


To: **Dandekar Clinic**  
 Agri Samaj Mandir Road, Old Panvel  
 Panvel Navi Mumbai - 410206  
 Maharashtra  
 Contact: 022-27452194  
**Report Of: APARNA AMIT PATIL**  
 Pt. Contact: 8454060799



Sample ID	LI190024863
Patient ID	LI190246491
Received on	11-03-2019 18:48
Registered on	11-03-2019 18:48
Reported on	12-03-2019 15:49
Referred by	<b>Dr. Kanchan Divekar</b>
Sonography by	

**EVICOSCREEN - EVIDENCE BASED COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL SCREENING REPORT**

Patient Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Patient DOB: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnicity: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**Sample Type:** DBS **Risk Assessment:** Risk Assessment software accredited by Fetal Medicine Foundation (UK)  
**Method:** Time-resolved Fluoroimmunoassay *DBS: Dried Blood Spot*





**EVIC Screen**™ is an evidence based prenatal screening program curated by Lilac Insights in accordance with the Fetal Medicine Foundation (UK) guidelines for First Trimester Screening to determine the probability of most common chromosomal aneuploidies in a pregnancy. It utilizes:

- Hormonal values from the pregnancy measured on Fetal Medicine foundation (UK) accredited analyzers and reagents
- Robust indigenous medians from over 5 lac+ pregnancies for different gestation ages
- Risk calculations from evidence based algorithms validated through large international studies
- External audit of the prenatal screening program by United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Service (UKNEQAS) scheme and Randox International Quality Assessment Scheme (RIQAS)

RISK ASSESSMENT		MULTIPLE OF MEDIAN (MOM)	
T21 (Down syndrome)	1: ● Intermediate Risk	Free β-hCG	2.0 ●
T18 (Edwards' syndrome)	1: ● Low Risk	PAPP-A	1.0 ●
T13 (Patau syndrome)	1: ● Low Risk		

**INTERPRETATION**

**SUGGESTIONS AND OTHER FINDINGS**

 <b>UK NEQAS</b> <small>International Quality Expertise Lab Reg. No. 90968</small>	<small>Scientific Support</small>  <b>Bangalore Fetal Medicine Centre</b>	 <hr/> Verified by <b>Mr. Pradip Kadam</b> Incharge Biochemistry	 <hr/> Verified by <b>Dr. Suresh Bhanushali</b> MD (Path), Consultant Pathologist
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### PREGNANCY DETAILS

**No. of Fetuses** : 1      **EDD** : 17-09-2019      **Age at Term** : 27 Years  
**GA is Based on** : CRL 64.9 mm on 11-03-2019      **LMP Date**: 17-11-2018      **LMP Certainty**: Irregular Cycle  
**Smoking**: None      **Parity**: Nulliparous      **Height** : 160 cm      **Weight** : 50.70 kg  
**FHR**:

#### Previous pregnancy history

Down syndrome       Edwards' syndrome  
 Patau syndrome       NTD syndrome

#### Pre-eclampsia history

PE in previous pregnancy  
 Pat. mother had PE

#### Other findings

Insulin dependent diabetes  
 Chronic hypertension

**Assisted Reproduction**: Donor Egg      **Transfer Date**: 17-11-2018      **Extraction Date**: 17-11-2018      **Donor DOB**: 17-11-2018  
 Note! Age at term is calculated from the Donor DOB

EDD: Estimated Due Date | GA: Gestation Age | LMP: Last Menstrual Period | FHR: Fetal Heart Rate | NTD: Neural Tube Defect | PE: Pre-eclampsia | DOB: Date of Birth

### SPECIMEN DETAILS

**Sample ID**: Li190024863      **CRL** : 64.9 mm  
**Collection Date** : 11-03-2019      **CRL2** : 64.9 mm  
**Scan Date** : 11-03-2019      **BPD** : 64.9 mm  
**GA at Coll Date** : 12 Weeks 6 Days      **BPD2** : 64.9 mm  
**GA at Scan Date** : 12 Weeks 6 Days      **HC** : 164.90 mm  
**Received on** : 11-03-2019      **HC2** : 164.90 mm

Test Name	Conc.	Unit	Corr. MoM
free-β-hCG	66.68	ng/mL	1.74
PAPP-A	8710.00	mU/L	1.85

GA: Gestation Age | CRL: Crown Rump Length | BPD: Bi-parietal Diameter | HC: Head Circumference | free-β-hCG: free-Beta Human Chorionic Gonadotropin  
 PAPP-A: Pregnancy-associated Plasma Protein-A

### RISKS

**Disorder: Down Syndrome**      **Result:** **Low Risk** ●  
 Final risk: 1:24365      Age risk: 1:1226  
 Cutoff: 1:250      Risk type: Risk At Term

**Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome**      **Result:** **Low Risk** ●  
 Final risk: 1:100000      Age risk: 1:11028  
 Cutoff: 1:100      Risk type: Risk At Term

**Disorder: Patau Syndrome**      **Result:** **Low Risk** ●  
 Final risk: 1:100000      Age risk: 1:11028  
 Cutoff: 1:100      Risk type: Risk At Term

