

Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)

Safe. Accurate. Comprehensive.

What is NIPT?

Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) is a safe and highly accurate screening method that analyzes cell-free fetal DNA (cfDNA) from the mother’s blood. It identifies common chromosomal abnormalities in the fetus without any risk to the pregnancy.

	Accuracy	Risk of Miscarriage
First Trimester Screening	< %85	No
Amniocentesis	%99.7	Yes
NIPT	> %99	No

At Farabi Medical Laboratory, we provide NIPT in collaboration with internationally accredited labs, using cutting-edge next-generation sequencing (NGS) and expert clinical interpretation.

Test Overview

- ✓ Sample: 9 ml maternal blood

✓ Available from: 10th week of pregnancy

✓ Suitable for: Single & twin pregnancies
- ✓ Fetal sex detection: Optional

✓ Accuracy: >99% for common trisomies

✓ Safe: No risk of miscarriage

Core Conditions Screened

- Autosomal Aneuploidies (Trisomies):

- Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome)

- Trisomy 18 (Edwards Syndrome)

- Trisomy 13 (Patau Syndrome)

Sex Chromosome Aneuploidies:

- Turner Syndrome (45,X)
- Klinefelter Syndrome (47,XXY)

- Triple X Syndrome (47,XXX)

- Jacobs Syndrome (47,XYY)

Rare Aneuploidies (Optional):

- Trisomy 9, 16, 22

- Whole-chromosome abnormalities (on request)

NIPT Type	Common Trisomies (T21, T18, T13)	Sex Chromosome Aneuploidies	Rare Autosomal Aneuploidies	Microdeletion / Microduplication Syndromes	22q11.2 Deletion (DiGeorge)	Fetal Rh Determination
5-Chromosome	✓	✓	X	X	X	X
Comprehensive	✓	✓	✓	✓ (≥7 Mb)	X	X
Comprehensive + DiGeorge	✓	✓	✓	✓ (≥7 Mb)	✓	X
Rh NIPT	X	X	X	X	X	✓

Legend: ✓ Included X Not Included

FARABI MEDICAL LABORATORY

Extended Screening Panel (Optional)

Deletion/Duplication Syndromes Screened

- 11q11-q13.3 Duplication Syndrome
- 12q14 Deletion Syndrome
- 14q11-q22 Deletion Syndrome
- 15q26 Overgrowth Syndrome
- 16p11.2-p12.2 Deletion Syndrome
- 16p11.2-p12.2 Duplication Syndrome
- 17q21.31 Deletion Syndrome
- 17q21.31 Duplication Syndrome
- 1p36 Deletion Syndrome
- 1q41-q42 Deletion Syndrome
- Glass Syndrome (2q33.1)
- 5q21.1-q31.2 Deletion Syndrome
- 8p23.1 Deletion Syndrome
- 8p23.1 Duplication Syndrome
- Alpha Thalassemia/Mental Retardation Syndrome (16p13.3)
- Angelman Syndrome / Prader-Willi Syndrome (15q11-q13)
- Aniridia II & WAGR Syndrome (11p13)
- Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba Syndrome (BRRS) (10q23.31)
- Branchiootorenal Dysplasia S. 1 / Melnick-Fraser Syndrome (8q13.3)
- Cat-Eye Syndrome (22q11.21)
- Chromosome 10q Deletion Syndrome (10q26)
- Chromosome 10q22.3-q23.31 Deletion Syndrome
- Chromosome 18p Deletion Syndrome
- Chromosome 18q Deletion Syndrome
- Cornelia de Lange Syndrome (5p13.2)
- Cowden Syndrome (10q23.31)

- Cri du Chat Syndrome (5p15.2)
- Dandy-Walker Syndrome (3q22-q24)
- Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH / DIH1) (15q26.1)
- DiGeorge Syndrome 2 (DGS2) - (10p14-p13)
- Distal Arthrogryposis Type 2B (9p13.3; 11p15.5; 17p13.1)
- Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen Syndrome (18q21.1)
- Feingold Syndrome I (2p24.3)
- Holoprosencephaly Type 1 (21q22.3)
- Holoprosencephaly Type 4 (18p11.31)
- Holoprosencephaly Type 6 (2q37.1-q37.3)
- Jacobsen Syndrome (11q24-q25)
- Langer-Giedion Syndrome (8q23.3-q24.11)
- Leukodystrophy Syndrome (11q14.2-q14.3)
- Microphthalmia with Pituitary Hypoplasia S. Type 6 (14q22.2-q22.3)
- Monosomy 9p Syndrome (9p22.3-p23)
- Potocki-Lupski Syndrome (17p11.2 Duplication Syndrome)
- 6q16.3 Deletion
- Rieger Syndrome Type 1 (4q25)
- Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome (7p21.1)
- Hearing Loss - Infertility Syndrome (15q15.3)
- Smith-Magenis Syndrome (17p11.2)
- Cleft-Hand/Foot Malformation Type 5 (2q31)
- Cleft-Hand/Foot Malformation Type 3 (10q24)
- Trichorhinophalangeal Syndrome Type 1 (8p23.3)
- Van der Woude Syndrome 1 (1q32.2-q41)
- Wilms Tumor Type 1 (11p13)

Why Choose Farabi?

- ✓ Collaborations with top international labs
- ✓ Whole-genome NGS approach
- ✓ Reliable, expert-reviewed reports
- ✓ Broad panel including rare syndromes
- ✓ Completely risk-free
- ✓ Genetic counseling available

Important Notes

- NIPT is a screening test.
- Abnormal findings should be confirmed with diagnostic tests (e.g., amniocentesis).
- Genetic counseling is strongly recommended before and after testing.

NIPT screens for chromosome aneuploidies (chromosomes 21, 18, and 13, X and Y) in single and twin pregnancies from the 10th gestational week. Fetal gender can be determined by the test for singleton pregnancies, for twin gestations only the presence of Y chromosomes can be determined. Although NIPT is highly effective for detecting the afore mentioned fetal chromosomal abnormalities, a pregnancy may still be associated with other chromosomal abnormalities, birth defects or complications.

Contact Us

Farabi Medical Laboratory

📍 40 Meter Street, Raparin, Erbil, Iraq

☎ 07508564547 | 07730223272

✉ farabilaboratory@yahoo.com

🌐 <http://farabilab.org>