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## Healing Before Birth: How Genetic Screening Is Changing Lives

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Advances in modern medicine allow us to treat fetuses and newborn babies for genetic or inherited ... More IMAGE BY FREEPIK

Advances in modern medicine allow us to treat fetuses and newborn babies for genetic or inherited diseases. Recent studies have expanded this capability from a small handful of conditions detected via heel stick tests to hundreds. <u>A recent American Journal of Human Genetics study</u> lists nearly 300 treatable fetal findings of actionable diseases.

Public health experts recognize the long-term advantages of investing in genetic screening. Approximately 12,500 infants each year—children who might otherwise face severe disability or even death—are identified and given a chance at a healthier life. Genetic screening is universally beneficial and incredibly effective. This progress, however, starkly contrasts the limited options of the past.

## Prenatal & Newborn Screening: Key to Early Detection

<u>Modern prenatal screening</u> employs non-invasive techniques to assess genetic risks in fetal development, enabling early detection of chromosomal conditions like Down syndrome and Trisomy 18, often in the first trimester. By analyzing fetal DNA fragments in a mother's blood, this method identifies potential genetic abnormalities and is safer than amniocentesis.

For postnatal screening, the heel stick test has been the standard method for newborn screening for decades. It is performed 24 to 48 hours after birth and involves pricking a baby's heel to collect a blood sample, which is analyzed for metabolic, hormonal, and genetic disorders. This test is crucial for identifying conditions like hypothyroidism, phenylketonuria, and sickle cell disease, which may not present symptoms at birth but can lead to serious complications if untreated. By 2024, this heel prick test will have become as routine as a lullaby in 48 states and Washington, D.C., safeguarding 98% of newborns in the United States.

While postnatal screening is essential, there is an increasing focus on empowering families with actionable insights even before birth. This includes providing a targeted list of treatable genetic disorders to guide pregnancy management, allowing for more effective gene therapy during fetal development when stem cells are more adaptable than post-birth treatments.

## The Life-Changing Potential of Treatments

The actionable interventions for the newly detectable conditions fall into several distinct categories, each offering transformative potential. Collectively, these treatments address immediate health concerns, dramatically enhance the quality of life and extend longevity for affected individuals.

Gene therapy, including <u>CRISPR</u> and viral vectors, can correct genes responsible for specific conditions. <u>Advanced delivery methods</u>, such as nano-carriers, allow targeted therapy to fetal cells, improving effectiveness and minimizing complications compared to postnatal treatments. Early intervention can prevent permanent damage, with prenatal therapies showing success for conditions like <u>spinal muscular atrophy</u>. The emergence of FDA-approved gene therapies for <u>beta-thalassemia</u> and <u>inherited blindness highlights the field's progress, with over 800 gene therapy programs worldwide</u> improving patient outcomes.

Effective medication management is crucial for addressing metabolic disorders identified through early screening. This process involves selecting and administering specific medications and dietary adjustments tailored to each individual's needs. These measures help alleviate symptoms and prevent long-term complications.

Surgical interventions play a vital role in correcting congenital heart defects detected during infancy or childhood. When performed promptly, these surgeries can significantly improve long-term outcomes and enhance the quality of life for affected individuals.

Immunotherapy, including bone marrow transplants and gene therapy, is essential for managing immune deficiencies such as severe combined immunodeficiency. Early diagnosis and intervention can save lives, restore immune function and enable individuals to participate more fully in their communities.

## A Paradigm Shift in Medicine

The ability to diagnose and treat nearly 300 actionable genetic conditions in fetuses and newborns marks a significant milestone in modern medicine. From traditional heel stick tests to cutting-edge genomic sequencing, these advances empower families with critical information and life-saving options. As research continues to evolve, integrating these technologies into routine prenatal and neonatal care promises to redefine pediatric healthcare, offering hope for conditions once deemed untreatable.

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