Integrated Genetics as a courtesy to physicians and their patients.

Integrated Genetics has been a leader in genetic testing and counseling services for over 25 years. This brochure is provided by Integrated Genetics. For more information on our genetic testing and counseling services, please visit our web site: www.mytestingoptions.com

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Lilly Corporation

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L11178-1212-5
rep-056-v5-1212

Genetic disease carrier screening for persons of Ashkenazi Jewish descent

Labiary Screening Typing Group

LillyCorp: Client Services
800-345-GENE (3636)

You may also be offered differential screening for fragile X syndrome as this disorder has similar incidence to cystic fibrosis in the general population.

** For CF and SMA, detection rates are lower in these populations.

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Carrier Screening

What is a carrier?

A carrier is a person who has one normal copy of a gene and one altered copy of the same gene. If a carrier is at risk of having a child with a genetic disease, then there is a chance that each parent will pass on the altered gene to their child. Couples may decide to have carrier testing to find out if they are carriers, and therefore are at risk of having a baby with a genetic disorder. A carrier is a person who has one normal copy of a gene and one altered copy of the same gene.

How are diseases inherited?

If both parents are carriers of an altered gene for the same disease, there is a chance that each parent will pass his or her altered gene on to their child. So if both parents are carriers of the same altered gene, then there is a chance that each child may inherit the altered gene and be affected with the disease.

What is the purpose of carrier screening for these diseases?

The purpose of carrier screening is to identify carriers and to provide them information about the risk of their child being affected with a genetic disease. This testing is done on a sample of blood or mouthwash and results are typically ready in about two weeks. The decision to accept or decline screening is entirely up to you.

What are the additional resources?

The following list is provided to help identify carriers of these diseases.

Carrier screening should not be used to determine the carrier status of the child or for prenatal testing. This testing is done on a sample of blood or mouthwash and results are typically ready in about two weeks. The decision to accept or decline screening is entirely up to you.

What are the risks involved with carrier screening?

A result showing you are not a carrier of a disease does not completely eliminate the chance of being a carrier. Less than 100% of the population is tested and many genetic disorders cannot be detected by this test. Therefore, carrier screening may not be able to detect all carriers of genetic diseases.

If you have questions or concerns about carrier screening, please speak with your doctor, a genetic counselor, or other genetic health professional.