

Positive screening and carrier results for the England-wide universal newborn sickle cell screening programme by ethnicity and area for 2005–07

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Sources and selection criteria: The data reported are obtained from the annual screening data return that each newborn laboratory provides to the screening programme, now on an annual basis. They were obtained by JH and then checked and collated by the programme office (RL); queries were directed to individual laboratories (contacts acknowledged in this paper) when inconsistencies were identified or problems arose. Not all data were available from all laboratories for all time periods—where this is the case it is indicated in the figures/tables as numbers may vary. The programme does not hold patient identifiable data from this source and does not publish data where there are fewer than five cases in a box.

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ABSTRACT

Aims The overall aim of the new national newborn programme is to identify infants at risk of sickle cell disease to allow early detection and to minimise deaths and complications.

Methods Universal screening for sickle cell disease was introduced in England between September 2003 and July 2006. The 13 newborn laboratories each screen between 25 000 and 110 000 babies a year using the existing dried bloodspot cards. The specified conditions to be screened for include sickle cell anaemia (Hb SS), Hb SC disease, Hb S/β thalassaemia, Hb S/D^{Punjab} and Hb S/O^{Arab}. Data are reported on screening results by ethnic group and geographical area.

Results The prevalence of screen positive results across England is 1:2000. There is a 25-fold variation by geographical area. African babies make up 61% of all screen positive results despite representing only 4% of total births. Combined carrier rates vary widely by ethnicity, from 1.85 per 1000 (1:540) in 'White British' to 145 per 1000 (1:7) in 'African' babies. Refusal rates for screening show variation by ethnicity.

Conclusions These results provide useful information both about the frequency of these conditions and the carrier state and their geographic and ethnic distribution across England. This can be used to refine counselling information and are also useful to target and plan services and public information.

AIMS

The overall aim of the recently introduced national newborn programme is to identify infants at risk of sickle cell disease to allow early detection and to minimise deaths and complications through early treatment and care. Screening is now offered to all babies in England irrespective of ethnicity at 5–8 days of age as part of the pre-existing newborn dried blood-spot screening programme; implementation is planned for Scotland in 2010. We report the frequency of suspected disease rates for different parts of the country and for the first time we report newborn carrier data broken down by ethnicity using the categories recorded on the dried bloodspot (Guthrie) card. This is important information for those who have to counsel such families. The reported carrier rate for England as a whole is 15/1000. The frequency of diagnosis of sickle cell disease suggests that it should be given a higher priority in medical and nursing education and in NHS service planning and provision. The scale of need for genetic counselling arising from this programme is also emphasised.

METHODS

Screening for sickle cell disease was introduced in England between September 2003 and July 2006, building on the existing patchy screening arrangements which covered about 15% of England (in parts of London and the West Midlands).

The policy adopted by the National Screening Committee (NSC) was to introduce universal resident based screening of all infants using the bloodspot card and to discontinue catchment based cord blood samples.¹ The newborn laboratory service providing the screening in England now consists of 13 centralised biochemistry newborn screening laboratories—each screening between 25 000 and 110 000 babies a year. For sickle cell screening, second line testing of all positive results is performed, either within the screening laboratory, or by a specialist haematology laboratory within the same hospital trust or elsewhere. Two methods of analysis are applied to all screen-positive results obtained from dried blood spot samples to ensure high specificity: either high performance liquid chromatography or iso-electric focussing (further details are included in our laboratory handbook).² In addition to screening for sickle cell disease, these biochemistry laboratories perform newborn screening for phenylketonuria, congenital hypothyroidism, cystic fibrosis and medium chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase (MCADD).³

The screening programme specifies the conditions to be screened for and recommends specific methods to be used.² The conditions screened for because of the potential benefit are: sickle cell anaemia (Hb SS), Hb SC disease, Hb S/β thalassaemia, Hb S/D^{Punjab} and Hb S/O^{Arab}. Hb S/ hereditary persistence of foetal haemoglobin is also included as it needs to be distinguished from Hb SS and S/β or δβ thalassaemia although it is not in itself a condition for which there is proven benefit in screening. Currently the UK NSC does not support screening for β thalassaemia.

