

Non Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)

Panorama™ Non-invasive Prenatal Test: A superior first-line screening test for all women

WHAT IS NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TEST (NIPT)?

NIPT uses a blood sample from the mother to analyze DNA from placenta for certain chromosome conditions that could affect a baby's health such as Down syndrome. Panorama™ is the only NIPT that can tell the difference between the mother's and the baby's DNA for the chromosomes of interest.

WHAT DOES PANORAMA™ SCREEN FOR?



Singleton Pregnancy NIPT

- ✓ Trisomies 21, 18, 13
- ✓ Monosomy X
- ✓ Triploidy
- ✓ Sex chromosome trisomies (Reported when suspected)
- ✓ 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (optional)
- ✓ Additional microdeletion syndromes (optional)
 - 1p36 deletion syndrome
 - Cri du chat syndrome
 - Angelman syndrome
 - Prader Willi syndrome
- ✓ Fetal sex (optional)

Twin Pregnancy NIPT

Twin Pregnancy NIPT	Panorama™ SNP based NIPT	Other NIPT's
Zygoty	✓	✗
Fetal sex reported for each twin	✓	✗
Individual fetal fraction reported	✓	✗
T21, T13, T18	✓	✓
SCAs	✓ (monozygotic)	✗
22q11.2 deletion syndrome	✓ (monozygotic)	✓ (lab dependent)

WHY SHOULD YOU USE PANORAMA™?

- Panorama™ is the only NIPT that can distinguish between maternal and fetal DNA to detect triploidy, vanished twin, and complete molar pregnancy^{1,2}
- Panorama™ reduces both false negative rates (FNR) and false positive rates (FPR) compared to other NIPT³⁻¹⁰
- Panorama™ offers the highest fetal sex accuracy of any NIPT in validation studies^{3-4,7,11}
- Panorama™ can help clinicians triage twin pregnancies effectively with reported zygoty and individual fetal fractions for dizygotic twins¹²⁻¹⁸
- Only Panorama™ can tell you the gender of each twin (2 girls, 2 boys, or 1 girl and 1 boy)
- Panorama™ can now better guide the clinical management of low fetal fraction patients. Panorama's low fetal fraction algorithm can identify increased likelihood of triploidy, trisomy 18, and trisomy 13 and pregnancy loss¹⁹
- Only NIPT that can be performed as early as nine weeks into pregnancy

References:

1. Dar et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2014; 211(5):527e1-527 e17. 2. Curnow et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2015 Jan;212(1):79.e1-9. 3. Nicolaidis et al. Prenat Diagn. 2013 June; 33(6):575-9. 4. Pergament et al. Obstet Gynecol. 2014 Aug; 124 2 Pt 1):210-8. 5. Ryan et al. Fetal Diagn Ther. 2016;40(3):219-223. 6. Stokowski et al. Prenat Diagn. 2015 Dec; 35(12):1243-6. 7. Jones et al. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2018; 51:274-277. 8. Sehnert et al. Clinical Chemistry 2011 Jun;57(7):1042-1049. 9. Bianchi et al. Obstet Gynecol. 2012 May; 119(5):890-901. 10. Bianchi et al. N Engl J Med 2014;370:799-808. 11. Verinata whitepaper. Analytical validation of the Verifiprenatal test: enhanced test performance for detecting trisomies 21, 18 and 13 and the option for classification of sex chromosome status. 2012. 12. Natera validation data for twin pregnancies. Manuscript in preparation. 13. Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Clinical guideline: Twin-twin transfusion syndrome, Jan 2013. 14. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine, practice bulletin #169, Oct 2016. 15. Blumenfeld et al. J Ultrasound Med. 2014 Dec;33(12):2187-92. 16. Oldenburg et al. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2012 Jan;39(1): 39:69-74. 17. Chasen, Chervenak (2017). Twin pregnancy: Prenatal issues. In T. Post (Ed.), UpToDate. Waltham, Mass.: UpToDate. Retrieved from www.uptodate.com. 18. Cunningham et al. Williams Obstetrics. 24th edition. New York: McGraw-Hill Education, 2014. 19. McKanna et al. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2019 Jan;53(1):73-79.

If you want to learn more about Panorama™ please visit: www.natera.com/panorama-test

