

## 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.