



Gestation Age: 21 Weeks 6 days

Patient ID: 3827068 Sex: Female GELAB6414 Center Code: Patient Name: **RUBENA KHATUN** Clinician Name: NA Sample Collected: 31 Aug 2023 Patient DOB: NA Sample Received: 01 Sep 2023 Pregnancy Type: Singleton Age: 38 Years **Hospital Name:** Report Released: 15 Jan 2024

Test Performed:-Non Invasive Prenatal Testing NIPT (Microdeletions)

Clinincal Indication:- A 38 year old female with GA of 21 weeks 6 days, USG scan report shows echogenic bowel and she was advised to be screened for NIPT.

NEUPLOIDIES	RESULTS	Z-Score	Risk
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	Low Risk	1.10	•
Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18)	Low Risk	0.86	•
Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13)	Low Risk	0.75	•
Sex Chromosomes	 Low Risk		•
Sex Chromosomes Microdeletions	Low Risk Low Risk		

About this test:

NIPT is capable of genome-wide aneuploidy and microdeletion detection of the whole fetal genome (22 pairs of chromosomes). Test results with the interpretation of risk for Trisomy 13, Trisomy 18, Trisomy 21 and sex chromosome aneuploidies and microdeletion will be provided. This test confers an accuracy of up to 99% on the detection of fetal chromosomal aneuploidy along with microdeletion.

CLINICAL COMMENTS

This result shows a low risk group for all chromosomes based on the Z score & No Microdeletions observed in this report.

EXPECTED TEST RESULTS

NIPT analysis can yield any of the following three results:

- Low Risk: The probability that the fetus is affected with the specific chromosomal aneuploidy is low.
- High Risk: The probability that the fetus is affected with the specific chromosomal aneuploidy is high confirmatory testing via amniocentesis/ CVS is recommended.
- Inconclusive: Due to unavoidable reasons a result could not be generated on the given maternal sample therefore repeat sampling is advised. Invasive testing is recommended if a NO RESULT is generated again.

Performed by Himanshu Saini Senior Scientific Officer **Clinical-Genomics**

Authorized by

Dr. Himani Pandey Postdoc-SGPGIMS Lucknow Lab Head- Clinical Genomics



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^{*}If the fetal fraction is lower than 3.5%, the accuracy of the test may be reduced. To ensure the accuracy of the results, we would recommend a re-sampling of the maternal blood one or two weeks later.





Patient Name: Pranjal Sawale Patient Id: 6737908

NIPT

PRENATAL CHROMOSOMAL ANEUPLOIDY RESULTS FOR OTHER CHROMOSOMES

CHROMOSOME		RISK	Sensitivity%
CHROMOSOME 1		•	99
CHROMOSOME 2		•	99
CHROMOSOME 3		•	99
CHROMOSOME 4		•	99
CHROMOSOME 5		•	99
CHROMOSOME 6		•	99
CHROMOSOME 7		•	99
CHROMOSOME 8		•	99
CHROMOSOME 9		•	99
CHROMOSOME 10		•	99
CHROMOSOME 11		•	99
CHROMOSOME 12		•	99
CHROMOSOME 14	0/0011111111111111111111111111111111111	•	99
CHROMOSOME 15		•	99
CHROMOSOME 16		•	99
CHROMOSOME 17		•	99
CHROMOSOME 19		•	99
CHROMOSOME 20		•	99
CHROMOSOME 22	0100	•	99

*Risk Description: • Low Risk Group

Borderline Group

High Risk Group

Himanshu Saini Senior Scientific Officer Clinical-Genomics

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NIPT

MICRODELETION SYNDROMES

SEX CHROMOSOME ANEUPLOIDIES	RISK	Test Results	Aneuploidy Risk
DiGeorge syndrome	•	Low risk group	< 1/10000
1p36 deletion syndrome	•	Low risk group	< 1/10000
Angelman/ Prader-Willi syndrome	•	Low risk group	< 1/10000
Cri-du-Chat syndrome	•	Low risk group	< 1/10000
Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome	•	Low risk group	< 1/10000

^{*}Risk Description: • Low Risk Group • Borderline Group • High Risk Group

METHODOLOGY

NIPT is a simple, non-invasive and low-risk method which offers screening of maternal blood sample for genome-wide aneuploidy detection over the whole fetal DNA (23 pairs of chromosomes) and offers an interpretation of the results for Trisomy 13, Trisomy 18, Trisomy 21, sex chromosomes using following methodology

- 1. Extraction of cell free fetal DNA from the component plasma of maternal blood sample.
- 2. High throughput sequencing of the extracted cell free fetal DNA
- 3. Calculation of molecular mass of fetal DNA in all chromosomes

TEST LIMITATIONS

- 1. The results of this test are for reference only, not for the final diagnosis. Cell-free fetal DNA does not replace the accuracy and precision of prenatal diagnosis with Amniocentesis or Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS).
- 2. If the test result is at high risk, genetic counseling and invasive prenatal diagnosis are needed.
- 3. If the test result is at low risk, the fetus has a low risk of developing the target disease of this screening, hence unaffected pregnancy. However, the possibility of other abnormalities cannot be excluded, and systematic ultrasound examinations and other prenatal examinations should be conducted.
- 4. The accuracy and quality of the test may be affected by low fetal fraction <3.5%, maternal or fetal mosaicism, or other causes (micro-deletions, chromosome re-arrangements, translocat ions, inversions, unbalanced translocations, uniparental disomy). The possibility of false positive or false negative cannot be ruled out.
- 5. The accuracy and quality of the test may be also be affected by high data noise due to improper blood sample collection, handling, storage, or transportation.
- 6. The patient must provide complete, accurate and detailed personal information. Redcliffe labs shall not be responsible for the interruption of testing services and inaccurate results caused by inaccurate information or other misleading factors provided by the patient.
- 7. The test results in this report are only responsible for the samples submitted for inspection.



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Patient Name: Pranjal Sawale Patient Id: 6737908

NIPT

REFERENCES

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Chen, S., et al., A method for noninvasive detection of fetal large deletions/duplications by low coverage massively parallel sequencing. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2013. 33(6): p. 584-590.

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Lo YM. Non-invasive prenatal diagnosis by massively parallel sequencing of maternal plasma DNA. Open Biol. 2012;2(6):120086.

CONDITIONS FOR REPORTING

It is presumed that the specimen belongs to the patient named or identified, such verification being carried out at the point of generation of said specimen.

A test might not be performed due to following reasons:

- 1. Specimen Quantity not sufficient (Inadequate collection/spillage during transit).
- 2. Specimen Quality not acceptable (Hemolysis/clotted/lipemic).
- 3. Incorrect sample type.

In any of the above cases a fresh specimen will be required for testing and reporting.

Partial representation of the report is not allowed.

The reported tests are for the notification of the referring doctor, only to assist him/her in the diagnosis and management of the patient.

Report with status "Preliminary" means one or more tests are yet to be reported.

This report is not valid for Medico Legal Purpose.

Applicable Jurisdiction will be of "Delhi" for any dispute/claim concerning the test(s) & results of the test(s).

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*AS PER THE ACCORDANCE WITH "PC & PNDT ACT – 1994 & AMENDENTS", SEX OF THE FETUS HAS NEITHER BEEN DETECTED NOR DISCLOSED



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