COLLECTION INSTRUCTIONS



1. Equipment: Blood collection form, gloves, sterile lancet, sterile alcohol prep, sterile gauze pads, pouch.

IMPORTANT: Fill out the form

COMPLETELY



4. Puncture heel. Wipe away first blood drop with sterile gauze pad. Allow another LARGE blood drop to form.



8. Insert bar coded strips with the dried blood spots into foil pouch and ensure it is WELL SEALED.



2. Hatched area () indicates safe areas for puncture site.



filter paper to
LARGE blood drop.
Allow blood to soak
through and
completely fill
circle. Apply blood
to one side only.



9. Remove one of the bar coded stickers from the back of the blood collection form.



6. Dry blood spots on a dry, clean, flat, non-absorbent surface or as shown for a minimum of four hours.



10. Place the barcode onto the foil pouch.



3. Cleanse site with alcohol prep. Wipe DRY with sterile gauze pad.



7. After the blood spots are dried, tear off the bar coded strips carefully using gloves.



11. Enclose sealed foil pouch AND completed blood form into the return envelope. Courier to NeoGen Labs within 24 hours of collection.

SAMPLE SPOT CHECK

Valid specimen:



Allow a sufficient quantity of blood to soak through to completely fill the preprinted circle on the filter paper. Fill all required circles with blood. Do not layer successive drops of blood or apply blood more than once in the same collection circle. Avoid touching or smearing spots.

Invalid specimen:



Specimen quantity insufficient for testing.

Possible causes:

- Removing filter paper before blood has completely filled circle or before blood has soaked through to second side.
- Applying blood to filter paper with a capillary tube.
- Touching filter paper before or after blood specimen collection with gloved or ungloved hands, hand lotion, etc.
- Allowing filter paper to come in contact with gloved or ungloved hands or substances such as hand lotion or powder, either before or after blood specimen collection.



Specimen appears scratched or abraded.

Applying blood with a capillary tube or other device.



Specimen appears diluted, discolored or contaminated.

- Squeezing or "milking" of area surrounding the puncture site.
- Allowing filter paper to come in contact with gloved or ungloved hands or substances such as alcohol, formula, antiseptic solutions, water, hand lotion or powder, etc., either before or after blood specimen collection.
- Exposing blood spots to direct heat.



Specimen appears supersaturated.

- Applying excess blood to filter paper, usually with a device.
- Applying blood to both sides of filter paper.



 Mailing specimen before drying for a minimum of four hours.



Specimen exhibits serum rings.

Specimen

or lavered.

appears

clotted

- Not wiping alcohol from puncture site before making skin puncture.
- Allowing filter paper to come in contact with alcohol, hand lotion, etc.
- Squeezing area surrounding puncture site excessively.
- Drying specimen improperly.
- Applying blood to filter paper with a capillary tube.





• Filling circle on both sides of filter paper.

Newborn Screening Limitations

Due to biologic variability of newborns and differences in detection rates for the various disorders in the newborn period, Newborn Screening will not identify all newborns with these conditions. While a positive screening result identifies newborns at an increased risk to justify a diagnostic work-up, a negative screening result does not rule out the possibility of a disorder. Healthcare providers should remain vigilant for any signs or symptoms of these disorders in their patients. The screening process is best coordinated with a physician. The screening services and materials are not a substitute for medical advice, diagnosis or treatment.



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COLLECTION INSTRUCTIONS & SAMPLE SPOT CHECK