A detailed implementation plan was developed which included training of staff responsible for taking samples (predominantly midwives) and providing laboratory set-up costs, development of materials for parents, recruitment of counsellors and funding of laboratories as described elsewhere.^{4,5} Standards for the linked newborn and antenatal programme⁶ and for the overall bloodspot programme³ are available in various publications.

The NSC supported the recommendation by the programme that, in line with pre-existing practice in areas already undertaking newborn screening, carriers of the main haemoglobins including S, C,



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Table 1 Rates of significant conditions* by strategic health authorities†: April 2005 to March 2007

Results for newborns: April 2005 to March 2007	Rate per 1000 babies screened	No.	No. of babies screened
County Durham and Tees Valley	‡	<5	23228
Don't know	‡	<5	29641
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	‡	<5	23134
North and East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	‡	<5	32781
South West Peninsula	‡	<5	31073
Surrey and Sussex	‡	<5	58190
Trent	‡	<5	58814
Dorset and Somerset	0	0	15931
Cumbria and Lancashire	0.12	5	42632
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire	0.12	5	41945
Cheshire and Merseyside	0.14	8	56655
Coventry, Warwickshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire	0.14	5	35355
Shropshire and Staffordshire	0.15	5	33400
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	0.19	5	26093
Avon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire	0.23	10	43516
Thames Valley	0.24	6	24701
Kent and Medway	0.25	10	39764
South Yorkshire	0.26	8	30881
West Yorkshire	0.32	18	55954
Greater Manchester	0.38	27	70211
Essex	0.39	15	38610
Birmingham and the Black Country	0.43	28	65150
Bedford and Hertfordshire	0.44	19	43239
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Rutland	0.53	20	38062
London North West	0.99	55	55514
London South West	1.25	49	39044
London North Central	1.41	54	38231
London North East	2.18	120	55050
London South East	3.05	158	51815
England	0.54	651	1198614

Note that Portsmouth provided data from April 2006 and Oxford from July 2006.

*Significant conditions comprise the following results: FS, FSC, FS other and FE (F, foetal haemoglobin; S, S haemoglobin; C, C haemoglobin; E, E haemoglobin).

†Pre July 2006.

‡Sample too small.

D, E and others should be reported to parents. This was a controversial area with many clinical geneticists considering that this information should be withheld, but the debate has helped to move thinking forward on this issue. The UK decision is in line with the recent review undertaken in the USA and takes account of the fact that the aim of the programme is to detect infants affected by conditions for which there is good evidence of benefit.

Screening for carriers is not the primary aim of the programme, but these are detected using our chosen technology. In the UK it was not considered ethical to withhold this information if parents wished to have it.^{7 8} Carriers of the common haemoglobin variants (S, C, D and E) are therefore reported to parents with specific supporting materials aimed at parents with an infant rather than adults considering a pregnancy.⁹ Counselling is offered to ensure parents understand that their child is healthy and the difference between carrier status and disease, the distinction between the S carrier status (which is clinically important to know) and other carrier statuses (which are unlikely to be clinically important but have genetic relevance).⁹ Unlike antenatal screening, newborn screening methods do not reliably identify all thalassaemia carriers although parents who

are carriers often want to know this information. Recently published work has suggested that some β thalassaemia carriers may be detected by their low levels of Hb A at birth.¹⁰

Demographic data are recorded on the blood spot card by the midwife who takes the sample, including ethnic data selected from a table printed on the back of the card. This ethnic data field is not completed in all cases and has not been available from one laboratory for the period reported here.

