

Test report for Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)

Sample Information

Patient Name	Mrs. Smita Kumari	Sample Type	Streck tube-Whole blood
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Referral reason: Sample was referred for Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT); A Screening Test for Chromosomal Aneuploidy.

Test Result: NO CHROMOSOMAL ANEUPLOIDIES ARE DETECTED

Fetal Fraction: 4.13%	
Common Chromosomal Aneuploidies	Not detected
Sex Chromosome Aneuploidies	Not detected
Chromosomal Aneuploidies for other chromosomes	Not detected

1. Common chromosomal aneuploidies

Syndrome	Result	Z score
Trisomy 21-Down Syndrome	Not detected, low risk	-1.53
Trisomy 18-Edwards Syndrome	Not detected, low risk	2.13
Trisomy 13-Patau Syndrome	Not detected, low risk	-2.80

2. **Sex Chromosomal aneuploidies

Syndrome	Result
Turner syndrome (45, X)	Not detected, low risk
Klinefelter syndrome (XXY)	Not detected, low risk
XYY syndrome	Not detected, low risk
XXX syndrome	Not detected, low risk

Z score reference range is between -3 to +3. **Z score is not applicable for sex chromosomal abnormalities

Understanding the test Results: NIPT analysis can lead to one of the three following outcomes

- A- **No Aneuploidy Detected:** Low probability of the fetus developing the specific chromosomal aneuploidy
- B- **Aneuploidy Detected:** High probability of the fetus developing the specific chromosome aneuploidy. Confirmatory testing via amniocentesis/ CVS is recommended.
- c- **No Results:** The maternal sample could not generate test results due to unavoidable reasons, therefore repeat sampling is recommended. Invasive testing is recommended if NO TEST RESULT is obtained subsequent to the repeat sampling.

3: Other Chromosomal Aneuploidies

Syndrome	Result
chromosome 1	Low risk
chromosome 2	Low risk
chromosome 3	Low risk
chromosome 4	Low risk
chromosome 5	Low risk
chromosome 6	Low risk
chromosome 7	Low risk
chromosome 8	Low risk
chromosome 9	Low risk
chromosome 10	Low risk
chromosome 11	Low risk
chromosome 12	Low risk
chromosome 14	Low risk
chromosome 15	Low risk
chromosome 16	Low risk
chromosome 17	Low risk
chromosome 19	Low risk
chromosome 20	Low risk
chromosome 22	Low risk

About the Test: The cell-free DNA that was extracted from the peripheral blood of the mother was subjected to whole genome sequencing. The Next Generation Sequencing is performed using MGI platform and analyzed through the JINKE NIPT technology.

The test can detect aneuploidy across the entire fetal genome (23 pairs of chromosomes) and can interpret the results for Trisomy 13, Trisomy 18, and Trisomy 21, as well as sex chromosomes. This test has a detection accuracy of up to 99 percent for fetal chromosomal aneuploidy.

Recommendations:

- The above results need to be interpreted in the context of all clinical findings.
- Further follow up with your health provider is recommended.
- Follow up genetic sonogram recommended. Invasive testing to be considered in the event of ultrasound anomalies.

Test Limitations:

*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. If the fetal fraction is less than 7%, the detection power of fetal microdeletion/microduplication syndrome (< 5 Mb) is limited. We would recommend a more careful clinical observation or a higher coverage whole genome sequencing re-test.

1. The results of this test are for reference only, not for the final diagnosis. If the test result is high risk, genetic counseling and invasive prenatal diagnosis are needed. If a high risk of microdeletion/microduplication syndrome is detected, prenatal diagnosis is recommended to be combined with maternal chromosome analysis to exclude maternal influence. If the test result is low risk, the fetus has a low risk of developing the target disease of this screening. However, the possibility of other abnormalities cannot be excluded, and systematic ultrasound examinations and other prenatal examinations should be conducted.

2. The results of this test include sex chromosome aneuploidies and other chromosomal aneuploidies. Compared with trisomy 21, trisomy 18 and trisomy 13, the incidence of these aneuploidies is lower in the population, and the data available is limited. Therefore, the possibility of false positive or false negative cannot be ruled out.
3. This method is not suitable for testing: Gestational age <12+0 weeks; Pregnant women with twins or multiple pregnancies; One partner has a definite chromosomal abnormality; Received allogeneic blood transfusion, transplantation and allogeneic cell therapy within 1 year; Fetal ultrasound result suggested that there were structural abnormalities and prenatal diagnosis was needed; A family history of genetic diseases or a high risk of genetic diseases in the fetus; Pregnancy with malignant tumor; Other conditions that the doctor considers may affect the accuracy of the results.
4. Abnormalities caused by the following factors cannot be detected in this test: structural abnormalities such as chimera and translocation in chromosomes; Chromosomal polyploidies (triploid, tetraploid, etc.); Balanced translocation, inversion and ring of chromosomes; Uniparental disomy (UPD); Single/polygenic diseases; Chromosomal regions with high duplication and fixation, such as the chromosomal abnormalities of the proximal centromere and telomere.
5. The sample tested is the cell free DNA in peripheral blood of pregnant women, which mainly from placental trophoblastic cells rather than direct fetal cells. Given the limitations of the current technical level of the medical tests and the differences among pregnant women, there may still be false positives or false negatives in rare cases, even if the testing staff has fulfilled job responsibilities and operational procedures.
6. The detection accuracy may be reduced to some extent for severely obese pregnant women (BMI >40) and conception through in-vitro fertilization-embryo transfer, and the test results are only for reference.
7. The patient should provide complete, accurate and detailed personal information. The center 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.
8. The test results in this report are only responsible for the samples submitted for inspection.
9. **DISCLAIMER!** NIPT is a screening test, a low risk does not exclude the above evaluated disorders

Important: On doing PNDT test, the undersigned hereby confirms that no sex chromosome information has been passed on to anyone in whatsoever manner

Reference:

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3. Gregg, A.R., et al., Noninvasive prenatal screening for fetal aneuploidy, 2016 update: a position statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics. *Genet Med*, 2016. 18(10): p. 1056-65.
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7. Fetal fraction and noninvasive prenatal testing: What clinicians need to know. Lisa Hui, Diana W. Bianchi, *Prenatal Diagnosis* 2020.
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