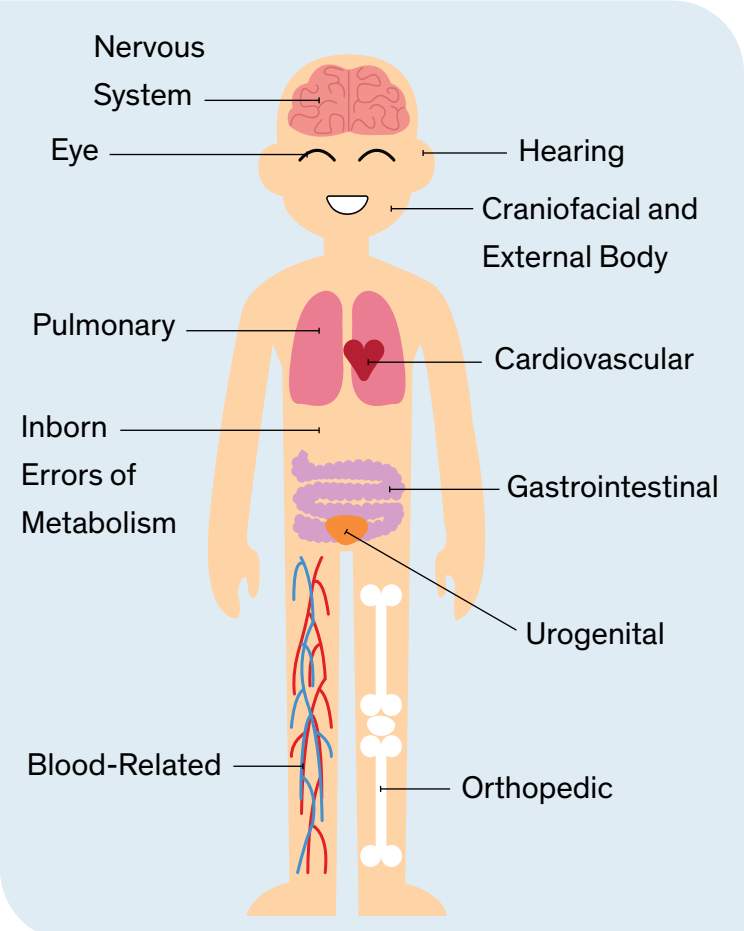


How DSCC Can Help Families

DSCC is a statewide program that partners with Illinois families and communities to help children and youth with special healthcare needs connect to services and resources. We support families through our care coordination, which is free regardless of a family's income level.

DSCC serves children up to age 21 who have or are suspected of having an eligible medical condition. Eligible conditions include, but are not limited to:



We also serve families who care for children and youth who require in-home shift nursing through the Home Care Program.

Our care coordination services are tailored to each family and focused on their specific goals. They include:

- Accessing diagnostic tests
- Finding specialized medical care
- Explaining insurance coverage/benefits
- Communicating with doctors, specialists and schools
- Helping with transportation for appointments
- Connecting families for parent-to-parent support
- Preparing for the transition to adulthood

We can also help pay for eligible medical expenses such as equipment, therapy, supplies and medical services. Families must meet our income guidelines to receive financial assistance.

For More Information

For more information on how to apply for one of our care coordination programs, visit <https://dsc.c.uic.edu/> or call **(800) 322-3722**.

Additional Resources

- **Baby's First Test**
www.babysfirsttest.org/
- **Illinois EHDI**
www.illinoisoundbeginnings.com/pep-materials
- **KidsHealth**
<https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/newborn-screening-tests.html>

Newborn Screening 101



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Division of Specialized Care for Children

Screening is a public health service to identify individuals with an increased risk for certain diseases. The test occurs before an individual shows any symptoms. These tests help healthcare professionals catch problems early so they can treat them before individuals get sick or have other issues.

If detected early, screening can help prevent some health issues, such as illness, developmental delay, poor growth or even death.

Screening cannot confirm or rule out a particular condition. Instead, it identifies individuals who might be at risk, so doctors can do more tests to be sure.

There are three parts to newborn screening:

- A heel stick to collect a small blood sample
 - Doctors check the blood sample for metabolic, hormonal, or hemoglobin issues and other rare but serious medical conditions.
 - The blood test generally occurs when a baby is 24 to 48 hours old.
- Pulse oximetry to look at the amount of oxygen in the baby's blood. This test checks for congenital heart disease.
- A hearing screen to test for hearing loss.

If the screen shows an out-of-range or abnormal result, the newborn screening program or healthcare provider will notify parents immediately for follow-up testing and evaluation.

For more information on what disorders are included with the Illinois newborn screening, visit <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/life-stages-populations/newborn-screening.html>.

What Happens After Newborn Screening

Families will not receive notification if their child's newborn screen result is within the normal range.

If there is an out-of-range or abnormal result, the newborn hearing program or healthcare provider will call the family within two weeks of when the screen took place.

Understanding Newborn Screening Results

- A "normal" or in-range result means the baby's screening showed no signs of the conditions included on the newborn screening panel. No follow-up is necessary.
- An "abnormal" or "out-of-range" result means the baby's screening exam showed the baby may be at a higher risk of having one or more conditions in the screening panel. This result does not mean the baby has a medical condition. However, the baby must undergo follow-up testing immediately to find out if a condition is present.
- The baby's healthcare provider may perform the confirmatory diagnostic testing, or they will refer to a specialist clinic.

What to Do With an "Out-of-Range" Result

The Division of Specialized Care for Children (DSCC) team can help. We can connect families to approved physicians and audiologists for diagnostic evaluations after an abnormal newborn screening.

- Healthcare providers can refer families to DSCC by filling out one of these forms posted on our website at <https://dsc. uic.edu/for-providers/provider-forms/>:
 - Newborn Genetic and Metabolic Evaluation
 - EHDI (Early Hearing Detection and Intervention) Program Diagnostic Evaluation Summary

- Family members seeking help can call DSCC at (800) 322-3722 or visit <https://dsc. uic.edu/>.
 - Families referred to DSCC can receive financial help for diagnostic evaluations, regardless of income. Note that families must first maximize their insurance benefits (if insurance is available).
 - Families needing assistance with diagnostic testing do not have to apply for DSCC's services.