

Infertility

Our comprehensive Infertility test analyses genes linked to infertility in both males and females. It is specifically designed for couples facing difficulties in conceiving. By conducting this test, we can determine genetic factors contributing to infertility, allowing the couple to make well-informed family planning decisions.

- Male infertility NGS panel
- Female infertility NGS panel

Couples facing challenges with conception or experiencing recurrent miscarriages can also benefit from more specialized analysis.

Karyotyping is a diagnostic procedure that can detect structural abnormalities, such as balanced rearrangements, and numerical abnormalities, such as sex chromosomes aneuploidies.

Y chromosome microdeletions can lead to the absence or disruption of genes that are essential for spermatogenesis. Identifying such microdeletions can help pinpoint a potential cause of infertility.

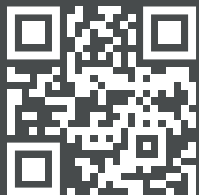
- Chromosomal analysis (Karyotype)
- Y chromosome microdeletions

Thrombophilia is a condition characterized by an increased tendency to form blood clots in blood vessels. While thrombophilia itself is not directly associated with infertility, it can be associated with an increased risk of pregnancy complications, if not managed appropriately during pregnancy.

Based on thrombophilia genetic factors, physicians can develop a personalized care plan that may include blood-thinning medications (anticoagulants) to reduce the risk of blood clots and closely monitor the pregnancy to detect and manage any complications early.

- Thrombophilia NGS Panel

**Our medical geneticists
can assist you on choosing
the best test for you
and your patients.**



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ACREDITAÇÃO ISO 15189
CERTIFICAÇÃO ISO 9001

Reproductive Genetics

Preconception

Preconception genetic testing, or Carrier Screening, is recommended for individuals or couples preparing to start a family, seeking informed decisions about their reproductive health.

It is used to identify individuals or couples that are at risk to have a child with an autosomal recessive or X-linked genetic disorder.

Unilabs Genetics has developed a comprehensive and equitable Carrier Screening test that does not limit to a few conditions and it is not based on a narrow ethnic background. Our Carrier Screening utilizes whole exome sequencing to detect variants in the couple's exome (protein-coding portion of a genome) that can lead to inherited disorders in the children.

• Carrier Screening for Autosomal recessive and X-linked Diseases – WES based

We also test for specific prevalent diseases, in case of known family history.

- Alpha thalassemia (HBA1, HBA2)
- Beta-Haemoglobinopathies (HBB)
- Cystic Fibrosis (CFTR)
- Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMN1, SMN2)
- Fragile X syndrome (FMR1)

For more single gene tests, please search our Test Catalogue on Unilabs website

Prenatal



Tomorrow is a non-invasive prenatal test (NIPT) that offers >99% accuracy for trisomies 21, 18, and 13, with the highest reported detection rate and lowest false positive rate of any prenatal aneuploidy screening test. With a single blood draw from the patient, it provides more information about the genetic health of their pregnancy as early as week 10.



Trisomies 21, 18 and 13



Rare autosomal aneuploidies (RAAs)



Sex chromosome aneuploidies



Partial duplications and deletions
≥7 Mb for all autosomes



NIPT is as safe and simple as a blood draw.



Gain insights into prenatal genetic health risks as early as week 10.



Fewer invasive tests mean less maternal and fetal risk.

• TOMORROW Basic

• TOMORROW Plus

• TOMORROW Genome

Prenatal Whole Exome Sequencing (WES) is an advanced genetic testing method used during pregnancy to analyze the protein-coding regions of the fetus's DNA. This cutting-edge technique allows for a comprehensive examination of a vast number of genes, offering a more detailed genetic assessment than traditional prenatal tests. By providing a deeper understanding of the fetal genome, prenatal WES enables healthcare providers to offer more personalized and precise medical care, allowing expectant parents to make informed decisions about their pregnancy and potential interventions if necessary.

• Prenatal Whole Exome Sequencing (WES)

Our laboratory conducts Chromosome Analysis (Karyotype) using amniotic fluid or chorionic villus samples to identify chromosomal aneuploidies, imbalances, and rearrangements within fetal DNA. This diagnostic test allows for the comprehensive assessment of the fetus's chromosomal structure, aiding in the detection of any genetic abnormalities that may impact the baby's health or development.

• Chromosome Analysis (Karyotype)

Unilabs Genetics offers a wide variety of tests such as quantitative Fluorescence-Polymerase Chain Reaction (QF-PCR) that consists on a rapid screening for common chromosomal aneuploidies, as well as Array Comparative Genomic Hybridization (aCGH) that provides a comprehensive analysis of microscopically small genetic imbalances and structural changes in fetal DNA.

- QF-PCR for chromosomes 13, 18, 21, X and Y aneuploidies
- Array CGH

Depending on the specific clinical context and suspected genetic risks, a combination of these testing methods enables healthcare professionals to provide accurate and reliable information to expectant parents, empowering them to make informed decisions about their pregnancy management.

Prenatal screening allows the identification of pregnant women at increased risk for the major trisomies: 21, 18, and 13. This test combines values of biochemical parameters (free β hCG and PAPP-A) with ultrasound parameters (nuchal translucency and nasal bone).

• Combined Prenatal Screening (biochemical)

