

**WHAT HAPPENS IF ULTRA-SCREEN®
SHOWS THAT I AM AT INCREASED RISK?**

If the Ultra-Screen® test indicates an increased risk for chromosomal abnormalities, you will receive genetic counseling to explain the test results and your options for further testing. These options may include CVS (a test in which a small amount of placental tissue is collected) or amniocentesis (a test in which a small amount of fluid from around the baby is collected) for chromosomal analysis.

PLEASE REMEMBER:

The decision to have the Ultra-Screen® test performed is your personal decision. If these tests show you have an increased risk, it does not mean that your baby has a problem, only that further evaluation of your pregnancy is indicated. In addition, please speak to your doctor about second trimester maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) screening for neural tube defects (NTDs).



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**THE PRENATAL
SCREENING SPECIALISTS**

**SOMETIMES, THE BEST NEWS
ABOUT YOUR PREGNANCY
COMES WHEN YOU'RE
BARELY EVEN SHOWING.**



ULTRA-SCREEN®

**FIRST TRIMESTER
DOWN SYNDROME SCREENING**

**THE EARLIEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE
DOWN SYNDROME SCREEN AVAILABLE**

THE PEACE OF MIND YOU NEED
- THE OPTIONS YOU DESERVE

HOW ACCURATE IS ULTRA-SCREEN®?

Ultra-Screen® has been extensively studied and proven to detect 91% of Down syndrome pregnancies, and 95% of trisomy 18 and trisomy 13 pregnancies. In addition, patients carrying babies with other chromosomal disorders or birth defects may have a positive Ultra-Screen®. However, a normal Ultra-Screen® does not eliminate the possibility that the baby may have Down syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13 or other chromosomal abnormalities, nor does the test eliminate the possibilities of birth defects, mental retardation and other disorders not detectable by Ultra-Screen®. In the majority of cases no increased risk is found and patients can be reassured that it is unlikely that their baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18 or trisomy 13.

ULTRA-SCREEN®

FIRST TRIMESTER
DOWN SYNDROME SCREENING

WHAT IS DOWN SYNDROME?

Down syndrome is a chromosomal disorder which causes physical and mental retardation and birth defects which may involve the heart and/or digestive tract. The degree of physical and mental retardation for individuals affected by Down syndrome varies greatly. For some it is minimal, for others it is substantial.

Down syndrome affects approximately one in every 800 babies. Women age 35 and over and those with a previous child with Down syndrome are more likely to have a baby affected with Down syndrome. However, most cases of Down syndrome occur in women under age 35 because they have more babies overall.

WHAT ARE TRISOMIES 18 AND 13?

Trisomy 18 and trisomy 13 are severe chromosomal disorders which cause profound mental retardation and multiple birth defects. Few trisomy 18 or trisomy 13 babies live longer than one year, though some of

these babies do survive into childhood. Like Down syndrome, the chance to have a pregnancy with trisomy 18 or trisomy 13 increases with increased maternal age.



COMBINED ULTRASOUND AND BLOOD SCREEN THAT:

- ▶ HELPS IDENTIFY BABIES WHO MAY HAVE DOWN SYNDROME, TRISOMY 18 OR TRISOMY 13
- ▶ IS SAFE AND ACCURATE
- ▶ SCREENS AS EARLY AS 11 WEEKS INTO YOUR PREGNANCY

**BE SURE
TO ASK YOUR
DOCTOR ABOUT
ULTRA-SCREEN®**

Why Is ULTRA-SCREEN® So Significant?

- ▶ ULTRA-SCREEN® OFFERS 91% DETECTION IN THE 1ST TRIMESTER
- ▶ PROVIDES YOU WITH ANSWERS MUCH EARLIER IN PREGNANCY THAN ALL OTHER DOWN SYNDROME SCREENING TESTS
- ▶ ULTRA-SCREEN® OFFERS EARLIER REASSURANCE FOR MOST PATIENTS
- ▶ PATIENTS WHO ARE SHOWN TO BE AT INCREASED RISK WILL HAVE ADDED TIME TO CONSIDER IF THEY WANT TO HAVE A DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE DONE, SUCH AS AMNIOCENTESIS OR CVS

Just a few simple st



How Is ULTRA-SCREEN® PERFORMED?

Ultra-Screen® consists of a combination of an ultrasound exam and a blood test. The ultrasound exam is performed between 11 weeks 1 day, and 13 weeks 6 days and the blood test is performed anytime from 9 weeks to 13 weeks 6 days. The ultrasound demonstrates a fetal heartbeat and determines gestational age. Then, the amount of fluid accumulation behind the neck of the baby, called nuchal translucency (NT), is measured. The blood specimen is analyzed for two chemicals called free Beta human chorionic gonadotropin (*free Beta*™), and pregnancy associated plasma protein-A (PAPP-A) which are normally found in the blood of all pregnant women. The results of the ultrasound exam will be combined with the results of the blood test to estimate a specific risk for Down syndrome and trisomies 18 and 13.



ops can deliver the news you want to hear.

Safe and sound.

WHAT DOES ULTRA-SCREEN® TELL ME AND MY DOCTOR?

Ultra-Screen® can provide helpful information about your pregnancy. In most cases, the test can reassure that your baby is not likely to be at increased risk for certain chromosomal disorders.

In some cases, however, the test can alert you and your doctor that your baby may be at increased risk for one of these disorders. Please remember that if your test result does not fall within the normal range, it only means that further testing may be indicated.

HOW IS ULTRA-SCREEN® DIFFERENT FROM AMNIOCENTESIS OR CVS?

Amniocentesis and CVS are invasive procedures that determine definitely the presence or absence of Down syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13 and other less common birth defects. These procedures are associated with small risks for complications in pregnancy. Therefore they are offered only when there is a significant risk of Down Syndrome or other chromosomal abnormalities.

Ultra-Screen® is a non-invasive screening test to determine how likely it is that your baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18 or trisomy 13. This information allows you to make a better informed choice on whether or not to have CVS or amniocentesis.

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FIRST TRIMESTER
DOWN SYNDROME SCREENING