

cffDNA inside

DNA fetale in plasma materno e Test Prenatali non Invasivi

Biologia, embriologia, genetica, test a confronto, epidemiologia, predittività, ontologia.

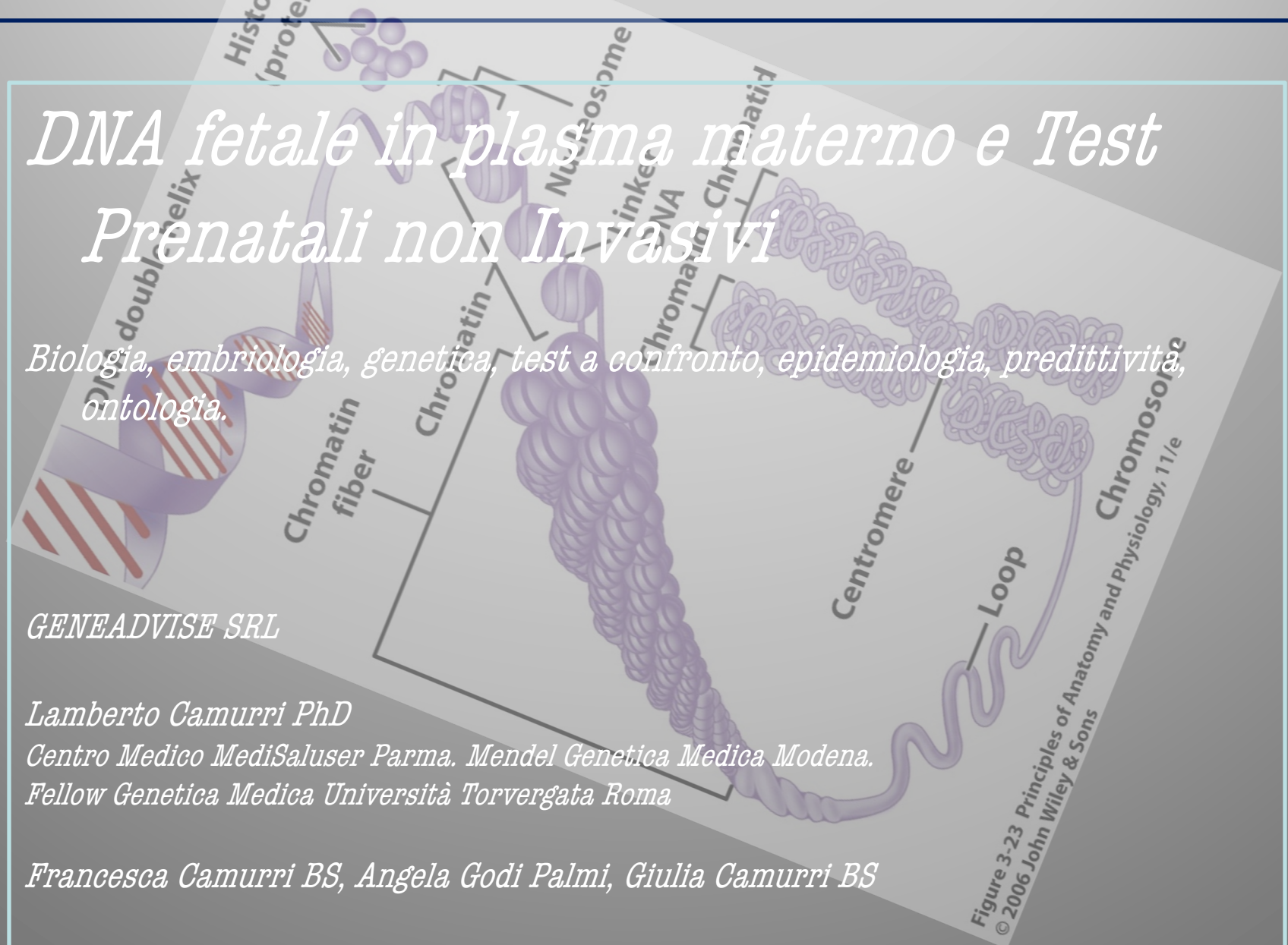
GENEADVISE SRL

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Centro Medico MediSaluser Parma. Mendel Genetica Medica Modena.

Fellow Genetica Medica Università Torvergata Roma

Francesca Camurri BS, Angela Godi Palmi, Giulia Camurri BS



cffDNA inside

Why?

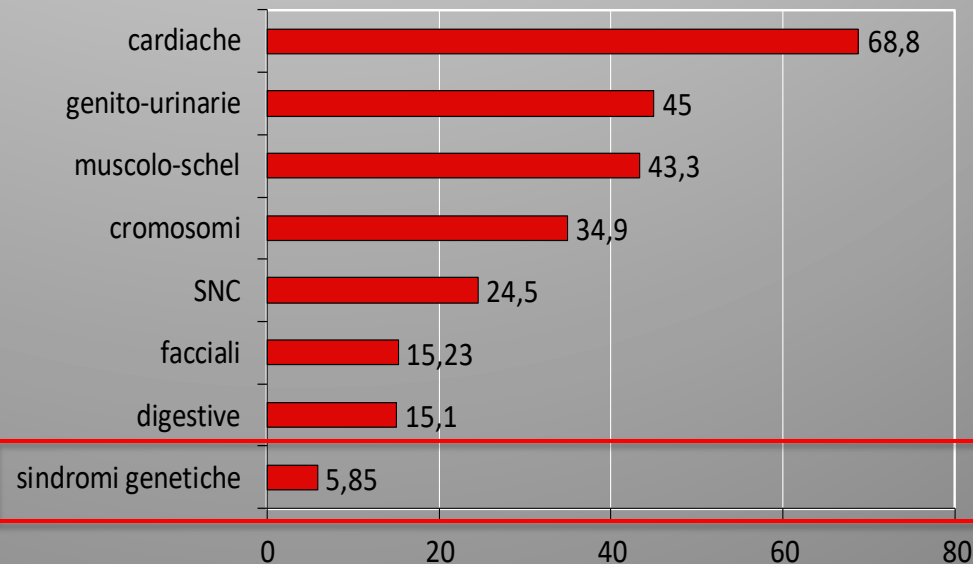
NIPT: Non Invasive Prenatal Test

Birth
Defects

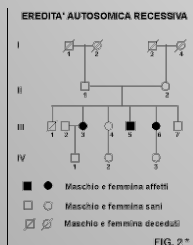


DIAGNOSTICI MUTAZIONI MENDELIANE

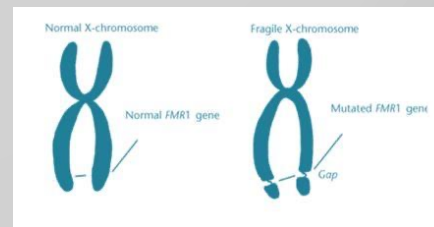
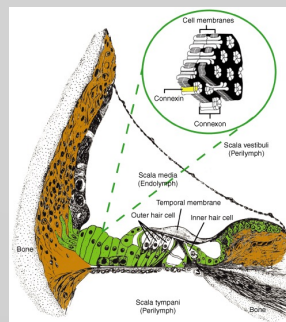
PluriGenTEST™



PluriGenTEST™



Sordità
neurosensoriale

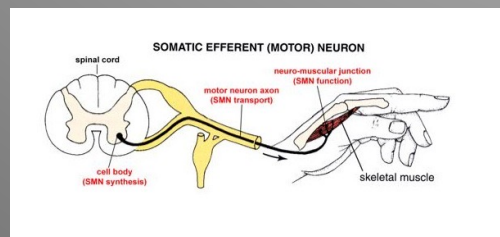


x fragile

Fibrosi cistica



SINTOMI FC	ETA' DI COMPARSA	MALATTIA CON CUI VENGONO CONFUSI
RESPIRATORI - Tosse frequente - Catarro - Stanchezza - Perdita di peso e appetito	Dalla nascita all'età adulta	- Asma - TBC - Bronchite cronica senza cause
INTESTINALI - Feci frequenti e abbondanti - Pancia gonfia - Dolori addominali - Arresto di crescita o perdita di peso - Occlusioni intestinali	Dalla nascita all'età adulta Più frequenti nell'infanzia ma possibili anche in altra età	"Colite" - Celiachia "Intolleranza alimentare" - Appendicite - Malformazione intestinale



SMA

Ricerca portatori malattie mendeliane

Fibrosi Cistica sensibilità tecnica/malattia 75-80%
 Atrofia muscolare spinale sensibilità tecnica/malattia 92%
 Sordità NS sensibilità malattia 90% (rischio residuo 1/350)
 Ritardo mentale FRAXA sensibilità metodo 99%

Mendelian disease parent-carriers and fetus: I nostri casi

PluriGenTEST™

Ricerca portatori malattie mendeliane

Fibrosi Cistica 90% sensibilità (rischio residuo 1/1000)
 Atrofia muscolare spinale 93% sensibilità (rischio residuo 1/2500)
 Sordità NS 90% sensibilità (rischio residuo 1/350)
 Ritardo mentale FRAXA 99% sensibilità

	Singolo eterozigote	Doppio eterozigote	Feto	Prevalenza-coorte /1000	Prevalenza-popolaz /1000	Coorte
CFTR FIBROSI CISTICA	43	3	3 wt/wt	29	40	1570
SMA ATROFIA MUSCOLARE SPINALE	35	2	2 wt/affected	22	20	1570
CX SORDITA' CONGENITA	17	1	0	140	28	1070
FRAXA RITARDO MENTALE	7 57-55-59-56-56-55-55	-	4 wt-wt 56-wt	44	38	1570

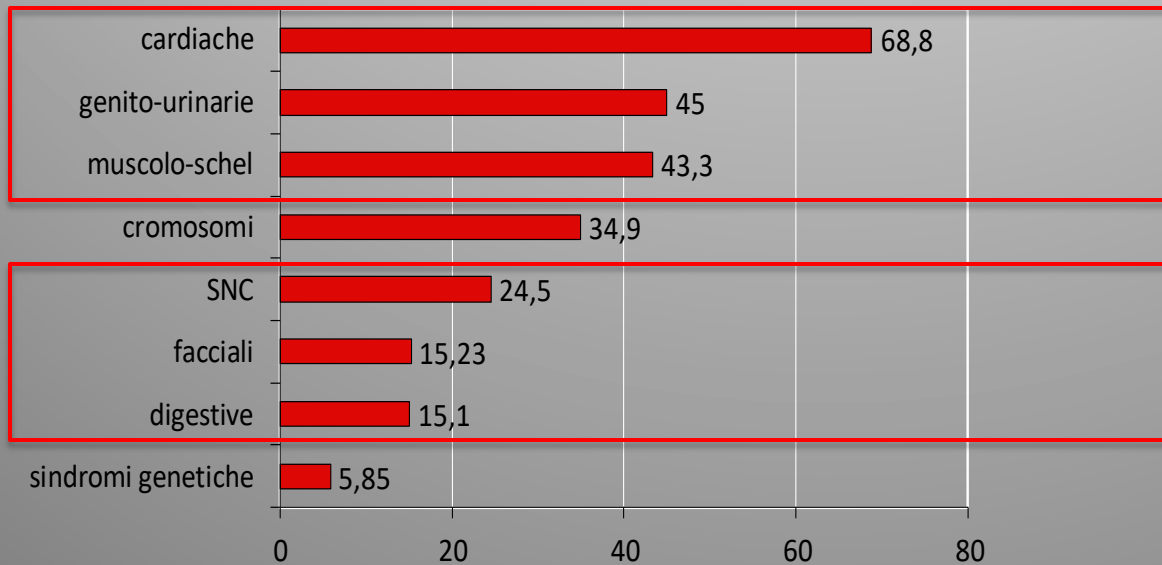
Property of
Lamberto Camurri Ph.D.

cffDNA inside

NIPT: Non Invasive Prenatal Test

DIAGNOSTICI ECOGRAFIA

Birth
Defects

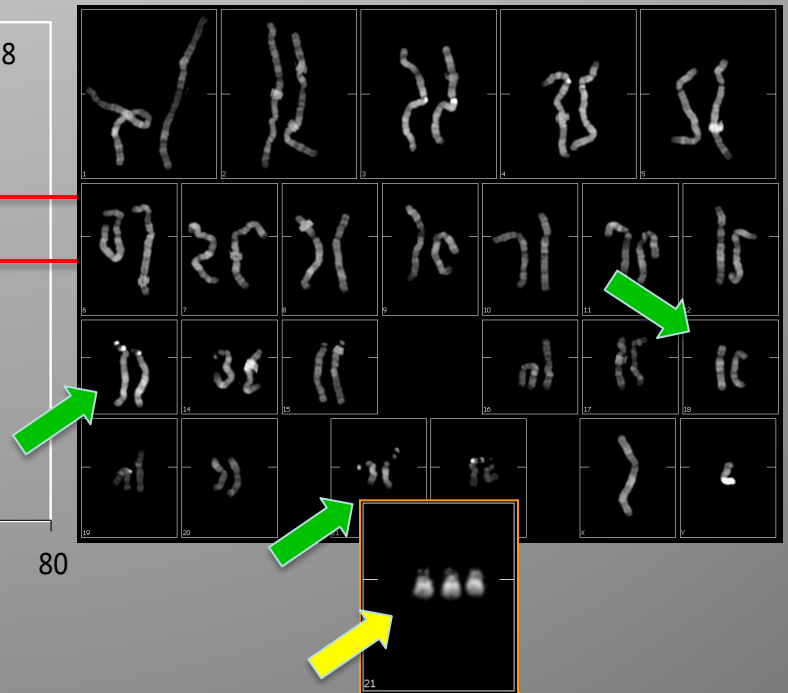
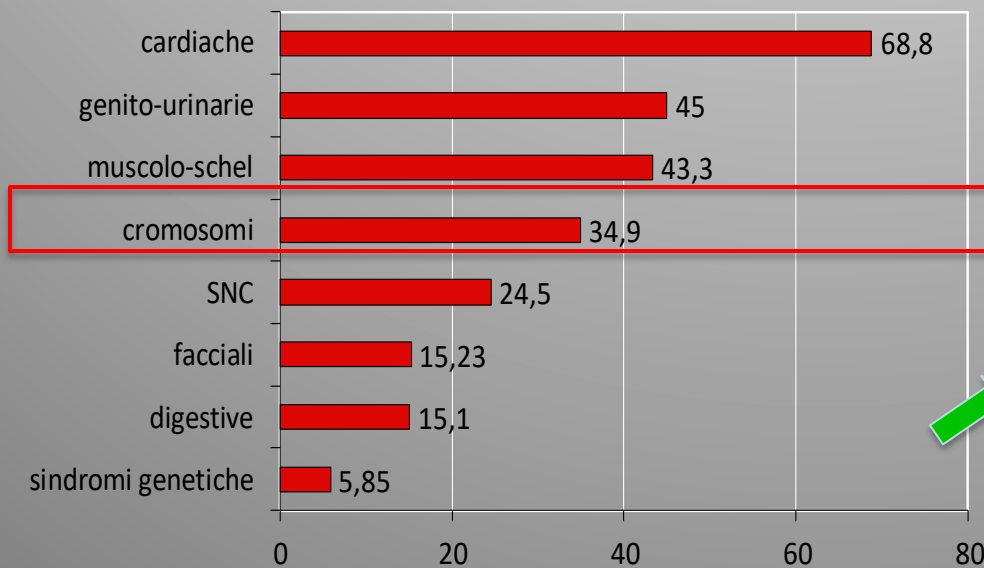