## PRENATAL SCREENING BACKGROUND

- Every pregnant woman carry a certain degree of risk that her fetus/baby may have certain chromosomal defect/ abnormalities. Diagnosis of these fetal chromosomal abnormalities requires confirmatory testing by thorough analysis post amniocentesis or Chorionic Villous Sampling (CVS).
- However, amniocentesis and CVS procedures carry some degree of risk for miscarriage or other pregnancy complications (Tabor and Alfirevic, 2010).
- Therefore in routine practice, prenatal screening tests are offered to a pregnant woman to provide her a personalized risk for the most common chromosomal abnormalities (T21-Down syndrome, T18- Edwards' syndrome, T13- Patau syndrome) using her peripheral blood sample. Based on this risk assessment, if the risk is high or intermediate, you can take informed decision of opting for invasive procedure such as amniocentesis or CVS followed by confirmatory diagnostic test(s), as per discussion with your clinician.

### PRENATAL SCREENING TESTS ARE NOT CONFIRMATORY TESTS AND THEY PROVIDE RISK ASSESSMENT RESULT AS

#### High Risk

**High risk or screen positive report-** which does not mean that the pregnancy is affected with these conditions. It means that you have a higher chance of having a baby with one of these conditions as compared to the chances of miscarriage that you have, if you opt for an invasive procedure.

#### Low Risk

**Low risk or screen negative report-** which does not mean that the pregnancy is not affected with these conditions. It means that you have a lower chance of having a baby with one of these conditions as compared to the chances of miscarriage that you have, if you opt for an invasive procedure.

#### Intermediate Risk

**Intermediate risk report-** which means that due to some parameters, the pregnancy can not be identified as a clear low risk or high risk for having either of the most common chromosomal aneuploidies. Further tests like Non-Invasive Prenatal Screening (Insight/ InsignT-Adv/ InsignT Plus) or Integrated quadruple screening (done in second trimester) or invasive procedure (like amniocentesis or CVS) followed by definitive tests is recommended.

Based on a comparison of two risks (i.e. risk reported by screening test vs. risk of miscarriage associated with invasive procedure), the patient, guided by her clinician can decide on opting or rejecting definitive invasive testing.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF MULTIPLE OF MEDIAN (MOM) VALUES OF HORMONES

Prenatal screening tests analyze the levels of fetoplacental hormones (hormones released by placenta or fetus) found in mother's blood sample. Their raised or grossly reduced levels not only provides indication for common chromosomal abnormalities like Down syndrome, Edwards' syndrome or Patau syndrome but also provide indication for placental insufficiency that can in some cases lead to late pregnancy complications such as Pre-eclampsia or Fetal Growth Restriction. This necessitates observation of the levels of hormones (MoMs) reported in the prenatal screening report besides looking at the reported risk estimates for holistic interpretation and clinical decision making.

## DISCLAIMERS

### Limitations of the Test:

As prenatal screening tests are not confirmatory diagnostic tests, the possibility of false positive or false negative results can not be denied. The results issued for this test does not eliminate the possibility that this pregnancy may be associated with other chromosomal or sub-chromosomal abnormalities, birth defects and other complications.

Nuchal Translucency is the most prominent marker in screening for Trisomy 13, 18, 21 in the first trimester and should be measured in accordance with the Fetal Medicine Foundation (UK) guidelines. Nuchal Translucency or Crown Rump Length measurement, if not performed as per FMF (UK) imaging guidelines may lead to erroneous risk assessments and Lilac Insights bears no responsibility for errors arising due to sonography measurements not performed as per these criteria defined by international bodies such as FMF (UK), ISUOG.

It is assumed that the details provided along with the sample are correct. The manner in which this information is used to guide patient care is the responsibility of the healthcare provider, including advising for the need for genetic counselling or additional diagnostic testing like amniocentesis or Chorionic Villus Sampling. Any diagnostic test should be interpreted in the context of all available clinical findings.

As with any medical test, there is always a chance of failure or error in sample analysis though extensive measures are taken to avoid these errors.

### Note:

- Quality of the Down syndrome screening program (Biochemical values, MoMs and Risk assessments) monitored by UKNEQAS on an ongoing basis
- This interpretation assumes that patient and specimen details are accurate and correct
- Lilac Insights does not bear responsibility for the NT & CRL measurements. We strongly recommend that NT/ CRL measurements are performed as per FMF (UK)/ ISUOG practice guidelines.
- The above risk has been calculated based on Biochemistry values alone.
- This interpretation assumes that patient and specimen details are accurate and correct. In all cases where an assessment of increased risk is based on LMP dates, the gestational age must be by ultrasound before further action is taken.
- It must be clearly understood that the results represent risk and not diagnostic outcomes. Increased risk does not mean that the baby is affected and further tests must be performed before a firm diagnosis can be made. A low risk result does not exclude the possibility of Down's Syndrome or other abnormalities, as the risk assessment does not detect all affected pregnancies.
- Lilac Insights does not bear the responsibility for the NT result. The company strongly recommends that only NT value from qualified experts (for example, clinicians certified by the Fetal Medicine Foundation) is utilized to provide a first trimester risk.

END OF REPORT