How does carrier screening work?

Carrier screening is performed by your healthcare provider with a simple blood test to determine if you are at risk of having a child with a specific genetic disease.

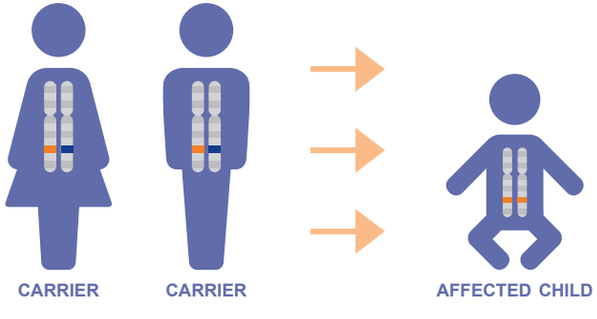
You can expect results in about 2 weeks.*

How are genetic disorders passed down?

For autosomal recessive disorders, couples are at increased risk of having an affected child if they are both carriers for the same disease.

For X-linked disorders, couples are at increased risk of having an affected male child if the mother is a carrier.

25% chance of recessive disorder[1]



*This applies to all tests except the Pan-Ethnic Carrier Screen: Gene Sequencing Panel, which yields results in 4 weeks.

Why Eurofins NTD?

NTD has led in the research and development of prenatal screening protocols and tests for more than 30 years. Today, we serve universities, medical centers, hospitals, laboratories, obstetricians and maternal fetal medicine specialists around the world—providing prenatal screening services that help healthcare providers and patients make more informed medical decisions.

For more information about NTD Genetic Carrier Screening, please speak with your healthcare provider, or call us at **1-888-NTD-LABS** (683-5227).

Reference
1. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Carrier screening: frequently asked questions. April 2017. Available at www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Carrier-Screening. Accessed October 24, 2017

Pursuant to applicable federal and/or state laboratory requirements, NTD Labs has established and verified the accuracy and precision of its testing services. Testing has not been cleared or approved by the FDA.

NTD | Eurofins Clinical Diagnostics

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Know More Now for a Better Future

Learn more about genetic carrier screening from Eurofins NTD

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Better planning, for a better future

Whether you're pregnant or thinking about becoming pregnant, there's a lot to consider. Much of it is exciting, but there are also many unknowns. You may be concerned about genetic disorders. Genetic carrier screening can provide more insight.

What is carrier screening?

Carrier screening is a type of genetic test—usually a simple blood test—that can tell you whether you and/or your partner carry a gene with an irregularity, called a mutation, for specific genetic disorders that may be passed on to your baby. When carrier screening is performed before or during pregnancy, it allows you to find out the likelihood of having a child with a genetic disorder.

The advantages of early screening

For some diseases, knowing your baby is affected before birth can increase the likelihood that your child can be helped by early treatment. It can provide you with the information you need to contact the right medical specialists, who can start treating your child right away.

NTD Carrier Screen Options

NTD offers multiple types of carrier screening options that can assess your reproductive risk for a variety of conditions.

Pan-Ethnic Carrier Screen

ACOG/ACMG Carrier Screen

- The ACOG/ACMG Carrier Screen tests for cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy and conditions common to those of Ashkenazi Jewish descent.
- The Pan-Ethnic Carrier Screen is the most comprehensive screen and tests for 146 autosomal recessive and X-linked conditions. Targeted mutation or full gene sequencing panels available.

	ACOG/ACMG Carrier Screen: Targeted Mutation Panel	Pan-Ethnic Carrier Screen: Targeted Mutation Panel or Gene Sequencing
Cystic fibrosis	●	●
Spinal muscular atrophy	●	●
Fragile X repeat analysis		●
10 conditions common to those of Ashkenazi Jewish descent: • Tay-Sachs disease • Canavan disease • Bloom syndrome • Mucolipidosis type IV • Niemann-Pick disease type A • Familial dysautonomia • Gaucher disease type 1 • Fanconi anemia type C	●	●
146 autosomal recessive and X-linked conditions that may include: • Mobility impairment • Visual impairment • Intellectual disability • Joint and bone disorders • Nervous system abnormalities • Developmental delay • Hearing loss • Skin irregularities • Metabolic syndromes		●

What do the results mean?

What if you test positive?

If you're found to be a carrier, screening for your partner will be recommended.

If you and your partner are found to be carriers of the same autosomal recessive genetic condition, there is a 25% chance of having a child affected with that disorder. The next step is to make an appointment with a genetic counselor.

What if you test negative?

A negative result significantly reduces the likelihood of being a carrier, but does not eliminate it entirely. There are no tests that can detect all genetic mutations.