

helpful guide to Carrier Testing for Common Genetic Diseases

Hemoglobinopathies Cystic Fibrosis Spinal Muscular Atrophy Fragile X



THREE LOCATIONS:

5761 S. Fort Apache Road Las Vegas, NV 89148 (Corner of Russell Rd & Fort Apache)

10105 Banburry Cross Dr., Suite 430 Las Vegas, NV 89144 (Next to Summerlin Hospital)

3001 W. Horizon Ridge Pkwy. Henderson, NV 89052 (Next to St. Rose Siena Hospital)

TELEPHONE **(702) 341-6610**FAX **(702) 341-6961**www.DesertPerinatalAssociates.com

Please keep this brochure as a reference.

Introduction

In many different ethnic groups there are common inherited diseases, such as hemoglo-binopathies, cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, and fragile X syndrome (additional information on back). Carrier screening can identify couples in the general population at risk of having a child with any of these severe genetic disorders.

Who should consider carrier testing?

Everyone has some chance of being a carrier of one of these common genetic conditions. Carriers of abnormal genes generally have no symptoms of the disease. A carrier may not have a family history of the disorder and could already have healthy children. However, if there is a family history of these disorders, the chance of being a carrier is increased. In these cases, information on the family history should be discussed with a physician or genetic counselor at Desert Perinatal Associates.

Carrier screening is optional; each patient or couple can decide which screening tests are most appropriate based on their ethnic background and/or family history.

What does a positive carrier screen mean?

If one person is identified as a carrier, it is important that their partner completes testing. Both parents must be carriers of the same disorder in order to have an affected child. When one person is a carrier, but their partner has a negative test result and no family history, the chance that their child will be affected is significantly decreased. It is also important to share this information with other family members so they can consider testing.

What does a negative carrier screen mean?

It is important to understand that screening does not detect all carriers. A negative screen result significantly lowers the risk of being a carrier and having an affected child, however, the risk cannot be completely eliminated.

When should carrier testing be done?

Testing can be completed at any time. Ideally, couples should be tested before becoming pregnant or early in their pregnancy. If carrier couples are identified during a pregnancy, they would be eligible for genetic counseling and could consider prenatal diagnostic studies by Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis. Preconception carrier screening allows carrier couples to consider the fullest range of reproductive options. A person's carrier screen results will not change, so this testing does not need to be repeated in future pregnancies.

How is testing done?

Carrier screening involves a blood draw from one or both parents.

Is it covered by insurance?

Most insurance companies cover carrier screening for pregnant couples or those considering pregnancy. Cost and insurance coverage for carrier screening varies depending upon the laboratory and insurance policy.

The genetic counselors at Desert Perinatal Associates can provide additional information about carrier testing and the common genetic diseases.

Hemoglobinopathies* Caused by an abnormal amount or misshapen hemoglobin molecule in red blood cells; red blood cells carry oxygen

Clinical Features

Sickle cell disease causes severe anemia, pain episodes, and a weakened immune system

Thalassemia major is characterized by liver/spleen damage and chronic anemia that ranges in severity; regular blood transfusions may be required to treat the severest forms

Other hemoglobinopathies are less common and may be associated with milder anemia

Inheritance Autosomal recessive

Sickle cell trait: 1 in 12 Alpha thalassemia minor: 1 in 20

Beta thalassemia minor: 1 in 20-30

Disease Incidence

Carrier

Frequency

1 in 200

High Risk Groups

Southeast Asian Chinese East Indian African Hispanic Middle Eastern Mediterranean (Greek, Italian)

Testing

detect abnormal red blood cells

Detection rates vary by condition and ethnic group; high detection rates overall

Hemoglobin electrophoresis and CBC can

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Cystic Fibrosis* Leads to a build-up of thick mucus in

Clinical

Features

the lungs and digestive system; causes lung infections, digestive problems, and poor growth

Some milder forms may be associated with pancreatitis and male infertility Intelligence in normal

expectancy is 37 years

Life span is shortened; current life

Inheritance

Autosomal recessive

1 in 30 average in US

Varies by ethnic group; highest in Caucasians

Carrier Frequency

Disease Incidence

1 in 3,500 Northern European

Jewish

Hispanic

High Risk **Groups**

Testing

Genetic testing detects approximately 80-90% of carriers; differs by ethnic group

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* Screens for the most common genetic mutations; a negative result reduces risk but cannot eliminate risk

Spinal Muscular Atrophy*
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Clinical **Features**

Progressive weakness of lower motor

nerves; variable severity and age of onset Type I is characterized by severe muscle weakness beginning at birth;

death typically results from respiratory failure

Type II has significant muscle weakness (able to sit, cannot stand or walk without assistance); may survive beyond 4 years of age

Type III is milder; children can learn to walk unaided

Intelligence is normal

by two years of age

Inheritance

Autosomal recessive

Carrier Frequency

1 in 41

Disease **Incidence**

1 in 6,000 - 10,000

High Risk Groups

All ethnicities

Testing

Genetic testing detects 94% of carriers

* Screens for the most common genetic mutations; a negative result reduces risk but cannot eliminate risk

Fragile X Syndrome

Features

Clinical

Males with a full mutation have mental retardation, ranges from learning disability to severe mental retardation

Autism and behavioral problems (hyperactivity)

Females with a full mutation (approximately 50%) have some degree of learning disability, generally mild

Family members with a premutation (carrier) may have premature ovarian failure or FXTAS (tremor ataxia)

Life span is normal

Inheritance

1 in 260 females

X-Linked recessive

Carrier

Frequency

Disease 1 in 4,000 males 1 in 8,000 females

All ethnicities

Individuals with a family history of

Groups

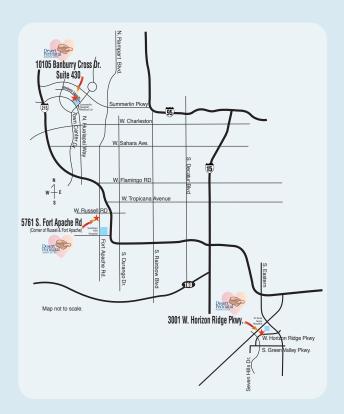
High Risk

mental retardation, autism, premature ovarian failure, or tremor ataxia

Testing Genetic testing detects 99% of carriers

* Carrier screening is recommended by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology or the American College of Medical Genetics.

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TELEPHONE (702) 341-6610 FAX (702) 341-6961 www.DesertPerinatalAssociates.com If you are interested in learning more about carrier testing for these disorders please indicate your choice below. Please detach after signing for review by a physician or genetic counselor.

Hemoglobinopathies

	YES, I would like to have more information on screening.	
	NO, I am not interested in screening or in receiving more information.	
	Cystic Fibrosis	
	YES, I would like to have more information on screening.	
	NO, I am not interested in screening or in receiving more information.	
	Spinal Muscular Atrophy	
	YES, I would like to have more information on screening.	
	NO, I am not interested in screening or in receiving more information.	
	Fragile X Syndrome	
	YES, I would like to have more information on screening.	
	NO, I am not interested in screening or in receiving more information.	
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