INTRODUCTION
KEMRI Human DNA Identification Laboratory offers DNA testing services in the area of family relationship testing and Forensic DNA Testing. Our facility meets international standards hence ensuring quality service. The unit serves private clients as well as those referred from courts. The ultimate goal of the laboratory is to increase DNA testing capacity in Kenya.

KEMRI being primarily a research institute, the laboratory is keen at maintaining institutional mandate and is focused on initiating research programs in the area of forensics as well as in offering training modules to graduates as a way of contributing towards capacity building.

DNA TESTING OPTIONS
DNA test can be for legal or personal knowledge. The type of test chosen depends on what you intend to use the DNA test for.

A LEGAL DNA TEST
A legal DNA test is required as evidence in a court of law and hence it has to follow a chain of custody documentation process to ensure that the results are legally defensible.

To ensure integrity of results;
- The sample is collected by an impartial third party in the laboratory
- The individuals tested are positively identified by providing a government issued ID
- Samples are carefully tracked and matched to each test participant throughout the entire DNA testing process.

When coming for sample collection you will be expected to complete a client identification and consent form (for minors the consent is signed by the legal guardian)

PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE DNA TEST
If a DNA test is not required for legal reasons and is for personal knowledge the process is less stringent. You can opt for self-collection or you can come to our laboratory and have the sample collected for you.

Get in touch with us on 0722205901,020 2722541 or email us on hidinfo@kemri.org for further details.

DNA TESTING SERVICES
KEMRI HID Laboratory offers DNA testing services for family relationship testing and forensic DNA analysis.

Paternity Test
DNA paternity test determines whether a tested man is the biological father of a tested child. The child’s DNA pattern is compared to that of the alleged father to check for evidence of inheritance which is the proof of a biological relationship.

In a standard DNA paternity test, the tested parties include child, father and mother. The mothers’ participation helps to exclude half of the child’s DNA leaving the other half for comparison with the alleged fathers DNA. However a paternity test can be performed without the participation of mother and the results will still be equally conclusive.

DNA Maternity test
Determines whether a tested woman is the biological mother of a tested child. This test can be used to prove biological for example resolve situations where mothers or hospital staffs suspect that a baby mix up occurred in the nursery.
Forensic DNA testing
This can be useful in linking unsolved crimes, finding a suspect and identification victims of natural disasters. Criminal situations such as rape and incest can call for forensic paternity test especially where conception occurred.

Individual DNA profiling
Private individuals may also choose to obtain records of their DNA profiles in case identification is ever needed. This is so as to:

• To safeguard the rightful heirs and ensure that they will inherit your estate through the exclusion of false claims on your inheritance.
• To avoid expensive exhumations if your DNA profile may be required in the future.
• As a precaution for any possible future identification/verification requirements e.g. in cases of kidnapping, accidental death, act of Terrorism etc.

Coming soon......

Research and Training:
We shall start offering research facility for postgraduate students as well as structured training modules in the area of Human DNA testing.
## DNA Testing Option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DNA Testing Option</th>
<th>DNA test for personal Knowledge</th>
<th>DNA test for Legal purpose</th>
<th>Lab process time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paternity Test: Mother, Child and Alleged Father OR Child and Alleged Father without mother</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>5 - 10 Working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Test: Mother and child</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>5 - 10 Working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Testing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Siblingship. Two alleged full siblings with or without common parent</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>5 - 10 working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half sibling ship. Two alleged half siblings with or without common parents</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>5 - 10 working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA Profile Individual</td>
<td>10,000 Ksh</td>
<td>10,000 Ksh</td>
<td>5 - 10 working days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA Forensic Viability Test</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A test on unusual samples is used to detect presence of usable DNA. If the viability test reveals the presence of usable DNA, A standard DNA test will then proceed.</td>
<td>Fee is variable and depends on sample type and condition.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Duration depends on type of sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child ID Services Nursery Confirmation: 1 child, legally binding test</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>20,000 Ksh</td>
<td>5 - 10 working days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## VIABILITY TESTING

Unusual samples include

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥ 90%</td>
<td>Category A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-90%</td>
<td>Category B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-60%</td>
<td>Category C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 20%</td>
<td>Category D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Category A ≥ 90%

- Blood fresh or in cold storage less than 30 days old
- Blood on filter paper as called whatman, Matrix or parchment less than 30 days old.

### Category B 60-90%

- Blood / Semen stain on clothing includes bandages, gauze, and facial tissue paper or napkin
- Tissue (muscles, organs) depends on age & storage conditions, non-embalmed

### Category C 20-60%

- Drinking Straw
- Feminine pad

### Category D ≤ 20%

- Hair with roots ensure roots are present (7-10 pieces) shed hair will not work
- Tooth Brush
- Cigarette buts
- Semen fresh or frozen
- Cotton Swab (ear swab)
- Plastic fork / spoon
- Soda can / drinking glass swab well with cotton swab
- Condom depends on storage condition / swab inside of condom

- Tissue (muscles, organs)
- Dried umbilical cords must have a reference sample from mother.
- Soda can / drinking glass swab well with cotton swab
- Condom depends on storage condition / swab inside of condom
FAQs

What do I need to do to get a paternity test?
Call us on 0722205901,020 2722541, we shall evaluate your situation and recommend the best DNA testing service. Or send an email to hidinfo@kemri.org. When you are ready to proceed we shall book you on appointment to come to our laboratory.

Can a paternity test be performed without the mother?
Yes. If the mother’s participation is not possible, a motherless paternity test at no additional charge will be performed. A motherless test requires more extensive analysis to produce conclusive results, but the results are just as accurate as those of a standard paternity test.

We however encourage mothers to participate in paternity testing for several reasons:
• Some courts require the mother to participate in a paternity test.
• The mother’s participation aids in the analysis of unexpected results. Her participation is especially helpful in the rare cases when a mutation (a random change in the DNA) has affected the results.

Can a paternity test be performed if the alleged father is missing or deceased?
Several testing options are available in situations where the alleged father is missing or deceased:
• The first option that should be considered is viability testing on a sample taken from the deceased, such as stored blood or a tissue sample. (This type of sample usually comes from a pathologist or medical examiner’s office.) If usable DNA is found in the sample, we can conduct a paternity test using the alleged father’s sample.
• If no biological samples from the alleged father are available, grandparentage testing is the next option to consider. Both biological parents of the alleged father (the paternal grandparents) are required to participate in a grandparentage test. Results of this test prove only the relationship of the child to the grandparents.
• If one or both paternal grandparents are unavailable for testing, other family relationship tests such as siblingship tests may be performed to indirectly determine a child’s paternity.

What forms of payment do you accept?
Cash
Where are you located?
We are located at KEMRI HQ Mbagathi, the laboratory facility is housed at the production department.