Purpose of the test
The Panorama™ Prenatal Screen is a non-invasive prenatal test used to screen the fetus for the chromosome abnormalities listed in the table below. You also have the option of requesting the reporting of fetal sex (where permitted by law). Panorama is performed on a maternal blood sample, which contains cell-free DNA from both the mother and fetal placenta; the placental DNA is identical to the DNA found in the fetus in approximately 98% of pregnancies. Panorama is available for women who are at least 9 weeks pregnant. Your health care provider can provide you with more details about the chromosome abnormalities screened with this test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chromosome abnormalities evaluated with Panorama:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trisomy 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisomy 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisomy 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosomy X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triploidy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Methods: Two tubes of blood are required from the mother. The samples are screened for only the chromosome abnormalities listed above. Sex chromosome trisomies (XYy, XXX, and XYY) will also be reported, if identified. Incidental findings will not be reported.

Test Results: Your test results will be sent to the healthcare provider who ordered the test.
- A “low risk” result indicates a reduced chance that your fetus has the above listed chromosome abnormalities, but does not guarantee normal chromosomes or a healthy baby.
- A “high risk” result indicates that there is an increased likelihood your fetus has one of the chromosome abnormalities tested but does not confirm that the fetus has that abnormality. Prenatal diagnostic testing, such as chorionic villus sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis, or testing the baby after delivery, is recommended for confirmation. Your healthcare provider will discuss recommended follow-up steps with you, which may include referral to a specialist.
- There is a chance that the sample(s) submitted will not return results; depending upon a variety of factors, a redraw may or may not be accepted. A repeat sample does not always return a result. Women who do not receive a result from Panorama may be at uncharged or increased risk to be carrying a baby with a chromosome abnormality. If your Panorama test does not return a result, you should discuss options for further evaluation with your doctor, including the availability of genetic counseling, comprehensive ultrasound evaluation, and the option of diagnostic testing.

Panorama is not a diagnostic test—it will not confirm any of these chromosome abnormalities. It only determines whether you are at increased or decreased risk for these conditions in your current pregnancy. Therefore, DECISIONS ABOUT YOUR PREGNANCY SHOULD NEVER BE MADE BASED ON THESE SCREENING RESULTS ALONE, AS THEY NEITHER CONFIRM OR RULE OUT THE PRESENCE OF A CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITY.
OF A CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITY IN THE FETUS. For definitive results, diagnostic testing should be performed during pregnancy or at birth to confirm or rule out a chromosome abnormality.

Test limitations and risks: Although this screening test will detect the majority of pregnancies in which the fetus has one of the above listed chromosomal abnormalities, it cannot detect 100% of pregnancies with these conditions. The results of this test do not eliminate the possibility of other abnormalities of the tested chromosomes, and it does not detect abnormalities of untested chromosomes, other genetic disorders, birth defects, or other complications in your fetus. Panorama was developed by Natera, Inc., a laboratory certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Inaccurate test results or a failure to obtain test results may occur due to one or more of the following rare occurrences: courier/shipping delay; sample mix-up; laboratory failure or error; biological factors such as but not limited to: sample contamination or degradation, too little DNA from the fetus in the maternal blood sample, mosaicism (a mixture of cells with normal and abnormal chromosomes) in the fetus, placenta or mother, other genetic variants in the mother or fetus, or an unrecognized twin pregnancy; other circumstances beyond our control; or unforeseen problems that may arise. About 1 to 2% of all pregnancies have confined placental mosaicism – a situation in which the placenta has cells with a chromosome abnormality, while the fetus has normal chromosomes, or vice versa. This means that there is a chance that the chromosomes in the fetus may not match the chromosomes in the DNA screened from the placenta.

This test cannot be performed on patients who are carrying multiple babies (twins, triplets, etc.), on pregnancies with vanishing twin, on pregnancies that used a donor egg or surrogate, or on pregnancies in which the mother had a prior bone marrow/solid organ transplant.

Alternatives: Testing for chromosome abnormalities is optional. In addition to Panorama, there are other screening options available during pregnancy that can be discussed with your health care provider. If you want or need conclusive information about the fetal chromosomes, invasive diagnostic tests such as CVS or amniocentesis are available.

Confidential Reporting Practices: Natera complies with HIPAA confidentiality laws. Test results will be reported only to the ordering health care provider(s) or genetic counselor (where allowed). You may receive your test results directly 30 days after they are completed. Additionally, the test results could be released to those who, by law, may have access to such data.

Financial Responsibility: You are responsible for fees incurred with Natera for services performed.

Genetic Counseling: If you have remaining questions about non-invasive prenatal testing after talking with your health care provider, we recommend that you make an appointment with a specialist who can provide more information about testing options.

