Take the First Step Toward Peace of Mind

Talk to your doctor to review and discuss suitable testing option.

Contact:
infoin@genesolutions.com
www.genesolutions.com

Simply reach out to your healthcare provider or Gene Solutions to learn about NIPT test results.

Scan QR code
to get updated information
on our NIPT test.

Important Disclaimer
triSure™ is a screening test, not a diagnostic test. It evaluates the likelihood of certain genetic conditions but does not confirm a diagnosis.
A positive screen or high-risk result suggests that your pregnancy may have an increased chance of a specific genetic condition. However, screening results cannot determine with certainty whether your baby is affected.
All post-test decisions should be made in consultation with your healthcare provider (HCP). Your provider may recommend diagnostic testing, such as chorionic villus sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis, during pregnancy—or testing after birth—to confirm any findings.
If your carrier screening result is positive, your healthcare provider may recommend that your partner also undergo testing. This helps clarify the potential risk to your baby and supports informed decision-making for your family.

DNA testing champion in Asia

1.4M+
Traditional NIPT Test Performed*

800K+
Carrier and Single-Gene Disorder Screening Test Performed*



A champion of NIPT in Asia

Singapore
Vietnam
Hong Kong
Taiwan
India
Philippines
Indonesia
Malaysia
Thailand





Why genetic screening during pregnancy?

Early genetic screening from 10 weeks of pregnancy to assess the risk of common fetal aneuploidies is recommended by leading medical institutes and healthcare providers worldwide[(1)].

Genetic screening using cell-free DNA (cfDNA) technology is widely recognized as the most accurate method for prenatal screening[(1)].

Its high sensitivity and specificity help minimize missed diagnoses and reduce the need for unnecessary invasive procedures—offering peace of mind and empowering families with timely, actionable insights.

(1) The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) NIPT Guidance, accessed June 2025

GENE SOLUTIONS

triSure



Genetic screening in pregnancy

Clarity for a confident start

triSure: One test. Four dimensions of care

With just **one blood draw**, triSure provides a **comprehensive view** of both maternal and fetal health through four essential screening scopes, supporting the **well-being of both mother and baby**.

01

Traditional NIPT

Screens for common chromo-somal abnormalities such as Down syndrome (Trisomy 21), Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18), and Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13), as well as micro-deletion syndromes that may affect your baby's development.

02

Carrier Screening

Assesses whether you carry recessive genetic conditions — even if you show no symptoms — that could be passed on to your child.

03

Gestational Diabetes Prediction

Maternal and placental cfDNA-based early prediction of Gestational Diabetes in the first trimester

04

Single-Gene Disorder Screening

Uses advanced DNA technology to detect mutations in specific genes that may cause serious health conditions in your baby — helping you prepare and plan ahead.

How triSure™ Works

- During pregnancy, your blood contains fragments of DNA from both you and your baby's placenta.
- Starting from **10 weeks of pregnancy**, triSure™ can detect and analyze this **placental DNA** using advanced technology & AI algorithms to assess whether your baby is at **high or low risk** for a range of **chromosomal and genetic conditions.**
- This non-invasive screening provides **early clarity,** helping you begin your pregnancy journey with **confidence and informed care.**

99.9%
NPV[(1)(2)]

The negative predictive value (NPV) is 99.9%, meaning that for every 1,000 pregnant women who receive a negative NIPT result, approximately 999 are indeed carrying a fetus without the chromosomal abnormality.



Note: This refers to the overall sensitivity for Trisomy 21 (T21), Trisomy 18 (T18), and Trisomy 13 (T13).
(1) Phan, Minh-Duy, et al. Establishing and validating noninvasive prenatal testing procedure for fetal aneuploidies in Vietnam. The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine. 2019.
(2) Do Thi, Thanh-Thuy, et al. Determining the positive predictive values of NIPT triSure for detection of the most common fetal chromosome aneuploidies in clinical practice. Vietnam Medical Journal. 2020.

Beyond traditional NIPT

Trusted by over one million pregnant women and thousands of doctors across Asia, triSure stands apart with its unique four-dimensional approach to care—offering more than traditional NIPT methods.

TriSure Testing Packages (***)

		triSure Basic	triSure	triSure Premium	triSure Procare
Traditional NIPT	Trisomy 21, 18, 13	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Turner syndrome (XO)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Triple X syndrome (XXX)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Klinefelter syndrome (XXY, XXXY)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Jacobs syndrome (XYY)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Other autosomal aneuploidies (1-12, 12-17, 19-20, 22)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Microdeletion syndromes: (Di George syndrome, Angelman Syndrome, Prader-Willi Syndrome, Cri-du-Chat Syndrome 1p36 Deletion)			✓	✓
Carrier Screening	Alpha and beta thalassemia – carrier screening for mother		✓		✓
	18 additional recessive single-gene disorders-carrier screening for mother (*)		✓		✓
Gestation Diabetes Prediction	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM)		✓		✓
Single-Gene Disorders Screening	25 dominant single gene disorders (**)				✓

Common diseases include:

Down syndrome (Trisomy 21) – causes intellectual disability and developmental delays.

Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18) – linked to severe physical and mental challenges.

Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13) – affects brain and organ development.

DiGeorge syndrome – can cause heart defects, immune problems, and learning difficulties.

Carrier Screening

Analyzing 7535 mutations points related to 18 carrier diseases, includes common one such as:

Thalassemia – a blood disorder that can cause anemia and fatigue.

Citrin Deficiency – affects how the body processes proteins and sugars.

G6PD Deficiency – can lead to episodes of anemia, especially after certain foods or medications.

Single-Gene Disorders Screening

Analyzing 7018 mutations points related to 25 dominant single-gene disorders, including:

Achondroplasia – the most common form of dwarfism.

Noonan Syndrome – can affect heart development, growth, and facial features.

Osteogenesis Imperfecta – also known as brittle bone disease, causes fragile bones.

(*) The screening panel includes: Citrin Deficiency, Steroid 5 alpha-reductase 2 Deficiency, Wilson disease, Pompe disease, Phenylketonuria, Galactosemia, G6PD Deficiency, Perder Syndrome, Primary Carnitine Transport Deficiency, Niemann-Pick disease (Type A & B), Cystic Fibrosis, Spinal muscular atrophy with respiratory distress type 1, Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease, Hemophilia A, Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency, and X-linked Adrenoleukodystrophy.
(**) The screening panel includes: Noonan syndrome, LEOPARD syndrome, Cardiofaciocutaneous syndrome, Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML), Epileptic encephalopathy, Osteogenesis imperfecta (type I–V), Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (type VII B), Apert syndrome, Crouzon syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome (type 1–3), Alfiex/Dixler syndrome, Lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital (LADD) syndrome, CHARGE syndrome, Achondroplasia, Hypochondroplasia, Thanatophoric dysplasia (type I & II), CATCH syndrome, Costello syndrome, Alagille syndrome, Cornelia de Lange syndrome, Rett syndrome, Sotos syndrome, Tuberous sclerosis, and Intellectual disability.
(***) Package names and test scopes may vary depending on the country.