

Survey 1

Trisomy 13 (also known as Patau syndrome) and 18 (also known as Edwards syndrome) are genetic conditions, meaning that they can occur in a fetus very early in a pregnancy. Approximately 50% of pregnancies with trisomy 13 or 18 result in miscarriage or stillbirth. Of babies born with trisomy 13 or 18, about 90 out of 100 die within the first year of life. Others may survive into their teenage years but often have severe cognitive impairment, medical problems, and physical disabilities. Although there are support groups to help families and children with trisomy 13 or 18, there are no treatments or cures for either of these conditions. There are three tests that can look for trisomy 13 and 18 during the first five months of a pregnancy. When trisomy 13 or 18 is detected in a fetus, most parents choose not to continue the pregnancy. However, some do continue the pregnancy and say that they made the right choice. These tests are designed to help parents make this choice.

Survey 2

Trisomy 21 (also known as Down syndrome) is a genetic condition, meaning that it can occur in a fetus very early in a pregnancy. People with Down syndrome often have learning disabilities, an increased risk for some heart and lung diseases and distinct physical characteristics. Not all individuals with Down syndrome have the same symptoms. Some have very severe symptoms while some have very mild symptoms. In the United States, individuals with Down syndrome live an average of 60 years and can lead fulfilling lives with proper care and resources. However, these individuals do have special needs, often have trouble supporting themselves financially and may face social discrimination. There are three tests that can look for Down syndrome during the first five months of a pregnancy. When Down syndrome is detected in a fetus, most parents choose not to continue the pregnancy. However, some do continue the pregnancy and say that they made the right choice. These tests are designed to help parents make this choice.