Disposition or Retention of samples: Natera may keep your leftover de-identified samples for ongoing research and development, when permitted by law. You and your heirs will not receive any payments, benefits, or rights to any resulting products or discoveries. If you do not want your de-identified sample used, you may send a request in writing to Natera at Attn: Sample Retention, 201 Industrial Rd, Ste 410, San Carlos, CA 94070 within 60 days after test results have been issued and your sample will be destroyed.
**Purpose of the Test**

The purpose of the Panorama™ Prenatal 22q Deletion Screen is to screen the fetus for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. The Panorama Prenatal 22q Deletion Screen is automatically performed in conjunction with the standard Panorama aneuploidy panel unless opted out of by your provider. Your health care provider will determine if this test is appropriate for you and can provide you with more details about 22q11.2 deletion syndrome.

**22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome:**

22q11.2 deletion syndrome is caused by a small missing piece of chromosome 22. It is found in about 1 in 2000 newborns. Most children with this condition have mild-to-moderate intellectual disability and delayed speech and language. Many have heart defects, immune system problems, and other health problems. Some people with this condition have autism spectrum disorder and some have psychiatric illnesses such as schizophrenia.

**Methods:** 22q11.2 deletion syndrome analysis will be automatically performed in conjunction with the standard Panorama aneuploidy panel unless opted out of. Samples are screened for only the chromosome abnormalities listed in the standard Panorama consent form and the microdeletion condition listed above. Other incidental findings will not be reported.

**Test Results:** Your test results will be sent to the healthcare provider who ordered the test.

- A “low risk” result for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome indicates a reduced chance that your fetus has this microdeletion, but cannot guarantee the fetus does not have 22q11.2 deletion syndrome.
- A “high risk” result indicates that there is an increased likelihood your fetus has 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, but does not confirm that the fetus has the condition. Prenatal diagnostic testing, such as chorionic villus sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis or testing after delivery, with a microarray, is recommended for confirmation. Your healthcare provider will discuss recommended follow-up steps to you, which may include referral to a specialist and/or testing on one or both parents.
- There is a chance that the sample submitted will not return results for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, even when results are received on the standard Panorama aneuploidy panel.

Panorama is not a diagnostic test—it will not confirm the presence or absence of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. Therefore, **DECISIONS ABOUT YOUR PREGNANCY SHOULD NEVER BE MADE BASED ON THESE SCREENING RESULTS ALONE, AS THEY NEITHER CONFIRM NOR RULE OUT THE PRESENCE OF 22Q11.2 DELETION SYNDROME IN THE FETUS.** For definitive results, diagnostic testing should be performed during pregnancy or at birth to confirm or rule out 22q11.2 deletion syndrome.

**Test limitations and risks:** All risks and limitations outlined in the main Panorama consent form apply to the Panorama Prenatal 22q Deletion Screen. See main Panorama consent form for details. In addition, the following limitations/risks apply:

- If the mother is a known carrier for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome: Panorama will not be able to return results on the fetus for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. In this instance, it is recommended that you use another form of testing to detect the presence or absence of the 22q11.2 deletion in your fetus.
- Risk of incidentally finding a maternal microdeletion: This test screens for the 22q11.2 deletion in the fetus. However, it is possible during analysis that you may be identified as a carrier of a 22q11.2 deletion. If this occurs, the Panorama report will state that there is a 1 in 2 or 50% chance to have an affected pregnancy (as fetal status cannot be determined in this case). Your provider may offer additional testing to confirm if you carry the 22q11.2 deletion. In addition, finding out that you carry 22q11.2 deletion syndrome may cause feelings of anxiety or concern about your own health and well-being, as well concerns about your pregnancy. Women who do not wish to risk finding out whether they carry this microdeletion should consider opting out of this screening test.
Alternatives to Panorama Prenatal 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome Screening: Maternal serum screening does not screen for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome at this time. Other than the Panorama 22q Deletion Screen, you have the option of completing a different 22q deletion non-invasive screen or a diagnostic prenatal chromosome microarray on a CVS or amniocentesis sample. The later will detect 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, in addition to other microdeletions and microduplications that may be of clinical significance. You may also choose to have no prenatal screening or testing for 22q11.2 deletion syndrome.

PATIENT CONSENT STATEMENT:
I have read or have had read to me the above informed consent information about the Panorama Prenatal Screen and the consent addendum about the Panorama Prenatal 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome Screen that is automatically completed in conjunction with the Panorama Prenatal Screen. I have discussed the reliability of test results and the level of certainty that a high risk test result for a certain disease serves as a predictor of such disease with my health care provider. I have had the opportunity to ask questions of my health care provider regarding this test, including the reliability of test results, the risks, and the alternatives prior to my informed consent. I acknowledge that I must sign the consent statement located on the test requisition form that will be sent with my sample(s) to Natera. I understand that I must also sign this consent form, which will remain in my clinic chart.

Signature of Patient

Date

Printed Name