

Client: ARUP Example Report Only 500 Chipeta Way Salt Lake City, UT 84108 UNITED STATES

Physician: ARUP, ARUP

Patient: HPE PAN FE, NEGATIVE EXAMPLE

DOB

Sex: Female
Patient Identifiers: 41389
Visit Number (FIN): 41713

Collection Date: 8/15/2022 14:40

Holoprosencephaly Panel, Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication, Fetal

ARUP	test	code	2008863

Maternal Contamination Study Fetal Spec Fet

Fetal Cells

Single fetal genotype present; no maternal cells present. Fetal and maternal samples were tested using STR markers to rule out maternal cell contamination.

Maternal Contam Study, Maternal Spec

Whole Blood

For quality assurance purposes, ARUP Laboratories will confirm the above result at no charge following delivery. Order Confirmation of Fetal Testing and include a copy of the original fetal report (or the mother's name and date of birth) with the test submission. Please contact an ARUP genetic counselor at (800) 242-2787 extension 2141 prior to specimen submission.

Holoprosencephaly Panel Specimen, Fetal

Cultured Amnio

Holoprosencephaly Panel Interp, Fetal

Negative

INDICATION FOR TESTING
Holoprosencephaly and omphalocele

RESULT

No pathogenic variants were detected in any of the genes tested.

TNTERPRETATION

No pathogenic variants were identified by massively parallel sequencing of the coding regions and exon-intron boundaries of the genes tested in this prenatal sample of cultured amniocytes. No large exonic deletions and duplications were identified in the genes tested. This result decreases, but does not exclude, a diagnosis of a heritable form of holoprosencephaly. Please refer to the background information included in this report for a list of the genes analyzed and limitations of this test.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Medical screening and management should rely on clinical findings and family history. Genetic consultation is recommended.

COMMENTS

Benign and likely benign variants are not reported. Variants in the following region(s) may not be detected by NGS with sufficient confidence in this sample due to technical limitations; reportable variants are confirmed by Sanger sequencing:

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical



NONE

This result has been reviewed and approved by Rong Mao, M.D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Holoprosencephaly Panel, Sequencing and Deletion/Duplication, Fetal CHARACTERISTICS: Holoprosencephaly (HPE) originates from failed midline delineation during early embryonic development and results in partial or complete failure of the prosencephalon to divide into hemispheres. Subtypes of HPE are based on the degree of brain separation and are typically classified as lobar, semilobar, and middle interhemispheric variant. Microform HPE is an additional subtype that has HPE-related craniofacial anomalies without structural brain defects. The range of clinical findings varies significantly within and between each subtype, including craniofacial characteristics, developmental delay, and neurological impacts. HPE may be an isolated finding or part of a broader syndrome.

EPIDEMIOLOGY: The incidence is 1 in 10,000live births. CAUSE: 25-60 percent of cases are due to underlying cytogenic abnormalities, including numerical or structural chromosome anomalies and pathogenic copy number variations. Pathogenic germline variants in the single genes account for 25 percent of cases.

INHERITANCE: Dependent on etiology; autosomal dominant for genes tested in this panel

PENETRANCE: Incomplete with highly variable expression

CLINICAL SENSITIVITY: 25 percent

GENES TESTED: CDON, FGFR1*, GLI2, PTCH1, SHH, SIX3, TGIF1, ZIC2*

*One or more exons are not covered by sequencing and/or deletion duplication analysis for the indicated gene; see limitations section below.

METHODOLOGY: Probe hybridization-based capture of all coding exons and exon-intron junctions of the targeted genes, followed by massively parallel sequencing. Sanger sequencing was performed as necessary to fill in regions of low coverage and to confirm reported variants that do not meet acceptable quality metrics. A proprietary bioinformatic algorithm was used to detect large (single exon-level or larger) deletions or duplications in the indicated genes. Large deletions/duplications confirmed using an orthogonal exon-level microarray. Human genome build 19 (Hg 19) was used for data analysis.

ANALYTICAL SENSITIVITY/SPECIFICITY: The analytical sensitivity is approximately 99 percent for single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and greater than 93 percent for insertions/duplications/deletions (indels) from 1-10 base pairs in size. Indels greater than 10 base pairs may be detected, but the analytical sensitivity may be reduced. Deletions of 2 exons or larger are detected with sensitivity greater than 97 percent; single exon deletions are detected with 62 percent sensitivity. Duplications of 3 exons or larger are detected at greater than 83 percent sensitivity. Specificity is greater than 99.9 percent for all variant classes.

LIMITATIONS: A negative result does not exclude a heritable form of holoprosencephaly. This test only detects variants within the coding regions and intron-exon boundaries of the targeted genes. Deletions/duplications/insertions of any size may not be detected by massively parallel sequencing. Regulatory region variants and deep intronic variants will not be identified. Precise breakpoints for large deletions or duplications are not determined in this assay and single exon deletions/duplications

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may not be detected based on the breakpoints of the rearrangement. The actual breakpoints for the deletion or duplication may extend beyond or be within the exon(s) reported. This test is not intended to detect duplications of 2 or fewer exons in size, though these may be identified. Single exon deletions are reported but called at a lower sensitivity. Diagnostic errors can occur due to rare sequence variations. In some cases, variants may not be identified due to technical limitations caused by the presence of pseudogenes, repetitive, or homologous regions. This test is not intended to detect low-level mosaic or somatic variants, gene conversion events, complex inversions, translocations, mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) mutations, or repeat expansions. Interpretation of this test result may be impacted if this patient has had an allogeneic stem cell transplantation. Noncoding transcripts were not analyzed.

The following regions are not sequenced due to technical limitations of the assay:

FGFR1 (NM_001354367) exon(s) 18

FGFR1 (NM_001354369) exon(s) 18

FGFR1 (NM_001354370) exon(s) 17

ZIC2 (NM_007129) partial exon(s) 3(Chr13:100637736-100637843)

Single exon deletions/duplications will not be called for the following exons: FGFR1 (NM_001354367, NM_001354369) 18; FGFR1 (NM_001354370) 17

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA-certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

Counseling and informed consent are recommended for genetic testing. Consent forms are available online.

VERIFIED/REPORTED DATES						
Procedure	Accession	Collected	Received	Verified/Reported		
Maternal Contamination Study Fetal Spec	22-227-116626	8/15/2022 2:40:00 PM	8/15/2022 2:40:45 PM	8/15/2022 2:46:00 PM		
Maternal Contam Study, Maternal Spec	22-227-116626	8/15/2022 2:40:00 PM	8/15/2022 2:40:45 PM	8/15/2022 2:46:00 PM		
Holoprosencephaly Panel Specimen, Fetal	22-227-116626	8/15/2022 2:40:00 PM	8/15/2022 2:40:45 PM	8/15/2022 2:46:00 PM		
Holoprosencephaly Panel Interp, Fetal	22-227-116626	8/15/2022 2:40:00 PM	8/15/2022 2:40:45 PM	8/15/2022 2:46:00 PM		

END OF CHART

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