How it Works

1. Ask your healthcare provider if this test is appropriate for you.
2. Your sample is collected.
3. Your sample is sent to Baylor Genetics.
4. Your healthcare provider receives results.
5. Discuss your results with your healthcare provider.
6. More questions? Call Baylor Genetics at 1.800.411.4363 or visit us at baylorgenetics.com.

45+ YEARS
OF INNOVATION

4 MILLION+
CLINICAL TESTS PERFORMED

1 MILLION+
FAMILIES HELPED

3 THOUSAND+
TESTS OFFERED

1 MISSION
EMPOWERING YOU WITH ANSWERS THAT MATTER

Baylor Genetics pioneered the history of genetic testing. Now, we're leading the way in precision medicine.

A pioneer of precision medicine for over 40 years, Baylor Genetics is a leading diagnostic genomics partner offering a full spectrum of clinically relevant genetic testing, including Whole Genome Sequencing, Whole Exome Sequencing, and focused panels. A joint venture of H.U. Group Holdings, Inc. and Baylor College of Medicine, which has the #1 NIH-funded Department of Molecular and Human Genetics, Baylor Genetics couples the fastest and most comprehensive precision diagnostics options with the support of genetic counselors to help clinicians and patients avoid a lengthy diagnostic odyssey, guide medical management, and make sure no patient with a genetic disorder gets left behind. Our test menu spans from family planning, pregnancy, neonatal and pediatric testing, oncology, and beyond.

Baylor Genetics is located in Houston's Texas Medical Center and serves clients in 50 states and 16 countries.

1.800.411.4363
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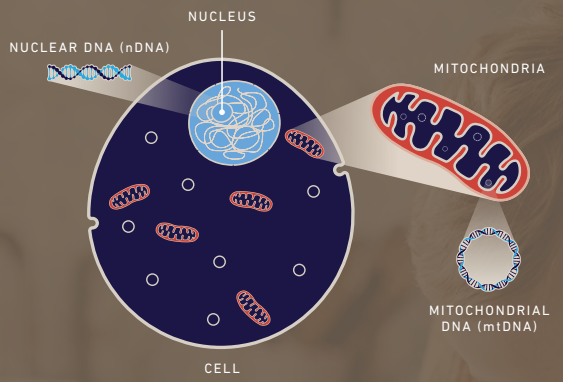
PATIENT RESOURCE

Nuclear DNA (nDNA) & Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) Testing for Mitochondrial Disorders

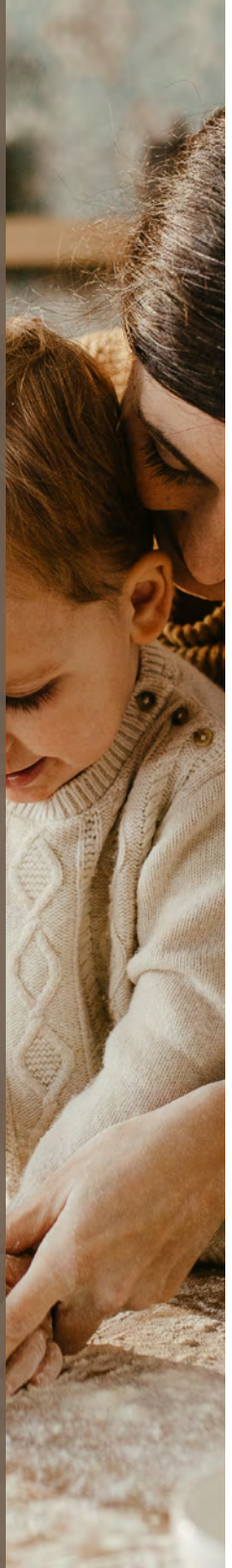
Gain additional insights into complex health conditions with mitochondrial testing

Genes are sections of DNA that act like our body's instruction manual for how to grow and develop.



SCIENTISTS CAN STUDY A PERSON'S GENES AND IDENTIFY CHANGES IN DNA. SOME OF THESE CHANGES CAN CAUSE A GENE TO NO LONGER WORK PROPERLY.

Most DNA is found in the nucleus, or "brain", of the cell and is called nuclear DNA (nDNA). However, smaller organs of the cell called the mitochondria have their own DNA (mtDNA). Mitochondria are responsible for generating energy within the cell.



The benefits of testing

Harmful changes in hundreds of genes, both in the nDNA and mtDNA, are associated with mitochondrial disorders. Mitochondrial disorders often impact multiple organs and can present at any age. The severity of symptoms can range from mild to severe.

Mitochondrial disorders may result from genetic changes in nDNA or mtDNA. Genetic changes in nDNA may be inherited from one or both parents. Genetic changes in mtDNA are only inherited from an individual's mother. Mitochondrial disorders may be inherited or occur as the result of a new genetic change in the affected individual.

If a mitochondrial disorder is suspected based on symptoms or family history, genetic testing may be recommended to confirm the diagnosis.

Determining a diagnosis can provide insights into unclear health conditions, and can guide your healthcare provider in deciding on the appropriate treatment options, family planning, and reproductive management.

MITOCHONDRIAL DISORDERS MIGHT BE CAUSED BY nDNA OR mtDNA CHANGES...

...inherited from an affected parent

..inherited from unaffected parents

..not inherited from either parent

Some of the most commonly affected organ systems

MUSCLE
- Weakness
- Lack of coordination

EYES
- Vision problems

HEART
- Heart issues

GI TRACT
- Diabetes
- Digestive issues

BRAIN
- Seizures
- Stroke-like episodes
- Dementia
- Developmental delay and/or learning problems

What testing options are available?

Baylor Genetics offers mitochondrial testing designed to find the answer to various ailments, allowing your healthcare provider and family to determine the best treatment options available.

Testing for genetic changes can often be performed on a blood sample. However, in some cases doctors will recommend testing of other sample types, such as muscle, skin or liver.