

NACE[®] is a non-invasive prenatal screening for the most frequent chromosomal abnormalities.

NACE detects abnormalities in chromosomes such as:
 21 - Down syndrome
 18 - Edwards syndrome
 13 - Patau syndrome

Testing also identifies the most common abnormalities in the sex chromosomes (X & Y) in single gestations.

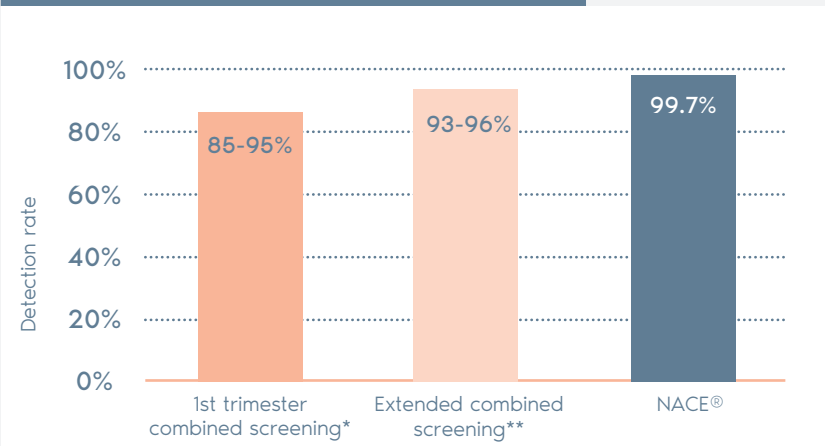
Why a non-invasive prenatal test?

Non-invasive tests can prevent the need for about 98% of invasive tests in patients at risk for trisomy 21.¹

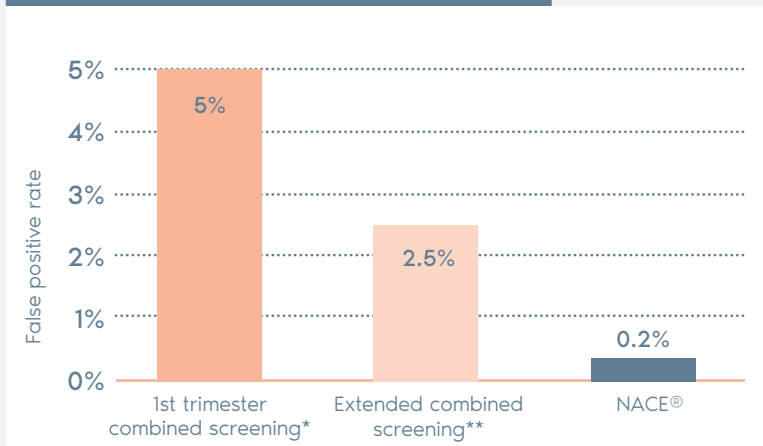
NACE[®] provides reliable information to avoid invasive techniques.

¹Bianchi et al. N Engl J Med. 2014 27;370(9):799-808.

DOWN SYNDROME DETECTION RATE



FALSE POSITIVE RATE ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF SCREENING



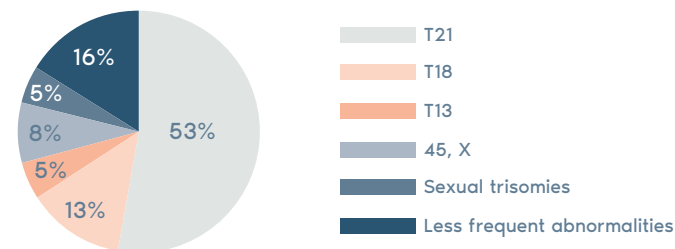
* Includes maternal age, nuchal translucency measurement, and the detection of the PAPP-A and free B-HCG biochemical markers.

** Includes other ultrasound markers: nasal bone absence, assessment of the ductus venosus, and tricuspid blood flow.

Nicolaides KH. Screening for fetal aneuploidies at 11 to 13 weeks. Prenat Diagn 2011; 31:7-15.

COVERAGE OF THE NACE[®] TEST FOR SINGLE PREGNANCIES

According to data from the 2012 European Registry for Prenatal Diagnosis¹, abnormalities in chromosomes 21, 18, and 13 represent 71% of all chromosomal abnormalities detected.



Test Limitations

	Specificity	False Positive	Sensitivity	False Negative
TRISOMY 21	99.8%	0.2%	>99.9%	<0.1%
TRISOMY 18	99.6%	0.4%	97.4%	2.6%
TRISOMY 13	>99.9%	<0.1%	87.5%	12.5%

	Specificity	False Positive	Sensitivity	False Negative
X0	99.0%	1.0%	95.0%	5.0%
XX	99.2%	0.8%	97.6%	2.4%
XY	98.9%	1.1%	99.1%	0.9%
XXX/XXY/XYY	LIMITED DATA			