



Donor 2621

Genetic Testing Summary

Fairfax Cryobank recommends reviewing this genetic testing summary with your healthcare provider to determine suitability.

Last Updated: 4/27/20

Donor Reported Ancestry: German, Irish, Native American, Norwegian, Polish

Jewish Ancestry: No

Genetic Test*	Result	Comments/Donor's Residual Risk**
Chromosome analysis (karyotype)	Normal male karyotype	No evidence of clinically significant chromosome abnormalities
Hemoglobin evaluation	Normal hemoglobin fractionation and MCV/MCH results	Reduced risk to be a carrier for sickle cell anemia, beta thalassemia, alpha thalassemia trait (aa/-- and a-/a-) and other hemoglobinopathies
Cystic Fibrosis (CF) carrier screening	Negative by genotyping for 97 mutations in the CFTR gene (see attached)	1/343

*No single test can screen for all genetic disorders. A negative screening result significantly reduces, but cannot eliminate, the risk for these conditions in a pregnancy.

**Donor residual risk is the chance the donor is still a carrier after testing negative.

Patient Name: Donor CLI 2621, .
Referring Physician: [REDACTED]
Specimen [REDACTED]
Patient ID [REDACTED]

Client [REDACTED]
Case # [REDACTED]

Cryogenic Laboratories, Inc.
[REDACTED]

DOB: Not Given Date Collected: 09/21/2005
Sex: M Date Received: 09/22/2005
SSN: Lab ID:
 Hospital ID:
 Specimen Type: **BLDPER**

Ethnicity: Caucasian

Indication: Carrier test / Gamete donor

RESULTS: Negative for the 97 mutations analyzed

INTERPRETATION

This individual's risk to be a carrier is reduced from 1/25 (4%) to 1/343 (0.3%), based on these results and a negative family history.

COMMENTS:

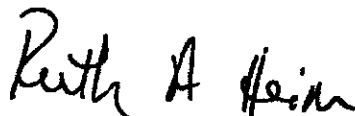
Mutation Detection Rates among Ethnic Groups			
Detection rates are based on mutation frequencies in patients affected with cystic fibrosis. Among individuals with atypical presentation (e.g. congenital absence of the vas deferens, pancreatitis) detection rates may vary from those provided.			
Ethnicity	Carrier risk reduction when no family history	Detection rate	References
African American	1/65 to 1/338	81%	Genet in Med 3:168, 2001
Ashkenazi Jewish	1/26 to 1/834	97%	Am J Hum Genet 51:951, 1994
Asian		Not Provided	Insufficient data
Caucasian	1/25 to 1/343	93%	Genet in Med 3:168, 2001; Genet in Med 4:90, 2002
Hispanic	1/46 to 1/205	78%	Genet in Med 3:168, 2001; www.dhs.ca.gov/pcfh/gdb/html/PDE/CFTable1.
Jewish, non-Ashkenazi		Varies by country of origin	Genet Testing 5:47, 2001, Genet Testing, 1:35, 1997
Other or Mixed Ethnicity		Not Provided	Detection rate not determined and varies with ethnicity

This interpretation is based on the clinical information provided and the current understanding of the molecular genetics of this condition. Although DNA-based testing is highly accurate, rare diagnostic errors may occur. Examples include misinterpretation because of genetic variants, blood transfusion, bone marrow transplantation, or erroneous representation of family relationships or contamination of a fetal sample with maternal cells.

METHOD

DNA is isolated from the sample and tested for the 97 CF mutations listed. Regions of the *CFTR* gene are amplified enzymatically and subjected to a solution-phase multiplex allele-specific primer extension with subsequent hybridization to a bead array and fluorescent detection. The assay discriminates between $\Delta F508$ and the following polymorphisms: F508C, I506V and I507V. In some cases, specific allele identification requires enzymatic amplification followed by hybridization to oligonucleotide probes.

Under the direction of:



Date: 09/28/2005



Ruth A. Heim, Ph. D.

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