

REQUEST FORM: NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TEST (NIPT)



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Forms available at www.lns.lu

SAMPLE INFORMATION	
Hospital or laboratory	Strict preanalytical conditions apply (see below)
Label	Date
	Time

LNS BARCODE LABEL
LNS label

PHYSICIAN REQUESTING THE TEST

.....
Surname and first name of the doctor requesting the test

.....
Address and country

.....
Telephone / direct line Fax

.....
Date of request Signature / Stamp

PATIENT

.....
Birth name First name

.....
Married name Sex

.....
Date of birth National identification number

.....
Address and country


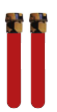
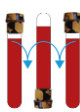

.....
Patient covered by the CNS Yes No

*If not covered by the CNS, the patient will receive an invoice from the laboratory, which they may pass on to their insurance company, where applicable.

Copies to be sent to [Only the doctor/healthcare professional who has requested the test may give the results to the patient.]

BLOOD SAMPLE: PREANALYTICAL CONDITIONS

The mother's blood must be collected in a **Streck tube**.

Take 2 STRECK tubes 	Fill the tubes 	Invert 10 times 	Transport: Temperature and duration May be kept at ambient temperature for a maximum period of 48 hours 
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PATIENT INFORMATION

Personal details:

.....
Patient Age Pre-pregnancy weight kg Height BMI

If the patient's BMI is >35, taking the sample at 16 weeks of gestation onwards reduces the risk of a 'no call' result due to low foetal fraction (Livergood et al., AJOG, supplement 2017).

Relevant personal or family history:

Type of pregnancy: spontaneous through ART

Date of beginning of pregnancy or expected date of delivery : (determined by measuring CRL, except in the case of ART) :

12-week ultrasound scan: (or attach report)

Not performed

No abnormalities found on ultrasound scan

Abnormalities found on ultrasound scan, please specify:..... (or attach report)

Number of embryos:

Singleton pregnancy: CRL: mm NT: mm

Vanishing twin

Twin pregnancy (Dichorionic - Diamniotic Monochorionic - Diamniotic Monochorionic - Monoamniotic)

Twin 1 (twin A): CRL: mm NT: mm Twin 2 (twin B): CRL: mm NT: mm

Treatments or clinical situations which may affect the result:

Not receiving any treatment known to interfere with NIPT

Low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH)

If the patient is receiving LMWH, it is recommended that the NIPT sample is taken just before a heparin injection is given (Grömminger et al., Prenatal Diagnosis, 2015).

Blood transfusion Organ transplant, stem cell transplant or bone marrow transplant

Cancer Immunotherapy

CLINICAL INFORMATION

PLEASE NOTE: this test must not be performed when nuchal translucency is >3.5 mm or when other abnormalities have been identified on the ultrasound scan. The test should be performed ideally after 12 weeks of gestation and following the 12-week ultrasound scan.

low-risk population screening

specific clinical situation

Age of mother >35 years old at the end of the pregnancy

Maternal serum marker screening risk >1/1000 (please attach report)

Previous pregnancy involving aneuploidy – in the patient or a 1st degree relative

Balanced Robertsonian translocation in one of the parents involving chromosome 13 or 21 (please attach the parent's karyotype)

Please specify: (or attach report)

Other (please contact the laboratory):

INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS ON NON-INVASIVE PRENATAL TESTING (NIPT)

What is NIPT?

Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) is a genetic test which screens for the most common chromosomal abnormalities in foetuses, especially trisomy 21, i.e. the presence of an extra chromosome 21 (3 instead of 2). One of the aims is to minimize the number of invasive procedures.

This technique is based on the sequencing of free-floating DNA called cell-free foetal DNA (cffDNA), in the mother's blood. cffDNA is mainly composed of DNA derived from the mother's cells, but also contains DNA derived from placental cells (cytotrophoblasts), which reflect the chromosomal makeup of the foetus. High-throughput sequencing allow for the accurate measurement of cffDNA, and thus allows to assess whether an extra chromosome 21 (trisomy 21) is present in the foetus. The technique also allows the detection of trisomies 13 and 18. For more detailed information about NIPT testing, please watch the video at this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3gOoZ60Gqo>.