cffDNA inside

NIPT: Non Invasive Prenatal Test

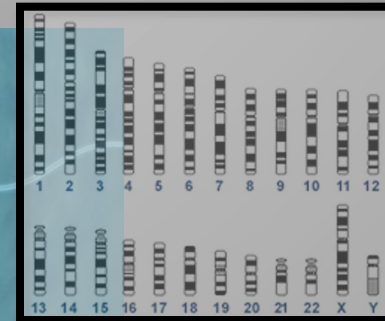
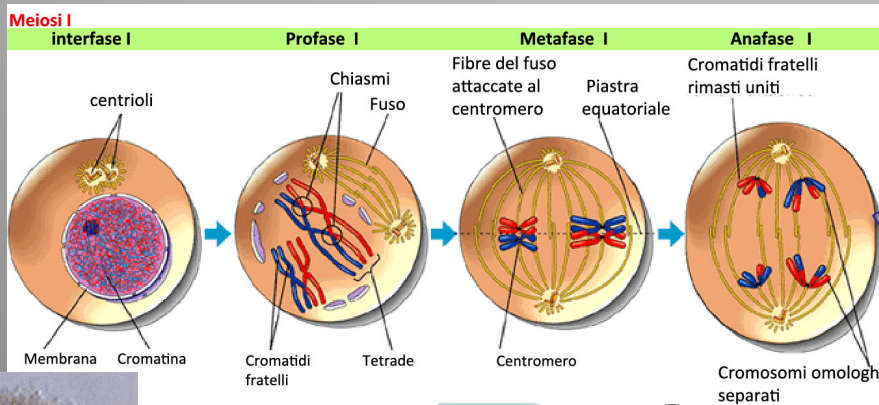
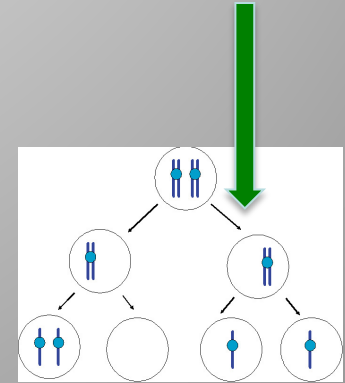
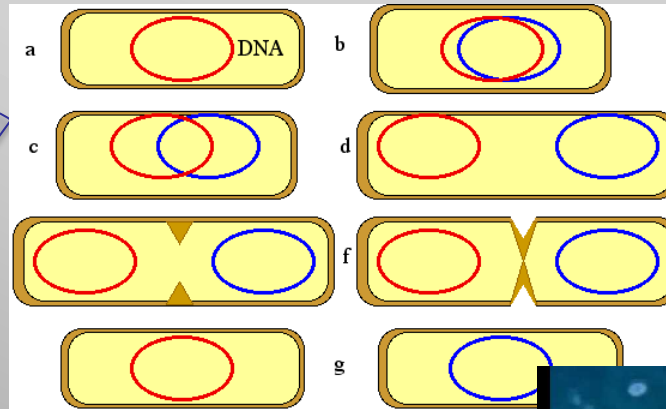
NON DIAGNOSTICI CROMOSOMI

Birth
Defects

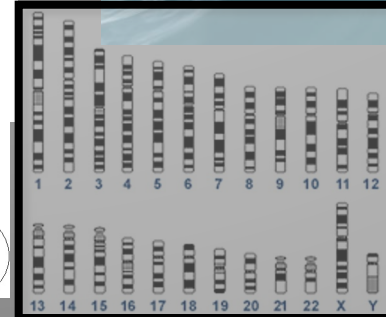
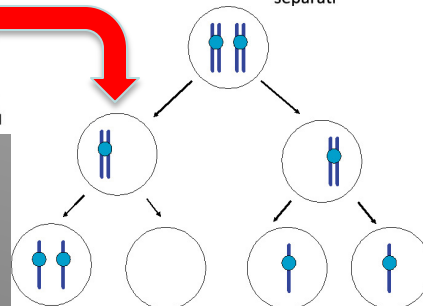


cffDNA inside

Fecondazione
E sviluppo
Embrionale
Divisione
Cellulare



Non disgiunzione



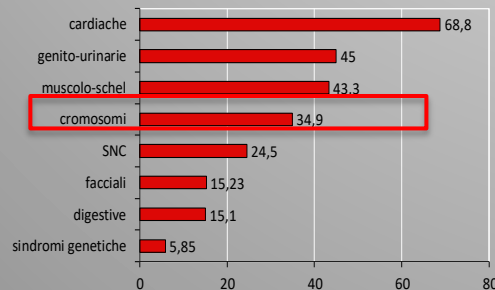
Property of
Lamberto Camurri Ph.D.

cffDNA inside

NIPT: Non Invasive Prenatal Test

NON DIAGNOSTICI CROMOSOMI

Birth
Defects



TEST COMBINATO (NT + PAPP + β HCG)

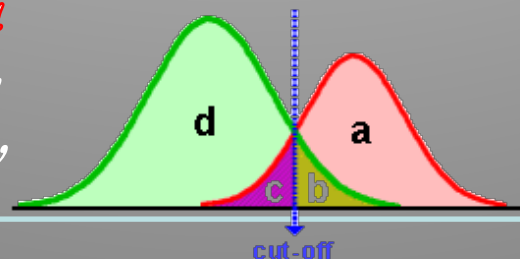
INDIRETTO

ELABORAZIONE STATISTICA DI PARAMETRI NON GENETICI

TEST DI SCREENING

MIGLIORA SENSIBILITA'

PEGGIORA SPECIFICITA'



	M+	M-
T+	a	b
T-	c	d

$$Se = a / (a+c)$$

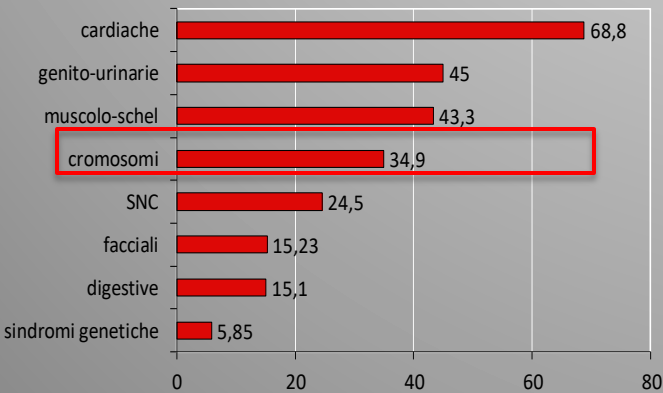
$$Sp = d / (d+b)$$

cffDNA inside

NIPT: Non Invasive Prenatal Test

NON DIAGNOSTICI CROMOSOMI

Birth
Defects



TEST ANOMALIE CROMOSOMICHE cffDNA

TEST DIRETTO (non statistico)

MIGLIORA SENSIBILITA'

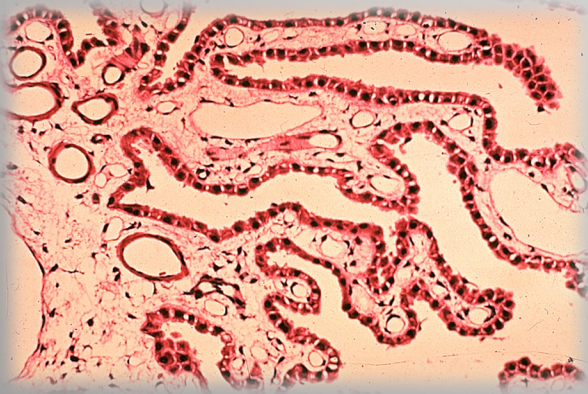
MIGLIORA SPECIFICITA



Confronto fra NIPT DNA fetale e FTS screening primo trimestre

	cffDNA		FTS	
DETECTION RATE	36/36	(100%)	28/36	(77.8%)
FALSE POSITIVE RATE	9/15050	(0.06%)	818/15050	(5.4%)

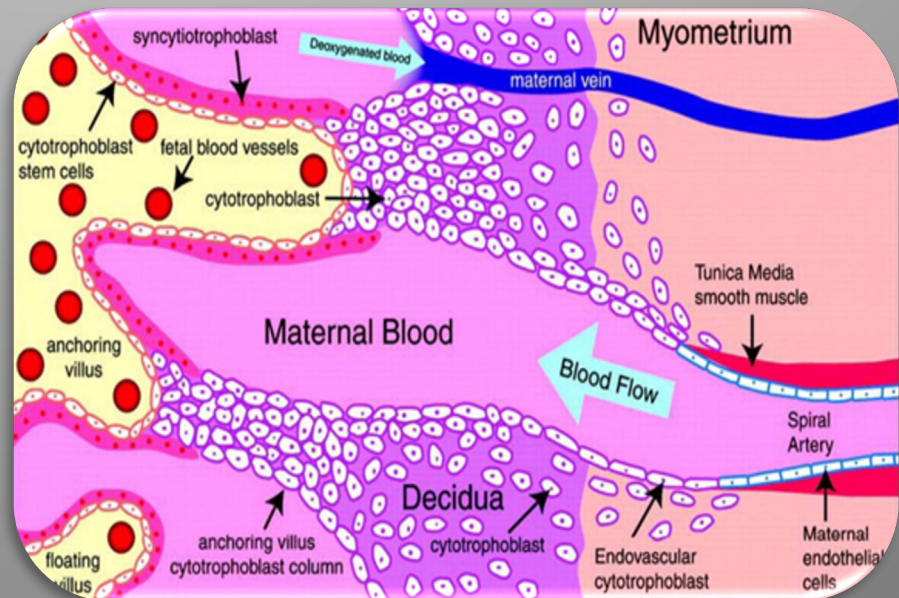
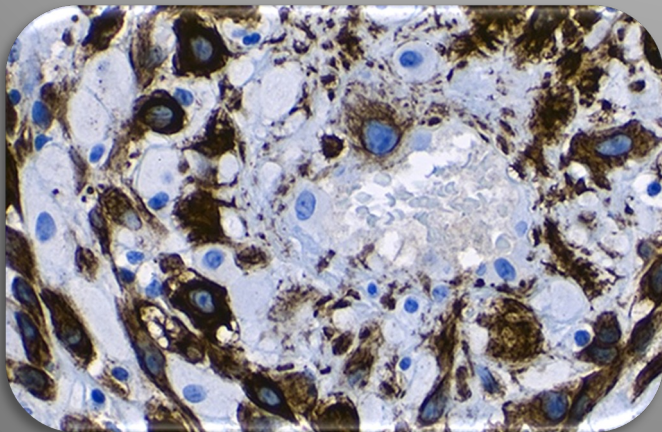
cffDNA inside



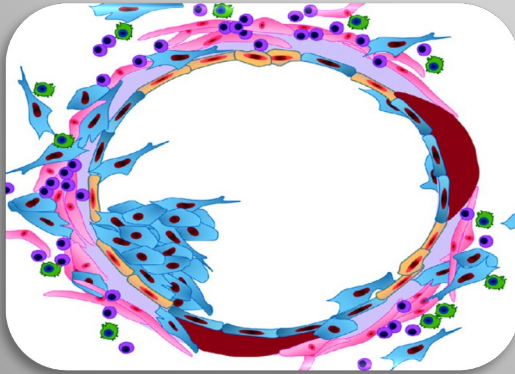
TEST ANOMALIE CROMOSOMICHE cffDNA TEST DIRETTO

*IL DNA FETALE LIBERO NEL PLASMA
ORIGINA DAL TROFOBLASTO
PLACENTARE*

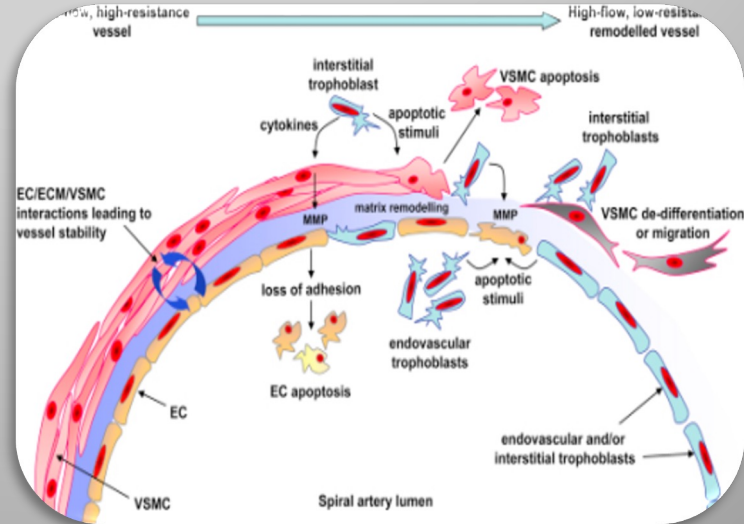
Placenta, miometrio, arterie spirali,
citotrofoblasto



cffDNA inside



Rimodellamento, apoptosi competitiva,
frammenti DNA



ACCACGAT

GGA
CTGG

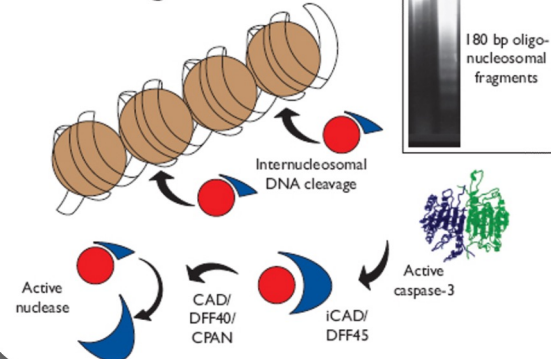
CGATTAACT

...ACCACGATTAACTGGA...

