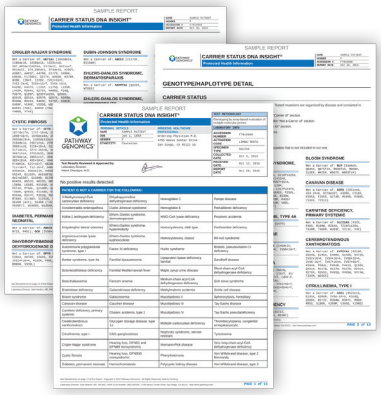
PATHWAY GENOMICS®

Carrier Status DNA Insight®

Pathway Genomics' carrier status test was developed for you and your patients to provide relevant genetic insight about the potential health risks of their future children.

Carrier Status DNA Insight® is a comprehensive carrier screening test that can be offered pre-conception or prenatally.



Carrier Status DNA Insight®:

- → Allows you to screen your patients for more than 120 inherited genetic diseases
- → Supported by rigorous science; Tests for clinically-relevant markers by using clinically-validated assays
- → Helps the medical professional to offer a personalized guidance on pre- and postnatal health of future children
- → Provides your patients access to a Pathway Genomics genetic counselor at no charge
- → Rapid 2-3 week turnaround time

Interested in learning more about Pathway's Carrier Status DNA Insight®? Visit www.pathway.com today!

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Carrier Status DNA Insight®

ACOG-Recommended Conditions

- Beta-thalassemia
- Canavan disease
- Cystic fibrosis
- Familial dysautonomia
- Sickle cell disease
- Tay-Sachs disease

Ashkenazi Jewish Conditions

- Bloom syndrome
- Canavan disease
- Cystic fibrosis
- Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase deficiency
- Factor XI deficiency
- Familial dysautonomia
- Fanconi anemia
- Gaucher disease
- Glycogen storage disease, type 1A
- Maple syrup urine disease
- Mucolipidosis IV
- Niemann-Pick disease
- Tay-Sachs disease
- Tyrosinemia
- Usher syndrome, type 1F

Additional Carrier Status Conditions

- 21-Hydroxylase-deficient congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- 3-Methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency
- Achromatopsia
- Acrodermatitis enteropathica
- Alkaptonuria
- Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- Alpha-mannosidosis
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Andermann syndrome
- Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency
- ARSACS
- Aspartylglucosaminuria
- Ataxia with vitamin E deficiency
- Ataxia-telangiectasia
- Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome, type I
- Bardet-Biedl syndrome, BBS1-related
- Bartter syndrome type 4A
- Beta-ketothiolase deficiency
- Biotinidase deficiency
- Carnitine deficiency, primary systemic
- Carnitine palmitoyltransferase II deficiency
- Cartilage-hair hypoplasia
- Cerebrotendinous xanthomatosis
- Choroideremia
- Citrullinemia, type I
- Cohen syndrome
- Combined pituitary hormone deficiency, PROP1-related
- Congenital disorder of glycosylation type Ia
- Costeff optic atrophy syndrome
- Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- Cystinosis
- Diabetes, permanent neonatal
- Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, dermatosparaxis
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, hypermobility
- Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, kyphoscoliotic
- Factor V Leiden thrombophilia
- Familial Mediterranean fever
- Galactokinase deficiency
- Galactosemia
- Glutaric acidemia, type 1
- Glycogen storage disease, type Ib
- Glycogen storage disease, type III
- Glycogen storage disease, type V
- GM1-gangliosidosis
- Hearing loss, DFNB1 and DFNB9 nonsyndromic
- Hearing loss, DFNB59 nonsyndromic
- Hemochromatosis
- Hemoglobin C
- Hemoglobin D
- Hemoglobin E
- Hemoglobin O
- Hereditary Fructose Intolerance
- Herlitz junctional epidermolysis bullosa, LAMA3-related
- Herlitz junctional epidermolysis bullosa, LAMB3-related
- Herlitz junctional epidermolysis bullosa, LAMC2-related
- HMG-CoA lyase deficiency
- Homocystinuria, cblE type
- Homocystinuria, classic
- Hurler syndrome
- Hypophosphatasia, autosomal recessive
- Inclusion Body Myopathy 2
- Juvenile retinoschisis, X-linked
- Krabbe disease
- Lipoamide dehydrogenase deficiency
- Lipoprotein lipase deficiency, familial
- Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
- Megalencephalic leukoencephalopathy with subcortical cysts
- Metachromatic leukodystrophy
- Methylmalonic acidemia
- Mucolipidosis II
- Mucolipidosis III
- Multiple carboxylase deficiency
- Nephrotic syndrome, steroid-resistant
- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, CLN3-related
- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, CLN5-related
- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, CLN8-related
- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, PPT1-related
- Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, TPP1-related
- Nijmegen breakage syndrome
- Pendred syndrome
- Phenylketonuria
- Polycystic kidney disease
- Pompe disease
- Prekallikrein deficiency
- Primary hyperoxaluria, type 1
- Primary hyperoxaluria, type 2
- Primary hyperoxaluria, type 3
- Propionic acidemia
- Prothrombin deficiency
- Rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctate type 1
- Rh-null syndrome
- Rickets, pseudovitamin D-deficiency
- Salla disease
- Sandhoff disease
- Short-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
- Sick sinus syndrome
- Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome
- Spherocytosis, hereditary
- Tay-Sachs pseudodeficiency
- Thrombocytopenia, congenital amegakaryocytic
- Tyrosine Hydroxylase Deficiency
- Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency
- Von Willebrand disease type 2 Normandy
- Von Willebrand disease type 3
- Wilson disease
- Zellweger syndrome spectrum, PEX1-related

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