This screening test is extremely reliable. The analytical sensitivity and specificity are above 99.9% and 99.90% respectively for trisomies 13, 18 and 21 (*basic screening for singleton pregnancies, data: Illumina. Results from the clinical validation study for Veriseq NIPT Solution v2.*).

How does the test work in practice?

The patient is free to decide whether to do NIPT testing or not. NIPT can only be carried out after your 12-week ultrasound scan. Nuchal translucency must be normal. NIPT may be requested by your doctor or any healthcare professional able to request it, ideally from **12 weeks of gestation onwards and never before 10 weeks of gestation**.

The test must be requested following a consultation during which you will have had the chance to ask your healthcare professional any questions you may have about the test. That way, you can make an informed decision based on the knowledge of the test reliability and limitations. The doctor/healthcare professional who has requested the test will ask you to provide written consent for the test. NIPT is done using a blood sample. The result of your NIPT will be sent only to the doctor/healthcare professional who has requested the test and never to you directly. NIPT is currently free of charge for patients covered by the CNS.

Results

Results are usually sent out in 10 days to the doctor/healthcare professional who has requested the test.

- **If the result is negative:** this means that the amount of foetal DNA from chromosome 21 is normal and that foetal trisomy 21 has not been detected. The pregnancy should be monitored as planned.
- **If the result is positive:** this means the amount of foetal DNA from chromosome 21 is abnormally high and there is a high probability that the foetus has trisomy 21. A diagnostic test to confirm the result should be performed. This involves analysing the foetal chromosomes based on an amniotic fluid sample (more rarely a chorionic villus sample). Both are invasive procedures, which carry a low risk of miscarriage (0.1-0.5% of patients).
- **Inconclusive result:** on rare occasions (<0.5% of patients), a reliable result cannot be obtained. Depending on your clinical situation, you may be advised to repeat the test.
- **Incidental findings:** in rare cases, NIPT may reveal chromosomal abnormalities which were not initially being screened for. These are so called incidental findings. In such a case, you will be advised to attend a genetic consultation. During that consultation, you will be informed about the type of abnormality that has been identified, how it will affect the foetus and/or mother and any additional tests which may need to be performed.

Limitations of NIPT

NIPT has certain (although very rare) limitations:

- Technical failures are possible, especially if the test is done too early in the pregnancy, (i.e. before 10 weeks of gestation), in patients taking LMWH and in patients with a BMI of >35. In such cases, we may recommend to repeat the test or, depending on your clinical situation, to use an invasive procedure for the detection of foetal chromosome abnormalities.
- Although NIPT is very reliable, there are very rare cases of false positives. In those situations, the abnormality is present in the placenta but not in the foetus (cffDNA is derived from the placenta). This is the reason why every positive NIPT result should be confirmed by means of foetal karyotyping on amniotic fluid.
- There are also very rare cases of false negatives, where the abnormality is present in the foetus but not in the placenta. This is why NIPT is not a substitute for foetal karyotyping or prenatal ultrasound scans.
- The reliability of NIPT is lower in multiple pregnancies.

NIPT does not replace foetal karyotyping and is not intended for the screening of unbalanced chromosomal abnormalities apart from aneuploidies of chromosome 13, 18 and 21 (microdeletions, microduplications, aneuploidies of other autosomes). It is not intended for the detection of balanced chromosomal abnormalities (translocations, inversions), mosaic chromosomal abnormalities, point mutations or other genetic events underlying monogenic disorders. Pregnancy follow-up, particularly ultrasound monitoring should be carried out as planned.

CONSENT

I have understood the degree of reliability and limitations of NIPT. I have had the opportunity to ask my doctor any questions I have on this screening test and these have been answered in a clear and satisfactory manner. I understand that and consent to my personal data being stored for medical purposes only. I understand that the test may result in incidental findings.

Based on the above, I hereby consent to having NIPT performed under the conditions outlined above to screen for trisomy 21, 18 and 13 in my foetus.

I would like to know the sex of my child.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
I consent that my sample and my personal data may be used (anonymously) for the purpose of clinical research, confirmatory testing or method validation by the laboratory.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Date and place :

Signature of the patient:

Signature of the physician