






NONINVASIVE Prenatal Screening

Help Empower Expecting Parents

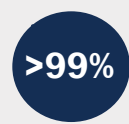
-  **Reduce the likelihood of invasive diagnostic testing**
-  **Easily offered to all pregnant women**
-  **Highly accurate detection rate**


Overview


Noninvasive prenatal screening (NIPS) can provide expecting mothers the knowledge needed to make medical decisions regarding pregnancy, including the decision to pursue more invasive testing methods. NIPS is the best option for expecting patients to predict the likelihood of certain chromosome aneuploidies such as Down syndrome (trisomy 21), Edwards syndrome (trisomy 18), and Patau syndrome (trisomy 13), and sex chromosome aneuploidies.


NIPS is now endorsed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine for all patients, regardless of maternal age. Check out how NIPS compares to Maternal serum screening (MSS).

Noninvasive Prenatal Screening Compared to Maternal Serum Screening

 **>99%** **Ultra Precise Screening**
Greater than a 99% detection rate for Down syndrome vs 80-95% for MSS.

 **Sneak Peek of Baby's Sex**
Unlike MSS, NIPS can predict fetal sex if desired.

 **Early Screening=Early Results**
NIPS can be performed as early as 10 weeks gestation.

 **Faster Results**
Turnaround time is 4-6 days after the specimen arrives at our facilities.

COMPARING NIPS VS MSS

Comprehensive, accurate, and easy

NIPS using cell-free DNA testing is currently the most sensitive and specific screening test for common fetal aneuploidies involving chromosomes 21, 18, 13, X, and Y with optional fetal sex detection. Traditional maternal serum screening (MSS) typically screens for only trisomy 21 and trisomy 18. In addition to being a more accurate test, NIPS can be performed earlier in pregnancy than most MSS options and requires only a single maternal blood draw. Here's a table that can help you decide which prenatal genetic screening option is the best for your patient.

Screening Approach	Gestational Age of Collection	Fetal Sex Detected	Trisomy 21 Detection Rate	Number of Collections Required
NIPS	10 Weeks to Term	Yes	99%	1
Quad	15-22 Weeks	No	81%	1
Integrated	10-13 Then 15-22 Weeks	No	96%	2
Sequential	10-13 Then 15-22 Weeks	No	95%	2