



Waxbarashada Bukaanka

Kiliiniga Baadhista Uur-ku-jirta



Baadhista Kuwaadh (quad)

Buugyaraha baadhista uur-ku-jirta

Xarunta Caafimaadka ee Jaamacadda Washington, waxaanu kala shaqaynaa bukaankayaga iyo goyskayaga gaadhista go'aanada ku sahabsan daryeelka caafimaad.

Qoraalkani wuxuu macluumaad kaa siinayaa si uu kaaga caawiyo inaad go'aan gaadho haddii aad doonayso inaa marto baadhista Kuwaadh (quad).

Inaad baadhitaankan marto adiga ayay ku khusaysaa. Dadka qaar ayaa baadhitaankan u arka mid wax tar u leh. Waxaa laga yaabaa inaad diido inaad is baadho xili walba.

Kala xidhiidh adeeg bixiyahaaga caafimaad si aad wax badan u ogaato.

Waa maxay baadhitaanka kuwaadh?

Baadhitaanka quad waa baadhis la sameeya inta uurku jiro kaas oo kuu sheegaya fursada ilamahaagu ku yeelan *Dhooon Sindorom (Down Syndrome)*, *tirisomo 18 (trisomy 18)*, ama *Isbina bifida (spina bifida)* Baadhitaanka kuwaadh ma baadho xaaladahan.

Sidee loo sameeyaa baadhitaanka kuwaadh?

Inaad marto kuwaadh, waxad u baahan doonta inaad lagaa qaado dhiig inta u dhaxaysa usbuuca 15 iyo 22 aad ee uurka. Qadarka 4 booratiin iyo dheecan ayaa la cabiraa. Maadooyinkani waxaa sameeya ilmaha iyo madheerta, waxaana laga helaa dhiiga haweenay kasta oo uur leh. Qadarka booratiinadan iyo dheecanadan way gadisan yihiin marka ilmuhu leeyahay Dhoon Sindorom, tirisomi 18, Isbina bifida.

Maxaan ka ogaanayaa baadhitaanka kuwaadh?

Baadhista kuwaad waxay leedahay 3 natiijo, kuwaas oo ah tirooyin sida “1 qof 4,000-ba (0.025%)” ama “1 qof 75-kiiba (1.3%).” Lambaradani waa fursadaha, ama jaanisayadda, in ilmahaagu qabo Dhoon Sindorom, tirisomi 18, Isbina bifida.

Baadhitaanka kuwaadh waxaa lagu ogaadaa 84% kiisaska Dhoon Sindorom, 73% kiisaskaska tirisomi 18, iyo 80% kiisaska isbina bifida. Laakiin, laguma ogaan doono dhamaan kiisaska xiliga dhalashada, mana baadhi doonto dhibaato kasta oo kale oo caafimaad. Haddii aad umul badan tahay, baadhitaanka kuwaadh saxnimadiisu way hoosaysaa, laakiin waxaa laga yaabaa inuu wali faa'iido leeyahay.

Waa maxay faa'iidooyinka baadhista kuwaadh?

Baadhitaanka kuwaadh waxay ku siinaysaa macluumaad ku sahabsan caafimaadka ilmahaaga iyaddoo aan wax dhibaato ahi soo gaadhin uurkaaga.

Waa maxay natiijada baadhitaanka kuwaadh?

Dadka badankoodu way warwaraan marka natiijada baadhista kuwaadh aanay caadi ahayn. Waxay kugu keeni kartaa warwar inta kuu hadhsan uurkaaga, gaar ahaan haddii aad go'aansato in aanad marin baadhitaanada ka dambeeya.

Maxaa lagu badalan karaa baadhitaanka kuwaadh?

Waxaa laga yaabaa in aanad go'aansan inaad marto baadhitaanka kuwaadh. Dhibaatooyinka caafimaad ee aad ku ogaan karto baadhitaanka kuwaadh wax la baadhi karaa marka ilmuhu dhasho. Marista baadhitaanka kuwaadh waa arin adiga ku khusaysa, go'aankuna waa mid kuu gaar ah.

Su'aalaha?

Su'aalahaagu waa muhiim. Haddii aad qabto su'aalo dheeraad ah oo ku sahabsan baadhista isku xidhan, la hadal adeeg bixiyahaaga ka hor inta aanad saxeexin wax foom ogolaansho ah.

Shaqaalaha kiliiniga UWMC had iyo jeer waa joogaan si ay kuu gargaaraan wakhti kasta.

Kiliiniga Baadhista Uur-ku-jirta: 206-598-8130

Kiliiniga Daryeelka Dhalaanka iyo Hooyadda: 206-598-4070

Natiijo "togan (positive)" macnaheedu muxuu yahay?

