HOW INVITAE TESTING WORKS

1. Visit your healthcare provider
Talk to your healthcare provider about your testing options with Invitae.

2. Provide a sample.
Your healthcare provider will collect a blood sample from you and ship it to our laboratory for analysis.

3. Create an account.
When you provide your sample, you will receive a card with your confirmation code. Use this code to create an Invitae portal account at www.invitae.com/register. In the portal, you can register your test, track the progress of your sample, and access your results once they are released.

4. Get your results.
You will be notified by text message or email when your results are ready to be viewed in your patient portal. Your provider will also receive a test report that contains important details about your results.

5. Make your plan.
Discuss your results with your healthcare provider, one of Invitae's genetic counselors, or both.

SIMPLE BILLING, NO SURPRISES

Invitae's online patient portal account makes it easy to manage your bill.

Insurance (US only)
Invitae is proud to be in network for more than 250 million patients in the United States and will contact your insurance company directly to coordinate coverage and payment on your behalf. We also accept Medicare (including managed Medicare) and Medicaid (including managed Medicaid) for all NIPS tests.

Patient-pay pricing
For patients who do not have adequate coverage through insurance, Invitae offers $250 patient-pay pricing for Invitae NIPS. Optional microdeletion and sex chromosome testing is included at no additional charge.

Financial assistance (US only)
Invitae may be able to offer NIPS at limited or no expense to those who qualify for need-based assistance.

For complete billing information, please visit **www.invitae.com/billing-info**.

Questions? Visit **www.invitae.com/contact-us** for a complete list of contact information.

References:

1. Practice Bulletin No. 163: Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2016;127(5):979-81.
2. Gregg AR, Skotko BG, Benkendorf JL *et al*. Noninvasive prenatal screening for fetal aneuploidy, 2016 update: a position statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics. *Genet Med*. 2016;18(10):1056-65.
3. Committee Opinion No. 691: Carrier screening for genetic conditions. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2017 Mar;129(3):e41-e55.

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INVITAE

Non-invasive prenatal screening

WHAT IS NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL SCREENING?

Non-invasive prenatal screening (NIPS) is a genetic test that you can take as early as 10 weeks into your pregnancy to learn the risk of your baby developing a medical condition caused by changes to their chromosomal structure. NIPS can also determine your baby's sex earlier than other screening tests and ultrasound.

What are chromosomes and why are they so important?

Chromosomes contain the genetic information that tells our cells how to grow and function. Normally, babies get one set of 23 chromosomes from each parent, for a total of 46, but in some situations, a developing baby may have extra or missing chromosomes, or pieces of chromosomes. An irregular chromosomal structure can cause the developing baby to have a medical condition. Usually, chromosomal changes occur spontaneously when the egg or sperm cells are forming or during, or just after, conception.

What chromosomal changes does Invitae NIPS look for?

- **Trisomy screening** checks if there are any extra copies of specific chromosomes. The most common example of trisomy is Down syndrome.
- **Microdeletion analysis (optional)** checks if there are any missing sections, or deletions, of specific chromosomes. Microdeletions, like DiGeorge syndrome, are relatively rare.
- **Sex chromosome analysis (optional)** checks for extra or missing X or Y chromosomes, which are the chromosomes that determine your baby's sex. Sex chromosome analysis can also help determine your baby's sex.

Trisomies screened	Microdeletions screened*	Sex chromosome disorders screened**
Down syndrome Trisomy 21	**1p36 deletion syndrome**	**Turner syndrome** Monosomy X
Edwards syndrome Trisomy 18	**DiGeorge syndrome** 22q11.2 deletion syndrome	**Triple X syndrome** 47,XXX
Patau syndrome Trisomy 13	**Angelman syndrome/ Prader-Willi syndrome** 15q11.2 deletion syndrome	**Klinefelter syndrome** 47,XXY
	Cri du Chat syndrome 5p15.2 deletion syndrome	**Jacob's syndrome** 47,XYY
	Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome 4p16.3 deletion syndrome	

**Microdeletion analysis is not available for twin pregnancies.*

***Sex chromosome analysis for twins can tell you if you are carrying at least one male baby. However, it is unable to determine if there is more than one male or identify which twin is male.*

IS NIPS RIGHT FOR ME?

NIPS is the earliest screening test for chromosomal disorders and an early opportunity to understand potential risks to your baby. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends NIPS for all pregnant women, regardless of age or risk.[1,2]

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT NIPS?

NIPS is:

- safe, with ***no risk of miscarriage***
- non-invasive: tests are performed using a small sample of your blood
- a screening test, not a diagnostic test: that means it can only provide an estimate of risk, not a definitive answer
- not able to test for all possible chromosomal abnormalities: NIPS looks for the most common, medically impactful conditions
- fast: after Invitae receives your sample, results will be ready in 5 to 7 days on average

WHAT WILL MY RESULTS TELL ME?

Most women discover that their pregnancy is at low risk for a chromosomal condition. If your screening test contains a positive result, your provider will discuss what your results mean and will provide you with options for what to do next.

Negative

A negative result indicates that no abnormalities were detected and your pregnancy is not at increased risk for the disorders screened. Continue to work with your provider, who may recommend other types of testing throughout pregnancy.

Positive

A positive result indicates that an abnormality was detected and that your pregnancy may be at increased risk for the disorders screened. Your provider may recommend prenatal diagnostic testing through chorionic villus sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis to confirm your results.

INVITAE NIPS + CARRIER SCREENING

- Carrier screening is another type of genetic testing that helps identify if you and your partner are carriers of a genetic disorder that you can pass on to your child, even if you do not have the disorder yourself.
- While NIPS looks at your baby's chromosomes, carrier screening looks for smaller types of genetic changes in you and your partner.
- The American College of Obstetrics and Gynecologists recommends carrier screening for all pregnant women, regardless of age or risk.[3]
- Your healthcare provider may recommend carrier screening along with NIPS for a more comprehensive look at your baby's genetic health in early pregnancy.