NBS Hb Screen (non-S) by HPLC or IEF

Confirm by alternative method (IEF, HPLC, electrophoresis or DNA studies) and do CBC

[F] Hbβ⁺ (Thalassemia Major)
- Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
- CBC to differentiate
- Anemia for age
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - No further testing required
- Normal

[FE] HbEE or HbE/β⁺
- Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
- CBC to differentiate
- Anemia for age
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - No further testing required
- Normal

[FEA] HbE/β⁺
- Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
- CBC to differentiate
- Anemia for age
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - No further testing required
- Normal

[FC] HbCC or HbC/β⁺
- Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
- CBC to differentiate
- Anemia for age
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - No further testing required
- Normal

[FA] HbC/β⁺
- Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
- CBC to differentiate
- Anemia for age
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - No further testing required
- Normal

[FA+Barts Hb]
- Quantitative HPLC for Barts hemoglobin
- < 25% Hb Barts
  - No further testing required
- >25% Hb Barts
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - Offer family genetic counseling
- Anemia for age
  - Refer to specialist in hemoglobin disorders
  - No further testing required
- No anemia

[FAV]
- Do CBC

Abbreviations/ Key
CBC: Complete Blood Count
F, S, A, E, C, V, and Barts = The hemoglobins seen in neonatal screening.
‡ = Repeat testing at 6 months age is required if genotyping to confirm the newborn screening result is not done.

Disclaimer: This guideline is designed primarily as an educational resource for clinicians to help them provide quality medical care. It should not be considered inclusive of all proper procedures and tests or exclusive of other procedures and tests that are reasonably directed to obtaining the same results. Adherence to this guideline does not necessarily ensure a successful medical outcome. In determining the propriety of any specific procedure or test, the clinician should apply his or her own professional judgment to the specific clinical circumstances presented by the individual patient or specimen. Clinicians are encouraged to document the reasons for the use of a particular procedure or test, whether or not it is in conformance with this guideline. Clinicians also are advised to take notice of the date this guideline was adopted and to consider other medical and scientific information that become available after that date.

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