**INTRODUCTION:** The National Neonatal Screening Program in Brazil functions as a transversal agenda and is complementary to other actions of the Unified Health System. Its mission is: “To promote, to implant and to implement the Neonatal Screening actions in the scope of the brazilian public health service, aiming universal, integral and equitable access, focusing on prevention, early intervention and permanent monitoring of people with diseases included in the program.” Neonatal screening occurs throughout the country for 6 diseases: phenylketonuria, congenital hypothyroidism, hemoglobinopathies, cystic fibrosis, congenital adrenal hyperplasia and biotinidase deficiency. In Amazonas, the screening for all those diseases has been implemented since 2016, with 22 new cases diagnosed.

**OBJECTIVES:** Report cases diagnosed by the Regional Neonatal Screening Service of Amazonas (RNSSA) between 2016 and 2018.

**METHODOLOGY:** Descriptive observational study performed at the public health system of the state.

**RESULTS:** Live births registry in Amazonas has varied between 75000 to 80000 a year. In 2016 the RNSSA registered one patient with congenital adrenal hyperplasia, using laboratory dosage of 17-hydroxyprogesterone; one patient with cystic fibrosis, screened by reactive immunoreactive trypsin and confirmed by sweat test; and one patient with biotinidase deficiency, dosed by time-resolved fluorimetry. In 2017, one patient with cystic fibrosis was diagnosed; three patients with congenital adrenal hyperplasia and seven patients with congenital hypothyroidism, diagnosed by elevated TSH levels. In 2018, three new cases of congenital adrenal hyperplasia and five new cases of congenital hypothyroidism were diagnosed.

**CONCLUSIONS:** and discussion: The coverage of the program is not yet possible due to the lack of registration of live births in official sources. Since 2016 no new cases of phenylketonuria have been diagnosed and this data deserves investigation. Cases of congenital adrenal hyperplasia, cystic fibrosis and biotinidase deficiency indicate the relevance of their research in neonatal screening. The early diagnosis and follow-up of these patients minimizes the repercussions of the diseases, provides quality of life, guarantees adequate neuropsychomotor development and strengthens the physician-patient relationship, also present enough data for planning public health policies and resource use, essential for the health public service maintenance and the benefit of the general population.