



SECTION TO BE KEPT BY THE PRACTITIONER

DECLARATION OF CONSULTATION AND INFORMED CONSENT

Information sheet and consent form for pregnant women agreeing to the conduct of analysis of maternal serum markers (in reference to article R. 2131-1 of the French Public Health Code).

I, the undersigned .....hereby declare that I have received information from the doctor, midwife or genetic counsellor under the responsibility of the geneticist-physician (\*) (surname, first name): ..... as part of a consultation on [date]: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] has supplied me with information about the test for maternal serum markers that I wish to have performed, in particular concerning:

- The characteristics of trisomy 21 and the measures taken for carriers of trisomy 21; the test is to evaluate the risk that the unborn child may be affected by a disease of particular severity, including trisomy 21;
• The procedure for this test:
- a blood sample will be collected at a specific point in the pregnancy;
- a calculation of the risk of trisomy 21 will be performed; the calculation takes into particular account the data from prenatal ultrasound in the first trimester, if the results are available and usable;
- the result is expressed as the risk of the unborn child being a carrier of trisomy 21. This risk does not in itself make it possible to establish a diagnosis.

The result of the risk calculation will be returned to me and explained by the doctor who prescribed the test or by another practitioner with experience in prenatal screening:

- If the risk is < 1/1000, it is considered low enough to end the screening procedure and continue a standard monitoring of the pregnancy, even if it does not completely rule out the possibility of the foetus being affected by the disease.
• If the risk is between 1/51 and 1/1000, a screening test of cell-free fetal DNA will be suggested to complement the screening.
• If the risk is ≥ 1/50, diagnostic fetal karyotyping will be suggested at once. This test requires an invasive sample (amniotic fluid, chorionic villi or fetal blood).

Only the result of fetal karyotyping can confirm or rule out the existence of the condition. I consent to the performance of the measurement of maternal serum markers. The original copy of this document will be stored in my medical records. A copy of this document will be given to me and to the person responsible for conducting the biological assay and, if applicable, the risk calculation. The medical laboratory authorised by the regional health agency at which the person responsible for conducting the assays and, if applicable, the risk calculation, is employed shall keep this document under the same conditions as the report of the examination.

(\*) Delete as applicable

Signature of the physician, midwife or genetic counsellor

Signature of the interested party

Date : [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

SECTION TO BE KEPT BY THE PATIENT

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- The characteristics of trisomy 21 and the measures taken for carriers of trisomy 21; the test is to evaluate the risk that the unborn child may be affected by a disease of particular severity, including trisomy 21;
• The procedure for this test:
- a blood sample will be collected at a specific point in the pregnancy;
- a calculation of the risk of trisomy 21 will be performed; the calculation takes into particular account the data from prenatal ultrasound in the first trimester, if the results are available and usable;
- the result is expressed as the risk of the unborn child being a carrier of trisomy 21. This risk does not in itself make it possible to establish a diagnosis.

The result of the risk calculation will be returned to me and explained by the doctor who prescribed the test or by another practitioner with experience in prenatal screening:

- If the risk is < 1/1000, it is considered low enough to end the screening procedure and continue a standard monitoring of the pregnancy, even if it does not completely rule out the possibility of the foetus being affected by the disease.
• If the risk is between 1/51 and 1/1000, a screening test of cell-free fetal DNA will be suggested to complement the screening.
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Date : [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]