Frammenti di DNA
sequenziati

Genoma di riferimento

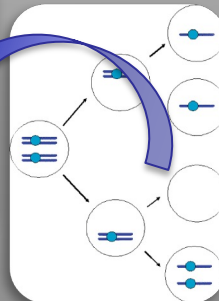
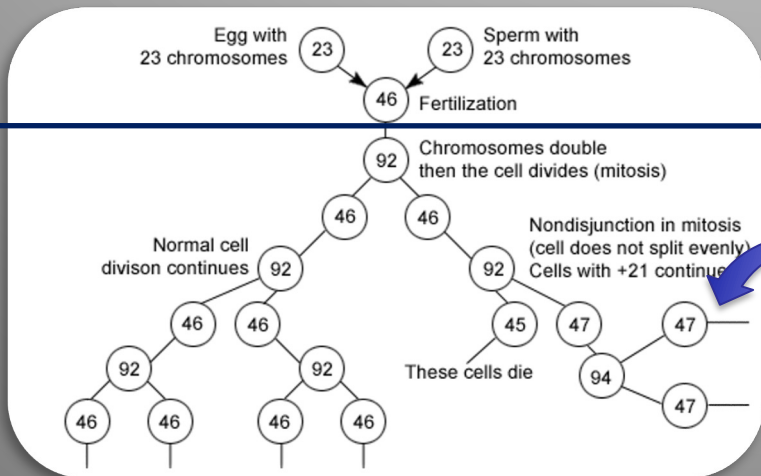
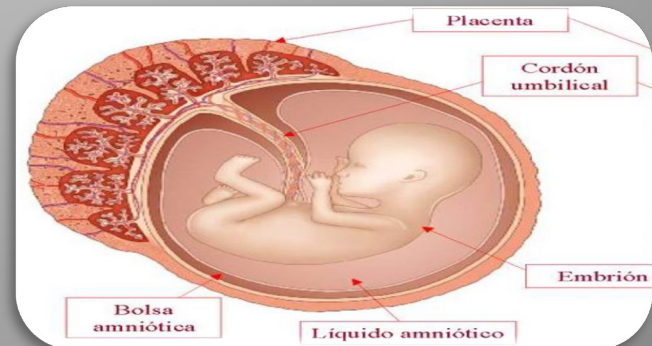
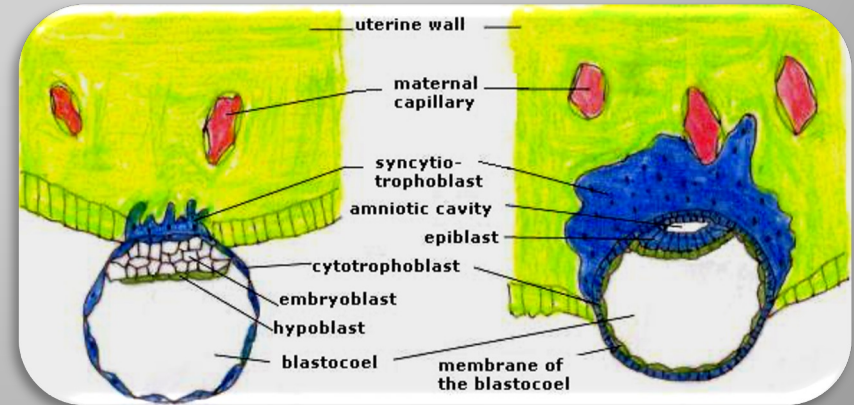
DNA fragmentation



Placenta

Embriologia:

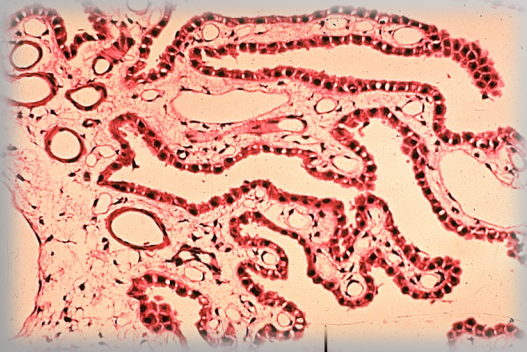
Alla 10^a giornata la placenta si separa dall'embrione: ha il genotipo del feto. Solo se una non disgiunzione cromosomica avviene dopo la separazione si crea discordanza feto-placentare.



E' il limite di tutte le tecniche cromosomiche applicate alla placenta

cffDNA inside

cytotrophoblast

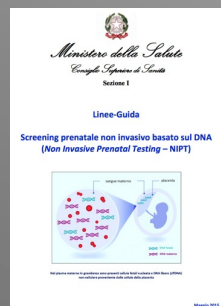
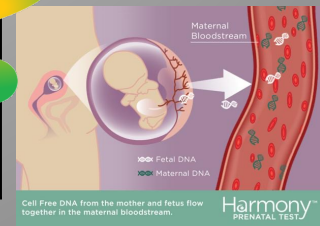
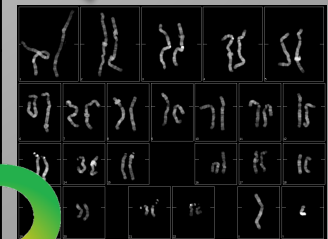


DIAGNOSI



		Trisomy 21	Trisomy 18	Trisomy 13
CVS trophoblast	False positive rate/specificity	0.08%	0.06%	0.2%
62000 cases*	False negative Population rate	0.02%	0.01%	NS
	False negative/sensitivity	0.74%	1.59%	0.54%
cffDNA total 2013-2015	False positive rate/specificity	0.09%	0.13%	0.13%
	False negative Population rate	0.08%	0.06-0.12%	0.18-0.36%
	False neg. /detection rate	0.8%	3.7%	9%

Why?



NON DIAGNOSI

cffDNA inside

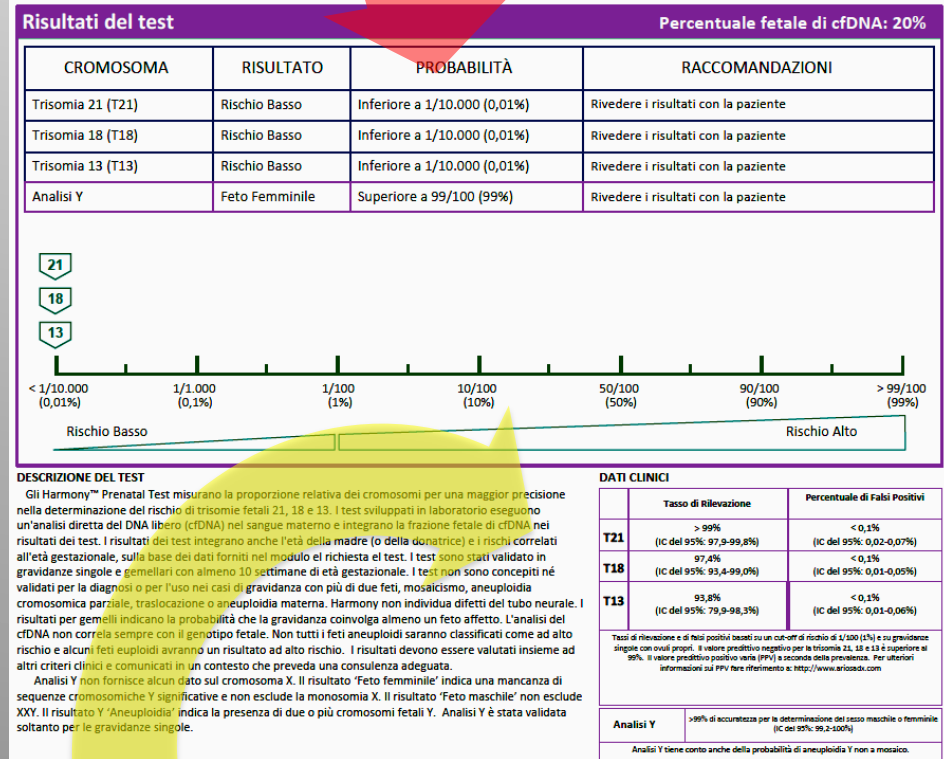
Errata previsione di aneuploidia nel cffDNA ha doppia origine:

1. Non disgiunzione post divergenza feto – placenta:

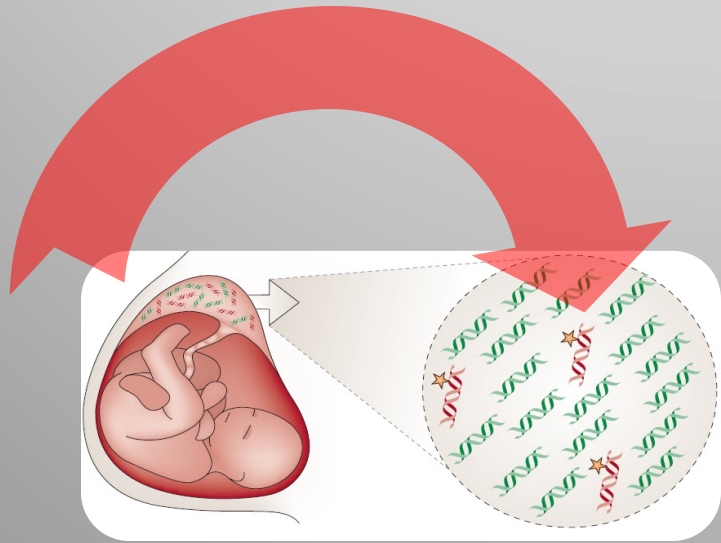
sensibilità e specificità clinica.

1. Caratteristiche del campione influenzano la NGS e l'elaborazione:

sensibilità e specificità del test



cffDNA inside



#21 fragments Test chromosome



FetalcfDNA

ACCACGAT

GGA

CTGG

CGATTAACT

...ACCACGATTAACTGGA...

Frammenti di DNA
sequenziati

Genoma di riferimento

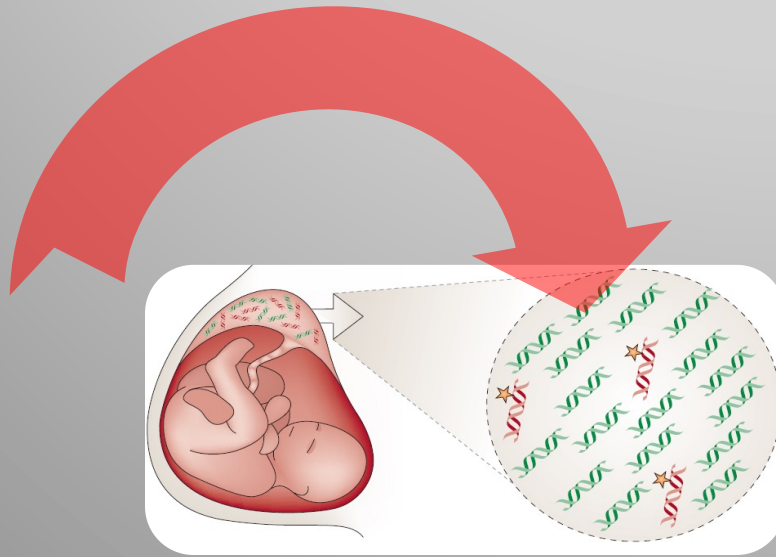
MaternalcfDNA

Le tecniche in uso analizzano il cfDNA totale, senza differenziare quello fetale da quello materno.

Trattandosi, di fatto, di indagini basate su una commistione di DNA materno e placentare, il test su cfDNA non è un test diagnostico



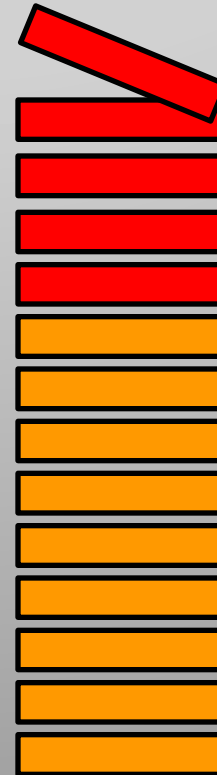
cffDNA inside



Le tecniche in uso analizzano il cfDNA totale, senza differenziare quello fetale da quello materno.

Trattandosi, di fatto, di indagini basate su una commistione di DNA materno e placentare, il test su cfDNA non è un test diagnostico

#21 fragments Test chromosome



FetalcfDNA

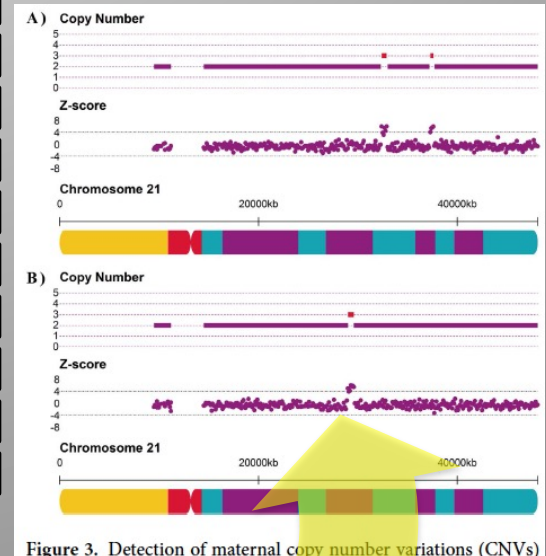
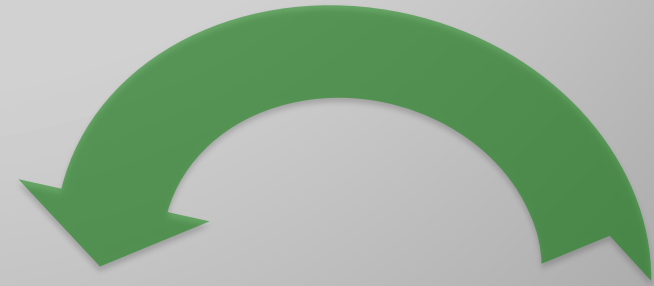


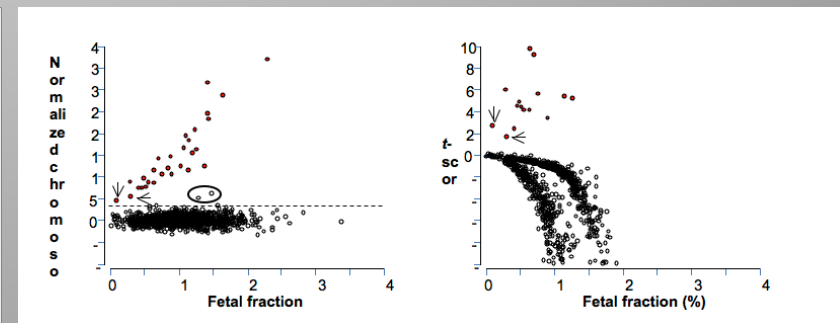
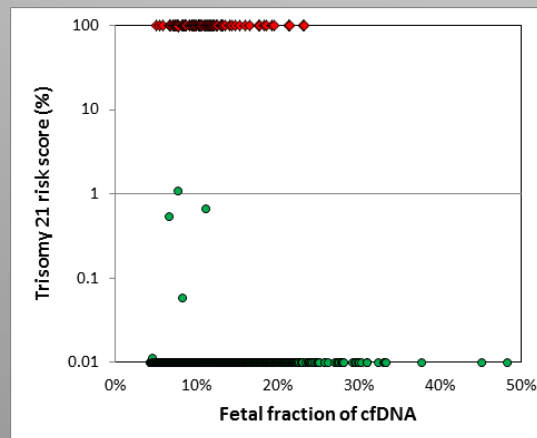
Figure 3. Detection of maternal copy number variations (CNVs)

cffDNA inside



Il valore della FF **viene**.....**non viene** inserito nell'algoritmo

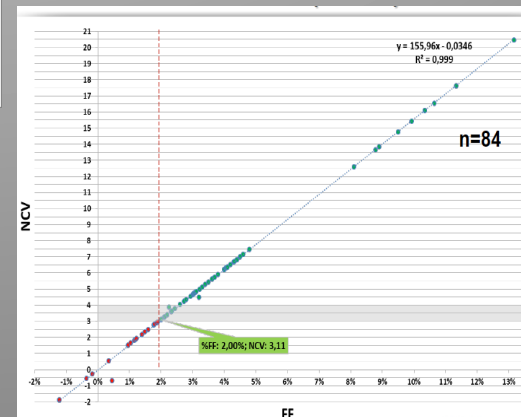
Fetal Fraction	Expected ratio for Trisomy
2%	1.01
4%	1.02
10%	1.05
20%	1.10
40%	1.20



DNA fetale <> DNA materno.

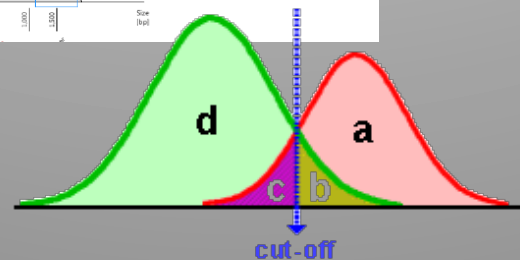
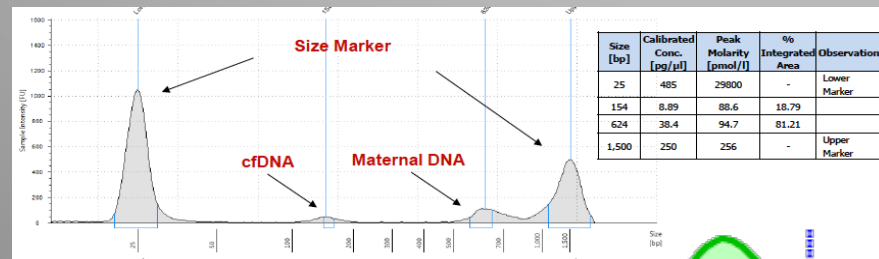
Le tecniche in uso analizzano il cfDNA totale, senza separare quello fetale da quello materno.

