

Know the
Symptoms and
Risk Factors for
**Preterm
Labor**

1 IN 10
births are preterm
(before 37 weeks)¹

RapidfFN®
for the TLi₁₀® System

A fetal fibronectin (fFN) test is a simple, reliable test to help assess your risk of preterm birth and plan accordingly.

Could your baby be born **too early**?



One in 10 babies in the United States is born preterm – before 37 weeks.¹

This is one of the highest rates in the world.

How early is too early?

A normal pregnancy carried to full term lasts 39-42 weeks.² Many women deliver a few days before their due dates, which generally has no negative effect on their babies. However, the earlier a baby is born, the greater the chance that he or she will suffer serious and long-term health problems.³

How could preterm birth affect my baby?

Babies' organs finish developing near the end of pregnancy.⁴ If your baby is born early, those organs may not have enough time to grow. While some problems of preterm birth can be treated, others can cause long-term developmental problems or learning disabilities.³



How do I know if I'm at risk for a preterm delivery?

Half of all preterm births occur in women with no known risks, although several factors can make you more likely to deliver preterm.⁷ Discuss any current health issues with your healthcare provider to learn if you're at risk to deliver early. Common factors that indicate increased risk include⁸:

Prior Preterm Birth: If you've already delivered a baby early (before 37 weeks), or if you experienced preterm labor in a prior pregnancy, you have an increased risk of delivering early again.

Cervical Abnormalities: A short cervix is an example of a cervical abnormality. This can be a result of surgery and may be detected by your healthcare provider.

Twins or Triplets: The added weight and pressure of multiple babies can lead to early delivery.



An fFN Test Helps You Know What to Expect

— Negative Test Result

Rest Assured!

- The vast majority of women will have a negative test result.⁵
- This means your doctor can be 99.2% certain that you will not deliver in the next 2 weeks, so you can avoid unnecessary interventions.⁵
- After the test, if you have symptoms or concerns, talk to your healthcare provider. The test can be repeated as often as every 2 weeks from week 22 until week 35 of your pregnancy.⁶

Is there a test to determine risk?

Yes. The Rapid fFN for the TLi_{iq}® system is an fFN test that detects the level of fetal fibronectin in your vaginal discharge.⁶ It is safe, reliable and non-invasive and can tell your doctor if your body may be getting ready for labor.⁶ Learn more about what fetal fibronectin is and why it's important on the back side of this flap.

Be sure you know the warning signs of preterm labor.

Even if you don't have any risk factors, you should contact your healthcare provider if you have any symptoms of preterm labor, which can include⁸:

- Contractions every 10 minutes or more often
- Change in vaginal discharge (leaking fluid or bleeding from the vagina)
- Pelvic pressure (the feeling that your baby is pushing downward)
- Low, dull backache
- Abdominal cramps with or without diarrhea

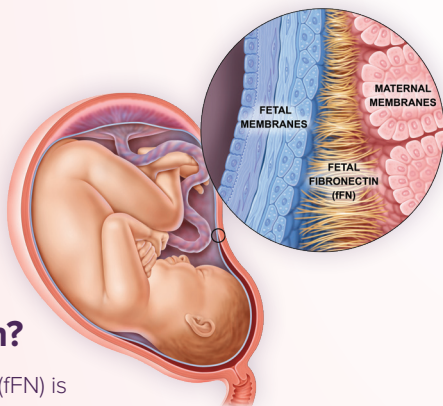
⊕ Positive Test Result

Listen to Your Body & Take It Easy!

- Some women will have a positive result, indicating that the body is “leaking” fetal fibronectin.⁵ This means that there is an increased chance your baby could arrive too early and signals to your healthcare provider that you may need extra attention.
- Your healthcare provider will develop a plan for the rest of your pregnancy, which may vary depending on what week of pregnancy you are in. The plan may include closer monitoring or changes in your daily activities.
- **Note: Not everyone with a positive test result will deliver early.**

What is fetal fibronectin?

Fetal fibronectin (fFN) is a “glue-like” protein that bonds the baby to the uterus. Fetal fibronectin is detectable in vaginal secretions in the very beginning of pregnancy, when this bond is first forming and then again at the end of pregnancy, when your body is getting ready to deliver your baby.



Why is fetal fibronectin important?

If fetal fibronectin is detectable in vaginal discharge during pregnancy weeks 22-35, it means that the protein is “leaking,” which could be a sign that your body is getting ready to deliver early.⁵ The Rapid fFN® test for the TLi_{iq}® system detects the level of fetal fibronectin in your vaginal discharge.⁶

Are you at **risk** for **preterm birth**?

I have had a previous preterm birth ☐ Yes ☐ No

I am pregnant with twins, triplets or more ☐ Yes ☐ No

I have been told that I have certain
uterine or cervical abnormalities ☐ Yes ☐ No

Women who checked **“Yes”** to any of the above
are at greatest risk for preterm birth.⁸

**However, half of preterm births occur in women with no
known risk factors, so it is important to know the warning
signs of preterm labor⁷:**

Contractions every 10 minutes or more often ☐ Yes ☐ No

Change in vaginal discharge ☐ Yes ☐ No
(leaking fluid or bleeding from the vagina)

Pelvic pressure (the feeling that
your baby is pushing downward) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Low, dull backache ☐ Yes ☐ No

Abdominal cramps with or without diarrhea ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you’ve answered **“Yes”** to any of the above questions,
you should talk to your healthcare provider about the
risk of preterm labor.⁸

For more information
visit **fFNtest.com**.

RapidfFN[®]
for the TLi₁₀[®] System

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