

What do Panorama results tell me?

Panorama gives you a personalized probability score and tells you if there is a high or low probability that your pregnancy may be affected by screened conditions such as Down syndrome. Like other screening tests, Panorama does not provide a definitive diagnosis of the condition. **It is important to note:** You may need to have your test recollected if the fetal fraction is too low.

How do I get started with Panorama?

Panorama is available through Virtus Genetics. Contact Virtus Genetics to find out more on 1800 837 284.

For more information, please visit us at:
www.virtusgenetics.com.au/specialist-genetic-testing/non-invasive-pre-natal-testing

www.natera.com/panorama-test

When will I receive my Panorama results?

Your healthcare provider will usually receive your results within 14 calendar days.

Reference:

1. Nicolaides et al. Prenat Diagn. 2013 June; 33(6):575-9.
2. Pergament et al. Obstet Gynecol. 2014 Aug; 124(2 Pt 1):210-8.
3. Ryan et al. Fetal Diagn Ther. 2016;40(3): 219-223.
4. Dar et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2014 Nov; 211(5):527.e1-527.e17.
5. Norton et al. N Engl J Med 2015 Apr; 372(17):1589-97.
6. Nicolaides et al. Fetal Diagn Ther. 2014;35(3):212-7.
7. Curnow et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2015 Jan; 212(1):79.e1-9.

CAP accredited, ISO 13485 and CLIA certified.
©2018 Natera, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

PAN_PT_BR_2018_05_07_NAT-801514_INTL

**For further information,
phone Virtus Genetics on 1800 837 284**

VirtusGenetics 

www.virtusgenetics.com.au

 natera™

Conceive Deliver Thrive

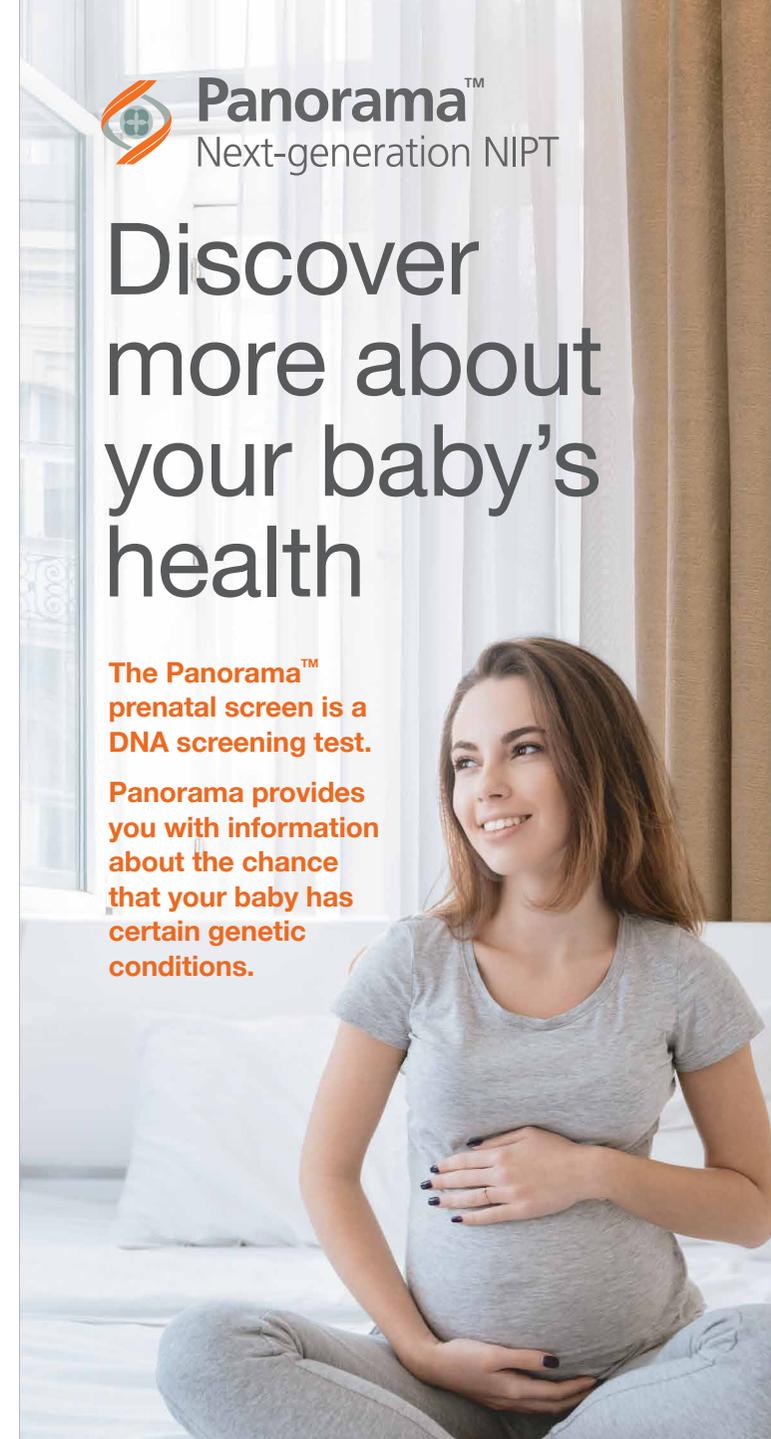
201 Industrial Road, Suite 410,
San Carlos, CA 94070
Tel: 1.650.249.9090 Fax: 3650.730.2272
www.natera.com

 **Panorama™**
Next-generation NIPT

Discover more about your baby's health

The Panorama™ prenatal screen is a DNA screening test.

Panorama provides you with information about the chance that your baby has certain genetic conditions.



 natera™
Conceive Deliver Thrive

VirtusGenetics 

What is NIPT?

Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) uses a blood sample from the mother to analyze DNA from the placenta for certain chromosome conditions that could affect a baby's health.

NIPT¹⁻⁵

- Screens for genetic abnormalities such as Down syndrome
- Can identify your baby's gender (optional)
- Provides substantially fewer incorrect results than maternal serum screening or other prenatal blood tests
- Can be done as early as nine weeks into your pregnancy
- Poses no risk to your baby

How is Panorama different?

Panorama is the only NIPT that can tell the difference between the mother's and the baby's DNA, which results in:



Fewer false positives and fewer false negatives^{1,2,3}



The highest reported gender accuracy of any NIPT (gender reporting is optional)^{1,2,3}



The ability to detect triploidy, a severe chromosomal abnormality that can result in serious pregnancy complications if unmonitored^{6,7}



The ability to distinguish whether twins are identical or fraternal – this information can impact the care plan your healthcare provider creates

What are microdeletions?

A small, missing piece of a chromosome is called a microdeletion. Unlike Down syndrome, which occurs more frequently in mothers who are 35 and older, microdeletions occur in pregnancies at the same rate for mothers of any age. Panorama screens for five microdeletion syndromes associated with serious health problems:

- 22q11.2 deletion (DiGeorge) syndrome
- 1p36 deletion syndrome
- Angelman syndrome
- Prader-Willi syndrome
- Cri-du-chat syndrome

What does Panorama screen for?

Singleton pregnancies

- Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
- Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)
- Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)
- Triploidy
- Monosomy X (Turner syndrome)
- Sex chromosome trisomies
- Microdeletions, including 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (optional)
- Gender (optional)

Twin pregnancies

- Identical or fraternal twins
- Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
- Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)
- Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)
- Gender of each twin (optional)

If our screening finds that your twins are identical, Panorama can additionally screen for:

- Monosomy X (Turner syndrome)
- Sex chromosome trisomies
- 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (optional)

Egg donor or surrogate pregnancies

- Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)
- Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)
- Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)
- Gender (optional)

