About our Lab

GreenMCMeds is a certified partner of a CLIA Certified and College of American Pathology (CAP) Accredited laboratory whose mission is to empower doctors and their patients to live healthier lives by leveraging the power of genetic testing and Next-Generation Sequencing.

Billing Information

Every insurance plan and policy is different but most insurance companies cover carrier testing for qualified patients. Please contact lab for any questions you may have pertaining to coverage.

Did You Know?

- Roughly 80% of all recessive diseases occur in families with no known family history
- Studies have shows that the likelihood of being a carrier for an inherited genetic disease can be as high as 1 in 4 for certain populations.
- Most insurances cover carrier testing for people of reproductive age
- In populations where carrier testing is prevalent, incidence of disease has dropped by as much as 90%

It's Non-Invasive

A DNA sample is taken in your doctor's office using a mouthwash and cheek swab. These samples are sent to the laboratory where they are sequenced. After interpreting the results, the lab sends a report to your doctor.

Contact Us

GREEN MC MEDS

www.GreenMCMeds.com

"Your Health, Our Passion!"

Do You Plan to Have Children? Do You Want to Adopt? Are You Adopted? Don't Know Your Family History? If So, This Test Is For YOU!

Carrier Disease Screening

Genetic carrier screening for many of the most devastating hereditary diseases

What is an inherited disease?

A genetic disease is a disease that is caused by a mutation in an individual's genetics. Some mutations can be passed from parent to child. These are referred to as inherited (or hereditary) genetic diseases.

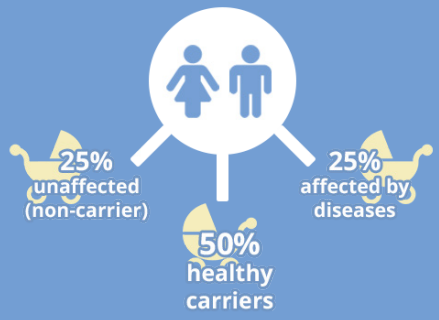
What does it mean if an inherited genetic disease is recessive?

For some diseases, a person will only be sick if they get a mutated gene from both parents. These diseases are called "recessive" diseases because the mutated gene "recedes," or diminishes itself and does not make you sick. Because of this, many people can carry one copy of a mutated gene, and still be perfectly healthy. These people are called "carriers."

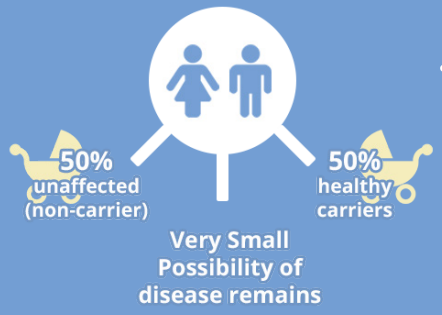
Should I be concerned about being a carrier?

While being a carrier will generally not impact your health, your children are at risk if both you and your partner are carriers. Genetic testing can help identify whether there is reason to be concerned.

IF BOTH PARENTS ARE CARRIERS



IF ONE PARENT IS A CARRIER



Carrier Disease Testing

What is Carrier Disease testing?

The Carrier Disease screen detects gene mutations linked to many of the most common and devastating diseases that can be passed unknowingly from parent to child. By understanding whether you are a carrier, you can determine whether additional steps should be considered to reduce the likelihood of your child inheriting one of these diseases. In most cases, children are not at risk, but as 80% of all recessive diseases occur in families with no known family history, our simple test can provide invaluable information and peace of mind.

Who should be tested?

- **The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) recommend offering screening for some genetic diseases to all patients who are considering having a child**
- **Many ethnicities including, Caucasian, African American, Hispanic, Ashkenazi Jewish and others are at increased risk for certain genetic diseases**
- **Individuals with family members who have had an inherited disease, or have a known carrier mutation in the family are at high risk of having a mutation**

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What if my test comes back negative?

A negative result means that no potentially dangerous mutations were identified and your likelihood of being a carrier is significantly reduced. Note that carrier testing cannot identify every possible DNA change, so the risk of being a carrier does not drop to zero. For example, an Ashkenazi Jewish patient who has not been tested has a 1 in 30 chance of being a carrier for Familial Dyautonomia. After testing negative, their likelihood of being a carrier is reduced to 1 in 3000. This is known as "residual risk."

What if my test comes back positive?

If you test positive as a carrier it means that you carry one copy of the gene mutation and can pass that copy on to your offspring. Remember that recessive conditions require two mutations for an individual to get sick, so children would only be at risk if your partner is also a carrier for the same disease. It does become much more important to have your partner tested to ensure that they are not carriers for the same disease.

What if my partner and I are positive for the same disease

If both you and your partner are carriers, each pregnancy has a 25% risk that the child will have the inherited disease. There are many reproductive and testing options that you and your partner may want to consider:

- **Conceive naturally**
- **Prenatal Screening**
- **In vitro fertilization; testing the egg for genetic diseases before it is implanted**
- **Using a sperm or egg donor who is not a carrier**
- **Adoption**
- **Choose not to have children**