

FINAL REPORT

MaterniT® 21 PLUS (Core) + ESS Triplet Gestation

Sequenom Laboratories

3595 John Hopkins Court San Diego, CA 92121

CLIA #: 05D2015356 CAP #: 7527138 Lab Director: Phillip Cacheris, MD, PhD

877.821.7266

Ordering Provider:Last, FirstPatient:Last, FirstProvider Location:Sequenom SDDOB:mm/dd/yearProvider Phone:(123)456-7890Specimen:1234567893432

Date Ordered:mm/dd/yearFetal Fraction:xx%Date Collected:mm/dd/yearGestational Age ≥ 9w:Yes

Date Received: mm/dd/year External Accession: Order ID: xxx1234567 External Clinician:

Patient ID: 1234567890 Date Reported: 04/04/2023 12:25 AM PT

Test Result

Negative

Lab Director Comments

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

This is a reported multifetal gestation. The Y chromosome was detected. However, this assay is unable to determine if one or more of the fetuses are male.

Result Table

Content	Result	
FETAL SEX	Consistent with Male	
AUTOSOMAL ANEUPLOIDIES		
Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)	Negative	
Trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome)	Negative	
Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)	Negative	
SELECT WHOLE CHROMOSOMES		
Trisomy 16	Not Detected	
Trisomy 22	Not Detected	
SELECT MICRODELETIONS		
22q11 deletion (associated with DiGeorge syndrome)	Not Detected	
15q11 deletion (associated with Prader-Willi / Angelman syndrome)	Not Detected	
11q23 deletion (associated with Jacobsen syndrome)	Not Detected	
8q24 deletion (associated with Langer-Giedion syndrome)	Not Detected	
5p15 deletion (associated with Cri-du-chat syndrome)	Not Detected	
4p16 deletion (associated with Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome)	Not Detected	
1p36 deletion syndrome	Not Detected	

Negative Predictive Value

The Negative Predictive Value (NPV) for trisomy 21, 18, and 13 is greater than 99%. The NPV for SCA and ESS cannot be calculated as SCA and ESS are only reported when an abnormality is detected.

About the Test

The MaterniT* 21 PLUS laboratory-developed test (LDT) analyzes circulating cell-free DNA from a maternal blood sample. This test is used for screening purposes and not diagnostic. Clinical correlation is recommended. Validation data on twin pregnancies is limited and the ability of this test to detect aneuploidy in higher multiple gestations has not yet been validated.

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Test Method

Circulating cell-free DNA was purified from the plasma component of maternal blood. The extracted DNA was then converted into a genomic DNA library for aneuploidy analysis of chromosomes 21, 18, and 13 via next generation sequencing. [1] Optional findings based on the test order include sex chromosome aneuploidy (SCA)[2], and enhanced sequencing series (ESS)[3], which will only be reported on as an additional finding when an abnormality is detected. SCA testing includes information on X and Y representation, while ESS testing includes deletions in selected regions (22q, 15q, 11q, 8q, 5p, 4p, 1p) and trisomy of chromosomes 16 and 22.

Performance

The performance characteristics of the MaterniT* 21 PLUS laboratory-developed test (LDT) have been determined in a clinical validation study with pregnant women at increased risk for fetal chromosomal aneuploidy. [1-4]

Fetal Sex	Accuracy: 99.4%	
Region (associated syndrome)	Estimated Sensitivity**	Estimated Specificity
Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome)	99.1%	99.9%
Trisomy 18 (Edwards Syndrome)	>99.9%	99.6%
Trisomy 13 (Patau Syndrome)	91.7%	99.7%
Sex Chromosome Aneuploidies (singleton gestation only)	96.2%	99.7%

^{*} As reported in ISCA database nstd37 [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/dbvar/studies/nstd37/]

Limitations of the Test

While the results of these tests are highly reliable, discordant results, including inaccurate fetal sex prediction, may occur due to placental, maternal, or fetal mosaicism or neoplasm; vanishing twin; prior maternal organ transplant; or other causes. These tests are screening tests and not diagnostic; they do 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. ISI The results of this testing, including the benefits and limitations, should be discussed with a qualified healthcare provider. Pregnancy management decisions, including termination of the pregnancy, should not be based on the results of these tests alone. The healthcare provider is responsible for the use of this information in the management of their patient. Sex chromosomal aneuploidies are not reportable for known multiple gestations. A negative result does not ensure an unaffected pregnancy nor does it exclude the possibility of other chromosomal abnormalities or birth defects which are not a part of these tests, An uninformative result may be reported, the causes of which may include, but are not limited to, insufficient sequencing coverage, noise or artifacts in the region, amplification or sequencing bias, or insufficient fetal fraction. These tests are not intended to identify pregnancies at risk for neural tube defects or ventral wall defects. Testing for whole chromosome abnormalities (including sex chromosomes) and for subchromosomal abnormalities could lead to the potential discovery of both fetal and maternal genomic abnormalities that could have major, minor, or no, clinical significance. Evaluating the significance of a positive or a non-reportable result may involve both invasive testing and additional studies on the mother. Such investigations may lead to a diagnosis of maternal chromosomal or subchromosomal abnormalities, which on occasion may b

Note

Sequenom, Inc. is a subsidiary of Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, using the brand Labcorp. This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Labcorp. It has not been cleared or approved by the Food and Drug Administration. 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 (CAP).

References

- 1. Palomaki GE, et al. Genet Med. 2012;14(3):296-305.
- 2. Mazloom AR, et al. Prenat Diag. 2013;33(6):591-597.
- 3. Zhao C, et al. *Clin Chem.* 2015 Apr;61(4):608-616.
- 4. Palomaki GE, et al. Genet Med. 2011;13(11):913-920
- 5. ACOG/SMFM Practice Bulletin No. 226, Oct 2020

Nian Liu, MD, PhD Director, Sequenom Laboratories 04/04/2023

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^{**} Sensitivity estimated across the observed size distribution of each syndrome [per ISCA database nstd37] and across the range of fetal fractions observed in routine clinical NIPT. Actual sensitivity can also be influenced by other factors such as the size of the event, total sequence counts, amplification bias, or sequence bias.