

NBS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: ADDING TESTS -- USE OF CRITERIA

The following are the criteria for use by the Advisory Committee as they assess possible new conditions to the state's NBS program. Note that **Cost-Benefit / Cost-Effectiveness** is segregated out as a last variable. Other variables shown have no real order of importance, but because **Cost-Benefit / Cost-Effectiveness** requires lengthy economic analysis, this analysis should only be undertaken if the disorder in question has met all other criteria.

CRITERIA: ADDING DISORDERS TO NBS PROGRAM
PREVENTION POTENTIAL AND MEDICAL RATIONALE Identification of the condition provides a clear benefit to the newborn: preventing delay in diagnosis; developmental impairment; serious illness or death.
TREATMENT AVAILABLE Appropriate and effective screening, diagnosis, treatment, and systems are available for evaluation and care.
PUBLIC HEALTH RATIONALE Nature of the condition (symptoms are usually absent, such that diagnosis is delayed and treatment effectiveness is compromised) and prevalence of the condition justify population-based screening rather than risk-based screening
AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY Sensitive, specific and timely tests are available that can be adapted to mass screening.
COST-BENEFIT / COST -EFFECTIVENESS The benefits justify the costs of screening.