Il calcolo della FF viene eseguito con SNP, X-CNV, #Y, DNA fragment size



cffDNA inside

		Trisomy 21	Trisomy 18	Trisomy 13
CVS trophoblast	False positive rate/specificity	0.08%	0.06%	0.2%
52000 cases*	False negative Population rate False negative/sensitivity	0.02% 0.74%	0.01% 1.59%	NS 0.74%
NIPT total 2013-2015	False positive rate/specificity	0.09%	0.13%	0.13%
	False negative Population rate False neg. /detection rate	0.08% 0.8%	0.06-0.12% 3.7%	0.18-0.36% 9%



	M+	M-
T+	a	b
T-	c	d

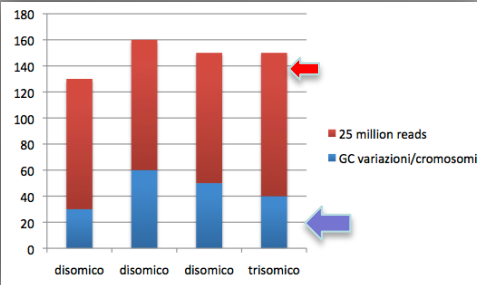
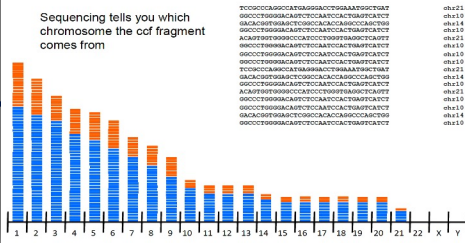
$$Se = a / (a+c)$$

$$Sp = d / (d+b)$$

Ogni test sul DNA del citotrofoblasto ha una sensibilità e specificità (nel confronto placenta<>feto) clinica fissa. Il test su cfDNA aggiunge una sensibilità e specificità derivanti dal rapporto cffDNA/maternalDNA. Aumentando il cut off meno FP e più FN, viceversa diminuendolo.

Principles of Fetal Trisomy 21 Testing From a Maternal Blood Sample Using DNA Sequencing

Sequencing tells you which chromosome the cf fragment comes from



Metodologia

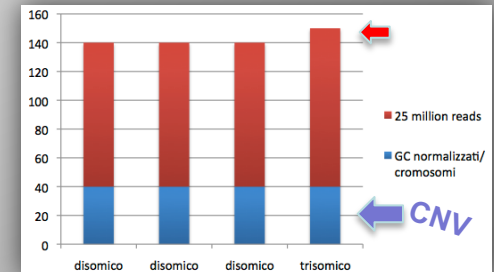
La cattura del DNA fetale: sequenziare il genoma

Coverage e profondità.

Il sequenziamento di nuova generazione NGS massivo completo del genoma umano può essere eseguito a diverse profondità di lettura. L'alta risoluzione prevede 60M (milioni) di letture, la media fra 15M e 30M, per individuare piccole aneuploidie o differenze di basi. Da 1M a 8M la risoluzione è più bassa per la ricerca di grosse smomalie numeriche.

Paired end sequencing e assenza di PCR rendono il sequenziamento più stabile e affidabile.

**NO
PCR**



Highly Sensitive Analysis Workflow
Maintained accuracy, fetal fraction range estimate

Paired-end sequencing provides additional information

- Stronger alignment
- Fragment size

Used to improve analytical capability of the system and re-gain performance at higher multiplexing levels

More information Maintained accuracy

Paired End Sequencing
More information, maintained accuracy

Fragment length

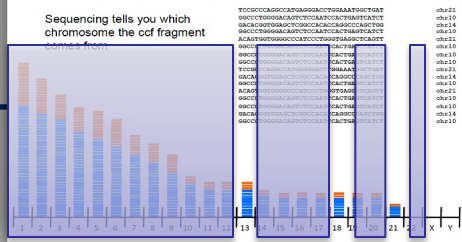
CGCTAGAAG ——— GAAGTCGCG
ATTTCCGGCATCTTCCCGTTGCTGACTGCAGACCTTCAGCGCGCATATATCGCTAGCATACCGTTATAC

← Human Genome →

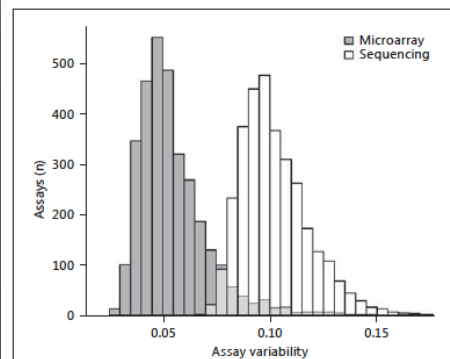
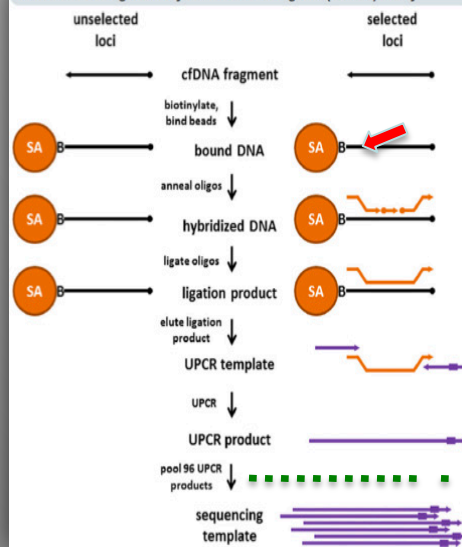
Alignment
Better accuracy
2 x 36 bp

Fragment Size
determination

Principles of Fetal Trisomy 21 Testing From a Maternal Blood Sample Using DNA Sequencing



Schematic of digital analysis of selected regions (DANSR) assay



Metodologia. La cattura del DNA fetale: sequenziare solo i cromosomi 21, 18, 13

Per identificare una trisomia 21 (o 13 o 18) è possibile selezionare i frammenti di DNA dei cromosomi, eliminando il resto del genoma.

DANSR (Ariosa Harmony)

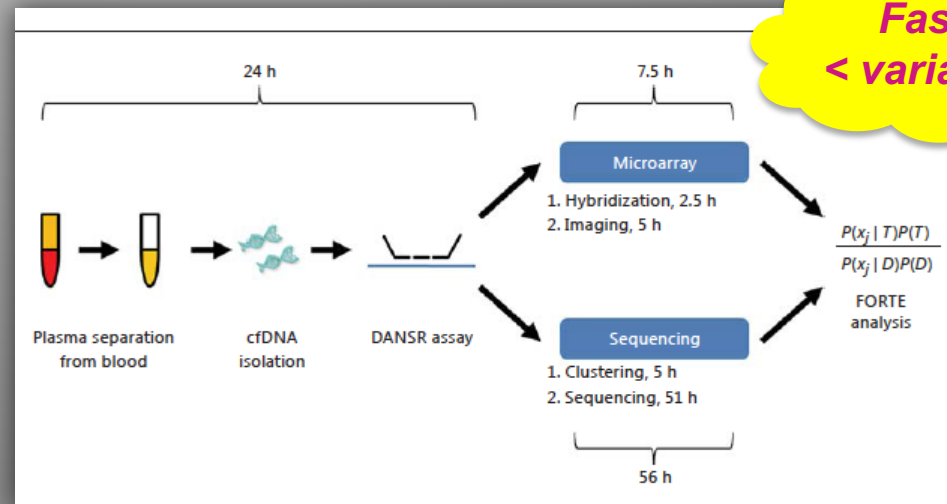
1. Sequencing: Eseguo il sequenziamento (*high multiplexed*) selettivo dei frammenti di DNA solo dei cromosomi 21, 18, 13 (*clustering, sequencing*).
2. Microarrays: Esago la analisi su piattaforma array (*hybridization, imaging*). Riduce la variabilità fra campioni.

La selezione dei frammenti avviene ibridando sonde fluorescenti a:

576 marcatori STR non polimorfi dei cromosomi (21, 18, 13) per la ricerca delle trisomie
192 marcatori STR polimorfi di cromosomi fra 1 e 12 per definire la frazione fetale di ciascun campione.

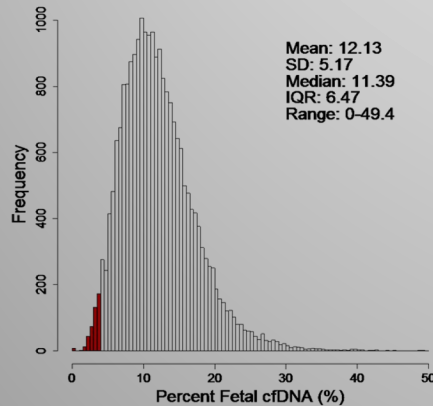
Solo i frammenti agganciati alle sonde fluorescenti verranno sequenziati per il dosaggio e la elaborazione.

La profondità di sequenziamento è bassa, 1M di letture per tre cromosomi, che equivale a 8M di Un whole genome sequencing



Metodologia.

La quantità del DNA fetale, frazione fetale



La frazione fetale minima di ciascun cromosoma per poter identificare una trisomia è il 4%. Con questa percentuale il rapporto di letture di sequenze fra un feto normale e uno trisomico è 1,02, che è il rapporto minimo per identificare la trisomia.

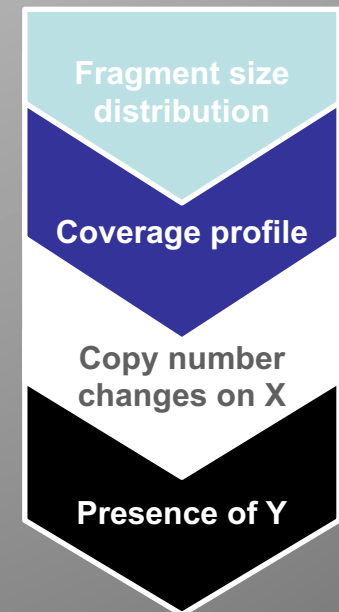
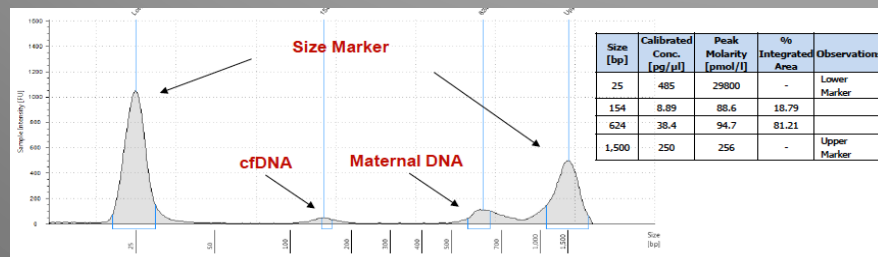
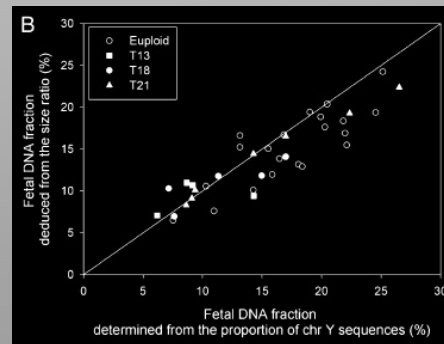
I metodi si basano su polimorfismi SNP, dimensione dei frammenti di DNA, CNV, cromosoma Y.

SNP
(DANSR)

ABRSJA5517	Maternal (buffy coat)	A/C	G/G	C/T	A/T	A/A	A/G	C/T	C/C	A/C	A/G
	Fetal (cfDNA)					A/G			C/C		

Fetal Fraction	Expected ratio for Trisomy
2%	1.01
4%	1.02
10%	1.05
20%	1.10
40%	1.20

Fragment size, #X CNV & #Y (Tscore)

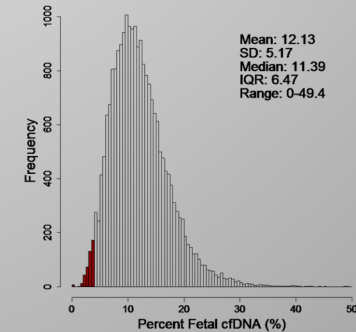


Metodologia.

La quantità del DNA fetale, frazione fetale

Fetal fraction and Expected ratio for trisomy

Fetal Fraction	Expected ratio for Trisomy
2%	1.01
4%	1.02
10%	1.05
20%	1.10
40%	1.20

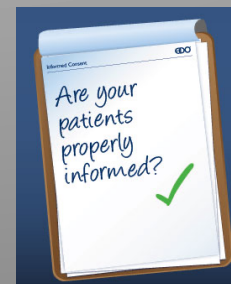


Fetal fraction and test failure

Cases	1300
Successful 1 st tier	1286
Successful 2nd tier	8
Low DNA	7
High variance	1
Double fail	4 outcome ok
Low DNA / FIV ovod.	1
High variance / obese	2
No repeat	2
Go to cvs > karyo ok	1
IUD	1

Fetal fraction and gestation weeks

Mean weeks	12,34
Mean fetal fraction	11,5%



Metodologia.

Calcolo della compatibilità con aneuploidie

Il test calcola il rapporto di verosimiglianza fra le probabilità che i campioni contenuti in una linea di sequenza siano disomici o trisomici: esempi

MPSS SAFer (Illumina 2015)

Algoritmo per definire il valore soglia di possibile trisomia basato su: **One sample set**

- 1) ipotesi binaria positivo-negativo con t-Student (z-score) e Likelihood Odds Ratio (rapporto di verosimiglianza).
- 2) fattore di normalizzazione di sequenza CNV.
- 3) Variazioni di corsa fra le varie linee di sequenziamento corrette con un algoritmo z-score.
- 4) Definizione di un valore soglia per la trisomia (valore di z-score fra 3 e 4)

DANSR - FORTE (Ariosa Harmony) - 2012

Algoritmo per definire il valore soglia di rischio trisomia basato su: **Multiple sample set**

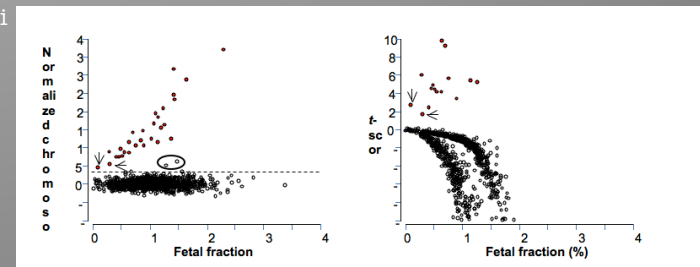
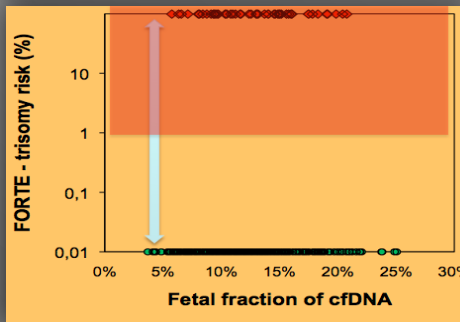
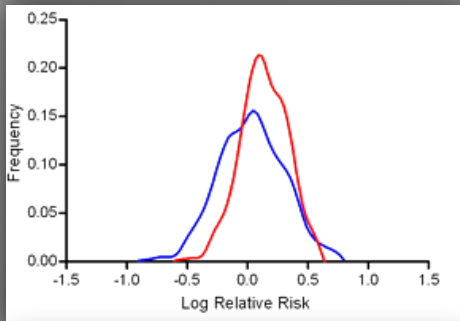
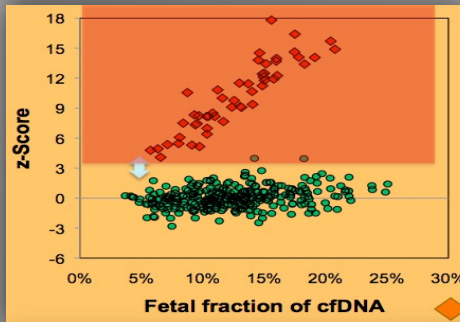
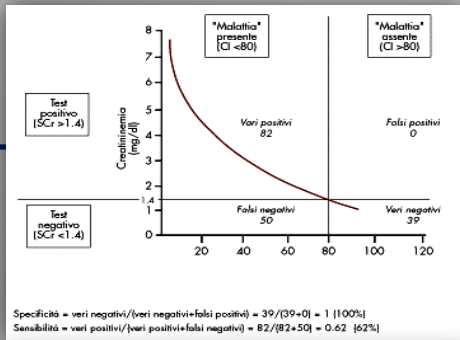
Il calcolo su campioni multipli è reso possibile dalle piccole dimensioni dei blocchi di lettura di sequenza (1 milione di reads) che consente l'analisi in una linea di sequenza di 96 campioni che vengono paragonati fra loro.

