TRISOMY TEST

The TRISOMY test is a non-invasive screening test using a maternal blood sample which can rather accurately exclude the presence of frequent chromosomal abnormalities of the foetus as early as week 11 of pregnancy.

The TRISOMY test reveals the possible false positive results of the biochemical prenatal screening, thus reducing the number of amniocenteses to a minimum. Moreover, it is not associated with any risks for the mother or baby.

The TRISOMY test can rather accurately exclude the presence of trisomy-21 (Down's syndrome), 18 (Edwards syndrome) and 13 (Patau syndrome). In case of interest, the test will also determine the gender of the foetus.

The TRISOMY test sampling may be performed from week 11 of pregnancy* and does not have to be performed on an empty stomach. Since as early as in the first trimester of pregnancy the DNA of the foetus is circulating in maternal blood, it is possible to isolate this DNA using a special laboratory technique. The test requires 10 ml of blood, which is drawn from the pregnant woman by the nurse at the doctor's office. After the draw, the sample is sent to the laboratory, where it is processed and prepared for analysis.

The TRISOMY test is most frequently performed between week 11 and 22 of pregnancy. The determination of the earliest or latest possible time depends on the preferences of the pregnant woman and on the doctor's recommendation depending on her health condition.

The TRISOMY test is the more sophisticated, single-sample alternative to the conventional two-level screening usually performed as part of standard care for pregnant women. It also has the advantage of being able to determine the gender of the baby.

The TRISOMY test is the highest standard of pregnant women monitoring which is offered at our medical centre.