



When identification and treatment start early, babies with biliary atresia can have a better chance to grow and develop normally.

What is biliary atresia?

Biliary atresia (BA) is a rare but serious disease where bile cannot get from the liver to the stool (poop). Babies with BA usually seem well but they can develop **pale yellow or whitish coloured stools** in the first month of life. Along with the pale poop, these babies can have yellow skin and eyes (**jaundice**) **lasting longer than the first two weeks of life**. Without treatment, babies with BA will develop life-threatening liver damage. Treatment is most effective when babies are identified before they are one month old.

How can you screen for biliary atresia?

You can screen for BA by comparing your baby's stool (poop) colour to the numbered pictures on the front of this card, for the first month after birth. Screening for abnormal stool colour can help to identify problems with the liver earlier. Keep this card close by when you change your baby's diaper.

Who do I contact and when?

If at any time during the screening you notice that your baby has an abnormal stool colour (number 1,2,3,4,5, or 6), please contact Newborn Screening Ontario using the information on the front of this card.

Please have available the baby's name, birth date, and health card number. If you also choose to see your doctor, please take this card with you.

What happens next?

First, don't be alarmed. This is a screening tool and not a diagnostic test. A clinical team member from Newborn Screening Ontario will return your call by the next business day to discuss your concern and begin next steps. Your privacy and health information is protected. Learn more: www.newbornscreening.on.ca/privacy

If you have concerns about your baby **other than stool colour**, please contact your health care provider. For more information about biliary atresia, visit our website or scan the QR code on the front of the card.

Information is available in other languages. / 中文、國語、台語、客家話、閩南語、粵語、英語。
www.newbornscreening.on.ca/poopcard

當您看到嬰兒的糞便顏色與圖卡上的顏色不同時，請立即與新出生兒篩檢安大略省聯繫。請將此圖卡放在您更換尿布時附近。

什麼是膽道閉塞？

膽道閉塞（BA）是一種罕見但嚴重的疾病，膽汁無法從肝臟到達大便（糞便）。患有 BA 的嬰兒通常看起來健康，但他們可能會在出生後的第一個月內出現**蒼白或黃白色的糞便**。除了蒼白的大便外，這些嬰兒還可能有黃色的皮膚和眼睛（**黃疸**），**持續時間超過第一週**。如果不治療，患有 BA 的嬰兒會發展出威脅生命的肝臟損傷。治療在嬰兒被發現時年齡還小（一個月以內）時最有效。

我應該何時以及如何篩檢膽道閉塞？

您可以透過將您的嬰兒的大便顏色與圖卡上的顏色進行比較，在出生後的第一個月內進行篩檢。篩檢異常的大便顏色可以幫助我們更早地發現肝臟問題。請在更換尿布時將此圖卡放在手邊。

如果我的嬰兒的糞便顏色與圖卡上的顏色不同，我應該聯繫誰？

無論何時，如果您在篩檢期間發現您的嬰兒的大便顏色異常（圖卡上的顏色 1、2、3、4、5 或 6），請立即與新出生兒篩檢安大略省聯繫，並使用圖卡正面的資訊。

請準備好嬰兒的姓名、出生日期和保健卡號碼。如果您也選擇去看醫生，請將此圖卡帶去。

接下來會發生什麼？

首先，不要恐慌。這只是一種篩檢工具，並非診斷測試。安大略省新出生兒篩檢的臨床團隊成員會在下一個營業日回電與您討論您的擔憂並開始下一步。您的隱私和醫療資訊受到保護。請參閱：www.newbornscreening.on.ca/privacy

如果您對您的嬰兒**除了大便顏色之外**有任何擔憂，請與您的醫療保健提供者聯繫。有關膽道閉塞的更多信息，請訪問我們的網站或掃描圖卡正面的 QR 碼。

We thank / 我們感謝

Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, and Professor Mei-Hwei Chang, National Taiwan University, College of Medicine for authorizing the use of stool colour photos. / 衛生局、衛生福利部、台灣，以及國立台灣大學醫學院教授張梅惠教授授權使用糞便顏色照片。

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