





To: Shreyas Hospital -Kolhapur

2013, E Ward, 6th lane

Rajarampuri

Kolhapur - 416008

Contact:

Report Of: Mrs. MONIKA ABHINANDAN KAMBLE

Pt. Contact: 9503376248

Sample ID 2300064723

Patient ID 1002327337

Received on 24/05/2023 15:38

Registered on 24/05/2023 15:38

Reported on 24/05/2023 18:53

Referred by Dr. P.S. Jirge

Sonography by Dr. SEEMA SULTANE

Patient DOB: 01/10/1996

Understand Your Report In Detail



Scan OR code

EVICOSCREEN - EVIDENCE BASED COMPREHENSIVE PRENATAL SCREENING REPORT

Patient Name: Mrs. MONIKA ABHINANDAN KAMBLE

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)	1:3242	Low Risk	LOW	INTERMEDIATE HIGH
T18 (Edwards' syndrome)	1: 100000	Low Risk	LOW	HIGH
T13 (Patau syndrome)	1: 100000	Low Risk	LOW	HIGH
Pre-eclampsia before 34 week	s 1:528	Low Risk	LOW	HIGH

MULTIPLE OF MEDIAN (MoM)

Free ß-hCG 4.09
PAPP-A 1.01

INTERPRETATION

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

SUGGESTIONS AND OTHER FINDINGS

In view of free bHCG MoMs observed in the mother, kindly consider correlation with fetal growth and well being scan at 28 - 30 weeks.







Verified by **Mr. Pradip Kadam** Incharge Biochemistry



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

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Patient name: Mrs. MONIKA ABHINANDAN KAMBLE Sample ID: 2300064723

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

Sample Type.Serui	"			CISK assessment. Algorit	iiiii validated by .	JONO33 2	2000, IN.J VValu
Method:Electroch	emiluminescence						
			PREGNANC	Y DETAILS			
No. of fetuses	:1		EDD	: 30/11/2023	Age at Term	: 27.2	Years
GA is Based on	: CRL 64mm at 23/0	05/2023	LMP Date	: 22/02/2023	LMP Certaint	: y :Regu	lar
Smoking: None	Parity : Null	iparous	Height	: 149.0 cm	Weight	: 65.0	O Kg
Ethinicity:Asian	FHR : 165	bpm					
Previo	us pregnancy histo	ry	Pre-e	clampsia history	0	ther fin	dings
Down syndrome Edwards' syndrome		PE in pr	PE in previous pregnancy		Insulin dependent diabetes		
Patau syndro	me NTD syndr	ome	Pat. mo	ther had PE	Chroni	c hyperte	ension
EDD: Estimated Due	Date GA: Gestation Age	LMP: Last M	lenstrual Period Fl of Bi	IR: Fetal Heart Rate NTD: I irth	Neural Tube Defect	PE: Pre-e	clampsia DOB: Date
			SPECIMEN	I DETAILS			
Sample ID	: 2300064723	CRL	: 64 mm	Test Name	Conc.	Unit	Corr. Mom
Collection Date	: 23/05/2023	CRL2	:	Free-ß-hCG	122.60	ng/mL	4.09
Scan Date	: 23/05/2023	BPD	:	NB	Present		
GA at Coll Date	: 12 Weeks 5 Days	BPD2	:	NT	1.4	mm	0.97
GA at Scan Date	: 12 Weeks 5 Days	НС	:	PAPP-A	3699.00	mIU/L	1.01
Received on	: 24/05/2023	HC2	:	MAP	83.33	mmHg	0.97

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

UTPI

1.80

Disorder: Down Syndrome Final risk: 1:3242 Age risk: 1:1237 Cutoff 1:250 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:11127 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Patau Syndrome Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:33419 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term				RISKS		
Cutoff 1:250 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Edwards' Syndrome Result: Low Risk Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:11127 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Patau Syndrome Result: Low Risk Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:33419 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term	Disorder: D	own Syndrome			Result:	Low Risk 🛑
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Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:11127 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Patau Syndrome Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:33419 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term	Cutoff	1:250	Risk type	Risk At Term		
Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term Disorder: Patau Syndrome Result: Low Risk Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:33419 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term	Disorder: Ed	dwards' Syndrome			Result:	Low Risk 🛑
Disorder: Patau Syndrome Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:33419 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term	Final risk:	1:100000	Age risk:	1:11127		
Final risk: 1:100000 Age risk: 1:33419 Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term	Cutoff	1:100	Risk type	Risk At Term		
Cutoff 1:100 Risk type Risk At Term	Disorder: Pa	atau Syndrome			Result:	Low Risk 🛑
	Final risk:	1:100000	Age risk:	1:33419		
	Cutoff	1:100	Risk type	Risk At Term		
Disorder: PE < 34 weeks Result: Low Risk	Disorder: P	E < 34 weeks			Result:	Low Risk 🛑
Final risk: 1: 528	Final risk:	1: 528				
Cutoff 1: 100 Risk type Risk at Term	Cutoff	1: 100	Risk type	Risk at Term		









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Patient name: Mrs. MONIKA ABHINANDAN KAMBLE Sample ID: 2300064723

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 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:

- 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.
- $\bullet~$ 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.

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International Quality Expertise
Lab Rep. No. 90968

END OF REPORT