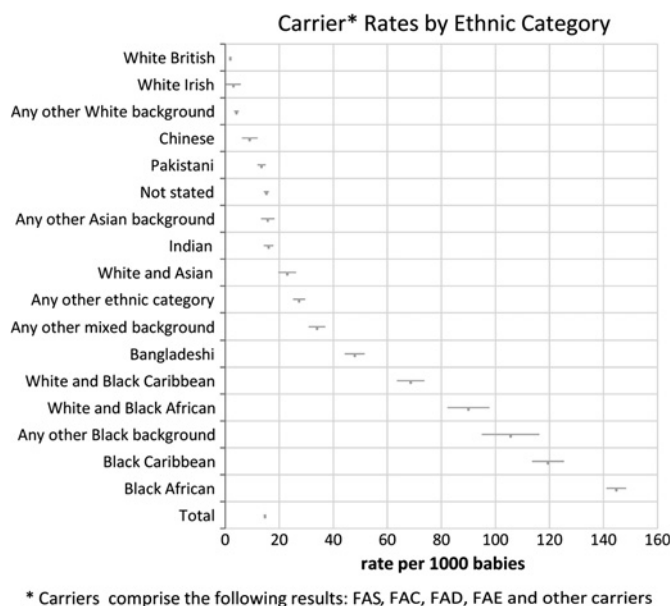
Data are collected from all laboratories, checked and discussed with the providing laboratory to keep inconsistencies to a minimum. The data are used to assist in planning counselling and clinical services and to inform antenatal prevalence estimates and local screening policy and service planning. The time period of the data collections is the two financial years of 2005/06 and 2006/2007.

RESULTS

The prevalence of screening results indicating likely sickle cell disease (screen positive results) varies widely (table 1). It ranges from 3 per 1000 in South East London (ie, about 1:330 babies have a screen positive result) to 0.12 per 1000 in Cumbria and Lancashire—a 25-fold variation in prevalence. Within London the prevalence is highest in South East London at 3/1000 and lowest in North West London at 1/1000. Other areas with higher rates of 0.4–0.5/1000 include Leicester and Northants, Bedfordshire, Birmingham, Essex and Greater Manchester. Overall babies recorded as Black African make up 61% of all the sickle cell disease suspected results despite representing only 4% of total births. Overall screen positive disease prevalence rate is 1:2000 for England.⁵

Figure 1 shows that combined carrier rates also vary widely by ethnicity from 1.85 per 1000 (1:540) in those babies recorded as 'White British' to 145 per 1000 (1:7) for 'Black African' babies.

Figure 2, showing refusal rates for screening, shows that several populations such as the 'any other white background' (1:940), 'Black Caribbean' (1:840) and 'not stated' (1:880) populations appear to have a significantly higher rate of refusal of screening than the 'White British' (1:3150) category with CIs not overlapping the 'White British' category. Overall about 300 refusals are documented each year, and for these cases a blank

**Figure 1** Carrier rates by ethnic category: April 2005 to March 2007.

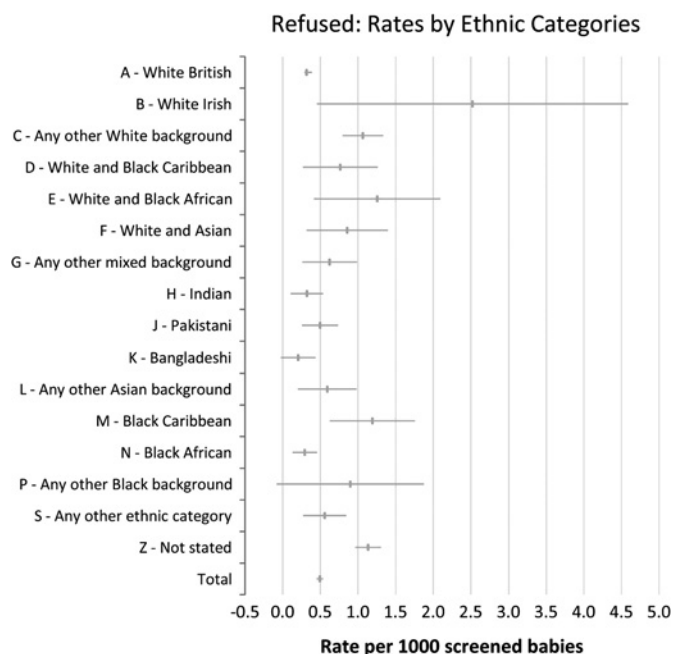


Figure 2 Refusal rates per 1000 babies screened: April 2005 to March 2007.

