

Accessible to residents and cross-border workers, close to where you are





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Non-Invasive Prenatal Diagnosis (NIPD)

Screening for trisomy 13, 18 and 21 by analysis of free circulating fetal DNA



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What is NIPD?

During pregnancy, the placenta releases detectable fetal DNA into the mother's blood.

If DNA from chromosomes 13, 18 or 21 is present in abnormally high quantities, it means that the fetus has a high probability of having trisomy for one of these chromosomes.

NIPD makes it possible to detect trisomy 13, 18 or 21 in the fetus by a **simple blood test** of the mother-to-be. It is a test **without any risk for the fetus**.

 \rightarrow This is a test without any risk for the fetus.

What are the indications?

NIPD can be performed during each pregnancy in the absence of an ultrasound anomaly.

NIPD test does not replace regular ultrasound monitoring of the pregnancy, regardless of the result.

In practice?

This examination will be prescribed to you by your gynecologist.

NIPT can be carried out from the 10th week of amenorrhea (SA), ideally from 12 weeks, but it can be prescribed until the end of the pregnancy.

\rightarrow It is carried out from a simple blood test.

Without appointment

✓ Monday to Saturday

In all our laboratories



- ✓ Monday to Saturday
- To the address of your choice
- 📞 (+352) 27 321
- via <u>www.bionext.lu/rdv</u>
- via the MYLAB application (iOS and Android)

It is not necessary to fast.

Bring the prescription, the consultation certificate and the signed consent (documents given to you by your doctor).

What is the result delivery time?

I0 days

Is the exam reimbursed?

This test is covered by the CNS if you are affiliated.

If you are not, the price is available on: <u>www.bionext.lu/analyses</u>

What is the performance of the test?

This test is very sensitive (>99.9%) and very specific (99.9%) for detecting trisomy 13, 18 and 21. However, only amniocentesis allows for a definite diagnosis. It will be proposed to you according to the results of NIPD.

How to interpret the results?

The results will be communicated to you by your doctor.

If the result is negative, it means that the test did not detect fetal trisomy 13, 18 or 21. The usual follow-up of your pregnancy will continue.

If the result is positive, the presence of trisomy (13, 18 or 21) is likely.

A positive result must be confirmed by an invasive prenatal diagnosis such as amniocentesis.

If the result is inconclusive or uninterpretable, it does not mean that the risk of trisomy is important, but simply that due to a technical problem or a too low quantity of fetal DNA, the test has failed. It is then necessary to repeat the analysis on a new sample, usually 14 days after the first test.

