



Infant Stool Colour Card 婴儿大便颜色卡片

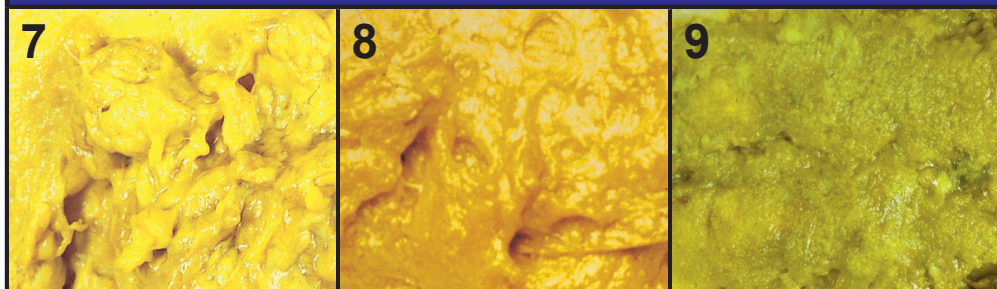
ABNORMAL Stool Colours 不正常的大便颜色



Consult the physical version of this card for greater colour accuracy.
请参阅此卡片的印刷版本以获得更高的色彩准确度。



NORMAL Stool Colours 正常的大便颜色



INSTRUCTIONS

Check your baby's stool (poop) colour every day for the first month after birth to screen for biliary atresia.

If your baby has an abnormal stool colour (see above colours 1,2,3,4,5,6), please **contact Newborn Screening Ontario** by phone or email or by scanning the QR code below.

说明

在出生后的第一个月内，每天检查宝宝的大便颜色，以筛查胆道闭锁。

如果您的宝宝大便颜色异常（见上述颜色 1、2、3、4、5、6），请通过电话或电子邮件或扫描下面的二维码联系安省新生儿筛查机构。

Phone / 电话: **1-833-POOP-CHK**
(1-833-766-7245)

Online / 网站: www.newbornscreening.on.ca/poop

Email / 电子邮件: NSOBA@cheo.on.ca





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. / 此信息被翻译成多种语言。

www.newbornscreening.on.ca/poopcard

早期的识别和治疗可以使患有胆道闭锁的婴儿有更好的机会正常生长和发育。

什么是胆道闭锁?

胆道闭锁 (BA) 是一种罕见但严重的疾病。这个病使胆汁无法从肝脏到达大便。患有 BA 的婴儿通常看起来很正常,但在出生后的第一个月他们可能会出现**淡黄色或白色的大便**。除了浅色的大便, **这些婴儿会在出生两周,或更长时间内出现皮肤和眼睛发黄 (黄疸)**。如果不进行治疗,患有 BA 的婴儿会出现危及生命的肝损伤。当婴儿在出生 1 个月之内被确诊,治疗是最有效的。

如何筛查胆道闭锁?

在宝宝出生后的一个月内,您可以使用这张卡片正面的编号图片对比大便颜色来筛查 BA。筛查异常粪便颜色有助于及早发现肝脏问题。当您给宝宝换尿布时,请将这张卡片放在附近。

我该联系谁以及何时联系?

如果在筛查期间的任何时候您发现您的宝宝的粪便颜色异常 (编号 1、2、3、4、5 或 6), 请使用此卡正面的信息联系安省新生儿筛查机构。

请提供婴儿的姓名、出生日期和健康卡号。如果您决定去看医生,请随身携带这张卡片。

下一步是什么?

首先,不要惊慌。这是一种筛查工具,而不是诊断测试。安省新生儿筛查机构的临床团队成员将在下一个工作日回电,与您讨论并且开始下一步。您的隐私和健康信息会受到保护。请浏览以下网址获取更多信息: www.newbornscreening.on.ca/privacy

如果除了大便颜色之外,您对您的宝宝还有其它疑虑,请联系您的医疗保健提供者。有关胆道闭锁的更多信息,请访问我们的网站或扫描卡片正面的二维码。

We thank / 我们感谢

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. / 授权使用大便彩色照片。

For permission to use any content on this card, please contact NSO. 要获得使用此卡片上任何内容的许可, 请联系 NSO。

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LOT: WEB_CHINESE_SIMPLIFIED

415 Smyth Road, Ottawa, ON K1H 8M8 · Phone: 1-833-766-7245

www.newbornscreening.on.ca · NSOBA@cheo.on.ca · [@NBS_Ontario](https://twitter.com/NBS_Ontario)



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