



To: Ashirwad Hospital-Nizamabad

Khaleelwadi

Nizamabad - 503001 Contact: 9440835502 **Report Of: Mrs. GOMATHI** Pt. Contact: 9177474951



 Sample ID
 2270008010

 Patient ID
 1002255611

 Received on
 02/08/2022 12:06

 Registered on
 03/08/2022 16:28

 Reported on
 04/08/2022 10:57

Referred by DR.ARUNA KURDUKAR

Sonography by DR.SRILATHA

EVICOSCREEN - EVIDENCE BASED COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL SCREENING REPORT

Patient Name: Mrs. GOMATHI Patient DOB: 10/08/1996

Ethnicity: Asian City: NIZAMABAD Hospital ID:

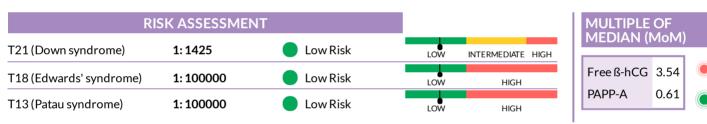
Sample Type:Serum

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

Method:Time-resolved Fluroimmunoassay

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)



INTERPRETATION

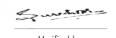
The First Trimester Screening for the given sample is found SCREEN NEGATIVE.

SUGGESTIONS AND OTHER FINDINGS

In view of the raised serum free β hCG, fetal growth scan is suggested at 28 - 30 weeks in addition to their routine antenatal care.



Verified by
Mr. Pradip Kadam
Incharge Biochemistry



Verified by **Dr. Suresh Bhanushali**MD (Path), Consultant Pathologist

of 3





Sample ID: 2270008010 Patient name: Mrs. GOMATHI

				PREGNANCY	DETAILS			
No. of fetuse	es	:1		EDD	:08/02/2023	Age at Terr	m : 26.5	Years
GA is Based on		: CRL 59mm at 30/07/2022		LMP Date	06/05/2022 LMP Certainty : Regular		ılar	
Smoking: None		Parity :		Height	:	Weight : 55.00 Kg		0 Kg
FHR :								
Previous pregnancy history			Pre-eclampsia history		Other findings			
Down syndrome Edwards' syr			syndrome	PE in prev	Insulin dependent diabetes			
Patau syndror		me 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		:2270008010	CRL	:59 mm	Test Name	Conc.	Unit	Corr. Mom
Collection Da	ate	: 30/07/2022	CRL2	:	Free-ß-hCG	142.30	ng/mL	3.54
Scan Date		: 30/07/2022	BPD	:	NB	Present		
GA at Coll Da	ate	: 12 Weeks 3 Days	BPD2	:	NT	1.6	mm	1.05
GA at Scan D	Date	: 12 Weeks 3 Days	HC	:	PAPP-A	2460.00	mU/L	0.61
Received on		:02/08/2022	HC2	:				
GA: Gestation Age CRL: Crown Rump Length BPD: Bi-parietal Diameter HC: Head Circumference free-ß-hCG: free-Beta Human Chorionic Gonadotropin								
NT: Nuchal Translucency PAPP-A: Pregnancy-associated Plasma Protein-A								
RISKS								
Disorder: Down Syndrome					Resi	Result:		< <u> </u>
Final risk:	1:142	25	Age risk:	1:1287				
Cutoff	1:250)	Risk type	Risk At Term				
Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome Result: Low Risk								<
Final risk:	1:100	0000	Age risk:	1:11577				
Cutoff	1:100)	Risk type	Risk At Term				
Disorder: Patau Syndrome Result: Low Risk								
Final risk:	1:100		Age risk:	1:34772				-
Cutoff	1:100)	Risk type	Risk At Term				











Patient name: Mrs. GOMATHI Sample ID: 2270008010

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.

Intermediate

Intermediate Risk result: An intermediate Risk result means that the pregnancy has an equivocal or a borderline risk of being affected with a condition. In this case, you may want to choose a second stage screening modality like an Integrated Screening Test that is done between 16 to 20 weeks of pregnancy or a Non-invasive Prenatal Screening Test between 12 to 20 weeks of pregnancy before taking a decision on an invasive confirmatory testing. This will help you improve the sensitivity of the screening test keeping an invasive test a last option were you to come as a high risk in the second stage screening test.

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:

- $\bullet \quad \text{Quality of the Down syndrome screening program (Biochemical values, MoMs and Risk assessments) is monitored by UKNEQAS on an ongoing basis.}\\$
- This interpretation assumes that patient and specimen details are accurate and correct.
- Lilac Insights does not bear responsibility for ultrasound measurements like CRL,NT,NB etc. We strongly recommend that ultrasound measurements are performed as per FMF (UK)/ISUOG practice guidelines.
- 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

