Prenatal screening is offered to pregnant women because all pregnancies have a small chance for a genetic disorder, regardless of maternal age, family history, or personal health. Screening is traditionally done through routine tests such as analyzing maternal blood and/or performing an ultrasound.

New blood tests called noninvasive prenatal tests (NIPT) have been developed to analyze the DNA of your baby. These tests are much more accurate than other standard screening tests currently available[1-3]. An invasive test, in which a sample from the placenta (chorionic villus sampling) or the amniotic fluid (amniocentesis) is taken, is still necessary to confirm diagnosis following any positive screening result.

If you have any further questions on noninvasive prenatal testing, please ask your healthcare provider.

References
1. Rose et al. Screening for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities: ACOG Practice Bulletin, Number 226, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Oct, 2020
2. Dungan et al. Noninvasive prenatal screening (NIPS) for fetal chromosome abnormalities in a general-risk population: An evidence-based clinical guideline of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG), Genetics in Medicine, Dec 16, 2022
3. Hui et al. Position statement from the International Society for Prenatal Diagnosis on the use of non-invasive prenatal testing for the detection of fetal chromosomal conditions in singleton pregnancies, Prenatal Diagnosis, Apr 19, 2023

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More women deserve the right to NIPT.

Vanadis® NIPT
Noninvasive Prenatal Testing

What is the Vanadis NIPT test?

Vanadis is the next-generation noninvasive prenatal test developed to help pregnant women assess the risk for their fetus carrying a trisomy. Thanks to a technological breakthrough, the Vanadis test helps provide accurate results faster and has obtained the CE-IVD marking as a result of its proven high performance.

How does the Vanadis NIPT test work?

We now know that fragments of your baby's DNA, originating from the placenta, circulate in your blood during pregnancy. DNA is the substance that our chromosomes are made of, and it contains our genetic information. By analyzing the baby's DNA found in your blood, the Vanadis test is able to determine the risk that your baby is affected with some chromosomal conditions such as Down syndrome (trisomy 21).

How is the Vanadis NIPT test performed?

The Vanadis test can be performed from a simple blood sample and poses no risk of miscarriage to your pregnancy. About 10 mL (roughly one tablespoon) is taken from your arm like a normal blood test and sent to the laboratory for testing.

Who could benefit from Vanadis NIPT?

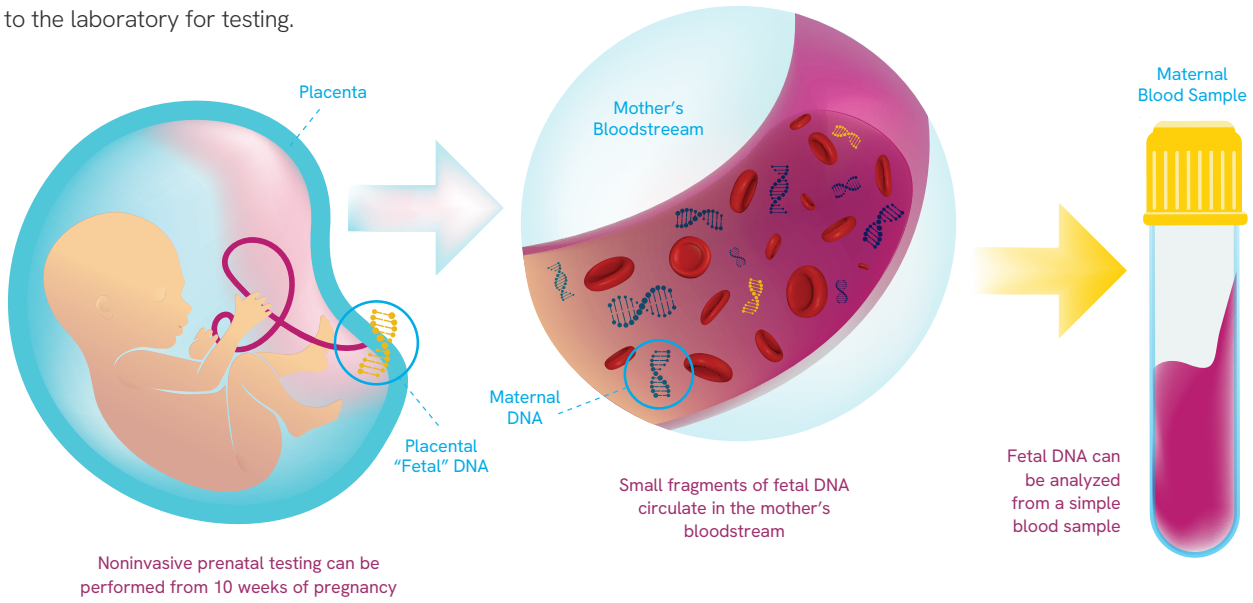
Any pregnant woman who wants to know whether there is a high or low risk her baby carries certain chromosomal condition such as Down syndrome can be screened using the Vanadis test. You should receive pretest counseling before testing.

When can the Vanadis NIPT test be performed?

The Vanadis test can be conducted after 10 weeks of pregnancy to ensure that there is enough of the baby's DNA present in your blood to conduct the analysis.

What conditions can Vanadis NIPT identify?

Vanadis routinely screens for conditions such as Down (trisomy 21), Edwards (trisomy 18), and Patau (trisomy 13) syndromes. Screening for fetal sex may also be included (if allowed by country specific legislation). International medical societies do not recommend (or do so conditionally), screening for any other chromosomal conditions, with the exception of SCAs.[1-3]



How long does it take to get my results?

Results are typically available within one week. You can ask your obstetric provider or genetic counselor how and when you will be receiving your results.

How do I interpret my results?

NIPT has demonstrated a much higher accuracy than standard screening tests for identifying trisomies 21, 18, and 13.[1-3]

Low risk result indicates that your baby is unlikely to be affected by any of the conditions screened for. As an example, a T21 risk of 1/8541 indicates that there is one chance in 8,541 that your baby has Down syndrome.

Increased risk result indicates an increased chance your baby has a specific genetic condition. As there is also a small chance that the test will incorrectly show that the baby is affected, your medical professional may discuss further diagnostic tests (such as amniocentesis or chorionic villus sampling) to confirm the presence of a chromosomal condition.

Sometimes a result cannot be obtained for a variety of reasons. In these cases, we encourage you to have a discussion with your genetic counselor or obstetric provider to discuss next steps.