

FAQs

1 What is PRENITA NIPT?

PRENITA NIPT is a Non-Invasive Prenatal Screening Test offered by Bioserve. It's simple, fast, reliable, and most importantly, it's safe! As the name suggests, it's a non-invasive test done to rule out any genetic issues the baby might have. Our genetic system consists of DNA of which the baby receives one set from the mother and the other set from the father. During pregnancy, bits of the baby's DNA enter the mother's blood. Thus, by extracting the mother's blood these DNA bits from the baby can be identified and tested upon.

2 What are the conditions screened?

The normal Genetic chromosomal number is 46. **Aneuploidy** is the presence of an abnormal number of chromosomes. **Microdeletion** involves chromosomal deletions that include several genes in a chromosome. PRENITA NIPT screens for chromosomal aneuploidies and PRENITA NIPT MD screens for chromosomal aneuploidies and 5 common microdeletions.

Chromosomal Aneuploidies Screened

- Trisomy 13: Patau Syndrome
- Trisomy 18: Edward Syndrome
- Trisomy 21: Down Syndrome
- XXY: Klinefelter Syndrome
- XO: Turner Syndrome
- XYY: Jacob Syndrome
- XXX Syndrome

Microdeletions tested

- DiGeorge syndrome
- 1p36 deletion syndrome
- Angelman/Praderwilli syndrome
- Cri-du-chat syndrome
- Wolf Hirshhorn syndrome

3 Why should I take an NIPT test?

The prime concern for a mother is that her child be born without any complications. NIPT tests help in just doing that. Though not necessary, these tests help clear any chance of doubt that an expecting parent might have. With near to 99% accuracy at as early as 10 weeks into gestation, these tests provides vital clue in case of any concerns that may arise.

4 What does Prenita NIPT convey?

NIPT is a screening test that provides a checklist and score card to the above mentioned genetic conditions (**Aneuploidy** and **Microdeletion**). An indication of Low risk or High Risk helps you to determine the next line of action to ensure your baby's condition. This may include further tests to assess and determine the issue.

5 If NIPT result says that it's a low risk for the detected aneuploidies, does it mean that an Ultrasound scan and maternal serum screening can be avoided?

NIPT does not screen for certain defects like open neural tube defects and cannot predict late pregnancy complications like pre-eclampsia. Thus, maternal serum screening or Ultrasound cannot be avoided.

6 If my first child is affected by Down Syndrome will my second child also be affected?

Downs Syndrome is a condition wherein there is an extra set of chromosomes (3 copies of chromosome 21 instead of 2 copies) in the child. This kind of Aneuploidy is a result of random errors during DNA replication, either at conception or during the initial stages of pregnancy. It is not an inherited genetic condition and thus cannot affect the second child.

7 What are the limitations of the test?

It is a screening test and not a diagnostic test, and chromosomal abnormalities such as unbalanced translocations, deletions, and duplications cannot be detected by NIPT.

8 What are the plausible reasons for error in NIPT?

- Early gestational age.
- Placental mosaicism.
- Maternal obesity
- Multiple pregnancies and vanishing twins.
- Maternal conditions like mosaicism or malignant disease or transplantation.

9 Are there any additional tests offered by PRENITA?

If the NIPT test reveals a High-Risk score, confirmatory testing on invasive samples (CVS and amniotic fluid) must be performed. Diagnostic tests like Microarray, QFPCR, and MLPA are also offered under PRENITA as follow ups for NIPT.

Furthermore, we care about the overall well-being of an expectant mother thus providing personalized counselling for the mother to discuss results and its impacts on her baby. An expert team of counsellors are dedicated to ensure that every doubt is cleared and help provided.