- 1) Ipotesi percentuale con Odds ratio (rapporto di verosimiglianza) fra modelli disomico/trisomico, (curve normali di distribuzione)
- 2) Calcolo della frazione fetale
- 3) Montecarlo Simulation che inserisce anche età materna e epoca gestazionale nel calcolo dell'algoritmo FORTE.

T-SCORE (Labco Neobona/Illumina) - 2015

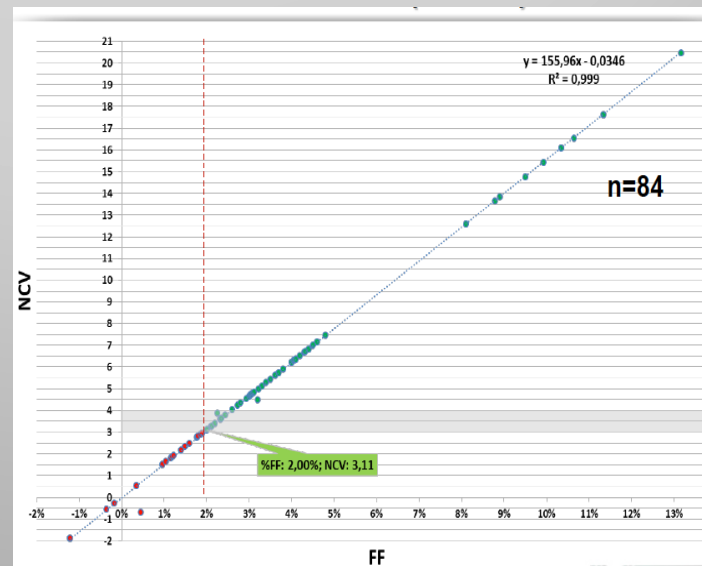
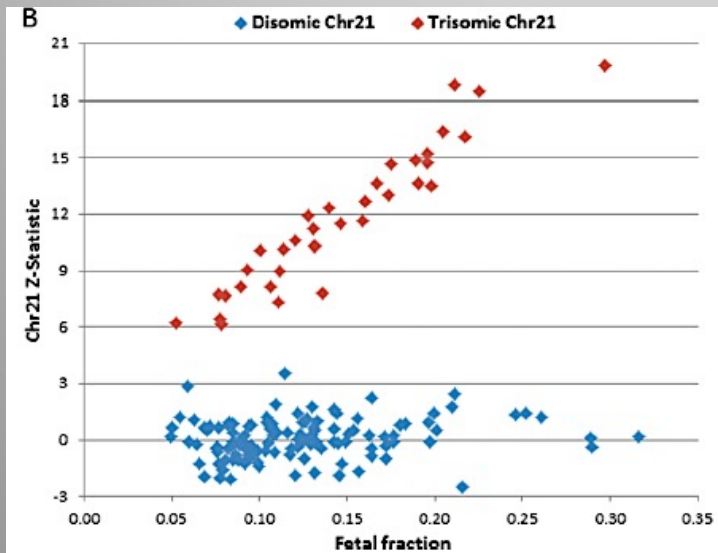
Algoritmo composto z-score like

- 1) Calcolo frazione fetale
- 2) Distribuzione frammenti per dimensione
- 3) Confronto batch-campioni / profondità di sequenza

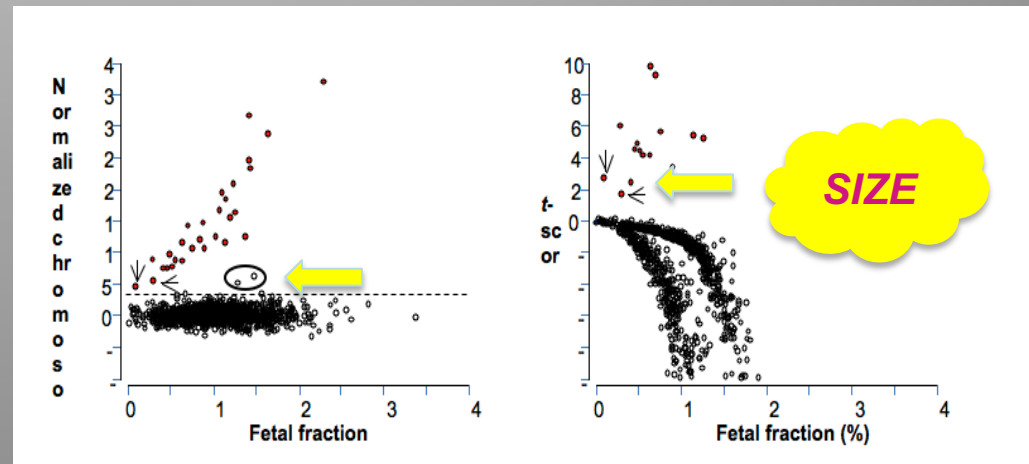
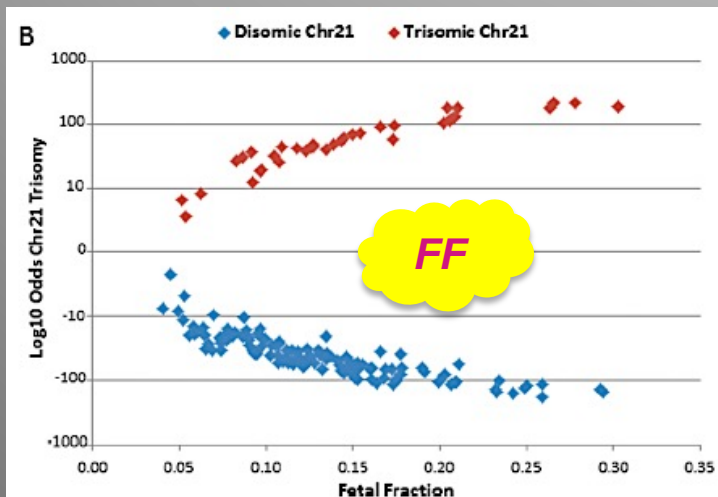


cffDNA inside

Calcolo della compatibilità con aneuploidie



Illumina
SAFeR

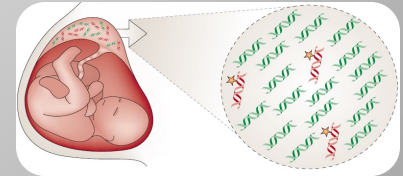
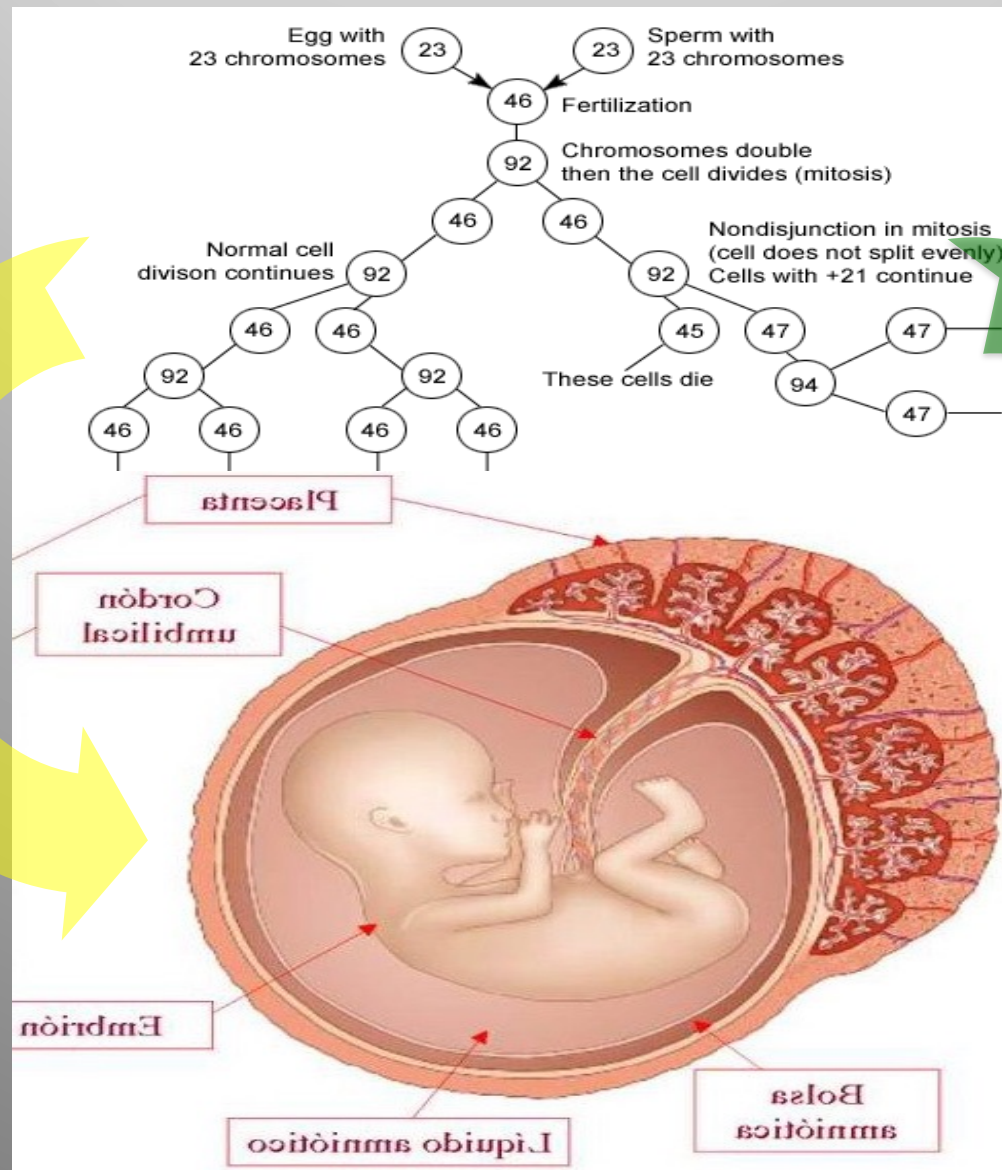


Ariosa FORTE

Illumina T-Score (NeoBona)

cffDNA inside

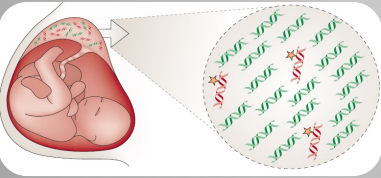
Limiti biologici, non disgiunzione tardiva



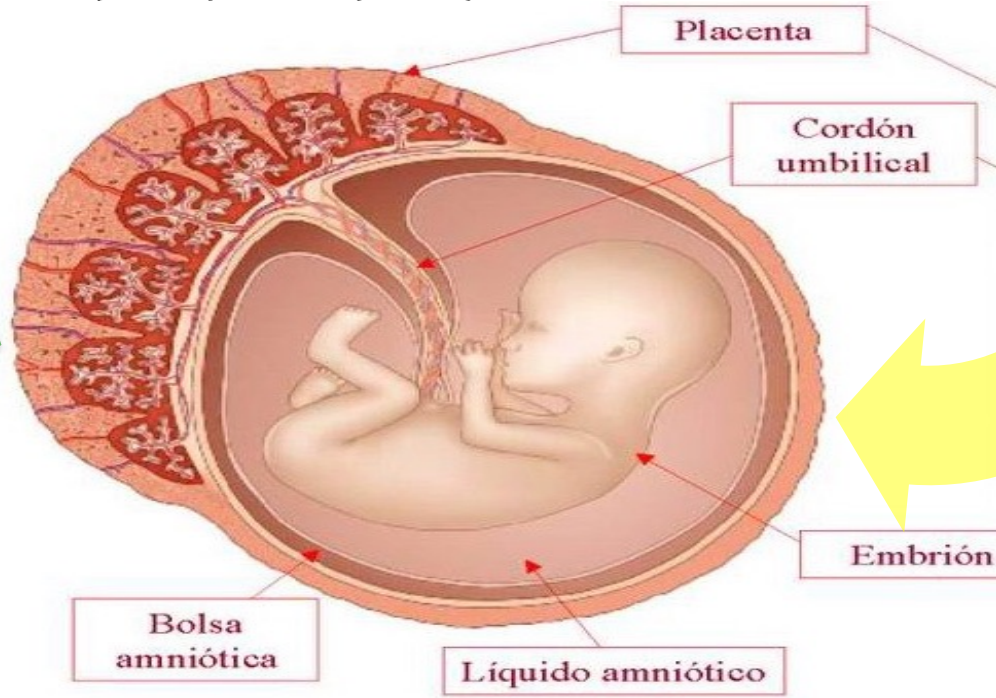
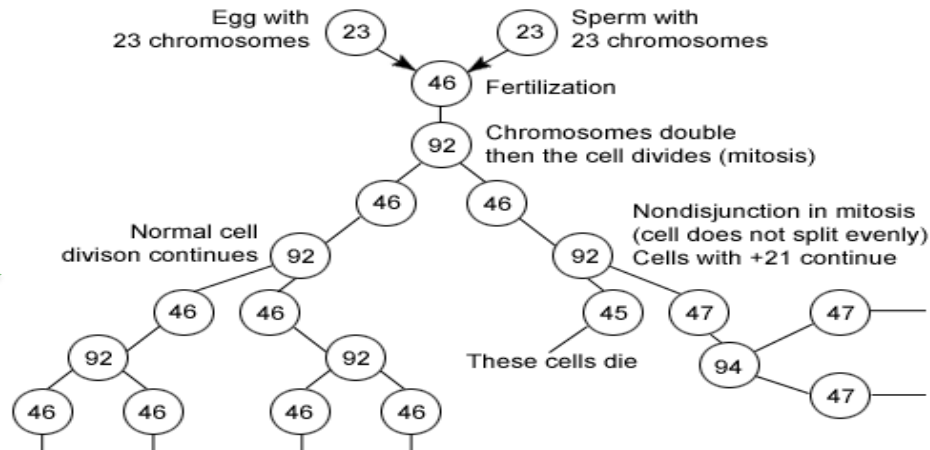
**FALSE
POSITIVO**

