



PrenatalSafe®



eurofins

Genoma

NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TESTING

NIPT

Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT), since its introduction into clinical practice over 10 years ago, has positively influenced prenatal diagnosis¹. NIPT has established itself as a safe alternative to invasive investigations (i.e., amniocentesis and villocentesis), while ensuring high reliability in relation to serological tests such as the Bi-test.

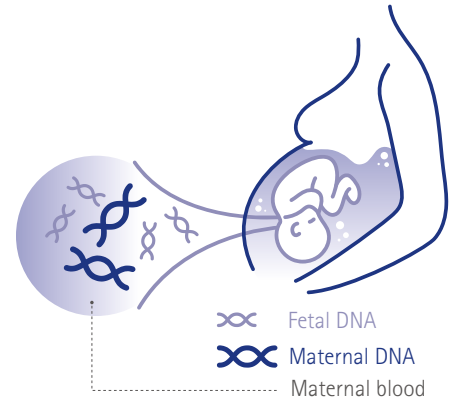


Recommended for **all pregnant women**

HOW DOES NIPT WORK?

It is a non-invasive test that allows studying fetal genetic material with a simple blood sample from the mother.

The test can detect and analyse fetal DNA circulating in maternal blood to **identify the presence of chromosomal abnormalities and genetic diseases in the fetus**.

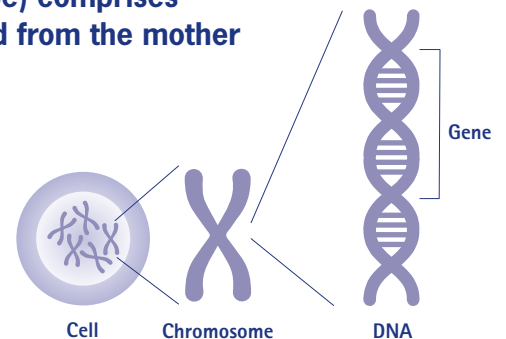


The amount of fetal DNA increases during pregnancy and **from week 10 of gestation is adequate for screening**. If this quantity is not reached, a second sampling may be recommended.

The chromosome set (called a karyotype) comprises 23 pairs of chromosomes, half inherited from the mother and half from the father:

- 22 pairs of non-sex chromosomes
- 1 pair of sex chromosomes

Chromosomes are formed from DNA. Some DNA segments are defined as GENES and provide the cell with the information required to perform its function.



Abnormalities in the delicate process that leads to the formation of gametes can cause **different types of alterations**:

- Abnormalities in the number of chromosomes: ANEUPLOIDIES
- Abnormalities in the structure of CHROMOSOMES



Variations in the DNA sequence called genetic mutations can occur. This kind of alteration may be inherited from parents, or occur for the first time in the fetus and cause:

- Genetic DISEASES

The frequency of these alterations increases mainly with maternal age, but also advanced paternal age may be a risk factor.

WHAT CAN BE INVESTIGATED WITH NIPT?

1) Abnormalities in the number of chromosomes: ANEUPLOIDIES

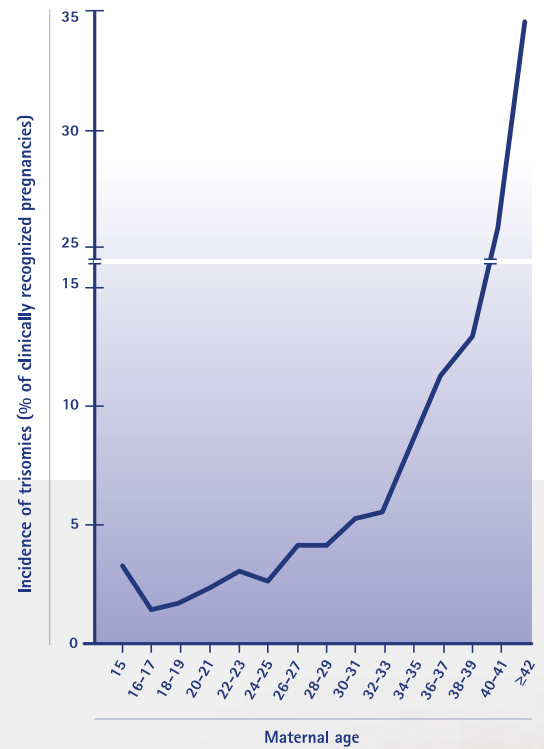
TRISOMY: three copies of a chromosome

MONOSOMY: single copy of a chromosome

Among the most common ones²:

- Trisomy of chromosome 21 (Down Syndrome): 1 in 700 births
- Trisomy of chromosome 18 (Edwards Syndrome): 1 in 3.000 births
- Trisomy of chromosome 13 (Patau Syndrome): 1 in 6.000 births

Incidence increases with increasing maternal age³.



