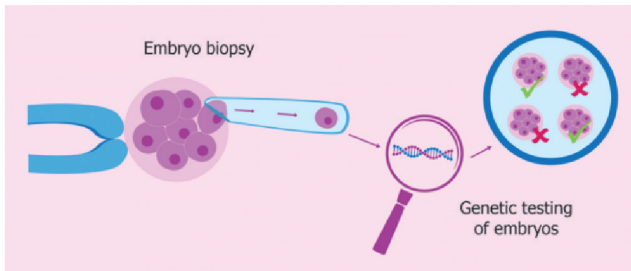


## ● WHO SHOULD CONSIDER PGD TESTING?

PGD benefits any couple at risk of passing on a genetic disease or condition. The following is a list of the type of individuals who are possible candidates for PGD:

- Carriers of sex-linked genetic disorders
- Carriers of single-gene disorders
- Those with chromosomal disorders

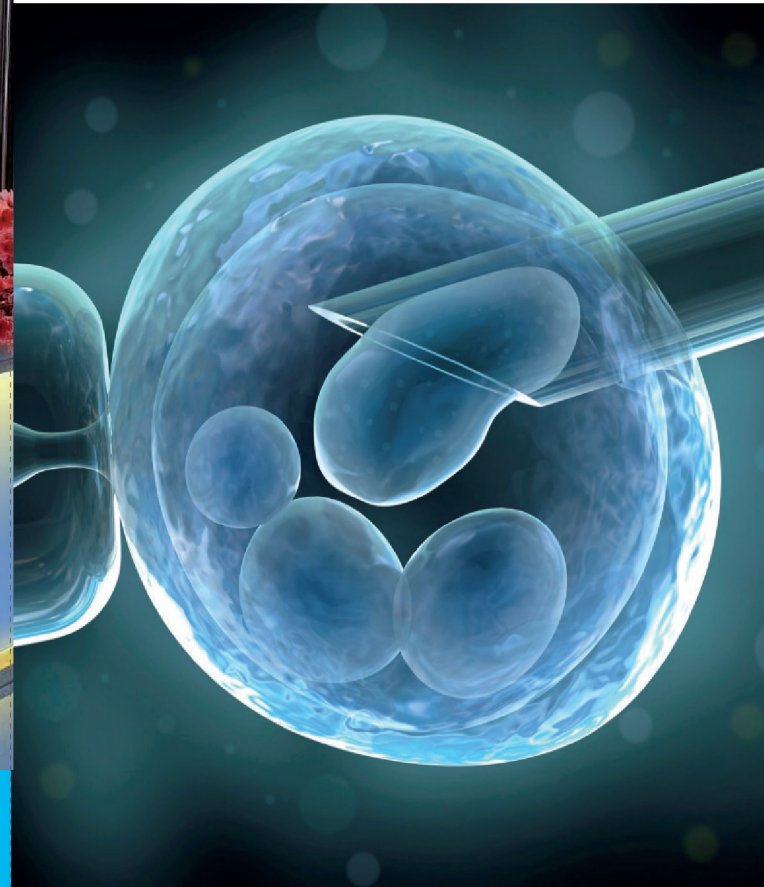
## ● WHERE DOES THE PGD TESTING OCCUR?



If you choose to undertake a PGD procedure, your embryos will be created and biopsied in our and laboratory before the cells are transferred to the PGD Centre at the National University Hospital, Singapore for analysis.



# PREIMPLANTATION GENETIC DIAGNOSIS (PGD)



For more information on how PGD testing would benefit you do not hesitate drop us an email at: [enquiry@alphaspecialists.com.sg](mailto:enquiry@alphaspecialists.com.sg)

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**ALPHA IVF CENTRE  
ALPHA WOMEN'S SPECIALISTS**

## ● WHAT IS PGD TESTING?

PGD testing is a procedure that allows couples with a hereditary genetic condition to reduce the risk of passing it onto their children.

