Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT)

for specific genetic disorders (trisomies)

HARDING CENTER FOR RISK LITERACY

The numbers and ranges show averages for pregnant women aged 25 to 40 years, who would either participate or not participate in NIPT **after an abnormal result in the first trimester screening (FTS).**

	1,000 women <u>without</u> NIPT after abnormal FTS	**1,000 women <u>with</u> NIPT after abnormal FTS**
Benefits		
How many with high risk for a child with trisomy would be informed correctly (correct positive result)?	1 – 9	13 – 148
How many with low risk would be correctly relieved (correct negative result)?	0	843 – 985
How many with low risk would unnecessarily have invasive testing and follow-up exams that threaten the pregnancy ("false-positive result")?	49 – 50	1
Harm		
How many with high risk would feel a false sense of security ("false-negative result")?	0	1 – 8

Short summary: Most women who participate in NIPT after an abnormal first trimester screening result would be correctly informed about their individual risk for the occurrence of trisomy 21, 18, or 13. In 1 to 8 women, the test might not indicate the occurrence of a trisomy although it is present (false-negative result).

Sources: Badeau et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2017(11):CD011767. Schwartz (2003). Das Public Health Buch.

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