

LABORATORY TEST REPORT

Name	: Mrs. VIDHI DUGAR	
Sample ID	: B4104020	
Age/Gender	: 26 Years/Female	Reg. No : 0692512100151
Referred by	: Dr. SELF	SPP Code : SPL-AS-035D
Referring Customer	: MVD Healthplus	Collected On : 10-Dec-2025 12:04 PM
Primary Sample	: Whole Blood	Received On : 11-Dec-2025 10:17 PM
Sample Tested In	: Serum	Reported On : 12-Dec-2025 04:16 PM
Client Address	: Christianbasti	Report Status : Final Report

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Test Name	Results	Units	Biological Reference Interval
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[PDF Attached](#)

Double Marker

Free -Beta -HCG (Method: CLIA)	36.98	ng/mL	< 2 :Non-Pregnant 5.4 - 393.4 : Pregnant
PAPP-A (Method: CLIA)	7.34	mIU/mL	< 0.1 : Non-Pregnant 0.1-19.5 : Pregnant

Interpretation:

DISORDER	SCREEN POSITIVE/HIGH RISK CUT OFF
Trisomy 21 (Down)	< 1:250
Trisomy 18/13	< 1:100
DISORDER	SCREEN NEGATIVE/LOW RISK CUT OFF
Trisomy 21 (Down)	> 1:250
Trisomy 18/13	> 1:100

Note:Statistical evaluation has been done using CE marked PRISCA 5 software. · Screening tests are based on statistical analysis of patient demographic and biochemical data. They simply indicate a high or low risk category. Confirmation of screen positives is recommended by Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS). · The interpretive unit is MoM (Multiples of Median) which takes into account variables such as gestational age (ultrasound), maternal weight, race, insulin dependent Diabetes, multiple gestation, IVF (Date of Birth of Donor, if applicable), smoking & previous history of Down syndrome. Accurate availability of this data for Risk Calculation is critical. · Ideally all pregnant women should be screened for Prenatal disorders irrespective of maternal age. The test is valid between 9-13.6 weeks of gestation, but ideal sampling time is between 10-13 weeks gestation. · First trimester detection rate of Down syndrome is 60% with a false positive rate of 5%. A combination of Nuchal translucency, Nasal bone visualization and biochemical tests (Combined test) increases the detection rate of Down syndrome to 85% at the same false positive rate.

Comments:First trimester screening for Prenatal disorders (Trisomy 21, 18 & 13) is essential to identify those women at sufficient risk for a congenital anomaly in the fetus to warrant further evaluation and followup. For Open neural tube defects, second trimester screening before 20 weeks is recommended. These are screening procedures which cannot discriminate all affected pregnancies from all unaffected pregnancies. Screening cutoffs are established by using MoM values that maximize the detection rate and minimize false positives.

*** End Of Report ***



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DR. LAVANYA LAGISSETTY
MD BIOCHEMISTRY

Date of report: 12/12/25
Prisca 5.1.0.17

Patient data		Ultrasound data					
Name	Mrs. VIDHI DUGAR	Gestational age at sample date	13 + 0				
Birthday	31/12/98	Method	Scan				
Age at sample date	26.9	Scan date	19/11/25				
Patient ID	0692512100151						
Correction factors							
Fetuses	1	IVF	no	Previous trisomy 21 unknown pregnancies			
Weight in kg	67	diabetes	no				
Smoker	no	Origin	Asian				
Pregnancy data		Parameter	Value	Corr. MoM			
Sample Date		PAPP-A	7.34mIU/mL	1.76			
		fb-hCG	36.98 ng/mL	1.03			
Risks at sampling date							
Age risk at sampling date		1:877	Trisomy 21	<1:10000			
Overall population risk		1:600	Trisomy 13/18	<1:10000			
Risk							
		Trisomy 21 The calculated risk for Trisomy 21 is below the cut off which represents a low risk. After the result of the Trisomy 21 test it is expected that among more than 10000 women with the same data, there is one woman with a trisomy 21 pregnancy. The calculated risk by PRISCA depends on the accuracy of the information provided by the referring physician. Please note that risk calculations are statistical approaches and have no diagnostic value!					
Trisomy 13/18							
The calculated risk for trisomy 13/18 is < 1:10000, which indicates a low risk.							

Sign of Physician

below cut off

Below Cut Off, but above Age Risk

above cut off