2) Abnormalities in the structure of CHROMOSOMES

DELETION: loss of a chromosome segment

DUPLICATION: doubling of a chromosome segment

If these rearrangements are very small, they are called microdeletions and microduplications.

Microdeletion 22q11.3 is the most frequent microdeletion and is linked to DiGeorge syndrome, which has an incidence of 1/2.000–4.000 people, regardless of maternal age⁴.

3) Genetic DISEASES

DE NOVO: caused by DNA mutations that occur for the first time in the fetus

HEREDITARY: caused by mutations inherited from parents

It is important to test specifically for the possibility of being a **HEALTHY CARRIER***.

***Healthy carrier**, that is one who can transmit the disease but is not affected and therefore has no symptoms.

Over 20 years of experience in genetic testing.
Prenatalsafe® ensures accurate testing of circulating fetal DNA to investigate the presence of:

- Aneuploidies in all the chromosomes of the fetus
- Deletions and duplications on all chromosomes (>7Mb)
- 9 microdeletion syndromes
- Inherited and *de novo* genetic diseases

AN OFFER FOR EVERY NEED

	3	5	5DiGeorge	Plus	Karyo	Karyo Plus	Complete	Complete Plus	Full Risk
Fetal sex	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trisomy 21 Down Syndrome	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trisomy 18 Edwards Syndrome	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Trisomy 13 Patau Syndrome	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sex Chromosome Aneuploidies		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rare Autosomal Aneuploidies				9 and 16	●	●	●	●	●
Deletions and Duplications					●	●	●	●	●
Microdeletions			22q11.2	●		●		●	●
Inherited genetic diseases							●	●	●
<i>De novo</i> genetic diseases							●	●	●
Carrier screening test*									●

*Testing on both parents to see whether they carry mutations related to 30 of the most common genetic diseases in the Italian population

- **Free pre-test genetic counselling**
to identify the suitable level for the couple's needs
- **Free post-test genetic counselling**
if positive



Microdeletions:

	Microdeletion Syndromes	Chromosome regions
PrenataSafe® 5DiGeorge	DiGeorge Syndrome	deletion 22q11.2
PrenataSafe® Plus	includes PrenataSafe® 5DiGeorge + Cri-du-chat Syndrome Prader-Willi Syndrome Angelman Syndrome 1p36 Deletion Syndrome Wolf-Hirschhorn Syndrome	deletion 5p15.3 deletion 15q11.2 deletion 15q11.2 deletion 1p36 deletion 4p16.3
PrenataSafe® Karyo Plus	includes PrenataSafe® Plus + Jacobsen Syndrome Langer-Giedion Syndrome Smith-Magenis Syndrome	deletion 11q23 deletion 8q24.11-q24.13 deletion 17p11.2

Inherited genetic diseases:

- CFTR Cystic Fibrosis
- CX26 (GJB2) Deafness Autosomal Recessive Type 1A
- CX30 (GJB6) Deafness Autosomal Recessive Type 1B
- HBB Beta Thalassemia
- HBB Sickle Cell Anemia

De novo genetic diseases:

Syndromic Disorders		Skeletal Disorders	
Alagille Syndrome	JAG1	Achondrogenesis, type II	COL2A1
CHARGE Syndrome	CHD7	Achondroplasia	FGFR3
Cornelia de Lange Syndrome, type 5	HDAC8	CATSHL Syndrome	
Cornelia de Lange Syndrome, type 1	NIPBL	Crouzon syndrome <small>with acanthosis nigricans</small>	
Rett Syndrome	MECP2	Hypochondroplasia	
Sotos Syndrome, type 1	NSD1	Muenke syndrome	
Bohring-Opitz Syndrome	ASXL1	Thanatophoric dysplasia, type I	
Schinz-Giedion Syndrome	SETBP1	Thanatophoric dysplasia, type II	COL1A1
Holoprosencephaly	SIX3	Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, classic	
Noonan Spectrum Disorders		Ehlers-Danlossyndrome, type VIIA	
Cardiofaciocutaneous Syndrome, type 1	BRAF	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type I	
Noonan Syndrome-like <small>disorder with or without juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (NSLL)</small>	CBL	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type II	
Noonan Syndrome, type 3	KRAS	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type III	
Cardiofaciocutaneous Syndrome 3	MAP2K1	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type IV	
Cardiofaciocutaneous Syndrome 4	MAP2K2	Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome <small>cardiac valvular form</small>	COL1A2
Noonan Syndrome, type 6	NRAS	Ehlers-Danlos, type VIIB Syndrome	
Noonan Syndrome, type 1 <small>LEOPARD Syndrome 1</small>	PTPN11	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type II	
Noonan syndrome, type 5 <small>LEOPARD Syndrome 2</small>	RAF1	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type III	
Noonan syndrome, type 8	RIT1	Osteogenesis imperfecta, type IV	
Noonan syndrome-like <small>disorder with loose anagen hair</small>	SHOC2	Craniosynostosis	
Noonan syndrome, type 4	SOS1	Antley-Bixler syndrome <small>without genital anomalies or disordered steroidogenesis</small>	FGFR2
		Apert Syndrome	
		Crouzon Syndrome	
		Jackson-Weiss Syndrome	
		Pfeiffer Syndrome, type 1	
		Pfeiffer Syndrome, type 2	
		Pfeiffer Syndrome, type 3	