cffDNA inside

Limiti biologici, non disgiunzione tardiva

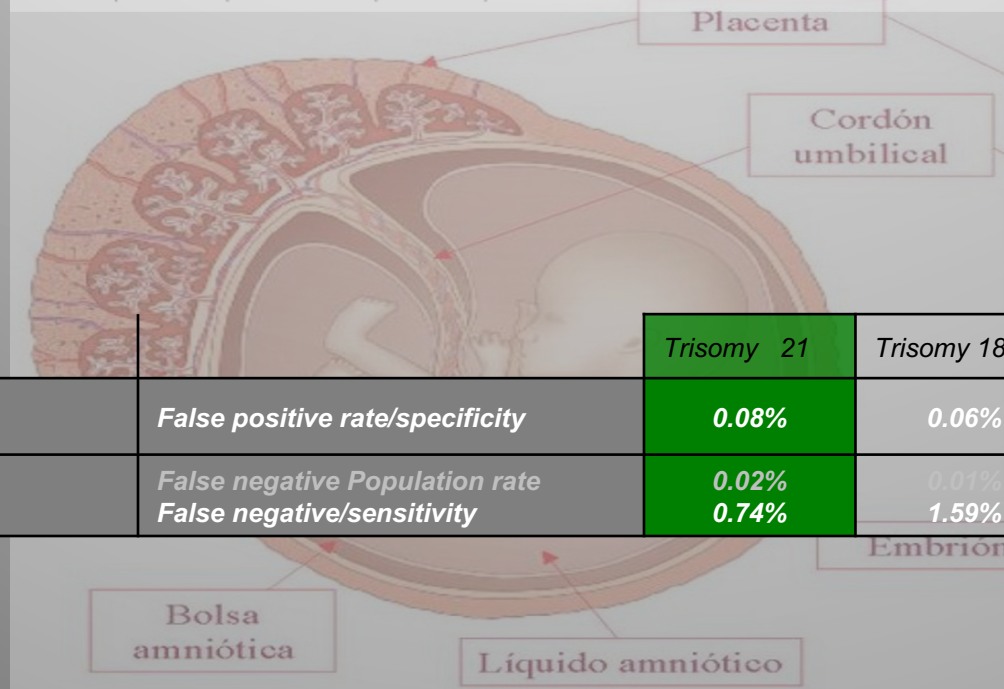
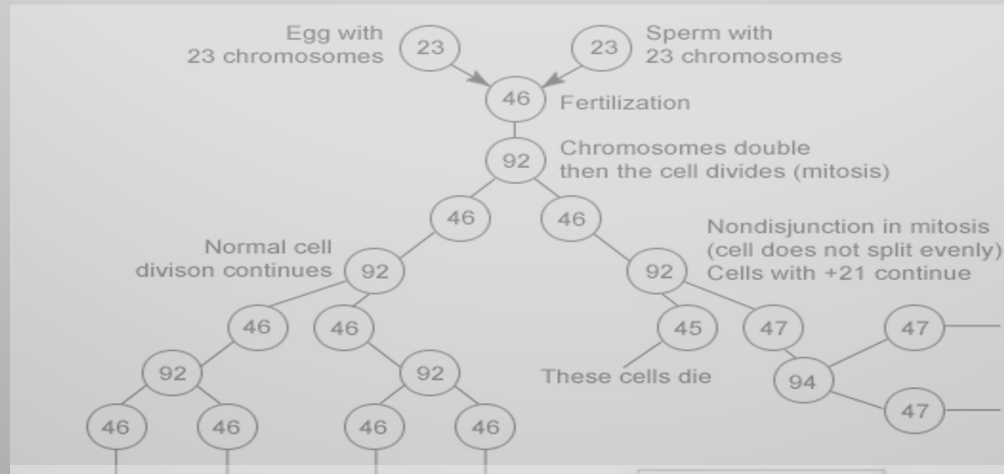
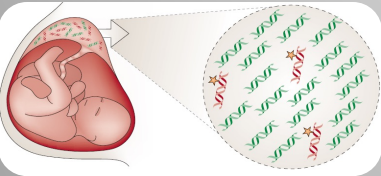


**FALSO
NEGATIVO**



cffDNA inside

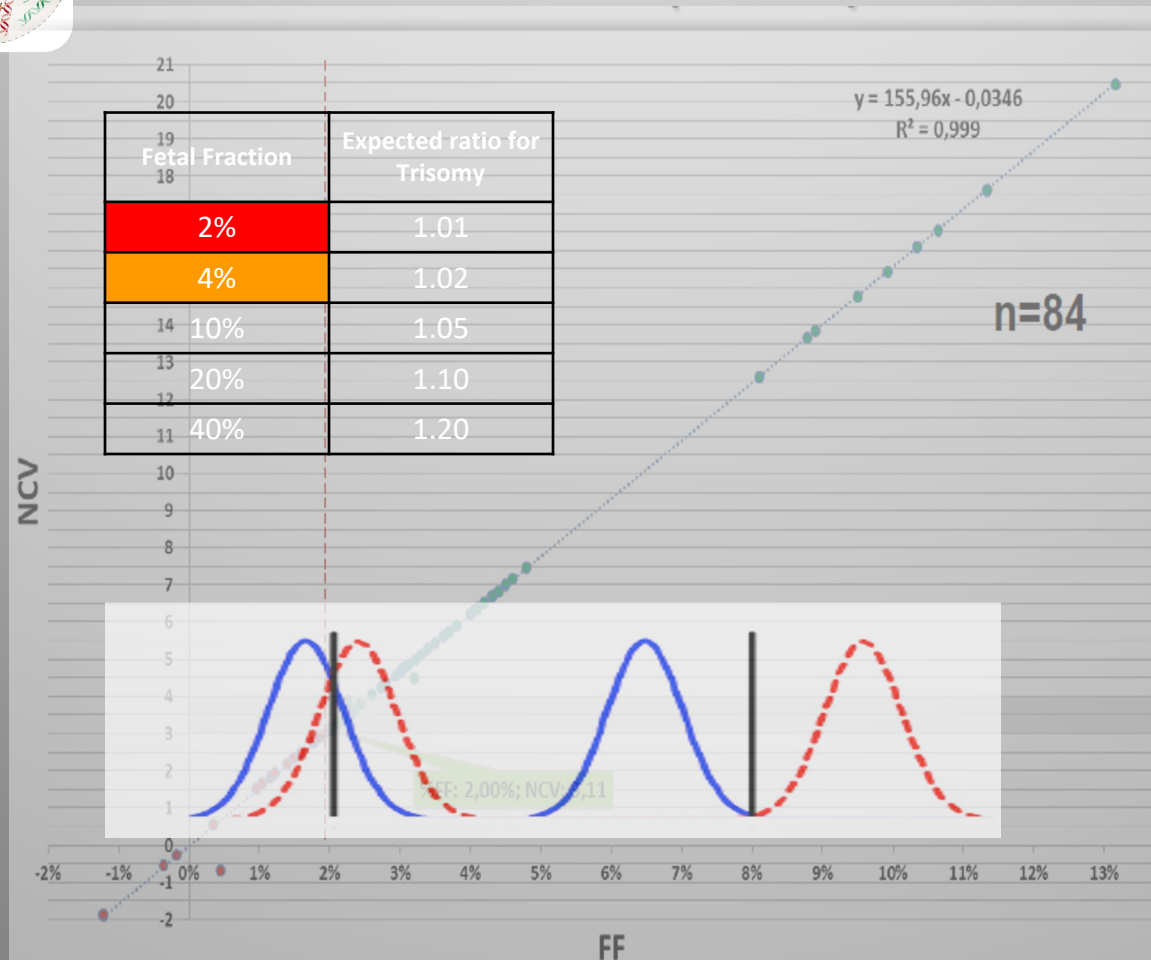
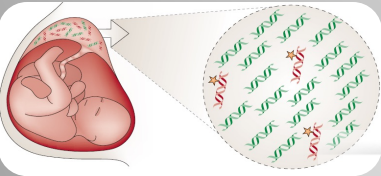
Limiti biologici, non disgiunzione tardiva



		Trisomy 21	Trisomy 18	Trisomy 13
CVS trophoblast	False positive rate/specificity	0.08%	0.06%	0.2%
62000 cases*	False negative Population rate	0.02%	0.01%	NS
	False negative/sensitivity	0.74%	1.59%	0.74%

cffDNA inside

Limiti tecnici: DNA fetale e materno, FF



cffDNA inside

Sensibilità e specificità generale

$S = \frac{V_+}{TM_+} = \frac{V_+}{(V_+ + F_-)}$	$S_p = \frac{V_-}{TS_+} = \frac{V_-}{(V_- + F_+)}$	Trisomy 21	Trisomy 18	Trisomy 13	Whole genome* (11932 cases)
VILLI CORIALI trophoblast	False positive rate/specificity	0.08%	0.06%	0.2%	
52000 cases (Grati et al.2014)	False negative Population rate False negative/sensitivity	0.02% 0.74%	0.01% 1.59%	NS 0.74%	
NIPT total 2013-2015	False positive rate/specificity	0.09%	0.13%	0.13%	
(Gill et al.2015)	False negative Population rate False neg. /detection rate	0.08% 0.8%	0.06-0.12% 3.7%	0.18-0.36% 9%	
HARMONY study (Stokowski 2015)	False positive rate/specificity	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%	
23000 cases	False negative False negative Population rate	0.7% 0.03%	2.6% 0.02%	6.2% 0.01	
NEOBONA //Illumina (Cirigliano 2016)	False positive rate/specificity	0.03%	0	0.02%	
6000 cases	False negative/detection rt.	0	0	0	
PRENATALSAFE* (Fiorentino 2016)	False positive rate/specificity	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
31800 cases	False negative/detection rt False negative population rate	0.39% 0.03%	2.08% 0.03%	0	0
BGI Nifty (Zhang et al, 2015)	False positive rate/specificity	0.05%	0.05%	0.04%	
147000 cases	False negative/detection rt.	0.8%	1.76%	0.1%	

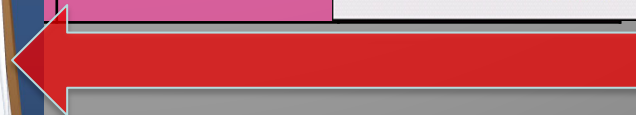
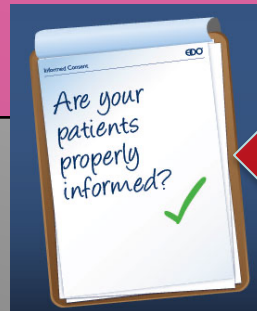
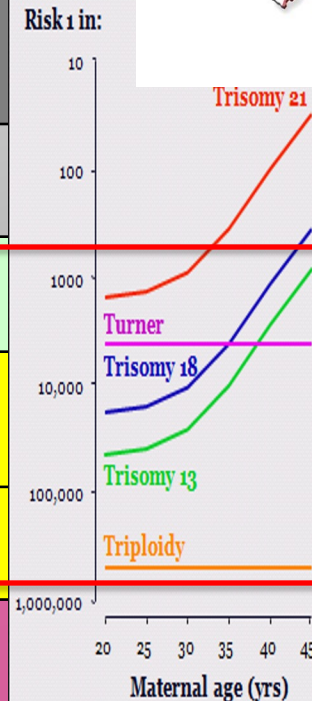
cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Sul campo !



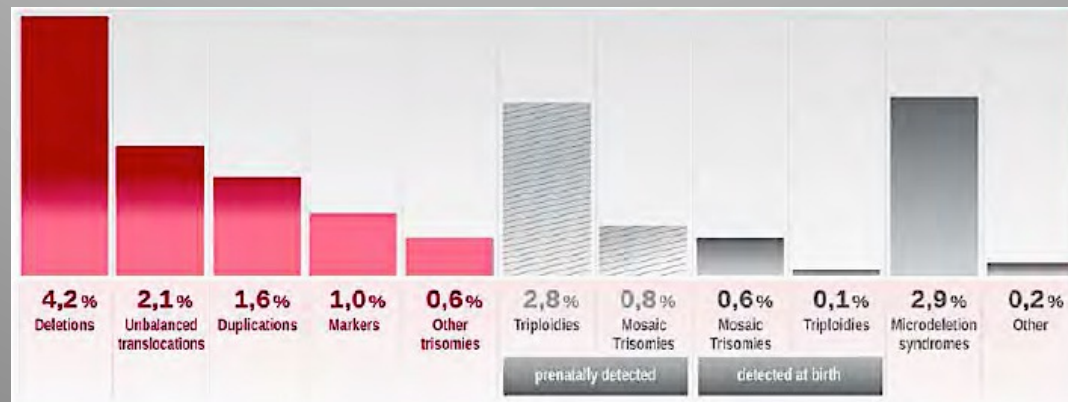
Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU	% prevalence	% Anomalie Cromosomiche	Risk 1 in:
Totale	10323	4,4		
T21 T18 T13	7335	3,1	70 (48<77)	
X-Y trisomies	473	0,2	5	
45.X	778	0,33	8	
Anomalie cromosomiche rare	1737		17 (40<10)	



cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU	% prevalence	% Anomalie Cromosomiche
Totale	10323	4,4	
Anomalie cromosomiche rare	1737	0,7	17 (40<10)



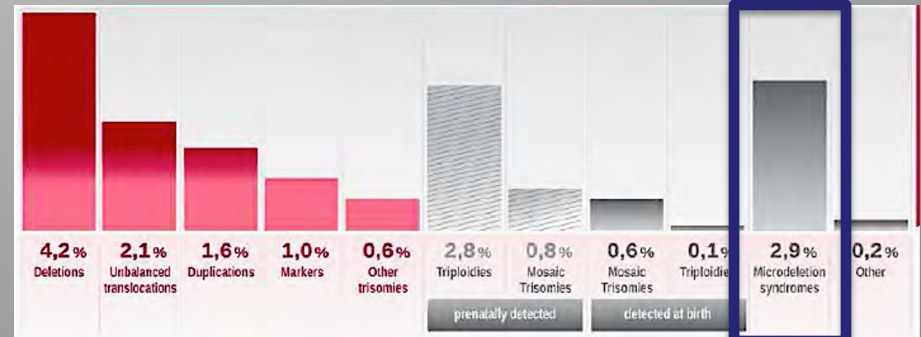
cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Microdeletion syndromes

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU	% prevalence	% Anomalie Cromosomiche
Totale	10323	4,4	
Anomalie strutturali (<10Mb)	1737	0,7	17 (40<10) 3

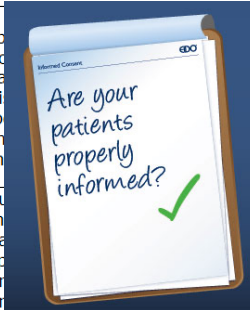
Sindromi da delezione
Cri du Chat(5p)
1p36
2q33.1
DiGeorge II(10p14)
16p12.2
Jacobsen(11q23)
Van der Woude(1q32.2)
Prader-Willi/Angelman (15q11.2)



cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

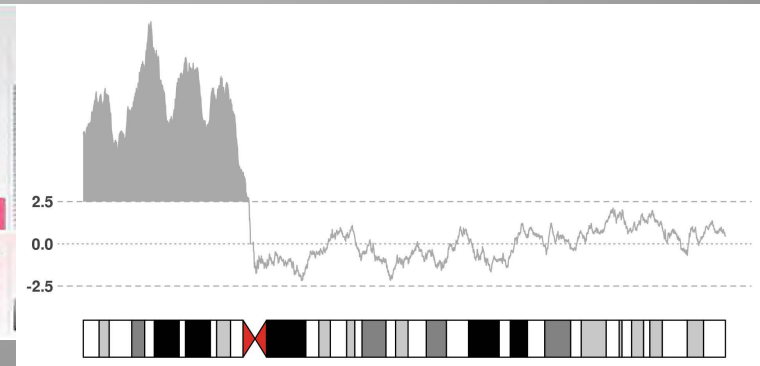
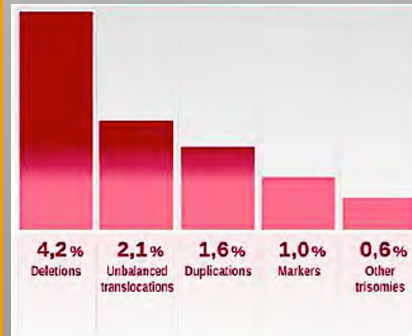
Microdeletion syndromes

