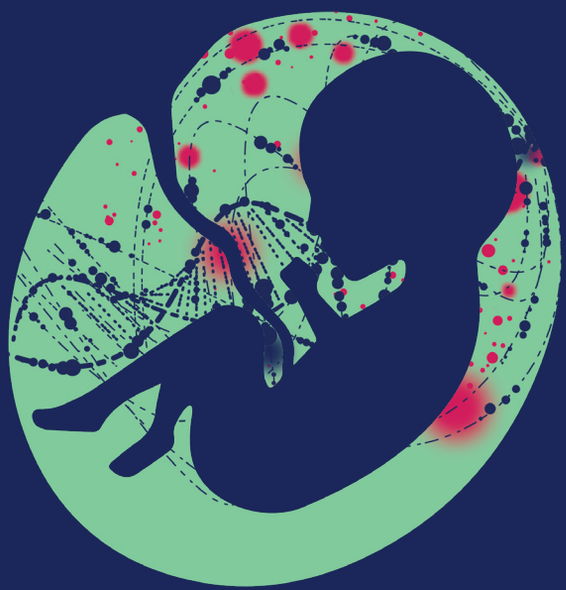
NEXT BIOSCIENCES

TriScreen

Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)



Rethink Prenatal Screening. Think NIPT.

Humans typically have 23 pairs of chromosomes (46 in total) within almost every cell in our body. One chromosome of each pair comes from our mother, and the other from our father. The chromosome pairs are numbered from 1 -22 and the last pair determines gender. Females typically have two X chromosomes, and males typically have an X and a Y chromosome.

A change in the number of chromosomes can lead to a change in development. Having an extra copy of a chromosome is called a trisomy (three copies), while missing a copy of a chromosome (having only one copy) is called a monosomy. A trisomy or monosomy can result in a genetic condition, such as Down syndrome. Individuals with Down syndrome have three copies of chromosome 21 (Trisomy 21).

Prenatal testing

Prenatal testing assesses a woman's chance of carrying a pregnancy with certain chromosomal abnormalities. There are a variety of prenatal testing options available to find out if there is a chromosomal abnormality present in a pregnancy. These tests can be divided into 2 categories:

Diagnostic Test:
Such as an amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling can confirm the presence of a chromosomal abnormality. These types of tests are done by invasive means which have residual miscarriage risks.

Screening Test:
Such as an ultrasound or a blood test, such as NIPT or maternal serum screening, can evaluate if there is a higher or lower chance that the pregnancy is affected by a chromosomal abnormality. As these tests are not invasive, there is no risk to you or the pregnancy. However, these tests cannot confirm or completely rule out the presence of a chromosomal condition.

TriScreen NIPT

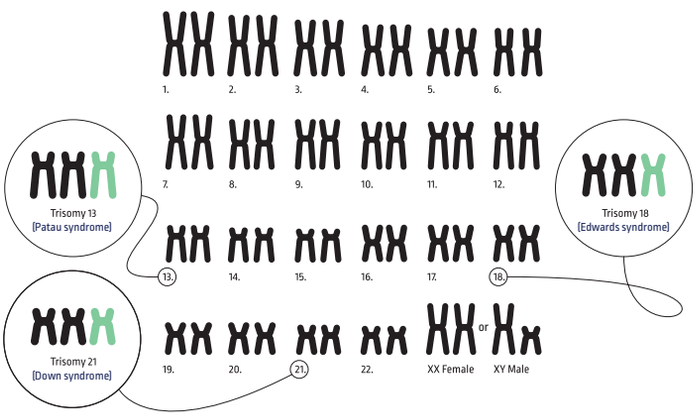
TriScreen (NIPT) safely and non-invasively screens for the most common chromosomal abnormalities from as early as 10 weeks gestation.

TriScreen uses a single maternal blood draw from the mothers arm, it is more accurate than maternal blood tests and ultrasound in the detection of chromosomal abnormalities, providing a greater sense of comfort.

Patient Signature

TriScreen can screen for the following chromosomal abnormalities*:

TriScreen (Standard Panel)
Trisomy 21 – Down syndrome
Trisomy 18 – Edwards syndrome
Trisomy 13 – Patau syndrome



TriScreen+ (All Chromosome testing)*
In addition to screening for the most common chromosomal abnormalities, TriScreen+ screens all chromosomes from 1 – 22 as well as the sex chromosomes and can also screen for extra or missing pieces of chromosomes larger than 7Mb. For anyone considering TriScreen+, we strongly advise having a detailed discussion with your healthcare provider or a genetic counsellor who can provide you with more information about the possible outcomes of the test, as these results may be more complex than the results obtained by testing for the more common chromosome abnormalities.