PGD tests embryos for a specific genetic or chromosomal abnormality and can be utilized during an IVF or ICSI cycle. This allows us to select embryos that are not affected with the condition being tested for, prior to implantation and pregnancy.

## ● HOW IS THE PGD PERFORMED?

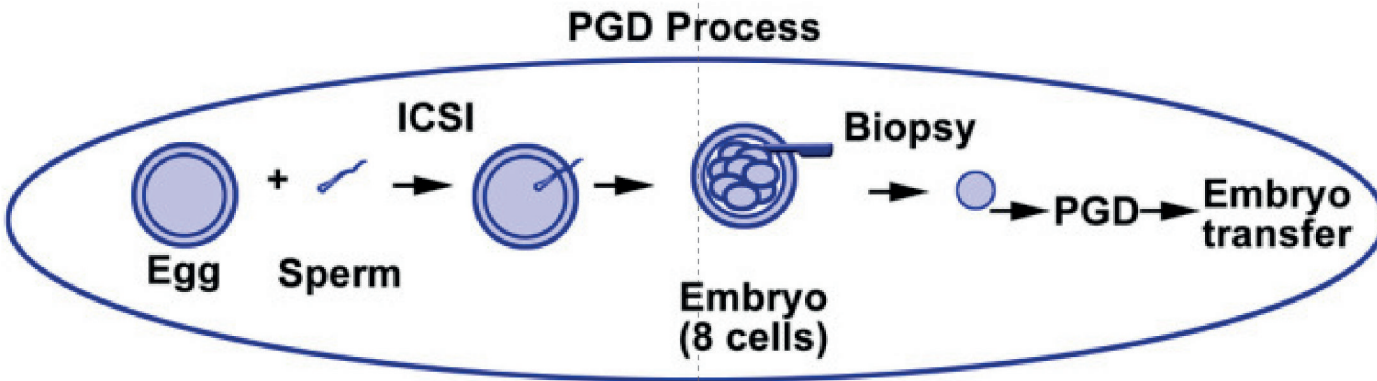
PGD is performed as part of the IVF process. For all couples the following steps will be performed:

- Eggs are retrieved with a transvaginal needle.
- Eggs are fertilised by sperm using a process called ICSI.
- Embryos develop in the embryology laboratory over the course of 5-6 days.

On day 5 or 6 of development, when embryos have reached the blastocyst stage, a few cells that would eventually become placental cells are removed from the outer layer of the embryos (this is called a trophectoderm biopsy). The cells are then sent to a special laboratory that will test for the specific abnormality in question, using the most advanced techniques.

The embryos are frozen immediately, using vitrification. Once the results are obtained, normal good-quality embryos can be thawed and placed back in the uterus in a subsequent frozen embryo cycle.

If additional unaffected and good-quality embryos are available, they may remain cryopreserved for a future embryo transfer.



## ● BENEFITS OF PGD TESTING

The following are considered benefits of PGD:

- PGD can test for more than 100 different genetic conditions.
- The procedure is performed before implantation thus allowing the couple to decide if they wish to continue with the pregnancy.
- The procedure enables couples to pursue biological children which might have been impossible.

## ● CONCERNS OF PGD TESTING

The following are considered concerns associated with the use of PGD:

- False negative results could mean an abnormal embryo is transferred to the uterus, resulting in a possible miscarriage, and healthy embryos are discarded, limiting chances of a healthy pregnancy.
- Test could reveal there are no normal embryos to transfer.
- Tests do not screen for all possible genetic diseases or disorders, so a healthy baby is not guaranteed from a tested embryo.

## ● IS EMBRYO BIOPSY AND PGD SAFE?

Yes. Thousands of clinical PGD cycles have been performed worldwide, resulting in the birth of hundreds of healthy babies. Removal of a few trophectoderm cells of the early embryo does not appear to alter the embryo's ability to develop into a complete, normal pregnancy.