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU		% prevalence	% Anomalie Cromosomiche
REGIONE INDAGATA	SINDROME ASSOCIATA ALLA MICRODELEZIONE DELLA REGIONE INDAGATA	POPOLAZIONE GENERALE DELLA SINDROME (%AFFETTI CON LA MICRODELEZIONE*)	SINOPSI DELLA SINDROME	
22q11.2	Sindrome di Di George-1	1/4.000 (95%)	Anomalie cardiache congenite (tetralogia di Fallot, arco aortico interrotto, difetto del setto ventricolare, tronco arterioso) (74%), anomalie del palato (69%), dimorfismi facciali tipici, difficoltà di apprendimento (70- 90%), disordini autoimmuni, anomalie renali e scheletriche. In epoca prenatale è frequente il riscontro di anomalie cardiache e/o palatoschisi.	<10)
10p14	Sindrome di Di George-2		Difetti cardiaci (del setto atriale e ventricolare), ipoparatiroidismo, immunodeficienza da cellule T e caratteristiche peculiari del volto	
7q11.2	Sindrome di Williams-Beuren	1/7.500 (95%)	Stenosi aortica sopravvalvolare (>80%), ritardo mentale (75%) associato ad un carattere estremamente socievole ed estroverso, ritardo di crescita, invecchiamento precoce, compromissione all'emisfero destro con difficoltà visivo-spaziali e una dissociazione tra gli aspetti pragmatici, fonologici e sintattici del linguaggio.	
15q11-q12	Sindrome di Prader-Willi	1/10.000 (70%)	 Ipotalamia, scarso accrescimento nella prima infanzia, obesità per una disregolazione ormonale, ritardo mentale, ipotonia muscolare, piedi piccoli. In epoca prenatale è frequente il riscontro di anomalie cardiache e/o palatoschisi.	0,6% Mosaic Trisomies detected at birth
	Sindrome di Angelmann	1/15.000 (70%)		0,1% Triploidie 0,2% Microdeletion syndromes Other

cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU	% prevalence	% Anomalie Cromosomiche
Totale	10323	4,4	
Anomalie strutturali (>10Mb)	1737	0,7	17 (40<10) 10

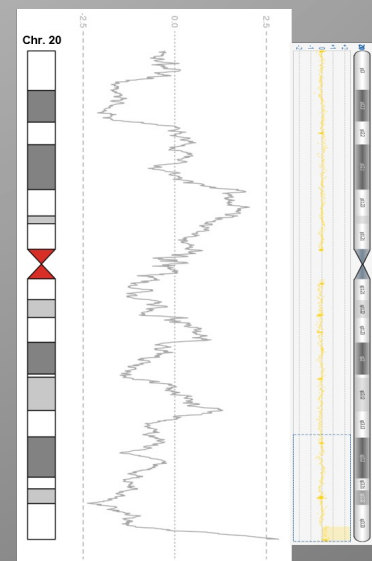
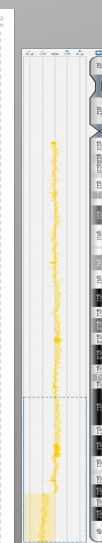
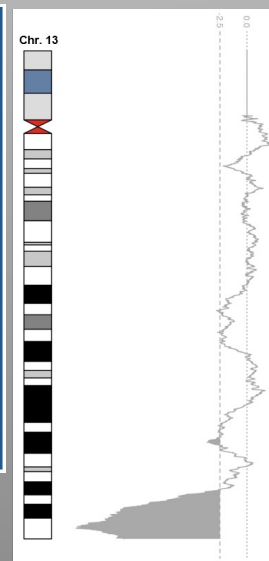
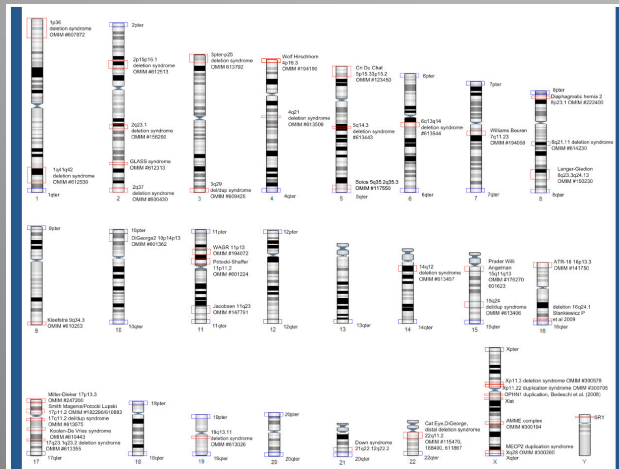


cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Whole genome amplification

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU	% prevalence	% Anomalie Cromosomiche
Totale	10323	4,4	
Anomalie strutturali (>10Mb)	1737	0,7	17 (40<10) 10



cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Whole genome amplification

Anomalie Cromosomiche	Popolazione EU % prevalence	Analisi NIPT	Specificità	PPV	Sensibilità	NPV
Anomalie > 10Mb	0,4	tutto genoma	99.3-99.9	66/99	89-100	99,9-100

NIPT DNA WHOLE GENOME ACCURACY

2017 WHOLE GENOME APPROACH 12000 CASES



Table 3 Performance of the genome-wide cDNA screening approach

	Trisomy 21 (n = 12 114)	Trisomy 18 (n = 12 114)	Trisomy 13 (n = 12 114)	Sex chromosome aneuploidies (n = 12 114)	Rare aneuploidies (n = 12 114)	Segmental imbalances (n = 12 114)
False positive—no.	1	1	1	12	7	5
False negative—no.	0	0	0	0	0	0
True positive—no.	88	15	12	36	10	8
True negative—no.	12 025	12 098	12 101	12 066	12 097	12 101
Sensitivity (95% CI)—%	100.00% (95.89%–100.00%)	100.00% (78.20%–100.00%)	100.00% (73.54%–100.00%)	100.00% (90.26%–100.00%)	100.00% (89.15%–100.00%)	100.00% (83.06%–100.00%)
Specificity (95% CI)—%	99.99% (99.95%–100.00%)	99.99% (99.95%–100.00%)	99.99% (99.95%–100.00%)	99.90% (99.83%–99.95%)	99.94% (99.88%–99.98%)	99.90% (99.90%–99.99%)
Positive predictive value (95% CI)—%	98.88% (92.54%–99.84%)	93.75% (67.88%–99.07%)	92.31% (62.83%–98.84%)	75.00% (63.02%–84.08%)	58.82% (40.52%–74.07%)	61.54% (39.98%–79.35%)
Negative predictive value (95% CI)—%	100.00% (99.95%–100.00%)	100.00% (99.95%–100.00%)	100.00% (99.95%–100.00%)	100.00% (99.95%–100.00%)	100.00% (99.95%–100.00%)	100.00% (99.95%–100.00%)

2019 WHOLE GENOME APPROACH 20000 CASES

Noninvasive prenatal testing for fetal subchromosomal copy number variations and chromosomal aneuploidy by low-pass whole-genome sequencing

Dongli Yu, Kai Zhang, J.-J. and Yang Qi

TABLE 4 Evaluation of the NIPSCCD method in detecting CNVs

CNV size	TP	FP	FN	Sensitivity (%)	PPV (%)	FNR (%)
>10 Mb	11	2	1	91.67	84.62	9.33
5 Mb–10 Mb	5	2	0	100.00	71.43	NA
<5 Mb	13	3	6	68.42	81.25	31.58
Total CNVs	29	7	7	80.56	80.56	19.44

Note. TP, true positive; NIPSCCD, noninvasive prenatal screening by low-pass whole-genome sequencing; FP, false positive; FN, false negative; PPV, positive predictive value; FNR, false negative rate; NA, not applicable.

2019 WHOLE GENOME VALIDATION 2000 CASES



	Trisomy 21	Trisomy 18	Trisomy 13	RAA ^d	CNV ≥ 7 Mb	Any anomaly ^e
Sensitivity ^a	> 99.9% (130/130)	> 99.9% (41/41)	> 99.9% (20/20)	96.4% (27/28)	74.1% (20/27)	95.5% (318/333)
2-sided 95% CI ^b	97.1%, 100%	91.4%, 100%	87.1%, 100%	82.3%, 99.4%	55.3%, 88.8%	92.7%, 97.3%
Specificity	99.90% (1982/1984)	99.90% (1995/1997)	99.90 (2000/2002)	99.80% (2001/2005)	99.80% (2000/2004)	99.34% (1954/1967)
2-sided 95% CI ^b	99.63%, 99.97%	99.64%, 99.97%	99.64%, 99.97%	99.40%, 99.92%	99.49%, 99.92%	98.87%, 99.61%

a. Seven twin pregnancies reported correctly as T21 not shown in table

b. Basic screen performance is reported for T21, T18, and T13 and excludes 16 samples with known mosaics and an additional 49 samples affected with anomalies for the genome-wide screen only; genome-wide screen performance is reported for RAAs and CNVs

c. CI based on Wilson's score method

d. RAA excludes chromosomes 21, 18, and 13

e. Any anomaly includes samples from SCA basic and genome-wide screens

Property of
Lamberto Camurri Ph.D.

cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Specificità e Sensibilità, pooled

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	% prevalence EU	% Anomalie Cromosomiche	CVS Cytotrophoblast (direct method)	CVS Cytotrophoblast (direct method)	cffDNA	cffDNA
Totale	4,4		Specificità%	Sensibilità%	Specificità%	Sensibilità%
T21 T18 T13	3,1	70 (48<77)	99,92 99,94 99,80	99,5 98,4 98,4	99,93 99,97 99,75	99,5 98,4 98,4
X/Y Trisomies	0,2	5	99,99	99,00	99,98	100
45,X	0,33	8	99,73	99,10	99,85	100
Anomalie rare	0,7	17 (40<10)				
Anomalie rare <10Mb		10			99,94	74/100

cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

Valori Predittivi, pooled

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	% prevalence EU	Anomalie Cromosomiche %	CVS Cytotrophoblast (direct method)	CVS Cytotrophoblast (direct method)	cffDNA	cffDNA
Totale	4,4		PPV%	NPV%	PPV%	NPV%
T21			96	99,98	97,7-92,2	99,99
T18	3,1	70 (48<77)	92	99,99	88,7-76,6	99,99
T13			62	99,99	82,0-32,8	100
X/Y Trisomies	0,2	5	85	99,00	73,40	100
45,X	0,33	8	43	99,10	61,60	100
Anomalie rare		17 (40<10)				
Anomalie rare <10Mb		10			61,50	100

cffDNA inside

Prevalenza anomalie cromosomiche

T21	VERI POSITIVI/ TUTTI POSITIVI	VERI NEGATIVI/ TUTTI NEGATIVI	NUMERO CASI	Prevalenza coorte Prev.Italia 15/10000
HARMONY	418/428	22724/22727	23155	182/10000
NEOBONA	94/96	5760/5760	5856	161/10000
PRENSAFE	257/263	31536/31537	31800	80/10000
PS KARYO	87/88	11843/11843	11932	80/10000

T18	VERI POSITIVI/ TUTTI POSITIVI	VERI NEGATIVI/ TUTTI NEGATIVI	NUMERO CASI
NEOBONA	17/17	5839/5839	5856
PRENSAFE	47/53	31745/31746	31800
PS KARYO	15/16	11916/11916	11932
HARMONY	147/152	2243/22247	22399
T13	VERI POSITIVI/ TUTTI POSITIVI	VERI NEGATIVI/ TUTTI NEGATIVI	NUMERO CASI
NEOBONA	12/13	5843/5843	5856
PRENSAFE	32/39	31761/31761	31800
PS KARYO	12/13	11919/11919	11932
HARMONY	30/33	14208/14210	14243

cffDNA inside

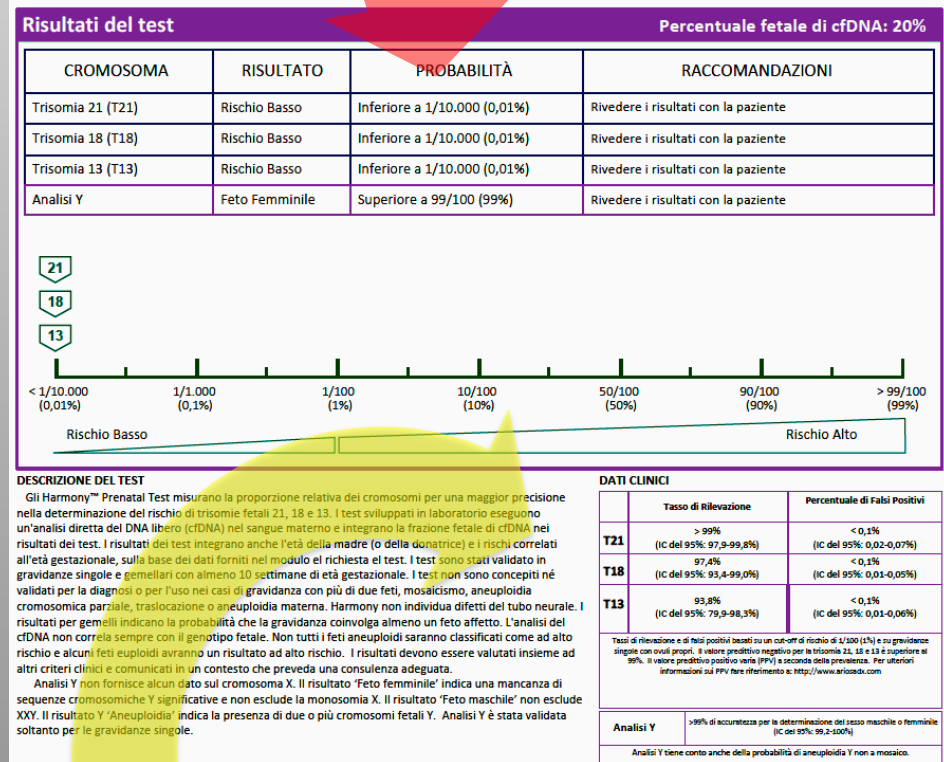
Errata previsione di aneuploidia nel cffDNA ha doppia origine:

1. Non disgiunzione post divergenza feto – placenta:

sensibilità e specificità clinica.

