Shows the following symptoms

Overgrowth Syndrome

Distinctive Facial Features

Microcephaly

Brain Abnormality

Seizure

Heart Defect

Hypotonia

Hearing Disorder

Autism

Visual Impairments

Developmental Dental Disorders

Eating Disorder

Sexual Development Disorders

What if the result of i-screen is positive?

Follow-up test

GC Genome provides i-screen(precision) test for **free of charge** to the babies who are **under 6 months**

Easy collection

Blood paper is acceptable and ONLY 0.5ml is needed for i-screen(precision)

Test Guide

Test Name	i-screen (Newborn Genome Screening Test)
Test Timing	Right after birth
Specimen	Blood from the heel (Blood paper or EDTA WB 0.3~0.5ml)
TAT	10 Calendar Days
Test method	NGS

GC Genome

CAP ACCREDITED
COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

GCG_i-SCREEN_v.B1_1609

Our baby's first genome screening test

i-screen

NEWBORN GENOME SCREENING

It Doesn't Always Show on the Outside

GC Genome

Diseases tested by i-screen

Mental Retardation

Cognitive Impairments

Aggressive Behaviors

Decline in Intelligence

Delayed Development

Learning Disabilities

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Sleep Disorders

Language Disorder

Cryptorchidism

The Faster you know,
The More Accurate you know,

The Better you can protect your baby.

If certain regions of the chromosomes are duplicated or deleted, there may be signs of mental retardation, developmental delay, autism and other distinctive symptoms.

In some cases the symptoms may stay imperceptible at newborn stage, but manifest gradually as the child grows. In most cases genomic disorders cannot be cured completely.

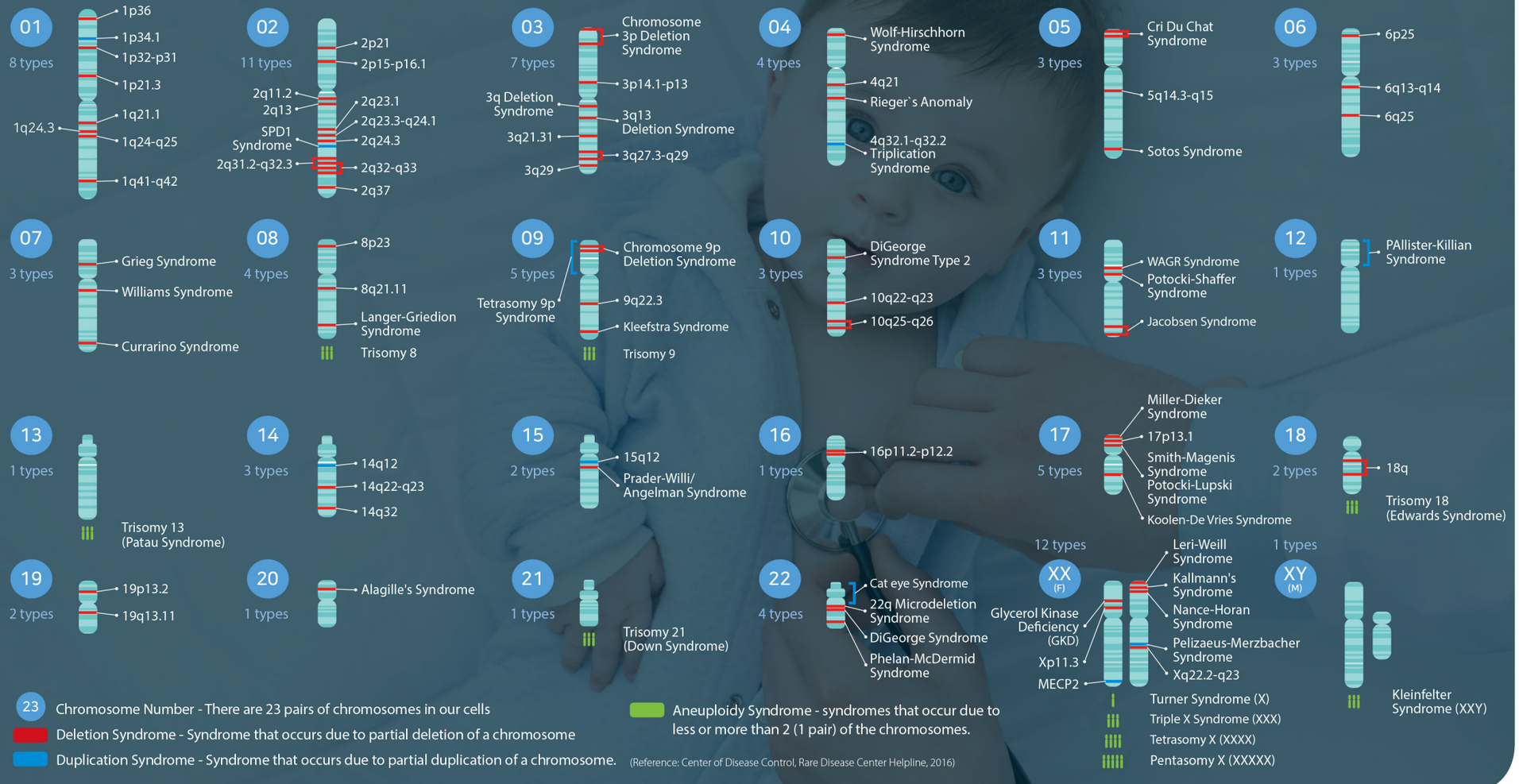
However, the faster we find out, and the more accurate we know, we can apply the appropriate treatment for the child early on to ease the symptoms effectively.

Why do Genomic Disorders Occur?

Genomic disorders can occur to anyone during the fertilization and cell division processes of the pregnancy. In most cases, genomic disorders do not have hereditary nature. The risk of occurrence is the same in each pregnancy regardless of family history. Few diseases occur naturally with older maternal age.

What regions of the chromosome is covered by the i-screen test?

To screen for 90 + α diseases, 170,000 different regions of chromosome are analyzed



(Reference: Center of Disease Control, Rare Disease Center Helpline, 2016)

Test Process

Consultation with a Physician → Specimen Collection (Blood paper or small amount of blood from the heel) → Test Conducted (10 calendar days) → If positive, follow-up test is provided

This genetic test is conducted through the request of a medical institution. (Mandatory documents: Informed Consent, Request Form)

Limitation

- This test is limited to screening chromosomal deletions/ duplications, and cannot be applied to other genetic variations (balanced trans-location, inversion, point mutation, UPD, low level mosaicism etc.)
- Abnormalities in the regions not covered by this test should not be overlooked.