PREMIER GENOMICS
PRENATAL

NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TEST REQUISITION

PATIENT INFORMATION

Patient Name (Last, First)	Date of Birth	MR #
Street Address	City, State, Zip	Phone

Patient acknowledgement for direct insurance/3rd party billing: I hereby authorize my insurance benefits to be paid directly to the lab rendering the test and authorize them to release medical information concerning my testing to my insurer. If applicable, I authorize this lab to be my Designated Representative for purposes of appealing any denial of benefits. I understand that I am financially responsible for any amounts not covered by my insurer for this test order. I also fully understand that I am legally responsible for sending the lab any money received from my health insurance company for performance of this test. Further, I authorize the provider to release any pertinent medical records.

Patient or Legally Authorized Representative | Date | Patient Email

ORDERING PHYSICIAN AND/OR OTHER LICENSED MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL

NPI #	Name (Last, First)	Facility Name
Street Address	City, State, Zip	
Phone	Fax	Email

CONFIRMATION OF INFORMED CONSENT AND MEDICAL NECESSITY FOR TESTING

I certify that (i) this test is medically necessary, (ii) the patient (or authorized representative on the patient's behalf) has given informed consent (which includes written informed consent or written authorization when required by law) to have this testing performed, and (iii) the informed consent obtained from the patient meets the requirements of applicable law and Illumina's Patient Informed Consent. I agree to provide Illumina, or its designee, any and all additional information reasonably required for this testing to be performed.

Provider Signature | Date

SPECIMEN INFORMATION

Date of draw	Maternal height ☐ cm ☐ ft/in	Dating method ☐ LMP ☐ CRL ☐ Date of implantation:	Client sample ID
Gestational age	Maternal weight ☐ kgs ☐ lbs	☐ Other	Comments: This prenatal test is validated for singleton and twin pregnancies with gestational age of at least 10 weeks 0 days, as estimated by last menstrual period, crown rump length, or other appropriate method (equivalent to 8 weeks fetal age as determined by date of conception).

TEST MENU OPTIONS

Prenatal Test (chromosomes 21, 18, 13) OR **Prenatal Test Plus (chromosomes 21, 18, 13)**

☐ Singleton Additional Option
- ☐ Sex chromosome aneuploidies (MX, XXX, XXY and XYY)

☐ Twin Additional Option
- ☐ Presence of Y chromosome

☐ Singleton Additional Options
- ☐ Microdeletions: 1p36 deletion, 4p- (Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome); 5p- (Cri-du-chat syndrome); 15q11.2 (Prader-Willi syndrome /Angelman syndrome); 22q11.2 deletion (DiGeorge syndrome);
- ☐ Sex chromosome aneuploidies (MX, XXX, XXY and XYY)
- ☐ All chromosomes [including sex chromosome aneuploidies (MX, XXX, XXY and XYY)]

TEST INDICATIONS

Choose at least one:

- ☐ Advanced Maternal Age
- ☐ Positive Serum Screen
- ☐ Abnormal Ultrasound
- ☐ Hx suggestive of increased risk for the specified chromosome aneuploidies
- ☐ Low risk/maternal anxiety
- ☐ Other:

DIAGNOSIS/ICD-10: ON THE BACK SIDE OF THIS FORM PLEASE NOTE THE APPROPRIATE ICD-10 CODES

Please ensure that all ICD-10 Codes circled on the Requisition Form are representative of the patient being seen and their health considerations.

Description	ICD-10
Maternal care for chromosomal abnormality in fetus, unspecified	O35.1XX0
Maternal care for (suspected) hereditary disease in fetus, not applicable or unspecified	O35.2XX0
Supervision of elderly primigravida, first trimester	O09.511
Supervision of elderly primigravida, second trimester	O09.512
Supervision of elderly primigravida, third trimester	O09.513
Supervision of elderly primigravida, unspecified trimester	O09.519

Description	ICD-10
Supervision of elderly multigravida, first trimester	O09.521
Supervision of elderly multigravida, second trimester	O09.522
Supervision of elderly multigravida, third trimester	O09.523
Supervision of elderly multigravida, unspecified trimester	O09.529
Pregnancy related conditions, unspecified	O26.9
Whole chromosome trisomy, nonmosaicism (meiotic nondisjunction)	Q92.0

PATIENT INFORMED CONSENT

Introduction. This form describes the benefits, risks, and limitations of this screening test. You should seek pre-test counseling by a genetic counselor or other experienced health care provider prior to undergoing this test. Read this form carefully – and ask any questions you may have of your health care provider — before making your decision about testing.

Purpose. The purpose of the NIPT Test and the NIPT Plus Test is to screen your pregnancy for certain chromosomal abnormalities, also known as "aneuploidies." Both tests give information about whether there may be extra copies (trisomy) of chromosomes 21, 18, and 13, and the option to know if there is an extra copy of a sex chromosome (X or Y), and/or a missing copy of sex chromosome (MX). Fetal sex may also be reported. The NIPT Plus Test has the option to screen for aneuploidies (extra copies) in all chromosomes. In addition, the option to screen for the following microdeletions (small, missing parts of chromosomes) syndromes: 1p36 deletion, 4p- (Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome), 5p- (cri-du-chat syndrome), 15q11.2 (Prader-Willi syndrome/Angelman syndrome), 22q11.2 deletion (DiGeorge syndrome or velocardiofacial syndrome) is also available. For chromosomes 21, 18, and 13, the NIPT Test is validated in singleton and twin pregnancies. In twin pregnancies, sex chromosome testing can only screen for the presence or absence of the Y chromosome, and not for extra or missing sex chromosomes. Both Premier Genomics and Premier Genomics Plus can be performed as early as 10 weeks 0 days gestational age. Consult your health care provider if you would like more information about this screening test, including risks, limitations, performance data, error rates, descriptions of the conditions being screened, and what these results may mean to your pregnancy.

