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**Expanded Newborn Metabolic Screening in Hong Kong: Collaboration in Implementation** 16:15 Convention Hall A**Introduction and the First Pilot Expanded Newborn Metabolic Screening Programme in Hong Kong***Hui J**Department of Paediatrics, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong*

Expanded newborn screening performed on dried blood spot cards obtained by heel pricks from newborn babies is a world recognised cost-effective public health programme, which can reduce morbidity and mortality associated with inborn errors of metabolism (IEM). It is recognised as one of the major child health advances of the past century and has become the standard of neonatal care in most developed countries.

Following the announcement in the Chief Executive's Policy Address in March 2015, the HKSAR government will look into the feasibility of performing this form of screening at the public healthcare system in Hong Kong. The Department of Health and the Hospital Authority have jointly set up a working group to study the types of diseases to be screened, scientific evidence on the effectiveness of screening, actual arrangements and related recommendations. A pilot programme has been launched at two public birthing hospitals since 1 October 2015. This pilot programme will run till early 2017 whereby a comprehensive review will be conducted before further planning of expansion into a territory-wide programme.

For any newborn screening programme to run smoothly and affected IEM babies to be picked up and treatment instituted at the earliest instance, a lot of hurdles need to be overcome. This can only be achieved by a seamless cooperation and collaboration between multiple stakeholders involved in the following important aspects of the programme: education of the general public, medical and nursing profession, the logistics of obtaining consent and performing heel pricks, the screening tests at the laboratory, the followup and confirmatory testing, evaluation and auditing of the programme, the treatment and long-term followup of affected individuals and their families.

Colleagues currently involved in the government's pilot programme will be presented, and colleagues from The Chinese University of Hong Kong will also share their experiences on private screening programme run for the last 2.5 years at the Prince of Wales Hospital.