P-242 - IMPROVEMENT IN RECALL EFFECTIVENESS IN THE BUENOS AIRES CITY NEONATAL SCREENING PROGRAM (PPN)

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**INTRODUCTION:** The recall procedure in a neonatal screening program requires an effective strategy in order to timely get in contact with families whose babies are suspected to have the screened disorders. This allows to confirm the disease and eventually implement the treatment. Our neonatal screening program has 3 organized levels to carry on the recall task. Initially, recall is triggered by the screening laboratory, if it fails the social service makes another call and finally the intervention of the Minority General Tutelary Advisory (AGAM) and the Primary Health Assistance are required. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the effectiveness of the recall procedure over the years. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We analyzed the effectiveness of localization of the recalled newborn coming from 12 public Maternities of Buenos Aires City. In them, screening for Congenital Hypothyroidism, Phenylketonuria, Cystic Fibrosis, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia, Galactosemia, Biotinidase Deficiency, MCADD and MSUD is performed in 4 laboratories. Out of 246274 screened babies from 2010 to 2018, 11377 were recalled for either cause. In order to diminish the rate of lost babies since 2016 the program implemented educational procedures organizing meetings where neonatologists, nurses, biochemists, disease specialists and program referents were asked to participate. **RESULTS:** During the whole studied period, 9521 out of 11377 recalled babies (84%) were retrieved by the laboratories, 1138 (10%) came after the intervention of social services and 347 (3%) did it by means of the AGAM citation. Only 371 children (3.3%) were not found after all. From 2010 to 2016 the number of lost babies ranged from 2.4% to 5.1% (mean 3.9%). During 2017-2018 with the educational intervention and the personal contact with caretakers this rate diminished to 1.0 % (p<0.01) **CONCLUSIONS:** The interdisciplinary strategy, enhanced communication between the different levels within the neonatal screening program and the active involvement of neonatal caretakers, resulted in an increased effectiveness in the recall.