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.\(^2,3\)

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.

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.