Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) Consent Form

Testing for some of the more common chromosome abnormalities is now available by taking a sample of a pregnant woman's blood and looking for DNA (genetic material) from her fetus. These tests are often called "Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)", "Non-invasive Prenatal Screening (NIPS)" or "cell-free fetal DNA testing". This maternal blood test can be done any time after 10 weeks of pregnancy.

This test can tell us the chance, or likelihood, that a baby has certain types of chromosome abnormalities including Down syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13 and sex chromosome abnormalities.

Down syndrome: children with Down syndrome have a wide spectrum of physical and cognitive disabilities.

Trisomy 18: children with trisomy 18 have significant physical and cognitive disabilities. Their life expectancy is shortened.

Trisomy 13: children with trisomy 13 have significant physical and cognitive disabilities. Their life expectancy is shortened.

Sex chromosome abnormalities:

- 45,X (a.k.a. monosomy X or Turner syndrome)- pregnancies with 45,X have higher risk for miscarriage. Girls with 45,X can have specific physical differences and medical concerns.
- Klinefelter syndrome (47,XXY)- boys with Klinefelter syndrome may have minor physical differences, mild learning disabilities and/or infertility.
- 47,XXX- girls with XXX may have minor physical differences and/or mild learning disabilities.
- XYY- boys with XYY generally do not have any physical, cognitive, or medical concerns.

The accuracy of these new tests appears to be very high, but they are not 100%. False negative and false positive results are possible. NIPT cannot screen for all known chromosome disorders. The results are not as accurate or as comprehensive as chorionic villus sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis.

Results generally take 1-2 weeks. A negative results means there is a very low chance a baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13 or a sex chromosome abnormality. A positive result means there is a very high chance the baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13 or a sex chromosome abnormality. If positive, the results will tell which of the chromosome abnormalities is suspected. In most cases, it is recommended to confirm a positive result with definitive testing, such as CVS or amniocentesis. About 1-3% of women who have NIPT will not get results and may need to have their blood redrawn or may be offered other testing.

This blood test is currently available for women with high-risk pregnancies. This includes women over 35 years old, those with abnormal ultrasound findings, abnormal blood tests or a previous pregnancy with a chromosome abnormality. NIPT is optional and you have the right to decline this screening.

Please sign if you have read and understood the above information and give your consent for NIPT:

_____ _____

Signature of Patient Today's date

This original **Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) Consent Form** document can be found on the Prenatal Screening and Testing page of the Oregon Genetics Website (http://www.healthoregon.org/genetics)