

***AWARE OF THESE
RISK FACTORS OF
DOWN SYNDROME?***



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One factor that increases the risk for having a baby with Down syndrome is the mother's age. According to the Centers for Disease and Prevention, mothers aged 35 and older are more likely to have a baby with Down syndrome than younger mothers. The probability increases the older the mother is. Women who are 35 years or older when they become pregnant are more likely to have a pregnancy affected by Down syndrome than women who become pregnant at a younger age.



A research shows
that paternal age
also has an effect.

One 2003 study
found that fathers
over 40 had twice
the chance of having
a child with Down
syndrome.



Being carriers of
the genetic
translocation for
Down syndrome.
Both men and
women can pass
the genetic
translocation for
Down syndrome on
to their children.

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Having had one child with Down syndrome. Parents who have one child with Down syndrome and parents who have a translocation themselves are at an increased risk of having another child with Down syndrome. A genetic counselor can help parents assess the risk of having a second child with Down syndrome.

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