Dumar tiro yar (ku dhawaad 5%, ama 1 qof 20-kiiba) ayaa natiijadooda kuwaadh noqon doontaa mid "togan (positive)". Tan macnaheedu **maaha** in ilmahaagu leeyahay iin uu ku soo dhalanayo. Kaliya macnaheedu waxa weeyi halista ilmahooda oo yeesha 1 ka mid ah 3-dan xaaladood aad bay uga saraysaa heer la og yahay. **Dumarka badankooda ee natiijadooda baadhista kuwaadh tahay mid togan ilmahoodu wuxuu noqon doonaa mid caafimaad qaba.**

Haddii daryeelahaaga caafimaad kuu sheego in natiijada baadhitaankaaga ay tahay mid togan, laakiin aanu ku siin halista dhabta ah, waxaa dhici karta inaad u baahato faahfaahin dheeri ah. Inta badan, Dadku waxay dareemaan wanaag marka ay og yihiin jaaniska ilmahoodu uu ku yeelan karo iin marka uu soo dhasho. Tusaale ahaan, halis ah 1 qof 10-kiiba (10%) oo Dhoon Sindorom ah macnaheedu waxa weeyi inay jirto fursad ah 9 goor 10-kiiba (90%) oo aanu ilmuhu ku **yeelan doonin** Dhoon Sindorom.

Haddii natiijadaada kuwaadh tahay mid togan, adeeg bixiyahaaga ayaa kuu samayn doono balamo daba socod ah, sida booqasho la taliye hidde-sidayaal iyo ultrasound si uu si taxadar leh ugu baadho qaab-dhismeedka ilmaha. Waxaa sidoo kale laga yaabaa inaad doorato *amniyoosentasis*. Amniyoosentasis waa baadhis kuu sheegi doona bal in ilmaahaagu qabo Dhoon Sindorom, tirisomi 18, ama isbina bifida iyo in kale.

Natiijo "taban (negative)" ah macnaheedu muxuu yahay?

Dumarka badankoodu (ku dhawaad 95%, ama 19 qof 20-kiiba) ayaa natiijada baadhista kuwaadh tahay mid "taban". Taa macnaheedu maaha in ilmaha caafimaadkiisu taam yahay. Macnaheedu wuxuu yahay oo kaliya in jaaniska ilmuhu ku qabo 1 ka mid 3 dan xaaladood ay ka yar tahay heer mucayin ah. **Dumar tirro yar oo natiijada baadhista kuwaadh taban tahay ayaa yeelan doona Dhoon Sindorom, tirisomi 18 ama isbina bifida.**

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MEDICAL CENTER
UW Medicine

Maternal and Infant Care Clinic

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Quad Screen

A guide to prenatal testing

At University of Washington Medical Center, we partner with our patients and families in making decisions about their health care.

This handout gives information to help you decide if you want to have a quad screen.

Having this test is up to you. Some people do not find this type of screening test to be helpful. You may refuse testing at any time.

Talk with your health care provider to learn more.

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What is a quad screen?

A *quad screen* is a test done during pregnancy that tells you the chance of your baby having *Down syndrome*, *trisomy 18*, or *spina bifida*. The quad screen does **not** diagnose these conditions.

How is a quad screen done?

To have a quad screen, you will need to give a small blood sample between weeks 15 and 22 of pregnancy. The amounts of 4 proteins and hormones are measured. These substances are made by the baby and placenta, and they are found in every pregnant woman's blood. The amounts of these proteins and hormones are often different when the baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or spina bifida.

What do I learn from a quad screen?

A quad screen has 3 results, which are numbers such as "1 in 4,000 (0.025%)" or "1 in 75 (1.3%)." These numbers are the *odds*, or *chances*, that your baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or spina bifida. Results are usually available within a week after the blood draw.

The quad screen can detect 84% of cases of Down syndrome, 73% of cases of trisomy 18, and 80% of cases of spina bifida. But, it will not detect all cases of these birth defects, and it does not test for any other health problems. If you are having a multiple birth, a quad screen is less accurate, but it may still be helpful.

What are the benefits of a quad screen?

A quad screen provides you with information about your baby's health without any risk to your pregnancy.

What are the risks of a quad screen?

Most people are worried when they get an abnormal quad screen result. It can cause stress for the rest of your pregnancy, especially if you decide not to have all the follow-up testing.

What are the alternatives to a quad screen?

You may decide not to have a quad screen.

Health problems that you can learn about with a quad screen can be diagnosed when the baby is born. Doing a quad screen is your choice, and the decision is a personal one.

Questions?

Your questions are important. If you have any further questions about an integrated screen, talk to your provider before signing any consent forms.

UWMC clinic staff is also available to help at any time.

Prenatal Diagnosis
Clinic: 206-598-8130

Maternal and Infant Care
Clinic: 206-598-4070

What does a “positive” test result mean?

A few women (about 5%, or 1 out of 20) will have a “positive” quad screen. This does **not** mean their baby has a birth defect. It only means that the risk of their baby having 1 of these 3 conditions is higher than a certain level. **Most women who have a positive quad screen result will have a healthy baby.**

If your health care provider tells you that your quad screen result is positive, but does not give you the exact risk, you may want to ask for more information. Often, people feel better when they know the exact odds that their baby will have a birth defect. For example, a risk of 1 out of 10 (10%) for Down syndrome also means there is a 9 out of 10 (90%) chance the baby does **not** have Down syndrome.

If you have a positive quad screen result, your provider will offer you follow-up appointments, such as a visit with a genetic counselor and an ultrasound to carefully examine the baby’s anatomy. You may also choose to have an *amniocentesis*. Amniocentesis is a test that will tell you whether or not your baby has Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or spina bifida.

What does a “negative” test result mean?

Most women (about 95%, or 19 out of 20) have a “negative” quad screen. This does not mean the baby is completely healthy. It only means that the chance of the baby having 1 of these 3 conditions is lower than a certain level. **A few women who have a negative quad screen result will have a baby with Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or spina bifida.**

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