

Dried Blood Spot Specimen Collection  
Training Quiz for Submitters

1. The optimal time to collect the dried blood spot specimen on a healthy, full-term newborn is: (/1)
  - a. < 24 hours of age
  - b. 24-48 hours of age
  - c. 48-72 hours of age
  - d. 7 days of age
  
2. Your patient, who is 30 hours old, is being transferred to another hospital. The dried blood spot has not yet been collected. What do you do? (/1)
  - a. Communicate to the receiving hospital that the baby will require the dried blood spot sample be collected once the baby has been transferred.
  - b. Collect the sample prior to the transfer and communicate to the receiving hospital the date and time of collection.
  - c. Collect the sample prior to the transfer, but don't communicate the date and time of collection. The receiving hospital should assume the sample was collected as the baby is >24 hours old.
  - d. Collect the sample and tell the receiving hospital the baby will require a repeat sample after the transfer.
  
3. If an initial newborn screening sample was obtained at less than 24 hours of age, does a repeat sample need to be collected? (/1)
  - a. No, a repeat is not needed.
  - b. A repeat sample is only required if the initial sample was unsatisfactory.
  - c. Yes, a repeat is needed at 24-48 hours of age.
  - d. Yes, a repeat is needed but not until 3 weeks of age.
  
4. Scenario: Your patient, Anna, is 10 hours old. She was born at 36 weeks weighing 3020g. She requires a packed red blood cell (PRBC) transfusion. (/2)
  - A) When is the ideal time to collect the newborn screening sample?
    - a. Before starting the transfusion.
    - b. After the transfusion, at 7 days of age.
    - c. After the transfusion, at 3 weeks of age.
    - d. After the transfusion in 4-6 months.
  
  - B) If you obtained a pre-transfusion sample, when is a repeat screen recommended?
    - a. At 24-48 hours of life
    - b. At 72 hours of life
    - c. At 3 weeks of life
    - d. 4-6 months post-transfusion



5. You are caring for an infant who was transfused with PRBCs at 10 hours of age. The baby did not receive a newborn screen prior to the transfusion. (/2)
- A) When will they require their first screen?
- 24-48 hours of age
  - 1 week of age
  - 3 weeks of age
  - 4-6 months post-transfusion
- B) Will they require a repeat sample?
- No
  - Yes, at 3 days of age
  - Yes, at 3 weeks of age
  - Yes, 4-6 months from the most recent transfusion
6. Your patient, Sumaya, is 16 hours old. She was born at 31 weeks with a birth weight of 1400g. When should you collect her newborn screening samples? (/2)
- 1<sup>st</sup> sample: \_\_\_\_\_  
2<sup>nd</sup> sample: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your patient, Ahmed, was born at 34 weeks gestational age with a birth weight of 1900g. He has TPN infusing. He is currently 23 hours old and is coming due for his newborn screen. Before collecting his newborn screening sample... (/4)
- A) How long will the TPN infusion need to be held?
- 1 hour
  - 3 hours
  - 6 hours
  - 24 hours
- B) True or false: You only need to hold the amino acid solution; the lipids can continue to infuse.
- True
  - False
- C) What infusion is commonly used as a replacement to the amino acid solution?  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
- D) What physician orders will you need to obtain?
- Hold lipid portion of TPN
  - Hold amino acid portion of TPN
  - Replacement solution
  - B and C



8. Your patient, Carter, is 15 hours old. You have just spent time thoroughly discussing newborn screening with his parents and provided them with the newborn screening information letter and NSO pamphlet. A few hours later, the parents inform you that they have decided to decline newborn screening for Carter. After you have discussed this decision with them, they still decline screening. What do you do? (/1)
- a. Tell the parents that newborn screening is mandatory.
  - b. Ensure the most responsible physician, nurse practitioner, or midwife has discussed this decision with the parents/guardians.
  - c. Document this decision in the baby's medical records.
  - d. Have the family complete the Decline/Deferral form on the newborn screening card, if part of your organization's procedure.
  - e. B, C, and D
9. Your patient, Ali, is a healthy full-term baby. He was delivered 9 hours ago and is being discharged early. What steps should you take to ensure the newborn screen is completed? (/1)
- a. Perform the newborn screen prior to discharge, inform parents of the need for a repeat sample, and provide the family with a follow-up appointment.
  - b. Complete the deferral paperwork and send to NSO, and provide the family with a follow-up appointment to obtain the sample between 24-48 hours of age.
  - c. Either a or b, depending on organizational policy.
10. Lin, born at 39 weeks and 3900g, is now 25 hours old. He received an intrauterine red blood cell transfusion prior to delivery but has not had a blood transfusion since birth. In addition to having his newborn screen collected at 24-48 hours, he will require a repeat sample in 4-6 months. (/1)
- A) True
  - B) False

Total:

\_\_\_\_/ 16

