

To: **Dr. T.Bhasin Path Labs Private Limited-Amritsar**
SCO 96-97-98, A Block,
Ranjit Avenue,
Amritsar - 143001
Contact:
Report Of: Mrs. GURWINDER KAUR
Pt. Contact:



Sample ID 2200095767
Patient ID 1002255442
Received on 29/07/2022 12:48
Registered on 03/08/2022 11:32
Reported on 04/08/2022 09:40
Referred by **DR.RICHA ARORA**
Sonography by **DR.DEEPIKA BANSAL**

EVICOSCREEN - EVIDENCE BASED COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL SCREENING REPORT

Patient Name: Mrs. GURWINDER KAUR Patient DOB: 17/07/1990

Ethnicity: Asian City: AMRITSAR Hospital ID: _____

Sample Type: Serum

Risk assessment: Algorithm validated by SURUSS 2003, N.J Wald

Method: Time-resolved Fluoroimmunoassay

EVICOScreen™ is an evidence based prenatal screening program curated by Lilac Insights in accordance with the international guidelines for prenatal 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

Screening Test	Ratio	Risk Level	Visual Scale
T21 (Down syndrome)	1: 2300	Low Risk	LOW (Green bar)
T18 (Edwards' syndrome)	1: 100000	Low Risk	LOW (Green bar)
Neural tube/ Abdominal wall defect	-	Low Risk	LOW (Green bar)

MULTIPLE OF MEDIAN (MoM)

Free β-hCG	1.43	●
AFP	0.74	●
uE3	0.91	●
Inhibin-A	0.92	●

INTERPRETATION

The Quadruple Screening for the given sample is found **SCREEN NEGATIVE**.



Pradip Kadam

Suresh Bhanushali



Patient name : Mrs. GURWINDER KAUR

Sample ID : 2200095767

PREGNANCY DETAILS

No. of fetuses : 1 EDD : 06/01/2023 Age at Term : 32.4 Years
 GA is Based on : HC 108mm at 14/07/2022 LMP Date : 02/04/2022 LMP Certainty : Regular
 Smoking : None Parity : Height : Weight : 51.00 Kg
 FHR :

Previous pregnancy history

Pre-eclampsia history

Other findings

Down syndrome Edwards' syndrome PE in previous pregnancy Insulin dependent diabetes
 Patau syndrome NTD syndrome Pat. mother had PE Chronic hypertension

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	: 2200095767	CRL	:	Test Name	Conc.	Unit	Corr. Mom
Collection Date	: 25/07/2022	CRL2	:	Free-β-hCG	20.20	ng/mL	1.43
Scan Date	: 14/07/2022	BPD	: 31 mm	AFP	27.50	U/mL	0.74
GA at Coll Date	: 16 Weeks 3 Days	BPD2	:	uE3	3.65	mU/L	0.91
GA at Scan Date	: 14 Weeks 6 Days	HC	: 108 mm	Inhibin A	167.79	mmhg	0.92
Received on	: 29/07/2022	HC2	:				

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

RISKS

Disorder: Down Syndrome	Result:	Low Risk ●
Final risk: 1:2300 Age risk: 1:700		
Cutoff 1:250 Risk type Risk At Term		
Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome	Result:	Low Risk ●
Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:6000		
Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term		
Neural tube / Abdominal wall defect	Result:	Low Risk ●
Final risk: - Age risk:		
Cutoff 2.5 Risk type Risk at Term		

Patient name : Mrs. GURWINDER KAUR

Sample ID : 2200095767

PRENATAL SCREENING BACKGROUND

Every pregnant woman carries a certain degree of risk that her fetus/baby may have certain chromosomal defect/ abnormalities. Diagnosis of these fetal chromosomal abnormalities requires confirmatory testing through analysis of amniocytes or Chorionic Villous Samples (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 personalised 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. THEY ARE LIKELIHOOD ASSESSMENT TESTS.

You may get your prenatal screening result as either of the following:-

High Risk

High Risk or Screen Positive Result: A High Risk Result does not mean that the pregnancy is affected with the condition. It means that the likelihood of the pregnancy having a condition is higher than the cut-off (Most commonly used cut-off is 1:250 and this represents the risk of pregnancy loss from confirmatory testing through CVS or amniocentesis).

Low Risk

Low Risk or Screen Negative Result: A Low Risk result does not mean that the pregnancy is not affected with a condition. It means that the likelihood of the pregnancy having a condition is lower than the cut-off.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MULTIPLE OF MEDIANS (MoMs)

Prenatal Screening determines the likelihood of the pregnancy being affected with certain conditions by analysing levels of certain hormones. These hormones are Feto placental products (released by Fetus or placenta). Their levels not only indicate propensity of the fetus being affected with certain chromosomal conditions, they also provide indication of placental insufficiency that can potentially lead to pregnancy complications like Pre-Eclampsia or Intra-Uterine Growth Restriction. It is therefore important to take cognisance of the Reported MoMs alongside the Risk results.

For more information, visit our website at: www.lilacinsights.com/faq-pns

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's Syndrome & ONTD 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 Ultra sound measurements.
- This is a risk estimation test and not a diagnostic test. An increased risk result does not mean that the fetus is affected and a low risk result does not mean that the fetus is unaffected. Reported risks should be correlated and adjusted according to the absence/presence of sonographic markers observed in the anomaly/malformation scan.
- The above risk has been calculated based on Biochemistry values alone.
- 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.

END OF REPORT

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