

Division of Child and Family Health- Newborn Screening Follow-Up Program

**Citrullinemia (CIT) / Argininosuccinic Aciduria (ASA)**

*Health Care Professional Fact Sheet*

<p>A newborn screening test is a <b>screen</b> and not diagnostic testing. An “abnormal” or “critical” result on a newborn screen indicates the baby may be at a higher risk of having a disorder; however, it does not diagnose the baby with the condition. Follow-up testing is <b>vital</b> to determine if the baby has the disorder indicated. In the event the condition is diagnosed, timely follow-up testing will result in earlier treatment and better outcomes.</p>		
<p><b>Disorder(s) Indicated:</b> Citrullinemia (CIT) and Argininosuccinic Aciduria (ASA) are conditions in which the body does not have sufficient enzymes to remove ammonia from the body. Ammonia is accumulated through the breakdown of protein or amino acids. If left untreated, CIT/ASA could cause brain damage, coma, or death. However, if the condition is detected early and treatment is begun, individuals can have healthy growth and development.</p>		
Incidence	<p>CIT: 1 in every 57,000 newborns.      ASA: 1 in every 70,000 newborns.</p>	
Analyte Measured	<p>Amino Acid: Citrulline</p>	
Normal Test Results	<p>Citrulline &lt; 55 µmol/L</p>	
Abnormal Test Results	<p>Citrulline ≥ 55 µmol/L to &lt; 100 µmol/L</p>	
Critical Test Results	<p>Citrulline ≥ 100 µmol/L <b><i>(Critical results require immediate evaluation and follow-up)</i></b></p>	
Signs and Symptoms	<p>When a child has Citrullinemia, you may see symptoms including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sleeping longer or more often</li> <li>• Tiredness</li> <li>• Poor appetite</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Seizures (epilepsy)</li> <li>• Irritability</li> <li>• Delayed growth.</li> </ul>	<p>When a child has Argininosuccinic Aciduria, you may see symptoms including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appetite</li> <li>• Sleeping longer or more often</li> <li>• Tiredness</li> <li>• Irritability</li> <li>• Vomiting</li> <li>• Trouble breathing</li> <li>• Seizures (epilepsy)</li> <li>• Involuntary body movements</li> <li>• Delayed growth</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Symptoms can be triggered or exacerbated by periods of fasting, illness, or infections</i></p>	
Next Steps <b>may</b> include:	<p><b>Discuss the next steps of evaluation and possible treatment with the regional Geneticist</b>          Provide parental education (see accompanying sheet)          Clinical Assessment          Assay: Plasma Amino Acids, Urine Amino Acids</p>	
Treatment <b>(if indicated)</b>	<p>Restricted diet (Discuss with the regional Geneticist)</p>	
Additional Resources	<p>VDH Newborn Screening <a href="http://vdhlivewell.com/newbornscreening">http://vdhlivewell.com/newbornscreening</a>          Baby’s First Test <a href="http://www.babysfirsttest.org">www.babysfirsttest.org</a>          American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) ACT Sheets <a href="http://www.ACMG.net">www.ACMG.net</a>          Genetics Home Reference <a href="https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/">https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/</a>          National Urea Cycle Disorders Foundation <a href="http://www.nucdf.org/">http://www.nucdf.org/</a></p>	

*Educational content adapted from [www.babysfirsttest.org](http://www.babysfirsttest.org)*

