|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Patient Information** | **Test Information** |
| Name: Heba Hussein Eldeeb | Ordering phicisian: |
| Date of Birth: Age: | Clinic info: |
| Gestational age: 20 | Report date: 25/11/2022 |
| Maternal weight: 83 | Samples collected date: |
| Novo genomics ID: Clinic ID: | Samples recieved date: |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test Results | | | |  | | | Icon  Description automatically generated |  |
| Low Risk | | | Female | 14.33% |
| Result | | | Fetal sex | Fetal fraction |
| Your baby is unlikely to be affected with any of the conditions being screened for. | | | | |
| report icons-08*We will be with you every step of the way* | | | | | | | | |
| **report icons-10**  **report icons-12**  report icons-13 | **Test Details (Plus)**  **What conditions are screened for by Novo-Non-Invasive Prenatal (NIPT)**  We screen for Trisomy 13 (Patau Syndrome), 18 (Edwards Syndrome), 21 (Down Syndrome), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 22. We also screen for Jacobs Syndrome (XYY), Klinefelter syndrome (XXY), Triple X Syndrome (XXX), and Turner Syndrome (45, X). In addition to Microdeletion/Microduplication syndromes (>5MB) and large segment deletion/duplication syndromes (>10MB).  **Recommendations**  We highly recommend that you follow up with your physician/healthcare provider and/or genetic counselor to help you make data-driven clinical/medical decisions (personalized treatment)  **What is Novo - Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)**  Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) examines tiny bits of fetal DNA, known as cell-free DNA, that circulate in a pregnant woman's blood to determine the probability that the fetus has specific genetic disorders. It is worth noting that NIPT is a screening and not a diagnostic test. | | | | | | | |
|  | **report icons-14** | **Methodology**: Novo – NIPT uses cell free DNA (cfDNA) isolated from maternal peripheral whole blood samples. The workflow consists of sample preparations, automated library preparation, and next generation whole genome sequencing.  **Limitations:** Novo - NIPT test is validated to examine fetal chromosomes for singleton and twin pregnancies beginning at 10 weeks of pregnancy. In case of twin pregnancies, the test can identify chromosomal aneuploidies as a whole, but it cannot specify which fetus is actually affected. A “low risk” result does not completely eliminate the possibility of having an affected newborn. There is a slight chance that the result will show minimal placental mosaicism or chromosomal mosaicism. Test results may be affected by maternal and/or fetal factors, such as a recent blood transfusion, maternal weight, and stem cell therapy. | | | | | | |
| **图片1** | | | **Screening test:** Screening tests help physicians and healthcare providers determine whether a person showing no symptoms (asymptomatic) is prone to develop or acquire a clinical/medical condition. These tests do not provide physicians and health care providers with definitive answers (i.e., yes or no).  **Diagnostic test:** Diagnostic tests help physicians and healthcare providers confirm the presence of a certain clinical/medical condition in a person showing certain signs and symptoms (symptomatic). | | | **Aneuploidy:** Aneuploidy is defined as the occurrence of an unusual number of chromosomes inside a cell, such as cells containing 45 or 47 chromosomes rather than the typical 46 chromosomes  (23 pairs of chromosomes).  **Fetal fraction:** The phrase "fetal fraction" refers to the percentage of cell-free DNA (cfDNA) from the placenta, which belongs to the fetus, that is present in the mother's blood. | | |
| **Clinical Geneticist** | | | | | **Technical Supervisor** | | | |
|  | | | | |  | | | |