

Department of Health

JAMES V. McDONALD, M.D., M.P.H. Commissioner **MEGAN E. BALDWIN**Acting 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 b	Last name
Hospital of birth screened by the New York State Newborn Screening Progr	have made the decision not to have the above infant gram because
page and only exempts infants from this requirement if the nurse-midwife attending the birth or the administrative or recognized religious organization whose teachings and terms.	ening and the risks and consequences of refusal of screening.
Signed:	Date:
Signed:Parent or legal guardian	
Print Name:	
Witnessed by:	
	ning tests are done, the meaning of the results, the possible as and have answered any questions the above parent/legal
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
		Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
Endocrinology		Congenital hypothyroidism
Hemoglobinopathies Infectious Diseases		Hb SS disease (Sickle cell anemia)
		Hb SC disease
		Hb CC disease
		Other hemoglobinopathies
		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)
		Carritine 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 Disorders	Medium-chain ketoacyl-CoA thiolase deficiency (MCKAT)
		Medium/short-chain hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (M/SCHAD)
		Mitochondrial trifunctional protein deficiency
E		Multiple acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (MADD) [also known as Glutaric acidemia type II (GA-II)]
. ≅		Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (SCAD)
ap		Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCAD)
Inborn Errors of Metabolism		Glutaric acidemia type I (GA-I)
≥		3-Hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA lyase deficiency (HMG)
0		IsobutyryI-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (IBCD)
ō		Isovaleric acidemia (IVA)
끕		Malonic acidemia (MA)
Ξ		2-Methylbutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (2-MBCD)
Ō	Organic Acid Disorders	3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency (3-MCC)
☲		3-Methylglutaconic acidemia (3-MGA)
		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)
		Multiple carboxylase deficiency (MCD)
		Propionic acidemia (PA)
	Huan Cuale	Argininemia (ARG)
	Urea Cycle Disorders	Argininosuccinic academia (ASA)
		Citrullinemia (CIT)
Other Genetic Conditions		Adrenoleukodystrophy (X-linked) (ALD)
		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)

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