Additional Options

Sex chromosome abnormalities
Turner syndrome (monosomy X), Triple X syndrome (XXX), Jacobs syndrome (XYY) and Klinefelter syndrome (XXY)
Microdeletions*
22q11 deletion (Di George); 15q11 deletion (Angelman/Prader-Willi); 1p36 deletion; 4p- (Wolf-Hirshhorn); 5p- (Cri-du-chat)

*Dependant on the options selected by your Healthcare Provider
*Extra costs and longer turnaround time involved in additional options
*Genetic Counselling is advised for additional options

TriScreen can be performed on:

- Singleton pregnancies
- Twin pregnancies
- Donor pregnancies
- IVF pregnancies
- Surrogate pregnancies

Why TriScreen (NIPT)?

- Performed from as early as 10 weeks gestation
- Only requires a single blood draw from patient
- Non-Invasive – no risk of miscarriage
- Convenient 3 and 6 month payment plans
- Bespoke blood draw service – blood draw in the convenience of your own home
- High detection rates for conditions tested
- Very low false positive rates and low false negative rates compared with traditional serum screening tests.
- All patients who receive positive results following TriScreen are offered a free genetic counselling session to discuss the implications of the result and the available options in more detail.

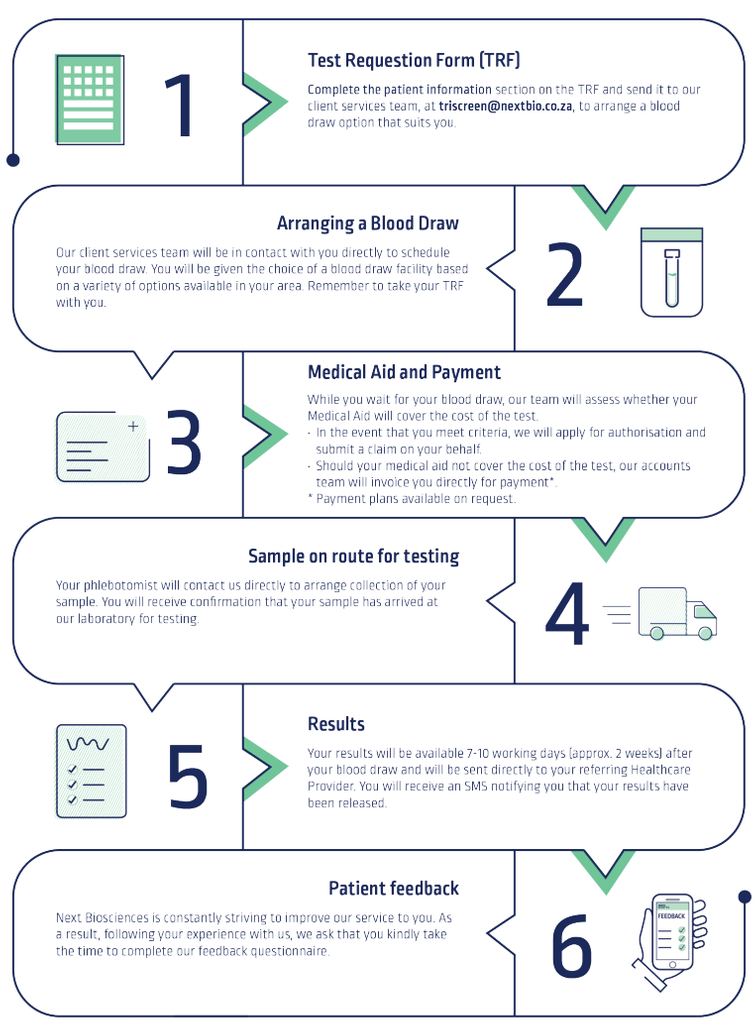
It is recommended that suspected or abnormal results are confirmed with a Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) or Amniocentesis to make a definitive diagnosis.

I, hereby, declare that I have been informed about and understand the benefits, risks and limitations of non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT). I would like to have the NIPT test done on my blood sample:

Yes ☐ No ☐

Patient Signature

What is next?



Scan the QR code to request more information.

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Fair and Balance: Noninvasive prenatal testing (NIPT) based on cell-free DNA analysis from maternal blood is a screening test; it is not diagnostic. Test results must not be used as the sole basis for diagnosis. Further confirmatory testing is necessary prior to making any irreversible pregnancy decision.