Quest Advanced® Women's Health

Committed to you and your growing family

Quest Diagnostics makes QHerit® screening easy
Quest, the leading test provider for women's health and an innovator in genetic testing, offers a wide range of screening and diagnostic solutions for your family, including QHerit.

Close and convenient

- Schedule your appointment online at one of our 400+ patient service centers in California and Nevada at a time and date that's convenient for you
- QHerit screening consists of a simple blood draw at your healthcare provider's office or one of our patient service centers

Easy-to-read results

- Your screening results are available securely online through MyQuest®

Affordable options

- In-network screening with most major health plans
- QHerit No Surprise program confirms whether preauthorization is needed or if costs will exceed $300
- Supplemental financial assistance is available

Plan for your family's future, today

Talk to your healthcare provider to learn more

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QuestDiagnostics.com

Quest Advanced® Women's Health

California and Nevada

QHerit® carrier screening

Give your baby the best possible start—with insights from QHerit*

Why is QHerit carrier screening important?

Planning for a healthy beginning

Besides your eye color or your partner's distinctive laugh, your baby may also inherit certain genetic health conditions. It can be helpful to know whether your future children are at risk—so you have more insight into planning your family's future.

What is carrier screening, and what does it mean to be a carrier?

Knowing your carrier status is an important step in planning for your family's future. Anyone can be a carrier of a genetic condition. Carrier screening looks for variations in your genes linked to specific health disorders that can be passed on to your children.

Why is it important to know your carrier status before becoming pregnant?

Most people don't know they're a carrier until they have a child with a genetic condition or find out through the results of carrier screening. Because of this, screening is recommended before pregnancy to determine whether you are a carrier of a genetic condition.

Early screening allows you to discuss reproductive options with your provider and can help you make more informed decisions for yourself and your family.

Who should get tested?

All women who are pregnant or considering pregnancy, and those with a family history of genetic conditions or an increased risk for genetic conditions, are appropriate for carrier screening.

Are you covered?

Want to know if your insurance provider covers QHerit screening? Contact a Patient Navigator.

Call **1.888.445.5011** or email **PatientNavigators@QuestDiagnostics.com**

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends ethnic, pan-ethnic, or expanded carrier screening for all women, regardless of ethnicity or family history

Why choose QHerit for your carrier screening?

With your QHerit screening results,* you and your doctor can have the information you need to best prepare for your baby's arrival. These insights identify relevant conditions that can impact your child's health or healthcare planning decisions.

* QHerit is a carrier "screening" test, and it screens for variations in your genes linked to certain health disorders, which can be passed to your children. For a full list of all 22 genes that QHerit screens, visit QHerit.com. If your QHerit results suggest that you may be a carrier of a gene variation that can cause a health disorder in your offspring, you should discuss your options with a healthcare provider (e.g., partner screening and/or genetic counseling). Pregnancy management decisions should not be based on the results of QHerit alone. As with any test, there may be false positives or false negatives. The positive predictive value of the screening test varies by genetic variation, and may be lower for rare conditions. QHerit 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.