

## Newborn Screening ACT Sheet

# [Elevated C4 Acylcarnitine] Short-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (SCAD) Deficiency

**Differential Diagnosis:** Short-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase (SCAD) deficiency; Isobutyryl-CoA dehydrogenase (IBDH) deficiency (also known as isobutyrylglycinuria (IBG)); ethylmalonic encephalopathy (EE).

**Condition Description:** SCAD deficiency disrupts fatty acid oxidation at the level of short chain fatty acids, leading to elevated C4 acylcarnitine (as butyrylcarnitine). IBDH is a disorder of valine metabolism leading to elevated C4 acylcarnitine (as isobutyrylcarnitine). Both conditions have limited, if any, clinical significance. EE is a disorder caused by variants in a gene coding for a mitochondrial enzyme. In EE, potentially toxic metabolites accumulate preventing the mitochondria from producing energy.

### **You Should Take the Following Actions:**

- Inform family of the newborn screening result.
  - Ascertain clinical status (typically asymptomatic; rarely lethargy, hypotonia, vomiting).
  - Consult with pediatric metabolic specialist.
  - Evaluate newborn for signs of hypoglycemia, lethargy, or metabolic acidosis. If any of these findings are present or if the newborn is ill, transport to a hospital for further treatment in consultation with a metabolic specialist.
  - Initiate confirmatory diagnostic testing and management, as recommended by the specialist.
  - Provide the family with basic information about these conditions and their management.
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- Report final diagnostic outcome to newborn screening program.

**Diagnostic Evaluation:** **Plasma acylcarnitines:** C4 is elevated in both SCAD and IBDH deficiencies. C4 (+/- C5) is elevated in EE. **Urine organic acids** demonstrate elevated ethylmalonic acid in SCAD and isobutyrylglycine in IBDH deficiency. EE is associated with elevated ethylmalonic acid and mild elevations of glycine conjugates. **Molecular genetic testing** may be required to differentiate these disorders.

**Clinical Considerations:** SCAD deficiency and IBDH deficiencies are typically benign. EE can present in infancy with developmental delay, diarrhea and petechiae.

### **Additional Information:**

[How to Communicate Newborn Screening Results](#)

[Emergency Protocols \(New England Consortium of Metabolic Programs\)](#)

[Gene Reviews \(SCAD | EE\)](#)

[Medline Plus \(SCAD | EE | IBDH\)](#)

[Condition Information for Families- HRSA Newborn Screening Clearinghouse \(SCAD | EE | IBDH\)](#)

### **Referral (local, state, regional, and national):**

[Find a Genetics Clinic Directory](#)

[Genetic Testing Registry](#)

## State and Other Resources

### State Newborn Screening Program

Metabolic (Bloodspot) Screening, Montana's Newborn Screening Programs

406-444-0984, [dphhs.mt.gov/ecfsd/cshs/newbornscreeningprograms/](http://dphhs.mt.gov/ecfsd/cshs/newbornscreeningprograms/)

Short-term Follow-up Coordinator - Crystal Fortune, MT Laboratory Services Bureau

406-444-0930 or 800-821-7284 [cfortune@mt.gov](mailto:cfortune@mt.gov)

### Genetics/Metabolics Consultants

Shodair Children's Hospital Medical Genetics Staff will contact you with recommendations.

Metabolic Clinic: 406-444-1099; Clinics held across Montana: 406-444-1016

[shodair.org/about-shodair/contact/](http://shodair.org/about-shodair/contact/)

**If emergency consultation with a metabolic specialist is necessary**, contact One Call (24/7) at Children's Hospital Colorado (800-525-4871) and ask to speak to the metabolic specialist on call.

### Information for Clinicians and Families

Montana Medical Home Portal (see Newborn Disorders and Parents & Families sections)

[mt.medicalhomeportal.org/newborn/short-chain-acyl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency](http://mt.medicalhomeportal.org/newborn/short-chain-acyl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency)

### Parent/Family Support

FOD Family Support Group - [fodsupport.org/](http://fodsupport.org/)

United Mitochondrial Disease Foundation - [www.umdf.org](http://www.umdf.org)

Organic Acidemia Association - [www.oaanews.org/](http://www.oaanews.org/)

## National Resources (with web addresses)

### Additional Information

How to Communicate Newborn Screening Results

[www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/Resources/achdnc-communication-guide-newborn.pdf](http://www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/advisory-committees/heritable-disorders/Resources/achdnc-communication-guide-newborn.pdf)

Emergency Protocols (New England Consortium of Metabolic Programs)

[www.newenglandconsortium.org/scadd](http://www.newenglandconsortium.org/scadd)

Gene Reviews

- [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK63582/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK63582/)
- [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK453432/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK453432/)

Medline Plus

- [medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/short-chain-acyl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency/](http://medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/short-chain-acyl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency/)
- [medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/ethylmalonic-encephalopathy/](http://medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/ethylmalonic-encephalopathy/)
- [medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/isobutyryl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency/](http://medlineplus.gov/genetics/condition/isobutyryl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency/)

Condition Information for Families-HRSA Newborn Screening Clearinghouse

- [newbornscreening.hrsa.gov/conditions/short-chain-acyl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency](http://newbornscreening.hrsa.gov/conditions/short-chain-acyl-coa-dehydrogenase-deficiency)
- [newbornscreening.hrsa.gov/conditions/ethylmalonic-encephalopathy](http://newbornscreening.hrsa.gov/conditions/ethylmalonic-encephalopathy)
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### Referral (local, state, regional and national)

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[clinics.acmg.net](http://clinics.acmg.net)

Genetic Testing Registry

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/)