrocortisone
G6PD	Severe Anaemia, Prolonged neonatal jaundice, Kernicterus	Normal, with dietary and medical restrictions	Prevention - Avoidance of drugs and foods that cause haemolysis. Vaccination against some common pathogens (e.g. Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B). Treatment includes medicines to treat infection and sometimes transfusions
Phenylketonuria	Learning disabilities, behavioral problems, neurological symptoms and personality disorders	Minimal residual symptoms	Diet low in phenylalanine and protein rich food such as meat, fish, poultry, eggs and milk. Nutritional supplements
Biotinidase Deficiency	Hypotonia, ataxia, seizures developmental delays, vision/ hearing loss, alopecia, dermatitis	Normal with supplements	Oral Biotin administration. This treatment is lifelong and highly effective
Galactosemia	Signs include poor feeding, vomiting, jaundice and sometimes lethargy and/ or bleeding. Neonatal E.coli sepsis can occur and is often FATAL	Normal, with dietary and medical restrictions	Eliminate dairy and need to take some vitamin and mineral supplements
Cystic Fibrosis (IRT)	Functional abnormality in airway epithelium, exocrine pancreases, gastrointestinal tract & the secretory duct of sweat gland	Treatment can ease symptoms and reduce complications	Medication & therapies









TEST RANGE

Test Code	Test	Specimen	Price	TAT	
G05S06T58	NBS -7 parameters	Dried Blood spot (DBS)	₹2800	4 days	
G05S06T59	NBS-49 parameters	Dried Blood spot (DBS)	₹4900	2 days	Apply*
G05S06T60	NBS- Organic acid (UOA)	Urine	₹3800	5-6 days	Conditions A

* Price, Specimen details, Method, Reporting time may change. Please contact customer care





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