1. Caratteristiche del campione influenzano la NGS e l'elaborazione:

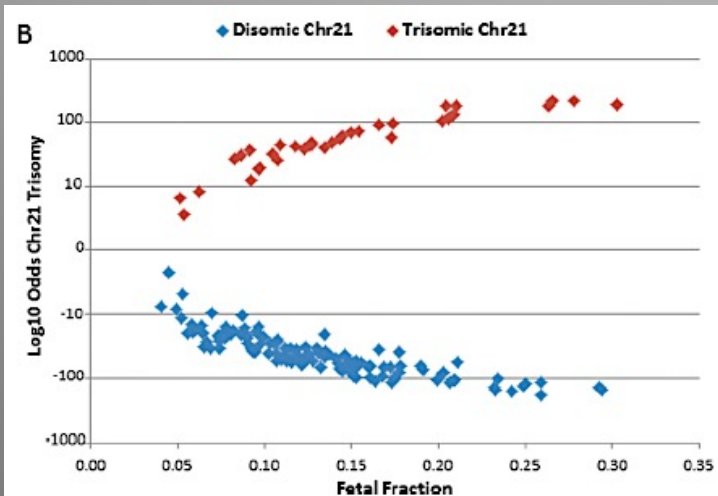
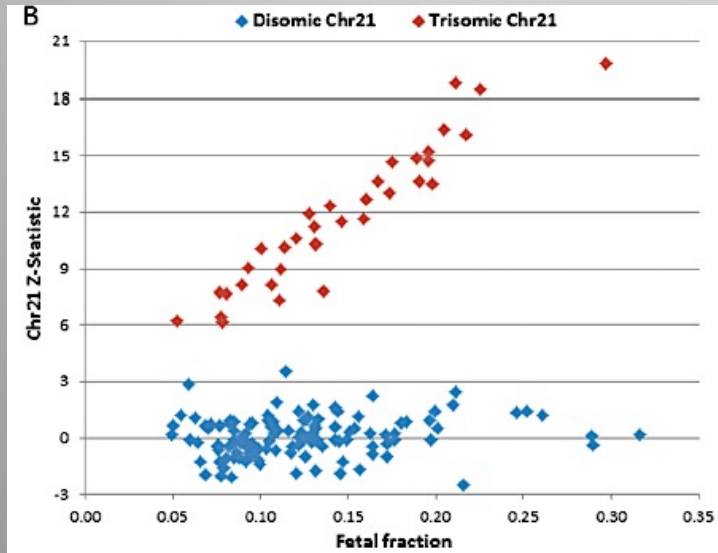
sensibilità e specificità del test



cffDNA inside

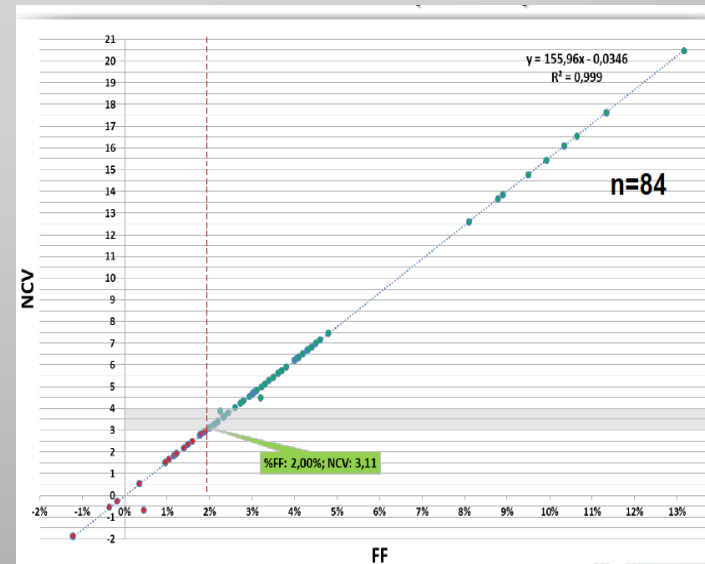
Normalizzazione dei sequence counts (osservati/attesi)

Normalizzazione Cromosomi: Z statistic standandization

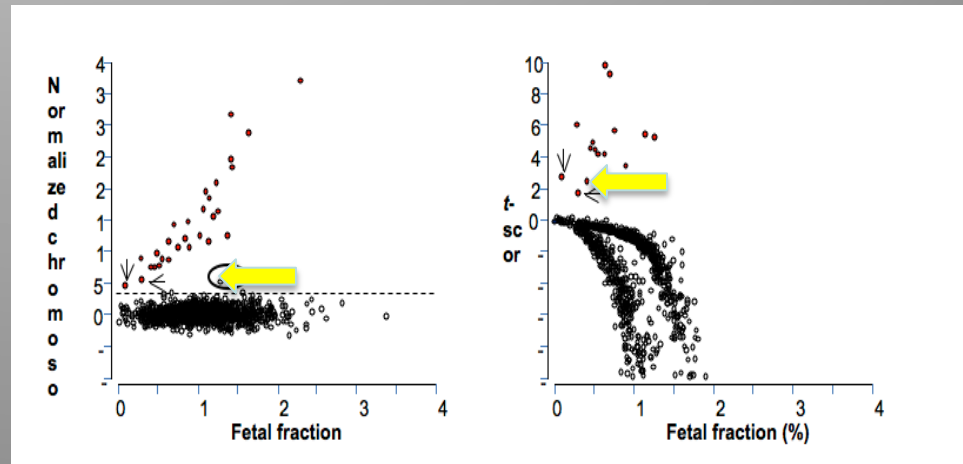


Ariosa FORTE

Normalizzazione Cromosomi: CNV by SAFeR



Illumina
SAFeR

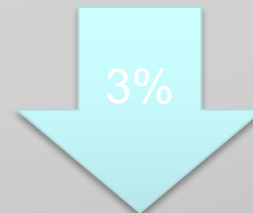


Illumina T-Score (NeoBona)

cffDNA inside

Caratteristiche del campione: bassa FF e aneuploidie

Fetal Fraction	Expected ratio for Trisomy
2%	1.01
4%	1.02
10%	1.05
20%	1.10
40%	1.20



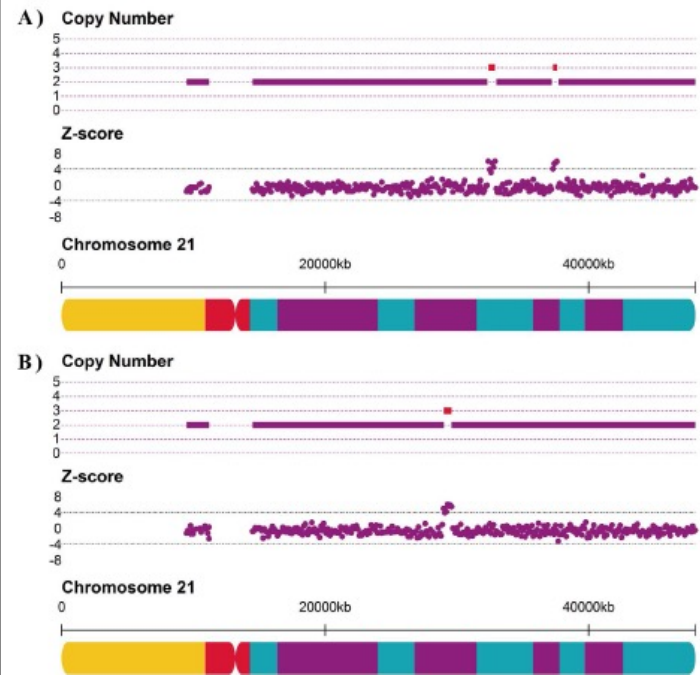
NEXT	TOTALE	<4% FF INDETERMINATED DNA	>4% FF	PREV
PAZIENTI	16329	488	15841	
T21	51(3.2%)	13 (2.7%)	38 (0.4%)	31
FOLLOW UP		CONFIRMED	CONFIRMED	

GENOMA	TOTALE	<2% FF	>2<4% FF	>4% FF	PREV
PAZIENTI	3628	79	231	3318	
TRISOMIE	52 (1.4%)	0	16 (6.9%)	36 (1.1%)	143
T21	41	0	12	29	
FOLLOW UP		RECALL 0	CONFIRMED	CONFIRMED	

La frequenza di aneuploidie è più alta in coorti di campioni con cffDNA < 4% (Harmony) e >2<4% (Illumina, Genoma-algoritmo)

cffDNA inside

Caratteristiche del campione: CNV interferenze e miglioramento algoritmo



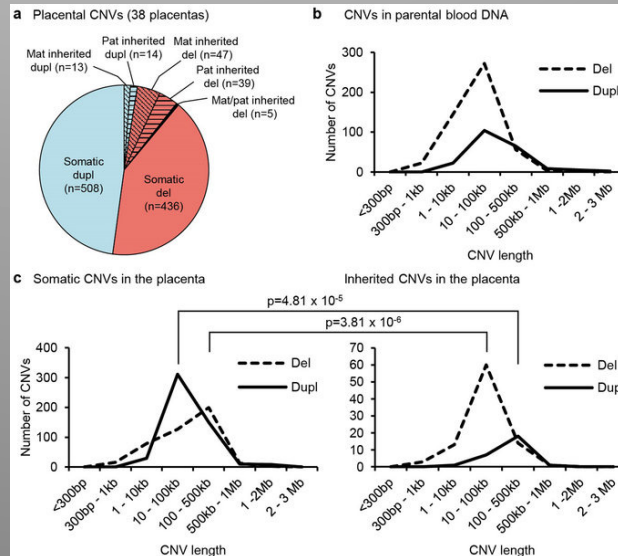
MATERNAL

PLACENTA - cffDNA

Figure 3. Detection of maternal copy number variations (CNVs)

Table 1. Algorithm Improvements and Reductions in False Positive Results.

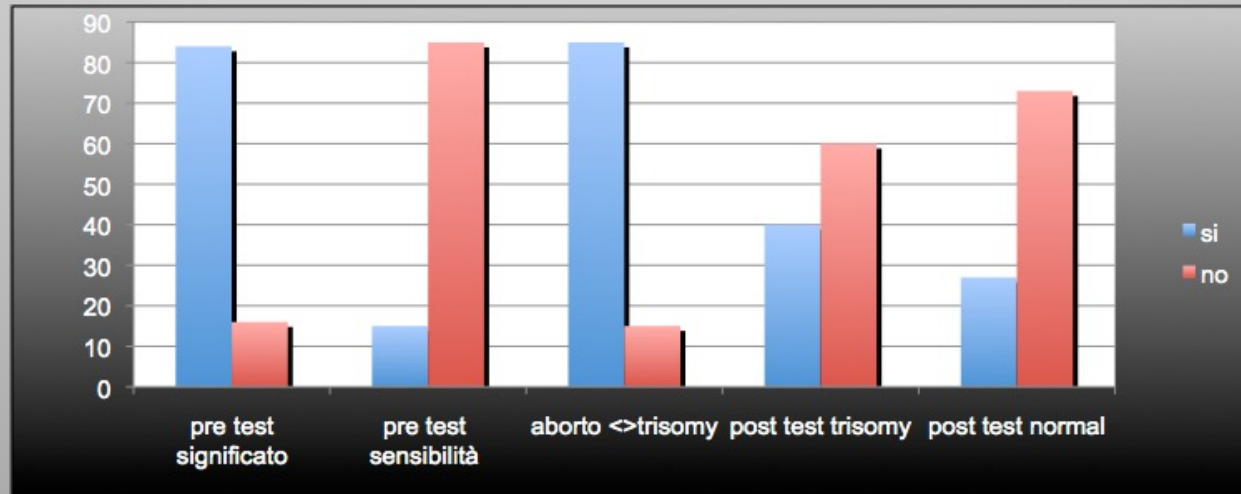
Sample No.	Original Result (as Reported in CARE Study)*	New Result (Current Algorithm)	Explanation
1†	Trisomy 13	Trisomy 13, female infant	Complete chromosome 13 gain confirmed on reanalysis
2†	Trisomy 13	Euploid	Maternal copy-number variant of approximately 5 Mb on chromosome 13q
3†	Trisomy 13	Euploid	Maternal copy-number variant of approximately 8 Mb on chromosome 13q
4†	Trisomy 18	Trisomy 18, male infant	Complete chromosome 18 gain confirmed on reanalysis
5¶	Trisomy 18	Euploid	Difference between fetal fraction determined by chromosomes X and 18 suggests chromosome 18 mosaicism†‡
6¶	Trisomy 21	Euploid	Maternal copy-number variant of approximately 2 to 3 Mb on chromosome 18p
7†	Trisomy 21	Euploid	Reduced coverage variability given additional normalization steps in the current algorithm
8†	Trisomy 21	Trisomy 21, male infant	Reduced coverage variability given additional normalization steps in current algorithm
9¶	Trisomy 21	Trisomy 21, male infant	Complete chromosome 21 gain confirmed on reanalysis
10¶	Trisomy 21	Trisomy 21, female infant	Difference between fetal fraction determined by chromosomes X and 21 suggests chromosome 21 mosaicism†‡
11¶	Trisomy 21 and 18	Euploid	Complete chromosome 21 gain confirmed on reanalysis†
			Reduced coverage variability given additional normalization steps in current algorithm



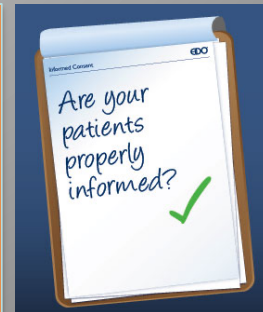
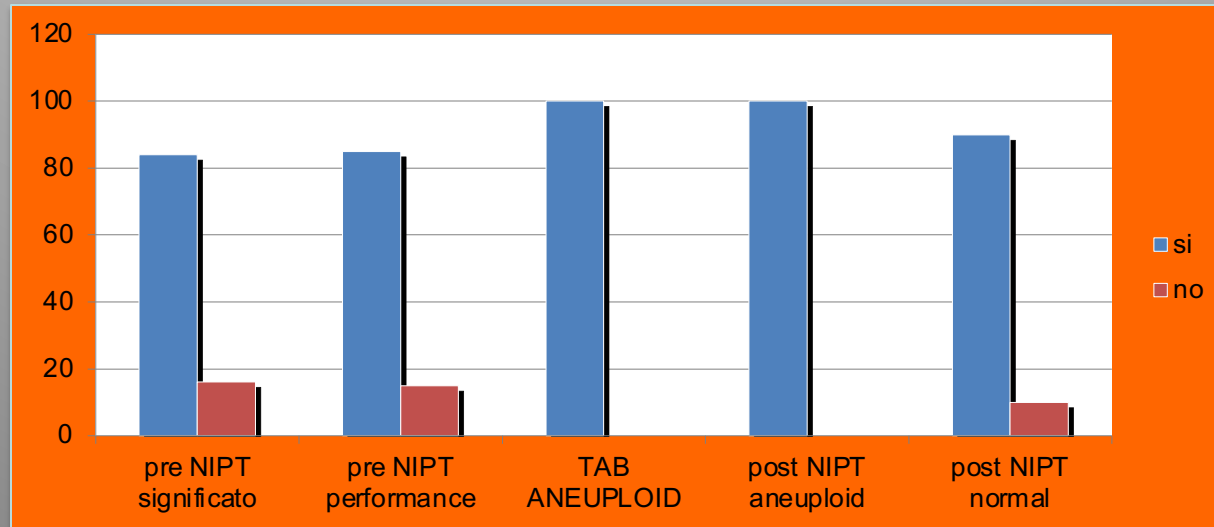
cffDNA inside

Informazioni al paziente, consulenza

Test combinato

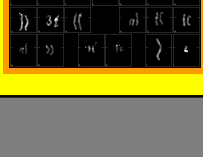
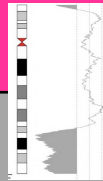
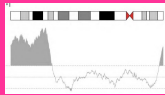


NIPT cffDNA



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Informazioni al paziente, consulenza

Casi di Anomalie Cromosomiche	% prevalence EU	%	CVS Cytotrophoblast (direct method)		cffDNA	
Totale	4,4		accuracy		accuracy	
T21 T18 T13	3,1	70	99.91 99.93 99.84		99.96 99.97 99.82	
X-Y Trisomies	0,2	5	99.94		99.81	
45.X	0,33	8	99.61		99.75	
Anomalie rare		17				
Anomalie rare >10Mb		10		 	99.8	
Anomalie rare <10Mb		3				