What is Noninvasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)?

NIPT is a blood test offered during pregnancy to screen your baby for chromosomal abnormalities, which are missing or extra parts in genes that can cause health conditions or birth defects in your baby, such as Down Syndrome. This test analyzes the baby's DNA found in the mother's blood as early as 9 weeks into pregnancy.

Chromosomal abnormalities occur in approximately **1 in 150 live births**[1] and the incidence of fetal chromosomal abnormalities increases as a pregnant woman ages, but can affect patients at any age regardless of race or ethnicity.[2]

> **For this reason, ACOG supports offering NIPT screening for every pregnant person regardless of maternal age or risk of chromosomal abnormality.**[3]

How does it work?

1. To get started, talk to your provider about Noninvasive Prenatal Testing with Sema4.
2. Your provider will take a simple blood draw.
3. You will receive an email from Sema4 to create a patient portal account. Through the portal you can track your test, view results, and access educational material.
4. We analyze your sample at our lab which usually takes about a week.
5. When your results are ready, your provider or a genetic counselor may contact you to explain your results and answer any questions you may have. You can also view your results in the patient portal.

Scan the QR code or visit **Sema4.com** to learn more about our Noninvasive Prenatal Testing.

Sources:
1. Rose, Nancy C. MD; Kaimal, Anjali J. MD, MAS; Dugoff, Lorraine MD; Norton, Mary E. MD; American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Practice Bulletins—Obstetrics Committee on Genetics Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Screening for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities: ACOG Practice Bulletin, Number 226. Obstetrics & Gynecology: October 2020 - Volume 136 - Issue 4 - p e48-e69 doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000004084
2. Hook EB. Rates of chromosome abnormalities at different maternal ages. Obstet Gynecol. 1981 Sep;58(3):282-5. PMID: 6455611. **3.** American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' (ACOG) clinical recommendations for Screening for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities (ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 226. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol 2020;136:e48–69)

GeneDx | sema4

LLP0213GE1022 | Stamford CT Lic#: CL-1016

GeneDx | sema4

Noninvasive Prenatal Testing

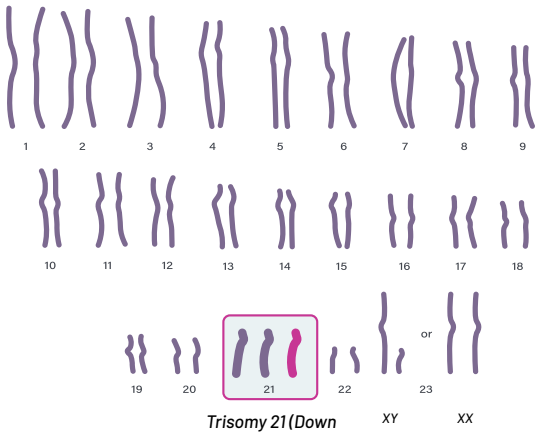
Insights into your baby's health as early as 9 weeks into pregnancy

Learn more at Sema4.com

What is a chromosomal abnormality?

Genes are organized into structures called chromosomes. Most babies have 46 chromosomes that come in 23 pairs–half inherited from each parent.

The first 22 pairs of chromosomes are referred to as autosomes. The last pair of chromosomes are referred to as the sex chromosomes and typically differ in males and females. Biological females typically have two copies of a chromosome called the X chromosome (XX), while biological males typically have an X chromosome and a Y chromosome (XY).



Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome), caused by an extra copy of chromosome 21

In rare cases, a baby will have an extra or missing chromosome or part of a chromosome. An extra chromosome is referred to as a trisomy. A missing chromosome is referred to as a monosomy. This usually occurs by chance at conception. Missing or extra chromosomal material can lead to pregnancy loss or genetic conditions associated with physical or intellectual disabilities.

What tests can detect chromosomal abnormalities?

There are two ways to detect chromosomal abnormalities during pregnancy–screening tests and diagnostic tests.

1. **Screening tests**, like Sema4 NIPT, can help you learn whether there is an increased risk that your baby has a certain chromosomal abnormality. **Screening tests don't pose any risk to your pregnancy; however, screening tests do not provide a definitive "yes" or "no" answer and should not be used for reproductive choices.**

2. **Diagnostic tests** (amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling (CVS)) can detect whether your baby has a certain chromosomal abnormality. While these types of tests offer more definitive answers, they are invasive procedures that can pose a small risk of miscarriage.

Because of the risk associated with diagnostic tests, some women prefer to start with a screening test. **If the screening test results show an increased risk of a chromosomal abnormality, your healthcare provider may recommend genetic counseling and discuss with you whether they recommend diagnostic testing to confirm the result.**

Sema4 NIPT screening

- **Safe:** only a simple blood draw is required, so it's safe for you and your baby
- **Personalized:** understand your unique risk based on your age and your pregnancy
- **Fast:** receive results in about a week
- **Informative:** in addition to screening for the most common chromosomal abnormalities, you can also find out the baby's biological sex earlier than with an ultrasound
- **Inclusive:** available for all pregnancies including singles, multiples, or donor egg

Billing and insurance

- Noninvasive prenatal testing is covered by most insurance plans
- Sema4 is in network with most national and regional insurers
- We accept both Medicaid and Medicare
- We offer competitive self-pay pricing, payment plans, and financial assistance for eligible patients

At Sema4, we work to make genetic testing accessible for all. To determine what your cost might be, please contact our billing specialists at **800-298-6470** or contact your insurance provider.