



JAMES V. McDONALD, MD, MPH Commissioner

JOHANNE E. MORNE, MS Executive Deputy Commissioner

Refusal of Newborn Screening for Religious Reasons

Infant's name	Infant's Date of Birth
Infant's Place of Birth	
I, the undersigned parent or legal guardian of infant bo	Last name
Hospital of birth	have made the decision not to have the above infant
page and only exempts infants from this requirement if the nurse-midwife attending the birth or the administrative off recognized religious organization whose teachings and tene	ficer of the hospital that the parent or guardian is a member of a ets are contrary to this testing. ning and the risks and consequences of refusal of screening.
Signed:Parent or legal guardian	
Print Name:	
Witnessed by:	
Medical personnel (signature)	
I have explained the means by which the newborn screening consequences to this infant of not performing these tests a guardian had about these tests.	
Name (print)	
Title	
Signature	

Print and send original to:

NYS Newborn Screening Program
David Axelrod Institute
120 New Scotland Avenue
Albany, NY 12208

Retain a copy for this child's permanent record

	Group	Condition
	For department of the con-	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)
		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)
	Fatty Acid Oxidation	Medium-chain ketoacyl-CoA thiolase deficiency (MCKAT)
	Disorders	Medium/short-chain hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (M/SCHAD)
⊑		Mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency
<u>::</u>		Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MADD) [also known as Glutaric acidemia type II (GA-II)
90		Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (SCAD)
ت ع		Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCAD)
Š		Glutaric acidemia type I (GA-I)
7		3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency (HMG)
S		Isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (IBCD)
5		Isovaleric acidemia (IVA)
Inborn Errors of Metabolism		Malonic acidemia (MA)
Ē	Ourania Asid	2-Methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (2-MBCD) 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (3-MCC)
ရွ	Organic Acid	3-Methylglutaconic acidemia (3-MGA)
드	Disorders	2-Methyl-3-hydroxybutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MHBD)
		Methylmalonyl-CoA mutase deficiency (MUT), Cobalamin A,B (Cbl A,B) and Cobalamin C,D (Cbl C,D)
		cofactor deficiencies and other Methymalonic acidemias (MMA)
		Mitochondrial acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase deficiency (beta-ketothiolase deficiency) (BKT)
	Urea Cycle	Multiple carboxylase deficiency (MCD)
		Propionic acidemia (PA)
		Argininemia (ARG)
		Argininosuccinic academia (ASA)
Disorder	Disorders	Citrullinemia (CIT)
		Adrenoleukodystrophy (X-linked) (ALD)
Other Genetic Conditions		Biotinidase deficiency (BIOT)
		Cystic Fibrosis (CF)
		Galactosemia (GALT)
		Guanidinoacetate Methyltransferase Deficiency (GAMT)
		Krabbe Disease
		Mucopolysaccharidosis Type 1 (MPS I)
		Pompe Disease
		Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease (SCID)
		Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA)