

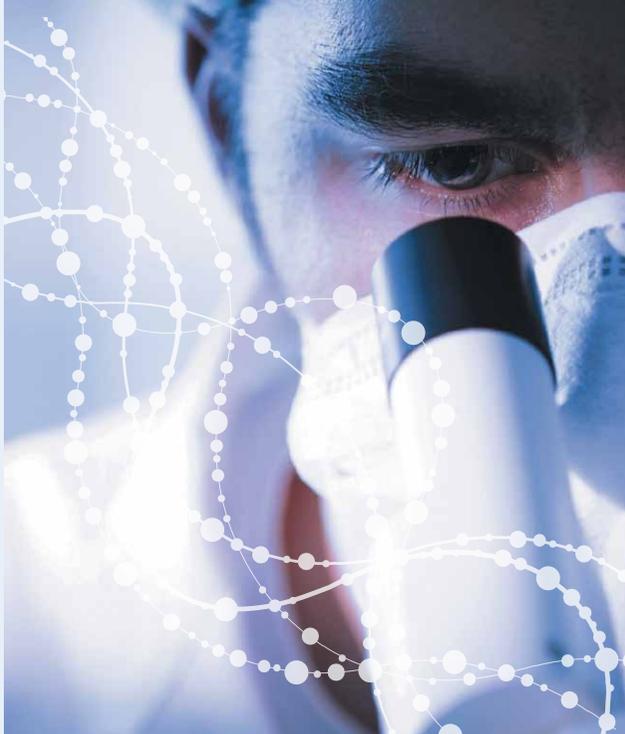
Why perform PGT-A on my embryos?

The science suggests that, for some women, using PGT-A can help to identify embryos that are more likely to result in an ongoing healthy pregnancy.

PGT-A is suitable for those patients:

- where the woman is over 38 years; or
- who have a history of miscarriage; or
- who have experienced unsuccessful IVF; or
- whose fertility specialist thinks they would benefit from PGT-A

Whether you should consider PGT-A depends on a number of factors and it is best to discuss your individual situation with your doctor. Your doctor will consider the above factors as well as whether there is likely to be a number of embryos to choose from.



Can this test be used to detect all genetic conditions?

No. This test is designed to detect extra and missing chromosomes that are associated with difficulty falling pregnant, or miscarriage. Many other types of genetic changes in DNA and chromosomes will not be detected using this test. For example, small changes to DNA that cause conditions such as cystic fibrosis are not able to be detected. A different, targeted test is required to identify these kinds of conditions. For any inherited genetic and chromosome disorders, please discuss with your fertility specialist.

What do I do now?

If you are interested in PGT-A testing of your embryos, you should discuss this further with your fertility specialist. You will need to sign the PGT-A consent form prior to having embryos biopsied and tested, and this consent can be obtained from your fertility specialist.

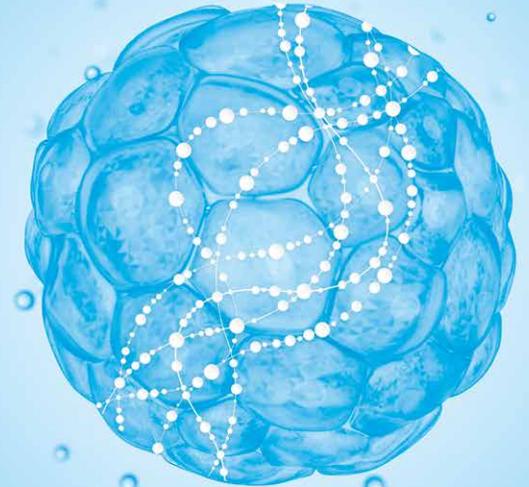
For further enquiries please discuss with your Fertility Specialist.

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Preimplantation Genetic Testing for Aneuploidy (PGT-A)



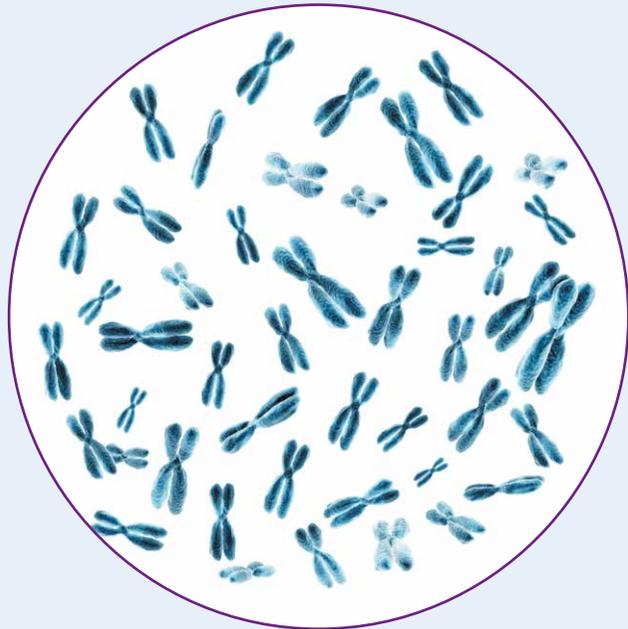
PATIENT INFORMATION

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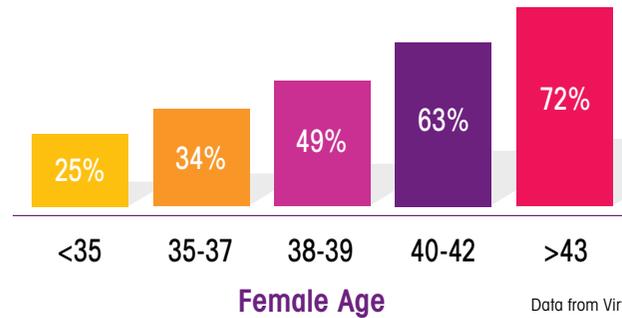
What is Preimplantation Genetic Testing for Aneuploidy (PGT-A)?

Each human cell contains genetic material that is arranged in dense strands of DNA, called chromosomes. This genetic material provides instructions for the functions of that cell. Each cell usually contains 46 chromosomes. Having more or fewer chromosomes than 46 is called "aneuploidy". Most embryos with aneuploidy will not implant or will miscarry early in pregnancy. Less commonly an aneuploid embryo may result in the birth of a child with disabilities.

PGT-A is a scientific method that enables the identification of each of the 46 chromosomes within a sample of cells from an embryo. PGT-A is used to help choose an embryo more likely to result in a healthy ongoing pregnancy.



Proportion of embryos with aneuploidy



Maternal age and Aneuploidy

As a woman gets older, the proportion of her eggs that have aneuploidy increases.

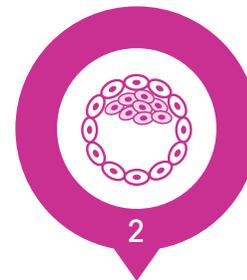
By the time a woman is 40 years old, approximately 63% of her embryos are likely to be aneuploid.

What is the process for preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy?



1 First, embryos are created in the IVF laboratory and grown until one or more cells can be gently removed from them (embryo biopsy).

Usually the embryos will need to reach the "blastocyst" stage of development first.



2 At the blastocyst stage the cells are organised into two main parts – the inner cell mass (which becomes the foetus) and the trophoblast (which becomes the placenta). Cells are removed from the trophoblast during the embryo biopsy.



3 The cells that are removed are placed in a small tube and tested for aneuploidy.

The test that is performed uses the newest and most sophisticated "Next Generation Sequencing" technology.



4 After biopsy embryos are safely frozen until the results are available. The results will be sent to your fertility specialist within 5-10 working days after the samples are received by our genetics lab (approx. 14-22 days after egg collection).



5 If there is an embryo with a normal chromosome profile then your fertility specialist will arrange for this embryo to be transferred back to the uterus.

Embryos with aneuploidy are not suitable for use.