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Introduction

Neonatal screening is a vital public health intervention aimed at detecting genetic, metabolic, and endocrine disorders in newborns

paper explores the equity challenges in neonatal screening programs, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that all newborns regardless of their socio-economic background, ethnicity, or geographic location have access to timely and e ective screening services [3].

Methodology

is study employs a mixed-methods approach to explore the equity in neonatal screening programs, focusing on identifying disparities in access, implementation, and outcomes across various regions and populations. e research combines both qualitative and quantitative components to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with ensuring equitable access to neonatal screening services [4].

Literature Review: A thorough literature review was conducted to gather existing data on neonatal screening programs worldwide. is review included peer-reviewed articles, government and public health reports, and international guidelines that discuss the scope, e ectiveness, and barriers to neonatal screening. e aim was to identify common challenges in achieving equity, such as socio-economic factors, healthcare infrastructure limitations, and geographic disparities in access to screening. is review also helped uncover case studies of successful models that addressed these barriers and improved access to screening in underserved populations.

Data Collection: Quantitative and qualitative data were collected to examine disparities in neonatal screening access. e quantitative component involved gathering data on screening coverage, health outcomes, and demographic factors, including socioeconomic status, geographic location (rural vs. urban), and ethnicity [5]. Public health databases, government reports, and data from health agencies across both high-income and low-income countries were analyzed. is allowed for comparison of neonatal screening rates and health outcomes between di erent groups. For the qualitative component, semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with healthcare providers, policymakers, and parents from diverse backgrounds. e interviews sought to understand barriers to screening access from the perspectives of those involved in the healthcare system, while focus groups with parents explored their experiences and perceptions of neonatal screening, particularly in disadvantaged or underserved communities. is combination of data helped to identify both structural and personal obstacles to screening [6].

Data Analysis: e analysis of quantitative data focused on comparing screening coverage and health outcomes across di erent demographic groups. Statistical methods such as regression models

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