



Test Code 11986

Offers You the Confidence & Reassurance of Knowing

Testing to help improve management of pregnant patients who may be at risk for preterm birth.



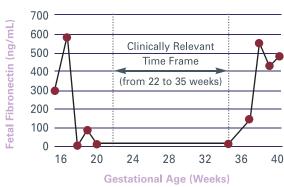


Sonora Quest Laboratories

Fetal Fibronectin is a direct biochemical marker for preterm birth risk.

- Fetal fibronectin is an adhesive glycoprotein that is the "glue" at the maternal-fetal interface.1
- Disruption of the interface (such as by infection) causes the release of fetal fibronectin into cervical/vaginal secretions.^{2,3}

Normal Fetal Fibronectin Expression by Gestational Age



Detect increased risk of preterm birth with the Fetal Fibronectin test.

- Detection of fetal fibronectin before the normal onset of labor, which is between 35 and 40 weeks, is a strong indicator of preterm birth risk.^{4,5}
- Elevated amounts of fetal fibronectin should not be detected in the vagina between 22 and 35 weeks.
- 20% of women with identified risk will deliver before 28 weeks. 6,7*+
- Women with identified risk, but no current symptoms, should be tested anytime from 22 through 30 weeks to determine preterm birth risk.



Sonora Quest Laboratories offers an increased level of comfort in pregnancy management.

Studies suggest that fetal fibronectin is the strongest independent predictor of preterm birth compared with other traditional risk factors.^{8,9}

You can do more when you know who is at higher/most risk.

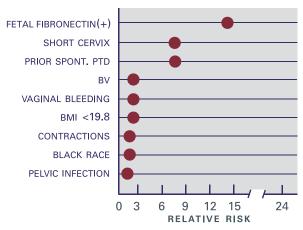
The Value in Knowing

Positive test result: Women without symptoms who receive a positive fetal fibronectin test result at 24 weeks are 59 times more likely to deliver prematurely within four weeks in comparison with women who receive a negative fetal fibronectin result.¹⁰

Identifies those patients who are at higher risk and allows you to manage them appropriately.

Negative test result: Women without symptoms who receive a negative test result when tested at 24 weeks have less than a 1% chance of delivering before 28 weeks and less than a 4% chance of delivering before 34 weeks.¹¹⁺

Provides the knowledge that pregnant women need most.



Adapted from Goldenberg, 1998, table 1, column 1

To learn more about how the Fetal Fibronectin test can assist you in the management of your pregnant patients, speak to your Account Manager or visit us at SonoraQuest.com.

*Compared with women who have a normal test result.

- + When tested at 22-24 weeks.
- 1. Goldenberg, RL, lams, JD, Mercer, BM, et al. "The Preterm Prediction Study: The value of new vs. standard risk factors in predicting early and all spontaneous preterm births." Am. J. of Pub. Health. 1998; Vol. 88(2): 233-238.
- 2. Lockwood, CJ, Senyel, AE, Dische, MR, et al. "Fetal fibronectin in cervical and vaginal secretions as a predictor of preterm delivery." N Engl J Med. 1991; 325:669-674.
- 3. Goldenberg, RL. "The management of perterm labor." Obstet Gynecol. 2002; 100:1020-1037.
- 4. Goldenberg, RL, et al., op. cit., Vol. 88(2): 233-238.
- 5. Andersen, HF. "Use of fetal fibronectin in women at risk for preterm delivery." Clin Obstet Gynecol. 2000; 43:746-758. 6. lbid.
- 7. Adeza Biomedical, "Fetal fibronectin enzyme immunoassay and rapid fFN for the Tli IQ system: Information for healthcare providers." Dec. 2003.
- 8. Goldenberg, RL, et al. op. cit., Vol. 88(2): 233-238.
- 9. Tekesin, I, Wallwiener, D, and Schmidt, S. "The value of quantitative ultrasound tissue characterization of the cervix and rapid fetal fibronectin in predicting preterm delivery." J. Perinat. Med. 2005; 33:383-391.
- 10. Goldenberg, RL, et al., op. cit. Vol. 87, No. 5(1): 643-648.
- 11. Adeza Biomedical, et al., op. cit.

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