card is sent to the laboratory to ensure that this information is documented on all records so that a test may still be performed if clinical suspicion is raised or if the child subsequently becomes ill. Almost exclusively refusals are for screening for all five conditions and not specifically a refusal for sickle cell disease screening. To date, to our knowledge, none of these refusals have been babies already identified by antenatal screening as at high risk of being affected. For infants at a 1:4 or higher risk the clinical policy is to offer liquid blood sample testing in advance

of the bloodspot screen which is still offered (see page 4 of the programme laboratory handbook).²

Table 2 shows that different ethnic groups have different patterns of carrier rates, with haemoglobin D being predominantly seen in the Indian and Pakistani populations and haemoglobin E seen in the Bangladeshi population.

CONCLUSION

These results from the newborn screening programme provide useful objective information, both about the frequency of these conditions and the carrier state and their variable geographic and ethnic distribution across England. They give ratios of conditions and carrier frequencies by ethnic group which can be used by the programme to refine counselling information for individuals and couples as recently recommended by Kai *et al.*¹¹ They are also useful to target and plan services and public information.

The limitations of the data are that it is based on ethnicity data ascertained by midwives and recorded on the bloodspot card rather than on a detailed family origin questionnaire, and also that ethnic data were not recorded in about 13% of samples. Despite this, the overall pattern and distribution of disease and carrier rates expected is clearly shown. A second limitation of the data is that these are screening and not diagnostic results, but as reported elsewhere the screening methods used are highly specific and sensitive, and results are unlikely to be significantly changed when confirmatory tests are completed.⁵

None of these limitations are likely to materially affect the main findings of the general prevalence of the condition—now about 1:2000 affected births in England: it is as common as cystic fibrosis. The significant contribution that the Black African, rather than the African-Caribbean population makes to the disease is of note. The data also show the significant burden that these conditions are likely to place on the London NHS.

Table 2 Carrier rates by ethnic category* and Hb type: April 2005 to March 2007

	FAS		FAC		FAD†		FAE		Other Carriers		
Results for newborns: April 2005 to March 2007	No.	Rate per 1000 babies screened	No.	Rate per 1000 babies screened	No.	Rate per 1000 babies screened	No.	Rate per 1000 babies screened	No.	Rate per 1000 babies screened	No. of babies screened
White British	376	0.55	121	0.18	249	0.37	77	0.11	435	0.64	679911
Bangladeshi	10	0.68	8	0.54	42	2.86	610	41.54	34	2.32	14686
Pakistani	28	0.87	5	0.15	264	8.18	61	1.89	75	2.32	32289
Chinese	7	1.44	1	0.21	0	0.00	22	4.52	14	2.88	4863
Any other White background	79	1.95	19	0.47	20	0.49	13	0.32	36	0.89	40469
White Irish	4	2.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.51	1	0.51	1978
White and Asian	25	2.68	2	0.21	21	2.25	149	15.98	17	1.82	9324
Any other Asian background	40	3.39	3	0.25	42	3.56	77	6.52	24	2.03	11806
Indian	115	4.62	9	0.36	176	7.07	43	1.73	57	2.29	24900
Not stated	1290	9.58	287	2.13	137	1.02	145	1.08	186	1.38	134693
Any other ethnic category	432	17.18	77	3.06	34	1.35	90	3.58	54	2.15	25145
Any other mixed background	339	21.00	99	6.13	17	1.05	70	4.34	23	1.42	16141
White and Black Caribbean	515	49.15	157	14.98	5	0.48	27	2.58	15	1.43	10479
White and Black African	422	75.51	68	12.17	1	0.18	1	0.18	11	1.97	5589
Any other Black background	273	81.66	64	19.14	4	1.20	1	0.30	11	3.29	3343
Black Caribbean	1093	86.80	383	30.42	2	0.16	0	0.00	26	2.06	12592
Black African	4952	120.88	863	21.07	8	0.20	4	0.10	102	2.49	40965
Total	10000	9.35	2166	2.03	1022	0.96	1391	1.30	1121	1.05	1069173

