



To: Dr. Tanuja Uchil C/O Oma Hospital-Chembur

Plot No 5, Oma Hospital, VN Purav Marg, behind

**PMC Bank** 

opposite K Star Mall, Chembur, Mumbai,

Maharashtra

Maharashtra

Mumbai - 400071 Contact: 9819962792

Report Of: Mrs. POONAM HASNU

Pt. Contact: 1000000000



Sample ID	2400084366	Understand Your	
Patient ID	1002413390	Report In Detail	
Received on	30/04/2024 17:22		
Registered on	02/05/2024 11:02		
Reported on	-	Scan QR code	
Referred by	Dr. Tanuja Uchil		
Sonography by	Dr. MADAN MANMOHAN		

Patient DOB: 21/05/1985

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

#### Patient Name: Mrs. POONAM HASNU

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				MULTIPLE OF	
T21 (Down syndrome)	1:190	High Risk	LOW	INTERMEDIATE HIGH	MEDIAN (MoM)
T18 (Edwards' syndrome)	1: 100000	Low Risk	LOW	HIGH	Free ß-hCG 1.37
T13 (Patau syndrome)	1:4800	Low Risk	LOW	HIGH	PAPP-A 0.84

## **INTERPRETATION**

The First Trimester Screening for the given sample is found SCREEN POSITIVE for Down Syndrome.

# **SUGGESTIONS AND OTHER FINDINGS**

- Detailed anomaly scan with integrated testing combining the second trimester biochemistry and Genetic Sonogram to assess for markers and defects for chromosomal abnormalities
- Definitive testing through fetal karyotyping to confirm.





Mr. Pradip Kadam Incharge Biochemistry (FMF ID: 147760)







Sample ID: 2400084366

Sample Type: Serum Risk assessment: Algorithm validated by SURUSS 2003, N.J Wald Method: Electrochemiluminescence **PREGNANCY DETAILS** No. of fetuses **EDD** : 12/11/2024 Age at Term : 39.4 Years :1 GA is Based on : CRL 52mm at 29/04/2024 **LMP Date** :01/02/2024 LMP Certainty: Regular Smoking: None Parity: Height Weight :70.20 Kg Ethinicity: Asian **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 :2400084366 **CRL** :52 mm **Test Name** Conc. Unit Corr. Mom Free-ß-hCG 49.20 1.37 **Collection Date** :30/04/2024 CRL2 ng/mL PAPP-A 2175.00 mIU/L 0.84 Scan Date :29/04/2024 **BPD** 

GA: Gestation Age | CRL: Crown Rump Length | BPD: Bi-parietal Diameter | HC: Head Circumference | free-\(\beta\)-hCG: free-Beta Human Chorionic Gonadotropin

NT: Nuchal Translucency | PAPP-A: Pregnancy-associated Plasma Protein-A

BPD2:

HC

HC2

: 12 Weeks 0 Days

: 11 Weeks 6 Days

:30/04/2024

#### **RISKS** Disorder: Down Syndrome High Risk Result: Final risk: 1:190 Age risk: 1:110 Cutoff 1:250 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome Result: Low Risk Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:1000 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Patau Syndrome Result: Low Risk Final risk: 1:4800 1:1800 Age risk: Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term



**GA at Coll Date** 

**GA at Scan Date** 

Received on

Patient name: Mrs. POONAM HASNU









Patient name: Mrs. POONAM HASNU Sample ID: 2400084366

## 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 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: <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.
- 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.
- 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** 

