Comprehensive insights from Quest Diagnostics—a leader in genetic testing.

Since the 1970s, we've been helping parents plan for the future with state-of-the-art genetic tests. Today, we offer more than 900 genetic tests using the best technology available.

Ask your healthcare practitioner about prenatal screening from Quest Diagnostics.

Other helpful resources

- March of Dimes—**MarchOfDimes.com**
- National Down Syndrome Society—**NDSS.org**
- Trisomy 18 Foundation® (Edwards Syndrome)—**Trisomy18.org**
- Genetic Support Foundation—**GeneticSupportFoundation.org**

California Prenatal Screening Program

Cell free DNA (cfDNA) screening is available to all pregnant individuals in California, as part of the California Prenatal Screening Program.

Quest is proud to offer our GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel as part of this important program.

Once your healthcare provider has ordered the GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel for you, you can make an appointment to complete the screening at one of our conveniently located Patient Service Centers (PSCs). Appointments are strongly encouraged.

Remember to bring the signed and dated prenatal screening order and consent form provided by your healthcare provider to your appointment, along with your driver's license or ID and your insurance card or a copy of your insurance card with affixed barcode.

Learn more about the California Prenatal Screening Program at **cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CFH/DGDS/Pages/pns/patientinformation.aspx**

Schedule your appointment

Simply scan this **QR code**, visit **QuestDiagnostics.com/Appointment,** or call **1.866.MYQUEST (1.866.697.8378)** to make an appointment at a PSC.

For more information about GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel, including limitations, see page 5.

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California Prenatal Screening Program

Screening for insights

into the health of your baby

Information for greater peace of mind[a]

Quest provides support for you and your pregnancy journey. Prenatal screening is an option to help provide greater peace of mind and guidance in planning for the future.

What are chromosomes and chromosomal abnormalities?

Chromosomes are structures inside cells that contain genes. Some of these genes determine a baby's sex and provide instructions for human growth and development. For example, typically females have two X chromosomes, while males typically have one X chromosome and one Y chromosome.

Most people have a total of 46 chromosomes. When someone is born with an extra chromosome, it is called a chromosomal aneuploidy, and can result in intellectual and physical impairment.

Other chromosomal abnormalities may result from the loss or gain of "chromosomal material."

What causes chromosomal abnormalities?

Certain factors, like maternal age, can increase the chance of your baby having a chromosomal abnormality. Having a baby at age 35 years or older is a known risk factor. Also, having a personal and/or family history of a chromosomal abnormality may increase the chance of having a baby with a chromosomal abnormality.

What is the GDSP cfDNA Panel noninvasive prenatal screening test?

The GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel[a] is a simple blood test that can screen for Trisomy 21, Trisomy 18, and Trisomy 13 and can determine the sex of the baby. The test provides accurate results as early as 10 weeks into your pregnancy.[a]

What conditions does the GDSP cfDNA Panel screen for?

The GDSP cfDNA Panel screens for conditions resulting from having an extra chromosome (called a trisomy), including Trisomy 21, Trisomy 18, and Trisomy 13.

Condition	Characteristics
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	• Distinct physical appearance • Individuals exhibit a range of intellectual and behavioral impairment that typically ranges from moderate to severe • Physical birth defects, like cardiac defects that may be severe • Adults with Down syndrome have a higher risk of Alzheimer's disease
Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18)	• Severe intellectual impairment • Physical birth defects that affect multiple organs and are often so severe that they are incompatible with life. Many affected pregnancies end as spontaneous miscarriages • Only 5%–10% of babies survive to their first birthday
Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13)	• Severe intellectual impairment • Physical birth defects that affect multiple organs and are often so severe that they are incompatible with life. Many affected pregnancies end as spontaneous miscarriages • Only 5%–10% of babies survive to their first birthday

How is the GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel performed?

The GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel requires a simple blood draw. It is a noninvasive screen that does not increase the risk of miscarriage. It is considered a noninvasive screen because the lab uses maternal blood to assess the fetal chromosomes.

Getting the GDSP cfDNA Panel screening: what you should know

Who should get this test?

- The GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel is a good choice for most pregnant people who would like more information about their baby's risk for Trisomy 21, Trisomy 18, or Trisomy 13.[a]
- This includes people who are carrying twins[b] and those who used an egg donor to get pregnant.

How and when can I get the test?

- Talk with your healthcare practitioner about the GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel to determine if it's right for you. You can get the test as early as 10 weeks into your pregnancy. This test is available to you as part of the California Prenatal Screening Program.
- You can have the test performed at your healthcare practitioner's office or your local Quest Diagnostics Patient Service Center. See back for details.

How will I get my test results?

Your healthcare practitioner will provide your results to you. If you have questions about the status of your results, please contact your healthcare practitioner.

Is the GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel the only test I need?

The GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel[a] is accurate, but a screening test cannot provide a definitive diagnosis. If your result is negative, it does not guarantee the birth of a healthy baby. If your result indicates an increased risk, your healthcare practitioner will refer you for additional testing to confirm the result. Pregnancy decisions, like termination, should not be based on the results of the screening test alone.

[a] The GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel is a cell-free DNA test that can screen for increased risk of Trisomy 21, Trisomy 18, and Trisomy 13, which are fetal chromosomal abnormalities that may cause birth defects. It can also screen for fetal sex, if elected. The GDSP cfDNA Panel is a "screening" test, not a diagnostic test, and therefore all positive (ie, increased risk) results should be followed by genetic counseling and further diagnostic testing and procedures, when clinically indicated. Pregnancy management decisions should not be based on the results of a cfDNA test alone. As with any test, there may be false positives or false negatives. The positive predictive value of the screening test varies by genetic marker, and may be lower for rare conditions. Performance data for the GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel may be obtained by contacting Quest Diagnostics at 1.866.GENE.INFO (1.866.436.3463).

The GDSP cfDNA Screening Panel is a laboratory-developed test that has been developed and validated, pursuant to the Clinical Laboratory Improvements Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), and as such it has not been reviewed by FDA.

[b] Data on file. Less data is available for twin pregnancies than singleton pregnancies. Screening results for twins and multiple gestations may be less reliable, in part, because it is difficult to tell which baby is affected.