





To: Cancyte Technologies Pvt Ltd-Bangalore

1st Cross Road,

Shankarapuram Basavanagudi.

Karnataka

Bangalore - 560004

Contact:

Report Of: Mrs. PRAKRITI ARYA

Pt. Contact: 9928803666

Sample ID 2310037045 Understand Your Report In Detail Patient ID 1002398705 Received on 28/10/2023 16:39 Registered on 30/10/2023 12:02 Reported on Scan OR code Referred by Dr. RAMYA Dr. SAVITA SRIKANTH SHIRODKAR Sonography by

Patient DOB: 12/12/1990

EVICOSCREEN - EVIDENCE BASED COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL SCREENING REPORT

Patient Name: Mrs. PRAKRITI ARYA

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 probality 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 7 lac+ pregnancies for different gestation ages
- Risk calculations from evidence based algorithms validated through large international studies

UKNEQAS: United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Service

RIQAS: Randox International Quality Assessment Scheme



The Risk Assessment Performed Using
CE-Marked Antenatal Risk Evaluation Software
Certified by the British Standards Institute
(BSI)- ISO 13485:2016

RISK ASSESSMENT T21 (Down syndrome) 1:126 High Risk LOW INTERMEDIATE HIGH T18 (Edwards' syndrome) 1:83788 Low Risk HIGH T13 (Patau syndrome) 1:100000 Low Risk LOW HIGH Pre-eclampsia before 34 weeks 1:19 High Risk LOW HIGH

MULTIPLE OF MEDIAN (MoM)

Free ß-hCG	0.89	
AFP	0.41	
PAPP-A	0.93	
PLGF	0.35	

INTERPRETATION

The First Trimester Enhanced Screening for the given sample is found SCREEN POSITIVE for Downs Syndrome and Screen Positive PE.

SUGGESTIONS AND OTHER FINDINGS

- $\bullet \ \ Detailed \ anomaly \ scan \ and \ Genetic \ Sonogram \ to \ assess for \ markers \ and \ defects for \ chromosomal \ abnormalities.$
- Definitive testing through fetal karyotyping to confirm.







Verified by

Mr. Pradip Kadam
Incharge Biochemistry



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

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Patient name: Mrs. PRAKRITI ARYA Sample ID: 2310037045

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

Method:Time-resolved Fluroimmunoassay

		PREGNANC	Y DETAILS		
No. of fetuses	:1	EDD	:06/05/2024	Age at Term	: 33.4 Years
GA is Based on	: CRL 62mm at 27/10/2023	LMP Date	:	LMP Certainty	: Regular
Smoking: None	Parity: Nulliparous	Height	: 172.7 cm	Weight	: 93.00 Kg
Ethinicity: Asian	FHR :				
Previous	pregnancy history	Pre-ed	lampsia history	Oth	ner 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 Da	te GA: Gestation Age LMP: Last Me	nstrual Period FH		Neural Tube Defect F	PE: Pre-eclampsia DOB: Date

SPECIMEN DETAILS

Sample ID	: 2310037045	CRL	: 62 mm	Test Name	Conc.	Unit	Corr. Mom
Collection Date	: 27/10/2023	CRL2	:	Free-ß-hCG	22.80	ng/ml	0.89
Scan Date	: 27/10/2023	BPD	:	NB	Present		
GA at Coll Date	: 12 Weeks 4 Days	BPD2	:	AFP	05.15	U/mL	0.41
GA at Scan Date	: 12 Weeks 4 Days		:	NT	1.8	mm	1.27
Received on : 28/10/2023 HC	HC2	:	PAPP-A	1790.00	mU/L	0.93	
			PLGF	19.20	pg/mL	0.35	
			MAP	85.00	mmHg	0.92	
				UTPI	2.18		1.46

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

			RISKS			
Disorder: Do	own Syndrome			Result:	High Risk 🦲	
Final risk:	1:126	Age risk:	1:586			
Cutoff	1:250	Risk type	Risk At Term			
Disorder: Ed	Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome			Result:	Low Risk	
Final risk:	1:83788	Age risk:	1:5270			
Cutoff	1:100	Risk type	Risk At Term			
Disorder: Pa	Disorder: Patau Syndrome			Result:	Low Risk	
Final risk:	1:100000	Age risk:	1:15818			
Cutoff	1:100	Risk type	Risk At Term			
Disorder: PE	< 34 weeks			Result:	High Risk	
Final risk:	1: 19					
Cutoff	1: 100	Risk type	Risk at Term			

















Patient name: Mrs. PRAKRITI ARYA Sample ID: 2310037045

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 Risk **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 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:

- 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.
- PE risk stratification is done using a cut-off of 1:100 as per ASPRE study.
- 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.
- Each sample received at Lilac Insights' processing centre is handled with the utmost sensitivity and care. All samples received on Sundays and National holidays are stored as per specific guidelines for the respective specimens and processed on the next day.

END OF REPORT





