

## Final Report

Ordering Provider: **Doe, John, MD**  
Provider Location: **Grand Rapids**  
Provider Phone: **555-555-5555**  
Date Ordered: **11/28/2012**  
Date Collected: **11/29/2012**  
Date Received: **11/30/2012**  
Order ID: **ORD12345-01234**

Patient: **Sample, Jane**  
DOB: **09/13/1970**  
Patient ID: **12345-01234**  
Specimen: **1035600024**  
Referral Clinician: **Smith, Jane, GC**  
Lab Director: **Juan-Sebastian Saldivar, MD**  
Date Reported: **04/29/2013 6:00 PM PT**

### Test Result for Chromosomes 21, 18 and 13

**Negative**

This specimen showed an expected representation of chromosome 21, 18 and 13 material. Clinical correlation is suggested.

### Test Result for Y Chromosome

**No Y chromosomal material detected**

Consistent with a female fetus.

### Additional Findings: Increased representation of chromosome 16.

These findings are suggestive of trisomy 16

Full trisomy 16 is not compatible with life and is the most common cause of miscarriage. Mosaic trisomy 16 may present with intrauterine growth retardation, developmental delay, and congenital heart defects.<sup>1,2</sup>

## Test Method

Circulating cell-free DNA was purified from the plasma component of anti-coagulated maternal whole blood. It was then converted into a genomic DNA library for the determination of chromosome 21, 18 and 13 representation and other chromosomal abnormalities including fetal chromosome 22, 16 and sex aneuploidies, X and Y representation, and subchromosomal copy number variants (microdeletions).<sup>3</sup>

## About the Test

The MaterniT21 PLUS test analyzes circulating cell-free DNA extracted from a maternal blood sample. The test is indicated for use in pregnant women with increased risk for chromosomal aneuploidy. Validation data on twin pregnancies is limited and the ability of this test to detect aneuploidy in a triplet pregnancy has not been validated.

## Performance

The performance characteristics of the MaterniT21 PLUS laboratory-developed test (LDT) have been determined in a clinical validation study with pregnant women at increased risk for fetal chromosomal aneuploidy.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

| Intended Use | Performance         | Confidence Interval (95% CI) |
|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Trisomy 21   | Sensitivity: 99.1%  | 96.3–99.8%                   |
|              | Specificity: 99.9%  | 99.6–99.9%                   |
| Trisomy 18   | Sensitivity: >99.9% | 92.4–100.0%                  |
|              | Specificity: 99.6%  | 99.2–99.8%                   |
| Trisomy 13   | Sensitivity: 91.7%  | 59.7–99.6%                   |
|              | Specificity: 99.7%  | 99.3–99.9%                   |
| Y chromosome | Accuracy: 99.4%     | 99.0–99.6%                   |

## Limitations of the Test

DNA test results do not provide a definitive genetic risk in all individuals. Cell-free fetal DNA does not replace the accuracy and precision of prenatal diagnosis with CVS or amniocentesis.

A patient with a positive test result should be referred for genetic counseling and offered invasive prenatal diagnosis for confirmation of test results.<sup>6</sup> A negative test result does not ensure an unaffected pregnancy. While results of this testing are highly accurate, not all chromosomal abnormalities may be detected due to placental, maternal or fetal mosaicism, or other causes. Sex chromosomal aneuploidies are not reportable for known multiple gestations. The health care provider is responsible for the use of this information in the management of their patient.

## Note

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Sequenom CMM. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. FDA. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. This laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) as qualified to perform high complexity clinical laboratory testing and accredited by the College of American Pathologists.

## References

1. <http://www.trisomy16.org>.
2. <http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/chromosome/16>.
3. Palomaki GE, et al. *Genet Med*. 2012;14(3):296-305.
4. Palomaki GE, et al. *Genet Med*. 2011;13(11):913-920.
5. Mazloom AR, et al. *Prenat Diag*. 2013;33(6):591-597.
6. ACOG/SMFM Joint Committee Opinion No. 545, Dec 2012.

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xx/xx/2013