LATEST GENERATION CE-IVD TECHNOLOGY

PROPRIETARY CE-IVD NIPT FLOW™ ALGORITHM
Sensitivity and specificity > 99%
demonstrated on 71.740 pregnancies

	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Main Aneuploidies		
Trisomy 21	99.54% (98.36% - 99.94%)	100% (96.11% - 100.00%)
Trisomy 18	100% (96.11% - 100.00%)	100% (99.99% - 100.00%)
Trisomy 13	100% (90.51% - 100.00%)	99.99% (99.98% - 100.00%)
Sex chromosome aneuploidies		
X0	98.11% (89.93% - 99.95%)	99.98% (99.97% - 99.99%)
XXX	100% (87.23% - 100.00%)	100% (99.99% - 100.00%)
XXY	100% (86.77% - 100.00%)	99.99% (99.99% - 100.00%)
XYY	100% (86.77% - 100.00%)	99.99% (99.99% - 100.00%)
Rare Autosomal Aneuploidies, deletions, duplications and microdeletions		
Rare Autosomal Aneuploidies	100% (89.42% - 100.00%)	99.92% (99.89% - 99.95%)
Deletions and Duplications	100% (83.16% - 100.00%)	99.97% (99.96% - 99.99%)
Microdeletions	83.33% (35.88% - 99.58%)	99.99% (99.99% - 100.00%)

High sample validation

- Analysis of over **70.000 samples** for common trisomies
- Over **65.000 samples** for sex chromosome aneuploidies
- Over **40.000 samples** for other abnormalities

Reliability on all abnormalities

almost comparable to invasive investigation

First test in Italy with validation on large numbers for searching for Rare Autosomal Aneuploidies (RAA), segmental abnormalities (deletions and duplications) and microdeletions

**GENETICS AT THE SERVICE
OF CLINICAL PRACTICE**

Prenatalsafe®, combined with an accurate ultrasound investigation, allows early identification of fetal abnormalities.



Aligned with the SIGU⁵ guidelines, of the Ministry of Health⁶ and with the main gynaecological **guidelines⁷**



11 geneticists supporting couples to offer pre- and post-test genetic counselling



Customer care available at any time on the path, from counselling to reporting



Logistics authorized for transporting biological material UN3373



Sample traceability



Comprehensive insurance protection

Bibliography

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2. Screening for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities. ACOG Practice Bulletin, Number 226. Obstetrics & Gynecology: October 2020 - Volume 136 - Issue 4 - p e48-e69
3. To err (meiotically) is human: the genesis of human aneuploidy. Nature Reviews Genetics volume 2, pages280-291 (2001)
4. Cell-free DNA screening for prenatal detection of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. Maternal and Fetal Medicine, held virtually, January 25-30, 2021
5. Pre-test counselling checklist for non-invasive prenatal genetic testing on fetal DNA circulating in maternal blood (NIPT/cell-free DNA test). 2021
6. Supreme Health Council Section I - Non-invasive screening of fetal DNA (NIPT) in public health. 2021.
7. SIEOG 2021 guidelines for obstetric and gynaecological ultrasound scans

YOUR PATIENTS IN SAFE HANDS

9 levels of investigation

- Accreditation as per UNI EN ISO 15189:2013 requirements
- CE-IVD NIPT FLOW™ ALGORITHM
- Illumina CE-IVD technology
- Qualified logistics

WHO IS IT FOR?

Any expectant mother, single or twin pregnancies, obtained with either natural conception or MAP techniques, autologous and heterologous.



Reporting times:

3-7 days
chromosome analysis

10-15 days
gene analysis

15-20 days
carrier testing on parents



Biomnis

sales@eurofins-biomnis.ie
1800 252 966

prenatalsafe.co.uk

www.eurofins.ie/biomnis/

Eurofins Genoma

Laboratories and Medical Offices
Registered headquarters and
Laboratory for Research and
Development in Molecular Genetics

Via Castel Giubileo, 11 / 00138

Laboratory for Medical Genetics
and Molecular Diagnostics
Sampling and Counselling

Via Castel Giubileo, 62 / 00138

Eurofins County Pathology

NGS lab, Huxley Rd, Guildford
GU2 7RE, United Kingdom

Eurofins Biomnis, Blackthorn Road

Eurofins Biomnis, Unit 3, Sandyford
Business Centre, Sandyford Business
Park, Dublin 18, D18 E528, Ireland.