		Ethical and Social Issues Related to the Initiation of Screening	Ethical and Social Issues related to NBS Results					
			True Positive	True Positive (Adult Onset)	False Positive	Carrier	Unclear Result (borderline, age, disease severity)	
NBS	Individual Newborn	Benefit/Harms of screening to a newborn?	 Diagnostic procedures: harms vs benefits? Benefit/Harms of treatment? Psychosocial 	 Diagnostic procedures: harms vs benefits? Benefit/Harms of treatment? Psychosocial 	 Diagnostic procedures: harms vs benefits? Benefit/Harms of treatment if started? Psychosocial 	 Diagnostic procedures: harms vs benefits? Benefit/Harms of treatment, if health impacts of heterozygous status 	 Diagnostic procedures: harms vs benefits? Benefit/Harms of treatment if started? 	
Stakeholder Group			consequences (label/stigma, insurance, job)?4. Benefit of early identification	consequences (label/stigma, insurance, job, uncertain future)?	consequences (label/stigma, insurance, job)?	 Psychosocial consequences (label/stigma, insurance, job)? Reproductive impact of carrier information for the newborn? 	3. Psychosocial consequences (label/stigma, insurance, job, uncertain future)?	
	Family	Benefit/Harms of screening to a family?	 Financial costs and psychosocial benefits/har ms of diagnostic procedures? Financial costs and psychosocial harms of treatment? Implications (benefit/Har 	 Financial costs and psychosocial benefits/ harms of diagnostic procedures? Psychosocial consequences (anticipatory interventions, vs anxiety, uncertain future)? Implications 	 Financial costs and psychosocial benefits/harms of diagnostic procedures? Psychosocial consequences (anxiety, uncertain future)? 	 Implications for family of inherited conditions? Related to future reproductive decisions Obligation to inform extended family? 	 Financial costs and psychosocial benefits/harms of diagnostic procedures? Psychosocial consequences (anticipatory interventions, anxiety, uncertain future)? Implications for family of inherited conditions? 	
	NBS State	1. Resources to implement NBS	(benefit/hai ms) for family of inherited conditions? 1. Resources for short-term	 Implications (benefit/Harms) for family of inherited conditions? Resources for short-term follow- 	 Resources for short-term follow- 	 Should family be informed of carrier 	1. Should family be informed of	

Program	2. Opportunity costs to the state and/or department of health	and long-term follow-up 2. Impact on state services (e.g. Medicaid, public school system)?	up	up	 status? a. Gender differences b. Carrier vs. heterozygous with some potential impact 2. Resources for short- term follow-up 	unclear results? 2. Resources for short-term follow- up
Health Care System	 Additional resources needed as complexity of NBS increases? Opportunity costs for clinical personnel involved in NBS 	 Costs of diagnosis and treatment 	 Costs of diagnosis and (later) treatment 	 Costs of diagnosis and (if started) treatment Opportunity cost to limited number of specialists 	 Costs of diagnosis and (if started) treatment Opportunity cost to limited number of specialists 	 Costs of diagnosis and (if started) treatment Opportunity cost to limited number of specialists
Population	1. Opportunity costs to society	1. Opportunity costs to society	1. Opportunity costs to society	 Opportunity costs to society Do excessive false positive results undermine faith in NBS, science, or government? 	 Opportunity costs to society Does knowledge of carrier status affect birth rate and/or incidence of a condition? 	 Opportunity costs to society Do excessive false unclear results undermine faith in NBS, science, or government?