How this Test Works. This test screens for specific chromosomal abnormalities by looking at the DNA (genetic material) in your blood. The sample of blood includes a combination of both your DNA and the DNA from the pregnancy. A technology called massively parallel sequencing is used to count the amount of DNA from each test chromosome and/or from specific regions of chromosomes. The laboratory then uses an analysis method to determine if each of the conditions you have elected to test for is likely to be present or absent.

Sex of Pregnancy. Depending upon the option you and your health care provider elect, the test results may include the sex of the pregnancy. If you do not wish to know the sex, please tell your health care provider not to disclose this information to you. Depending upon the test ordered, you may not be able to prevent learning the sex of your pregnancy. In rare instances, incorrect sex results can occur.

Limitations of the Test. These are screening tests that look only for specific chromosomal abnormalities. This means that other chromosomal abnormalities may be present and could affect your pregnancy. A "No Aneuploidy Detected" result does not guarantee a healthy pregnancy or baby and does not eliminate the possibility that your pregnancy may have birth defects, genetic conditions, or other conditions, such as open neural tube defects or autism. There is a small possibility that the test results might not reflect the chromosomes of the fetus, but may reflect chromosomal changes of the placenta (confined placental mosaicism, CPM) or of you (maternal chromosomal abnormalities). While these tests are not designed to assess your health, in some cases, information about your health may be revealed directly or indirectly (e.g., when combined with other information). Examples include maternal XXX, sex chromosome status or benign or malignant maternal neoplasms. In a twin pregnancy, the status of each individual fetus cannot be determined. These tests, like many tests, have limitations, including false negative and false positive results. This means that the chromosomal abnormality being tested for may be present even if you receive a negative result (this is called a 'false negative'), or that you may receive a positive result for the chromosomal abnormality being tested for, even though the abnormality is not actually present (this is called a 'false positive'). In the case of a twin pregnancy, the presence or absence of Y chromosome material can be reported. The occurrence of sex chromosome aneuploidies cannot be evaluated in twin pregnancies. In the case of a vanishing twin, the test result may reflect the DNA of the vanishing twin, leading to a higher probability of false positive or false negative results. No irreversible clinical decisions should be made based on these screening results alone. If definitive diagnosis is desired, chorionic villus sampling or amniocentesis would be necessary. In some cases, other testing may also be necessary. Some rare chromosomal aneuploidies may only occur in mosaic form. Clinical consequences depend on the chromosome involved and can not be predicted prenatally. Consult your health care provider for more information about your results and what they may mean for your pregnancy, what options you will have for further testing, and whether additional testing is recommended for you based on your clinical history.

Test Procedure. A tube of your blood will be drawn and sent to Premier Genomics which will then analyze your blood.

Physical Risks. Side effects of having blood drawn are uncommon, but may include dizziness, fainting, soreness, bleeding, bruising, and, rarely, infection.

Discrimination Risks. Genetic information could be used as a basis of discrimination. To address concerns regarding possible health insurance and employment discrimination, some countries, U.S. states and the U.S. government have enacted laws to prohibit genetic discrimination in those circumstances. The laws may not protect against genetic discrimination in other circumstances, such as when applying for life insurance or long-term disability insurance. Talk to your health care provider or genetic counselor if you have concerns about genetic discrimination prior to testing.

Pregnancy Outcome Information. Collecting information on your pregnancy after testing is part of a laboratory's standard practice for quality purposes and is required in several states. As such, Premier Genomics or its designee may contact your health care provider to obtain this information. By executing this informed consent, you agree to allow your health care provider to provide this information to Premier Genomics or its designee.

Secondary Findings. In the course of performing the analysis for the indicated tests, information regarding other chromosomal alterations, also known as "secondary findings" may become evident. Our policy is to NOT REPORT on any secondary findings that may be noted in the course of analyzing the test data.

Privacy. Test results are kept confidential. Your test results will only be released in connection with the testing service, to your health care provider, his or her designee, other health care providers involved in your medical care, or to another health care provider as directed by you (or a person legally authorized to act on your behalf) in writing, or otherwise as required or authorized by applicable law.

Cross-Border Data Transfer. If you are from outside the United States, your specimen and associated health information will be sent to the United States in order for the testing to be completed. As part of the testing, additional health information about you will be created and maintained. Your country may consider the legal privacy protections in the United States to be inadequate.

Use of Information and Leftover Specimens. Pursuant to best practices and clinical laboratory standards, leftover de-identified specimens (unless prohibited by law), as well as de-identified genetic and other information learned from your testing, may be used by Premier Genomics or others on its behalf for purposes of quality control, laboratory operations, laboratory test development, and laboratory improvement. All such uses will be in compliance with applicable laws. Leftover specimens from New York State will be destroyed within 60 days.

Research. We may use your leftover specimen and your health information, including genetic information, in a de-identified form (unless otherwise allowed by applicable law) for research purposes. Such uses may result in the development of commercial products and services. You will not receive notice of any specific uses and you will not receive any compensation for these uses. All such uses will be in compliance with applicable law. This does not apply to leftover specimens collected from New York State.

Test Results. Your test results will be sent to the health care provider.