



Infant Stool Colour Card

嬰兒大便顏色卡片

ABNORMAL: Pale Stool Colours

不正常：淺顏色大便

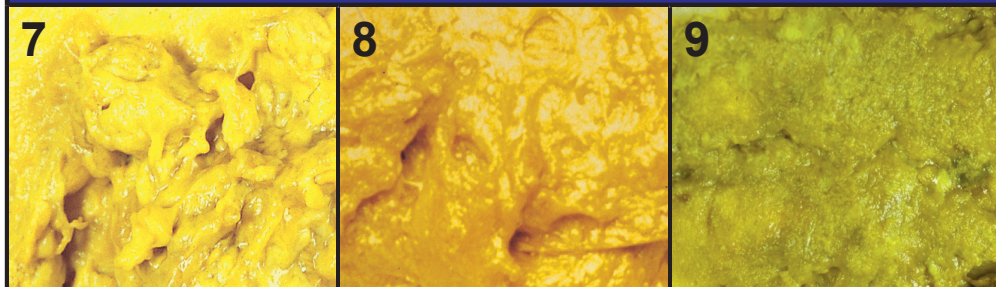


Consult the physical version of this card for greater colour accuracy.
請參閱此卡片的印刷版本以獲得更高的色彩準確度。



NORMAL Stool Colours

請參閱此卡片的印刷版本以獲得更高的色彩準確度。



INSTRUCTIONS

Check your baby's stool (poop) colour every day for the first month after birth to screen for biliary atresia.

If your baby has an abnormal stool colour (see above colours 1,2,3,4,5,6), please **contact Newborn Screening Ontario** by phone or email or by scanning the QR code below.

說明

在出生後的第一個月內，每天檢查寶寶的大便顏色，以篩查膽道閉鎖。

如果您的寶寶大便顏色異常（見上述顏色 1、2、3、4、5、6），請通過電話或電子郵件或掃描下面的二維碼聯繫安省新生兒篩查機構。

Phone / 電話：1-833-POOP-CHK
(1-833-766-7245)

Online / 網站：www.newbornscreening.on.ca/poop

Email / 電子郵件：NSOBA@cheo.on.ca





When identification and treatment start early, babies with biliary atresia can have a better chance to grow and develop normally.

What is biliary atresia?

Biliary atresia (BA) is a rare but serious disease where bile cannot get from the liver to the stool (poop). Babies with BA usually seem well but they can develop **pale yellow or whitish coloured stools** in the first month of life. Along with the pale poop, these babies can have yellow skin and eyes (**jaundice**) **lasting longer than the first two weeks of life**. Without treatment, babies with BA will develop life-threatening liver damage. Treatment is most effective when babies are identified before they are one month old.

How can you screen for biliary atresia?

You can screen for BA by comparing your baby's stool (poop) colour to the numbered pictures on the front of this card, for the first month after birth. Screening for abnormal stool colour can help to identify problems with the liver earlier. Keep this card close by when you change your baby's diaper.

Who do I contact and when?

If at any time during the screening you notice that your baby has an abnormal stool colour (number 1,2,3,4,5, or 6), please contact Newborn Screening Ontario using the information on the front of this card.

Please have available the baby's name, birth date, and health card number. If you also choose to see your doctor, please take this card with you.

What happens next?

First, don't be alarmed. This is a screening tool and not a diagnostic test. A clinical team member from Newborn Screening Ontario will return your call by the next business day to discuss your concern and begin next steps. Your privacy and health information is protected. Learn more: www.newbornscreening.on.ca/privacy

If you have concerns about your baby **other than stool colour**, please contact your health care provider. For more information about biliary atresia, visit our website or scan the QR code on the front of the card.

Information is available in other languages. / 此信息被翻譯成多種語言。

www.newbornscreening.on.ca/poopcard

早期的識別和治療可以使患有膽道閉鎖的嬰兒有更好的機會正常生長和發育。

什麼是膽道閉鎖？

膽道閉鎖 (BA) 是一種罕見但嚴重的疾病。這個病使膽汁無法從肝臟到達大便。患有 BA 的嬰兒通常看起來很正常，但在出生後的第一個月他們可能會出現淡黃色或白色的大便。除了淺色的大便，這些嬰兒會在出生兩週，或更長時間內出現皮膚和眼睛發黃 (黃疸)。如果不進行治療，患有 BA 的嬰兒會出現危及生命的肝損傷。當嬰兒在出生 1 個月之內被確診，治療是最有效的。

如何篩查膽道閉鎖？

在寶寶出生後的一個月內，您可以使用這張卡片正面的編號圖片對比大便顏色來篩查 BA。篩查異常糞便顏色有助於及早發現肝臟問題。當您給寶寶換尿布時，請將這張卡片放在附近。

我該聯繫誰以及何時聯繫？

如果在篩查期間的任何時候您發現您的寶寶的糞便顏色異常 (編號 1、2、3、4、5 或 6)，請使用此卡正面的信息聯繫安省新生兒篩查機構。

請提供嬰兒的姓名、出生日期和健康卡號。如果您決定去看醫生，請隨身攜帶這張卡片。

下一步是什麼？

首先，不要驚慌。這是一種篩查工具，而不是診斷測試。安省新生兒篩查機構的臨床團隊成員將在下一個工作日回電，與您討論並且開始下一步。您的隱私和健康信息會受到保護。請瀏覽以下網址獲取更多信息：www.newbornscreening.on.ca/privacy

如果除了大便顏色之外，您對您的寶寶還有其它疑慮，請聯繫您的醫療保健提供者。有關膽道閉鎖的更多信息，請訪問我們的網站或掃描卡片正面的二維碼。

We thank / 我們感謝

Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, and Professor Mei-Hwei Chang, National Taiwan University, College of Medicine for authorizing the use of stool colour photos. / 授權使用大便彩色照片。

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