



To: Cancyte Technologies Pvt Ltd-Bangalore

1st Cross Road.

Shankarapuram Basavanagudi.

Karnataka

Bangalore - 560004

Contact:

Report Of: Mrs. BAFNA SANTHOSHI

Pt. Contact: 9618473369



Sample ID 2310037053

Received on

1002397681

28/10/2023 11:36

Registered on 28/10/2023 11:39

Reported on

Patient ID

Referred by Dr. SHRILAKSHMI

Patient DOB: 29/05/1992

Dr. ASHWINI J.A Sonography by

# Understand Your Report In Detail Scan OR code

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

#### Patient Name: Mrs. BAFNA SANTHOSHI

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) 1:118 High Risk LOW INTERMEDIATE HIGH T18 (Edwards' syndrome) 1:100000 Low Risk HIGH T13 (Patau syndrome) 1:100000 Low Risk LOW HIGH Pre-eclampsia before 34 weeks 1:85 High Risk LOW HIGH

# Free ß-hCG 1.33 **AFP** 0.56

PAPP-A 0.96 **PLGF** 0.21

**IULTIPLE OF** 

## **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**

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

In view of PLGF MoMs observed in the mother, a focused maternal surveillance for development of High Blood Pressure and related problems and serial fetal growth and well being scans to monitor for onset of FGR can be considered.











Dr. Suresh Bhanushali MD (Path), Consultant Pathologist





Sample ID: 2310037053

Sample Type:Serum Risk assessment: Algorithm validated by SURUSS 2003, N.J Wald Method: Time-resolved Fluroimmuno assay **PREGNANCY DETAILS** No. of fetuses **EDD** :05/05/2024 Age at Term : 31.9 Years GA is Based on : CRL 61.3mm at 26/10/2023 **LMP Date** :01/08/2023 LMP Certainty: Regular Smoking: None Parity: Nulliparous Height : 157.5 cm Weight :62.00 Kg Ethinicity: Asian **FHR** Other findings **Previous pregnancy history** Pre-eclampsia history 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 :2310037053 **CRL** :61.3 mm **Test Name** Conc. Unit Corr. Mom **Collection Date** :26/10/2023 CRL2 Free-ß-hCG 42.80 ng/mL 1.33 Scan Date :26/10/2023 **BPD** NB Present **GA at Coll Date** BPD2: : 12 Weeks 4 Days AFP 09.07 U/mL 0.56 **GA at Scan Date** : 12 Weeks 4 Days HC NT 1.9 1.35 mm Received on :28/10/2023 HC2 PAPP-A 0.96 3500.00 mU/L

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

**PLGF** 

MAP

UTPI

13.50

71.67

1.97

pg/mL

mmHg

0.21

0.83

125

			RISKS			
Disorder: Down Syndrome				Result:	High Risk 🦲	
Final risk:	1:118	Age risk:	1:748			
Cutoff	1:250	Risk type	Risk At Term			
Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome				Result:	Low Risk	
Final risk:	1:100000	Age risk:	1:6726			
Cutoff	1:100	Risk type	Risk At Term			
Disorder: Patau Syndrome				Result:	Low Risk	
Final risk:	1:100000	Age risk:	1:20193			
Cutoff	1:100	Risk type	Risk At Term			
Disorder: PE < 34 weeks				Result:	High Risk	
Final risk:	1:85					
Cutoff	1: 100	Risk type	Risk at Term			



Patient name: Mrs. BAFNA SANTHOSHI









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#### 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

Intermediate

**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 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: <u>www.lilacinsights.com/faq-pns</u>

#### **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** 