Birmingham was unable to provide denominators by ethnic category due to variations in coding of ethnic category and laboratory software constraints and their data has been taken out of this table. About 11% of all babies, 10% of carriers and approx 6% of all affected babies are tested in Birmingham.

Note that Portsmouth provided data from April 2006 and Oxford from July 2006 only.

*Ethnic category as it appears on the Guthrie card.

†Since there are many 'D' variants and characterisation may take some time, it is recommended that all 'D' variants with the characteristics of D Punjab (the only clinically significant variant) are assumed to be clinically significant and reported. DNA analysis or mass spectrometry can be used to elucidate the diagnosis.

Take-home messages

- ▶ In England, sickle cell disease is considerably more common than usually quoted, with a birth prevalence of 1:2000 (more common than cystic fibrosis=1:2500), and an S carrier rate of almost 1% in newborn babies.
- ▶ There is wide (25-fold) geographical variation in the frequency of sickle cell disease. Most affected babies are in London and other large urban centres, but sickle cell disease is occurring in all parts of England, including areas where previously the disease was unreported and thought to be 'not a problem here'.
- ▶ For the first time reliable carrier rates by reported ethnicity give objective information by ethnic group to help those who counsel individuals and couples about their risk of sickle cell conditions. This includes the fact that 1:800 babies reported as 'White British' is a carrier of the S, C, D or E gene.
- ▶ Collecting this ethnicity data has also been very valuable in showing variation by ethnicity in refusal rates, and this should continue to be monitored.

These objective figures should replace previous estimates of the scale of these conditions which are now out of date. They suggest that the management and care of haemoglobinopathies as a long term condition needs to move from its 'orphan' status into the mainstream of the NHS commissioning and clinical agenda as an important addition to the inequalities in healthcare agenda. The huge variation in the condition by ethnicity shown by these figures arguably explains why the condition has not received the attention it merits as the groups affected are often marginalised within UK society. A welcome recent development which may be helping to raise the profile of these conditions in the NHS is the establishment of an All Party Parliamentary group.

The other issue that these figures raise is the frequency of the carrier state and the ongoing challenge to record such information accurately, in primary care records, so that it is available when needed and repeat testing is avoided. In the case of S carrier status, this is important information for parents and children as sickling does occur, albeit rarely, under stress of deoxygenation such as during surgery, at high altitude and during extreme physical activity.^{12 13} This information is not solely relevant for reproductive reasons but also for clinical reasons, and in a child this latter point is the important issue.

We hope that by presenting objective information, which should be read alongside other information, the clinical community responsible for education of future clinicians and for developing services will act to support the obvious clinical needs shown, and will ensure that genetic issues are considered alongside clinical needs.¹⁴

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Competing interests None.

Contributors AS is a public health physician and has been Director for the Screening Programme since 2001. She has led on the development and implementation of the programme and data collection to support reporting on the programme. She has led on drafting the paper and editing the text. She is the guarantor of the paper. RL has been Clinical Data Coordinator for the programme since 2004 and has led on establishing the database, collating the data, cleaning and checking the data and producing the tables and charts. He has commented on the text. JH has been a Laboratory Consultant to the Programme since 2003 and has led on developing a practical data return that laboratories can complete, liaising with laboratories and obtaining consent to provide the return. She has also lead on the writing of the technical sections of the paper and commented on the text.

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