How can I take the VERACITY test?

- be at least 10 weeks pregnant
- talk to your doctor about taking the VERACITY test
- visit your doctor to have a simple blood draw
- we will analyse the sample in our laboratories
- we will send your results to your doctor in 4 to 7 working days

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COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

VERACITY
new generation non-invasive prenatal test

What is VERACITY?

VERACITY is a new generation non-invasive prenatal test that analyses cell-free DNA extracted from the mother's blood to detect fetal genetic disorders. VERACITY can detect trisomies, sex chromosome aneuploidies, and microdeletions. VERACITY is a robust and reliable test that has been validated for singleton and twin pregnancies, and can also be used in IVF pregnancies.

What can VERACITY detect?

SYNDROME	CAUSE	PREVALENCE	FEATURES	
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	Extra copy of chromosome 21	1:700[1]	Congenital abnormalities, physical growth delays, characteristic facial features and mild to moderate intellectual disability.	TRISOMIES
Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18)	Extra copy of chromosome 18	1:5000[1]	Born small with heart defects, small head, small jaw, clenched fists with overlapping fingers, and severe intellectual disability. Rarely surviving past the first year of life.	
Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13)	Extra copy of chromosome 13	1:16000[1]	Heart defects, brain or spinal cord abnormalities, very small or poorly developed eyes, extra fingers or toes, a cleft lip or a cleft palate and hypotonia. Rarely surviving past the first year of life.	
Turner syndrome (Monosomy X)	One chromosome X in females	1:2000 in female births	Short neck with a webbed appearance, low hairline at the back of the neck, low-set ears, heart defects, diabetes, vision and hearing problems, and infertility.	SEX CHROMOSOME ANEUPLOIDIES
Triple X syndrome (Trisomy X)	Three copies of chromosome X in females	1:1000 in female births	Often taller than average, learning difficulties, decreased muscle tone, seizures, kidney problems.	
Klinefelter syndrome (XXY)	Extra copy of chromosome X in males	1:1000 in male births	The primary feature is infertility. Other features include small testicles (hypogonadism), lack of facial, pubic and underarm hair, enlarged breasts (gynecomastia) and poor muscle development.	
Jacobs syndrome (XYY)	Extra copy of chromosome Y in males	1:1000 in male births	Often taller than average with normal clinical phenotype, severe acne during adolescence, learning difficulties, and behavioral problems.	
XXYY syndrome	Extra copy of chromosomes X and Y in males	1:17000 in male births	Often taller, speech impairment or delay, small testicles with reduced testosterone, poor muscle development, low energy levels, behavioral problems, breast enlargement (gynecomastia) and infertility.	
DiGeorge syndrome (22q11.2)	Deletion of part of chromosome 22	1:1000	Mild to moderate intellectual disorder and schizophrenia, palate and feeding issues, immune problems, low calcium, seizures.	MICRODELETIONS
1p36 deletion syndrome	Deletion of part of chromosome 1	1:5000	Severe intellectual disorder and behavioral problems, limited or no language, hearing loss, abnormal ears, seizures, more common in males.	
Smith-Magenis syndrome (17p11.2)	Deletion of part of chromosome 17	1:15000	Intellectual disability, facial features (broad face), difficulty sleeping, and numerous behavioral problems (self-injury).	
Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome (4p16.3)	Deletion of part of chromosome 4	1:50000	Distinct craniofacial phenotype, growth restriction, intellectual disability, muscle hypotonia, seizures, and congenital heart defects.	

[1]*Prevalence in all pregnancies. Prevalence increases with increasing maternal age.*